

CIPWG's Role in Combatting Invasive Plants



Victoria Wallace and Lauren Kurtz, UConn
Bryan Connolly, ECSU

History of CIPWG

- Began on March 20, 1997
- 30 people attended a meeting at the Tolland County Agricultural Center
- Organized by Les Mehrhoff and Donna Ellis
- Education and outreach are a key component
- Symposia held every 2 years since 2002

The CIPWG Symposia, beginning in 2002 are described below:

- 2002** *Invasive Plants in Public Landscapes: Meeting the Challenge*
- CT DEEP Wildlife Conservation Education Center, Sessions Woods, Burlington, CT
- 2004** *The Silent Invaders: The Identification and Management of Invasive Plants*
- University of Connecticut, Lewis B. Rome Commons, Storrs, CT
- 2006** *Working Together for the Landscape of Tomorrow*
- Mountainside Resort, Wallingford, CT
- 2008** *Cherish Our Natural Heritage: Managing Invasives to Promote Native Diversity*
- UConn, Lewis B. Rome Commons, Storrs, CT
- 2010** *Challenges and Successes: Working Cooperatively to Manage Invasive Plants*
- UConn, Lewis B. Rome Commons, Storrs, CT
- 2012** *Getting Real About Invasive Plants: Prioritize, Strategize, Mobilize*
- UConn, Lewis B. Rome Commons, Storrs, CT
- 2014** *Invasive Plants 2014: Where Are We Now?*
- UConn, Student Union, Storrs, CT
- 2016** *Invasive Plants in Our Changing World: Learn from the Past, Prepare for the Future*
- UConn, Student Union, Storrs, CT
- 2018** *Invasive Plants in Uncertain Times: Achieving More with Less*
- UConn, Student Union, Storrs, CT
- 2020** *Realistic Solutions to Managing Invasive Plants* - **Online** Webcast
- 2022** *Strategies for Managing Invasive Plants: Assess, Remove, Replace, and Restore* - **Online**

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How many CIPWG Symposiums have you attended?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

To **convey information** on the presence, distribution, ecological impacts, and management of **invasive species**; to **promote** uses of **native or non-invasive** ornamental **alternatives** throughout Connecticut; and to **work cooperatively** with researchers, conservation organizations, government agencies, green industries, and the general **public to identify and manage invasive species** pro-actively and effectively.
Adopted 1 November 1999.



CIPWG *now*

- **1300** members on CIPWG email list
- Federal, state, and municipal staff, non-profit conservation groups, researchers, nursery and landscaping representatives, educators, master gardeners, and interested citizens committed to **educating ourselves, providing educational outreach, and promoting activities that reduce the adverse effects of invasive plants.**



Pete Picone (CT DEEP) demonstrating TOH management at a volunteer event

CIPWG in Action

- Education and outreach
 - Shares opportunities for volunteers
 - Educational talks and guided hikes
 - Tabling events
- CIPWG Website with informational resources
- Disseminating research and maintaining research list
- Compiles research and best practices for managing invasive plants / pubs
- Recommendations to the Invasive Plant Council



cipwg.uconn.edu

**Native Pollinator Meadow
Volunteer Day!**
Allens Meadow, Wilton CT

Saturday June 29
9:00-11:00 AM

Help pull invasive plants &
restore native meadow habitat.
Geared towards adults, teens, & middle school

Allens Meadow, Danbury Rd, Wilton CT
Located behind Community Gardens. Park in large
gravel lot and walk over.

RSVP: email Joe Bear at
joebear.gator@gmail.com

In partnership with the Norwalk River Watershed Association, Pollinator Pathway,
Wilton Go Green, Wilton Land Trust, & Woodcock Nature Center

CIPWG publications

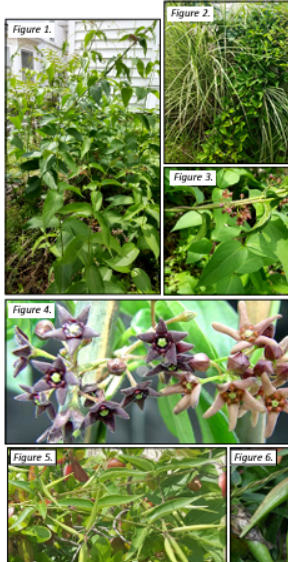
Black swallow-wort (*Vincetoxicum nigrum*; syn. *Cynanchum louisei*)

Pale swallow-wort (*Vincetoxicum rossicum*; syn. *Cynanchum rossice*)

By Victoria Wallace, Alyssa Siegel-Miles, and Klaudia Sowizral, UConn Extension

Identifying Features:

