



Terrestrial invasive plants

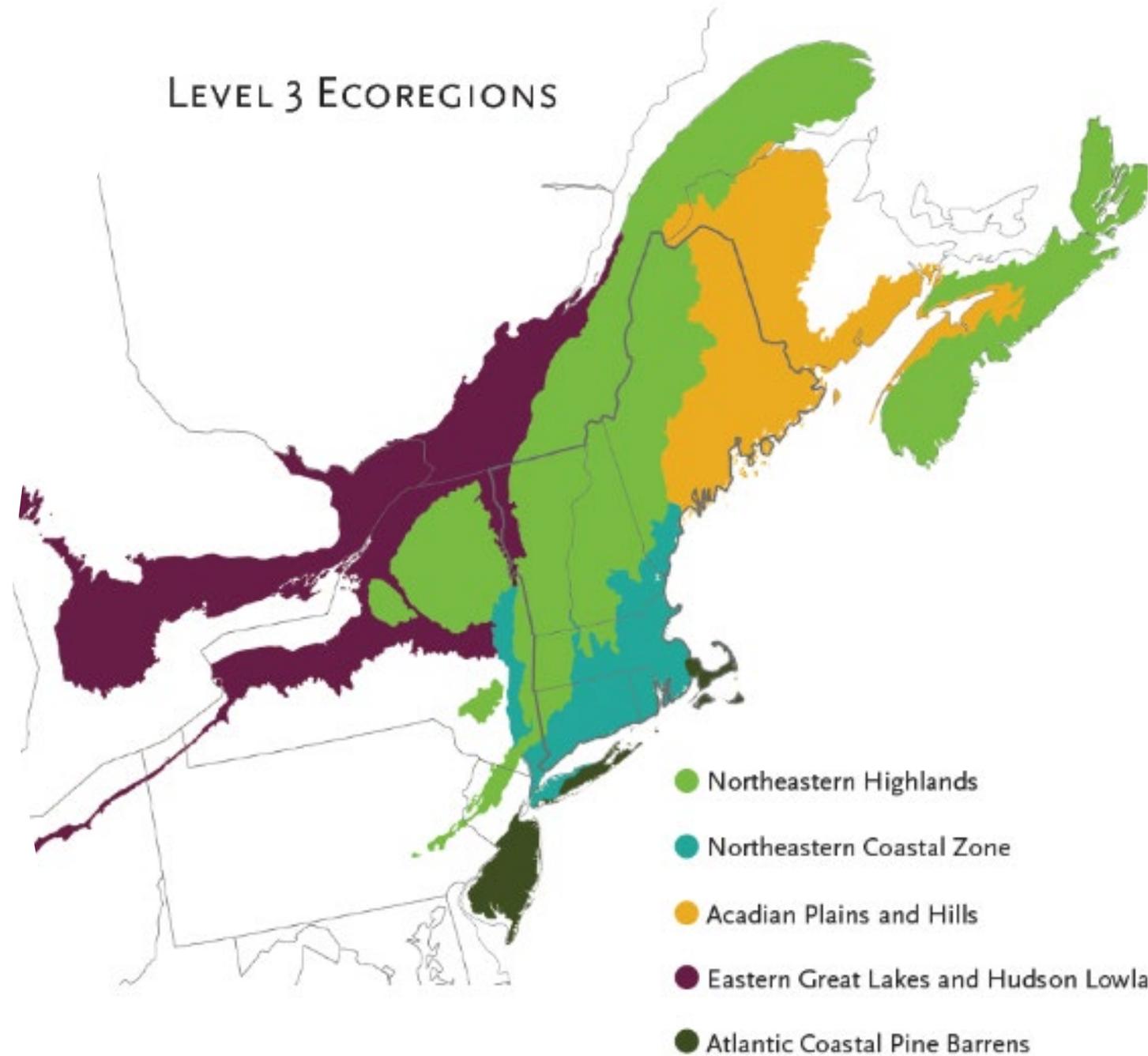
Why we regulate them and early detection resources

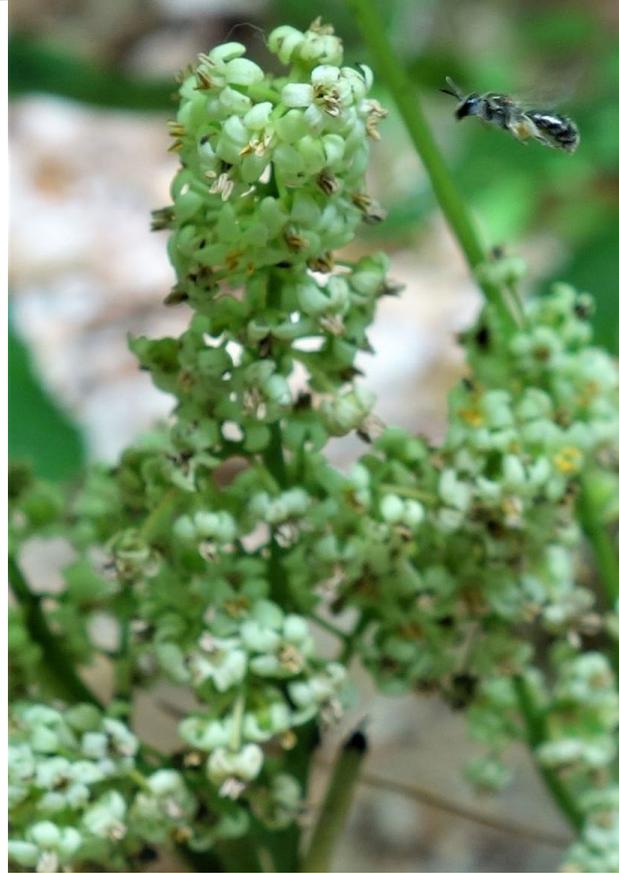
Gary Fish

gary.fish@maine.gov

Definition

An "invasive species" is defined as a species that is non-native to the ecoregion; and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.





Native species are NOT invasive species



Why be concerned about
invasive species?

Because we
love Maine!



Invasive
species don't
fit into Maine's
ecological
puzzle

What is an Invasive Plant?

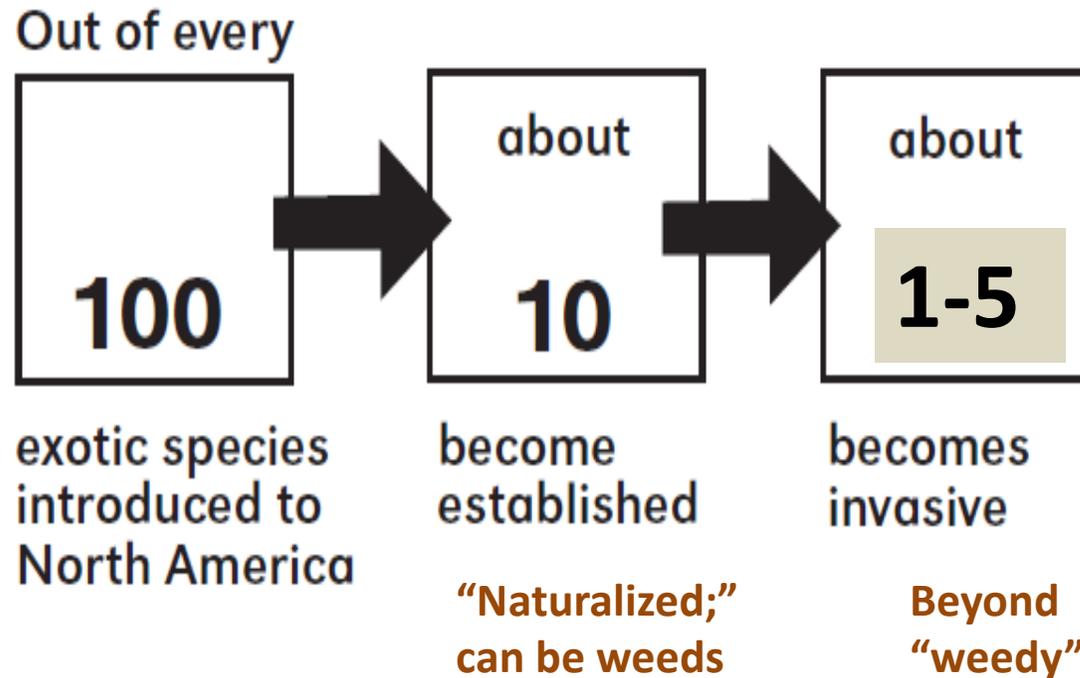
A non-native species whose introduction causes economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health, and which can establish and spread in minimally managed habitats.



Most non-native species are not invasive

FIGURE 1.1

Number of Exotic Species That Become Invasive



What harm do invasive plants cause?



