



11/8/2007

New York State Early Detection Invasive Plants by Region

Assessment of Naturalized Invasive Plants

REGION: Western

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.

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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)

Aira caryophylla	Silver Hairgrass
Akebia quinata	Five-leaf Akebia (Chocolate vine)
Aralia elata	Japanese Angelica Tree
Avena sterilis	Animated Oat
Cabomba caroliniana	Carolina Fanwort
Callitriche stagnalis	Pond Water-starwort (Water Chickweed)
Cardamine impatiens	Narrowleaf Bittercress (Bushy Rock-cress)
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle (European Marsh Thistle)
Clematis terniflora	Japanese Virgin's-bower (Sweet Autumn Clematis, Yam-leaf clematis)
Conium maculatum	Poison-hemlock
Dioscorea oppositifolia (Syn.: Dioscorea batatas)	Chinese Yam (Air Potato)
Duchesnea indica	Indian Mock-strawberry (Indian Strawberry)
Echinops sphaerocephalus	Great Globethistle (Blue Globethistle)
Egeria densa	Brazilian Water-weed (Brazilian eloda)
Elsholtzia ciliata	Crested Elsholtzia (Crested Late-summer Mint)
Euonymus hamiltonianus	Hamilton's Spindle-tree
Glaucium flavum	Yellow Horn Poppy (Sea or horned poppy)
Glossostigma diandrum	Mudmat
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Daylily (Tawny Daylily)
Hydrilla verticillata	Hydrilla; Water-thyme; Florida Elodea
Impatiens glandulifera	Policemen's Helmet (Ornamental Jewelweed, Himalayan Balsam, Purple Golden-rain Tree)
Koeleria paniculata	Golden-rain Tree
Lespedeza cuneata	Chinese Lespedeza (Chinese Bush-clover, Sericea Lespedeza)
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet
Ligustrum ovalifolium	California Privet
Linaria dalmatica	Dalmation Toadflax
Lobelia chinensis	Chinese Lobelia
Ludwigia peploides	Floating Primrose Willow
Luzula luzuloides	Forest Woodrush (Oakforest Woodrush)
Malus baccata and hybrids	Siberian Crabapple
Microstegium vimineum	Japanese Stiltgrass (Nepalese Browntop)
Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese Silver Grass (Eulalia)
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrot-feather (Water-feather, Brazilian Water-milfoil)
Najas minor	Brittle Naiad (Brittle Water-nymph, Lesser Naiad)
Nasturtium microphyllum (Syn: Rorippa microphylla)	Onerow Yellowcress
Nymphoides peltata	Yellow Floating-heart
Paulownia tomentosa	Royal Paulownia (Princess Tree, Empress Tree)
Perilla frutescens var. frutescens	Beefsteak Plant
Persicaria perfoliata (Syn: Polygonum perfoliatum)	Mile-a-minute Weed (Mile-a-minute Vine, Asiatic Tearthumb)
Phellodendron japonicum	Japanese Corktree
Populus alba	White Poplar
Prunus cerasus	Sour Red Cherry
Prunus padus	European Bird Cherry
Pueraria montana var. lobata	Kudzu
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth Oak
Rhodotypos scandens	Black Jetbead (Jetbead)
Solanum viarum	Tropical Soda Apple
Spiraea japonica	Japanese Spiraea (Japanese Meadowsweet)
Typha x glauca	Blue Cat-tail (Hybrid Cat-tail)
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

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each of these plants in this Region.

Scientific Name

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata
 Euonymus alatus
 Euonymus europaeus
 Galega officinalis
 Hydrocharis morsus-ranae
 Rubus phoenicolasius
 Trapa natans

Preferred Common Name (Other Names)

Porcelain Berry (Amur Pepper-vine)
 Winged Burning Bush (Burning Bush, Winged Euonymus)
 European Spindle-tree (Spindle-tree)
 Professor-weed (Goat's-rue)
 Common Frogbit (European Frog-bit)
 Wineberry (Japanese Wineberry, Wine Raspberry)
 Water Chestnut

