
where moneywort is invading, one possible means of control is by prescribed burning in spring or fall when moneywort is green but most native vegetation is dormant. A regular burning regime for several years will probably be necessary to achieve adequate control.

Moneywort can be hand pulled where practical. All stems and stem fragments should be removed from the area to prevent the stems from rooting again in the soil.

In low-quality buffer areas, prolonged submergence will kill moneywort. At restoration sites, moneywort can be controlled by establishing native grasses to shade it out. Suggested grasses include *Cinna arundinacea* and *Elymus virginicus*, where these species are native. Seeding of native grasses should be used only at restoration sites and not at natural areas. Herbicides such as Roundup or Rodeo may be effective control measures; more information is needed concerning the effectiveness of herbicides.

Mowing is not effective since moneywort adheres closely to the ground. No biological controls that are feasible in natural areas are known.

**VEGETATION MANAGEMENT
GUIDELINE: Moneywort (*Lysimachia
nummularia* L.)**

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Moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia* L.) is a rapidly growing, herbaceous perennial that reproduces by seed as well as through its prostrate growth habit. The stem creeps along the ground and roots at nodes, an ability that enables it to cover large areas. This alien plant invades floodplain forests, wet and mesic prairies, wet meadows, lawns, pastures, marshes, and swamps. It prefers moist, rich soils. Moneywort does not appear to be a problem in high-quality natural areas. Moneywort remains green throughout most of the year in the east-central United States.

In low wetland woods or degraded prairies

GENERAL REFERENCES

Fermanian, T.W., R. Randell, and M.C. Shurtleff.
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