- OVERVIEW:** Perennial, herbaceous climbing vine. 3-9 ft. long, spiraling around self and up other plants in extensive patches (Figure 1). Vines can also trail along the ground; the plant cannot stand upright without support (Figure 2). Laboratory studies have shown allelopathic effects (release of chemicals that suppress neighboring plants' growth).
- LEAVES:** Long, oval, and opposite, with a pointed tip (Figure 3); 3-4 in. long, 2-3 in. wide, with smooth edges; dark, glossy green, drying to bright yellow. Stems are twining; covered in downy hairs, clear sap runs when stem is broken.
- FLOWERS:** Flat, star-shaped, with 5 fused petals, forming a short tube at the base. Flowers form in early summer and grow in clusters along the length of the stem. Black swallow-wort has dark purple, triangular petals about 1/8 in. long; pale swallow-wort has slightly longer, dull pink to burgundy petals (Figure 4).
- SEED:** 1.5-3 in. long pods; smooth, slender, and resembling milkweed pods in both species (Figures 5 and 6). Pods change from green to yellow to brown, then split on one side to release mature windblown seeds in late summer to autumn. Flat, brown seeds are attached to white fluffy hairs, which help the seeds disperse (Figure 7).
- ROOTS:** Dense and fibrous root system.
- REPRODUCTION/SPREAD:** Capable of self-pollinating, although sexual reproduction is more common. Colonizes new sites by seed; once established, spreads locally via rhizomes. A square-meter stand can produce 1,000-2,000 seeds per year. Plants initially grow slowly and do not reproduce by seed for the first several years.



Elimination of *Ailanthus altissima* (Chinese Tree-of-Heaven)

Notes from a Workshop by Peter Picone, CT DEEP

Coogan Farm Nature and Heritage Center,

162 Greenmanville Ave, Mystic, CT

June 27, 2024

Ailanthus altissima (Tree-of-Heaven, ToH) is listed as invasive in Connecticut. In addition to forming large clonal colonies that crowd out native trees and understory plants, ToH produces allelopathic chemicals that inhibit the germination of most native plants. Mature female ToH trees can produce more than 300,000 winged seeds (samaras) each year that disperse by wind to initiate new colonies. ToH also serves as a preferred host for spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*), a sap-sucking invasive Asian planthopper that has been expanding its range into New England, threatening wine grapes, fruit orchards, timber trees and other economically important crops.

Identification of ToH. It is not difficult to distinguish ToH from other look-alike trees or shrubs with pinnately compound leaves like sumacs and walnuts. ToH has leaves with relatively smooth margins, glandular teeth at base of leaflet, alternating stems with a large V or heart-shaped bud scar, twigs with spongy brown pith, tree bark resembling cantaloupe skin, and a strong, offensive smell when any part of plant is crushed. ToH is dioecious, meaning there are separate male and female plants with only female plants producing seeds. Flowering occurs soon after the trees finish leafing out in June. Dense clusters of small greenish blooms at the branch tips develop into highly visible orange seed clusters. Control of mature female trees should be prioritized to prevent seed production.

Connecticut Invasive Plant Management Calendar

Created by Emmett Varricchio and members of The Connecticut Invasive Plant Working Group

These species were the Top 10 species of concern as identified by attendees of the 2016 CIPWG Symposium

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Japanese Knotweed (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)												
Oriental Bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)												
Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)												
Multiflora Rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)												
Mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>)												
Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>)												
Autumn Olive (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)												
Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)												
Mile-a-Minute (<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>)												
Swallow-wort (<i>Cynanchum louisei</i>)												

Flowering Period: ■ Chemical: ■ Foliar ■ Cut/Paint ■ Injection ■ Mechanical: ■ Cut ■ Pull (seedlings) ■ Mow ■

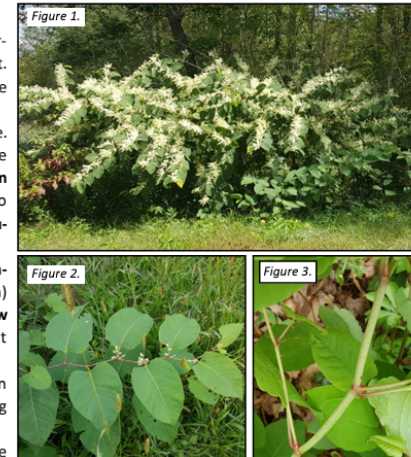
Note this calendar serves as a working draft of best management practices for managing invasive plants in Connecticut

Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*, syn. *Polygonum cuspidatum*)

By Victoria Wallace, Alyssa Siegel-Miles, and Klaudia Sowizral, UConn Extension

Identifying Features:

