

SOLUTION



The BIISC field crew will remove this plant for you if you wish to grant them permission to access your property. Simply call the BIISC office (933-3340) to schedule an appointment for eradication.

If you wish to remove this plant yourself, we recommend using a cut-stump method and applying a triclopyr herbicide such as Garlon.

Photo: BIISC crew removing smokebush in Waimea



What is Early Detection?

Early detection and rapid response are widely regarded as the most cost-effective approaches to dealing with invasive species.

By detecting potentially harmful species early and responding rapidly to control small populations, we can prevent such species from becoming established.

BIISC has a two man crew of botanists that has completed 1,500 survey miles in 24 months of roadside surveys.

BUT THE BIG ISLAND HAS THOUSANDS OF MILES MORE, AND THEY CAN'T SEE THE BACKYARDS. WE NEED CITIZENS HELP!

How is the watch list of species selected for early detection ?

Species Factors:

Have a substantial negative impact on local ecosystems, humans, economy

Are findable , preventable , actionable

Categories

- *eradicable* (low-no populations in the region),
- *Species for survey/map* (species that need delineating surveys and distribution documented),
- *species to avoid/remove* ((already spreading, sometimes sold commercially but should not be planted, should be controlled when possible)



EARLY DETECTION NOTICE



SMOKE BUSH

Buddleja madagascariensis

REPORT THIS PEST
HAWAII EARLY DETECTION
NETWORK USGS-PBIN-
BIISC HOTLINE
(808)961-3299
WWW.REPORTAPEST.ORG



HO'ĀLA I KA MAKĀ

Restoring the Land Awakenning the People

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WHY THIS PLANT IS A CONCERN FOR HAWAII

Smoke bush (*Buddleja madagascariensis*) forms dense, impenetrable thickets choking out almost everything. Left unchecked, this plant is capable of covering full grown trees. It spreads quickly, and is a very resilient plant, making it very tough to eradicate.

Smoke bush's bird-dispersed fruits make it difficult to contain to residential plantings. That is one of many reasons why it is vital for us to find and treat this plant before it has a chance to reach the stage of reproduction.

In Hawai'i, this plant can be found on the islands of Kaua'i, Maui, and on the Big Island in Waimea and Puna's upper elevation areas.



DESCRIPTION

Smoke bush is a sprawling shrub up to 8 meters tall. The stems are densely tomentose with white powder.

Leaves opposite, narrowly ovate with entire margins, 7-12 cm long, 2-5 cm wide, with the upper surface dark green and glabrous and lower surface powdery white. The fragrant flowers form slender terminal panicles up to 25 cm long and range in color from deep yellow to orange. The fruits are bluish-purple berries at maturity and range in size from 2 - 5 mm in diameter. An obvious trait for this plant is the powdery substance that can be found beneath the leaves, hence its name, smoke bush.



TOXICITY

Smoke bush has a very fine, white powder beneath its leaves and on its newly sprouted branches - which becomes more apparent when the plant is dry. It can cause throat allergies and coughing, nose swelling and eye irritation. After inhalation, the powder can even cause nausea and light-headedness.

This characteristic makes control of this plant difficult and unpleasant.

