

Ipperwash Phrag Phighters Seasonal Action Plan

Biomass (Dead Phragmites) (Winter/Early Spring)

- Best removed in winter when there is little snow on shore & the water is frozen
- Removal early spring if dry & before shoreline vegetation has developed
- Use a metal blade weed wacker for dense areas when possible & available
- Once all dead biomass is removed the new shoot maintained begins

New Phragmites Shoots (Shoreline) (May/June)

- Spade removal is ideal but often not practical in larger areas
- Removal of new shoots will delay plants from developing seed heads. This will allow more time to complete spraying in Sept/Oct.
- No removal of new shoots should occur after June. Need to allow the plant to develop leaves which will be required for Fall Herbicide spray

New Phragmites Shoots (Water/Swale) (May/June)

- Water removal of all new shoots early spring/summer if possible while water is still deep to allow for some plant drowning to occur
- Use an under water saw when possible & available
- If unable to cut all new shoots deep below the water at least try to cut the tops to prevent seed heads from forming before spaying occurs in the Fall
- Work from the centre of the swale toward the shoreline. The water is deeper and if a dry summer occurs then the new shoots closer to the shoreline might be in dry areas to allow them to be herbicide sprayed as well

Herbicide Spray (Sept./Oct.)

- Yearly shoreline spraying is critical to kill the Phragmites plants
- Aquatic Herbicide spraying also requires full leaf foliage
Aquatic spray will not control plants that have the majority of their foliage underwater. Aquatic spraying is done from the peripheral inward
- Treatment over several years on land and over water will be required to achieve complete control