- OVERVIEW:** Perennial, herbaceous. Shrubby in appearance (Figure 1). Height 6-15 ft, with a deep taproot. **Allelopathic** (releases chemicals that can inhibit the growth of neighboring plant species).
- LEAVES:** Simple, alternate; 4-6 in long, 3-5 in wide. **Broadly ovate** (broad and rounded or squared at the base); come abruptly to a point (Figure 2). **Emerges in early spring**, initially appearing visually similar to rhubarb or bamboo, then **unfurls with distinctly triangular**, bright red-purple leaves that turn green over time.
- STEMS:** Smooth, **noticeably jointed and with reddish-purple mottling at nodes** (Figure 3). **Ocrea** (thin sheath) present at nodes, where the stem is swollen. **Hollow between nodes.** Covered in a fine whitish coating that easily rubs off.
- FLOWERS:** Small white/cream colored flowers occur in **lacey, 3-4 in long clusters** at the upper leaf axils along the length of the stem in late August-Sept. (Figure 4).
- SEED/FRUIT:** Dark brown, glossy, tiny seeds are



A PRELIMINARY LIST OF DEER RESISTANT NATIVE PERENNIALS

First off, no plant is truly deer proof! Fawns will try anything once; and when there is nothing else to eat, all deer will eat plants they have never touched before. Note that in different places, deer will favor different plants, so what is billed as deer resistant may not be so on your site. Conversely, you may successfully grow a species that other people usually lose to deer. And, deer may ignore a species one year and go after it the next.

Small, young plants are the most vulnerable. You will have better success if you plant larger individuals. If you are buying plants, you might want to re-pot them and let them get larger in a safe place before you plant them out.

Nurse plants can help. When planting new plants, intersperse them with a nurse plant species you have found to be highly deer resistant (often species such as mountain mints - *Pycnanthemum* spp., other mints, irises, ferns, sedges or grasses). After the nurse plants have done their job, you may wish to remove or thin them. If your site is informal, try "planting" some sturdy, branched twigs around and crossing over small plants.

Other barriers to deer browsing include chemical repellents and fences. People have good success with various deer repellents, but note that they need to be reapplied (typically when you are out of town or otherwise unavailable). And, of course, you can fence your entire garden area, or put up temporary deer barriers in winter.

All the plants on this list are native to Connecticut. In the eastern USA, there has been some confusion about what plants are native where. For Connecticut and the rest of New England, the best source is the maps shown for each species at <https://GoBotany.NativePlantTrust.org/>

Following the plant names (alphabetized by Common Name), the Notes tell a little bit about each plant: moisture and light requirements, size, flower color and other details of appearance, and where it might be used. Some of the plants are delicate and suited to a small wildflower garden. Others can be aggressive spreaders more suited to wildflower meadows or forests and will take active management to keep them in from being too aggressive in a small garden. <https://GoBotany.NativePlantTrust.org/> is a source of plant photos (geared toward I.D., not garden beauty).



Invasive Plant Factsheet: Hydrilla, water thyme

Hydrilla verticillata

Article by Lauren Kurtz, Alyssa Siegel-Miles, and Victoria Wallace

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Reviewer: Summer Stebbins

Publication #EXT061 | March 2024

<https://doi.org/10.61899/ucext.1.061.2024>

[Print This Fact Sheet](#)



Invasive Species Outreach Specialist

- Lauren started in January 2024
- Works on the UConn Extension Sustainable Landscapes team
- Collaborates with CT DEEP Fisheries, Boating, and Wildlife divisions, CAES OAIS on aquatic invasive species work
- Works closely with CIPWG and IPC

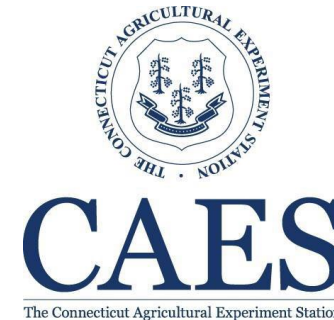
Process to become listed as invasive in CT

1. Public Submission OR
CIPWG Recommendation
2. Reviewed by Invasive Plant
Council annually
3. Submitted to CT General
Assembly Environment
Committee
4. Voted on by CT Legislature



Invasive Plants Council – Governor/legislative appointed

1. UConn CAHNR Dean/delegate
2. CAES Director /delegate
3. Commercial plant business representative
4. CT Nursery and Landscape Association
5. Wetland related organization
6. Environmental nonprofit
7. Invasive Plant Atlas of New England
8. Dept of Agriculture delegate
9. DEEP delegate



Connecticut General Assembly Environment Committee



General Assembly

February Session, 2024

Raised Bill No. 5225

LCO No. 1167



Referred to Committee on ENVIRONMENT

Introduced by:
(ENV)

***AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INVASIVE
PLANTS COUNCIL.***

The **Environment Committee** works on matters relating to **DEEP** conservation, recreation, pollution control, fisheries and game, state parks and forests, water resources and flood and erosion control; and all matters relating to the **Department of Agriculture**, including farming, dairy products and domestic animals.

