**Cat’s Claw (Macfadyena unguis-cati)**

**Brief history of occurrence in NATL**

Cat’s Claw was first reported in NATL in 1995 by the [Cooperative Florula Project](http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/1995lists.htm). Its occurrence was not confirmed in 2000 or 2003 in Dan Ward’s [Plant Inventory](http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/WardLists.htm), but in [2006](http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/Walker.htmhttp%3A/natl.ifas.ufl.edu/Walker.htm) Alison Fox discovered a single vine on the west side of the firebreak for the east side of the upland pine ecosystem near gridline 7. That plant was killed to the roots several times (most recently in spring 2011). Then in December 2011, Ethan Carter found a large infestation in gridblock F7 where an occupied dwelling is believed to once have been. Cat’s Claw is not known from NATL-east.

**Ethan’s synopsis of the sites mapped and treatments applied**

A site discovered and treated before May 2011 from which the species was eradicated is referred to as a **legacy site** and is indicated on the species’ map by a triangle. If the species was not eradicated from the site, the site is an **old active site**, has been regularly monitored since then, and is indicated on the map by an open circle. A site that was discovered after May 2011 is a **new active site** and is indicated on the map with a filled circle.
“Basal barked” means that 25% triclopyr in oil was applied to the trunk or cut stump.

**Legacy Sites**

None-The original site was still active in the spring of 2011.

**Old Active Sites**

1. In October 2006, vines were found by Alison Fox growing on a tree trunk in the sPAP near the road across from grid stake E7. They were sprayed with Prosecutor, and were then inactive until spring 2011. In June 2011, EC sprayed the vines with 3% garlon foliar, the vines have been dead ever since.

**New Active Sites**

1. In December 2011, a large infestation was found by EC in the F7 census block that border division trail. On December 21, EC sprayed 3% garlon foliar on most of the plants, but the infestation is large and follow up is necessary because not all plants were covered. Also on December 21, there were several large vines too big to foliar growing up a tallow that had been girdled by TW, they were basal barked.

\*Need to follow up this area to keep the cats claw under control!

**Current herbicidal control used in NATL**

Apply 25% Element 4 (triclopyr) in oil to stems with a wash bottle, or 3% garlon foliar (mixed with water.) Details of formulation are at [Treatment Mixes](http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/NATLmixes.htm).