



Plant this,



not that



Gary Fish, State
Horticulturist

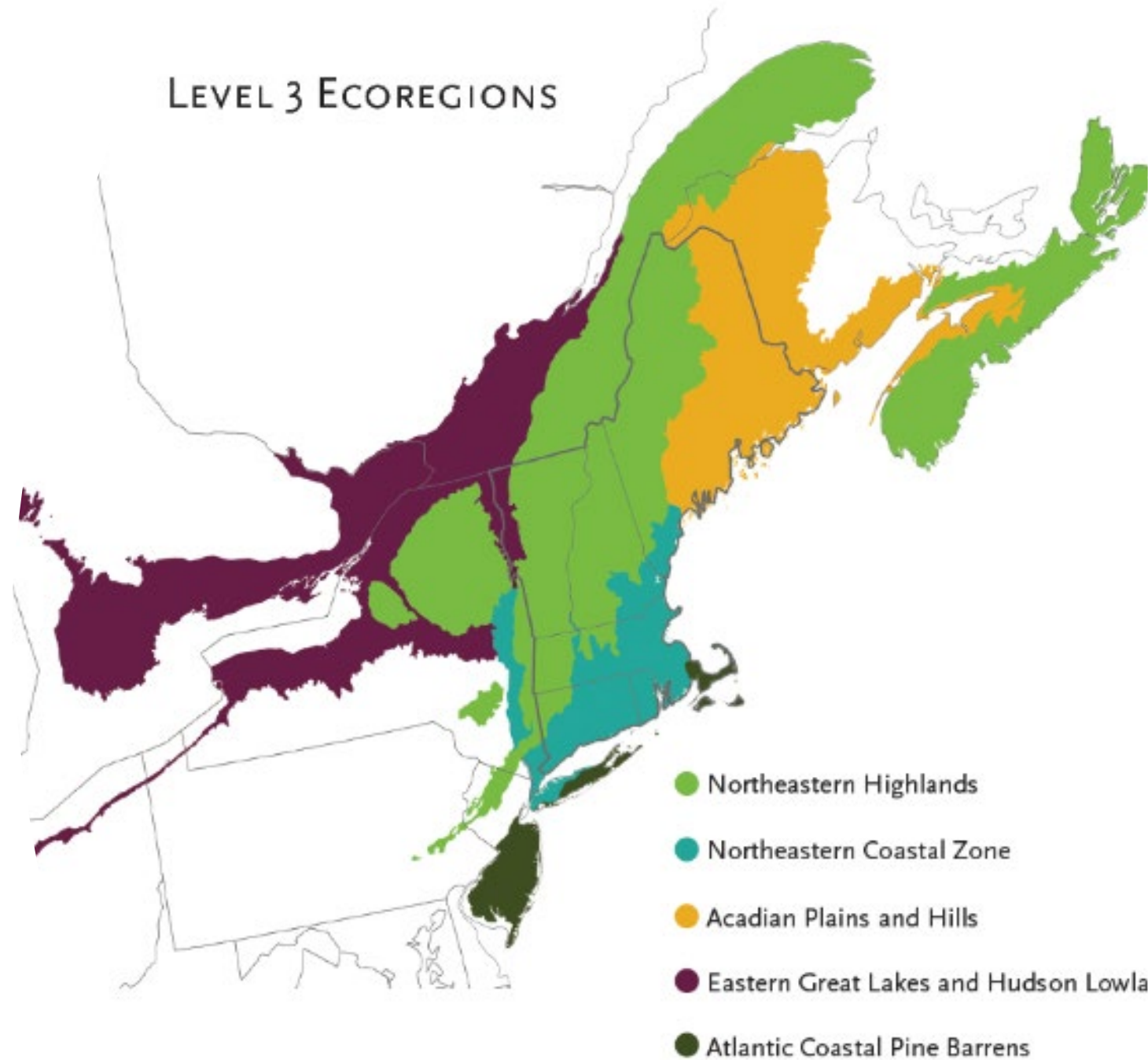
gary.fish@maine.gov

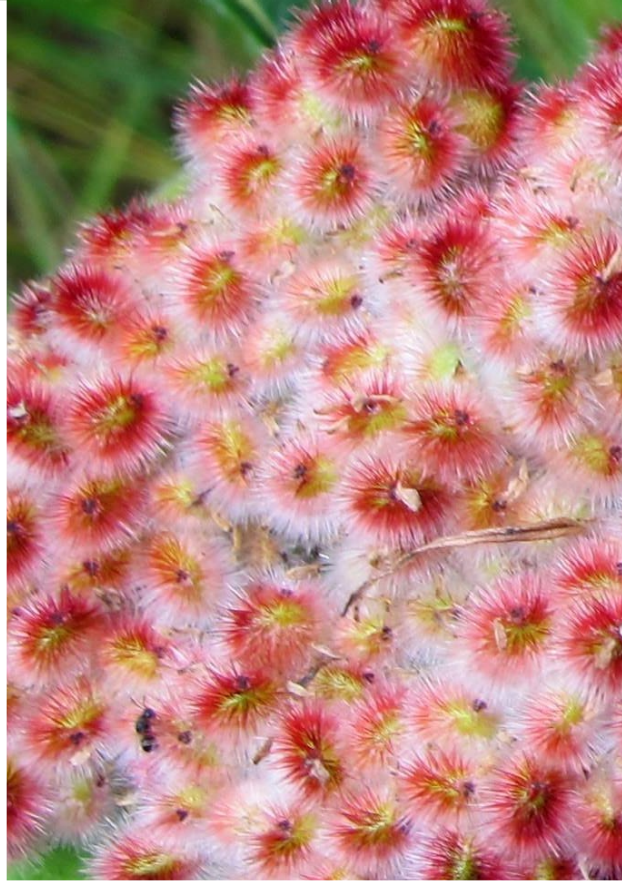
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Definition

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 plants are NOT invasive



Phish Photography

Why be concerned about
invasive species?

Because we
love Maine!



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

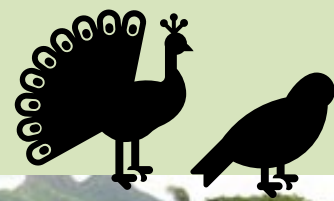
What makes them invasive?

- **Opportunistic,**
- **Fast growing,**
- **Reproduce abundantly,**
- **Tolerate wide range of conditions,**
- **Seeds can remain viable in the soil for years.**



Mile-a-minute
(*Persicaria perfoliata*)

How do they spread?



Seeds or fragments
We can prevent these!



GIVE INVASIVE SPECIES THE BRUSH OFF.

Clean Your Gear Before Entering
And Before Leaving The Recreation Site.



Help Prevent The Spread
Of Invasive Plants And Animals.

- REMOVE plants, animals & mud from boots, gear, pets & vehicle.
- CLEAN your gear before entering & leaving the recreation site.
- STAY on designated roads & trails.
- USE CERTIFIED or local firewood & hay



STOP INVASIVE SPECIES
IN YOUR TRACKS.
PlayCleanGo.org



Also: manure, mulch

Conservation plants pushed in the late 70s



conservation plantings for the Northeast



INVITE BIRDS TO YOUR HOME



GRAY-STEMMED DOGWOOD
Cornus paniculata
Bird use: 16 species
Ornamental values: Thicket-forming medium shrubs—small, flat, white flower clusters; white berries on pink stems.
Adaptations: Well-drained to dry soil; sun.
In bloom: June
In fruit: August–November
Sources: Wilding transplants and cuttings.

AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH
Viburnum trilobum
Bird use: 54 species
Ornamental values: Upright tall shrub with maplelike foliage—showy, white, flat clusters of flowers; glossy scarlet fruit clusters.
Adaptations: Deep, wet to well-drained soil; sun to light shade.
In bloom: May–June
In fruit: September–May
Sources: Commercial nurseries, some State nurseries, wilding transplants or cuttings.