9 Criteria for Listing

1

The plant is **nonindigenous** to the state

2

The plant is **naturalized** or occurring **without the benefit of cultivation** in an area where the plant is nonindigenous

3

The plant has the biological potential for **rapid and widespread dispersion** and establishment in the state

4

The plant has the biological potential for **excessive dispersion** over habitats that are similar or dissimilar to the site of the plant's introduction

5

The plant has the biological potential for existing in high numbers **outside of habitats that are intensely managed**

Criteria for Listing – Continued

6

The plant occurs widely in a **region** of the state or a **particular habitat** within the state

7

The plant has numerous individuals within **many populations**

8

The plant can **out-compete other species** in the same natural plant community

9

The plant has the potential for **rapid growth, high seed production and dissemination** and establishment in natural plant communities

Invasive =
All Nine
Criteria

Potentially
Invasive =
First Five
Criteria
+ At Least
One of
Criteria 6-9

Connecticut Invasive Plant List

Click below to view the Connecticut Invasive Plant List. The list includes Invasive and Potentially Invasive Plants as determined by the Connecticut Invasive Plants Council in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes [§22a-381a](#) [↗](#) through [§22a-381d](#) [↗](#). The list was most recently re-printed in October 2018.



CT INVASIVE PLANT LIST SORTED BY
SCIENTIFIC NAME (PRINTABLE) [.PDF](#)



CT INVASIVE PLANT LIST SORTED BY
COMMON NAME (PRINTABLE) [.PDF](#)



CT Invasive
Plant List

(P) indicates Potentially Invasive (all others are considered Invasive in Connecticut)

"Prohibited by Statute" indicates prohibited status in Connecticut:

Yes=prohibited from importation, movement, sale, purchase, transplanting, cultivation and distribution under CT General Statutes [§22a-381d](#)



N/A=not prohibited

Newly Added: Effective October 1, 2024

CIPWG subcommittee reviews plants

- Gathers information about research list plants and their occurrence in the state
- Plants are evaluated based on 9 invasive criteria (state statute)
- Review the Invasive Plant Lists of nine Northeastern states
- Stay informed about new and upcoming invasive plants



Public submission form to recommend a species

Updated July 2023

CONNECTICUT INVASIVE PLANTS COUNCIL

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING A CANDIDATE SPECIES FOR COUNCIL REVIEW

Please Note: Be familiar with Connecticut Statutes Section 22a-381*¹. Make sure that the species you are submitting to the Connecticut Invasive Plants Council for consideration as an INVASIVE SPECIES or POTENTIALLY INVASIVE SPECIES meets the criteria included in Section 22a-381b. Only one species per form. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Clearly label and put contact information on all attachments.

Please provide the following information about the species you are considering:

Scientific name _____

Common name, if known _____

Native range* _____

*By definition in CGS, an Invasive or Potentially Invasive Plant in Connecticut cannot be indigenous (native) to Connecticut. Please provide a list of any references used to determine native range.

Is this species naturalized in Connecticut? Yes_____No_____ How do you know?
(i.e. Does the species exist and reproduce without cultivation in Connecticut?)

Documentation of invasiveness in Connecticut or elsewhere (include references, reports, official invasive plant lists, photographs or other forms of documentation)

Must provide:

- Scientific name and common name
- Native range
- Information and evidence about presence in Connecticut

Included on the list

- **Prohibition on purchase/use** of invasive or potentially invasive plants by **state agencies**
- Prohibited actions on **certain** invasive plants: no person shall **import, move, sell, purchase, transplant, cultivate or distribute** any of the following invasive plants...(this section shall not apply to the moving for eradication, research or educational purposes)



CT General
Statute
§22a-381a



Harkness Memorial State Park

Massachusetts

- Massachusetts bans from sale all listed invasive plants, **no cultivar exemptions**
- **Phase out periods** for some species
- Regulated by Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources



The Massachusetts Prohibited Plant List

Following is a list of plants, including all cultivars, varieties and hybrids, for which the sale, import, trade, purchase, distribution, propagation, and related activities are currently prohibited within the state of Massachusetts:

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore maple
<i>Aeginetia</i> spp.	aeginetia
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	bishop's weed; goutweed
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven
<i>Alectra</i> spp.	alectra
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	porcelain-berry; Amur peppervine
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	hairy joint grass; jointhead; small carpetgrass
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onion weed
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	mosquito fern
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	common barberry; European barberry
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Carolina fanwort; fanwort
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	bushy rock-cress; narrowleaf bittercress
<i>Carex kobomugi</i>	Japanese sedge; Asiatic sand sedge
<i>Carthamus oxyacanthus</i> ; <i>C. oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower; jeweled distaff thistle
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>	caulerpa
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Asiatic bittersweet
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i> ; <i>C. stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pilipiliula
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. (Non-native)	dodder
<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>	black swallow-wort; Louise's swallow-wort
<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>	pale swallow-wort
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> *	Scotch broom*
<i>Digitaria abyssinica</i> ; <i>D. scalarum</i>	African couch grass