Out-compete native plant species, overrun habitats



**Damage or kill plants
directly or indirectly**



Displace native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers

**Alter wildlife
habitat &
prevent forest
regeneration**



Harm food webs that depend on native plants

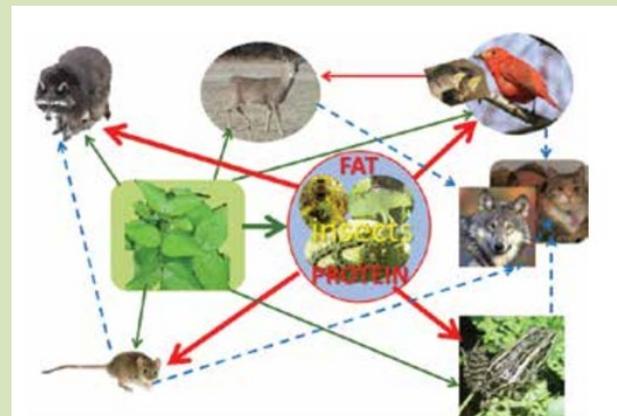
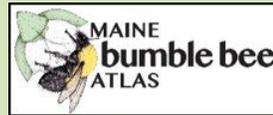


Figure 4. A simple food web showing the importance of insects in transforming plant material into food for many other animals.



Figure from Jordan 2014, Novel ecosystems, invasion and the forgotten food web, Quarterly Newsletter of the Long Island Botanical Society, Spring edition.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT INVASIVE SPECIES?

Key steps in addressing invasive species

- Prevent new introductions
- Identify, assess,
- Report (horticulture@maine.gov) (iMapInvasives.org)
- Prioritize
- Control
- Monitor
- (repeat)

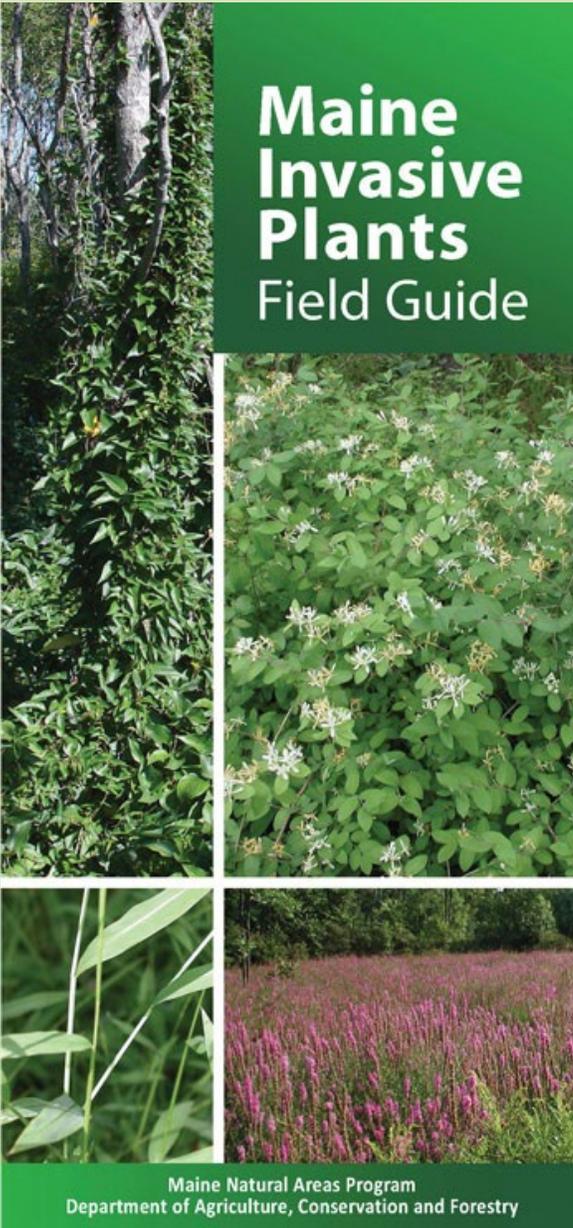


Identification of invasive plants

- Plant ID requires practice
- Go outside, look at plants
- Use the MNAP field guide
- Use the GoBotany website to look at photos



Maine Invasive Plants Field Guide



The cover of the 'Maine Invasive Plants Field Guide' features a green background with white text. It includes four photographs: a tall, thin plant on the left, a dense patch of white flowers in the top right, a close-up of green leaves on the bottom left, and a field of purple flowers on the bottom right. The text 'Maine Invasive Plants Field Guide' is prominently displayed in the upper right. At the bottom, it reads 'Maine Natural Areas Program Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry'.



SEVERELY INVASIVE

GOUTWEED
(Bishop's weed)
Aegopodium podagraria
Status in Maine: widespread



Description: Herbaceous, perennial ground cover, 1-2' tall, with many common names. **Leaves:** Compound with variable triternate leaflets; pointed leaflets have serrate margins. Most leaves are basal with long petioles. Wild type is a medium green color while the variegated form is pale bluish green with white margins. **Flowers/seeds:** Typical carrot family flowers; 2-5" diameter umbels of tiny white flowers atop 2-3' stalk. Plants require at least partial sun to flower. Seeds are brown, small and flat. **Roots:** Fleshy long white rhizomes, like quackgrass (*Elymus repens*).

Native range: Europe & Northern Asia. **How arrived in U.S.:** As an ornamental.

Reproduction: While research shows that goutweed's insect pollinated flowers can produce viable seed, seedlings are rarely encountered. Its branching network of rhizomes allows it to grow aggressively away from plantings or colonize a new site via contaminated soil.

Habitat: Moist soil and light shade are preferred garden spots, but goutweed is content in many habitats. It typically enters forests from runaway plantings or via fill contaminated with rhizome fragments.

Similar native species: Golden alexanders (*Zizia aurea*) has somewhat similarly shaped leaves but yellow flowers. Anisewood and sweet-cicely (*Osmorhiza* spp.) also have somewhat similarly shaped leaves but are anise-scented.

herbs & grasses



- Essential ID and control information
- 46 species
- Waterproof, small
- \$30 including S&H
- Visit MNAP website to order
- Read the “Managing Invasive Plants” section in the back!

Five-Year Review of the Do Not Sell List of Invasive Plants

- ▶ Chapter 273 was originally adopted in January of 2017
- ▶ Rule prescribes a five-year review to add new plants
- ▶ In November 2021 DACF established a new stakeholder committee
 - ▶ The committee developed a list of potential plant additions and changes to the rule
 - ▶ Committee met six times
- ▶ The changes were proposed on March 30, 2022
- ▶ A public hearing was held on April 22, 2022

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION & FORESTRY

MAINE FOREST SERVICE

Woods Wise Wire

DACF to do Five-Year Review of the Do Not Sell List of Invasive Plants

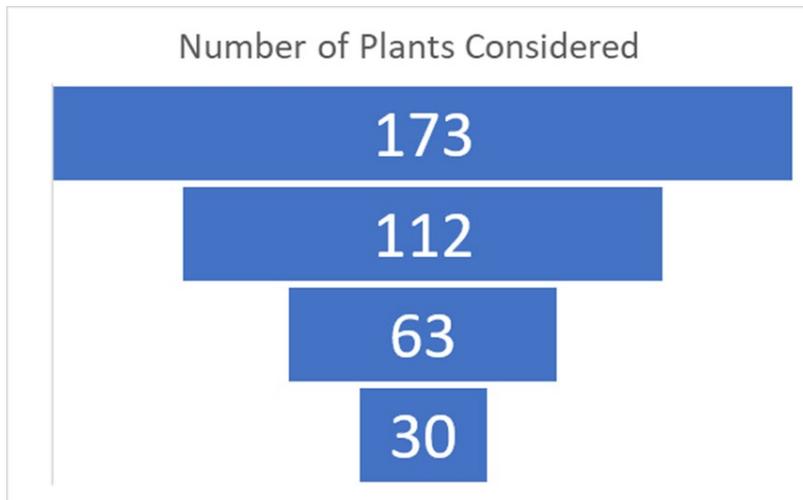
Chapter 273, Criteria for Listing Invasive Terrestrial Plants was adopted in January of 2017. The final section of the rule prescribes a five-year review of the listed species. 2021 begins that fifth year and the DACF Horticulture Program is beginning to organize that effort.

One important task is developing the stakeholder committee that will review the rule and suggest additions and/or subtractions to the list of regulated species. The makeup of the previous stakeholder group is below. We would like feedback on this template and will be looking for volunteers to fill the slots once the stakeholder group positions are solidified.

The projected timeline is to develop a list of potential additions and/or subtractions over the winter, spring and summer and then narrow that list to the actual species that would go into the proposed rule. If necessary, proposed rule changes would be available in November or December of 2021 for public comment. As with the original rules, a one-year phase-in to allow newly listed plants to be sold out of inventory would be proposed.

Please contact Gary Fish, State Horticulturist, at gary.fish@maine.gov if you have ideas regarding the makeup of the stakeholder committee or if you are interested in serving.

Terrestrial Invasive Plant Committee



- ▶ The committee started with a list of 173 species which was reduced to (112) - 81 priority plants to evaluate and another 31 seemingly lower risk plants to evaluate if time permitted
- ▶ 49 hitchhiker plants were removed from the list because it is very difficult to detect them, reducing the list to 63
- ▶ We are doing this training partly to help address the concern for hitchhiker plants

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Rare Plants
Invasive Plants
Invasive Plant List and Fact Sheets
Ecological Inventory and Monitoring
Rare Animals
State and Global Rarity Ranks
Survey Forms
Maps, Data, and Technical

Maine Natural Areas Program

Invasive Plants

[Gallery / Advisory List](#)

[Advisory List of Invasive Plants - 2019](#)

This is a list of non-native plants found to pose a threat to habitats and natural resources in Maine. The Advisory List is an informal tool for landowners, wildlife biologists, foresters, land stewards, conservation commissions, and others interested in controlling invasive plants and preventing their spread. It is intended for education and outreach, land management, and other non-regulatory uses. Please see the [2019 Official Endorsement](#).

