

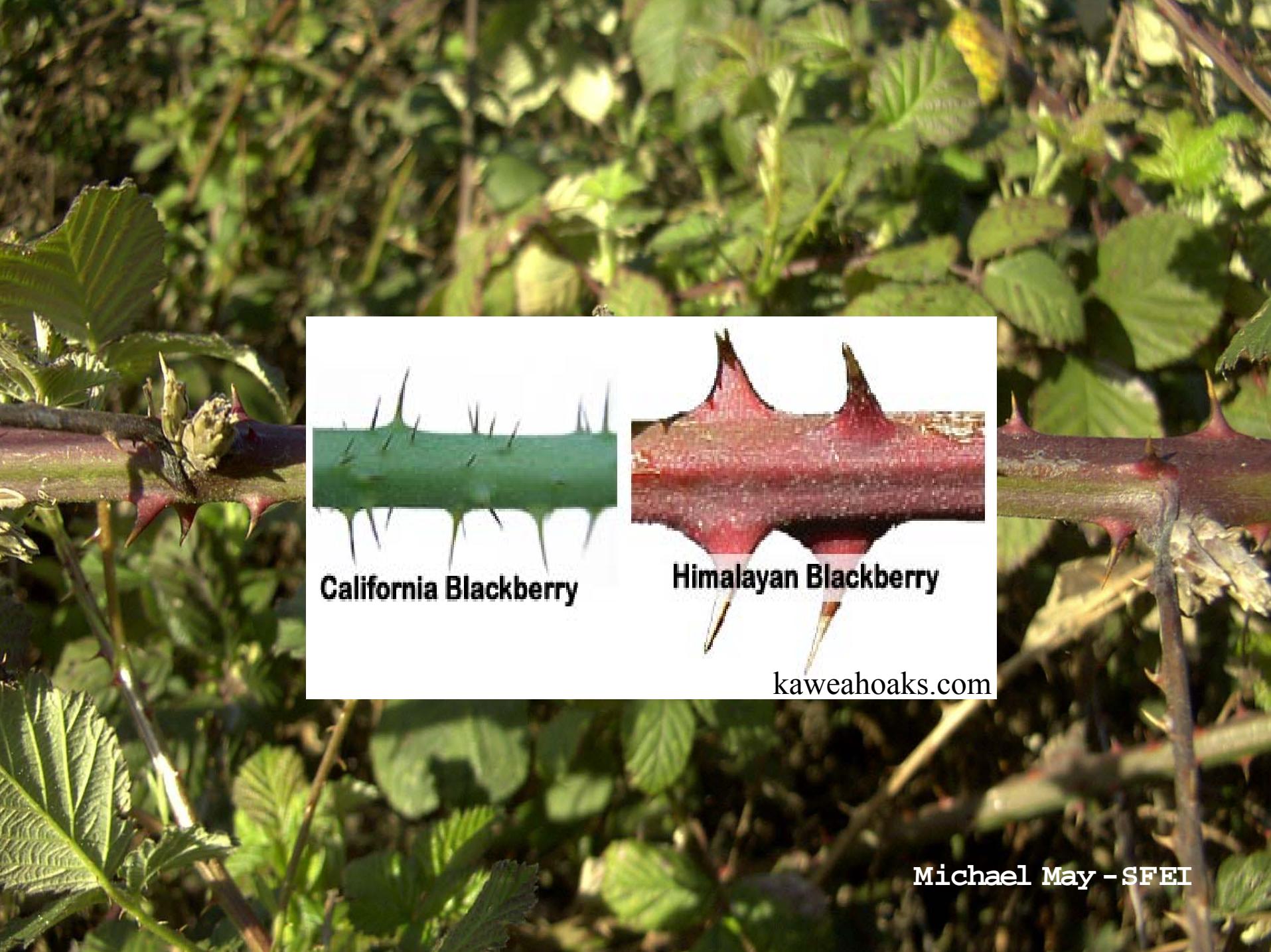
Tilling Himalayan Blackberry Out of Yosemite Valley







