

Fresh Pond Reservation

A scenic view of a lake with a dense forest of trees on the right side under a clear blue sky. The water is a deep blue, and the trees are a mix of green and yellowish-green, suggesting a late summer or early autumn setting. The sky is a uniform light blue.

Invasive Species Manual
Cambridge Water Department
Watershed Management Division

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 leaf 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, *Ailanthus 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*

- multi-branched 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
 - 1st year single leaf
 - 2nd year multileaf structure with flowers
- 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 fern-like, 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 pubescent 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, sword-shaped, 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 nigrum*

- 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