BITTERSWEET
Celastrus scandens
Bird use: 10 species
Ornamental values: Twining vine with pale-green foliage—greenish flowers; bright-red berries in yellow or orange husks.
Adaptations: Well-drained to dry soil; sun to light shade.
In bloom: May–June
In fruit: September–December.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



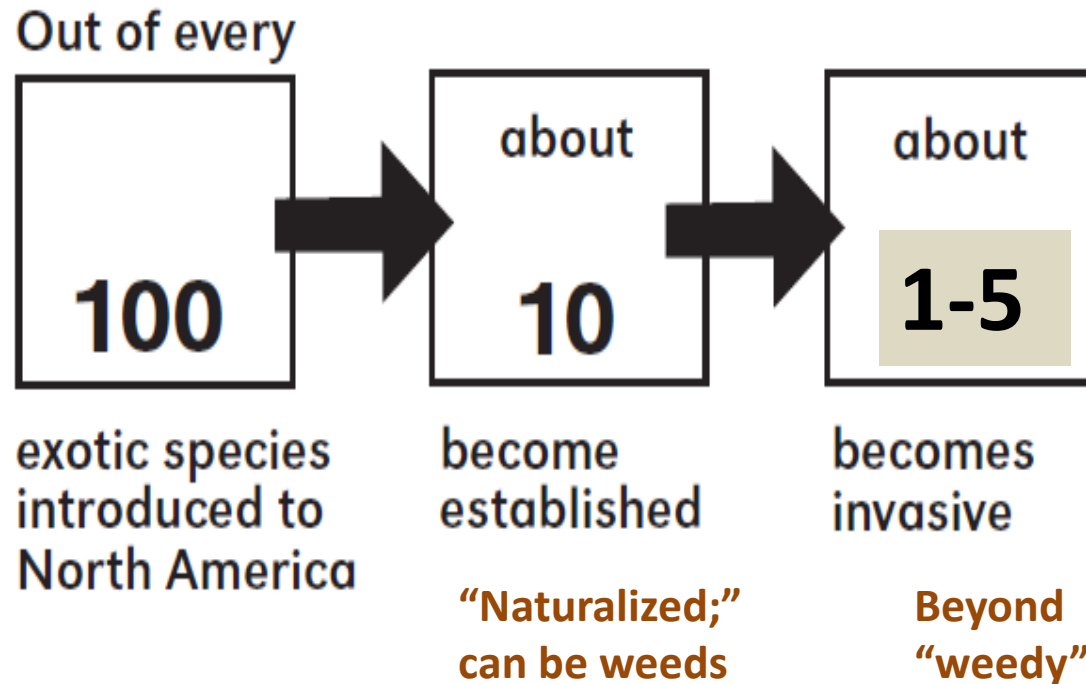
Plant Materials for Conservation



Most non-native species are not invasive

FIGURE 1.1

Number of Exotic Species That Become Invasive



Why are they so successful?


- Thrive on disturbance
- Competitive advantages:
 - Not usually eaten (lack enemies)
 - Early and late leaves
 - Abundant reproduction



Why are invasive plants bad?

- **Ruin wildlife habitat**
- **Prevent forest regeneration**
- **Disrupt recreational activities**
- **Change soil chemistry**
- **Cost billions of dollars to control**

Invasive Plants and Maine's Ecological Puzzle



What do plants like 'Crimson King' Norway maple, burning bush and Japanese barberry have in common? They are long-standing favorites in urban and suburban landscapes; they grow easily and they provide beautiful red or purple foliage all year long or in the fall. Those are their positive attributes. Unfortunately, they all have become invaders in our forests, on our farms and in our natural areas. Each has now been classified as "invasive."

Invasive plants are like pieces that just don't fit right in Maine's ecological puzzle. By crowding out native plants, they leave holes in the food web and can exclude other pieces of the puzzle which create even larger gaps. These gaps in the food web can cascade and eliminate the food source for other species like caterpillars; an essential food for baby birds. Maine's chickadees depend upon caterpillars to provide their nestlings with protein to grow and develop into adulthood.

Yes, all this can happen just because we decide to plant an invasive species into our landscape.

In some of Maine's forested areas the entire forest floor is covered with plants like Japanese barberry with its many needle-like spines. Although white-tailed deer seem to eat almost any plant, they do not like Japanese barberry. The barberries create a food desert for deer and open large holes in the ecological puzzle.

So what is a gardener to do?