©2002 George Hartwell



California Blackberry

Himalayan Blackberry

kaweahoaks.com

Michael May - SFEI

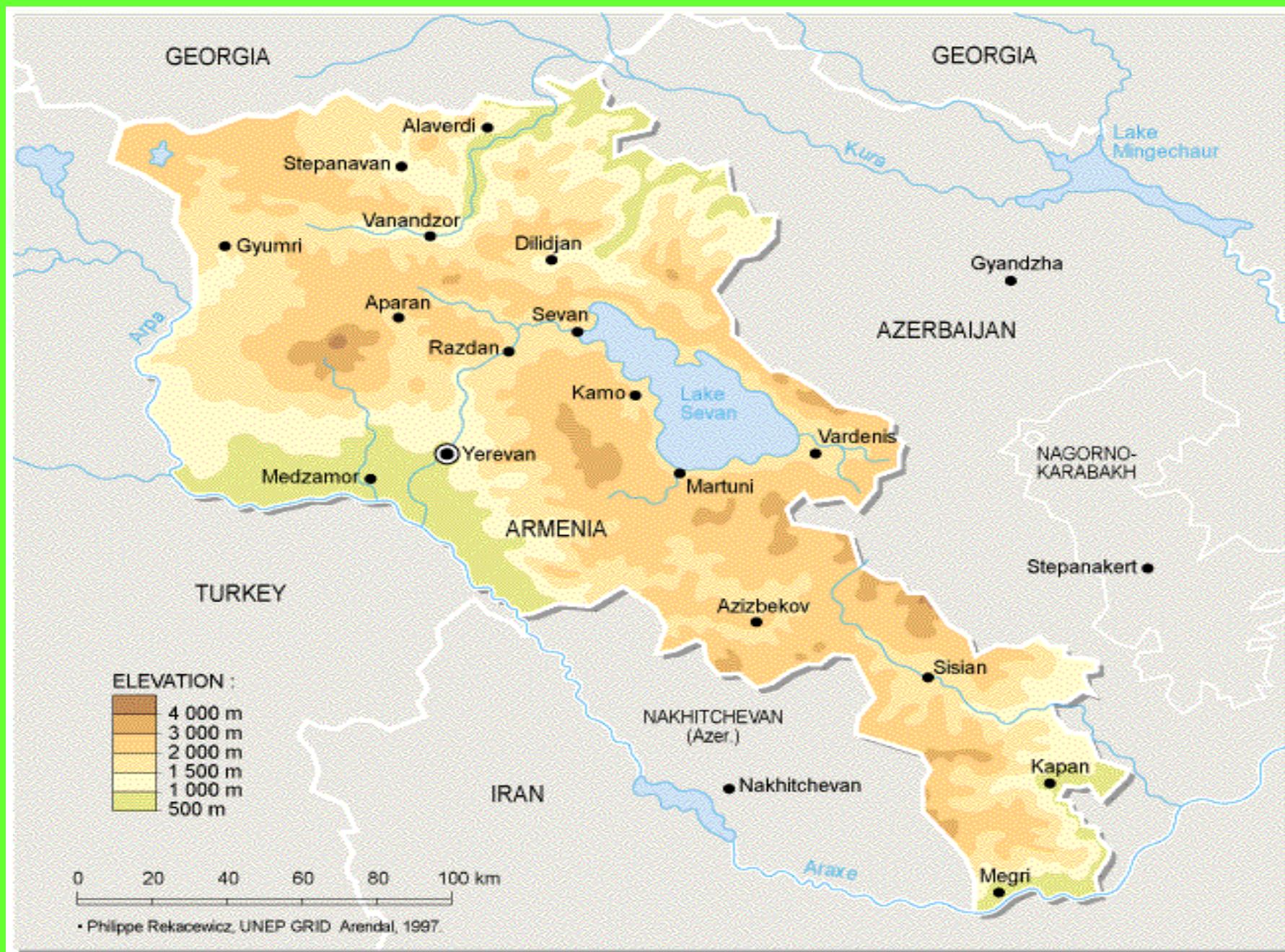


Taxonomy of Himalayan Blackberry:

a very confusing topic

- *Rubus discolor* Weihe & Nees is the most commonly used name for Himalayan blackberry.
- Synonyms:
 - Rubus procenoides* auct. non P.J. Muell. Ex Genev
 - Rubus fruticosus* L.
 - Rubus macrostemon* (Focke) Sampaio
 - Rubus thysananthus* (Focke) Foerste
 - Rubus praecox* Bertol.
 - Rubus grabowskii* Weihe ex Gunther et al.
- “*Rubus armeniacus* – A Correct Name for Himalayan Blackberry” by Dr. Adolf Ceska

www.ou.edu/cas/botany-micro/ben/ben230.html

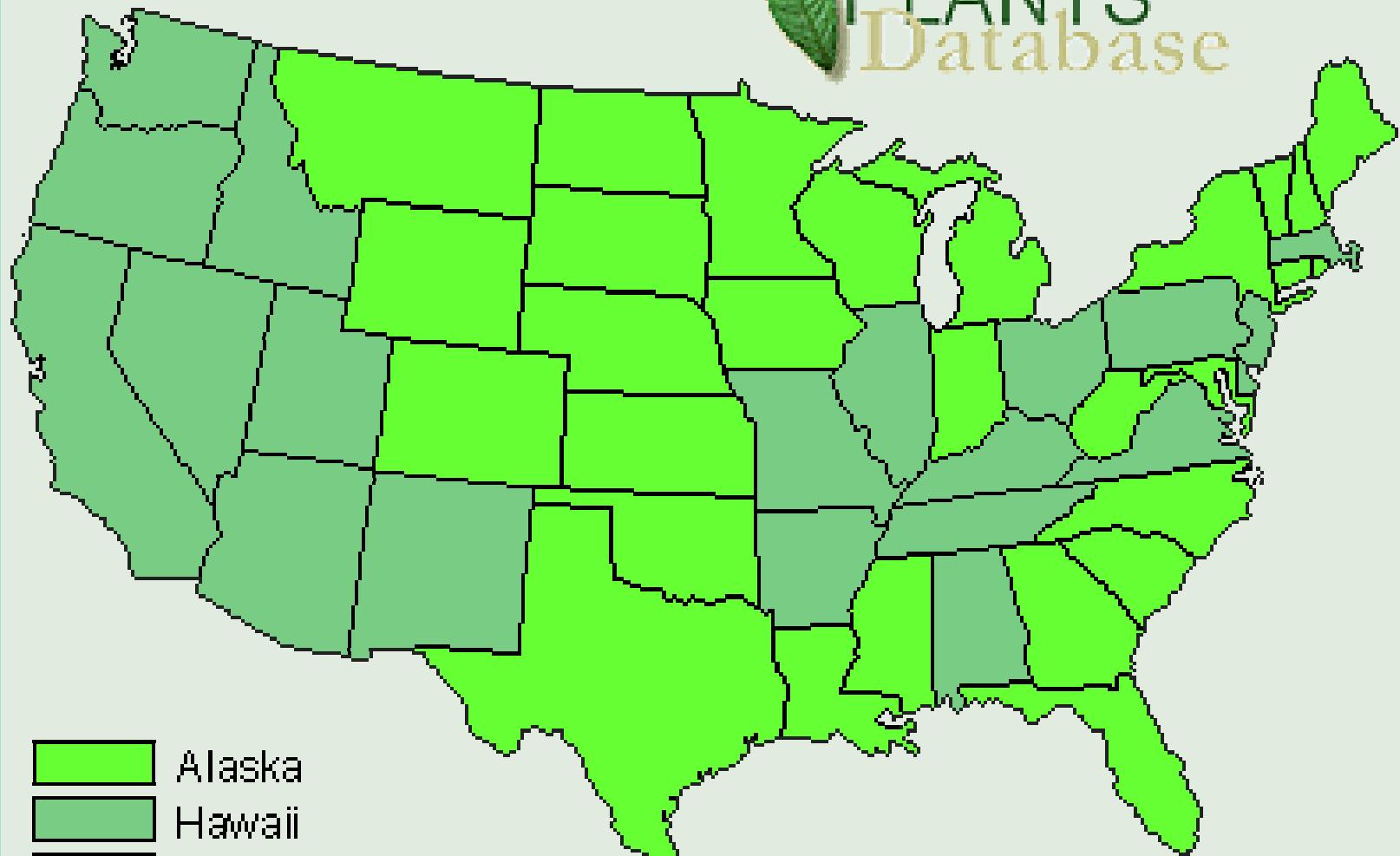




Luther Burbank
1849–1926

Why did it escape cultivation so quickly?

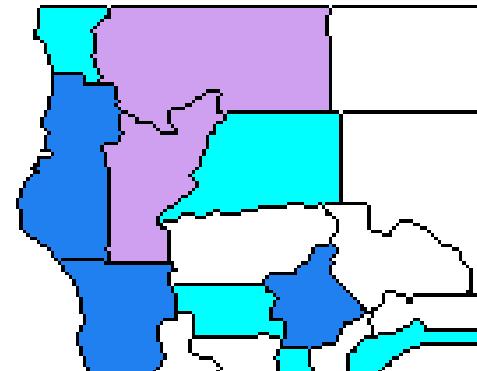
- Produces 7,000 to 13,000 seeds per square meter if growing in ample sunlight
- Can form roots at cane tips that touch the ground
- Canes can grow to 7 meters (23 feet) in a single year
- Forms long lateral roots from root crown
- Roots can grow to 90 centimeters (3 feet) deep
- Easily propagates from root and cane pieces



