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

Revised February 2022

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], 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]

[1] https://www.publicgardens.org/resources/invasive-plant-species-voluntary-codes-conduct-botanic-gardens-arboreta
[2] https://gaftp.epa.gov/EPADataCommons/ORD/Ecoregions/ny/NY_front.pdf

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
Sarah McNaull, Plant Records Manager
Zaidee Powers Rosales, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator (Horticulture)
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.

Zaidee Powers Rosales, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator (Horticulture)
Robert Wesley, Natural Areas Botanist
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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.
    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. 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 platanoides†	Norway 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
Ficaria verna† *(Ranunculus ficaria)*	lesser celandine	Ranunculaceae
Frangula alnus† (*Rhamnus frangula*)	alder buckthorn	Rhamnaceae
Hydrilla verticillata†	hydrilla	Hydrocharitaceae

Species name	**Common name**	**Family**
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†* (*Polygonum perfoliatum*)	mile-a-minute weed	Polygonaceae
Phellodendron amurense†	Amur cork tree	Rutaceae
Phragmites australis ssp. *australis*	phragmites	Poaceae
Reynoutria bohemica† (*Fallopia bohemica*, *Polygonum bohemicum*)	hybrid giant knotweed	Polygonaceae
Reynoutria japonica† (*Fallopia japonica, Polygonum cuspidatum*)	Japanese knotweed	Polygonaceae
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† and hybrids	porcelain-berry	Vitaceae
Anthriscus sylvestris†	wild chervil	Apiaceae
Aralia elata†*	Japanese angelica tree	Araliaceae
Arthraxon hispidus†*	small carpet grass	Poaceae

Species name	**Common name**	**Family**
Berberis vulgaris	European barberry	Berberidaceae
Buddleja davidii	butterfly-bush	Scrophulariaceae
Cabomba caroliniana†*	fanwort	Cabombaceae
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† (*Centaurea maculosa*)	spotted knapweed	Asteraceae
Cercidophyllum japonicum	Katsura tree	Cercidophyllaceae
Convallaria majalis	lily-of-the-valley	Asparagaceae
Cynanchum louiseae† (*Vincetoxicum nigrum*)	black swallowwort	Apocynaceae
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 tree	Sapindaceae
Lepidium latifolium†*	broad-leaved peppergrass	Brassicaceae
Lespedeza cuneata†*	Chinese bush clover	Fabaceae

Species name	***Common name***	***Family***
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† (*Fallopia sachalinensis, Polygonum sachalinense*)	Sakhalin knotweed	Polygonaceae
Robinia pseudoacacia†	black locust	Fabaceae
Rubus caesius	European dewberry	Rosaceae
Rubus phoenicolasius†	wineberry	Rosaceae
Rumex acetosella	sheep sorrel	Polygonaceae

Species name	***Common name***	***Family***
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
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

Species name	**Common name**	**Family**
Glyceria maxima†	giant manna grass	Poaceae
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
Rhodotypos scandens	jetbead	Rosaceae
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	watercress	Brassicaceae
Salix atrocinerea†	gray florist's willow	Salicaceae
Salix purpurea	basket willow	Salicaceae
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew	Taxaceae
Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm	Ulmaceae
Viburnum lantana	wayfaring tree	Adoxaceae
Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold's viburnum	Adoxaceae

* 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