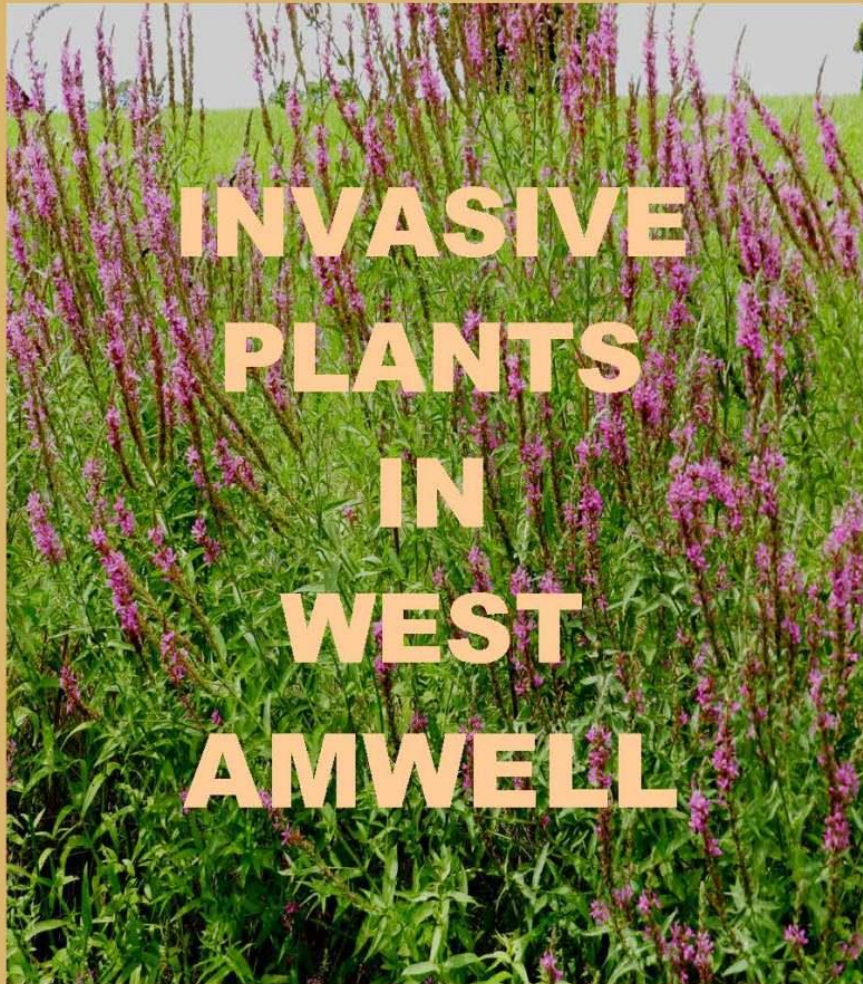


WANTED



DEAD OR ALIVE



WANTED



Autumn Olive

**INVASIVE
ALIEN**

**Origin –
East Asia**

Autumn Olive was introduced to the US in 1830 as an ornamental, for wildlife habitat, for windbreaks and to restore deforested lands.

Autumn Olive invades grasslands, fields, open woodlands and disturbed areas. It is drought tolerant and thrives in a variety of soil and moisture conditions. Autumn Olive threatens native ecosystems by displacing native plant species, creating dense shade and interfering with natural plant succession.

The plant is a deciduous shrub growing up to 20'. Leaves are lance shaped with silver white undersides. The flowers are small and light yellow and appear in June/July. They are very, very aromatic. The fruit is reddish pink and very fleshy. A single plant can produce up to 200,000 seeds per year.

Birds that forage on the fleshy fruit are the primary means of dispersal, along with raccoons, skunks and opossums.

Seedlings and sprouts can be hand-pulled when the soil is moist to insure removal of the root system. On larger plants, cutting alone results in thicker dense growth. A glyphosate herbicide, such as Roundup, can be applied to the fresh cut stumps.

DEAD OR ~~ALIVE~~

WANTED



Exotic Bamboo

INVASIVE ALIEN

Origin –China, Latin America and the Caribbean

Bamboos were introduced for use as ornamentals and privacy fences

Bamboo, a tall hardy grass is a quickly renewable resource. The species we know today evolved from prehistoric grasses between thirty and forty million years ago. It became the major food source for herbivorous animals. It makes up 99% of the Panda Bear's diet.

Bamboo grows in two styles, clumping and running. Running bamboo species are especially easy to grow, as they produce several shoots at a time, and will take over as much room as they possibly can. The thick forest-like environment bamboo creates prohibits natural plant species from growing. It shuts out sunlight and is difficult to manage. It must be completely plowed under to get rid of it.

