33 Invasive Plants on Do Not Sell List

- Acer ginnala (Amur Maple)
- Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)
- Aegopodium podagraria (Bishop’s Weed)
- Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)
- Alliaria petiolata (Garlic Mustard)
- Amorpha fruticosa (False Indigo Bush)
- Ampelopsis glandulosa (Porcelain Berry)
- Artemisia vulgaris (Common Mugwort)
- Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)
- Berberis vulgaris (Common Barberry)
- Celastrus orbiculatus (Asiatic Bittersweet)
- Elaeagnus umbellata (Autumn Olive)
- Euonymous alatus (Winged Euonymous)
- Euphoria cyparissas (Cypress Spruge)
- Fallopia baldschuanica (Chinese Bindweed)
- Fallopia japonica (Japanese Knotweed)
- Frangula alnus (Glossy Buckthorn)
- Herperis matronalis (Dame’s Rocket)
- Impatiens glandulifera (Ornamental Jewelweed)
- Iris pseudacorus (Yellow Iris)
- Ligustrum vulgare (Common Privet)
- Lonicera japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle)
- Lonicera maackii (Bush Honeysuckle)
- Lonicera morrowii (Morrow’s Honeysuckle)
- Lonicera tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle)
- Lythrum salicaria (Purple Loosestrife)
- Microstegium vimineum (Japanese Stilt Grass)
- Paulownia tomentosa (Princess Tree)
- Persicaria perfoliata (Mile-a-Minute)
- Phelodendron amurense (Amur Cork Tree)
- Populus alba (White Cottonwood)
- Robinia pseudoacacia (Black Locust)
- Rosa multiflora (Multiflora Rose)

What can we do about invasive plants?

- Choose native plants for landscaping and gardening.
- Report any sightings of invasive plants on your property, on public land, or on other properties with landowner permission.
- Volunteer to help control invasive plants in your community.
- Educate your neighbors and work together to remove infestations.

![iMapInvasives](https://www.imapinvasives.org)

iMapInvasives online mapping tool

- Use iMap to report invasive species locations.
- Monitor invasive species in your area.
- Help natural resource professionals.
- Be a first detector of invasive species.
- Search the database to access information from around the state.

www.maine.gov/hort

www.imapinvasives.org

www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap
What are invasive plants?
An invasive plant is not native to a particular area, causes economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health, and which can establish and spread in natural areas.

How did they get here?
In many cases, people have imported invasive species for ornamental and landscaping purposes, like Burning Bush.
Accidental introduction through soil contamination, and transportation of plants from gardens or nurseries is also possible. Some plants were purposely planted because they grow rapidly, have strong root systems, and can colonize poor soils.

What are they successful?
- Lack native predators, diseases, and pathogens.
- Competitive adaptations like early leaf-out and efficient dispersal methods.
- Take advantage of disturbances like road construction and logging.

What is their impact?
- Outcompete native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers in our natural habitats.
- Create monoculture stands devoid of biodiversity.
- Overtake productive farmland and forests.
- Create habitat for ticks.
- Reduce habitat for native wildlife, like butterflies and birds.