**POLICY ON THE USE OF NON-NATIVE PLANTS IN CORNELL BOTANIC GARDENS’ ACCESSIONED COLLECTIONS**

Revised April 2024

**Guidance Statement**

Plants from all over the world form the basis for North American agriculture and horticulture. Some plant species that were first introduced to our region as ornamentals have proven to be invasive, threatening the long-term conservation of biodiversity and the integrity of natural areas. As a public garden and living museum, it is fundamental to Cornell Botanic Gardens’ mission as we “steward Cornell University’s world-class horticultural collections and natural areas,” that we stem the proliferation of invasive species and avoid introducing invasive plants.

The primary purpose of this policy document and its recommendations is to balance our public garden mission of curating diverse horticultural collections with our conservation mission of preserving natural areas and native ecosystems. This purpose is further detailed in the Botanic Gardens’ Strategic Goals, which provides that the Botanic Gardens will “cultivate, curate and steward high-quality, sustainably-managed horticulture collections and natural areas.” The Botanic Gardens’ Collections Policy and Framework for Evaluation define collections “value” and guide decisions about new acquisitions as well as existing accessions.

The invasive species policy is based on the Voluntary Code of Conduct for Botanic Gardens and Arboreta[[1]](#footnote-1), and guides invasive plant management in the Botanic Gardens’ collections.

By identifying the known invasive taxa currently held in our collections and requiring that all of these be removed or managed using best practices in a multi-year process, we are taking a measured but highly responsible approach to invasive species management consistent with the Botanic Gardens’ objective of providing collections with “less invasive tendencies.” Secondly, we actively monitor, record observations, and develop management or removal recommendations for plants that may exhibit invasive tendencies but that are not yet listed as such. As the global climate changes, plants that have not previously been of concern are changing behaviors. Furthermore, by evaluating all new species and cultivars for potential invasiveness before entering them into the collections, we are ensuring that the Gardens will be environmentally progressive in our collections and operations.

We define “invasive species” as a plant that is non-native to the region under consideration, and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause ecological or environmental harm. For the purpose of Gardens’ Policy, the Northern Allegheny Plateau ecoregion is used to define nativity.[[2]](#footnote-2)

**Botanic Gardens Code of Conduct Principles**

1. **Do not add known invasive species to the cultivated collections. Conduct risk assessment and evaluation protocol before accessioning new plants.**
2. **Evaluate existing invasive species in the cultivated collections, then either remove or manage based on the accession’s value according to the Collections Policy and Evaluation Framework.**
3. **Monitor and evaluate plants in the cultivated collections for newly developing invasive characteristics as identified in Appendix 1.**
4. **Do not distribute (sell, give, or exchange) plants or propagules of known invasive species.**
5. **Work to control invasive species in the Natural Areas.**
6. **Share our observations and strategies with the public, the Cornell University community (e.g. campus planners, Grounds), and the broader public garden field about invasive species and the threats they pose to local and global biological diversity.**

**Cornell Botanic Gardens Invasive Species Policy Committee**

Co-Chairs

Todd Bittner, Director of Natural Areas

Emily Detrick, Director of Horticulture

Committee Members

Kerry Dillon, Plant Records Manager

Zaidee Powers Rosales, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator (Horticulture)

Daniel Weitoish, Arboriculture Supervisor

Robert Wesley, Natural Areas Botanist

**Invasive Species Task Force**

The Task Force workshops specific protocols for management, assessment, and other special questions that arise regarding existing or emerging invasive plants in the living collections.

Emily Detrick, Director of Horticulture

Kerry Dillon, Plant Records Manager

Zaidee Powers Rosales, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator (Horticulture)

Daniel Weitoish, Arboriculture Supervisor

Robert Wesley, Natural Areas Botanist

Kathy Vidovich, Horticulturist

**Appendix 1.** Cornell Botanic Gardens’ Invasive Species Risk Assessment and Evaluation Protocol.

1. **The following protocol will be used prior to adding taxa to the collections:**

Taxa listed as invasive species in Appendix 2, 3, or 4 will be labeled in IrisBG as “Invasive” and will not be added to the collections unless an exemption is approved. To grow taxa (species, hybrids, or cultivars) in Appendices 2 – 4, the investigator will be required to submit a written request for exemption for educational or research use along with a proposal for a monitoring and management plan. Proposal review and approval will be conducted by the Botanic Gardens’ Invasive Species Policy Committee.