Bamboos are some of the fastest growing plants in the world, as some species have been recorded as growing up to 100 cm (39 in) within a 24 hour period due to a unique rhizome dependent system. Unlike trees, individual bamboo culms emerge from the ground at their full diameter and grow to their full height in a single growing season of 3–4 months.

Here are reasons why you should not plant bamboo in your yard:

1. Bamboo can spread into neighboring yards.
2. Bamboo is an invasive threat to biodiversity.
3. Many applications of herbicides will be required for bamboo removal.
4. Containment of spreading bamboo can be very expensive and complicated.

DEAD OR ALIVE

WANTED



Burning Bush **INVASIVE ALIEN**

Origin – Asia,
Japan and
China

Introduced for use as
an ornamental plant
for landscaping
beginning about
1860.

Burning Bush is widely planted by landscape professionals and homeowners for its fall color, dark green leaves, winged stems and other characteristics.

This alien forms dense thickets in eastern North American forests, thickets that displace native woody and herbaceous plant species. Some eastern U.S. states are now banning the importation of burning bush.

Manual, mechanical and chemical means are available to control established plantings.

Burning bush may soon be getting a makeover to curb its voracious appetite for other plants' land, sunlight and soil nutrients. A University of Connecticut scientist and his research team have pinpointed the genetic combination to grow a seedless, non-invasive version of burning bush without sacrificing its stunning fall colors and durability. In short, they've neutered the incorrigible plant to make it behave.

DEAD OR ~~ALIVE~~

WANTED



Canada
Thistle

**INVASIVE
ALIEN**

**Origin –
Europe and
Asia**

Canada Thistle was
accidentally introduced
the 1600's and is
designated as a noxious
weed in 43 states.

Canada thistle is an extremely widespread weed of agricultural and ecological areas. It invades a variety of dry to moist open habitats including barrens, fields, grasslands, pastures, stream banks, wet meadows and open forests. It is not very tolerant of shade.

Once established, if conditions are suitable, Canada thistle can form dense stands that shade out and displace native plants, changing the plant community structure and species composition and reducing biodiversity. It spreads rapidly.

Management of Canada thistle is very difficult, but can be achieved through cutting, mowing, controlled burning, and chemical means, depending on the level of infestation and the type of area being managed. Due to its perennial nature, entire plants must be killed in order to prevent regrowth from rootstock. Hand-cutting of individual plants or mowing of larger infestations prior to seed set will help reduce spread, but will need to be done repeatedly to exhaust root reserves.

DEAD OR ALIVE



WANTED



Crown
Vetch

**INVASIVE
ALIEN**

**Origin
Europe, Asia,
and Africa**

Vetch was
introduced to the
United States in the
1950's and is now
primarily used for
erosion control.

Crown vetch is a perennial herb in the pea/legume family. It has spreading to diffuse, creeping stems that can reach two to six feet in length. The pea-like, pinkish-white to deep pink flowers occur in clusters at the end of extended stalks and appear from late spring through summer.

Vetch prefers sunny, open areas. However, it is tolerant of temperatures down to -33° C, per drought and periods of heavy precipitation. Since crown vetch was originally planted for erosion control, it is now located mostly along roadsides, rights-of-way, open fields and waste grounds.

Crown vetch becomes a problem when it invades natural areas, where it excludes native vegetation by fully covering those native plants. It can climb over small trees and shrubs, and eventually form large monocultures. It seeds prolifically, but can also rapidly spread by rhizome growth.

Manual or mechanical methods can be used to control crown vetch. However, these methods are often time consuming and labor-intensive, as all pieces of the stems, roots, and rhizomes must be carefully removed. Mowing can eventually control crown vetch if it is repeated several times for several years. Prescribed burning may also be effective in late spring but should be repeated for several years. Herbicides are currently the most effective means to control infestations of crown vetch.

DEAD OR ALIVE

WANTED



English Ivy infests woodlands, forest edges, fields, hedgerows and other up some soil moisture is present. It is one of the most abundant and insidious in all vegetation levels of forested and open areas, growing along the ground as

As a ground cover, the dense growth forms a thick canopy just above the ground from reaching herbs and seedlings. English Ivy vines that climb up trees can prevent from reaching the tree's leaves, thus killing the tree from the ground up. The vines make the tree more susceptible to storm damage.

English Ivy has been confirmed as a reservoir for Bacterial Leaf Scorch, a wide variety of native and ornamental trees such as elms, oaks and maples.

Vines on the ground can be pulled by hand with some difficulty. Vines growing on the upper portions and relieve the tree canopy. Portions of the vines left in place can be treated with an herbicide or cut repeatedly until no re-growth occurs.