What is an invasive plant?

An invasive plant is defined as a plant that is not native to a particular ecosystem, whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. There are currently approximately 2,100 plant species recorded from Maine. Approximately one third of those are not native. Of those plants that are not native, only a small fraction are considered invasive, but these have the potential to cause great harm to our landscape. Please visit our [list of fact sheets](#) to determine if a particular species is considered invasive in Maine, and [our new invasive plant brochure](#) for a general overview, including the do not call list.

INVASIVES RESOURCES



[iMapInvasives in Maine](#)
You can help map invasives species!



[iMap login or sign up](#)
Log in for registered users. Please visit our [iMap page](#) for more information and to register.

Why those 173 plant species?

▶ Our pipeline for plant suggestions included:

▶ The MNAP Advisory List of Invasive Plants -

https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap/features/invasive_plants/invsheets.htm

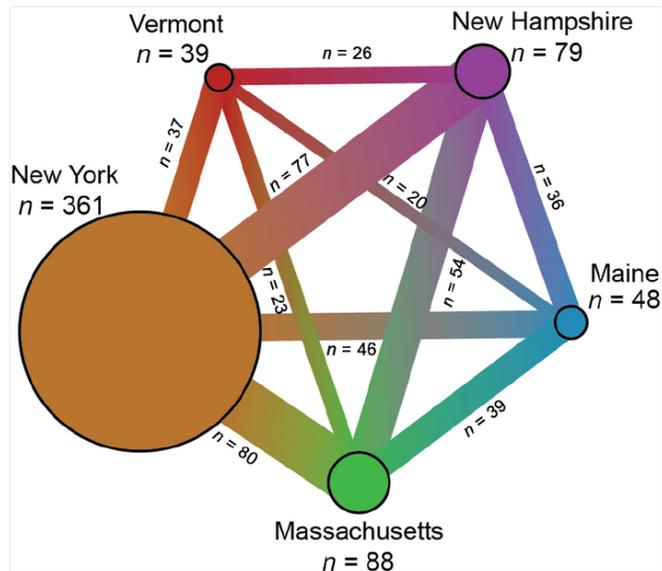
▶ NE RISCC Network impactful range shifting species

▶ <https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/ecs2.4014>

▶ Plants listed by other Northeast states

▶ Plants nominated through the online form

▶ https://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/documents/MaineInvasivePlantNominationForm_Dec2016.pdf



Terrestrial Invasive Plant Committee

- ▶ After a deep dive into the evaluations, the committee decided to:
 - ▶ Move forward by adding 30 species to the do-not-sell list and
 - ▶ To create a “Watch List” with 29 plants
 - ▶ The committee struggled with what to do with *Rosa rugosa* and decided to put it in its own category - Invasive Species of Special Concern
 - ▶ Recommended clarifying the requirements to petition for removal of a cultivar, hybrid, or subspecies
- ▶ The rule was adopted May 24, 2022
- ▶ As of January 1, 2024, 30 additional plants are banned from sale or import

Have You Seen These Plants?

Wanted for crimes against nature. State horticulturalist Gary Fish on the state's newest horticultural outlaws (and a warning label for beach roses).



ABOVE Beach roses, which have been given the ominous designation, “Invasive Terrestrial Plant of Special Concern.” Photograph by Benjamin Williamson.

TEXT BY AURELIA C. SCOTT
PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF THE MAINE NATURAL AREAS PROGRAM

<https://mainehomes.com/have-you-seen-these-plants/>

Change to
the variance
section of
the Invasive
Plant rules

C. Varieties, cultivars, hybrids and/or subspecies that have been shown not to be invasive through scientific research and analysis may be considered exempt from this rule after review by a committee established by the Department.

1. Data submitted must include sources with no financial interest in the species, such as universities, agricultural experiment stations, cooperative extension, USDA or botanical gardens; and
2. Regulatory status in nearby states shall also be considered.

What about hybrids, cultivars, varieties, subspecies, or grafted plants?

- We all need to do our best to watch for and identify plants that are hybrids, cultivars, varieties, or subspecies of prohibited plants
 - As written, the rule does not allow any percentage of genetics from a prohibited plant
 - If you have any questions about a specific plant, please ask
 - In the future, we hope to provide additional guidance on this issue

Acer truncatum x *Acer platanoides*



What about hybrids, cultivars, varieties, subspecies, or grafted plants?

- Selling rootstocks of prohibited plants for people grafting their own plants is prohibited
- If you sell grafted plants that are labeled or generally known or advertised as being grafted onto a rootstock of a prohibited plant that is prohibited
- If you sell grafted plants that are on unknown rootstocks, you don't need to spend much time trying to figure out what you've got; just be aware that if you discover they are grafted onto a prohibited plant, you cannot legally sell them in the future

91-100%



Bartlett seedling
Horner 4
Winter Nelis seedling
P. calleryana D6
P. calleryana seedling

Invasive Plants Prohibited from Sale or Import in Maine What you need to Know



CMR 01-001 Chapter 273: Criteria for Listing Invasive Terrestrial Plants makes it illegal to sell, import, export, buy or intentionally propagate for sale the 33 plant species listed below.

<i>Acer ginnala</i> (amur maple)	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> (ornamental jewelweed)
<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway maple)	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (yellow iris)
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> (bishop's weed)	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> (common privet)
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (tree of heaven)	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Japanese honeysuckle)
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (garlic mustard)	<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (amur or bush honeysuckle)
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> (false indigo bush)	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> (Morrow's honeysuckle)
<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> (porcelain berry)	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> (Tatarian honeysuckle)
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> (common mugwort)	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (purple loosestrife)
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> (Japanese barberry)	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Japanese stilt grass)
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> (common barberry)	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (paulownia, princess tree)
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> (Asiatic bittersweet)	<i>Pericaria perfoliata</i> (mile-a-minute)
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> (Autumn olive)	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> (amur cork tree)
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (winged euonymus)	<i>Populus alba</i> (white cottonwood)
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> (cypress spurge)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (black locust)
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (Chinese bindweed)	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> (multiflora rose)
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Japanese knotweed)	
<i>Frangula alnus</i> (glossy buckthorn)	
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (dame's rocket)	

Quick Facts

- The sale/import ban includes the listed species and all cultivars, varieties and hybrids.
- Variations may be applied for and granted for scientific research and for varieties, cultivars or hybrids that have been shown to not be invasive through peer reviewed scientific research.
- The invasive plant rule and included prohibited plant list will be reviewed every 5 years.
- Recent changes to the rule will prohibit the sale of an additional 30 species starting January 1, 2024 (see back).
- Find more information at www.maine.gov/dacf/plant/horticulture/invasiveplants.shtml



FOR MORE INFORMATION:
MAINE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY
DIVISION OF ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH
28 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, ME 04333
207-287-3891
HORTICULTURE@MAINE.GOV
WWW.MAINE.GOV/HORT

Scientific name	Common name	Effective Date
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European alder	1/1/2024
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Woodland angelica	1/1/2024
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Wild chervil, raven's wing	1/1/2024
<i>Aralia elata</i>	Japanese angelica tree	1/1/2024
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering rush	1/1/2024
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	1/1/2024
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper, climbing spindle tree	1/1/2024
<i>Festuca filiformis</i>	Fine-leaved sheep fescue	1/1/2024
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser celandine	1/1/2024
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow hornpoppy	1/1/2024
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy, creeping charlie	1/1/2024
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Great manna grass, reed manna grass	1/1/2024
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea buckthorn	1/1/2024
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Border privet	1/1/2024
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Dwarf honeysuckle	1/1/2024
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	European wand loosestrife	1/1/2024
<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>	Amur silvergrass	1/1/2024
<i>Petasites japonicus</i>	Fuki, butterbur, giant butterbur	1/1/2024
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass, variegated ribbon grass	1/1/2024
<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Photinia, Christmas berry	1/1/2024
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	1/1/2024
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden bamboo	1/1/2024
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i>	Yellow groove bamboo	1/1/2024
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery ("Bradford") pear	1/1/2024
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	1/1/2024
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	1/1/2024
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup plant	1/1/2024
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European mountain-ash	1/1/2024
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	1/1/2024
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common valerian	1/1/2024