There are many alternative plants that provide equal or better aesthetic characteristics in our landscapes. Some are Maine natives that fit perfectly in our ecological puzzle. Others are non-natives that stay put and don't wreak havoc on the ecosystem like "invasive" plants can.

- ➔ Forgo planting a 'Crimson King' Norway maple. Instead, appreciate the brilliant fall color of an 'Autumn Blaze' Freeman's maple or the stately character of a European copper beech, or
- ➔ Enjoy the fruitful antioxidant rewards of a highbush blueberry or a red chokeberry in place of the food desert created by Japanese barberry; or
- ➔ Make wreaths from winterberry instead of the tree-choking Asiatic bittersweet whose berries can be picked off wreaths and planted elsewhere by birds and mice.

Planting well-behaved non-native and native plants helps keep Maine's ecological puzzle together. This complete picture is essential to the survival of many species we love and depend upon. Help keep the puzzle whole and choose to exclude invasive plants from your garden.



Starting January 1, 2018 Maine will prohibit the sale of 33 invasive terrestrial plants. For the complete list of prohibited plants and more information on great alternatives, go to maine.gov/hort or scan the QR code below.

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



Harm food webs that depend on native plants

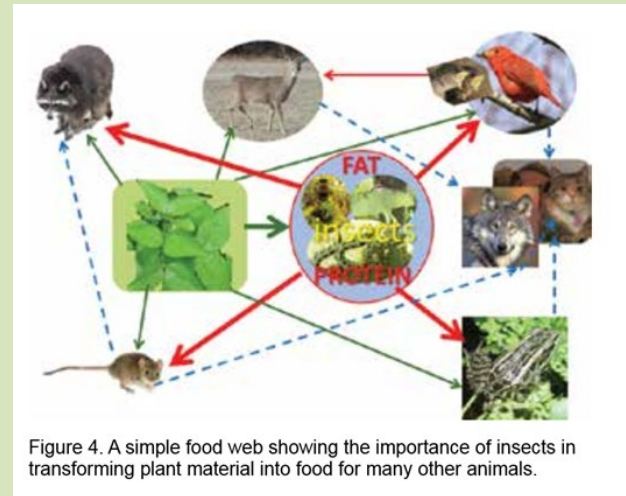
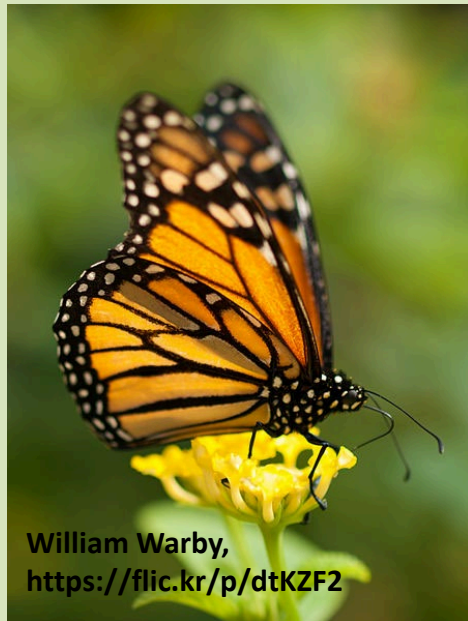


