



December 2007
New York State Early Detection Invasive Plants by Region
Assessment of Naturalized Invasive Plants
REGION: SLELO

Each plant on this Master List is listed on formal or informal lists from one or more of the following organizations:

In New York:

Albany Pine Bush
Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP)
Lake George Land Conservancy
Long Island Invasive Species Management Area (LIISMA)
New York City Parks
New York Flora Association (NYFA)
Tompkins County (Cornell Plantations)

Outside of New York:

Connecticut Noxious Weeds
Invasive Plant Atlas of New England (IPANE)
Massachusetts's Department of Agricultural Resources
Midwest Invasive Plant Network (includes Ontario, Canada)
New Hampshire Invasive Species Committee
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
U.S. Federal Noxious Weeds (Northeast plants only)
Vermont Invasive Exotic Plant Committee

Locational Data Sources:

The New York Flora Atlas (<http://atlas.nyflora.org/>)
Brooklyn Botanical Garden New York Metropolitan Flora Project (<http://nymf.bbg.org/contents.asp>)
USDA Plants Database (<http://plants.usda.gov/>)
& Regional Experts

Please submit invasive plant voucher specimens!
Directions on back cover.

**December 2007: NY State Early Detection Invasive Plants by Region.
REGION: SLELO**

AR: "Approaching Region". Available data indicate that these plants are not present in this region; however, they are known to occur in adjacent regions or in a state adjacent to this region.

Scientific Name

Preferred Common Name (Other Names)

Acer ginnala	Amur Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple
Aira caryophylla	Silver Hairgrass
Akebia quinata	Five-leaf Akebia (Chocolate vine)
Callitriche stagnalis	Pond Water-starwort (Water Chickweed)
Carduus nutans	Musk Thistle; Nodding Thistle
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle (European Marsh Thistle)
Clematis terniflora	Japanese Virgin's-bower (Sweet Autumn Clematis, Yam-leaf clematis)
Digitalis grandiflora (D. pupurea)	Yellow Foxglove (Foxglove)
Digitalis lanata	Grecian Foxglove
Dipsacus laciniatus	Cut-leaf Teasel
Duchesnea indica	Indian Mock-strawberry (Indian Strawberry)
Euonymus alatus	Winged Burning Bush (Burning Bush, Winged Euonymus, Winged
Euphorbia lathyris	Caper Spurge (Mole Plant)
Froelichia gracilis	Slender Cottonweed (Slender Snake Cotton)
Galega officinalis	Professor-weed (Goat's-rue)
Glaucium flavum	Yellow Horn Poppy (Sea or horned poppy)
Kochia scoparia (Syn: Bassia scoparia)	Mexican Summer-cyprus (Common Kochia)
Koeleruteria paniculata	Golden-rain Tree
Lepidium latifolium	Broad-leaf Pepper-grass (Tall Pepperweed, Perennial Pepperweed)
Ligustrum vulgare	European Privet
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera maackii	Amur Honeysuckle
Luzula luzuloides	Forest Woodrush (Oakforest Woodrush)
Lysimachia vulgaris	Garden Loosestrife (Yellow Garden Loosestrife)
Marsilea quadrifolia	European Water Fern (European Waterclove)
Nelumbo lutea	American Lotus (American Water Lotus)
Nymphoides peltata	Yellow Floating-heart
Ornithogalum nutans	Drooping Star-of-Bethlehem
Paulownia tomentosa	Royal Paulownia (Princess Tree, Empress Tree)
Prunus cerasus	Sour Red Cherry
Ranunculus ficaria	Fig Buttercup
Rhodotypos scandens	Black Jetbead (Jetbead)
Rosa rugosa	Rugosa Rose (Japanese Rose)
Rubus phoenicolasius	Wineberry (Japanese Wineberry, Wine Raspberry)
Sedum sarmentosum	Stringy Stonecrop
Silphium perfoliatum	Cup-plant (Indian Cup-plant)
Silybum marianum	Blessed Milkthistle (St. Mary's Thistle, Milk Thistle)
Sorghum bicolor	Broom-corn (Shattercane)
Sorghum halepense	Johnson Grass
Torilis japonica (Syn.: Torlis arvensis)	Erect Hedge-parsley (Japanese Hedge-parsley)
Veronica beccabunga	European Speedwell
Wisteria floribunda	Japanese Wisteria (Wisteria)
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria

ED: Early Detection Species - Available data indicate there are 1, 2 or 3 locations for each of these plants in this Region.