Invasive Terrestrial Plant Species of Special Concern

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose, beach rose



<https://greatplainsnursery.com/product/black-alder-alnus-glutinosa/>

Commonly
Sold Species
Banned
1/1/2024

Alnus glutinosa
European alder



<https://www.houseofbeautifulgardens.com/>

Commonly Sold Species Banned 1/1/2024

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Russian Olive



EddMapS Photo

Commonly
Sold Species
Banned
1/1/2024

Euonymus fortunei

Wintercreeper



Sarah Scally, Maine DACF

Commonly Sold Species Banned 1/1/2024

Glechoma hederacea
Creeping Charlie



Leslie Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut

Commonly
Sold Species
Banned
1/1/2024

Ligustrum obtusifolium

Border Privet



Photo by Paul Erdmann

Commonly
Sold Species
Banned
1/1/2024

Miscanthus sacchariflorus
Amur silvergrass



Pat Grover, Mason County, Invasive Control Board

Commonly Sold Species Banned 1/1/2024

Petasites japonicus

Giant butterbur, Fuki



Phish Photography - Coastal Maine Botanical Gardens

Commonly Sold Species Banned 1/1/2024

Phalaris arundinacea

Variegated ribbon grass



John Rutter, University of Georgia

Commonly
Sold Species
Banned
1/1/2024

Photinia villosa

Christmas berry



Britt Slattery, US FWS

Commonly
Sold Species
Banned
1/1/2024

Pyrus calleryana

Callery “Bradford” Pear



Gary Fish, Maine DACF

Commonly
Sold Species
Banned
1/1/2024

Sorbus aucuparia

European Mountain-ash



Leslie Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut

Commonly
Sold Species
Banned
1/1/2024

Valeriana officinalis
Common valerian

Other plants banned on 1/1/2024

- ▶ *Angelica sylvestris*
- ▶ *Anthriscus sylvestris*
- ▶ *Aralia elata*
- ▶ *Butomus umbellatus*
- ▶ *Festuca filiformis*
- ▶ *Ficaria verna*
- ▶ *Glaucium flavum*
- ▶ *Glyceria maxima*
- ▶ *Hippophae rhamnoides*
- ▶ *Lonicera xylosteum*
- ▶ *Lythrum vigatum*
- ▶ *Phalaris arundinacea*
- ▶ *Phyllostachys aurea*
- ▶ *Phyllostachys aureosulcata*
- ▶ *Phragmites australis*

Other plants banned on 1/1/2024

- ▶ *Ranunculus repens*
- ▶ *Rubus phoenicolasius*
- ▶ *Silphium perfoliatum*
- ▶ *Tussilago farfara*

Rosa rugosa - invasive species of special concern starting 1/1/2024



1. Must provide signage or plant tags (next slide)
 - A. The plant vendor must provide species specific guidance at the time of sale to notify the purchaser about the invasive potential of the species and what habitat types to avoid when installing the plant.
 - B. No person selling or offering for sale an invasive terrestrial plant species of special concern shall conceal, detach, alter, deface, or destroy any label, sign, or notice required under this section.

New requirements for *Rosa rugosa*

Rosa rugosa
Invasive Species—Harmful to the Environment
Do not plant in coastal environments, especially on or near sand dunes.
Alternatives: Virginia rose, bayberry, sweet fern, red chokeberry, beach plum and sand cherry.

Rosa rugosa
Invasive Species – Harmful to the Environment

Ask About Alternative Plants

Follow Species Specific Instructions Provided by the Vendor

Protect native species; do not plant in coastal areas, especially on or near sand dunes.
Alternative plants include: virginia rose and other roses, bayberry, sweet fern, red chokeberry, beach plum and sand cherry.

Rosa rugosa
Invasive Species—Harmful to the Environment
Do not plant in coastal environments, especially on or near sand dunes.
Alternatives: Virginia rose, bayberry, sweet fern, red chokeberry, beach plum and sand cherry.

Early detection species

- ▶ *Butomus umbellatus* (Flowering rush)
- ▶ *Ficaria verna* (Lesser celandine)
- ▶ *Glaucium flavum* (Yellow hornpoppy)
- ▶ *Microstegium vimineum* (Stiltgrass)
- ▶ *Ailanthus altissima* (Tree of heaven)
- ▶ *Aralia elata* (Angelica tree)
- ▶ *Pyrus calleryana* (Callery “Bradford” pear)
- ▶ *Rubus phoenicolasius* (Wineberry)
- ▶ *Ampelopsis glandulosa* (Porcelainberry)
- ▶ *Euonymus fortunei* (Wintercreeper)
- ▶ *Persicaria perfoliate* (Mile-a-minute vine)

Butomus umbellatus (Flowering rush)

- ▶ Found in 5 areas
- ▶ Infests river channels



iNaturalist

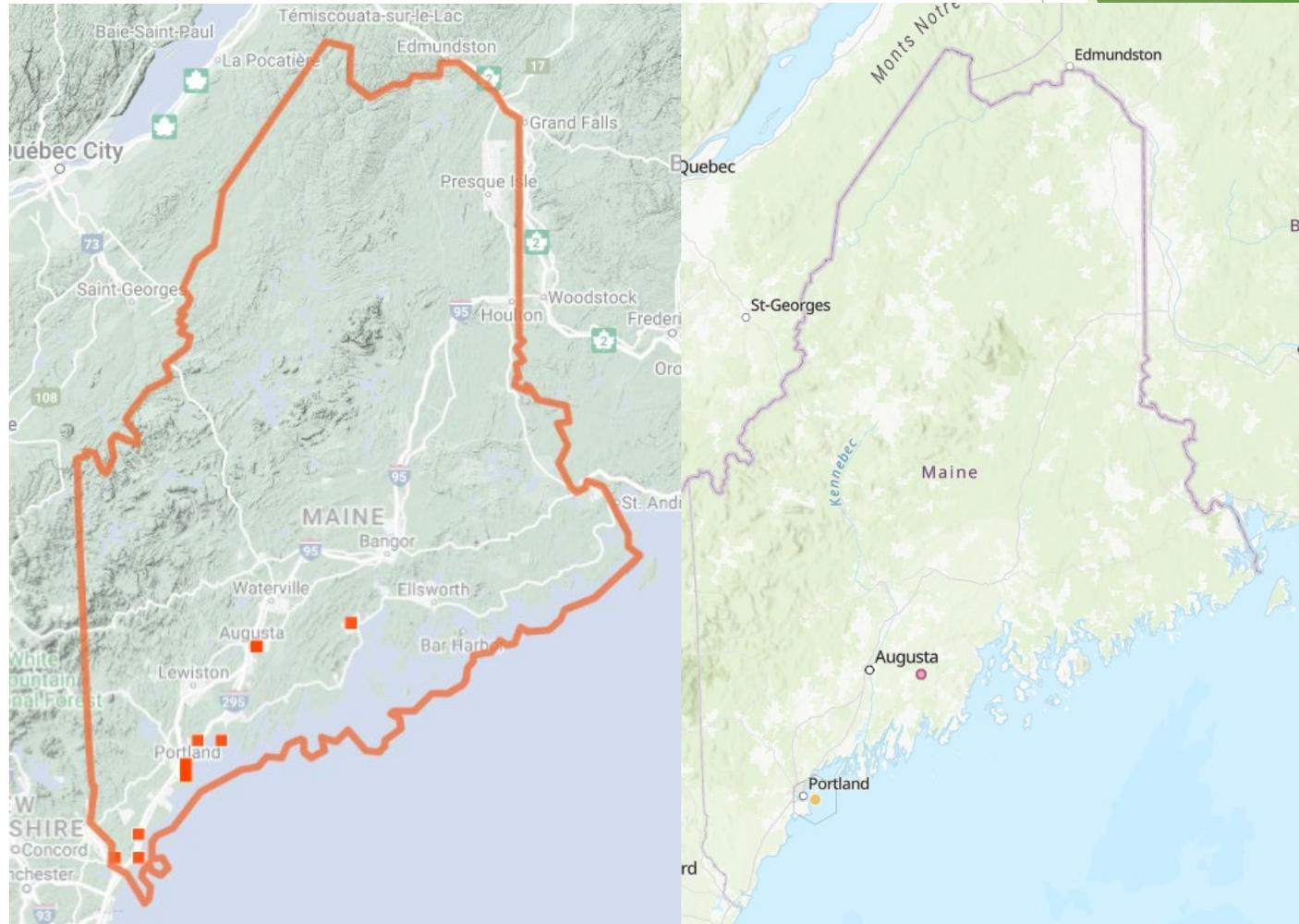
iMapInvasives

Ficaria verna (Lesser celandine)

- ▶ Confused with marsh marigold
- ▶ Lesser celandine produces tubers and bulbils



Joe Boggs, OSU Extension©

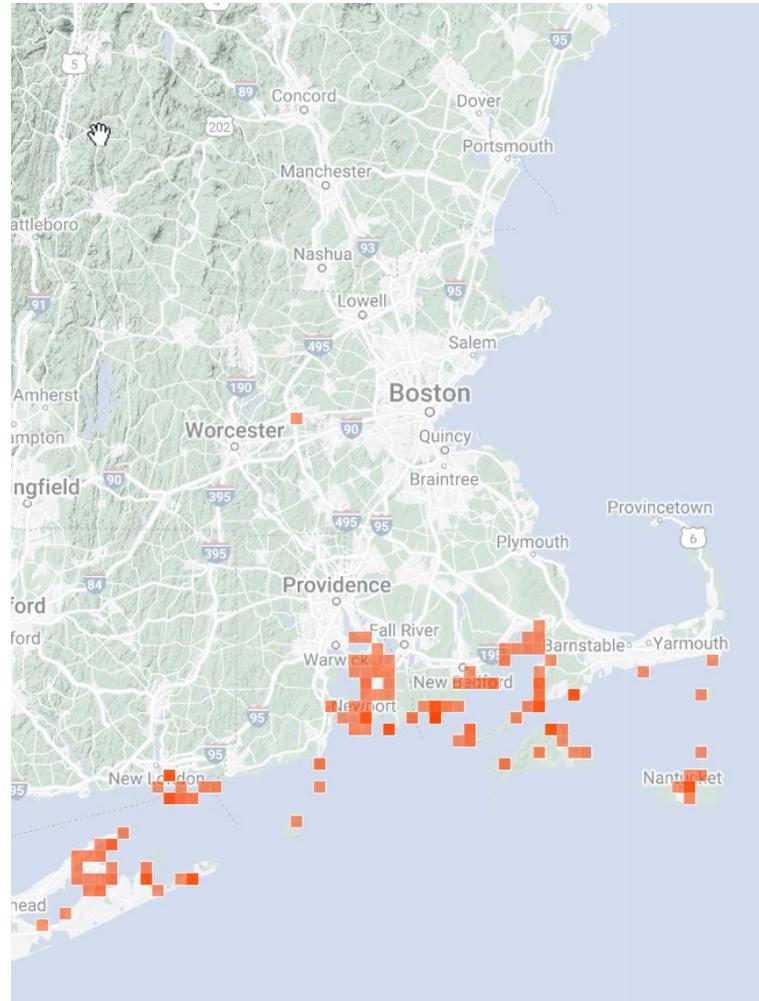


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Glaucium flavum (Yellow horn-poppy)

- ▶ Not reported in Maine
- ▶ Found on coastal beaches



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iMapInvasives

STILTGRASS (*MICROSTEGIUM VIMINIUM*)

- Found at a York County nursery, two Georgetown properties, and a Springvale property
- Be on the lookout for dense patches of unfamiliar grass
- Built-up thatch is a fire risk
- Crowds out natives



Invasive Stiltgrass

Microstegium vimineum



Stiltgrass



- 5 Known Sites
- Found in Forests



Have you seen this plant?



