

Plant of Concern-Overview of High Priority Plant in the SE



**Strategic Management of Invasive
Species in the Southeastern United
States**

**December 7th-11th, 2009
Carolina Inn Conference Center
Chapel Hill, NC**

Lee Patrick, Restoration Ecologist

Setting 1900 - 1918

- “The one tree in Francie's yard was neither a pine nor a hemlock. It had pointed leaves which grew along green switches which radiated from the bough and made a tree which looked like a lot of opened green umbrellas. Some people called it the _____.
No matter where its seed fell, it made a tree which struggled to reach the sky. It grew in boarded-up lots and out of neglected rubbish heaps and it was the only tree that grew out of cement. It grew lushly, but only in the tenement districts.”




Native of China

Tree of Heaven
Ailanthus altissima





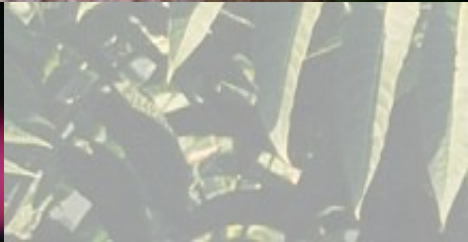


A photograph of a garden featuring several tall, dark green topiary trees of various shapes, including a prominent one on the left and several on the right. The foreground is filled with a dense carpet of green, rounded-leafed groundcover plants. A white speech bubble with a black border is positioned in the upper center of the image, containing the text: Find the kudzu elephant, Pamela Bailey.

Find the kudzu
elephant,
Pamela Bailey.