*See phase-out information at the end of this document

New Hampshire

- Has a prohibited plant list **no current cultivar exemptions** and a watch list
- NH Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food and NH Department of Environmental Services

New Hampshire Comprehensive Invasive Plant List
 NH Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food (NHDAMF)
 NH Department of Environmental Services (NHDES)
 January 2023

SCIENTIFIC NAME ¹	SYNONYMS	COMMON NAME	TERRESTRIAL NHDAMF JURISDICTION		AQUATIC NHDES JURISDICTION		EARLY DETECTION RAPID RESPONSE SPECIES ⁵ (EDRR)
			PROHIBITED ² (P)	WATCH ³ (W)	PROHIBITED ⁴ (P)	WATCH ⁴ (W)	
The following is a comprehensive list of invasive (Prohibited – P) and potentially invasive (Watch – W) plant species that the State of New Hampshire's Invasive Species Committee (ISC) has compiled to help promote education and awareness of these species. This includes plants Prohibited (P) and regulated by the NH Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food (NHDAMF) and the NH Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). Those listed as Watch (W) are not regulated, however, they exhibit some invasive characteristics that over time could allow them to spread rapidly and become invasive. Lastly, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) species have exhibited invasive tendencies in the region and are likely to soon arrive or already occur in NH but not fully established. Where found, they are rapid response targets for eradication before they become more widely established. See more information on Prohibited, Watch, and Early Detection Rapid Response species below the table.							
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medik.		Velvetleaf Indian-mallow		W			
<i>Acer ginnala</i> Maxim.		Amur maple		W			
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.	<i>Acer platanoides</i> var. <i>schwedleri</i> Nichols.	Norway maple	P				
<i>Achyranthes japonica</i> (Miq.) Nakai	<i>Achyranthes japonica</i> (Miq.) Nakai var. <i>hochjoensis</i> Honda	Japanese chaff flower		W			EDRR
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> L.	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> var. <i>variegata</i> Bailey	Bishop's goutweed		W			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. var. <i>githago</i>	<i>Lychnis githago</i> (L.) Scop.	Common corncockle		W			
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (P. Mill.) Swingle	<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i> Desv.	Tree of heaven	P				EDRR
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> L. var. <i>caryophyllea</i>	<i>Aspris caryophyllea</i> (L.) Nash	Common silver-hairgrass		W			
<i>Alfaroanda vesiculosa</i> L.		Waterwheel plant				W	EDRR
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (Bieb.) Cavara & Grande	<i>Alliaria alliaria</i> (L.) Britt.; <i>Alliaria officinalis</i> Andr. ex Bieb.; <i>Erysimum alliaria</i> L.; <i>Sisymbrium alliaria</i> (L.) Scop.	Garlic mustard	P				
<i>Allium vineale</i> L.		Crow garlic		W			
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	<i>Alnus alnus</i> (L.) Britt.; <i>Betula alnus</i> L. var. <i>glutinosa</i> L.	European black alder	P				EDRR
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> Pursh; <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> var. <i>oblongifolia</i> Palmer; <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> var. <i>tennesseensis</i> (Shutthw. ex Kunze) Palmer	False indigo-bush		W			
<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> (Wallich) Momi. var. <i>brevipedunculata</i> (Maxim.) Momi.	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> (Maxim.) Trautv.; <i>Ampelopsis heterophylla</i> (Thunb.) Sieb. & Zucc. var. <i>amurensis</i> Planch.; <i>Ampelopsis heterophylla</i> (Thunb.) Sieb. & Zucc. var. <i>brevipedunculata</i> C.L. Li; <i>Cissis brevipedunculata</i> Maxim.; <i>Vitis brevipedunculata</i> (Maxim.) Dippel.	Amur peppervine		W			EDRR

Maine

- A banned list with **no current cultivar exemptions**
- A Special Concern list (may be sold with **signage indicating invasive**)
- A watch list to guide the evaluation process
- Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry

Invasive Species – Harmful to the Environment

Protect native species; do not plant *Rosa rugosa* in coastal areas, especially on or near sand dunes.

Ask About Alternative Plants

Alternatives include: Virginia rose and other roses, summersweet, bayberry, sweet fern, red chokeberry, beach plum and sand cherry.

Follow Species Specific Instructions Provided by the Vendor



Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Rule Chapter 273, identifies *Rosa rugosa* as an "Invasive Species of Special Concern" and requires the posting of this sign. More information is available by scanning the QR code or visiting www.maine.gov/hort



Rugosa rose is special concern

Rhode Island

- List has no regulatory power
- Rhode Island Invasive Species Council created the list (Ad hoc group)

RIISC

The mission of the Rhode Island Invasive Species Council is to protect native biodiversity in Rhode Island. The Council is an ad hoc group that gathers and conveys info on the presence, distribution, ecological and economic impacts, and management of invasive species, provides some of native species and non-invasive alternatives throughout RI, and works cooperatively with researchers, conservation organizations, government agencies, the green industries, and the general public to identify and manage invasive species pro-actively and effectively. The Rhode Island Invasive Species Council is chaired by the Rhode Island Natural History Survey. Visit www.riisc.ri.gov for more information.

