



New Hampshire Invasive Plants

— with diagnostic photographs, and remarks regarding management, ecology, toxicity and removal.

SAMPLE PDF WITHOUT LINKS

Photos are low resolution.

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Invasive Plant Species, Alphabetical (Partial) List

Scientific Name	English Name		Remarks
<u><i>Acer platanoides</i></u>	Norway Maple*		Roots toxic to other plants; seedlings aggressive.
<u><i>Ailanthus altissima</i></u>	Tree-of-Heaven		Urban invasive
<u><i>Alliaria petiolata</i></u>	Garlic-Mustard		Rapid growth, prolific seeds.
<u><i>Berberis thunbergii</i></u>	Japanese Barberry*		Thorny; Wildlife express
<u><i>Berberis vulgaris</i></u>	Common or European Barberry		Thorny; Wildlife express
<u><i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i></u>	Asian or Oriental Bittersweet		Holiday decorations, yellow roots, Wildlife Express
<u><i>Cynanchum nigrum</i></u> or <u><i>Cynanchum louiseae</i></u>	Black Swallow-wort		A milkweed-like green vine, wind-blown seeds.
<u><i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i></u>	Autumn Olive		Silvery twigs & red berries. W.E.
<u><i>Euonymus alatus</i></u>	Burning Bush, or Winged Euonymus*		Unique twigs, yellow roots, W.E.
<u><i>Lonicera japonica</i></u>	Japanese (Vine) Honeysuckle		Vine, more southern, Black Berries, W. E.
<u><i>Lonicera morrowii</i></u>	Morrow's (Bush) Honeysuckle		Bush, Red Berries, W.E.
<u><i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i></u>	Japanese Knotweed		Huge herb, takes over, long roots.
<u><i>Rhamnus cathartica</i></u>	Common Buckthorn		Small tree, twigs thorn-tipped, Black Berries, W. E.
<u><i>Rhamnus frangula</i></u> , or <u><i>Frangula alnus</i></u>	Glossy (False) Buckthorn		Small warty-barked tree, Black Berries, W. E.
<u><i>Rosa multiflora</i></u>	Multiflora (Rambler) Rose		Dense thickets of thorny arching canes, W.E.
<u>Removal and Remediation</u>			
<u>Additional Information</u>			
Wildlife Express means the wildlife and birds eat the fruits then express the seeds all over the landscape.			

* These 3 species are listed as taking effect January 1, 2007; the rest are now prohibited from sale, possession, transport, propagation or transplanting, of a viable portion of any of these plant species.

Click on any [blue link](#) to jump directly to that page within this book
Click on any [brown link](#) to go to toxicity information.
Click on any [green link](#) to go to a web site (if you are online, and accept it).

NOTE: THIS SAMPLE MANY LINKS ARE DISABLED.

Family Simaroubaceae - Quassias

Description: Shrubs and trees, with bitter chemicals in the bark, mostly tropical; leaves simple or compound, alternate or opposite. With us one invasive exotic species.

Ailanthus altissima - Tree-of-Heaven

Other Names: Weed Status: Garden ornamental, Escaped, **Invasive*** (MA)

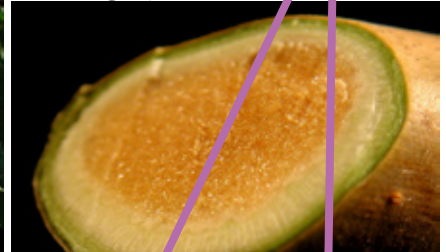
Description: Exotic Asian tree; bark and leaves may cause dermatitis on contact; bark smooth, with lenticels; twigs smooth; **leaves huge, petioled, compound, leaving large heart-shaped leaf scars; leaflets lanceolate, few teeth; flowers in large pale-green panicles; fruit dries to release samaras.**

Wetland Category: **FACU-** Habitat: Adapted well to blighted soils, seedlings scatter widely.

Distinguishing Characteristics: **Leaf-shape & scar.** Blooms (left, below) in late August.