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

Scientific Name

Abutilon theophrasti
 Acer ginnala
 Acer platanoides
 Acer pseudoplatanus
 Aegopodium podagraria
 Ailanthus altissima
 Alliaria petiolata
 Allium vineale
 Alnus glutinosa
 Anthriscus sylvestris
 Artemisia vulgaris
 Berberis thunbergii
 Berberis vulgaris
 Bromus tectorum
 Buddlejia davidii
 Butomus umbellatus
 Cardamine hirsuta
 Carduus nutans
 Celastrus orbiculata
 Centaurea jacea
 Centaurea nigrescens
 Centaurea solstitialis
 Centaurea biebersteinii (Syn: C. stoebe, C. maculo)
 Chelidonium majus
 Cichorium intybus
 Cirsium arvense
 Cirsium vulgare
 Coronilla varia (Syn.: Securigera varia)
 Crataegus monogyna
 Cynanchum louiseae (Syn: Vincetoxicum nigrum)
 Cynanchum rossicum (Syn: Vincetoxicum rossicum)
 Cytisus scoparius
 Datura stramonium
 Daucus carota
 Digitalis lanata
 Dipsacus fullonum (subsp. Sylvestris??)
 Dipsacus laciniatus
 Elaeagnus angustifolia
 Elaeagnus umbellata
 Epilobium hirsutum
 Euonymus fortunei var. radicans
 Euphorbia cyparissias
 Euphorbia esula
 Euphorbia lathyris
 Fallopia japonica (Syn: Polygonum cuspidatum)
 Fallopia sachalinensis (Syn: Polygonum sachalinense)
 Festuca filiformis
 Filipendula ulmaria
 Frangula alnus (Syn.: Rhamnus frangula)
 Froelichia gracilis
 Glechoma hederacea
 Heracleum mantegazzianum
 Hesperis matronalis
 Humulus japonicus
 Hylotelephium telephium (Syn: Sedum telephium)

Preferred Common Name (Other Names)

Velvet-leaf
 Amur Maple
 Norway Maple
 Sycamore Maple
 Bishop's Goutweed (Goutweed, Bishop Weed)
 Tree-of-heaven
 Garlic Mustard
 Wild Garlic (Field Garlic)
 European Alder (Black Alder)
 Wild Chervil
 Mugwort (Common Wormwood)
 Japanese Barberry
 Common Barberry (European Barberry)
 Cheatgrass (Drooping Brome-grass)
 Orange-eye Butterfly-bush
 Flowering-rush
 Hairy Bitter-cress
 Musk Thistle; Nodding Thistle
 Oriental Bittersweet (Asian or Asiatic Bittersweet)
 Brown Starthistle
 Short-fringe Starthistle
 Yellow Star-thistle
 Spotted Starthistle (Spotted Knapweed)
 Greater Celadine (Celandine)
 Chicory
 Creeping Thistle (Canada Thistle)
 Bull Thistle
 Common Crown-vetch (Crownvetch)
 Hawthorn (English Hawthorn)
 Black Swallow-wort (Louise's Swallow-wort, Dog-strangling Vine)
 European Swallow-wort (Pale Swallow-wort, Dog-strangling Vine)
 Scotch Broom
 Jimsonweed
 Wild Carrot (Queen Anne's Lace)
 Grecian Foxglove
 Fuller's Teasel (Common Teasel, Wild Teasel)
 Cut-leaf Teasel
 Russian Olive
 Autumn Olive
 Codlins And Cream (Willow-herb, Hairy Willow-herb, Fireweed)
 Winter Creeper (Climbing Euonymus)
 Cypress Spurge
 Leafy Spurge (Wolf's Milk)
 Caper Spurge (Mole Plant)
 Japanese Knotweed (Japanese Bamboo, Japanese Arrowroot)
 Giant Knotweed (Sachaline Knotweed)
 Hair Fescue (Fineleaf Sheep Fescue)
 Queen-of-the-meadow
 Glossy Buckthorn (European Buckthorn)
 Slender Cottonweed (Slender Snake Cotton)
 Ground Ivy (Gill-over-the-ground)
 Giant Hogweed
 Dame's Rocket
 Japanese Hops
 Garden Stonecrop (Live Forever)

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Hypericum perforatum	Common St. Johnswort
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris (Water-flag)
Kochia scoparia (now or was Bassia??)	Mexican Summer-cyprus (Common Kochia)
Lepidium densiflorum	Common Pepperweed

PE (cont'd)