Invasive Plants in Rhode Island 2020 — by scientific name [non-regulatory]

Trees

<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple	L
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	W
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple	L
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven	W
<i>Aralia elata</i>	Japanese angelica tree	L
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Hercules' club (non-native in RI)	L
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	L
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Princess tree	L
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur cork tree	L
<i>Populus alba</i>	White poplar	L
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear	L
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	L
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	L
	(non-native in RI; weedy but not invasive)	

Shrubs

<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False indigo	L
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common barberry	L
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	W
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	L
<i>Elaeagnus argentea</i>	Russian olive	W
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive	L
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged euonymus	W
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European spindle-tree	L
<i>Fraxinus alnus</i>	Glossy buckthorn	W
<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	Privet spp.	W
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle	W
<i>Lonicera maackii, tatarica</i>	Other shrub h'suckles	L
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common buckthorn	W
<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	Jet bead	L
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	L
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	W
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese beach rose	W
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Gray willow	W
<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	Landen viburnum	L

Herbaceous/Grasses

<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Bishop's weed	L
<i>Albisia petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard	W
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild garlic	(non-native, weedy but not invasive)
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	(non-native, weedy but not invasive)
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass	(non-native, weedy but not invasive)
<i>Carex kobomugi</i>	Asiatic sand sedge	L
<i>Centaurea sp. (incl. jacea & stoebe)</i>	Knappweed spp.	L
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	L
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimsonweed	(non-native, weedy but not invasive)
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress spurge	L
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Giant knotweed	L
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	W
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow horn-poppay	L
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Tall manna grass	P
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant hogweed	L
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's rocket	L
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Ornamental jewelweed	P

Herbaceous/Grasses cont.

<i>Leptidium latifolium</i>	Tall pepperweed	L
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort	L
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	L
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stillgrass	L
<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>	Amur silvergrass	P
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Chinese silvergrass	L
<i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i>	Forget-me-not	L
	(also listed under <i>Aquatic</i>)	
<i>Persicaria longiseta</i>	Oriental lady's-thumb	(non-native, weedy but not invasive)
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Lady's-thumb smartweed	(non-native, weedy but not invasive)
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass	L
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	W
<i>Phyllostachys sp.</i>	Bamboo sp.	L
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser celandine	L

Vines

<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Chocolate-vine	L
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	Porcelain-berry	L
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet-creep (non-native in RI)	L
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	W
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	Autumn clematis	L
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	(non-native, weedy but not invasive)
<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>	Black swallow-wort	W
<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>	Pale swallow-wort	L
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Creeping euonymus	L
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	L
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	W
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Mile-a-minute vine	L
<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Kudzu	L
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet nightshade	(non-native, weedy but not invasive)
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater periwinkle	P
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser periwinkle	L
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese wisteria	L
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	L

Aquatic

<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Fanwort	L
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian water-weed	L
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth	L
<i>Glossostigma cletanthum</i>	Mudmat	L
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow iris	L
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	L
	(also listed under <i>Herbaceous</i>)	
<i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i>	Forget-me-not	L
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot-feather	L
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Variable milfoil	W
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian milfoil	L
<i>Najas minor</i>	Brittle water-nymph	L
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	L
	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	
<i>Nymphaoides peltata</i>	Yellow floating-heart	L
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly-leaved pond-weed	L
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Giant salvinia	P
<i>Trapa natans</i>	Water chestnut	L
<i>Utricularia inflata</i>	Inflated bladderwort	L

New York and Pennsylvania

- New York has **cultivar exemptions** and a regulated list that requires **signage on nursery pots**
- Pennsylvania Class A, B or C based on spread, eradication potential. **Allows for cultivar exemptions** of some species



**Regulated burning bush in NY
requires a label**

Ornamental plant characteristics of concern

Easy to propagate
Adaptable
Vigorous
High fecundity



**CIPWG early detection
and research list**





Grow native and noninvasive alternatives!

