

# **Invasive Species Reference**

Terrestrial Invasive Plants

Invasive Strike Force:

Blockbuster

**2018**



**LOWER  
HUDSON**  
**PRISM**



# Look-alikes



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

## Sumac

*Rhus spp.*

**Flowers:** June–July

**Fruits:** July

**Native Range:** North America

## Quick ID:

- 1. Fruit** Fruit is pyramidal cluster of berries, often seen from summer through winter.
- 2. Leaves** Leaves have toothed edge with no lobe visible on the leaflet.



John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



Jason Sharman, Vitalitree, Bugwood.org

## Black Walnut

*Juglans nigra*

**Flowers:** June–July

**Fruits:** July

**Native Range:** Eastern North America

## Quick ID:

- 1. Bark and Leaf** Bark is rough, even when young. Leaf has many leaflets but no lobes on leaflets
- 2. Fruit** Fruit vaguely resembles green apples from mid-summer until they fall in late



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

OPP

Shrub  18'



# Invasive



1.

Jan Samanek, Phytosanitary Administration, Bugwood.org

## Common Buckthorn

*Rhamnus cathartica*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** Early summer

**Fruits:** Fruit matures in Oct.

**Native Range:** Europe, northern and western Asia

**How to ID:** Look for a coarse shrub, 2-6 m. tall. Glabrous branches have shoots that are tipped with sharp spines. Leaves are opposite to subopposite, elliptic to ovate and can be either acute or obtuse. The three lateral veins on each side are strongly up-curved. These leaves remain until late autumn, unlike many natives. Fragrant, non-showy yellow-green flowers appear in clusters of 2-6.



2.

Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org



3.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



4.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

1.	<b>Fruit</b>	Plump, black fruits appear August-September
2.	<b>Leaves</b>	Shiny round leaves with small teeth and 3-5 pairs of secondary veins which curve towards leaf tips. Leaves grow opposite or nearly opposite on the branch.
3.	<b>Bark</b>	Young bark is smooth with dark raised areas which becomes quite rough as tree ages.
4.	<b>Spines</b>	Large thorns grow along branch with possible spine at branch tip.

# Look-alikes



1.

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

## Glossy Buckthorn •••••

*Frangula alnus*

**Native Range:** Europe, western Asia, northern Africa



2.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

1. Leaves	Leaves have no teeth and 8-9 pairs of secondary veins which curve towards the leaf tip.
2. Bark	Young bark appears greenish brown which ages to have light color blotches and raised white spots.
3. Spines (not pictured)	Spines grow along the twig but not at the tip of the branch.



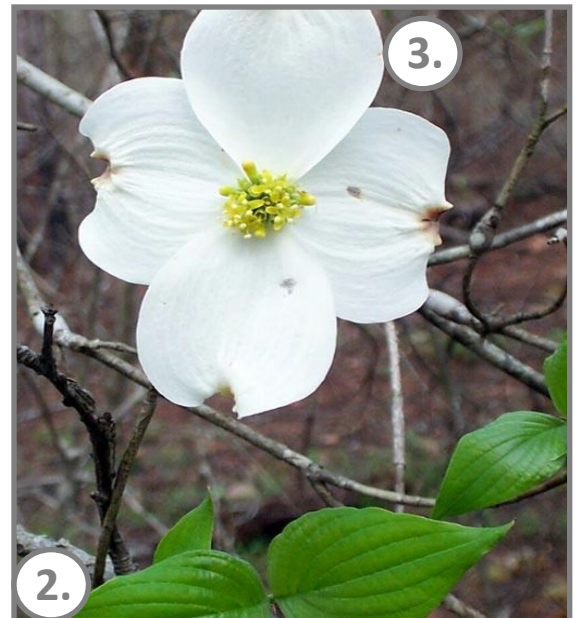
1.

Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

## Dogwood •••••

*Cornus spp.*

**Native Range:** Throughout much of the United States



3.

2.

David Stephens, Bugwood.org

1. Bark	Smooth grey bark matures to blocky appearance in some species.
2. Leaf	Leaf has no teeth and can be shiny, but is lighter in color than Buckthorn.
3. Flower	Very showy flower with 4 petals
4. Twig (not shown)	Branching is opposite.

OPP

Tree 50'



# Invasive



1.

Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

## Amur Cork Tree

*Phellodendron amurense*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** June-July

**Fruits:** October

**Distribution and Habitat:** Thrives in moist soils, disturbed areas, forest edges and forests.

**Native Range:** Eastern Asia, northeast China, Korea, Russia, and Japan.

**How to ID:** Look for a tree that has substantially textured spongy looking bark, dark grey in color. Opposite, pinnately compound leaves are dark green.



2.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



3.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



4.

Patrick Breen, Oregon State University, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

1.	<b>Bark</b>	Bark is ridged, corky, and dark grey
2.	<b>Leaves</b>	Pinnately compound leaves with opposite branching. Leaflets are slender and papery.
3.	<b>Flowers</b>	Flowers are yellow-green to maroon, upright clusters that bloom in late spring through
4.	<b>Fruit</b>	Fleshy berries turn black and are about 1cm in width in fall. Each berry contains 5 seeds.

**Hint:** Cutting into the bark reveals bright yellow inner bark. The leaves and fruit of the tree give off a strong odor, similar to disinfectant or citrus.

# Look-alikes



Keith Kanoti, Maine Forest Service, Bugwood.org

## Ash Species

*Fraxinus spp.*

**Flowers:** Early Spring

**Fruits:** Early Spring

**Native Range:** Eastern and Central North America



Keith Kanoti, Maine Forest Service, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID:

- |    |              |  |
|----|--------------|--|
| 1. | <b>Fruit</b> | Ashes produce winged samaras similar to maple trees, not fleshy berries. |
| 2. | <b>Bark</b>  | Bark has angled ridges that produce "V" and "A" shapes                   |



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

## Black Walnut

*Juglans nigra*

**Flowers:** June-July

**Fruits:** July

**Native Range:** Eastern North America

## Quick ID:

- |    |               |  |
|----|---------------|--|
| 1. | <b>Fruit</b>  | Fruits are green orbs approximately the size of lemons or small apples that begin to fall in |
| 2. | <b>Leaves</b> | Compound leaves and branches grow alternately on Black Walnut.                               |



Jason Sharman, Vitalitree, Bugwood.org

ALT

Tree 20'  
☀️ ☀️ 💧

# Invasive

## Black Alder, European Alder ●●●●●●●●●●

*Alnus glutinosa*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** June-July

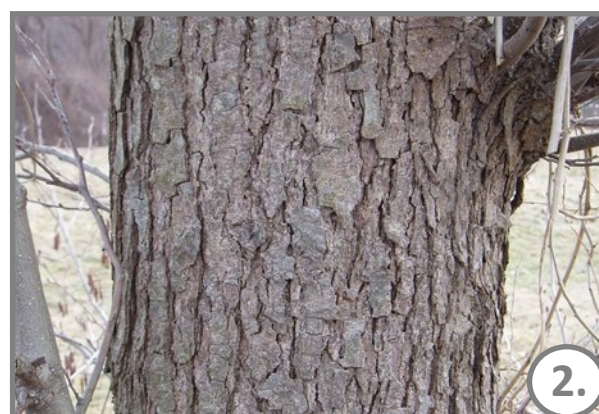
**Fruits:** October

**Native Range:** Europe, northern Africa and western Asia.

**How to ID:** Look for a tree with smooth, dark brown bark, which may have some fissures with age. The leaves are leathery with rounded bases and an indent or notch at the tip. Margins of the leaves are serrate with variable teeth.



Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●



Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

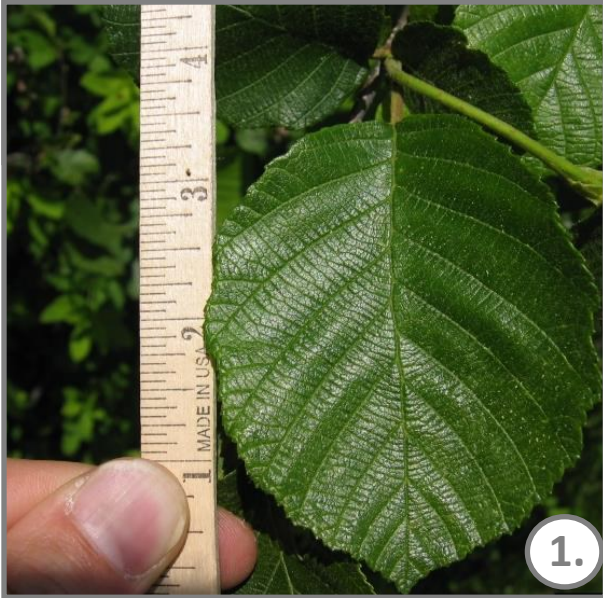


Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

1.	<b>Leaves</b>	Roundish leaves that grow alternately on the branch, <b><u>often having an indent or notch at the leaf-tip</u></b> when mature. Underside of the leaf is sticky when young.
2.	<b>Bark</b>	Bark is smooth and greenish-brown when young. Mature bark develops deep fissures and plates revealing lighter inner
3.	<b>Growth</b>	Roots grow very quickly, often leading to surface root mats. <b><u>Grows either as a single stem tree or multi-stemmed</u></b>
4.	<b>Twig</b>	Older branches have white lenticels (dots on the bark) while young twigs have buds that are clearly stalked.
5.	<b>Fruit</b>	Catkins appear similar to cones and grow on a long stalk.
6.	<b>Habitat (not shown)</b>	Always found near water or location with high water table



# Look-alikes



Keith Kanoti, Maine Forest Service, Bugwood.org

## Speckled Alder •••••••••••

*Alnus incana*

**Growth:** Tree

**Native Range:** Northern portions of North America



Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org



Brett Marshall, Sault College, Bugwood.org

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>1. Leaves</b> | Roundish leaves that grow alternately on the branch, <u>without an indent or notch.</u> <u>Young leaves do not have a stick underside.</u> |
| <b>2. Bark</b>   | Bark is smooth and pale reddish-grey-brown.  |
| <b>3. Growth</b> | Grows in multi-stemmed shrub form.   |
| <b>4. Fruit</b>  | Catkins similar to <i>A. glutinosa</i> , but grow on a short stalk   |



Mary Ellen (Mel) Harte, Bugwood.org

OPP

Tree 20'  
☀

# Invasive

## Japanese Angelica Tree

*Aralia elata*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** July-Aug.

**Fruits:** Sept.-Oct.

**Distribution and Habitat:** Disturbed areas, forest edges, meadows and fields, shores of rivers and lakes.

**Native Range:** Japan, Korea, Manchuria and far eastern Russia.

**How to ID:** Look for exceptionally large compound leaves that are between 2 and 4 ft. long, borne on stems with large prickles at each leaf axil. Some cultivars have variegated leaves.



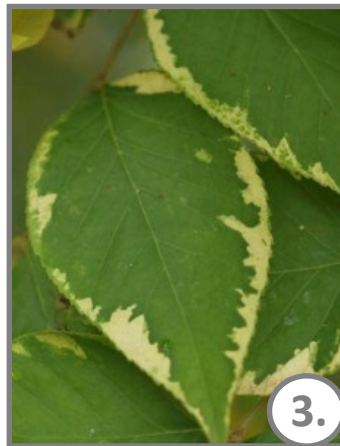
Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org



Joyce Tomaselli, CCEDC



John Ruter, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

1.	<b>Stems</b>	Stems are covered in sharp thorns on a greyish brown smooth bark.
2.	<b>Leaves</b>	Leaf is doubly compound with a fern-like appearance, with thorns at each leaf axil.
3.	<b>Leaf Veins</b>	Leaf veins run all the way to the tips of the teeth.
4.	<b>Flower</b>	Flowers in dense white clusters 30-60 cm wide from July-August. Flowers radiate from separate stems within the cluster.



T. Davis Sydnor, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

# Look-alikes

## Toothache Tree, Common Prickly Ash



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*

### Quick ID:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1. Thorns | Thorns grow in pairs along stem and leaf axils. |
| 2. Leaves | Leaves singly compound like ash or walnut.      |

## Devil's Walkingstick



Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org



John D. Byrd, Mississippi State University, Bugwood.org

*Aralia spinosa*

### Quick ID:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1. Leaves | Leaf veins diminish in size and branch out before reaching tips of teeth.                   |
| 2. Flower | Flower clusters 1-1.2 meters in width. Flowers radiate from a central stem in each cluster. |

## Black Locust



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



Richard Webb, Bugwood.org

*Robinia pseudoacacia*

### Quick ID:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1. Leaves | Compound leaves with rounded leaflets and no thorns in leaf axils.                  |
| 2. Growth | Large tree which grows in colonies. Rough bark distinctive from other thorny trees. |

OPP

Shrub  10'  
  

# Invasive

## Burning Bush, Winged Euonymous ●●●●●●

*Euonymus alatus*

### Detailed ID Notes:

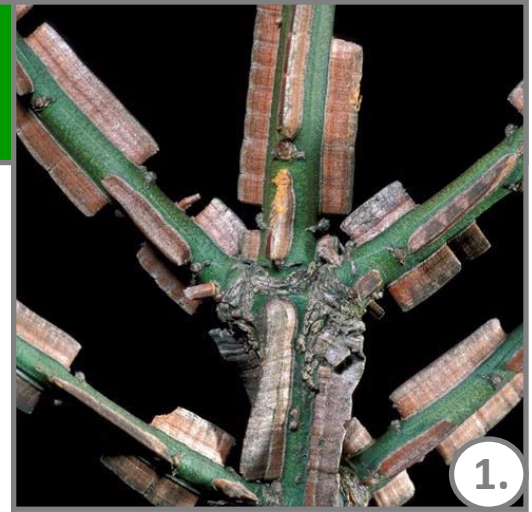
**Flowers:** Late April to June

**Fruits:** Sept.-Oct.

**Native Range:** Northeastern Asia

**Distribution and Habitat:** Variety of disturbed areas as well as undisturbed forests

**How to ID:** Look for dense stands of deciduous shrubs that have four corky wings or ridges along stems. It grows multi-stemmed and significantly branched. Small and obovate green leaves become bright scarlet, to purple, in the fall.