Scientific Name

Preferred Common Name (Other Names)

Euonymus europaeus	European Spindle-tree (Spindle-tree)
--------------------	--------------------------------------

**December 2007: NY State Early Detection Invasive Plants by Region.
REGION: SLELO**

PE: Presence Established – Available data indicate there are 4 or more locations of these plants in this region.

Scientific Name

Preferred Common Name (Other Names)

Abutilon theophrasti	Velvet-leaf
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Aegopodium podagraria	Bishop's Goutweed (Goutweed, Bishop Weed)
Ailanthus altissima	Tree-of-heaven
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard
Allium vineale	Wild Garlic (Field Garlic)
Alnus glutinosa	European Alder (Black Alder)
Anthriscus sylvestris	Wild Chervil
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort (Common Wormwood)
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Berberis vulgaris	Common Barberry (European Barberry)
Bromus tectorum	Cheatgrass (Drooping Brome-grass)
Butomus umbellatus	Flowering-rush
Cabomba caroliniana	Carolina Fanwort
Cardamine impatiens	Narrowleaf Bittercress (Bushy Rock-cress)
Celastrus orbiculata	Oriental Bittersweet (Asian or Asiatic Bittersweet)
Centaurea jacea	Brown Starthistle
Centaurea nigrescens	Short-fringe Starthistle
Centaurea stoebe (Syn: Centaurea maculo, Centaurea	Spotted Starthistle (Spotted Knapweed)
Chelidonium majus	Greater Celadine (Celandine)
Cichorium intybus	Chicory
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle (Canada Thistle)
Cirsium vulgare	Bull Thistle
Conium maculatum	Poison-hemlock
Coronilla varia (Syn.: Securigera varia)	Common Crown-vetch (Crownvetch)
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn (English Hawthorn)
Cynanchum louiseae (Syn: Vincetoxicum nigrum)	Black Swallow-wort (Louise's Swallow-wort, Dog-strangling Vine)
Cynanchum rossicum (Syn: Vincetoxicum rossicum)	European Swallow-wort (Pale Swallow-wort, Dog-strangling Vine)
Datura stramonium	Jimsonweed
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot (Queen Anne's Lace)
Dipsacus fullonum (subsp. Sylvestris??)	Fuller's Teasel (Common Teasel, Wild Teasel)
Echinops sphaerocephalus	Great Globethistle (Blue Globethistle)
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive
Elsholtzia ciliata	Crested Elsholtzia (Crested Late-summer Mint)
Epilobium hirsutum	Codlins And Cream (Willow-herb, Hairy Willow-herb, Fireweed)
Euphorbia cyparissias	Cypress Spurge
Euphorbia esula	Leafy Spurge (Wolf's Milk)
Fallopia japonica (Syn: Polygonum cuspidatum)	Japanese Knotweed (Japanese Bamboo, Japanese Arrowroot)
Fallopia sachalinensis (Syn: Polygonum sachalinense)	Giant Knotweed (Sachaline Knotweed)
Festuca filiformis	Hair Fescue (Fineleaf Sheep Fescue)
Filipendula ulmaria	Queen-of-the-meadow
Frangula alnus (Syn.: Rhamnus frangula)	Glossy Buckthorn (European Buckthorn)
Glechoma hederacea	Ground Ivy (Gill-over-the-ground)
Glyceria maxima	Reed Mannagrass (Tall mannagrass)
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Daylily (Tawny Daylily)
Heracleum mantegazzianum	Giant Hogweed
Hesperis matronalis	Dame's Rocket
Humulus japonicus	Japanese Hops
Hydrocharis morsus-ranae	Common Frogbit (European Frog-bit)
Hylotelephium telephium (Syn: Sedum telephium)	Garden Stonecrop (Live Forever)
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. Johnswort
Impatiens glandulifera	Policemen's Helmet (Ornamental Jewelweed, Himalayan Balsam, Purple
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris (Water-flag)
Lepidium densiflorum	Common Pepperweed
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet
Lonicera morrowii	Morrow Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera x bella	Fly Honeysuckle
Lonicera xylostemum	European Fly-honeysuckle (Dwarf Honeysuckle)
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin
Lycopus europaeus	European Bugleweed (European Water Horehound)
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping Jennie (Moneywort)
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife
Malus baccata and hybrids	Siberian Crabapple
Melilotus albus (syn.: Melilotus officinalis)	White Sweetclover

