WHITE MULBERRY

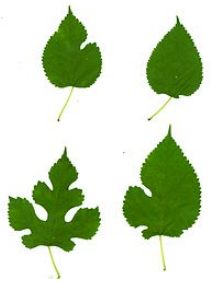
Morus alba

Robert Videki

Mature Height	30 to 50 feet	Soil Type	Most Soils
Mature Spread	30 t0 40 feet	Flower Color	Light green, inconspicuous
Mature Form	Spread crown	Foliage Color	Green Multiple shapes
Growth Rate	Rapid - Short lived	Fall Color	Yellow
Sun Exposure	Open Sun		
Soil Moisture	All Soils, prefers well drained		

White Mulberry trees were introduced to the US from China during colonial times for the purpose of establishing a silk industry. It is the food of silk worms. White mulberry invades forest edges and disturbed forests and open areas, displacing native species. It also invades urban lots, parks and fencerows. It is slowly outcompeting and replacing native red mulberry (*Morus rubra*) through hybridization and possibly through transmission of a harmful root disease. One tree can produce 20 million seeds. It is spread primarily by birds eating the seed and depositing it other areas. White Mulberry seedlings can be controlled by pulling. Larger trees are best controlled by girdling or cutting and treating the stump with a systemic herbicide containing glyphosate.

John Randall



Leaf Variation - Wikepedia

Robert Videki

Chris Evans - River to River CWMA

This fact sheet was developed by the West Central Indiana Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) with funding by the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust. The CWMA consists of 27 western and central Indiana counties and strives to help land users identify and control invasive terrestrial plants through workshops, field days and other educational activities.