Multiflora rose

Rosa multiflora



HABITAT:

- Endures shade, sun, damp and/or dry conditions
- Commonly seen growing in mangled clumps in old fields, pastures and hedgerows

ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS:

Grows aggressively, forming dense thickets that inhibit growth of native species. This may be detrimental to native birds nesting1

TIMING:

- Flowers in May
- Fruits in mid to late summer and persist through winter

MANAGEMENT:

- Regular monthly mowing to inhibit seedling establishment
- Medium to large shrubs can be removed by weed-pulling tools or dug out. Best time is before and after flowering
- If necessary, cut and treat stump with a glyphosate herbicide (follow label directions when applying herbicide)







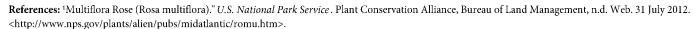
Plant at a Glance:

- 1. Leaf: pinnately compound leaves that hang off drooping stems, and fringed stipules
- 2. Flower: fragrant, five pinkish-white petals, 1/2-1 in. with numerous stamens
- 3. Fruit: "rose hips", bright red, globular, fleshy that grow to form leathery capsules

Native Alternative:

Pasture rose, Rosa carolina

- Blooms May July
- Habitat: open woods, fields, roadsides
- Benefits and Uses: provides nectar for bumblebees and birds eat the hips. Good as ground cover or for bordering.²
- **Growing tips**: grows best in full to partial sun in average to dry conditions and loamy soil but other soils are tolerated



²"Grow Native! Plant Detail." *Grow Native*! . Missouri Prairie Foundation., n.d. Web. 31 July 2012. <http://www.grownative.org/plants/info.asp?id=86>.

Photos: courtesy of James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, http://www.galvbayinvasives.org/Guide/Species/RosaMultiflora.