- Alaska
- Hawaii
- Puerto Rico
- Virgin Islands

RUDI2

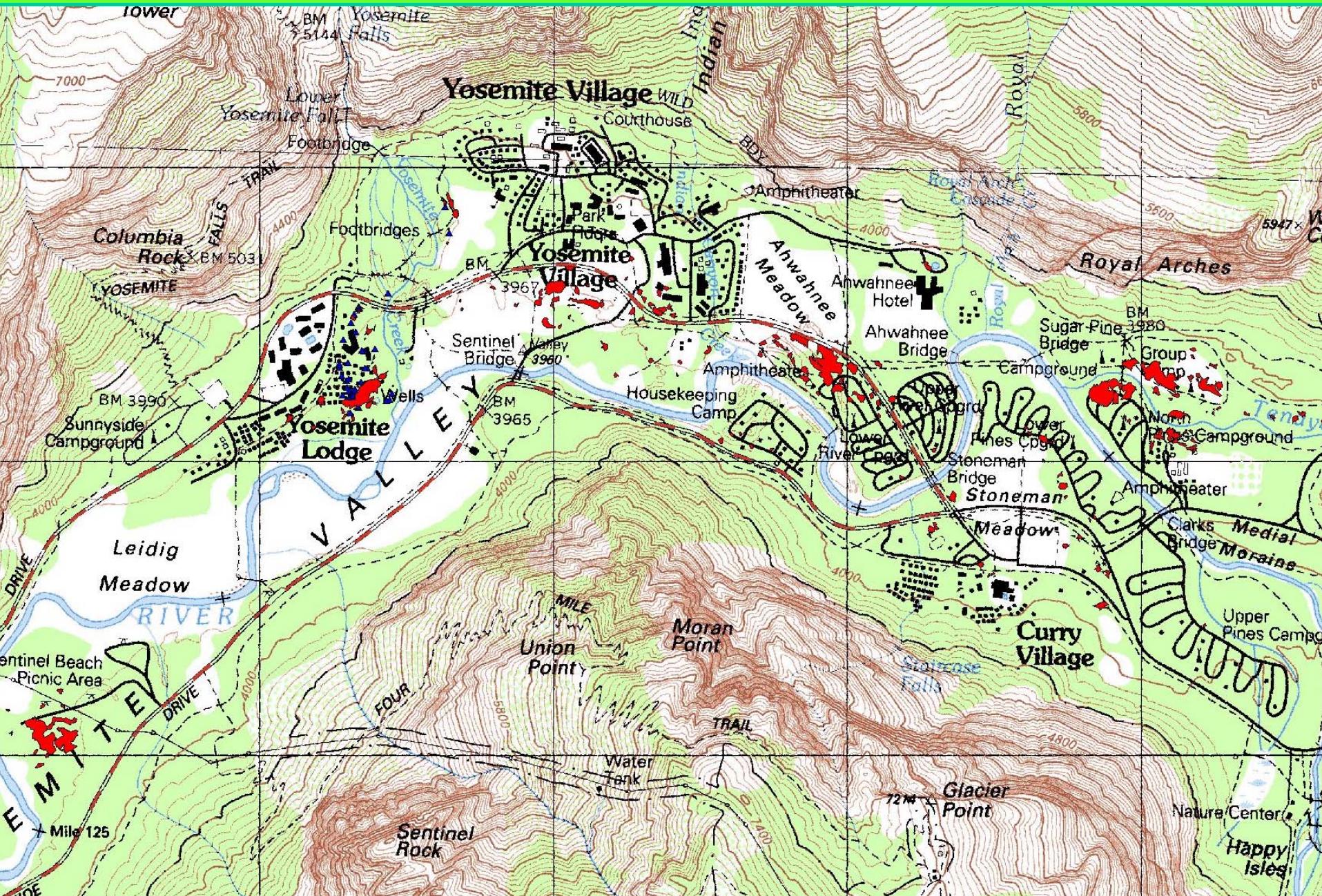
USDA Plants website



Distribution based on
vouchers, observations, and
literature

CalFlora website

Himalayan Blackberry in Yosemite Valley



What impacts does it have on natural resources?

- It displaces native plants in valuable wetland, riparian, and meadow habitats by quickly smothering plants and blocking out light.
- It is a fire hazard around structures
- Limits access to watercourses







Hand-digging Treatment





Herbicide Treatment

• A herbicide is a substance used to kill unwanted plants.

• Herbicides can be applied to control weeds in lawns, gardens, and fields.

• There are many different types of herbicides available.

• Some herbicides are selective, meaning they target specific types of weeds.

• Other herbicides are non-selective, meaning they kill all types of plants.

• Herbicides can be applied by hand, by machine, or by aerial spray.

• Herbicides can be applied as a liquid or as a powder.