Large pith, leaf bases and leaf scars are all excellent field marks. Note how the buds are dwarfed by the leaf scars (bottom, right).



Left, late September finds the brown seed pods (samaras) hanging in clumps, having replaced the August flowers.



Family Berberidaceae — Barberries

Description: In our area, four shrubs (three are long-spined), introduced as ornamental cultivars (two having become invasive), and two spring herbs with flowers: 6-petalled white and a single pistil.

Berberis thunbergii — Japanese Barberry

Weed status: Garden Ornamental, **Invasive*** (state listed), Armed, Escaped from cultivation.

Description: Asian exotic shrub with long very sharp **single spines**; **leaves smooth-margined**, **shaped like flattened spoons**; **berries red**, **slightly egg-shaped**.

Wetland Category: **FACU** Habitat: Persists for decades, slowly spreading from old house lots.

Distinguishing Characteristics: Smooth smallish leaves, mostly single spines, distinguish this from the very similar next species, also an invasive spiny shrub. Birds spread the shrub by eating the berries.



Members of this genus all have: yellow cup-like flowers, yellow wood and pith, spines with buds in the axils, and shiny red fruit.



Japanese Barberry has: **smooth margined** leaves,

slightly **elongated berries**,

mostly **single narrow spines**.

This and the next species were imported to the New World for use as tool-handles and for the yellow dye, despite being known since biblical times as a critical factor in the spread of the fungus wheat-rust.



Rosaceae: *Rosa multiflora* — Rambler Rose, cont'd

Other Names: Multiflora Rose Weed status: **Invasive***, Armed, Escaped from cultivation.

Description: Tall, tough Asian exotic shrub; multicolored arching stems, heavily thorned, older bark becoming tan, warty; leaves pinnately compound, oval, serrated; numerous small flowers, 5 white blunt petals; hips oval, fusiform.

Wetland Category: **FACU** Habitat: Wet or dry unmowed areas, hedges, marsh edges. Eradication extremely difficult.

Distinguishing Characteristics: No other plant combines climbing, arching very thorny stalks with compound leaves and numerous flowers or fruits (depending on season).

Summer Characters



In the summer, the ID is confirmed by the presence of arching thorned stems, compound leaves with oval, toothed leaflets, and numerous small (1", 2 cm) flowers, 5 white petals and numerous yellow stamens (June).



The petiole bases are flat and appear hairy, from the presence of stipules.



By late October, the flowers have been replaced by numerous bunches of round, tapered red fruit. The fruit attracts birds, which widely spread this species.



Removal and Remediation

Note: Green underlined text links to a web site; your computer needs to be connected to the Internet for this to work. Most anti-spyware will stop this link from occurring and give you the option of accepting the connection. This is normal, and in order to see the web site you will have to click “accept” to proceed.

Each species presents its own suite of problems for the gardener and manager, but some general remarks can be made that help.

First, with most, simply cutting them off or uprooting them, as with the familiar weeds usually does not work in the long run. Either the seeds, tubers, rhizomes or stolons become detached and rapidly sprout anew.

Second, many invasives have toxic sap, leaves or roots, which give them an edge both in preventing herbivory and in competing for root space with other plants. Root chemistry interactions is known as allelopathy, and is typified by our native walnuts which exude [juglone](#) from their fallen leaves branches and roots, inhibiting the growth of most other plants. Similar interactions have been reported from [Norway Maple](#).

The toxicity of the sap and leaves also cannot be discounted in appreciating the rapidity of spreading, the domination once established, and the danger to managers trying to reduce this dominance. All interactions with invasives should probably be done wearing protective gloves. I know of no invasive that is eaten by our overpopulated and thus starving deer herds. Otherwise, as my horticulturist daughter Carol Card says, “. . . they wouldn’t be invasive!” Some more known specifics:

SAMPLE ONLY

The rest of the two pages of management recommendations are removed from this try-it-before-you-buy-it sample. Thanks for reading. - Marty Michener