Ligustrum vulgare	European Privet
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera maackii	Amur Honeysuckle
Lonicera morrowii	Morrow Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera x bella	Fly Honeysuckle
Lonicera xylosteum	European Fly-honeysuckle (Dwarf Honeysuckle)
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin
Lycopus europaeus	European Bugleweed (European Water Horehound)
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping Jennie (Moneywort)
Lysimachia vulgaris	Garden Loosestrife (Yellow Garden Loosestrife)
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife
Marsilea quadrifolia	European Water Fern (European Watercress)
Melilotus albus (syn.: Melilotus officinalis)	White Sweetclover
Melilotus officinalis	Yellow Sweetclover
Morus alba	White Mulberry
Myosotis scorpioides	True Forget-me-not
Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian Water-milfoil (European Water-milfoil, Spike Water-milfoil)
Nasturtium officinale (Syn: Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum)	Watercress
Nelumbo lutea	American Lotus (American Water Lotus)
Onopordum acanthium	Scotch Cotton-thistle (Scotch Thistle)
Ornithogalum nutans	Drooping Star-of-Bethlehem
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
Potamogeton crispus	Curly Pondweed (Crisped Pondweed)
Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry
Ranunculus ficaria	Fig Buttercup
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)
Rosa rugosa	Rugosa Rose (Japanese Rose)
Rubus laciniatus	Cutleaf Blackberry (Evergreen Blackberry)
Rumex acetosella ssp. pyrenaeicus	Sheep Sorrel
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow (Brittle Willow)
Salix purpurea	Basket Willow (Purpleosier Willow)
Salix x pendulina	Wisconsin Weeping Willow
Sedum sarmentosum	Stringy Stonecrop
Senecio jacobaea	Tansy-ragwort (Stinking Willie)
Silphium perfoliatum	Cup-plant (Indian Cup-plant)
Silybum marianum	Blessed Milkthistle (St. Mary's Thistle, Milk Thistle)
Solanum dulcamara	Climbing Nightshade (Bittersweet Nightshade)
Sonchus arvensis	Field Sowthistle (Perennial Sowthistle)
Sorbaria sorbifolia	False Spiraea
Sorghum bicolor	Broom-corn (Shattercane)
Sorghum halepense	Johnson Grass
Torilis japonica (Syn.: Torilis arvensis)	Erect Hedge-parsley (Japanese Hedge-parsley)
Tussilago farfara	Colt's Foot
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

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

Scientific Name

Agrostis palustris
Drymaria arenarioides
Falcaria vulgaris
Kummerowia striata (Syn: Lespedeza striata)
Lonicera standishii
Lupinus polyphyllus var. polyphyllus
Mikania cordata
Monochoria hastata
Rubus fruticosus
Rubus moluccanus
Sagittaria sagittifolia
Verbena bonariensis

Preferred Common Name (Other Names)

Bentgrass
Alfombrilla
Sickle-weed
Japanese Clover
Standish's Honeysuckle
Bigleaf Lupine (Giant Lupine)
Heartleaf Hempvine (Mile-a-minute)
Monochoria
Shrubby Blackberry
Wild Blackberry
Arrowhead
Purpletop Vervain (Purpletop Verbena)

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NA: Not Applicable – Available data indicate these plants are not present in this region.

Scientific Name

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Actinidia arguta	Hardy Kiwi (Hardy Kiwifruit)
Ageratina adenophora	Crofton Weed
Alectra fluminensis	Alectra
Alternanthera sessilis	Sessile Joyweed
Arthraxon hispidus	Small Carpgrass (Hairy Joint Grass, Jointhead)
Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion Weed
Azolla pinnata	Feathered Mosquito Fern
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper-mulberry
Caragana arborescens	Siberian Peashrub
Carex kobomugi	Japanese Sedge; Asiatic Sand Sedge
Carthamus oxyacantha	Wild Safflower (Jeweled Distaff Thistle)
Commelina benghalensis	Benghal Dayflower
Crupina vulgaris	Common Crupina
Digitalis grandiflora (D. pupurea)	Yellow Foxglove (Foxglove)
Digitaria velutina	Velvet Fingergrass
Eichhornia azurea	Anchored water hyacinth
Eichhornia crassipes	Common Water-hyacinth (Water Hyacinth)
Emex australis	Three-cornered Jack
Emex spinosa	Devil's Thorn
Geranium thunbergii	Thunberg's Geranium
Glyceria maxima	Reed Mannagrass (Tall mannagrass)
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
Lepidium latifolium	Broad-leaf Pepper-grass (Tall Pepperweed, Perennial Pepperweed)
Ligustrum sinense	Chinese Privet
Limnophila sessiliflora	Ambulia
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Melaleuca
Melastoma malabathricum	Malabar Melastome
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
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock
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
Phellodendron amurense	Amur 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
Quercus cerris	European Turkey Oak
Rorippa amphibia	Great Yellowcress (Water Yellowcress)
Rottboellia cochinchinensis	Itchgrass
Saccharum spontaneum	Wild Sugarcane
Salsola vermiculata	Wormleaf Saltwort
Solanum tampicense	Wetland nightshade
Solanum torvum	Turkeyberry
Sparganium erectum	Exotic Bur-reed
Striga Lour.	Witchweed
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac
Tamarix ramosissima	Saltcedar
Tridax procumbens	Coat Buttons
Urochloa panicoides	Liverseed Grass

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Arrowhead
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/>).