Guideline on Invasive Plants

Aggressive plants can invade healthy ecosystems, displacing indigenous species and impairing ecosystem function. The most effective ways to control invasive species are to prevent their entry into the wild in the first place and to eradicate existing populations wherever possible.

This list has been compiled from a variety of sources, including first-hand knowledge of the Meadowlands District. It is not comprehensive but includes plants widely recognized as threats to native vegetation in our region. Many of these plants are still available in the nursery trade: that does not mean they should be planted here. Others are found growing in the wild: they should not be propagated or transplanted. They should be removed wherever possible, especially if the property is near a natural area.

Most of the plants listed are exotic invasives: all have the potential to out-compete native species and disrupt our plant and animal communities.

DO NOT PLANT THESE SPECIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Shrubs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amur Corktree (Phellodendron amurense)</td>
<td>Amur honeysuckle (Lonicera maackii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra)</td>
<td>Autumn Olive (Eleagnus umbellata)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa (Albizia julibrissin)</td>
<td>Common Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Catalpa (Catalpa speciosa)</td>
<td>Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)</td>
<td>Japanese Spiraea (Spiraea japonica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princess Tree (Paulownia tomentosa)</td>
<td>Morrow's Honeysuckle (Lonicera morrowii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia)</td>
<td>Multiflora Rose (Rosa multiflora)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore Maple (Acer pseudoplatanus)</td>
<td>Privet (Ligustrum sp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)</td>
<td>Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Poplar (Populus alba)</td>
<td>Winged Euonymus (Euonymus alatus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Mulberry (Morus alba)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groundcovers and Herbaceous</th>
<th>Vines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada Thistle (Cirsium arvense)</td>
<td>Chinese Wisteria (Wisteria sinensis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Vetch (Coronilla varia)</td>
<td>Fiveleaf Akebia (Akebia quinata)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolata)</td>
<td>Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Strawberry (Duchesnea indica)</td>
<td>Japanese Wisteria (Wisteria floribunda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum)</td>
<td>Kudzu (Pueraria lobata)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Sedge (Carex kobomugi)</td>
<td>Mile-a-Minute (Persicaria perfoliata)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)</td>
<td>Oriental Bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Knapweed (Centaura maculosa)</td>
<td>Porcelain-berry (Ameloplois brevipedunculata)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweet Autumn Clematis (Clematis ternifolia)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References:
- NJSEA Parks Group (LGC) November 2010