December 2007: NY State Early Detection Invasive Plants by Region.
REGION: SLELO

PE (cont'd)

Melilotus officinalis	Yellow Sweetclover
Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese Silver Grass (Eulalia)
Morus alba	White Mulberry
Myosotis scorpioides	True Forget-me-not
Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian Water-milfoil (European Water-milfoil, Spike Water-milfoil)
Najas minor	Brittle Naiad (Brittle Water-nymph, Lesser Naiad)
Nasturtium officinale (Syn: Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum)	Watercress
Onopordum acanthium	Scotch Cotton-thistle (Scotch Thistle)
Ornithogalum umbellatum	Common Star-of-Bethlehem
Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip
Phragmites australis ssp. australis	Common Reed
Picea abies	Norway Spruce
Pilosella caespitosa (Syn: Hieracium caespitosum)	Field Hawkweed
Poa compressa	Canada Bluegrass
Populus alba	White Poplar
Potamogeton crispus	Curly Pondweed (Crisped Pondweed)
Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry
Prunus padus	European Bird Cherry
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust
Rosa canina	Dog Rose
Rosa eglanteria	Sweet Briar
Rosa multiflora	Rambler Rose (Multiflora Rose)
Rubus laciniatus	Cutleaf Blackberry (Evergreen Blackberry)
Rumex acetosella ssp. pyrenaicus	Sheep Sorrel
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow (Brittle Willow)
Salix purpurea	Basket Willow (Purpleosier Willow)
Salix x pendulina	Wisconsin Weeping Willow
Solanum dulcamara	Climbing Nightshade (Bittersweet Nightshade)
Sonchus arvensis	Field Sowthistle (Perennial Sowthistle)
Sorbaria sorbifolia	False Spiraea
Trapa natans	Water Chestnut
Tussilago farfara	Colt's Foot
Typha x glauca	Blue Cat-tail (Hybrid Cat-tail)
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm
Valeriana officinalis	Common Valerian (Garden Heliotrope)
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein (Common mullein)
Veronica officinalis	Gypsy-weed (Common Speedwell)
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle

December 2007: NY State Early Detection Invasive Plants by Region.
REGION: SLELO

NA: Not Applicable – Available data indicate these plants are not present in this region and are not present in a neighboring region or state.

Scientific Name

Preferred Common Name (Other Names)