1. **The following protocol will be used for monitoring accessioned plants currently in our collections that are considered moderately to highly invasive, watch list, or a new concern:**

See current **Accessioned Invasives Master List** for invasive values assigned to plants in our collections. Values can also be viewed in the IrisBG database. Refer to the **Invasive Species Policy Appendices 2 – 4** when uncertain of a plant’s invasive status.

The IPM Coordinator will work with horticulturalists to establish yearly monitoring schedules for plants of concern in their garden areas, as well as create “Tasks” in IrisBG for data entry.  Horticulturalists will be responsible for recording observations in IrisBG (refer to **Recording Invasive Observations in IrisBG**guide).  Observations by Natural Areas staff that are related to our collections\* should be reported to the IPM Coordinator who will enter the data in IrisBG.  In addition to recording invasive tendencies, the Comments section in IrisBG will be used for additional notes (including monoecious/dioecious habit, plant health, etc.).

The IPM Coordinator will send an annual monitoring report generated by IrisBG to the Invasive Species Task Force and Policy Committee for review. The Policy Committee will meet annually to review and evaluate invasive monitoring records, monitoring protocols, species of concern, and if necessary, revise the appendices.  A final report will be shared with Botanic Gardens staff, Campus Tree Committee, CLIPers, Campus Planning Committee, and student groups including students Hortus Forum in hopes of influencing campus planting decisions to curb problematic populations.

*\*To track invasive plants in Natural Areas that are not grown in the gardens, Natural Areas reports information to iMap invasives.*

**Monitoring Protocol/Decision Tree**

1. Monitor plants for potential invasiveness (e.g., excessive seedling production or vigorous colonization) for 3 years. Do plants exhibit invasive tendencies?
	1. Yes – go to 2.
	2. No – record observations in IrisBG. Continue monitoring every year for a total of 3 years. If the plant does not exhibit invasive tendencies after 3 years, switch to monitoring every other year.
2. Continue monitoring and widen search area. Did plants establish and persist outside of cultivation?
	1. Yes – go to 3.
	2. No – record observations in IrisBG. Due to invasive tendencies continue monitoring for 3 more years. If the plant does not establish and persist outside of cultivation after 3 years, switch to monitoring every other year.

1. Increase monitoring and conduct surveys. Did plants establish and persist in intact ecological communities or natural areas?
	1. Yes – go to 4. Remove propagules. Dispose of according to **Cornell Botanic Gardens Invasive Plant Disposal Guidelines.**
	2. No – record observations in IrisBG. Due to invasive tendencies and spread outside of cultivation continue monitoring for 5 more years. If the plant does not establish and persist in intact ecological communities or natural areas after 5 years, switch to monitoring every other year.
2. Run taxon through the Framework for Evaluation. What is its value to the collections? Discuss with Director of Horticulture. Decisions for removal or maintenance will be made on a case-by-case basis. Evaluate individual populations in the collections and consider site specific invasiveness.
	1. The species is ranked as High Value to the collections. Evaluate and implement methods for mitigating spread (see Management Strategy options in the **Accessioned Invasives Master List**).
	2. The species is ranked as Low or Medium value to the collections. Remove plant from accessioned collections. Dispose of according to **Cornell Botanic Gardens Invasive Plant Disposal Guidelines.** Consider replacing with a similar species, sterile cultivar, etc. Discuss with horticulturalist(s) and Curatorial Team regarding alternative plants that will do well in the area.

**Appendix 2.** Plant species considered highly invasive to natural areas in the central Finger Lakes region.

This includes plant species that are not presently known from the region, but are considered highly invasive and would pose a significant threat to natural areas if they were to establish in the region.

Cornell Botanic Gardens commits that all listed species will be removed from the accessioned collections, and that future introductions of listed species will not be permitted, except where species may be retained for educational purposes consistent with these guidelines. If present in the accessioned collections, species from this list are the highest priority for removal.

This list was developed using information from the New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plants list, invasive plant lists for the surrounding states and provinces with similar growing conditions, continuing field observations, input from other knowledgeable persons, and all other credible web-based or published sources. Species were included if they are listed as invasive for one or more state or province in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and upper Midwest (generally plant hardiness zones 4, 5, & 6), and are considered invasive in the central Finger Lakes region based on field observations and scientific publications. Species were also included if they are documented to be invasive in New York or nearby states or provinces and if introduced, could become established in the central Finger Lakes region in the future (indicated by an asterisk \*). Species were not listed if they are not known to be invasive in the region, or are listed in other Appendices. This list reflects current knowledge and will be reviewed and updated annually.