Chinese Tallow Tree

Triadica sebifera



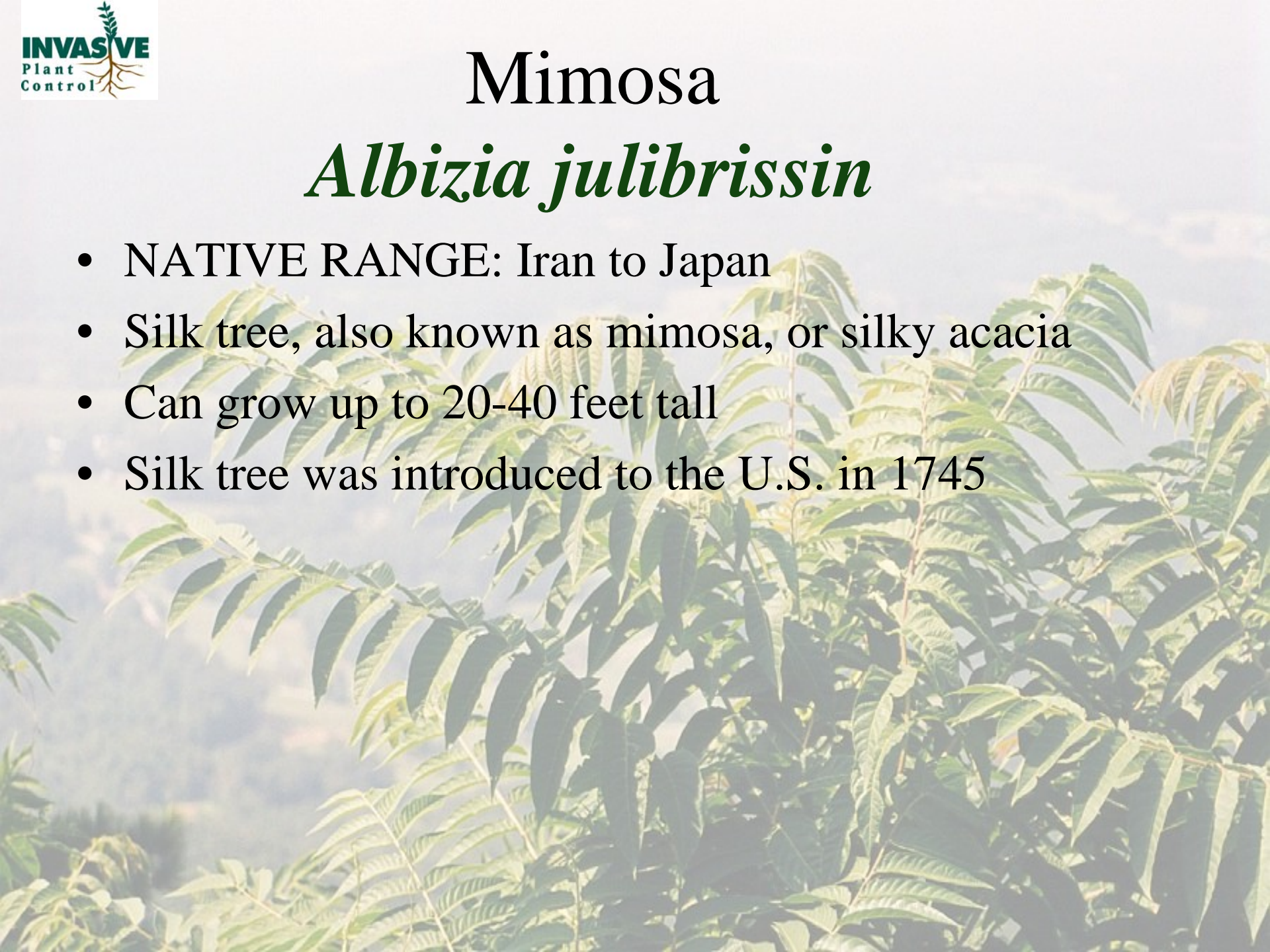


P
C




Mimosa

Albizia julibrissin

- NATIVE RANGE: Iran to Japan
 - Silk tree, also known as mimosa, or silky acacia
 - Can grow up to 20-40 feet tall
 - Silk tree was introduced to the U.S. in 1745
- 





A person wearing a white protective suit, an orange hard hat, and orange safety chaps is working in a dense thicket of trees. The person is holding a chainsaw and appears to be cutting through the branches. The ground is covered with fallen branches and debris. A thought bubble is positioned above the person's head, containing the text "What have I got myself into, Jason Kirkpatrick".

What have I got
myself into,
Jason Kirkpatrick



Multi-Flora Rose

Rosa multiflora

- Introduced from Japan, Korea, eastern China in 1886 as an ornamental
 - 1930's promoted as a “living fence”
 - Medium sized shrub is capable of producing 500,000-1,000,000 seeds
 - Multiflora rose was introduced from Japan, Korea, and eastern China in 1886 as rootstock for ornamental roses





Privet

Ligustrum species

- Privet, once established becomes one of the most difficult to control in natural areas
- Forms hundreds of stems per square yard creating a monoculture that is time consuming to control
- Tall shrubs or small trees growing to about 30 feet tall, with evergreen leaves
- Privet leaves are 1-3 inches long
- Introduced from China

Introduced from China

Privet
Ligustrum species





Bush Honeysuckle

L. maackii (Amur honeysuckle)

- Native of Asia & Western Europe
- Fruit contains 2-6 viable seeds
- Wildlife enhancement & ornamental
- Allelopathic
- Shrubs that range from 6 to 15 feet in height

Native of Asia & Western Europe

Bush Honeysuckle
L. maackii (Amur honeysuckle)





al-le-lop-a-thy

The suppression of growth of one plant species by another due to the release of toxic substances



Japanese Stilt Grass

Microstegium vimineum

- Introduced from Japan, Korea,
- China, Malaysia, and India
 - Can survive and reproduce under a closed canopy forest
 - One plant can produce up to 1000 seeds
 - Grows to 3 feet in height





Garlic Mustard

Alliaria petiolata

- **Introduced from Europe in 1868 as a medicinal herb**
 - ↳ **Garlic odor when crushed and mustard-like in appearance**
 - ↳ **One plant can produce up to 868 seeds**
 - ↳ **Seeds are dispersed via human/animal vectors and by water**

Introduced from Europe in 1868 as a medicinal herb





Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, PA

Frick Park, Pittsburgh, PA

Garlic Mustard
Alliaria petiolata



Steven T. Manning 615-969-1309

Invasive Plant Control, Inc.

Hey, Donald Teig.
Who am I?
I love Florida!



UGA2122082





Lygodium japonicum

Japanese Climbing Fern

Mile a Minute Vine

Polygonum perfoliatum

- NATIVE RANGE: India to Eastern Asia, China and the Islands from Japan to the Phillipines
- Also called Devil's Tail
- Annual
- Overtops Vegetation
- Negative aspects for forestry and Christmas Tree operations





Round Up Pro 5-7%

English Ivy
Hedera helix L





Porcelain Berry
Ampelopsis Brevipedunculata











Who am I, Jason
Applegate from
Fort AP Hill?

Chinese Wisteria
Wisteria sinensis

Japanese Wisteria
Wisteria floribunda

- Brought in as ornamentals
 - **NATIVE RANGE:** China and Japan
 - Can strangle desirable trees
 - Not to be confused with American Wisteria
 - Observed to reach 65 feet
- 



Oriental Bittersweet

Celastrus orbiculatus

- Native to Japan, Korea and Northern China
- $\leq 95\%$ seed germination
- Annual growth rate is
- 1-12ft
- **NATIVE RANGE:** Eastern Asia, Korea, China and Japan
- Deciduous, woody, perennial vine in the staff-tree family









SE-EPPC

Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council

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Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council

The mission of the Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council is to support the management of invasive exotic plants in natural areas of the Southeast U.S. by providing a forum for the exchange of scientific, educational and technical information. The Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council is a non-profit organization and is not a regulatory agency.

