

Keep A Lookout!

Terrestrial Invasive Species in Western New York

These species may be spreading in your area. Early Detection and Management can help prevent invasions and reduce the harmful impacts of these species. Maps show current reported distribution of species in WNY and surrounding counties.*



Present in County



Not present in County

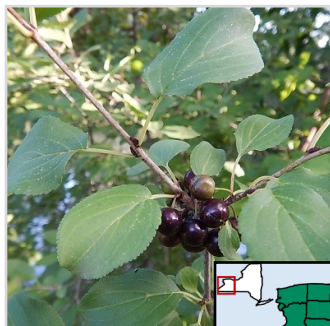


Present in FL-PRISM County

*Updated August 2015



CANADA THISTLE



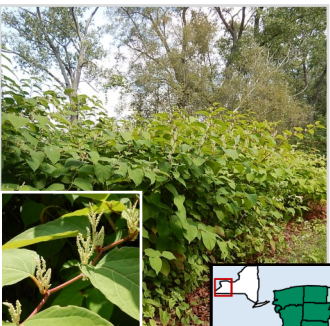
COMMON BUCKTHORN



GIANT HOGWEED



HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID



JAPANESE KNOTWEED



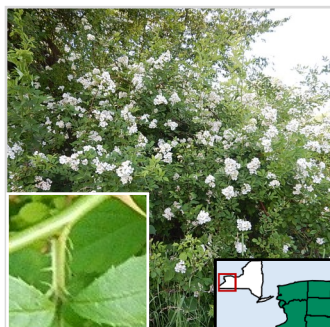
JAPANESE STILTGRASS



LESSER CELANDINE



MILE-A-MINUTE VINE



MULTI-FLORA ROSE



ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET



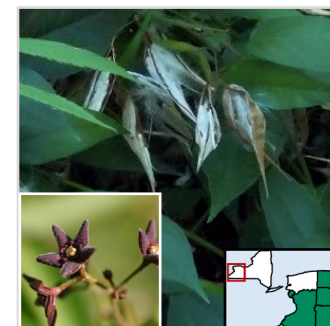
PHRAGMITES



REED CANARY GRASS



SLENDER FALSE BROME



BLACK SWALLOW-WORT



PALE SWALLOW-WORT



WILD CHERVIL

To report a sighting, please login to www.nyimainvasives.org



iMapInvasives
Sharing information
for strategic management

Terrestrial Priorities in Western New York



Mgt. — Management Priority

ED — Early Detection/Rapid Response Priority

CANADA THISTLE (*Cirsium arvense*)

Mgt.

Perennial broadleaved herb with creeping rhizomes. Grows 2 to 5 feet. **Leaves** are alternate and oblong with spiny, crinkled edges terminating in a spine. The upper side of the leaf is dark green; the lower side is light green and slightly hairy. **Stem** is slightly hairy when young and grows hairier with age. **Flowers** are purple. Threatens grasslands, pastures and riparian areas.

COMMON BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus cathartica*)

Mgt.

Small shrub or tree that can grow to up to 25 feet. Bark is dark gray. **Leaves** are sub-opposite, dark green, oval, 1.5-3 inches long and slightly serrate with 3 to 4 pairs of curving veins. **Flowers** are yellow-green, 4-petaled and in clusters of 2 to 6 near the base. Threatens forests and grasslands.

GIANT HOGWEED (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

Short lived **perennial** herb, flowers once then dies. **Leaves** start as single basal leaf and grows into a larger rosette each year. In 4th or 5th year plant produces a 7-15 foot flower stalk. Leaves 3-part compound, 1-4 feet wide, incised and pointed. **Stem** is hollow with coarse hairs and red-purple splotching. **Flowers** white in multiple domed umbels. Threatens rivers and woodland edges. Human health impacts include phytophotodermatitis.

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID (*Adelges tsugae*)

Mgt.

Small aphid-like insect. Eggs are brownish orange and later darken. Adults are tiny (1/32 inch), oval and reddish purple. Nymphs produce white cottony tufts which cover their bodies. White masses are 1/10th inch or more in diameter. Symptoms include needle yellowing and dieback. Limb dieback may occur within two years. Threatens hemlocks and associated habitats.

JAPANESE KNOTWEED (*Reynoutria japonica*)

Mgt.

Perennial herbaceous shrub reaching heights of 10 feet. **Leaves** are alternate, 6 inches long, 3-4 inches wide and broadly-ovate. Leaf tips are abruptly acuminate, and bases are truncate. **Stem** is bamboo like and hollow. **Flowers** are greenish-white and develop in long panicles in the axils of the leaves. Threatens riparian areas, floodplains and infrastructure. Similar species include giant and bohemian/hybrid knotweeds.

JAPANESE STILTGRASS (*Microstegium vimineum*)

ED

Annual sprawling grass, 12-24 inches tall, resembling miniature bamboo. **Leaves** are wide, alternate, pale green, 2-3 inches long with a pale silvery stripe of reflective hairs along midvein of upper surface. **Inflorescence** nodding with paired spikelets, 13 inches long. Blooms late summer into early fall. Threatens riparian areas, floodplains and forests.

