

The 1854 Treaty Authority is an inter-tribal natural resource management agency that manages the off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights of the Bois Forte Band and Grand Portage Band of Chippewa.

The 1854 Treaty Authority is charged to preserve, protect, and enhance the treaty rights and natural resources of the 1854 Ceded Territory covering present-day northeastern Minnesota.

Healthy terrestrial resources are paramount to ensuring the preservation of these rights for generations to come.

And such of them as reside in the territory hereby ceded shall have the right to hunt and fish therein until otherwise ordered by the President

.....Article 11, Treaty of 1854



For help creating a local community program with The Stewardship Network to control invasive species or to address other environmental issues, please visit www.stewardshipnetwork.org/duluth or email lori@stewardshipnetwork.org to join the conversation.

What Next?

Your actions to remove Buckthorn will benefit our woodlands...

but the battle isn't over. After the initial buckthorn removal, more work is required to prevent a bigger problem from developing.

- **Remove young plants:** To continue control by pulling and killing seedlings that germinate and any small or large saplings that were missed. MN DNR's materials discuss how to do this. For dense seedling patches, multiple prescribed burns are another option (**check what your area allows**). One treatment is never enough to succeed.
- **Exhaust its seed bank:** By following through with the first step, you will eventually exhaust Buckthorn's seed bank that resides in the soil. Their seeds are viable in the soil for 5 - 7 years.
- **Consequences:** If continued efforts are not pursued, Buckthorn will return in thicker densities and continue expansion, as seen in the cover picture.
- **Remove other invasive plants:** Remaining invasive species will take over the habitat left behind after Buckthorn removal, such as the Invasive Honeysuckle, pictured on the right.



Photo: Jeffrey Flory, 2013
Non-native Honeysuckle at Crow-Hassan Park Reserve, Rogers, MN

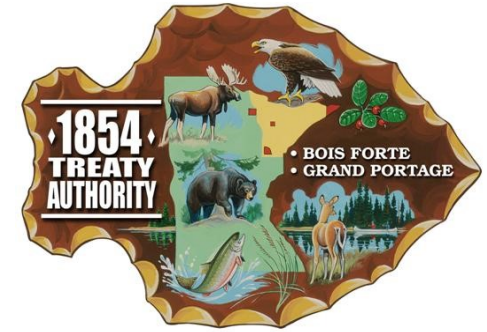
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Remove and Stop the Spread of Invasive Plant Species:

Buckthorn Edition



Photo: Jeffrey Flory, 2012
Dense thicket of Common Buckthorn at Hyland Park, Bloomington, MN



Common and Glossy Buckthorn within the 1854 Ceded Territory

What is Buckthorn?

Buckthorn is a non-native invasive shrub species that was brought over from Europe in the 1800's as a hedge for landscaping. Two species of buckthorn are invasive in Minnesota and many neighboring states.

Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)

Adults have no terminal buds, but rather modified branches that are thorns.

Leaves are toothed, simple, and sub-opposite.



Glossy Buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*)

This large shrub lacks thorns.

They have simple, entire, and alternate leaves, and veins that are deeper and resemble fish bones compared to Common Buckthorn.

They generally start invading wet areas first and once established, they will expand into the surrounding upland forests.



How does Buckthorn spread?

Buckthorn starts as a few to many individuals in the woods by seeds dispersed by wildlife. As seedlings grow and mature in 3-5 years, they start producing drupes, a type of berry.

As Buckthorn shrubs continue to age, they get larger and can produce thousands of fruit that spread by wildlife such as birds, deer, raccoons, etc. Fruit drop and seeds accumulate underneath parent trees. Over time, those sprout, grow, and become a dense thicket that chokes out most native plants.

Why should I be concerned about Buckthorn?

Buckthorn harms woodlands. It chokes out native plants and creates a near-monoculture. Displacement of native plants removes food that sustains native animals. Animals that eat the berries are afflicted with health issues caused by the toxic chemicals in the berries.

Heavily infested public and private woodlands with Buckthorn interferes with hunting, walking, exploring, and much more.

Buckthorn can host soybean aphids and crown rust. Crown rust is a fungus that alternates between Common Buckthorn and Oats or Barley. Both pests lower yields for any farming neighbors.

Buckthorn can also spread to your neighbors' yards and harm natural, managed, and agriculture lands.



What can I do about Buckthorn?

Once Buckthorn becomes well established, it is difficult to remove. There are a few options to deal with infestations, most involve cutting and treating large individuals and pulling seedlings and small saplings. More specific details about this can be found on the Minnesota DNR's website: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/terrestrialplants/woody/buckthorn/index.html>
St. Louis SWCD can provide free consulting and site visit: <http://www.southstlouisswcd.org/forestry.html>

Where can I take the waste?

Both Common and Glossy Buckthorn are listed as Restricted Noxious Weeds in MN. Minnesota law states that it is illegal to import, sell, and transport any propagating parts. This means all material that is cut cannot be removed from your property without following these strict guidelines:

Preferred that you do not transport:

- Let cut brush decompose where it lays.
- Pile cut brush and leave to decompose, providing temporary wildlife habitat.
- Burn small portions in campfire on same property.
- Pile cut brush and burn it in winter (cities, towns, & certain areas may require a permit).



If transporting off the property (less preferred):

- You can acquire a permit to transport noxious weeds, following protocols and requirements under MN Statutes, Section 18.82, that includes destroying material at the destination.
- A permit is not required if taken directly to a MN Department of Agriculture approved waste disposal site for decontamination.
- All noxious weed material in transit must be securely contained (e.g. tarped, bagged, etc.) to prevent seed dispersal by blowing or scattering.
- Residents of Duluth and surrounding areas can take their materials to WLSSD: <http://wlssd.com/hours-facilities/>

Do NOT dispose of Buckthorn:

- in the trash
- at unapproved yard waste locations.