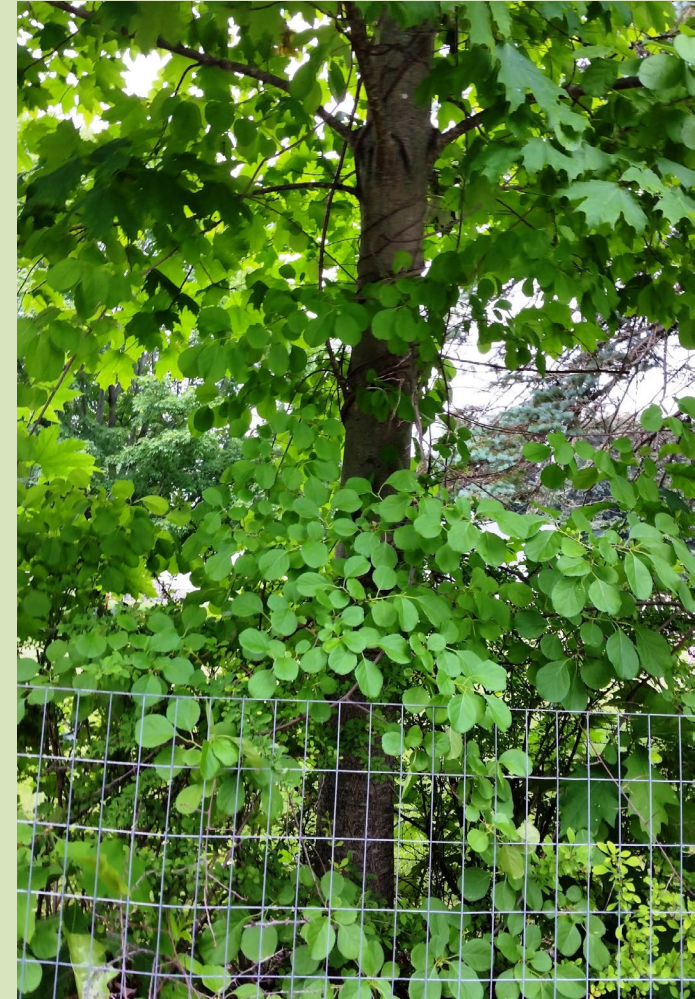
Figure from Jordan 2014, Novel ecosystems, invasion and the forgotten food web, Quarterly Newsletter of the Long Island Botanical Society, Spring edition.



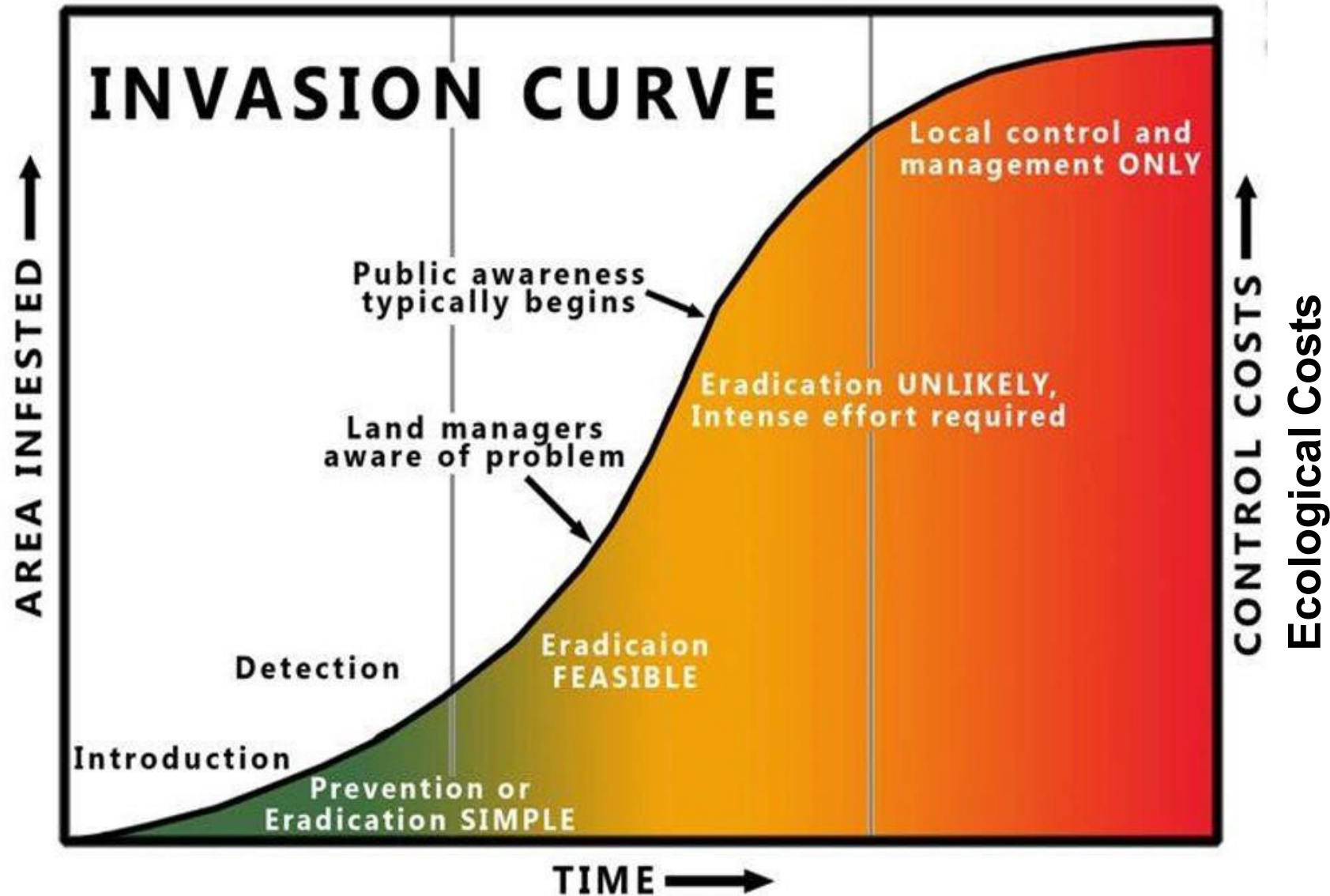
WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT INVASIVE PLANTS?

