

Butterfly Bush *Buddleja davidii*

Butterfly bush is a popular ornamental, but the species is very invasive throughout western Oregon (Figure 3, next page). Note: A number of named cultivars are not considered invasive at this time.

Butterfly bush is a native of northwest China and Japan. It is drought tolerant and grows in a variety of soils and habitats, rapidly invading meadows, forest edges, dunes, and stream and river banks. It also invades disturbed sites such as forest areas after timber harvest, roadsides, and railroad rights-of-way. It can reach maturity in 1 year, forming dense thickets.

Once established, butterfly bush outcompetes native vegetation (Figures 1a–b).

Butterfly bush spreads by seed. Plants produce abundant seed, which spread by wind and water. Seeds can remain dormant for several years. When cut, butterfly bush will resprout. To remove or control it, both mechanical and chemical treatments are recommended.



Figures 1a–b.—Butterfly bush can be invasive in many different types of habitat. Photos: Glenn Miller, Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Description

Butterfly bush is a deciduous to semi-evergreen shrub that grows up to 12 feet high and has a weeping form. Leaves are narrow (lance shape), opposite,

and up to 4.5 inches long, green to blue-gray on top and white to silvery underneath. Flowers resemble a lilac's: fragrant, showy, and purple (Figure 2).



Figure 2.—Butterfly bush has a showy flower head. Photo: Tom Forney, Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Management options and prevention

Butterfly bush is difficult to control. If the infestation is only a few small plants, pulling and digging are effective. For larger plants, chemical control may be needed. If butterfly bushes are in riparian areas or near water, consult your local OSU Extension Service office, ODF Stewardship forester, or county weed control agent before you decide to use any chemicals. Some pesticides are restricted for use in or near waterways, to protect water quality and aquatic and riparian organisms.

Biological control

No biological control agents are available for butterfly bush in Oregon at this time.

Chemical control

Note: Before you apply herbicide on forest land, you must file a “notification of operations” with the Oregon Department of Forestry at least 15 days in advance. The following information about herbicides is only a brief summary; consult your local Extension agent or Oregon Department of Agriculture representative for specific

recommendations for your situation. Read and follow the herbicide label carefully. Before spraying over or around seedlings, ensure the chemicals pose no hazard.

Cut-stump applications Cut down the plant and treat the stump surface with triclopyr or glyphosate in late summer to early fall. Arsenal and Chopper (imazapyr) also work well as a foliage spray in spring or summer (be careful around tree seedlings). Note: Glyphosate is nonselective; that is, it will kill or injure any plant tissue it contacts, including that of desirable plants. However, triclopyr has some selectivity.

Hack-and-squirt Hack around stem circumference with a hatchet and squirt Arsenal into the wound.

Foliar applications Apply triclopyr to foliage in early to mid-summer. Or, apply glyphosate to foliage in late summer through early fall.

Basal applications Apply 15 percent triclopyr ester in oil carrier to the lower 15 inches of the bush's stems in early fall, soaking the bark to the ground line.

Any herbicide treatment program should rotate among chemicals to prevent developing herbicide-resistant strains of the weed.

For more detailed information on chemical control, refer to the current edition of the *PNW Weed Management Handbook* and to *Herbicide-resistant Weeds and Their Management*, PNW 437. Both are available through OSU Extension <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/>

Mechanical control

Hand pulling and digging are effective on small plants. Large shrubs are difficult to dig out, and, as noted earlier, cut stumps are likely to resprout.

Grazing

Goats will eat butterfly bush. They strip and consume leaves and break plant branches. To be an effective control, grazing needs to be in a fenced area where animal pressure can be maintained for 3 to 4 years. It is not known how effectively grazing can eradicate butterfly bush in selected areas.

Use pesticides safely!

- Wear protective clothing and safety devices as recommended on the label. Bathe or shower after each use.
- Read the pesticide label—even if you've used the pesticide before. Follow closely the instructions on the label (and any other directions you have).
- Be cautious when you apply pesticides. Know your legal responsibility as a pesticide applicator. You may be liable for injury or damage resulting from pesticide use.

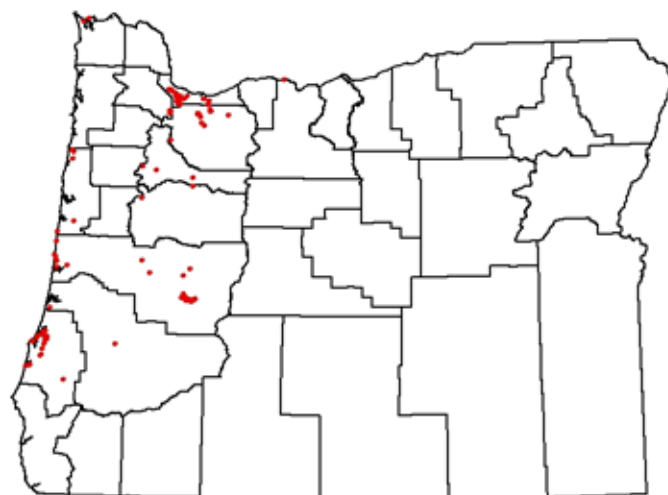


Figure 3.—Butterfly bush distribution in Oregon. Map: Weedmapper.

For more information

Class B Noxious Weed List, Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board.

http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/weed_list/Class_B_weeds.htm

Butterfly Bush. OSU Extension Service, Coos County.

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/coos/agriculture/index.php#weeds> Select Butterfly Bush.pdf

USDA Forest Service Invasive Plants.

http://www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/invasive_plants/weeds/butterfly_bush.pdf

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