

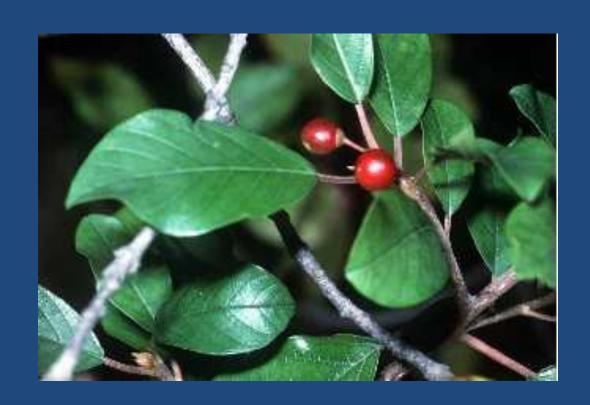
### Common Buckthorn, Rhamnus cathartica



- Small
   understory
   tree with
   dark green
   leaves and
   curving veins
- Sharp point at end of twigs
- Grey bark
- Pull saplings when found

# Glossy Buckthorn, Rhamnus frangula

- Grey bark with white spots
- Dark green leave with curved veins
- Understory tree
- Pull saplings when found



# Norway Maple, *Acer* platanoides

- Maple with white sap
- Pull or cut saplings in the spring



# Tree of Heaven, Ailanthis altissima

- Cut annually in spring and fall
- Compound leaves, 2 to 3 ft in length



# Black Locust, Robinia pseudoacacia

 Large deciduous trees with thorns and compound leaves



### Japanese Barberry, Berberis thunbergii

- multibranched shrub with elliptical red berries
- remove plants in the spring by hand



## Common Privet, Ligustrum vulgare

- large shrub with ovate leaves
- Cut back
   plants before
   berries are
   produced in
   September
   annually



#### Japanese Honeysuckle, Lonicera japonica

- Trailing woody vine
- Use herbicides once per year in mid to late fall



## Multiflora Rose, Rosa multiflora

- Dense shrub with small leaves
- Cut or mow as close to ground as possible once per year



#### White Kerria Jetbead, Rhodotypos scandens

- small plants; dig up all of plant, including roots. Larger infestations - cut shrubs to the ground in fall or winter
- Leaves are opposite, simple and doubly serrate with a rough leaf surface.





# Garlic Mustard, *Alliaria* petiolata

- Biennial
- Heart shaped leaves
  - -1<sup>st</sup> year single leaf
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> year multileafstructure withflowers
- Distinct garlic smell
- Remove by pulling from base of plant

#### Common Ragweed, Ambrosia artemisiifolia\*

- \*Native to the US but is invasive in disturbed areas
- leaves are divided more than once, feathery or fernlike, lower leaves opposite, upper leaves alternate
- Pull or cut in July



## Common burdock, Arctium minus

- Perennial. First year has alternate, large, heart-shaped leaves,
- Second year sends out tall stalk with purple flowers.



# Phragmites, *Phragmites* australis

- Tall (up to 14 ft) golden grass
- Perennial
- Annual cutting, end of July



## Mugwort, Artemisia vulgaris

- erect, perennial, 1 1/2'- 7' tall
- stems mostly smooth
- Leaves alternate, green above, with dense silvery fuzz below, oval in outline, divided into unequal, usually toothed segments.
- Must be pulled or dug up completely



#### Spotted Knapweed, Centaurea maculosa

- perennial 2 to 4 feet tall, alternate, pale green leaves 1 to 3 inches long
- Leaf margins of lower leaves divided and smooth but surface of the leaf is rough.
- Hand pull twice per growing season



## Celandine, Chelidonium arvense

- biennial
- When the branches or leaves are broken a yellowish-orange sap can be seen.



### Canada Thistle, Cirsium arvense

- erect perennial thistle, .5 to 1 m tall
- Pull twice per year in the spring



## Bull Thistle, Cirsium vulgare

- annual or biannual with tall spiny winged stems
- Rosette in first year
  2nd year can reach
  over 6 ft tall
- Mow or cut annually to prevent seeding



#### Asiatic Dayflower, Commelina communis

- annual pubesent stems grow distally to 1 m.
- lanceolate leaves 3-9 cm long
- bracts growing opposite leaf sites



#### European Lily of the Valley, Convallaria majalis

- Perennial herb from a slender rhizome.
- 2 to 3 basal leaves.
- flowers in cluster on one side.
- Flowers are small, aromatic, white, bell-shaped.



## Yellow Iris, Iris pseudacorus

- Aquatic yellow iris flowers April to June
- broad, swordshaped, erect, leaves
- dig up completely to remove, or cut down to base annually
- Handle with gloves as plant can cause rash



## Purple Loosestrife, Lythrum salicaria

- Perennial wetland plant
- Sends up reedy stalks that can grow to 8 ft
- Currently being controlled by Galerucella beetle



### Pokeweed, Phytolacca americana

- native to the US but is invasive in disturbed areas
- large leaved tall plant with pink stems and pink inflorescences
- can be removed by hand pulling or digging
- This plant is poisonous



### Japanese Knotweed, Polygonum cuspidatum

- dense growing
   perennial grows to 3
   to 10 ft high
- woody stem is hollow.
- large, alternate, dark green leaves
- small white flowers
- to remove, cut three times per year



### Cocklebur, Xanthium strumarium\*

- Native to the US but invasive in disturbed areas
- broad, grape like leaf with toothed edges
- Dig up before flowers appear





Vines

#### Asiatic Bittersweet, Celastrus orbiculatus

- woody vine with alternate leaves
- remove as much of plant as possible by pulling up roots and pulling down vines
- All plant parts, including mature fruit, should be bagged and disposed of in a trash



#### Hedge Bindweed, Convolvulus arvensis

- perennial vine of morning glory family
- arrowhead-shaped leaf
- pull up where possible on an annual basis



# Bittersweet nightshade, Solanum dulcamara

- Perennial vine grows to 3 m in length.
- Hollow stems start out green and can turn a dark red to black color.
- Leaves are alternate, ovate, and dark green in color with a purplish tinge.



### Black swallow-wort, Vincetoxicum nigrium

- perennial twining vine with opposite, dark green leaves
- dig up plant, leaving as few roots as possible.
- begin as plant appears, returning in August to remove before seed pods burst



## Cow vetch, Vicia cracca

- pea family plant with small compound leaves
- Remove when found