Key steps in addressing invasive plants

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



“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure”



Preventing invasive plants

- **Don't plant them!**
- **Clean off equipment, clothing and footwear**
- **Minimize soil movement and disturbances**



Don't buy or plant – illegal to sell or import since 2018

Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	<i>Hesperius matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Ornamental Jewelweed
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Bishop's Weed	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common Privet
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard*	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False Indigo Bush	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur or Bush Honeysuckle
<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i>	Porcelain Berry	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Common Mugwort	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese Stilt Grass*
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Asiatic Bittersweet	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Paulownia
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Mile a Minute Weed*
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged Euonymus	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur Cork Tree
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Cottonwood
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Chinese Bindweed	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Glossy buckthorn		

* Horticultural hitchhikers

Don't buy or plant – illegal to sell or import since 1/1/2024

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 mannagrass, reed mannagrass	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

Don't buy or
plant – illegal to
sell or import
since 1/1/2024

Scientific name	Common name	Effective Date
<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

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.

Plants on the “Watch List”

- ▶ *Rosa rugosa*
- ▶ *Saccharum ravennae*
- ▶ *Salvia glutinosa*
- ▶ *Silybum marianum*
- ▶ *Spiraea japonica*
- ▶ *Symplocos paniculate*
- ▶ *Syringa japonica*
- ▶ *Toona sinensis*
- ▶ *Ulmus pumila*
- ▶ *Viburnum dilatatum*
- ▶ *Viburnum sieboldii*
- ▶ *Wisteria floribunda*
- ▶ *Wisteria sinensis*

Identification of invasive plants

- Plant ID requires practice
- Go outside, look at plants
- Use your free field guide
- Use 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. On the left, there are four photographs: a tall, thin plant with small yellow flowers; a dense patch of green plants with small white flowers; a close-up of a plant stem with large, serrated leaves; and a field of purple flowers. At the bottom, it reads 'Maine Natural Areas Program Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry'.

Maine Invasive Plants Field Guide

Maine Natural Areas Program
Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry



The entry for Goutweed includes a red 'SEVERELY INVASIVE' label, the plant name 'GOUTWEED (Bishop's weed)', its scientific name 'Aegopodium podagraria', and its status in Maine as 'widespread'. It features a photograph of the plant and detailed text regarding its description, native range, reproduction, habitat, and similar native species. At the bottom, it is categorized under 'herbs & grasses' with a small icon of a plant.

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!

Websites for invasive plant identification

- Maine Natural Areas Program – gallery pages
- GoBotany
- About My Woods an App from The North East State Foresters Association

The screenshot shows the Maine.gov website's Invasive Plant Photo Gallery. The page is titled "Maine Natural Areas Program" and "Invasive Plant Photo Gallery". It features a grid of thumbnail photos of various invasive plant species, each with a caption: Asiatic Bittersweet, Autumn Olive, Black Swallowwort, Burning Bush, Common Buckthorn, and Spotted Knapweed. The website header includes navigation links for "About DACF", "Animals & Plants", "Forest", "Geology", "Recreation", "Farming", "Planning", "Licensing & Regulations", and "Bureaus & Programs".