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Tilling Treatment



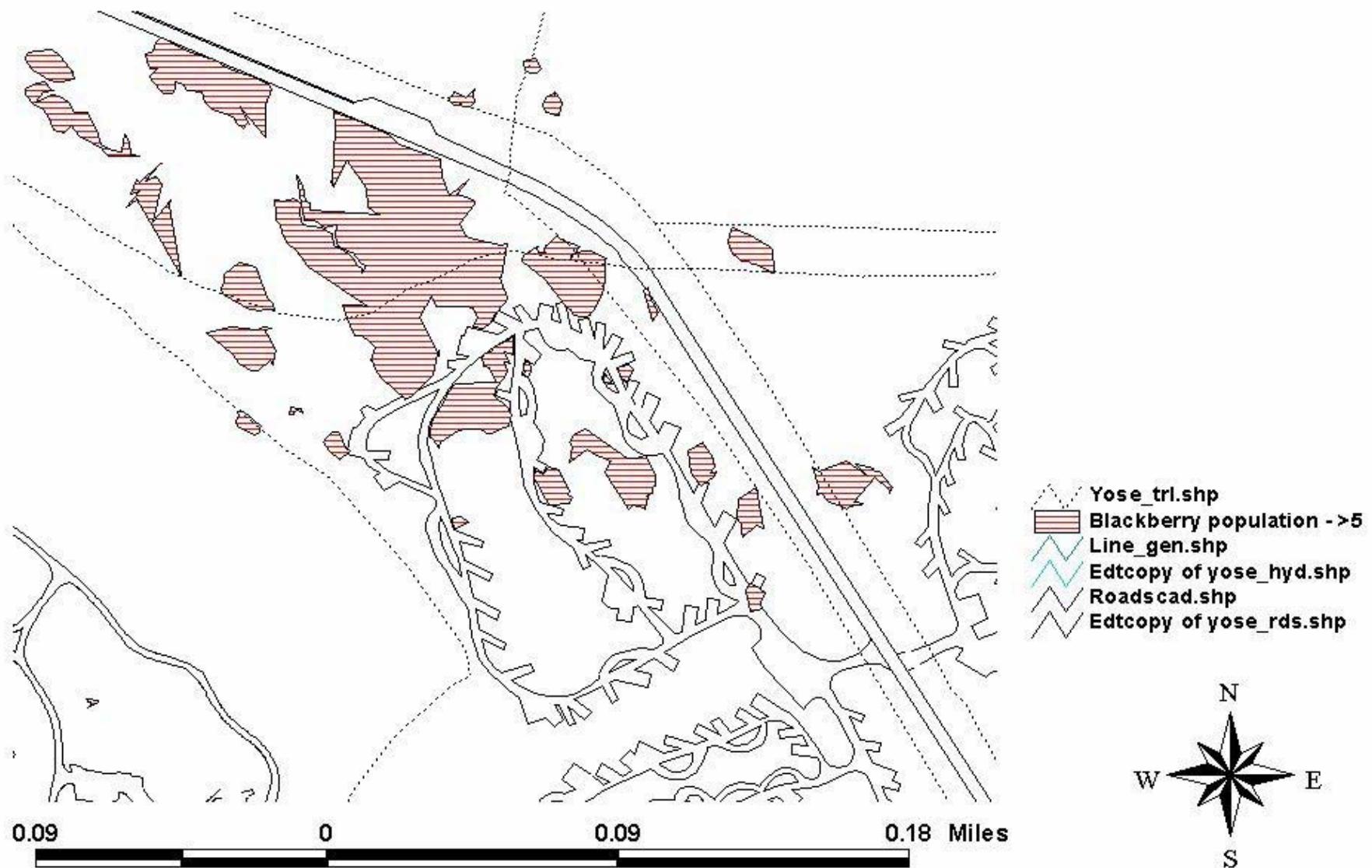
Scarifier



Project Goals

- To develop a feasible method to eradicate large infestations of Himalayan blackberry in developed and/or heavily disturbed areas in Yosemite Valley
- To begin to develop a strategy for invasive plant removal in the flooded campgrounds in eastern Yosemite Valley, which are planned for restoration to natural conditions in the Yosemite Valley Plan (2001)

Lower River CG



Buckeye Thicket
SAC Lower Park
Plot #4
Date 10/24/01
Size 14 x 15
Program E.D. 2000



A photograph of a large, dark brown tree trunk with prominent, deeply fissured bark. The trunk is situated in a forest clearing, surrounded by a dense growth of low-lying green plants and shrubs. In the background, other trees are visible, some with yellow autumn leaves. The overall scene is a natural, undisturbed woodland area.