Native alternatives

- Not all or nothing
- Provide food for wildlife
- Adapted to local conditions
- Rehab ecosystem function

Noninvasive alternatives

- Readily available
- Provide food for wildlife
- More cultivated varieties, dwarf, variegated, etc

Connecticut Native Tree, Shrub, and Perennial Availability List



Connecticut Department of
Energy and Environmental Protection
Bureau of Natural Resources
Wildlife Division

UConn EXTENSION

University of Connecticut
College of Agriculture, Health,
and Natural Resources
Department of Extension



<https://ipm.cahnر.uconn.edu/connecticut-native-perennial-tree-and-shrub-availability-list/>

2024 Updates to CT Invasive Plant List

Added to invasive plant list

- Callery pear - *Pyrus calleryana*
- Quackgrass - *Elymus repens*
- Japanese angelica tree - *Aralia elata*
- Japanese and Chinese wisteria – *Wisteria floribunda* and - *W. sinensis*

Added to prohibited from sale list

- Porcelainberry - *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*
- Mugwort - *Artemisia vulgaris*

CONNECTICUT INVASIVE PLANT LIST

October 2024

Connecticut Invasive Plants Council

Ordered by Scientific Name

Statement to accompany list – January 2004: This is a list of species that have been determined by floristic analysis to be invasive or potentially invasive in the state of Connecticut, in accordance with PA 03-130. The Invasive Plants Council will generate a second list recommending restrictions on some of these plants. In developing the second list and particular restrictions, the Council will recognize the need to balance the detrimental effects of invasive plants with the agricultural and horticultural value of some of these plants, while still protecting the state's minimally managed habitats.

In May 2004, Public Act 04-203 restricted a subset of the January 2004 list making it illegal to move, sell, purchase, transplant, cultivate or distribute prohibited plants. Effective July 1, 2009, Public Act 09-52 removed the prohibition on *Pistia stratiotes*.

@ column indicates growth form or habitat: A = Aquatic & Wetland; G = Grass & Grass-like; H = Herbaceous; S = Shrub; T = Tree; V = Woody Vine

Explanation of symbols after Common Name: (P) indicates Potentially Invasive (all other plants listed are considered Invasive in Connecticut)

* denotes that the species, although shown by scientific evaluation to be invasive, has cultivars that have not been evaluated for invasive characteristics. Further research may determine whether or not individual cultivars are potentially invasive. Cultivars are commercially available selections of a plant species that have been bred or selected for predictable, desirable attributes of horticultural value such as form (dwarf or weeping forms), foliage (variegated or colorful leaves), or flowering attributes (enhanced flower color or size).

"PROHIBITED BY STATUTE?" column indicates prohibited status: Y= prohibited from importation, movement, sale, purchase, transplanting, cultivation and distribution under CT Gen. Stat. §22a-381d; N/A= not prohibited

^ indicates species that are not currently known to be naturalized in Connecticut but would likely become invasive here if they are found to persist in the state without cultivation

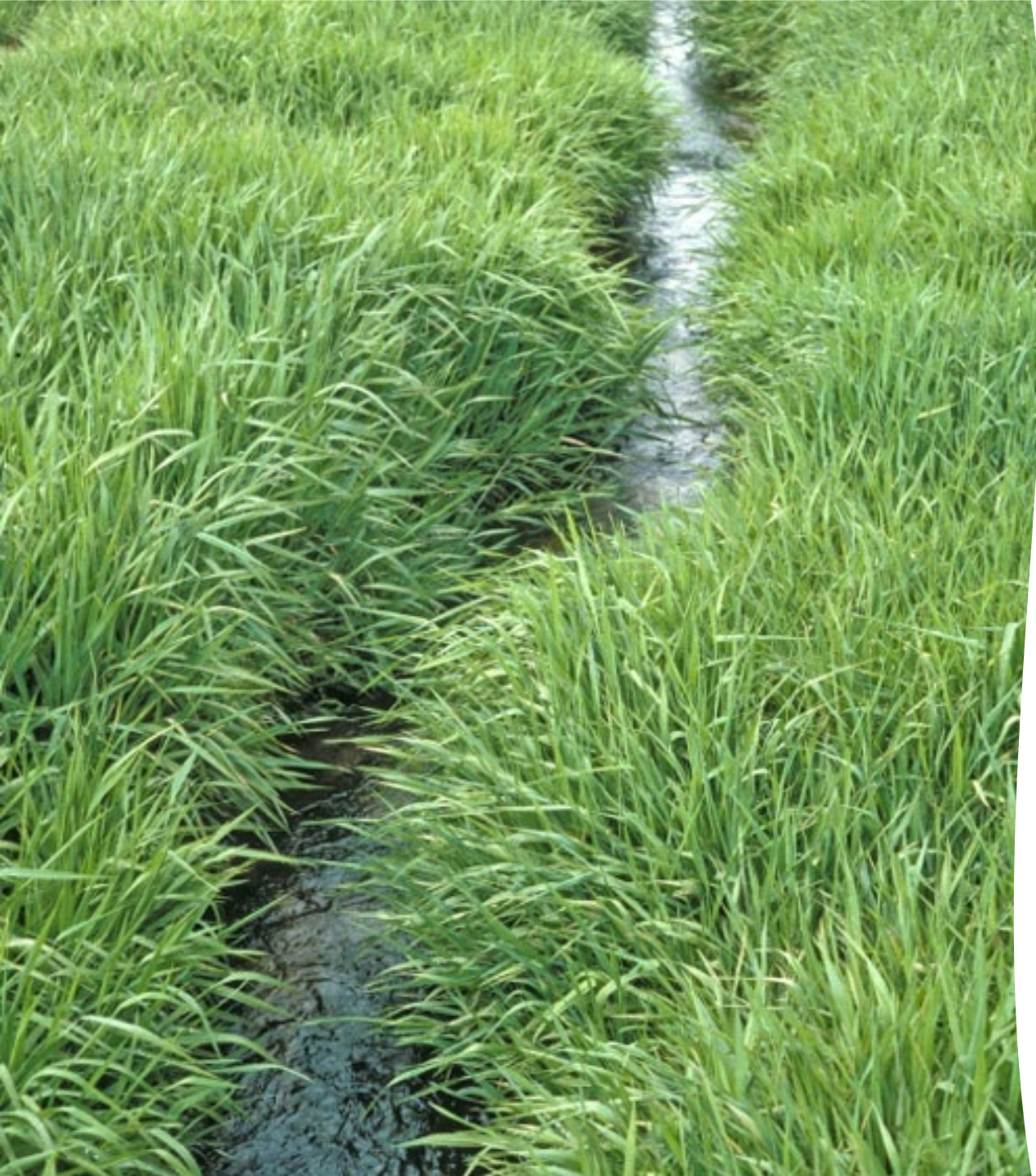
The taxonomic names used by the Connecticut Invasive Plants Council on the Invasive Plant List are consistent with the names used by the United States Department of Agriculture PLANTS database, accessible online at www.plants.usda.gov. The Council also maintains a list of scientific name synonyms for reference purposes.