Actinidia arguta	Hardy Kiwi (Hardy Kiwifruit)
Ageratina adenophora	Crofton Weed
Alectra fluminensis	Alectra
Alternanthera sessilis	Sessile Joyweed
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata	Porcelain Berry (Amur Pepper-vine)
Arthraxon hispidus	Small Carpgrass (Hairy Joint Grass, Jointhead)
Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion Weed
Avena sterilis	Animated Oat
Azolla pinnata	Feathered Mosquito Fern
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper-mulberry
Buddleja davidii	Orange-eye Butterfly-bush
Caragana arborescens	Siberian Peashrub
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter-cress
Carex kobomugi	Japanese Sedge; Asiatic Sand Sedge
Carthamus oxyacantha	Wild Safflower (Jeweled Distaff Thistle)
Centaurea solstitialis	Yellow Star-thistle
Commelina benghalensis	Benghal Dayflower
Crupina vulgaris	Common Crupina
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch Broom
Digitaria velutina	Velvet Fingergrass
Dioscorea oppositifolia (Syn.: Dioscorea batatas)	Chinese Yam (Air Potato)
Egeria densa	Brazilian Water-weed (Brazilian eloda)
Eichhornia azurea	Anchored water hyacinth
Eichhornia crassipes	Common Water-hyacinth (Water Hyacinth)
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive
Emex australis	Three-cornered Jack
Emex spinosa	Devil's Thorn
Euonymus hamiltonianus	Hamilton's Spindle-tree
Geranium thunbergii	Thunberg's Geranium
Glossostigma diandrum	Mudmat
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Houttuynia cordata	Chameleon Plant
Hygrophila polysperma	Miramar Weed
Imperata brasiliensis	Brazilian Satintail
Imperata cylindrica	Cogongrass
Inula britannica	British Yellow-head
Ipomoea aquatica	Chinese Waterspinach
Ischaemum rugosum	Murain-grass
Lespedeza cuneata	Chinese Lespedeza (Chinese Bush-clover, Sericea Lespedeza)
Ligustrum ovalifolium	California Privet
Ligustrum sinense	Chinese Privet
Limnophila sessiliflora	Ambulia
Linaria dalmatica	Dalmation Toadflax
Lobelia chinensis	Chinese Lobelia
Ludwigia peploides	Floating Primrose Willow
Lycium ferrocissimum	African Boxthorn
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Melaleuca
Melastoma malabathricum	Malabar Melastome
Microstegium vimineum	Japanese Stiltgrass (Nepalese Browntop)
Mikania micrantha	Bittervine (Mile-a-minute)
Mimosa diplotricha	Giant False Sensitive Plant
Miscanthus sacchariflorus	Japanese Silver Grass (Plume Grass, Amur Silvergrass)
Monochoria vaginalis	Pickerel Weed
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrot-feather (Water-feather, Brazilian Water-milfoil)
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock
Nasturtium microphyllum (Syn: Rorippa microphylla)	Onerow Yellowcress
Ottelia alismoides	Duck lettuce
Paspalum scrobiculatum	Kodo-millet
Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyugrass
Pennisetum macrourum trin./peicellatum trin.	African Feather Grass; Kyasuma-grass
Pennisetum polystachyon	Mission Grass
Perilla frutescens var. frutescens	Beefsteak Plant
Persicaria perfoliata (Syn: Polygonum perfoliatum)	Mile-a-minute Weed (Mile-a-minute Vine, Asiatic Tearthum)
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Corktree

**December 2007: NY State Early Detection Invasive Plants by Region.
REGION: SLELO**

NA (cont'd):

Phellodendron japonicum	Japanese Corktree
Pinus thunbergiana (Pinus thunbergii)	Japanese Black Pine
Pistia stratiotes	Water Lettuce
Prosopis pallida	Kiawe
Prosopis reptans	Tornillo
Prosopis strombulifera	Argentine Screwbean
Prosopis velutina	Velvet Mesquite
Pueraria montana var. lobata	Kudzu
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth Oak
Quercus cerris	European Turkey Oak
Rorippa amphibia	Great Yellowcress (Water Yellowcress)
Rottboellia cochinchinensis	Itchgrass
Saccharum spontaneum	Wild Sugarcane
Salsola vermiculata	Wormleaf Saltwort
Senecio jacobaea	Tansy-ragwort (Stinking Willie)
Solanum tampicense	Wetland nightshade
Solanum torvum	Turkeyberry
Solanum viarum	Tropical Soda Apple
Sparganium erectum	Exotic Bur-reed
Spiraea japonica	Japanese Spiraea (Japanese Meadowsweet)
Striga Lour.	Witchweed
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac
Tamarix ramosissima	Saltcedar
Tridax procumbens	Coat Buttons
Urochloa panicoides	Liverseed Grass

UK: Unknown- There is insufficient data to determine the status of these plants in this region.