Control site



October 24, 2001

June 2002



October 2002



September 2003







October 2002





TAKEUCHI

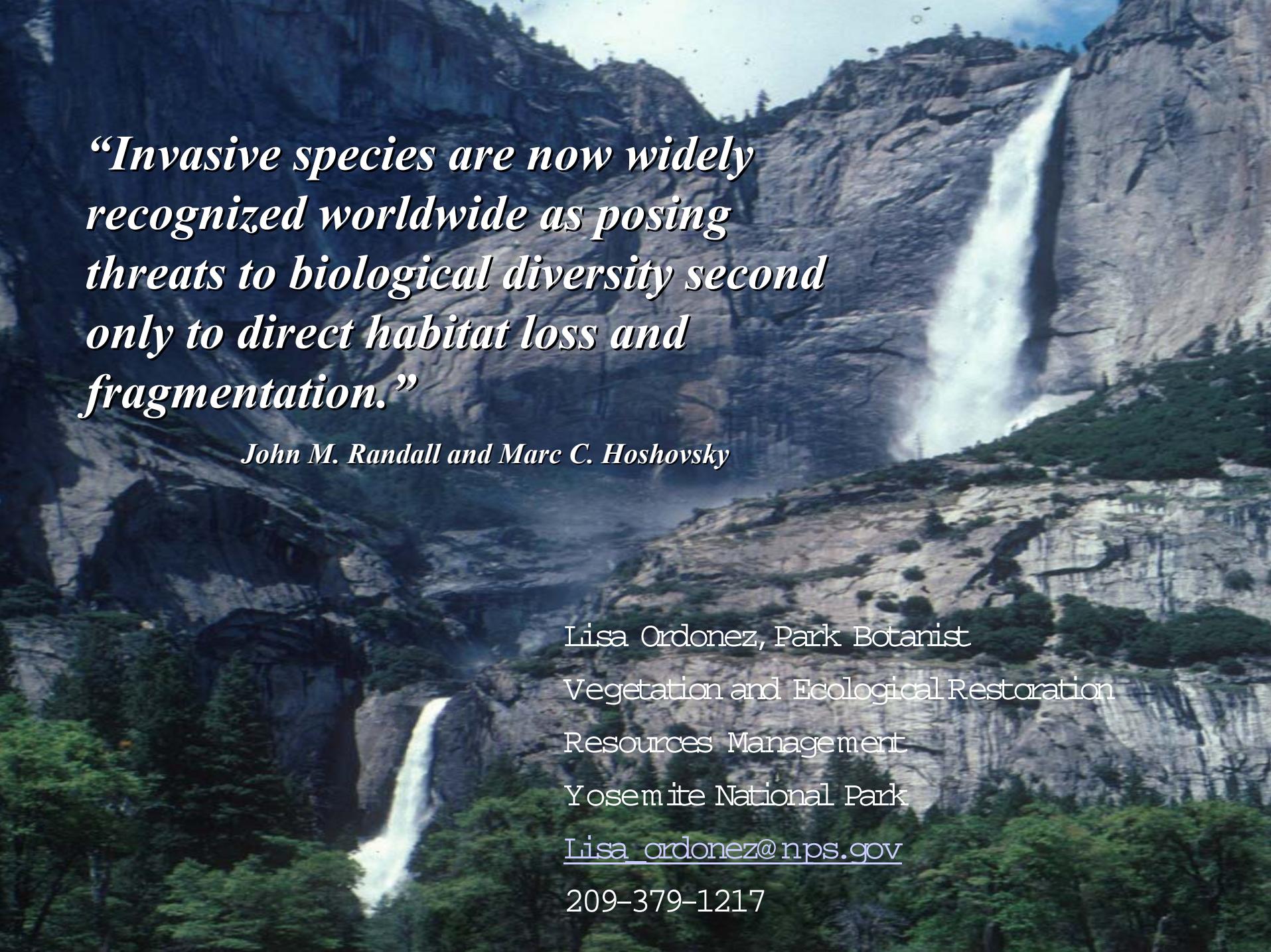
NORTH RIDGE
EQUIPMENT RENTALS

TB135

NRR 4097

ONE WAY

TOWMASTER



“Invasive species are now widely recognized worldwide as posing threats to biological diversity second only to direct habitat loss and fragmentation.”

John M. Randall and Marc C. Hoshovsky

Lisa Ordonez, Park Botanist

Vegetation and Ecological Restoration

Resources Management

Yosemite National Park

Lisa_ordonez@nps.gov

209-379-1217