Invasive stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) is a highly invasive annual weed that causes ecological and economic harm by forming a thick thatch layer that makes it difficult for native trees, shrubs and wildflower seeds to establish and grow. The presence of invasive stiltgrass in a forest may also increase fire risk.

Please help us find this Early Detection, Rapid Response plant in Maine. **You can help!** If you suspect invasive stiltgrass, **note the location** and **send a photo** to invasives.mnap@maine.gov. Look for these characteristics:

1. 2-4" long leaves that are ½" wide and alternate along the stem.
2. Upper leaf surface has a stripe of reflective hairs along the mid-rib.
3. Leaf edges that feel smooth to the touch. Unlike some native grasses that have stiff hairs that make the leaf edges feel rough or sticky.
4. Plants that flower and set seed late in the season (September-October), much later than many other grasses. Seed spikes are similar to crabgrass.
5. Stems may develop a reddish tint late in the season.



STILTGRASS VIDEO

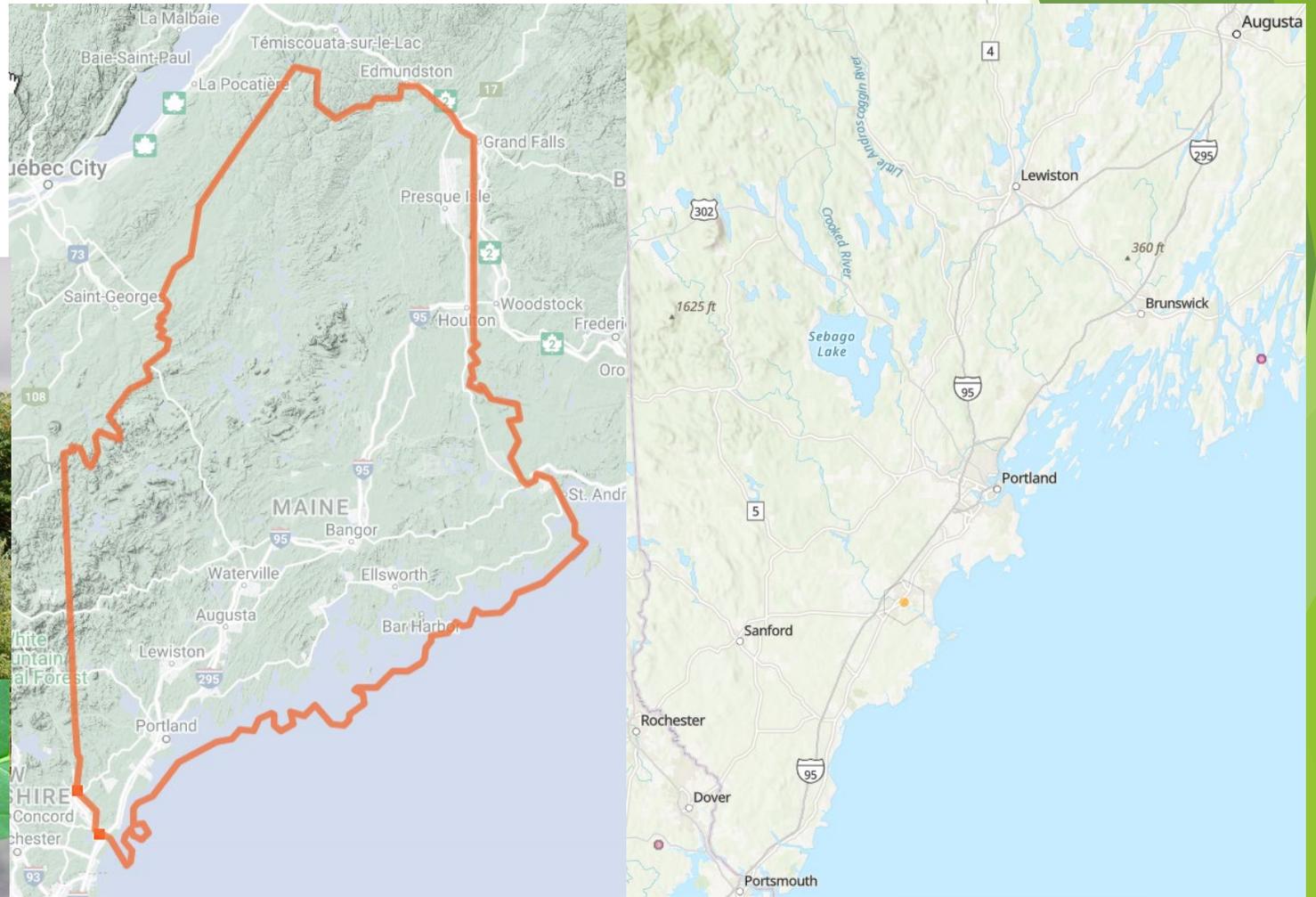
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CB_Oe6GxqHs

Invasive Stiltgrass in Maine

What is it and its impacts

Ailanthus altissima (Tree of heaven)

- ▶ Often found on rail beds
- ▶ Looks like sumac
- ▶ Host for the spotted lanternfly

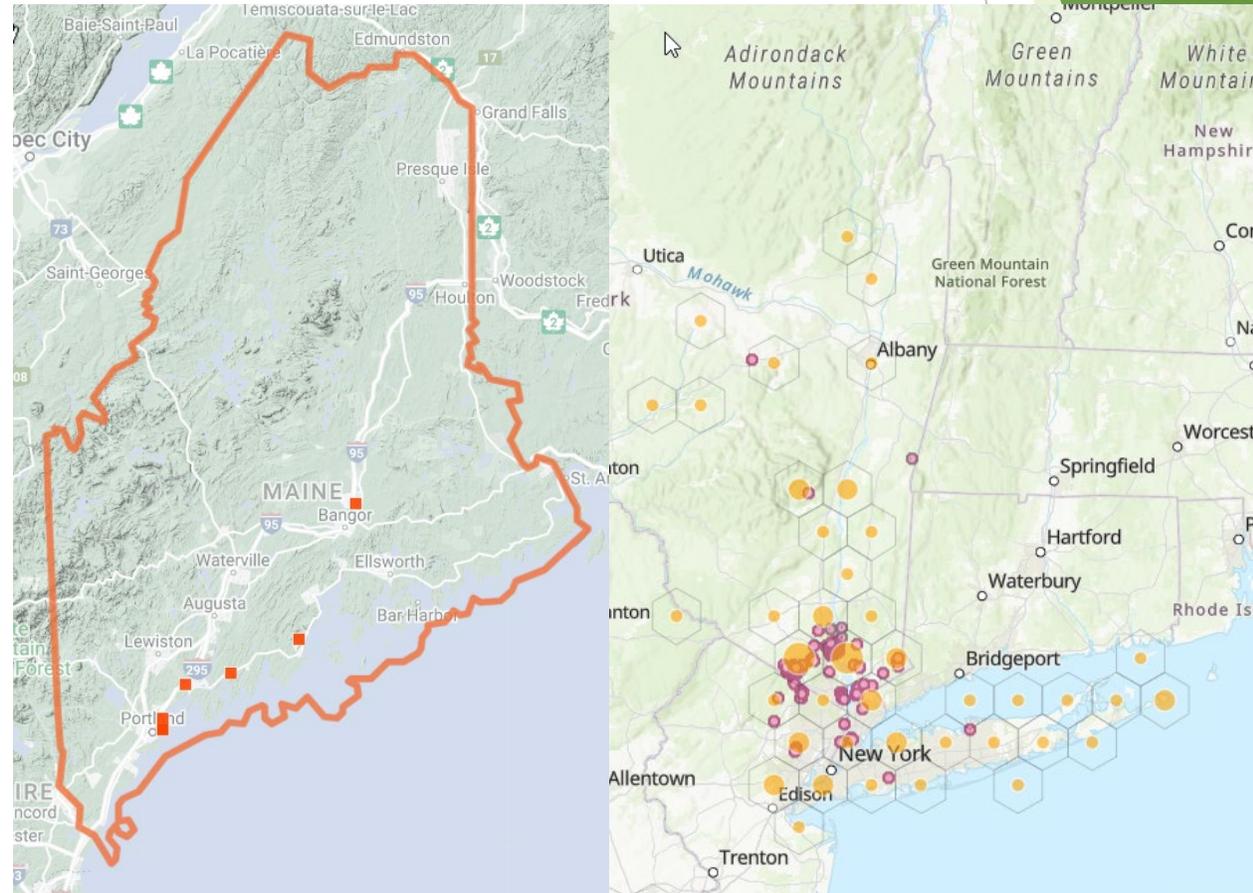


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iMapInvasives

Aralia elata (Angelica tree)

