

Is there **DANGER** growing in **YOUR** yard?



English ivy is not native to the United States and has no natural predators or pests to keep it in check.

It easily escapes from planting areas and invades natural areas, parks and urban forests.

It creates "Ivy Deserts" — areas so dominated by ivy that no other vegetation survives. Ivy does not provide habitat or food for any native animals.

Ivy affects trees negatively, especially when it climbs into the canopy. By adding weight to limbs and reducing air flow around the tree's trunk, ivy makes a tree more susceptible to canopy failure, wind stress, and disease.

Help fight the spread of English ivy!

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YOU can stop it, before it's too late.

Trees First!

- ♦ First remove ivy from trees and then remove ivy from the ground.

Cut the Vines:

- ♦ Depending on the thickness of the vines, use either loppers or a pruning saw to cut through each vine at shoulder height *and* at ankle height. Be careful not to wound the bark of the tree when cutting the ivy vines. Strip the ivy away from the tree between the two cuts (some vines may be so big that you will need to pry them away from the tree). Take care not to damage the bark.

Clear the Base:

- ♦ Next start pulling up as much ivy as possible and as deep as possible around the base of the tree. Keep extending the pulled area around the base of the tree until the pulled area is at least six feet from the tree's base all the way around -- this will save your tree.
- ♦ Mulch & water your big trees, and plant native groundcover wherever possible.

Lake Forest Park
STEWARDSHIP
FOUNDATION

Contact us at
206-361-7076
or info@lfpsf.org

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