# Species name Common name Family

*Acer campestre* hedge maple Sapindaceae

*Acer platanoides*† Norway maple Sapindaceae

*Acer tataricum* ssp*. ginnala* (*A. ginnala*)Asian maple Sapindaceae

*Ailanthus altissima* ailanthus, tree-of-heaven Simaroubaceae

*Alliaria petiolata*† garlic mustard Brassicaceae

*Artemisia vulgaris*†mugwort Asteraceae

*Berberis thunbergii*† Japanese barberry Berberidaceae

*Brachypodium sylvaticum*†false brome-grass Poaceae

*Celastrus orbiculata*† Asian bittersweet Celastraceae

*Cirsium arvense*† creeping thistle Asteraceae

*Cynanchum rossicum*†(*Vincetoxicum rossicum*) pale swallowwort Apocynaceae

*Elaeagnus umbellata*† autumn olive Elaeagnaceae

*APPENDIX 2 (CONTINUED)*

# Species name Common name Family

*Ficaria verna*† *(Ranunculus ficaria)*  lesser celandine Ranunculaceae

*Frangula alnus*†(*Rhamnus frangula*) alder buckthorn Rhamnaceae

*Hydrilla verticillata*†hydrilla Hydrocharitaceae

*Ligustrum obtusifolium*† Amur River privet Oleaceae

*Lonicera maackii*† Maack's honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae

*Lonicera morrowii*† and hybrids honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae

*Lonicera tatarica*†and hybrids Tartarian honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae

*Microstegium* *vimineum*†stilt-grass Poaceae

*Persicaria* *perfoliata*†*\** mile-a-minute weed Polygonaceae

(*Polygonum perfoliatum*)

*Phellodendron amurense*†Amur cork tree Rutaceae

*Phragmites australis* ssp*. australis* phragmites Poaceae

*Reynoutria bohemica*† hybrid giant knotweed Polygonaceae

(*Fallopia bohemica*, *Polygonum bohemicum*)

*Reynoutria japonica*† Japanese knotweed Polygonaceae

(*Fallopia japonica, Polygonum cuspidatum*)

*Rhamnus cathartica*† buckthorn Rhamnaceae

*Rosa multiflora*† multiflora rose Rosaceae

*Securigera varia (Coronilla varia)* crownvetch Fabaceae

*Trapa* *natans*†water-chestnut Trapaceae

\* Not presently known to occur within the central Finger Lakes region.

† New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plant species.

**Appendix 3.** Plant species considered moderately invasive to natural areas in the central Finger Lakes region.

This list also includes plant species that are not presently known from the region, but are considered moderately to highly invasive and would pose a significant threat to natural areas if they were to establish in the region.

Cornell Botanic Gardens commits that all listed species will be removed from the accessioned collections, and that future introductions of listed species will not be permitted, except where species may be retained for educational purposes consistent with these guidelines. If present in the accessioned collections, species from this list are a high priority for removal.

This list was developed using information from the New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plants list, invasive plant lists for the surrounding states and provinces with similar growing conditions, continuing field observations, input from other knowledgeable persons, and all other credible web-based or published sources. Species were included if they are listed as invasive for one or more state or province in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and upper Midwest (generally plant hardiness zones 4, 5, & 6), and are considered invasive in the central Finger Lakes region based on field observations and scientific publications. Species were also included if they are documented to be invasive in New York or nearby states or provinces and if introduced, could become established in the central Finger Lakes region in the future (indicated by an asterisk \*). Species were not listed if they are not known to be invasive in the region, or are listed in Appendices. This list reflects the current knowledge and will be reviewed and updated annually.

# Species name Common name Family

*Acer campestre* hedge maple Sapindaceae

*Acer tataricum* ssp*. ginnala* (*A. ginnala*)Asian maple Sapindaceae

*Achyranthes japonica*†*\** Japanese chaff flower Amaranthaceae

*Aegopodium podagraria* goutweed, bishop’s weed Apiaceae

*Akebia quinata* akebia Lardizabalaceae

*Allium vineale* wild onion, onion-grass Amaryllidaceae

*Alnus glutinosa* European black alder Betulaceae

*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*†porcelain-berry Vitaceae

 and hybrids

*Anthriscus sylvestris*†wild chervil Apiaceae

*Aralia elata*†*\** Japanese angelica tree Araliaceae

*Arthraxon hispidus*†*\** small carpet grass Poaceae

*APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)*

**Species name Common name Family**

*Berberis vulgaris* European barberry Berberidaceae

*Buddleja davidii* butterfly-bush Scrophulariaceae

*Cabomba caroliniana*†*\** fanwortCabombaceae

*Campanula rapunculoides* creeping bellflower Campanulaceae

*Cardamine hirsuta* hairy cress Brassicaceae

*Cardamine impatiens*†*\** narrow-leaved cress Brassicaceae

*Centaurea jacea* black or brown knapweed Asteraceae

*Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos*† spotted knapweed Asteraceae