- ▶ Found on roadsides
- ▶ Large prickles on stems

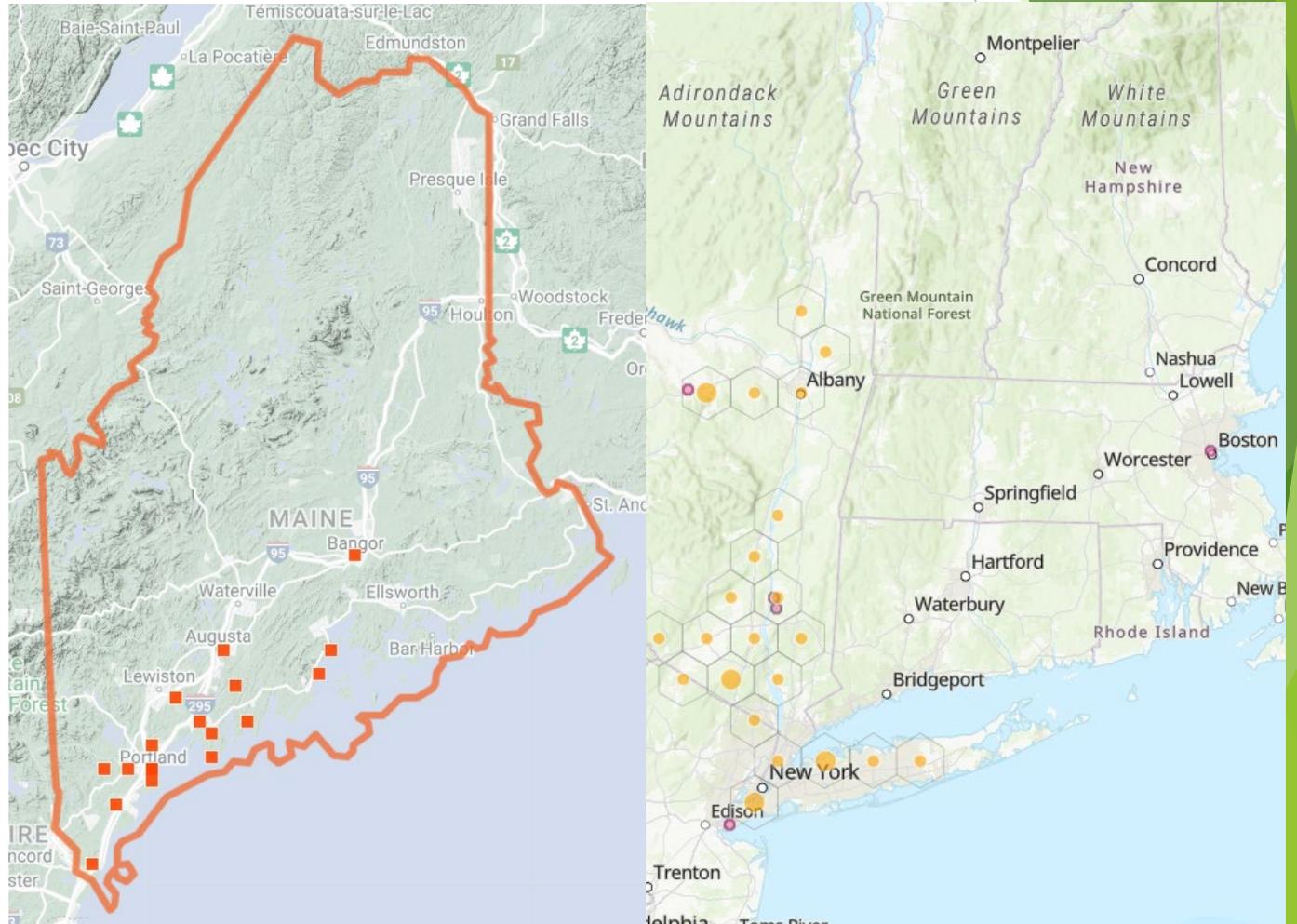
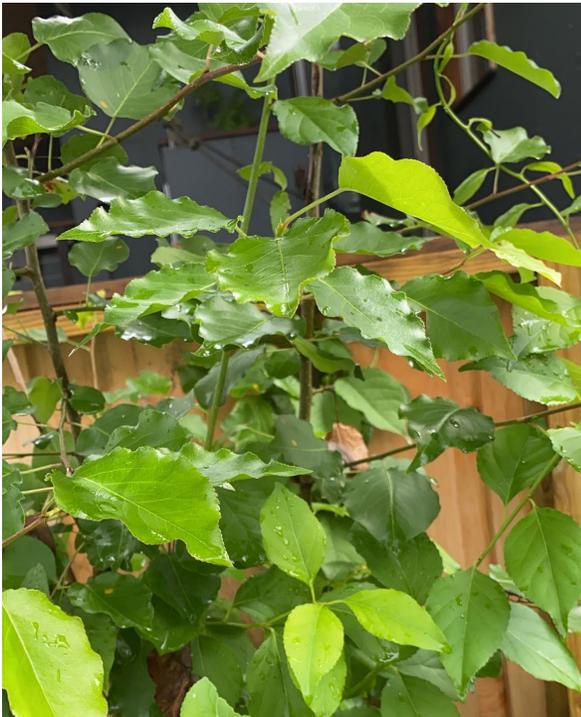


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Pyrus calleryana (Callery “Bradford” pear)

- ▶ Planted widely
- ▶ Has become very invasive in the mid-Atlantic
- ▶ A small population in Portland has been reported

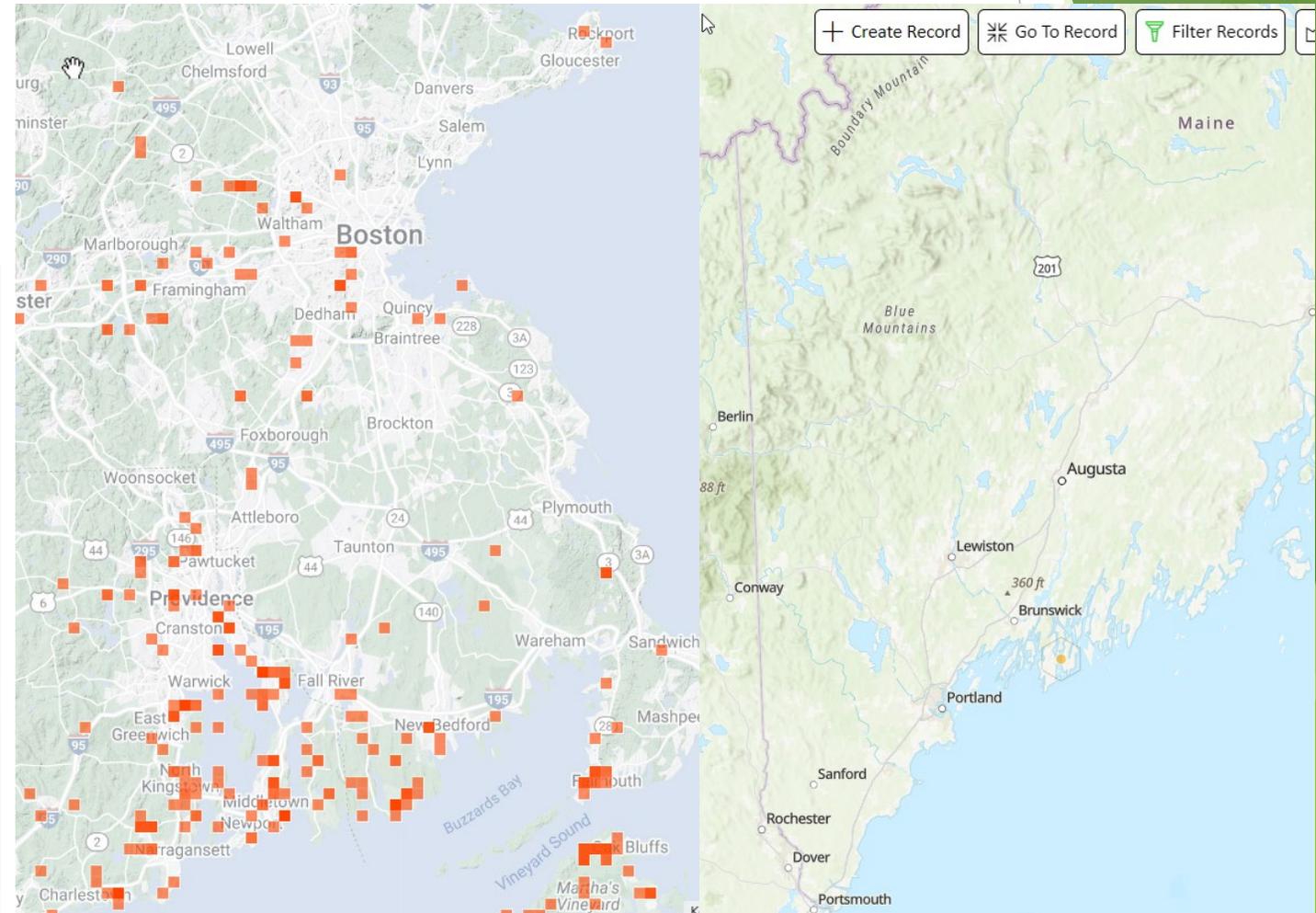


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Rubus phoenicolasius (Wineberry)

