

# POLICY ON THE USE OF NON-NATIVE PLANTS IN CORNELL BOTANIC GARDENS' ACCESSIONED COLLECTIONS

Revised April 2025

## 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<sup>1</sup>, 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.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.publicgardens.org/resources/invasive-plant-species-voluntary-codes-conduct-botanic-gardens-arboreta>

<sup>2</sup> [https://gaftp.epa.gov/EPADDataCommons/ORD/Ecoregions/ny/NY\\_front.pdf](https://gaftp.epa.gov/EPADDataCommons/ORD/Ecoregions/ny/NY_front.pdf)

## **Botanic Gardens Code of Conduct Principles**

- 1. Conduct risk assessment and evaluation protocol before accessioning new plants. Do not add known invasive species to the cultivated collections, including reportedly sterile cultivars. Exceptions will only be made if**
  - a. there is a compelling, mission-based reason consistent with this policy;
  - b. the species is considered high value based on our evaluation matrix;
  - c. interpretation about invasiveness accompanies it;
- 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

Emily Detrick, Director of Horticulture  
Todd Bittner, Director of Natural Areas

### 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.**

**a. 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.

**b. 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?
  - a. Yes – go to 2.
  - b. 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?
  - a. Yes – go to 3.
  - b. 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.
  
3. Increase monitoring and conduct surveys. Did plants establish and persist in intact ecological communities or natural areas?
  - a. Yes – go to 4. Remove propagules. Dispose of according to **Cornell Botanic Gardens Invasive Plant Disposal Guidelines**.
  - b. 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.
  
4. 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.
  - a. 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**).
  - b. 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 plant of higher value that fits the theme of the garden. 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 or scientific 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.

<u>Species name</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Acer campestre</i>	hedge maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Acer platanoides</i> †	Norway maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	ailanthus, tree-of-heaven	Simaroubaceae
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> †	garlic mustard	Brassicaceae
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> †	mugwort	Asteraceae
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> †	Japanese barberry	Berberidaceae
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> †	false brome-grass	Poaceae
<i>Celastrus orbiculata</i> †	Asian bittersweet	Celastraceae
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> †	creeping thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> † ( <i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i> )	pale swallowwort	Apocynaceae
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> †	autumn olive	Elaeagnaceae

APPENDIX 2 (CONTINUED)

<u>Species name</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Ficaria verna</i> † ( <i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> )	lesser celandine	Ranunculaceae
<i>Frangula alnus</i> † ( <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> )	alder buckthorn	Rhamnaceae
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> †	hydrilla	Hydrocharitaceae
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> †	Amur River privet	Oleaceae
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> †	Maack's honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> † and hybrids	honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> † and hybrids	Tartarian honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> †	stilt-grass	Poaceae
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i> †* ( <i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i> )	mile-a-minute weed	Polygonaceae
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> †	Amur cork tree	Rutaceae
<i>Phragmites australis</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	phragmites	Poaceae
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford pear	Rosaceae
<i>Reynoutria bohemica</i> † ( <i>Fallopia bohemica</i> , <i>Polygonum bohemicum</i> )	hybrid giant knotweed	Polygonaceae
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> † ( <i>Fallopia japonica</i> , <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> )	Japanese knotweed	Polygonaceae
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> † ( <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> , <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> )	Sakhalin knotweed	Polygonaceae
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> †	buckthorn	Rhamnaceae
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> †	multiflora rose	Rosaceae
<i>Securigera varia</i> ( <i>Coronilla varia</i> )	crownvetch	Fabaceae
<i>Trapa natans</i> †	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 and scientific 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.

<u>Species name</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Acer tataricum</i> ssp. <i>ginnala</i> ( <i>A. ginnala</i> )	Asian maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Achyranthes japonica</i> †*	Japanese chaff flower	Amaranthaceae
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	goutweed, bishop's weed	Apiaceae
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	akebia	Lardizabalaceae
<i>Allium vineale</i>	wild onion, onion-grass	Amaryllidaceae
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European black alder	Betulaceae
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> † and hybrids	porcelain-berry	Vitaceae
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> †	wild chervil	Apiaceae
<i>Aralia elata</i> †*	Japanese angelica tree	Araliaceae
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> †*	small carpet grass	Poaceae

APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)

<b>Species name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Family</b>
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	European barberry	Berberidaceae
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly-bush	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> <sup>†*</sup>	fanwort	Cabombaceae
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	creeping bellflower	Campanulaceae
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	hairy cress	Brassicaceae
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i> <sup>†*</sup>	narrow-leaved cress	Brassicaceae
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	black or brown knapweed	Asteraceae
<i>Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos</i> <sup>†</sup> ( <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> )	spotted knapweed	Asteraceae
<i>Cercidophyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura tree	Cercidophyllaceae
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	lily-of-the-valley	Asparagaceae
<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i> <sup>†</sup> ( <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i> )	black swallowwort	Apocynaceae
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> <sup>†</sup>	cut-leaved teasel	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Egeria densa</i> <sup>†*</sup>	Brazilian waterweed	Hydrocharitaceae
<i>Euonymus alata</i> <sup>†</sup>	burning-bush, winged euonymus	Celastraceae
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> <sup>†</sup>	evergreen bittersweet	Celastraceae
<i>Euphorbia esula</i> <sup>†</sup>	leafy spurge	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Galium album</i> ( <i>G. mollugo</i> )	white bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Araliaceae
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	daylily	Asphodelaceae
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> <sup>†</sup>	giant hogweed	Apiaceae
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	dame's rocket	Brassicaceae
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> <sup>†*</sup>	frog-bit	Hydrocharitaceae
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> <sup>†*</sup>	cogon grass	Poaceae
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> <sup>†</sup>	yellow iris	Iridaceae
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	golden rain tree	Sapindaceae

APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)

<b><i>Species name</i></b>	<b><i>Common name</i></b>	<b><i>Family</i></b>
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> † *	broad-leaved peppergrass	Brassicaceae
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> † *	Chinese bush clover	Fabaceae
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur privet	Oleaceae
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet	Oleaceae
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	common privet	Oleaceae
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> †	Japanese honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Ludwigia hexapetalata</i> † *	common primrose-willow	Onagraceae
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> † *	floating primrose-willow	Onagraceae
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	moneywort, creeping jenny	Primulaceae
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> †	purple loosestrife	Lythraceae
<i>Malus baccata, floribunda, sylvestris</i>	crabapple	Rosaceae
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> †	silver-grass	Poaceae
<i>Murdannia keisak</i> † *	marsh dewflower	Commelinaceae
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	forget-me-not	Boraginaceae
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> † *	parrot-feather	Haloragaceae
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> †	Eurasian water-milfoil	Haloragaceae
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> † *	wavy basketgrass	Poaceae
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canary grass	Poaceae
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> † *	golden bamboo	Poaceae
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> † *	yellow-grooved bamboo	Poaceae
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	Pinaceae
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> †	curly pondweed	Potamogetonaceae
<i>Pueraria montana</i> † * ( <i>Pueraria lobata</i> )	kudzu	Fabaceae
<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	jetbead	Rosaceae

APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)

<b><i>Species name</i></b>	<b><i>Common name</i></b>	<b><i>Family</i></b>
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> †	black locust	Fabaceae

<i>Rubus caesius</i>	European dewberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> †	wineberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep sorrel	Polygonaceae
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> †	cup-plant	Asteraceae
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet nightshade	Solanaceae
<i>Syringa reticulata</i> ssp. <i>reticulata</i>	Asian tree-lilac	Oleaceae
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Japanese hedge parsley	Apiaceae
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> ssp. <i>opulus</i>	European cranberry viburnum	Adoxaceae
<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	linden viburnum	Adoxaceae
<i>Viburnum sieboldii</i>	Siebold's viburnum	Adoxaceae
<i>Vinca minor</i>	periwinkle	Apocynaceae
<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i> †*	beach vitex	Lamiaceae
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	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 or scientific 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).

<b><u>Species name</u></b>	<b><u>Common name</u></b>	<b><u>Family</u></b>
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> †	sycamore maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut	Sapindaceae
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	bugleweed	Lamiaceae
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	smooth brome grass	Poaceae
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush	Butomaceae
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	Convolvulaceae
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	English hawthorn	Rosaceae
<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i> †	Chinese wild yam	Dioscoreaceae
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	Elaeagnaceae
<i>Euonymus europaea</i>	spindle tree	Celastraceae
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> †	cypress spurge	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy	Lamiaceae

APPENDIX 4 (CONTINUED)

<u>Species name</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Glyceria maxima</i> †	giant manna grass	Poaceae
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	rose of Sharon	Malvaceae
<i>Humulus japonicus</i> †	Japanese hop	Cannabaceae
<i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i>	castor aralia	Araliaceae
<i>Luzula luzuloides</i> ssp. <i>luzuloides</i>	European woodrush	Juncaceae
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> †	garden loosestrife	Primulaceae
<i>Malus prunifolia</i> and hybrids	crabapple	Rosaceae
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	white sweet-clover	Fabaceae
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i> †	yellow floating-hearts	Menyanthaceae
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	star-of-Bethlehem	Asparagaceae
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	princess-tree	Paulowniaceae
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	Pinaceae
<i>Poa compressa</i>	wiry bluegrass	Poaceae
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	Salicaceae
<i>Prunus avium</i>	bird cherry	Rosaceae
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	watercress	Brassicaceae
<i>Salix atrocinerea</i> †	gray florist's willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	basket willow	Salicaceae
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	European Dwarf Elder	Adoxaceae
<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>	sapphire-berry	Symplocaceae
<i>Tetradium daniellii</i>	bee bee tree	Rutaceae
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese yew	Taxaceae
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	Ulmaceae
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaring tree	Adoxaceae
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> f. <i>tomentosum</i>	doublefile viburnum	Adoxaceae
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	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](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](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](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](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](http://www.mdinvasivesp.org/invasive_species_md.html)

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