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UPCOMING MEETINGS

[National Invasive Species Awareness Week](#)
Washington, DC
January 10-14, 2010

[Florida EPPC 25th Annual Symposium](#)
Crystal River, Florida
April 5th - 8th, 2009

[Joint Meeting of SE-EPPC and SE-SER](#)
Chattanooga, TN

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Invasive Plants of the Southeast

List taken from [Invasive Plants of the Thirteen Southern States](#), J. Miller, E. Chambliss, and C. Barger, 2004

Subject Name	Scientific Name	Category
rosarypea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Vines
earleaf acacia	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A. Cunningham ex Benth.	Shrub or Subshrub
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.	Hardwood Trees
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i> (L.) DC.	Forbs/Herbs
red beadtrees	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.	Hardwood Trees
ye qu	<i>Aeginetia indica</i> L.	Forbs/Herbs
aeginetia	<i>Aeginetia spp.</i> L.	Forbs/Herbs
northern jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i> (L.) B.S.P	Forbs/Herbs
sisal	<i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine	Forbs/Herbs
croftonweed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Spreng.) King & H.E. Robins.	Forbs/Herbs
corn cockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Forbs/Herbs
colonial bentgrass	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> L.	Grass or Grasslike
redtop	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> Roth	Grass or Grasslike
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (P. Mill.) Swingle	Hardwood Trees
carpet bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.	Forbs/Herbs
chocolate vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i> (Houtt.) Dcne.	Vines
mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.	Hardwood

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cogongrass

Imperata cylindrica (L.) Beauv.

Taxonomic Rank: Liliopsida: Cyperales: Poaceae

Synonym(s): cogon grass, alang-alang

Cogongrass is a perennial, colony-forming grass which can grow up to 6 ft. (1.8 m) tall. Leaves have an off-center, whitish midrib and finely serrated margins. Leaves are up to 6 ft. (1.8 m) long, 0.5-0.75 in. (1.3-1.9 cm) wide, stiff, and have a sharp, pointed apex. Rhizomes are whitish, branched, scaly and sharp at the tips.

Cogongrass is best identified in the spring by the large fuzzy panicle of flowers and seeds, giving the plant a cottony or silky look. Flower heads are 2-8 in. (5.1-20.3 cm) long, silvery-white and cylindrical. Cogongrass is an extremely aggressive invader with the capability of invading a range of sites. It forms dense, usually circular infestations that exclude all other vegetation. Cogongrass is native to Southeast Asia and was accidentally introduced into the southeast United States in packing material in the early 1900s. It was also intentionally introduced for erosion control and livestock forage.

USDA PLANTS Symbol: **IMCY**

USDA ARS GRIN: **19864**

ITIS: **41788**

NAPIS: **PCABVA**

Identification, Biology, Control and Management Resources

[Invasive Species Management Plans for Florida](#) - University of Florida - Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

[Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas](#) - University of Florida

[Weed of the Week](#) - USDA Forest Service

[Identifying and Controlling Cogongrass in Georgia](#) - GA Invasive Species Task Force

[Cogongrass Web Site](#) - Bugwood Network

[Federal Noxious Weed Disseminules of the U.S.](#) - USDA-APHIS

[Weeds Gone Wild: Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas](#) - Plant Conservation Alliance

[Domestic Programs Pest Evaluation](#) - USDA APHIS PPQ

[Nonnative Invasive Plants of Southern Forests](#) - USDA Forest Service

[Biological Control of Invasive Plants in the Eastern United States](#) - USDA Forest Service

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Plant(s); note the flowering plant at the center back

Jeffrey W. Lotz, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bugwood.org
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Feature(s); Plant Base
Richard Carter, Valdosta State University, Bugwood.org

[Additional Resolutions & Image Usage](#)



Root(s); Rhizome

Carey Minter, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org
[Additional Resolutions & Image Usage](#)



Feature(s); Leaf-collar region
Mark Atwater, Weed Control Unlimited, Inc., Bugwood.org

[Additional Resolutions & Image Usage](#)



Foliage; Showing off-center midrib

Mark Atwater, Weed Control Unlimited, Inc., Bugwood.org

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Feature(s); The whitish midribs are often off-center, Mitchell County, GA

Chris Evans, River to River CWMA, Bugwood.org

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Plant(s);

Chris Evans, River to River CWMA, Bugwood.org
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Root(s);

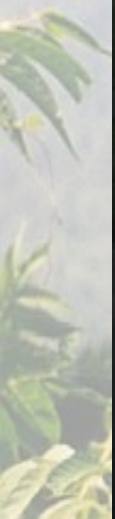
Chuck Barger, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

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