 (*Centaurea maculosa*)

*Cercidophyllum japonicum* Katsura treeCercidophyllaceae

*Convallaria majalis* lily-of-the-valley Asparagaceae

*Cynanchum louiseae*†black swallowwort Apocynaceae

 (*Vincetoxicum nigrum*)

*Dipsacus laciniatus*†cut-leaved teasel Caprifoliaceae

*Egeria densa*†*\** Brazilian waterweed Hydrocharitaceae

*Euonymus alata*† burning-bush, winged euonymus Celastraceae

*Euonymus fortunei*† evergreen bittersweet Celastraceae

*Euphorbia esula*†leafy spurge Euphorbiaceae

*Galium album* (*G. mollugo*) white bedstraw Rubiaceae

*Hedera helix* English ivy Araliaceae

*Hemerocallis fulva* daylily Asphodelaceae

*Heracleum mantegazzianum*† giant hogweed Apiaceae

*Hesperis matronalis* dame’s rocket Brassicaceae

*Hydrocharis* *morsus-ranae*†*\** frog-bit Hydrocharitaceae

*Imperata cylindrica*†*\** cogon grass Poaceae

*Iris pseudacorus*†yellow iris Iridaceae

*Koelreuteria paniculata* golden rain treeSapindaceae

*APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)*

***Species name Common name Family***

*Lepidium latifolium*†*\** broad-leaved peppergrass Brassicaceae

*Lespedeza cuneata*†*\** Chinese bush clover Fabaceae

*Ligustrum ovalifolium* California privet Oleaceae

*Ligustrum vulgare* common privet Oleaceae

*Lonicera japonica*† Japanese honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae

*Lonicera xylosteum* honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae

*Ludwigia hexapetala*†*\** common primrose-willow Onagraceae

*Ludwigia peploides*†*\** floating primrose-willow Onagraceae

*Lysimachia nummularia* moneywort, creeping jenny Primulaceae

*Lythrum salicaria*† purple loosestrife Lythraceae

*Malus baccata, floribunda, sylvestris* crabapple Rosaceae

*Miscanthus sinensis*† silver-grass Poaceae

*Murdannia keisak*†*\** marsh dewflower Commelinaceae

*Myosotis scorpioides* forget-me-not Boraginaceae

*Myriophyllum aquaticum*†*\** parrot-feather Haloragaceae

*Myriophyllum spicatum*† Eurasian water-milfoil Haloragaceae

*Oplismenus hirtellus*†*\** wavy basketgrass Poaceae

*Phalaris arundinacea* reed canary grass Poaceae

*Phyllostachys aurea*†*\** golden bamboo Poaceae

*Phyllostachys aureosulcata*†*\** yellow-grooved bamboo Poaceae

*Picea abies* Norway spruce Pinaceae

*Potamogeton crispus*† curly pondweed Potamogetonaceae

*Pueraria montana*†*\* (Pueraria lobata)* kudzu Fabaceae

*Pyrus calleryana* Bradford pear Rosaceae

*Reynoutria sachalinensis*† Sakhalin knotweed Polygonaceae

(*Fallopia sachalinensis, Polygonum sachalinense*)

*Rhodotypos scandens* jetbead Rosaceae

*APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)*

***Species name Common name Family***

*Robinia pseudoacacia*† black locust Fabaceae

*Rubus caesius* European dewberry Rosaceae

*Rubus phoenicolasius*† wineberry Rosaceae

*Rumex acetosella* sheep sorrel Polygonaceae

*Silphium perfoliatum*†cup-plant Asteraceae

*Solanum dulcamara* bittersweet nightshade Solanaceae

*Syringa reticulata* ssp. *reticulata*  Asian tree-lilac Oleaceae

*Torilis japonica* Japanese hedge parsley Apiaceae

*Viburnum opulus* ssp. *opulus* European cranberry viburnum Adoxaceae

*Vinca minor* periwinkle Apocynaceae

*Vitex rotundifolia*†*\** beach vitex Lamiaceae

*Viburnum sieboldii* Siebold’s viburnum Adoxaceae

*Wisteria sinensis* Chinese wisteria Fabaceae

\* Not presently known to occur within the central Finger Lakes region.