- ▶ Very invasive south of Maine
- ▶ Multiple purplish - red hairs on wiry stems

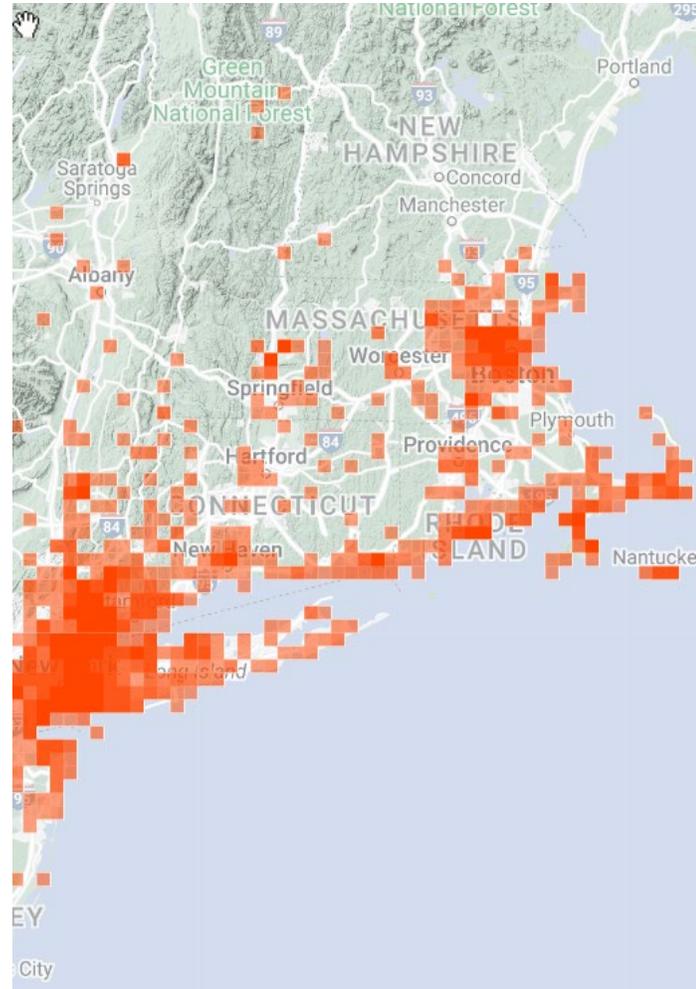


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iMapInvasives

Ampelopsis glandulosa (Porcelainberry)

- ▶ Invasive vine, resembles grapes
- ▶ Very invasive south of Maine
- ▶ Many leaf shapes, not always variegated



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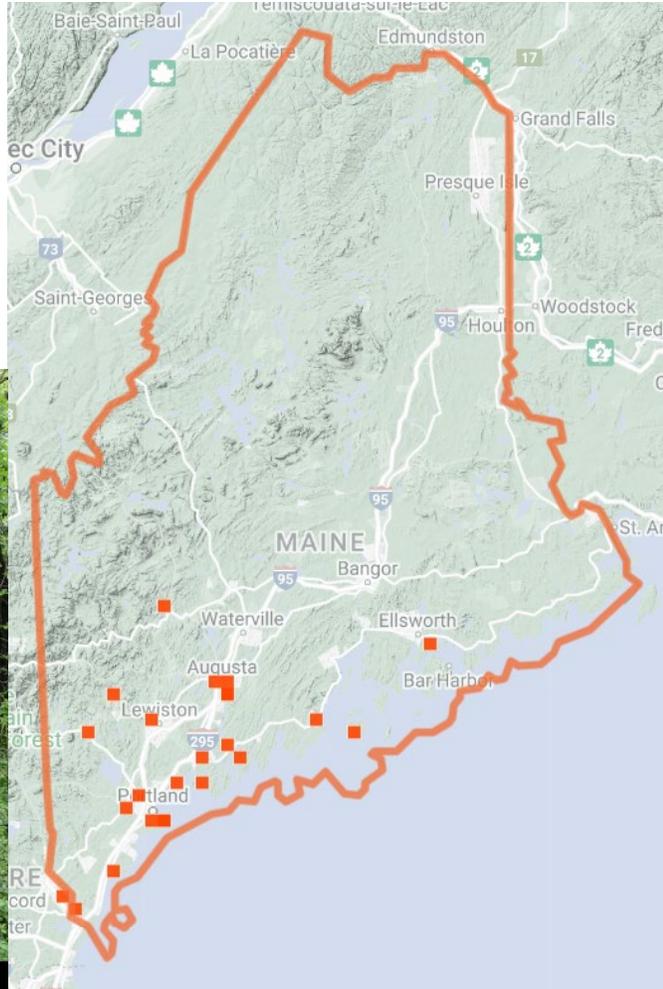
iMapInvasives

Euonymus fortunei (Wintercreeper)

- ▶ Widely planted
- ▶ Very invasive south of Maine
- ▶ Climbs trees



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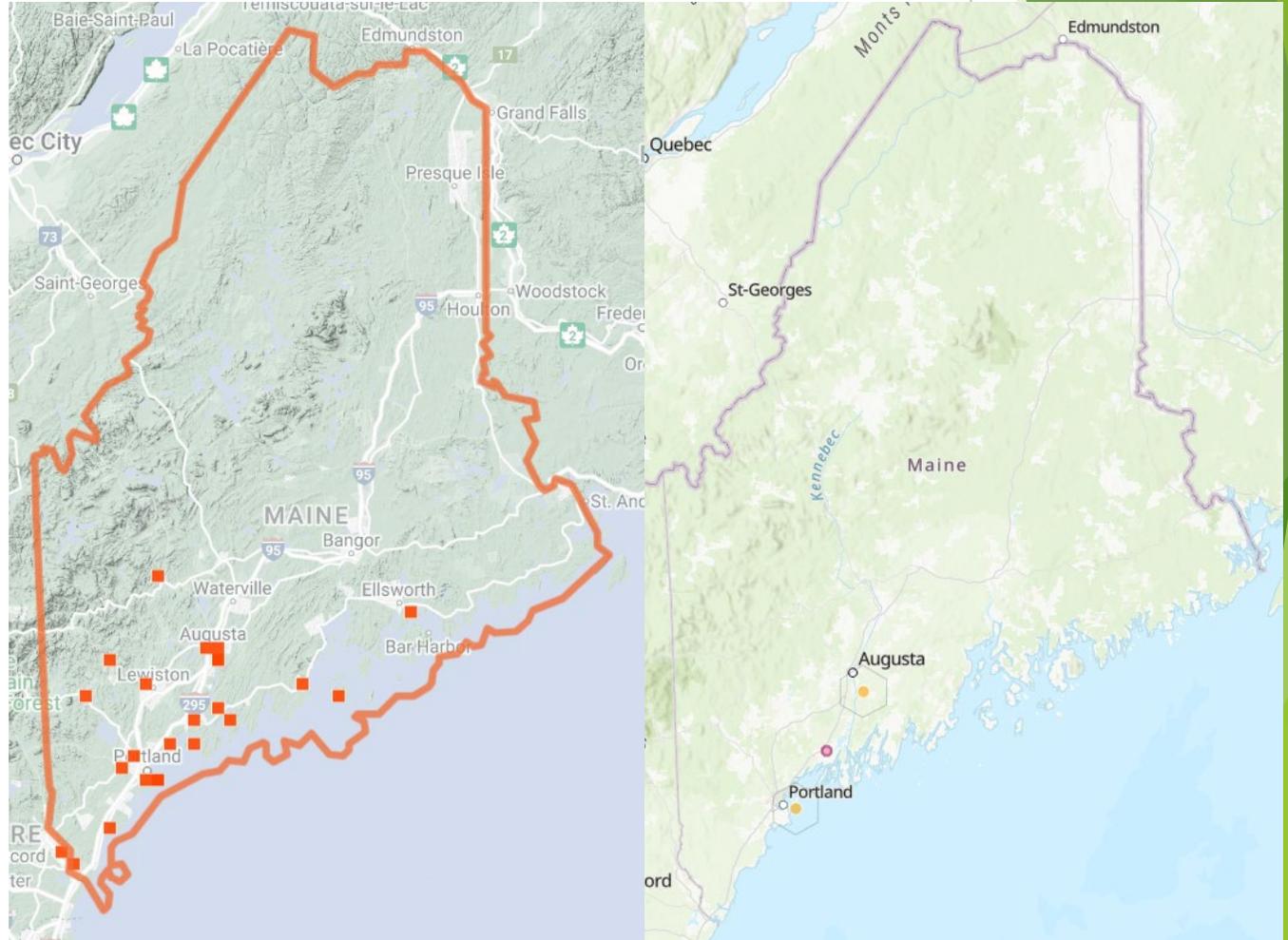
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MILE-A-MINUTE VINE (*Persicaria perfoliata*)