Barry Rice, sarracenia.com, Bugwood.org



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Ser-



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

1.	Twig	Twigs and branches have papery "wings" which wear off as branches grow larger
2.	Leaf	Leaves are oppositely arranged on the twig and turn bright red in fall leading to the common name "Burning Bush". Leaf edge is finely serrate.
3.	Leaf	Twigs have a pair of leaves at the tip that resemble "bunny ears."
3.	Growth	Grows as a tall understory shrub which leafs out in spring before many other shrubs and trees
4.	Flower	Flowers small and non-descript with 4 petals

# Look-alikes



Dow Gardens , Dow Gardens, Bugwood.org



Dow Gardens , Dow Gardens, Bugwood.org

## Blackhaw Viburnum ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

*Viburnum prunifolium*

**Flowers:** May-June

**Fruits::** Aug.-Oct.

**Native Range:** Eastern and central North America

### Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

<b>1. Flower</b>	White flowers with 5 petals grow in broad clusters
<b>2. Leaf</b>	Oppositely arranged leaves, round in appearance which lack “bunny ears” at the end of branch
<b>3. Twig (not pictured)</b>	Branches and twigs lack the papery wings of <i>E. alatus</i> .



Troy Evans, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Bugwood.org



Vern Wilkins, Indiana University, Bugwood.org

## Arrowwood Viburnum ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

*Viburnum dentatum*

**Flowers:** May-June

**Fruits:** Aug.-Nov.

**Native Range:** Eastern North America

### Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

<b>1. Leaf</b>	Leaf is deeply cut and arranged oppositely. Lacks bunny ears.
<b>2. Flower</b>	White flowers present in small bunches.
<b>3. Twig (not pictured)</b>	Branches and twigs lack the papery wings of <i>E. alatus</i> .

ALT

Shrub 5'



# Invasive



1.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Japanese Barberry • • • • •

*Berberis thunbergii*

Flowers: May-June

Fruits: July-October

Native Range: Japan

**Habitat and Distribution:** It occurs in disturbed areas, early successional forest, edge, floodplain forest, forest wetland, and other habitats. It is associated with closed-canopy forests, woodlands and wetlands

**How to ID:** Look for a compact, spiny, shrub between 1-5 feet tall. Smooth edged leaves range from oval to spatulate and are clustered in tight bunches close to the branches. Single spines bear small leaves in their axils. Yellow flowers are present individually or in small clusters.



2.

John Ruter, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org



3.

John Ruter, University of Georgia



4.

Barry Rice, sarracenia.com, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: • • • • •

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>1. Leaves</b>   | Small, spoon-shaped leaves with a smooth edge. Each leaf cluster contains a single needle-like thorn |
| <b>2. Growth</b>   | Dense bush may be either red or green in color. Scraping the bark reveals a yellow twig.             |
| <b>3. Flowers</b>  | Small white to yellow flowers grow along the branches May-June.                                      |
| <b>4. Fruit</b>    | Red berries persist through the winter.  |
| <b>5. Behavior</b> | Forms dense thickets of arching branches in forest understory. Shades out nearly all other plants.   |



5.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

# Look-alikes



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Common Barberry ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

*Berberis vulgaris*

**Growth:** Shrub

**Native Range:** Asia's middle and western mountains.

**Habitat and Distribution:** Less aggressive than its Japanese cousin, common barberry, is most often found in abandoned gardens.

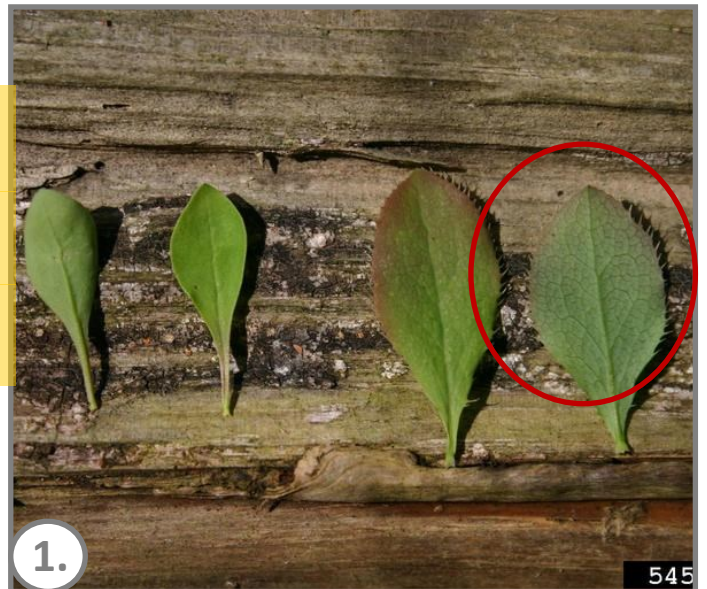
**How to ID:** The leaves are much larger and have a serrated edge. The thorns also grow along the branch but grow in bunches of three rather than the single, needle-like thorns on Japanese barberry.



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

1.	<b>Leaves</b>	Leaves larger than Japanese species with a serrated edge.
2.	<b>Thorns</b>	Broad, pointy thorns grow in groups of 3
3.	<b>Growth</b>	Grows much taller than <i>B. thunbergii</i> , with individual plants reaching 3 meters (10ft)



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

ALT

Shrub 7'



# Invasive

## Multiflora Rose

*Rosa multiflora*

**Flowers:** May-June

**Fruits:** Mature in October

**Native Range:** Eastern Asia

**Distribution and Habitat:** Prominent in disturbed locations; roadsides, old fields, pastures, prairies, savannas, open woodlands and forest edges. Most productive in sunny and well drained areas.

**How to ID:** Look for a shrub with arching canes that are significantly branched. Canes may be up to 12 feet long and have stout recurved prickles. Leaves are alternate, pinnately compound, with 5 to 11 leaflets. Fruits are globular to ovoid and 1/4 inch or less in diameter. Fringed petioles distinguish it from other species.



1.

Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



2.

Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



3.

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org



4.

Randy Westbrooks, Invasive Plant Control, Inc., Bugwood.org

## Quick ID:

<b>1. Thorns</b>	Hooked thorns along the stem and <b>fringed 'stipules' at base of compound leaf</b>
<b>2. Leaves</b>	Compound leaves with toothed edges
<b>3. Flower</b>	Multiple, small, white flowers which mature to small red rosehips which persist through the winter.
<b>4. Growth</b>	Woody shrub with thorns covering all but the thickest stems. Grows to a height of 10-15 feet



# Look-alikes

## Carolina Rose

*Rosa carolina*



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service,



John D. Byrd, Mississippi State University

- 1. Leaves** Compound and lacking the fringed stipule.
- 2. Flower** Flower is pink and grows individually, not in clusters.

## Virginia Rose

*Rosa virginiana*

- 1. Leaves** Compound and lacking the fringed stipule.
- 2. Flower** Flower is pink and grows individually, not in clusters.