† New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plant species.

Appendix 4. Plant species of concern (Watch List) within the central Finger Lakes region.

Species on this list may or may not be invasive, and additional information or monitoring is needed to make this determination.

Cornell Botanic Gardens commits to implementing a monitoring program (Appendix 1) for listed species presently within the accessioned collections and that future introductions of listed species will not be permitted, except where species may be retained for educational purposes consistent with these guidelines.

This list was developed using information from the New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plants list, invasive plant lists for the surrounding states and provinces with similar growing conditions, continuing field observations, input from other knowledgeable persons, and all other credible web-based or published sources. Species were included if they are listed as invasive for one or more state or province in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and upper Midwest (generally plant hardiness zones 4, 5, & 6), and the possibility exists they may become invasive in the central Finger Lakes region based on field observations and scientific publications. While many of the listed species have long been naturalized, additional monitoring is warranted, as many appear to be becoming more invasive. Species were not listed if they are considered invasive (Appendix 1), or are not documented to be invasive in the region, adjacent states, or provinces. The list reflects the current knowledge, and will be reviewed and updated annually. With sufficient information from field observations, Botanic Gardens’ monitoring, or other sources, species may be removed altogether or moved to the known invasive species list (Appendix 1).

# Species name Common name Family

*Acer pseudoplatanus*†sycamore maple Sapindaceae

*Aesculus hippocastanum* horse chestnut Sapindaceae

*Ajuga reptans* bugleweed Lamiaceae

*Bromus inermis* smooth brome grass Poaceae

*Butomus umbellatus* flowering rush Butomaceae

*Convolvulus arvensis* field bindweed Convolvulaceae

*Crataegus monogyna* English hawthorn Rosaceae

*Dioscorea polystachya*† Chinese wild yam Dioscoreaceae

*Elaeagnus angustifolia* Russian olive Elaeagnaceae

*Euonymus europaea* spindle tree Celastraceae

*Euphorbia cyparissias*† cypress spurge Euphorbiaceae

*Glechoma hederacea* ground ivy Lamiaceae

*APPENDIX 4 (CONTINUED)*

# Species name Common name Family

*Glyceria maxima*† giant manna grass Poaceae

*Hibiscus syriacus* rose of Sharon Malvaceae

*Humulus japonicus*† Japanese hop Cannabaceae

*Kalopanax septemlobus* castor aralia Araliaceae

*Luzula* *luzuloides* ssp. *luzuloides* European woodrush Juncaceae

*Lysimachia vulgaris*† garden loosestrife Primulaceae

*Malus prunifolia* and hybrids crabapple Rosaceae

*Melilotus alba* white sweet-clover Fabaceae

*Nymphoides peltata*† yellow floating-hearts Menyanthaceae

*Ornithogalum umbellatum* star-of-Bethlehem Asparagaceae

*Paulownia tomentosa* princess-tree Paulowniaceae

*Pinus sylvestris* Scots pine Pinaceae

*Poa compressa* wiry bluegrass Poaceae

*Populus alba* white poplar Salicaceae

*Prunus avium* bird cherry Rosaceae

*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* watercress Brassicaceae

*Salix atrocinerea*† gray florist’s willow Salicaceae

*Salix purpurea* basket willow Salicaceae

*Symplocos paniculata* saphire-berry Symplocaceae

*Tetradium daniellii* bee bee tree Rutaceae

*Taxus cuspidata* Japanese yew Taxaceae

*Ulmus pumila* Siberian elm Ulmaceae

*Viburnum lantana*wayfaring tree Adoxaceae

*Viburnum dilatatum*  linden viburnumAdoxaceae

*Viburnum plicatum f. tomentosum* doublefile viburnum Adoxaceae

*Zelkova serrata*  Japanese Zelkova Ulmaceae

\* Not presently known to occur within the central Finger Lakes region.

† New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plant species.