WANTED



Garlic Mustard is a 1-3 feet biennial plant, with 4-6" leaves which are heart shaped. Garlic mustard has become the dominant undergrowth in many areas. Some butterflies confuse garlic mustard with the native species, but the larvae die because of toxic compounds in the leaves. Garlic mustard also harbors fungi which many native plants need for optimal growth. Many butterflies feed on garlic mustard; instead they chose native plants which are not garlic mustard. If you see this plant, pull it out before it goes to seed. To remove the plant with its entire root system because new plants can grow from fragments. This is best achieved when the soil is moist, by grasping the plant and tugging gently until the main root loosens from the soil and comes out. Pulled plants should be removed from site if at all possible, and not composted. Researchers are investigating potential biological control agents which may greatly improve the control of this insidious weed.

WANTED



Exotic bush honeysuckles can rapidly invade and overtake a site, forming a dense thicket and shades out native plant species. They alter habitats by decreasing light, soil moisture and nutrients, and possibly by releasing toxic chemicals that prevent other plants from growing in the vicinity. In addition, the fruits of exotic bush honeysuckles, which contain carbohydrates, do not offer migrating birds the high-fat, nutrient-rich food sources that are supplied by native plant species. Exotic bush honeysuckles are relatively common and often occur in forest edge, abandoned field, pasture, roadsides and other disturbed areas. Woodlands, especially those that have been grazed or otherwise disturbed, are particularly susceptible to bush honeysuckles.

Exotic bush honeysuckles are upright, generally deciduous shrubs that range from 1 to 2 ½ inches in height. The 1-2 ½ inch, egg-shaped leaves are opposite along the stem and short-stemmed. The flowers are small, tubular and hollow. Pairs of fragrant, tubular flowers less than an inch long are borne along the stems.

Mechanical (uprooting seedlings and sprouts by hand when the soil is disturbed) and chemical methods (glyphosate) are the primary control methods for bush honeysuckles. Well established stands of bush honeysuckles are probably best controlled by cutting stems to ground level and painting or spraying the stumps with a slightly herbicidal paint. Biological control agents are currently available.

WANTED



Japanese honeysuckle has few natural enemies which allows it to spread with many other plant species. A ubiquitous invader, Japanese honeysuckle thrives in a wide variety of fields, forests, wetlands and all types of disturbed lands. Its evergreen to semi-deciduous nature added advantage over native species in many areas. Shrubs and young trees are often killed as vines twist tightly around stems and trunks, cutting off the flow of water through them. Honeysuckle covering vegetation can gradually kill plants by blocking sunlight. Vigorous root competition also helps Japanese honeysuckle spread and dominate the vegetation.

Growth and spread of Japanese honeysuckle is through vegetative (plant growth) and seed dispersal. It produces long vegetative runners that develop roots where stem and leaves come in contact with moist soil. Underground stems (rhizomes) help to establish and maintain the plant. Distance dispersal is by birds and other wildlife that readily consume the fruit. Various methods can be used to control the plant from the various distances from the source.

Seedlings and sprouts can be hand-pulled when the soil is moist to insure the plant is removed. For chemical treatment, follow label guidelines for glyphosate herbicide. Also, herbicide can be applied to cut stem surfaces any time of year as long as the ground is not frozen. No chemical agents are currently available for Japanese honeysuckle.

WANT



Japanese Barberry is a deciduous shrub that grows 2-3 meters tall and produces bright red berries in the fall.

Barberry forms dense stands in a variety of habitats including open woodlands, wetlands, pastures, meadows and riparian areas. This highly shade tolerant shrub displaces native plants and is highly resistant to herbivory. White-tailed deer avoid browsing barberry, preferring to eat native plants. The dense growth of barberry can also provide cover for small mammals and birds.

WANT



Japanese Knotweed grows in large clumps up to 13 feet tall and has a hollow (similar to bamboo) and reddish. Leaves are somewhat serrated. Small Greenish-white flowers appear in late summer or early fall.

With its emergence in early spring and dense growth, Knotweed reduces plant diversity and wildlife habitat. It can also promote soil erosion and clog drainage channels. Knotweed can tolerate a variety of adverse conditions, including high salinity and drought.

Japanese knotweed is commonly found near streams and rivers because it can survive severe floods and rapidly colonize open areas.

WANTED



INVA
Ori

Le
into
Sta
pla
are a
Less
four
n
Ore

Lesser celandine is a perennial herbaceous flowering plant that completes its life cycle in winter and spring. It occurs in low open woods, floodplains, meadows and prefers sandy soils. Plants consist of a basal rosette of tender, succulent kidney- to heart-shaped leaves. Flowers are symmetrical, bright butter yellow, have a dark center, have 8 (typical) to 12 petals, and are borne singly on delicate stalks. Tiny cream colored bulblets are produced in stem axils and become airborne in late spring. Abundant fingerlike tubers are produced by the roots and are easily pulled up. When in bloom, large infestations of lesser celandine appear as yellow dots, spread across the forest floor. There are many varieties of lesser celandine, including a double flowered form with many petals and dark green leaves mottled with silvery white. For small infestations, lesser celandine may be pulled up by hand or dug out with a shovel; larger infestations will require herbicides. It is very important to remove all material. Due to the abundant tiny bulblets and tubers, all material must be bagged and disposed properly in a landfill or incinerator. A major consideration for invasive plants like this is the disturbance to the soil which can encourage invasion by other exotic species.