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service,



University of Connecticut Plant Database, <http://hort.uconn.edu/plants>, Mark H. Brand, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture, Storrs, CT 06269

## Swamp Rose

*Rosa palustris*



Missouri Botanical Garden



Will Cook, USDA Forest Service

- 1. Leaves** Compound and lacking the fringed stipule.
- 2. Flower** Flower is pink and grows individually, not in clusters.

ALT

Shrub  6'  


# Invasive



1.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Japanese Wineberry

*Rubus phoenicolasius*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** Early summer

**Fruits:** Fruit matures in June

**Native Range:** Eastern Asia

**Distribution and Habitat:** Thrives in edge and wasteland habitats, but can grow in forested areas as well.

**How to ID:** Look for a multi-stemmed, spiny, small shrub. Canes can be up to 6 ft. in length. The entire plant is covered in red, minute, glandular hairs, a distinctive feature not seen in native berries. They also have three leaflets, unlike the five seen in native blackberries.



2.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



3.

Britt Slattery, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bugwood.org



4.

Troy Evans, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

1. <b>Fruit</b>	Aggregate berry matures in late July to a deep red, sweet fruit
2. <b>Leaves</b>	Compound leaf with three leaflets with a white and fuzzy underside.
3. <b>Stems</b>	All stems are green and covered with fine reddish hairs and thin sharp thorns.
4. <b>Unripe fruit</b>	Immature fruit is covered in same reddish hair as stem.

**Hint:** Ruby red color of wineberry fruits sets it apart from blackberry and black raspberries

# Look-alikes

## Blackberries

*Rubus* spp.



Gerald Holmes, California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>1. Fruit</b>            | Aggregate berries which stick to the stem, even when mature.                           |
| <b>2. Leaf</b>             | Young leaves may have 3 leaflets but mature leaves have 5. All leaves have a green un- |
| <b>3. Stem (not shown)</b> | Stems are green to reddish with sharp thorns and no hairs.                             |

## Black Raspberries

*Rubus occidentalis*

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>1. Leaves</b> | Compound leaves range from 3-5 leaflets with green underside |
| <b>2. Stem</b>   | Stem is pale green/blue with thorns and without hairs.       |
| <b>3. Fruit</b>  | Berries smaller than other aggregate fruits.                 |



D. Cameron, from Go Botany website: <https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org>



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut,

## Red Raspberries

*Rubus idaeus*




Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut,

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>1. Leaves</b> | Compound with a lighter green underside        |
| <b>2. Stem</b>   | Stem can be green or red with very short hairs |

OPP

Shrub  12'



# Invasive

## Black Jetbead

*Rhodotypos scandens*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** Late spring-early summer

**Fruits:** Fruit matures in Oct.

**Native Range:** Japan and China

**Distribution and Habitat:** Very prominent in disturbed areas, forest edges and can invade forests

**How to ID:** Look for a small, multi-stemmed shrub. The bright green leaves are opposite, simple and doubly serrate. They also have ribbed veins and a long, pointed tip. Solitary white flowers with four-petals open in late spring. Groups of four green-yellow berries occur and turn to jet black as they ripen. The fruits have four persistent sepals surrounding them.



1.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut,



2.

Mike Young, New York, New Jersey Trail Conference

### Quick ID:

1. Fruit	Fruits appear as 4 berries which turn from dark red to black from September through December.
2. Leaves	Oppositely branched, leaves has ribbed veins with noticeably elongated leaf tips
3. Flower	White flowers with four petals may be present from April until early June



3.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

# Look-alikes

## Arrowwood Viburnum

*Viburnum dentatum*



Troy Evans, Great Smoky Mountains



Vern Wilkins, Indiana University, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

- 1. Leaves** Leaves are more deeply toothed and lack the elongated leaf tip of *R. scandens*
- 2. Fruit** Dark blue fruit grows in clusters

## Linden Viburnum

*Viburnum dilatatum*

### Quick ID:

- 1. Leaves** Leaves are fuzzy and shallowly toothed
- 2. Fruit** Fruit is a red berry which grows in flat-topped clusters which ripen in September



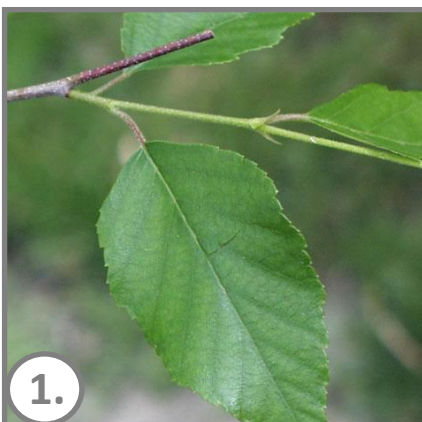
Doug Manning, National Park Service, Bugwood.org



University of Connecticut Plant Database, <http://hort.uconn.edu/plants>, Mark H. Brand, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture, Storrs, CT 06269

## Birches

*Betula spp.*



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org



Joseph OBrien, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

- 1. Leaves** Birches all have alternate branches although the shape varies based on species.
- 2. Growth** All birches grow as trees and have lenticels (off-colored spots or lines) on the bark which may or may not peel.



# Look-alikes

## Chokeberries (Red and

*Aronia spp.*

### Quick ID:

1. Leaves	Leaves have petiole (leaf-stem).
2. Flowers	Small, white flowers which grow in bunches along the whole branch



1.

John Ruter, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org



2.

John Ruter, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

## Winterberry Holly

*Ilex verticillata*

### Quick ID:

1. Leaves	Leaves have petiole (leaf-stem).
1. Fruit	Hardy, waxy berry which persist through the winter.
2. Flowers	Small, white flowers which grow individually, close to the stem.



1.

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bug-



2.

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

## Juneberry

*Amelanchier spp.*

### Quick ID:

1. Leaves	Leaves have long petiole (leaf-stem).
2. Flowers	White showy flowers appear before leaves in spring.



1.





Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bug-



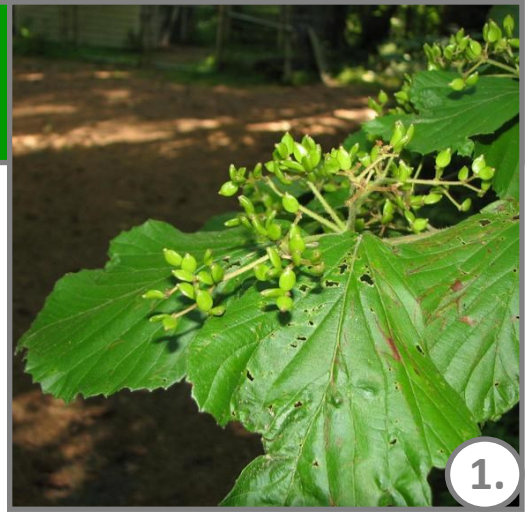
2.

Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

OPP

Shrub  10'  
  

# Invasive



Doug Manning, National Park Service, Bugwood.org

## Linden Viburnum ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

*Viburnum dilatatum*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** May-June

**Fruits:** Fruit matures in Oct.

**Native Range:** Eastern Asia

**Distribution and Habitat:** Prominent in disturbed areas, edges, and may invade forests.

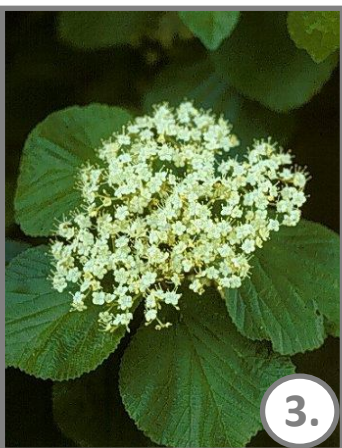
**How to ID:** Look for a multi-stemmed, rounded, deciduous shrub. It may have dense foliage to the ground. Look for simple, opposite leaves that are obovate to broad-elliptic in shape. The leaves may vary between nearly round to almost strap-like on the same plant. Scalloped margins result in coarse, irregular teeth. Small creamy, white flowers occur in flattened clusters and are typically numerous on the shrub. The bark of the stem is dark brown with prominent orange lenticels and are densely pubescent.



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

<b>1. Leaves</b>	Oval shaped leaves with scalloped edges and a soft, hairy surface; vary in size and thick-
<b>2. Form</b>	Opposite branching shrub.
<b>3. Flowers</b>	Bunches of white flowers appear at branch tips in May-June
<b>4. Fruit</b>	Fruit is a red berry which grows in flat-topped clusters which ripen in September



University of Connecticut Plant Database, <http://hort.uconn.edu/plants>, Mark H. Brand, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture, Storrs, CT 06269-4067 USA



University of Connecticut Plant Database, <http://hort.uconn.edu/plants>, Mark H. Brand, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture, Storrs, CT 06269-4067 USA



# Look-alikes

## Arrowwood Viburnum ●●●●●●●●●●

*Viburnum dentatum*

**Flowers:** May-June

**Fruits:** Mature in Oct.

**Native Range:** Eastern United States



Vern Wilkins, Indiana University, Bugwood.org



Troy Evans, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Bugwood.org



Joyce Tomsaelli, CCEDC

## Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●

1.	<b>Fruit</b>	Fruit is a blue berry which grows in clusters at the branch ends.
2.	<b>Leaf</b>	Oval shaped leaves with pointed teeth on the leaf edge and may be rough, hairy, or smooth on mature plants.
3.	<b>Flowers</b>	Bundles of small white flowers appear at the same time as Linden Viburnum but are less showy

OPP

Shrub 15'



# Invasive

## Seibold's Viburnum

*Viburnum seiboldii*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** May

**Fruits:** Fruit matures in Sep.

**Native Range:** Japan

**Distribution and Habitat:** Thrives in moist, well-drained soils. Prevalent in disturbed areas.

**How to ID:** Look for a tall shrub that is about half as wide as it is tall. The simple, 2-5 inch long, leaves are arranged alternately along the branches. The leaves are glossy, and dark green with serrated margins. When they're crushed, they emit a foul odor. Abundant small white flowers occur in clusters and may take up much of the surface when they bloom.



University of Connecticut Plant Database, <http://hort.uconn.edu/plants>, Mark H. Brand, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture, Storrs, CT 06269-4067 USA



University of Connecticut Plant Database, <http://hort.uconn.edu/plants>, Mark H. Brand, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture, Storrs, CT 06269-4067 USA



Qwert1234. *Viburnum sieboldii* var. *obovatifolium*, Aizu area, Fukushima pref., Japan. 6 June 2010. Wikimedia. Web. Retrieved June 27, 2016. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Viburnum\\_sieboldii\\_var\\_obovatifolium\\_3.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Viburnum_sieboldii_var_obovatifolium_3.JPG)

### Quick ID:

1.	<b>Leaves</b>	Oppositely arranged, this <b>deciduous</b> leathery leaf is 2-5" long and has a foul odor when crushed. Leaf edge is coarsely toothed with
2.	<b>Fruit</b>	Small, oval fruits go from red to black in September
3.	<b>Flower</b>	Abundant off-white flowers bloom in May and may cover substantial areas of the plant.

# Look-alikes



Richard Webb, Bugwood.org

## Leatherleaf Viburnum ●●●●●●●●●●

*Viburnum rhytidophyllum*

**Flowers:** Mid-May

**Fruits:** Ripens in September

**Native Range:** Central and western China



Dow Gardens , Dow Gardens, Bugwood.org



Dow Gardens , Dow Gardens, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●

1.	<b>Leaves</b>	Also oppositely arranged, Leatherleaf viburnum is evergreen, individual leaves are hairy with a <b><u>very wrinkled leaf surface and have no teeth.</u></b>
2.	<b>Flower</b>	Flower is similar and may not be used as an key ID characteristic.
3.	<b>Stems</b>	Stems are and twigs are also hairy.

ALT

Shrub 5'



# Invasive

## Scotch Broom •••••••••••••••••••••

*Cytisus scoparius*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** Late May-Early June

**Fruits:** Fruits mature in October

**Distribution and Habitat:** Roadsides, coastal sites, disturbed areas, pastures, dry scrublands. Can thrive in dry soils.

**Native Range:** Western and central Europe

**How to ID:** Look for a shrub that ranges between 3-10 ft. tall. The stems are five-angled and remain green through the year. Look for leaves that are small, alternate, and compound with three leaflets. Flowers are yellow, resembling sweet pea flowers and occur singly or in pairs in the upper leaf axils. Seed pods are 1-2 inches long, fuzzy on the edges and will explode when mature, forcefully expelling the seeds.



1.

Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org



2.

Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org



3.

Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org



4.

Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: ••••••••••••••••

1. Growth	Tough green stem turns woody at base
2. Fruit	Long, hairy bean pod.
3. Leaves	Small, clover like, leaves grow close to the stem.
4. Flower	Bright pea-like flower present mid-May through June, most often yellow but may have red or purple petals.

# Look-alikes



## Bush Clovers/Sweet Clovers ●●●●●●●

*Lespedeza spp.*  
**Native Range:** Many regions of North America  
**Flowers:** July-Sept.  
**Fruits:** Sept.-Oct.  
**Habitat:** Prefers drier soils, prairies, rocky and sandy forests, savannahs and areas with high drainage.

Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

- 1. Stem** All bush clovers have herbaceous stem while Scotch Broom has a woody stem.
- 2. Leaves** Blue-green leaves grow in threes on the length of the arching stems
- 3. Flower** Showy flowers range in colors, occurring in crowded heads on short peduncles on the upper part of the stem.



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org



Arthur Haines, Bugwood.org



# Look-alikes



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## American Bittersweet ●●●●●●●●●●

*Celastrus scandens*

**Flowers:** May-Jun

**Fruits:** Sep-Nov

**Native Range:** Central and Eastern North America

**Distribution and Habitat:** It occurs in dry fields, thickets, and hedge rows. Widespread but uncommon.

**How To ID:** Similar to its Asiatic cousin, American Bittersweet climbs fences, bushes and trees but it lacks the ability to tolerate shading leading to growth in sunny areas and breaks in the forest canopy. Fruits encased in an orange capsule occur at the end of the stem and remain on the vine throughout the winter.

## Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●

1.	<b>Fruit</b>	Produces 6 or more green fruits in mid summer at end of stem. Fruit capsules turn <b>orange</b> in the fall, eventually revealing orange-red fruit.
2.	<b>Leaves</b>	Alternate leaves which are generally rounded with a point, but can vary. Generally <b>2x longer than they are broad</b> .
3.	<b>Growth</b>	Much less aggressive than <i>C. orbiculatus</i>



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

**Ecological Value:** Native Bittersweet berries provide important winter food for a number or resident bird species while the vines provide nesting cover year-round. The flowers attract native pollinators and the plant hosts at least 5 species of moth caterpillars. This plant is listed as Exploitably Vulnerable in New York likely due to its historically unsustainable use in holiday wreath-making.



Richard Webb, Bugwood.org



1.

ALT  
**Invasive**  
 Vines



## Hardy Kiwi

*Actinidia arguta*

**Flowers:** June-July

**Fruits:** September-October

**Native Range:** Russia, Korea, China, Japan

**Distribution and Habitat:** Grows on old garden sites, forest edges, and other disturbed areas.

**How To ID:** Look for a vine that climbs with elliptical leaves and a red petiole (leaf stem). Vines will produce fruits only in rich soils after 3-5 years of growth so this is not a reliable diagnostic for younger plants. Older plants will take over a site and choke out all other low-growing plants and vines.



2.

Sten Porse, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. | <b>Growth</b> Likes to climb by twining, and sprawling. Has stiff woody stems  |
| 2. | <b>Leaves</b> Sturdy foliage, leaves are elliptical, with fine sharp serration on edge. Look for the red petiole that attaches the leaf to the twig. |
| 3. | <b>Fruit</b> Produces edible fruits 1-2 inches long, fleshy, about the size of a grape or larger   |
| 4. | <b>Flower</b> Flowers white in early summer with brown-colored centers. Has a fragrance similar to lily-of-the-valley.                               |

**Hint:** May be confused with Oriental Bittersweet (CEOR) which has a rounder leaf that comes to more of a point. Mature bark of hardy kiwi is flaky and exfoliates, whereas bittersweet bark is rough but does not shed. Oriental Bittersweet is further identified on the next page.



3.

Sten Porse, Bugwood.org



4.

Q Qwert, Bugwood.org





ALT

Vines



# Invasive



1.

James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, Bug-

## Kudzu

*Pueraria montana*

**Flowers:** Late Summer

**Fruits:** Early Fall

**Native Range:** India and Eastern Asia

**Distribution and Habitat:** Occurs in anthropogenic, disturbed habitats as well as forest edges and shrublands. Kudzu can withstand fairly dry climates because its large roots can act as reservoirs.

**How to ID:** Look for a semi-woody vine with stems 2.5 cm thick. Dark green leaves are compound with three lobed leaflets. Leaves have brown hairs above and silver hairs on the underside. Older vines may have a knot- or ball-like root crown above the soil surface. Young vines have tan to brown hairs. Purple to pink pea-like flowers smell like Concord grape and commonly occur in pairs or threes. Flat, hairy seed pods grow four to seven centimeters long.



2.

Kerry Britton, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID:

1.	<b>Leaves</b>	Leaf grows in 3 leaflets which are variable in shape from teardrop to lobed. Leaf margin
2.	<b>Growth</b>	Very aggressive woody vine, up to 100' long.
3.	<b>Fruit</b>	Hairy seed pods
4.	<b>Flower</b>	Purple, fragrant flowers may be present July-August.



3.

Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org



4.

Forest and Kim Starr, Starr Environmental, Bugwood.org

**Hint:** Leaves are rounder than the Hardy Kiwi (ACAR) with a wavy, gently serrated edge. Native bittersweet will have similar fruit and flower clusters but on the tips of branches, not along the stem. However, there are reports of hybridization between the two.

# Look-alikes



Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

## Trailing Wild Bean

*Strophostyles helvola*

**Growth:** Vine

**Native Range:** Eastern North America



Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

- 1. Growth** Grows much less vigorously than Kudzu with individual plants growing to only 4'. Also prefers damp areas.
- 2. Flower** Flowers are less complex, often growing individually or in small clusters



Brett Marshall, Sault College, Bugwood.org

## Poison Ivy

*Toxicodendron radicans*

**Growth:** Vine

**Native Range:** Eastern and mid-Western North America



Gary Kling, University of Illinois, Bug-

### Quick ID:

- 1. Leaf** Leaf edge is toothed compared to Kudzu's smooth edge. Leaf is also not hairy (do not touch!)
- 2. Fruit** Fruits appear July-August and are used by songbirds as a migration food source.

OPP

Vines



# Invasive

## Japanese Hops

*Humulus japonicus*

**Flowers:** June

**Fruits:** July-September

**Native Range:** Eastern Asia

**Distribution and Habitat:** It occurs in forests, sunny forest edge, and shaded areas. Grows in sandy, loamy and clay soils.

**How To ID:** Look for a climbing vine with 5-lobed leaves and prickles along the stem. The leaves are 2-4 inches in length and deeply divided into 5 distinct palmate lobes that have separate margins and rough surface. Bracts occur where the leaves meet the stem and have a downward curve. Flowers are inconspicuous, small, green, and occur in clusters.



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut,



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID:

1.	<b>Flowers</b>	Small and green, present in June
2.	<b>Leaves</b>	Leaves are opposite with 5-9 lobes, that meet in a "V", and a toothed edge.
3.	<b>Fruit</b>	Fruit is a papery capsule found from July-September.
4.	<b>Stem</b>	Stems are prickly and can irritate skin. At each leaf base are triangular bracts visible found at the base of each leaf.

# Look-alikes



1.

David Gent,

## Common Hops •••••

*Humulus lupulus*

**Growth:** Vine

**Native Range:** North America, Europe, Asia



2.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: •••••

- |    |               |  |
|----|---------------|--|
| 1. | <b>Fruit</b>  | Both fruit and flowers are very similar. Fruit turns brown in fall and may persist through the winter. |
| 2. | <b>Leaves</b> | Leaves are opposite with 3 lobes that meet in a "U".   |



1.

John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

## Virginia Creeper •••••

*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

**Growth:** Vine

**Native Range:** Eastern US

## Quick ID: •••••

- |    |               |  |
|----|---------------|--|
| 1. | <b>Leaves</b> | Leaves have 5 separate leaflets.                                       |
| 2. | <b>Vine</b>   | Vine twines often on ground and up fences. Has tendrils but no thorns. |



2.

John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

OPP

Vines



# Invasive

## Black swallow-wort •••••

*Vincetoxicum nigrum*

**Flowers:** May-July

**Fruits:** September

**Native Range:** Northern and southwestern Europe

**Distribution and Habitat:** It occurs in disturbed locations, forest edges, forests, meadows and fields, shores, rivers, or lakes. It requires moist soils, and will grow in shaded areas.

**How To ID:** Look for a vine with oval leaves that have pointed tips and occur in pairs along the stem. The leaves are 3-4 inches long, and 2-3 inches wide. Star shaped flowers have five purple-black petals and have white hairs. These flowers grow in clusters where the leaf stem meets the vine. Their fruits are slender, green to brown, and packed with seeds attached to puffy fibers.