LESSER CELANDINE (*Ranunculus ficaria*)

Perennial herb, forms a dense carpet. **Leaves** shiny, dark green, kidney to heart shaped. **Flower** 1 inch wide, 8-12 petals bright yellow and slightly darker center stalk above leaves. Roots with finger-like tubers, cream colored bulblets in stem axils. **Fruits** are hairy seeds held in round heads. Threatens floodplains, low open woods, and wet meadows.

MILE-A-MINUTE VINE (*Persicaria perfoliata*)

ED

Annual herbaceous vine that climbs to 15 feet. **Leaves** alternate, shaped like a triangle with barbs on the undersides. Circular, cup-shaped leafy structures around the stem at nodes. **Flowers** small, white and inconspicuous. **Fruit** a fleshy blue, pea-sized berry. Threatens woodlands, wetlands, open fields and riparian areas.

MULTI-FLORA ROSE (*Rosa multiflora*)

Mgt.

Perennial, thorny shrub with arching stems, leaves divided into five to eleven sharply toothed leaflets. Grows up to 15 feet. **Stems** have long, curved thorns. Base of each leaf stalk bears a pair of fringed stipules. **Flowers** are clusters of showy, fragrant, white to pink flowers each about an inch across. Threatens forests and grasslands.

ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

Perennial woody vine grows to 60 feet and up to 4 inches in diameter. Bark is striated and dark brown. **Leaves** are alternate, elliptical to circular and are light green in color 2-5 inches. **Flowers** are small, inconspicuous, axillary, and greenish-white. **Fruit** is green or yellow then ripens into scarlet berries. Threatens woodlands and grasslands. Often mistaken for native American Bittersweet.

PHRAGMITES, COMMON REED (*Phragmites australis*)

Mgt.

Perennial grass that grows to 15 feet or more. Broad, pointed leaves rise from thick, vertical, single stalks. **Leaves** are flat 6-24 inches with variable width, ligule is a hairy. **Inflorescence** is dense, fluffy, gray or purple. Spreads by rhizomes, stolon, and seed. **Seeds** are brown, light weight. Threatens wetlands, riparian areas and grasslands.

REED CANARY GRASS (*Phalaris arundinacea*)

Mgt.

Perennial grass that grows to 6 feet and forms clumps before spreading into large mats through rhizomes. **Leaves** flat, 1-4 feet long, up to 0.75 inches wide, sturdy, glabrous and taper gradually. **Ligule** is transparent and prominent. **Inflorescence** rises from stems and can be green, purple, or brown in color and is usually 3-6 inches in length. Threatens wetlands, riparian areas and grasslands.

SLENDER FALSE BROME (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*)

ED

Perennial bunch grass. **Leaves** are .2-.5 inches wide are bright green. **Leaves** and flowering stalks droop at their tips. **Inflorescence** have densely hairy nodes and are slightly elevated above the rest of the plant. There are 4-12 clusters on each stem. **Roots** have wintergreen aroma. Threatens wide variety of habitats including forests and grasslands.

BLACK SWALLOW-WORT (*Cynanchum louiseae*)

Mgt.

Perennial herbaceous vine reaches lengths of 3-8 feet. **Leaves** opposite, 2-5 inches long, toothless narrowly to broadly oval with pointed tips, dark green and shiny. **Flowers** tiny, dark purple with 5 pointed, downy, triangular petals that are as long as wide. Seed pods milkweed-like, slender and tapered, 1.3-3 inches long. Threatens forests and grasslands.

PALE SWALLOW-WORT (*Cynanchum rossicum*)

Mgt.

Perennial herbaceous vine twines 3-6 feet high. **Leaves** opposite (similar to black swallow-wort). **Flowers** maroon to pink with 5 pointed, hairless, triangular petals that are twice as long as wide. Seed pods milkweed-like similar to black swallow-wort. Threatens forests and grasslands.

WILD CHERVIL (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)

Biennial herb that grows up to 3.5 feet. **Leaves** form a basal rosette at the ground. Cauline leaves are alternately arranged on the stem the second year. Leaves are compound, fern-like and measure 0.5-2 inches long. **Stems** are hollow and hairy. **Flowers** are an umbrella-shaped cluster with white 4 notched petals. Threatens woodlands and grasslands.

For more information and management options for these and other invasive species, please visit: www.wnyprism.org

Special thanks to the Midwest Invasive Plant Network (www.MIPN.org). **PHOTO CREDITS:** James. R. Allison, Ted Bodner, Leslie J. Mehrhoff, James H. Miller, Bruce Newhouse, Rob Routledge, P. H. Scott, Jason Van Driesche, USDA Forest Service, National Park Service, Andrea Locke, and WNY PRISM. Taxonomy based on USDA PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>), NY Flora Atlas (www.nyflora.org), The University of Georgia Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health (<http://www.bugwood.org>), Kaufman, Sylvan Ramsey, and Wallace Kaufman, *Invasive Plants*. 2nd ed. N.p.: Stakhole, n.d. Print.