**Appendix 5.** Invasive plant references for New York and surrounding states and provinces.

**New York State**

New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plants list. September 10, 2014. http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands\_forests\_pdf/isprohibitedplants2.pdf

Invasive Plant Council of New York State. <http://www.ipcnys.org/default.aspx>

Adirondack Park Invasive Plants Program. <http://www.adkinvasives.com/>

**General**

Invasipedia developed by the Nature Conservancy's Global Invasive Species Team.
<http://invasipedia.ucdavis.edu/doku.php>

**Other States and Provinces**

Invasive plants of natural habitats in Canada: an integrated review of wetland and upland species and legislation governing their control. <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/inv/index_e.cfm>

Connecticut Invasive Plants Council – Connecticut Invasive Plants List. <http://www.hort.uconn.edu/cipwg/invplantsCT05.pdf>

Invasive Plants of Illinois. <http://www.ill-inps.org/index_files/Page815.htm>

Noxious and Invasive Weeds and the Weed Laws in Indiana. <http://www.btny.purdue.edu/WeedScience/2005/WeedLaw05.pdf>

Invasive Plants of Indiana. <http://www.inpaws.org/InvasivePlants.pdf>

KY-EEPC Kentucky Exotic Pest Plant Council. <http://www.se-eppc.org/ky/list.htm>

Kentucky EPPC – Invasive Exotic Plant List. <http://www.invasive.org/listview.cfm?list=16>

Maine Natural Areas Program. Status of Invasive Plants in Maine. <http://www.mainenaturalareas.org/docs/program_activities/status_invasive_plants.php>

Invasive Species of Concern in Maryland. <http://www.mdinvasivesp.org/invasive_species_md.html>

The Evaluation of Non-Native Plant Species for Invasiveness in Massachusetts. Massachusetts Invasive Plant Advisory Group. 2005.

<http://www.newenglandwildflower.org/conserve/docs/MIPAG040105.pdf>

Massachusetts Invasive Plants Advisory Group. Plants voted as invasive. <http://www.massnrc.org/MIPAG/invasive.htm>

Massachusetts Prohibited Plant List. <http://www.mass.gov/agr/farmproducts/proposed_prohibited_plant_list_v12-12-05.htm>

Michigan Invasive Plants Council – Invasive Plant Information.<http://invasiveplantsmi.org/>

Invasive Plant Atlas of New England. Current Invasive Species List.

<http://nbii-nin.ciesin.columbia.edu/ipane/ipanespecies/current_inv.htm>

New Hampshire Prohibited Plant Species. <http://www.nh.gov/agric/divisions/plant_industry/documents/list_of_invasive_species.pdf>

A Guide to Invasive Upland Plant Species in New Hampshire. New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets and Food, Plant Industry Division & New Hampshire Invasive Species Committee. 2005. <http://extension.unh.edu/forestry/Docs/invasive.pdf>

Invasive Plant Species – Native Plant Society of New Jersey.<http://www.npsnj.org/invasive_species_0103.htm>

Snyder, David and Sylvan R. Kaufman. 2004. An overview of nonindigenous plant species in New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of Natural Lands Management, Natural Heritage Program, Trenton, NJ. 107 pages. <http://www.nj.gov/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/InvasiveReport.pdf>

Ohio’s Invasive Plant Species. <http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/Portals/3/invasive/pdf/OHIO%20INVASIVE%20PLANTS.pdf>

Invasive Plants in Ontario. <http://www.city.stratford.on.ca/naturally/documents/fact_sheet_invasive_plants_in_ontario.pdf>

Invasive Plants in Pennsylvania. <http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/wildplant/invasivelist.aspx>

List of Exotic, Invasive Plants in the Murrysville, PA Area. <http://www.murrysville.com/documents/parks_invasive_plants.pdf>

Invasive Plants of Rhode Island. <http://www.urimga.org/invasive_plants.html#invasive>

The Nature Conservancy. Invasive Species in Vermont. <http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/vermont/volunteer/art21110.html>

Vermont Land Trust list of Invasive Species in Vermont. <http://www.vlt.org/invasives/index.html>

Vermont Invasive Exotic Plant Committee. Vermont Invasive Plants. <http://www.vtinvasiveplants.org/invaders.php>

Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia. <http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/invspinfo.shtml>

Invasive Plants of West Virginia. <http://www.wvdnr.gov/wildlife/invasivewv.shtm>

Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin - Working List of the Invasive Plants of Wisconsin - March 2003. <http://www.ipaw.org/newsletters/issue4.pdf>

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Invasive Species: Plants. <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/invasives/plants.asp>

Cofrin Center for Biodiversity, University of Wisconsin - Green Bay Herbarium. Invasive Plants of Wisconsin. <http://www.uwgb.edu/BIODIVERSITY/herbarium/invasive_species/invasive_plants01.htm>

1. <https://www.publicgardens.org/resources/invasive-plant-species-voluntary-codes-conduct-botanic-gardens-arboreta> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://gaftp.epa.gov/EPADataCommons/ORD/Ecoregions/ny/NY_front.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)