- Not yet established in Maine
- Several reports/interceptions in 2023
- Climbing/sprawling annual vine
- Can grow 6" in one day
- Produces seeds June-Sept
 - Be vigilant in cutting back
- Seeds viable up to 6yrs
- Lots of look-a-likes

Photo credit: Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org

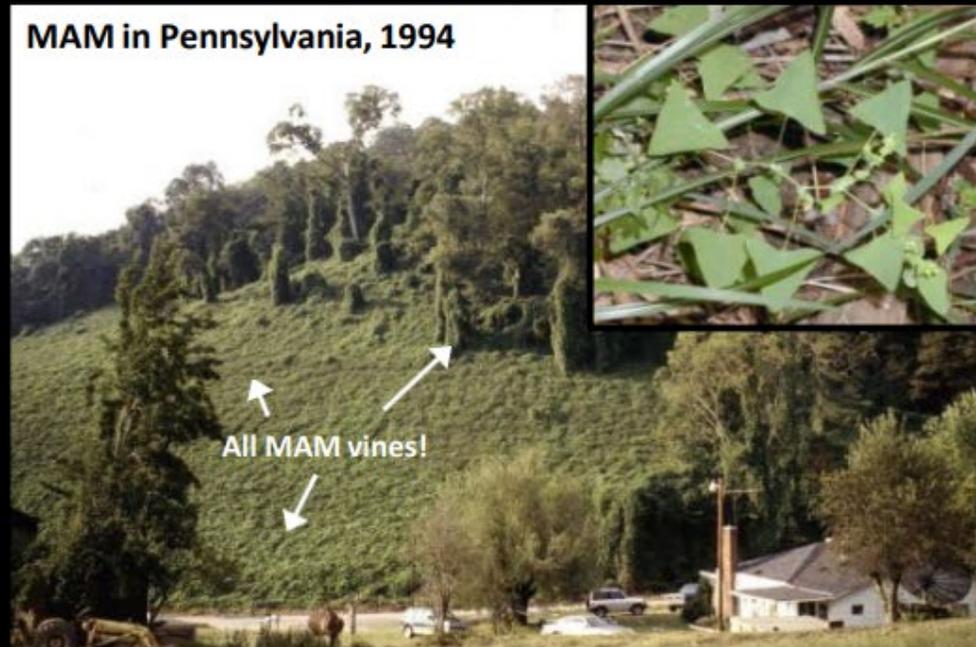
Mile-a-minute Vine (MAM)

Persicaria perfoliata

1. Triangular leaves- no lobes or indentations



MAM in Pennsylvania, 1994



2. Small barbs along stems



3. Saucer-shaped leaves (called ocrea) at nodes

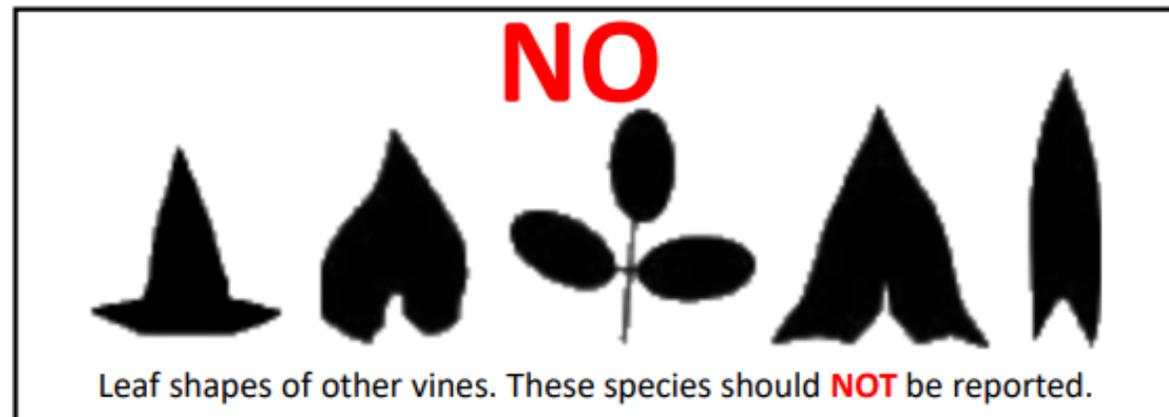


Have you seen this plant?



Mile-a-minute vine (*Persicaria perfoliata*) is a highly invasive annual weed that causes ecological and economic harm by out competing and overgrowing native species. A single mile-a-minute vine can grow up to 6 inches per day and will climb trees and posts and scramble over other vegetation.

Please help us find this Early Detection, Rapid Response plant in Maine. **You can help!** If you see a vine with **all three** of these characteristics (1) very triangular leaves, (2) very sharp barbs on the stem, and (3) clasping ocrea, **note the location** and **send a photo** to invasives.mnap@maine.gov.



Photos & thanks to Todd Mervosh, Les Mehrhoff, Hope Leeson, Judy Hough-Goldstein, Renee Sullivan & the CT Invasive Plant Working Group

MILE-A-MINUTE LOOK-A-LIKES

Tearthumbs are closely related to Mile-a-Minute vine. Many have prickles on the stem, but their leaves are longer, less triangular, and often lobed at the base. There are many species, most lack the clasping bract. Top photos of **Halberd-leaved Tearthumb**, bottom photos of **Arrow-leaved Tearthumb**.



Photos: Bruce Patterson | Glen Mittelhauser | Arthur Haines | Arieh Tal



https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap/features/invasive_plants/mile-a-minute.pdf

Fringed Bindweed, **Climbing Bindweed**, and **Black Bindweed** are similar vining plants in the genus *Fallopia*. The first two are native, though Black Bindweed is non-native and weedy. These three species have nodes along their stems and superficially resemble each other. The nodes are fringed in Fringed Bindweed but not the other two. Keels on flower petals and fruit texture distinguish the other two species.



Fringed Bindweed (left and right above): Don Cameron | Frank Bramley

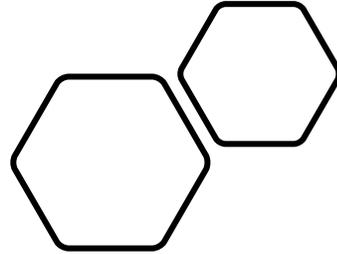
Plants on the “Watch List”

- ▶ Hardy kiwi
- ▶ Chocolate vine
- ▶ Italian arum
- ▶ Paper mulberry
- ▶ Butterfly bush
- ▶ Sweet autumn
- ▶ Indian yam
- ▶ Chinese yam
- ▶ Weeping lovegrass
- ▶ Queen of the meadow
- ▶ Two-colored bush clover
- ▶ California privet
- ▶ Honeyberry
- ▶ Ragged robin
- ▶ White mulberry
- ▶ Sawtooth oak

Plants on the “Watch List”

- ▶ Rosa rugosa
- ▶ Hardy pampas grass
- ▶ Sticky sage
- ▶ Milk thistle
- ▶ Japanese spiraea
- ▶ Sapphire-berry
- ▶ Japanese tree lilac
- ▶ Chinese cedar
- ▶ Siberian elm
- ▶ Linden arrowwood
- ▶ Siebold viburnum
- ▶ Japanese wisteria
- ▶ Chinese wisteria

What you can
do!



Report invasive species

- bugwatch@maine.gov
- <https://appengine.egov.com/apps/me/dacf/mfs-tree-ailment>
- invasives.mnap@maine.gov
- milfoil@maine.gov
- <https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/da099be43ba642799f9c359345257b2f>

Invasive Plant Outreach Materials Available

- The Horticulture Program has assembled invasive plant outreach materials that can help educate you, your staff, and your customers. [Request copies of outreach materials](#)
- **Rosa rugosa signage:** The Maine invasive plant rule requires that signs (or labels) be posted with *Rosa rugosa* plants offered for sale. These signs are printed on weather resistant paper and meet all requirements in the rule.
- **Rosa rugosa factsheet:** This factsheet describes habitats where *Rosa rugosa* should not be planted and includes a list of alternative plants.
- **Invasive Plant Guide for Maine Horticultural Businesses:** A comprehensive manual that covers all the information Maine plant sellers need to comply with the invasive plant rule, including:
 - Copies of the invasive plant rule,
 - The full list of plants on the Do Not Sell List, including synonyms and common cultivars,
 - List of alternative plant suggestions for invasive plants,
 - An identification guide for invasive plants,
 - And more!
- **Do Not Sell List Factsheet:** Full page, 2-sided factsheet that includes invasive plant quick facts and the full list of plants on the Do Not Sell List.
- **Plant This, Not That! Bookmarks:** Now with designs featuring 8 of the plants on the Do Not Sell List.
- **Hitchhiker Postcards:** In two different designs, one featuring mile-a-minute vine and the other invasive stiltgrass. Both plants are known to move with nursery stock, are of limited distribution in Maine, and are plants we'd like to have reported to horticulture@maine.gov.
- **Why can't I buy... Factsheets:** Several designs featuring 5 of the in-demand invasive plants on the Do Not Sell List. These factsheets include information on why the featured plant is prohibited from sale and a list of potential alternatives. Great to have on hand for those customers that are still asking for 'Crimson King' Norway maples or burning bush!





Questions?

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