Scientific Name

Preferred Common Name (Other Names)

Drymaria arenarioides	Alfombrilla
Euonymus fortunei	Winter Creeper (Climbing Euonymus)
Falcaria vulgaris	Sickle-weed
Hydrilla verticillata	Hydrilla; Water-thyme; Florida Elodea
Lespedeza striata	Japanese Clover
Lonicera standishii	Standish's Honeysuckle
Lupinus polyphyllus	Bigleaf Lupine (Giant Lupine)
Mikania cordata	Heartleaf Hempvine (Mile-a-minute)
Monochoria hastata	Monochoria
Rubus fruticosus	Shrubby Blackberry
Rubus moluccanus	Wild Blackberry
Sagittaria sagittifolia	Arrowhead
Verbena bonariensis	Purpletop Vervain (Purpletop Verbena)

Help accurately represent the distribution of invasive plants in New York:

Submit Voucher Specimens

Voucher specimens are an easy way to document the occurrence and spread of invasive plants. When vouchers are stored in a herbarium collection, they become a permanent record of a species occurrence at a certain place and a certain time. A little time spent on making a good voucher can mean the difference between having a permanent scientific record, or just a piece of dead plant.

If you follow a few simple steps, you will be able to create a usable voucher:

1. Collect an identifiable specimen.

Usually this means collecting a piece of the plant with a portion of the stem, leaves, and either flowers or fruits. Seedlings, isolated leaves, and solitary fruits are usually not enough to identify the plant with confidence. If you can collect the whole plant, in flower or fruit, your specimens should be identifiable.

2. Press and dry the specimen.

Most herbarium specimens are preserved by pressing and drying. Specimens preserved this way can last for hundreds of years and are easy to store and study. Scientists press their specimens between sheets of corrugated cardboard under gentle heat, but you can press specimens in folds of newspaper, just be sure that they dry rapidly or they might rot. Specimens that are juicy or thick-skinned may be harder to dry and you may have to change the newspaper often to blot away all the moisture. In the U.S., most herbaria standardize the size of a herbarium specimen to 11" X 16", so, if you can fit your specimen in a fold of newspaper the specimen size will be fine. If your specimen is larger, try cutting it into smaller pieces that will each fit into a fold of newspaper.

3. Make a permanent label.

A good label is essential for a scientific specimen. A good label will have data on:

- o a.) Where the plant was collected. This allows others to check on the status and spread of the species. Include the name of the county, township, and a description of the locality. It is often useful to say how far the site is from some conspicuous landmark, like a river, post office, or train station. If you have a GPS receiver, include the longitude, latitude, and altitude.
- o b.) The habitat where the plant grows.
- o c.) The abundance of the species.
- o d.) The day the plant was collected.
- o e.) The name of the collector.
- o f.) Descriptive data on the plant. Preserved specimens usually lose their color and texture, so notes describing the living plant can be very useful.

Most labels are 3-4" tall and 4-6" wide and are printed on good paper with permanent ink. Be careful! Most ballpoint pen inks are not permanent.

4. Send the specimen to an established herbarium.

Place your specimen in a box or padded envelope, with a few pieces of stiff cardboard to keep it from getting bent. If you mark the envelope as 'Scientific Specimen: no commercial value' you can send it through the Post Office by Library Rate. Most colleges, museums, and botanical gardens have herbaria that will accept good, properly labeled specimens. The Invasive Plant Council requests that you send your vouchers to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Herbarium at the following address:

Kerry Barringer
Brooklyn Botanic Garden Herbarium
1000 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11225-1099

The Brooklyn Botanical Garden(BBG) will keep the IPC informed of the vouchers they receive. Be sure to let BBG know if you want BBG to acknowledge receipt of your specimens and include a return address. Also, BBG specimens are included in the New York Flora Atlas (<http://atlas.nyflora.org/>).