33 Invasive Plants on Do Not Sell List

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

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**

**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 harms human health, and 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.

Why 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 lacking biodiversity.
- Overtake productive farmland and forests.
- Create habitat for ticks.
- Reduce habitat for native wildlife, like butterflies, birds, and frogs.