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: •••••

1.	<b>Growth</b>	Herbaceous twining vine with hairy stem
2.	<b>Flowers</b>	Usually tiny purple-black 5-petaled flower about 1/4" wide that grow in small clusters where the leaf stem meets the vine
3.	<b>Fruit</b>	Long, green seed pods reminiscent of milkweed pods
4.	<b>Leaves</b>	Dark, opposite shiny, long-pointed leaves

**Hint:** Leaves are rounder than the Hardy Kiwi (ACAR) with a wavy, gently serrated edge. Native bittersweet will have similar fruit and flower clusters but on the tips of branches, not along the stem. However, there are reports of hybridization between the two.



ALT

Vines



# Invasive

## Mile-a-minute vine •••••

*Persicaria perfoliata*

**Flowers:** June

**Fruits:** July-October

**Native Range:** India and eastern Asia.

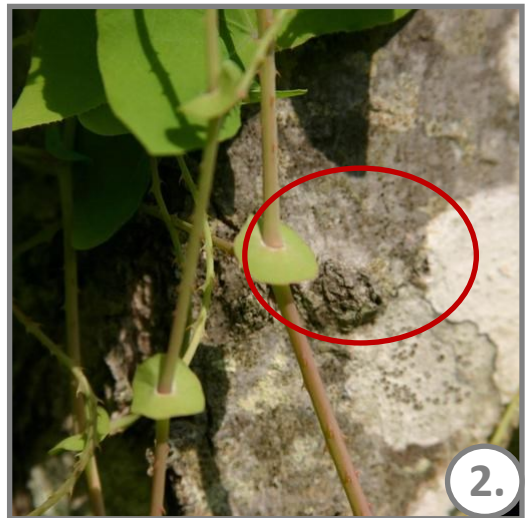
**Distribution and Habitat:** It occurs in disturbed and open areas along edges of woods, streams, wetlands, uncultivated fields and roads. It can also be found in extremely wet areas with poor soil structure.

**How to ID:** Look for a trailing vine with reddish stems that have downward pointing barbs. Light green leaves are shaped like an equilateral triangle. Leaves alternate along the stems. Metallic blue, segmented fruit ripen from July to October. Cup-shaped ocreas surround the stem at intervals.



1.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



2.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



3.

Bruce Ackley, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



4.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: •••••

1.	<b>Growth</b>	Alternate branching vine, which can create thick blankets over other vegetation.
2.	<b>Stems</b>	Curved prickles along stem and leaf stalks. Stems have joints with a round leaf-like stipule.
3.	<b>Leaves</b>	Leaves appear as equilateral triangle with stem attached in the middle on the under-
4.	<b>Fruit</b>	Blue berry, ripening July-October



# Look-alikes

## Climbing False-Buckwheat

*Fallopia scandens*

Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●



1.



2.

1. Leaves	Climbing false buckwheat has no prickles on stem and heart-shaped leaf
2. Fruit	Fall fruit is green with whitish wings.

Robert Tatina. USDA SCS. 1989. Courtesy of USDA NRCS Wetland Science

MDC Staff, Missouri Department of Conservation Bugwood.org

## Hog Peanut

*Amphicarpaea bracteata*

Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●

1. Leaves	Light colored green leaf has 3 separate leaflets
2. Flower	Pale, pink flower present July-September



1.



2.

R. A. Nonenmacher, Amphicarpaea bracteata - hog peanut -at the Skaneateles Conservation Area, Onondaga County, New York. 26 August 2015. Wikimedia. Web. Retrieved 29 June, 2016.

Smith, R.W. , Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

## Arrow-Leaved Tearthumb

*Persicaria sagittata*

Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●



1.

1. Leaves	Leaf is longer and rounder than mile-a-minute vine
2. Growth (not shown)	Prefers moist to wetland soils. Has similar prickles to mile-a-minute wine.

Robert H. Mohlenbrock. USDA SCS. 1989. Courtesy of USDA

Forb

Herbaceous



# Invasive

## Bishop's weed, Gout Weed ••••••••••

*Aegopodium podagraria*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** May-June

**Fruits:** Non-descript fruit matures in Oct.

**Native Range:** Eastern Asia and Europe

**Distribution and Habitat:** Disturbed areas, fields, pastures. Tolerant of poor soils

**How to ID:** Look for a plant that has a creeping growth. There are usually 9 ovate leaflets per leaf. Lower leaflets have a serrate margin. Upper foliage are arranged as three compound leaves. and have shorter petioles. White flowers are arranged in umbels, that are borne on long stalk. This plant reproduces largely vegetatively and rarely if ever from seed.



1.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



2.

Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org



3.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



4.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID: ••••••••••

1.	<b>Leaves</b>	Alternate, compound leaf with a finely toothed leaf edge.
2.	<b>Behavior</b>	Most prevalent in shaded areas
3.	<b>Flower</b>	Flower resembles white umbrella in July. Grows on a hollow stem.
4.	<b>Leaf Color</b>	Leaf typically has white edges (see image 1) but may also be fully green.

# Look-alikes



1.

John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

## Queen Anne's Lace •••••

*Daucus carota*

**Native Range:** Europe, southwestern Asia

### Quick ID: •••••

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Leaves | Leaf appears delicate and resembles domestic carrot leaves.                            |
| 2. Flower | Flower similar to Gout Weed but often having a purple bloom in the center of the white |



2.

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org



1.

David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

## Golden Alexanders •••••

*Zizia aurea*

**Native Range:** Eastern Canada to Southern United States

### Quick ID: •••••

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Flower | Flower is yellow instead of white                        |
| 2. Leaf   | Leaves are similar to Gout Weed but smaller and "airier" |



2.

Katy Chayka, www.minnesotawildflowers.info, Bugwood.org



# Look-alikes

## Slender Bush Clover

*Lespedeza virginica*



James H. Miller & Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society, Bugwood.org



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

1.	Flower	Purple/white flowers occur in dense clusters along the leaf axils.
2.	Leaves	Leaves similar to <i>L. cuneata</i> but with a stem longer than the individual <u>leaf lacking bristle tip</u>

## Hairy Lespedeza

*Lespedeza hirta*

### Quick ID:

- |    |        |   |
|----|--------|---|
| 1. | Leaves | Leaves are broad and round, growing in groups of 3 along the stem |
| 2. | Flower | Flowers in dense, spiky clusters                                  |



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

## Korean Clover

*Kummerowia stipulacea*

### Quick ID:

- |    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
| 1. | Leaves | Round, distinctly "clover like" leaves in groups of 3.     |
| 2. | Form   | Spreads out in branches, often has large, papery stipules. |



Bruce Ackley, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



Bruce Ackley, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

Forb

Herbaceous



# Invasive

## Wild Parsnip

*Pastinaca sativa*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** June-mid July

**Native Range:** Europe and Asia

**Distribution and Habitat:** Disturbed areas, and open fields and lawns.

**How to ID:** Look for a herbaceous plant that is between four and five feet tall. They produce a rosette of broad, hairless, ovate, compound pinnate leaves. They will give a pungent odor when crushed. Leaflets are arranged in pairs along the stalk, which develops during the second year. Hundreds of small yellow flowers are arranged in a loose, compound umbel.



Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org



Bruce Ackley, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



Ohio State Weed Lab, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:

<b>1. Mature Form</b>	Best identified in its second year of growth, the mature plant is 2-5' tall with hollow stems
<b>2. Leaves</b>	Alternate, compound leaves with 5-15 leaflets and finely toothed leaf edge.
<b>3. Flower</b>	Flower is a compound, flat-topped umbel made up of clusters of yellow, 5-petaled flowers which bloom from June-mid July
<b>4. Stem</b>	Stem is smooth, without hairs, and is ribbed much like celery.
<b>5. Young Growth</b>	Its first year of growth is best identified by the leaf growing in a low rosette



Jeff Stachler, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

# Look-alikes

## Poison Hemlock

*Conium maculatum*

### Quick ID:



Pedro Tenorio-Lezama, Bugwood.org



Pedro Tenorio-Lezama, Bugwood.org

1.	Flower	Flower is white and less dense than Queen Anne's Lace
2.	Leaf	Leaves are delicate and may be purple along with the stem

## Queen Anne's Lace

*Daucus carota*

### Quick ID:

1.	Leaves	Leaf appears delicate and resembles domestic carrot leaves.
2.	Flower	Flower similar to Hemlock but often have a purple bloom in the center of the white bundle.



John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

## Golden Alexander

*Zizia aurea*

### Quick ID:



David Cappaert, Bugwood.org



Katy Chayka, www.minnesotawildflowers.info, Bugwood.org

1.	Flower	Flower and stem are much smaller
2.	Leaf	Leaves are more delicate and "airy"

Forb

Herbaceous



# Invasive

## Yellow Iris



*Iris pseudoacorus*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** Early summer

**Fruits:** Fruit matures in Oct.

**Native Range:** Europe, Asia, and northern Africa

**Distribution and Habitat:** Edges of streams and ponds, in open and forested floodplains, along shorelines, and in freshwater and brackish marshes.

**How to ID:** Look for a herbaceous 3-4' plant that has leaves that are up to 4'. These leaves are green with a bluish tint. Flowers may be cream colored, but are typically yellow.



Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bug-



Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California -Davis, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID:



1.	<b>Flower</b>	Yellow flowers, often found in multiples late April through June primarily in wetlands.
2.	<b>Leaves</b>	Broad, sword-shaped leaves 3-4' tall which come out from a central base
3.	<b>Fruit</b>	Fruits are 6-angled capsules that open into 3 segments and release approximately 120 seeds
4.	<b>Rhizome</b>	Flesh of cut rhizome is pink
5.	<b>Growth</b>	Forms large, robust colonies in and around waterways



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



# Look-alikes



1.

Elmer Verhasselt, Bugwood.org

## Northern Blue Flag Iris ●●●●●●●●●●

*Iris versicolor*

**Flowers:** June-July

**Fruits:** Matures in September

**Native Range:** Eastern United States



2.

USDA Forest Service -Region 2 -Rocky Mountain Region ,  
USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

### Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●

1. Flower	Purple-blue flower with yellow patches which blooms May-June
2. Leaves	Sword-shaped leaves 2-2.5' tall which come out from a central base
3. Fruit	Fruits do not open when mature
4. Rhizome (not)	The fleshy rhizomes are poisonous to most animals and does not turn pink.



3.

54284

Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

Grass

Herbaceous



# Invasive

## Japanese stilt grass

*Microstegium vimineum*

**Flowers:** Mid-September

**Fruits:** Late September to early October

**Native Range:** Japan, India, Malaysia and China

**Distribution and Habitat:** Very prominent in disturbed areas, successional forests, forest wetlands, edges, and can thrive in shade.

**How to ID:** Look for a grass up to 2 m tall. Alternate light green leaves are 5-8 cm long and up to 15 mm wide. The leaves are lanceolate and have a silvery line running down the center of the blade. In late fall, it fades to pale greenish-yellow or turns purple. They quickly form dense monotypic stands.



1.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



2.

Chuck Barger, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org



3.

Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University,



4.

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



5.

Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID:

1.	<b>Leaves</b>	Light green grass with shiny, <b>silvery stripe down the leaf axis</b>
2.	<b>Growth</b>	Forms dense lawns and patches at woodland margins and otherwise semi-open
3.	<b>Root</b>	Root structure is shallow and easy to pull out.
4.	<b>Flower</b>	Like many grasses, the flower is non-descript and greenish yellow.
5.	<b>Behavior</b>	Often occurs in trail margins and forms thick carpets which choke out all other growth.





# Look-alikes



John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

## Deer Tongue Panic Grass ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

*Dichanthelium clandestinum*

**Flowers:** Sept.-Oct.

**Fruits:** Fruits matures in Oct.

**Native Range:** Eastern United States

## Quick ID: ●

<b>1. Leaves</b>	Alternate, oval to lance-shaped foliage with heart-shaped bases completely surrounding the stem. Leaves have no visible hairs on margins
<b>2. Growth</b>	Annual which grows to 4' tall, much larger than Arthraxon.
<b>3. Flower</b>	Flowers in early fall with 1-3" long spikes that look spares compared with carpetgrass.
<b>4. Seed</b>	Seeds are small and yellowish, more stocky than carpetgrass.
<b>5. Winter Growth (not shown)</b>	Low rosette of basal leaves



John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



Ken Chamberlain, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

Grass

Herbaceous



# Invasive

## Chinese Silver Grass ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

*Miscanthus sinensis*

### Detailed ID Notes:

**Flowers:** Mid-August

**Fruits:** Fruit matures in Oct.

**Native Range:** Eastern Asia

**Distribution and Habitat:** Roadsides, forest edges, old fields, and other disturbed areas.

**How to ID:** Look for a medium to large sized perennial ornamental grass with an uptight broad columnar to upright arching grow habit. The leaves have sharp tips and rough margins. The mid-ribs are silver in color. The terminal panicle is fan-shaped, long and silvery to pink in color.



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



Lauren Quinn, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID: ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

1.	<b>Growth</b>	6-10' tall, clumping perennial grows primarily in drier areas
2.	<b>Seeds</b>	Seeds ripen in fall and persist through winter
3.	<b>Leaves</b>	Leaves are 3-6' long, often show silvery stripe and very rough edges.
4.	<b>Form</b>	Over 50 cultivars which vary in color and pattern
5.	<b>Flower</b>	Blooms are showy pink to silver loose bunching clumps of flowers, similar to grains.

# Look-alikes



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

## Big Bluestem

*Andropogon gerardii*

**Native Range:** Central and eastern United States



William Johnson, IDNR, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1. Flower | Flowers resemble a turkey foot with several skinny stems at the top of 4-8' stalk |
| 2. Leaves | Leaves are tinged red in the summer   |



Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

## Eastern Gamagrass

*Tripsacum dactyloides*

**Native Range:** Eastern United States



Karen A. Rawlins, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

## Quick ID:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1. Flower | Flowers are not showy with top 2/3 is yellow/purple/red male flowers with bottom portion as delicate white female flowers. Flowers present July-August. |
| 2. Growth | Leaves show well defined white midrib and can grow to 10' tall.   |