COMMON NAME	@	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYNONYMS	PROHIBITED BY STATUTE?
Amur maple (P)	T	<i>Acer ginnala</i> Maxim.		N/A
Norway maple*	T	<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.		N/A
Sycamore maple (P)	T	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.		Y
Goutweed	H	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> L.	Bishop's weed	Y
Tree of heaven	T	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle		Y
Garlic mustard	H	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande		Y
False indigo (P)	S	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.		Y
Porcelainberry*	V	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> (Maxim.) Trautv.	Amur peppervine	Y
Japanese angelica tree	T	<i>Aralia elata</i>		Y
Mugwort	H	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Common wormwood	Y
Hairy jointgrass (P)	G	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Small carpgrass	Y
Common kochia (P)	H	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (L.) A.J. Scott	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> ; Fireweed; Summer cypress	Y
Japanese barberry*	S	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.		N/A
Common barberry	S	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.		Y
Drooping brome-grass (P)	G	<i>Bromus tectorum</i> L.	Cheatgrass	Y
Flowering rush (P)	A	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.		Y
Fanwort	A	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> A. Gray	Carolina fanwort	Y
Pond water-starwort (P)	A	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> Scop.		Y
Narrowleaf bittercress	H	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i> L.		Y
Japanese sedge* (P)	G	<i>Carex kobomugi</i> Ohwi		Y
Oriental bittersweet	V	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	Asiatic bittersweet	Y
Spotted knapweed	H	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> L.	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i> ; <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Y
Canada thistle (P)	H	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.		Y
Black swallow-wort	H	<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i> Kartesz & Gandhi	<i>Cynanchum nigrum</i> ; <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	Y
Pale swallow-wort	H	<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> (Kleoc.) Borhidi	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	Y
Jimsonweed (P)	H	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.		Y
Brazilian water-weed (P)	A	<i>Egeria densa</i> Planchon	Anacharis; Egeria	Y
Common water-hyacinth* (P)	A	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms		N/A
Russian olive (P)	S	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.		Y



Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

- Added to the CT invasive plant list with a 3-year phase out period - Oct 2027
- Escaped ornamental
- Invades right of ways, forested areas, and open fields
- Dispersed by birds



Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*)

- Seed contaminant
- Introduced in 1600
- Crowds out native species, cultivated crops, and turf
- Spreads by seeds and rhizomes



Japanese angelica tree (*Aralia elata*)

- Escaped ornamental
- Capable of forming dense monocultures through suckering
- Outcompetes native plants in the shrub and herbaceous layer by creating dense shade



Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*) and Chinese wisteria (*W. sinensis*)

- Escaped ornamental
- Woody vines twine tightly around host tree trunks and branches and cut through bark, causing death by girdling
- Spread by seeds and stems that root

Porcelainberry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)

- Already on the list, added to the prohibited from sale list October 2024
 - Escaped ornamental
 - Spread by birds (seeds) and stems that root



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In your opinion, what topics about invasive plants require more attention?

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