WANT



Moneywort is an herbaceous, low-growing, perennial evergreen to semi-evergreen foliage. The smooth creeping stems are 2-4 inches in height and branch frequently to form a dense mat.

It can be found in a variety of different habitat types; it poses the biggest threat in moist areas such as wet stream banks, bottoms, ditches, roadsides and along waterways. It prefers moist, rich, shaded soils.

WANTED



Multiflora Rose is a perennial shrub with white to pinkish-white flowers that branch out into 5 to 11 toothed "leaflets". The fragrant flowers are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in diameter, typically 3-5 inches long and have a drooping form. Originally multiflora rose was **promoted** by the US Soil Conservation Service to help in controlling erosion and as "living fences" to confine livestock. The shrub is extremely prolific and can form impenetrable thickets that exclude other plants. Woodlands, forest edges and unplowed farm fields are all prone to invasion. Cattle may have a difficulty grazing in affected pastures. These thickets can be eliminated by frequent cutting (3-6 times per season) over 4-6 years if possible, dig out the roots after removing the thorny top.

Remain diligent. The seeds can germinate several years after

WANTED



No
INV
Orig
from
Non

Intro
lands
in th
e
cultiv
ind
orr

Norway maple, a deciduous tree, reaches a height of 40-50 feet, occasional leaves are dark green, simple, opposite, 4"-7" wide with 5 lobes. The mature dense foliage and the bark is grayish-black and furrowed. Norway maple maples by the milky fluid that oozes from freshly broken leaf petioles (stem) produces seeds earlier than other maples. Its normal fall foliage is pale yellow cultivar known as "Crimson King" which has deep reddish purple fall foliage.

Norway maple is well adapted to various soil extremes, such as sand, clay or conditions, and it can tolerate ozone and sulfur dioxide air pollution. Norway the United States and can be found from the northern border with Canada. Individual trees produce large numbers of seeds that are wind dispersed at edges. The dense canopy formed by Norway maple inhibits the regeneration of seedlings, reducing forest diversity. Also, since Norway maple has shallow plants in the landscape, including grasses, and can cause damage to pavement.

Norway maple can be controlled by hand removal of seedlings. Larger trees be girdled.

Native Plant Alternatives: Red Maple, Sugar Maple, American Basswood Tuliptree.

WANT



Various species of Privet have been introduced (E have escaped cultivation and are now established in t

Privets invade forests, floodplains, wetlands and fi competing native vegetation.

Privets are stout, many branched shrubs in the olive f

The flowers are small and white and grow in clusters

WANTED



Purple loosestrife invades wetlands, river and stream banks, fields. Under favorable conditions, loosestrife is able to rapidly establish vegetation with a dense, homogeneous stand that reduces local biodiversity and provides little value to wildlife.

Loosestrife produces a showy display of magenta colored spikes in summer. A single mature plant can produce two to three million seeds. Loosestrife spreads through the vast quantity of seeds. It also spreads vegetatively through underground stems at the rate of about one foot per year.

Small infestations may be pulled by hand, preferably before seed set. Mechanical control is not very effective. Biological control (beetles) is the most effective method for large infestations.

Purple loosestrife is still widely sold as an ornamental.

x

WANTED



Japanese stiltgrass is a lime-green grass, 24 in. to 40 in. tall. This is most easily recognized by its leaves, which are distinctly tapered at both ends and about 2 in. to 3 in. long. The flower clusters occur at the ends of the leaves. After the plant develops a slight purplish tinge in the fall, identification is easier.

This invasive is common in forests, stream corridors and along roads. Stiltgrass is especially adapted to low light conditions. It threatens native habitats in open to shady and moist to dry locations. Stiltgrass spreads in patches, displacing native species that are not able to compete with it. It impacts native plants by changing soil chemistry and shading them out. It spreads rapidly through disturbed areas, replacing native herbaceous ground vegetation within 3 to 5 years if not removed. It is a rooted annual that can be pulled by hand especially when the soil is moist. The roots can be removed. August and September are the best times to pull to prevent seed set.

WANT



Wineberry occurs along forest, field, stream and wetland. It poses a threat to native flora because of its vigorous growth and ability to establish extensive patches.

Wineberry has a typical blackberry appearance, except for the glandular hairs that cover all parts of the plant.

- [Privacy Policy](#)

[Sitemap](#)

[Email Webmaster](#)

 QSend Technologies, Inc.