The screenshot shows the GoBotany website's "Simple ID Key" section. The header reads "Go Botany Discover thousands of New England plants". The "Simple ID Key" section includes a "GET STARTED" button and a description: "Want to know what that plant is? With our Simple Key, you can identify over 1,200 common native and naturalized New England plants! Observe closely, collect a sample or take a photo, answer some questions, and narrow down to the correct identification." Below this, there are links for "PlantShare", "Advanced ID Tools", and "Teaching Tools".

The screenshot shows the "Invasive Plants and Invasive Insects" section. It features a grid of images of various invasive species, including Burning Bush, Glossy Buckthorn, Multiflora Rose, and Spotted Knapweed. A "Source" section is also visible, mentioning "Thanks to Douglas Cogan and the NH Dept. of Agriculture, Field Inhibitor Division for providing content and images for all invasive species."

The most popular invasive plants

- * Barberry
- * Bittersweet
- * Norway maple (including Crimson king)
- * Burning bush
- * Wintercreeper
- * Variegated ribbon grass
- * European mountain ash
- * Callery pear



Barberry

(*Berberis Thunbergii*)



INVASIVE!



Barberry

Berberis thunbergii

- * Arching shrub of forests and edges
- * Shade tolerant
- * Can grow to 5' tall x 5' wide
- * Densely thorny twigs (“barbs”)
- * Oblong red fruits hang below stems
- * **Ticks!!!** 😞



Alternatives



Bohemian waxwing



Red chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)



Mining bee & green sweat bee



Carolina rose (*Rosa carolina*)

Bittersweet

- * Identification
 - * Bright orange/red fruit borne along the stems
 - * Alternate leaves (yellow in fall)
 - * Roots are bright orange
- * Spread
 - * Large # of seeds
 - * Bird dispersed
 - * Suckers and fragments



INVASIVE!



Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

- * Woody vine that climbs
- * Can strangle or weigh down a mature tree
- * Favors open areas but will survive under forest canopy



INVASIVE!



NATIVE Look-A-Like

American bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*)



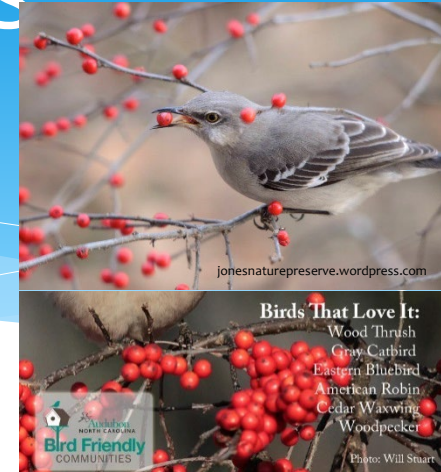
Terminal Inflorescence/Fruit

Other alternatives



Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

Northern Mockingbird
Cape May Warbler



Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)



INVASIVE!

Norway maple

Acer platanoides

- Canopy tree
- Widely planted street tree
- Leaves similar to sugar maples
- Broken leaf stem has white, milky sap, unlike native maples



Alternatives



Lesser Maple Spanworm



Amy Ferriter-www.forestryimages.org

Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)



Cecropia Caterpillar



Paul Wray-Iowa State U

UGA0008379

Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)

Burning bush

(*Euonymus alatus*)



PA Bureau of Forestry

INVASIVE!



James Miller - USDA

UGA2307068

Burning bush aka winged euonymus *Euonymus alatus*

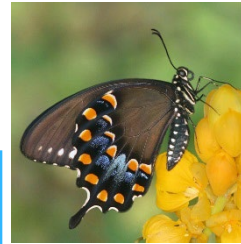
- Branching shrub can grow to over 10' tall
- Tolerates sun and full shade
- Opposite leaves
- Moist to wet soils
- Winged twigs



Alternatives



Yellow-necked
caterpillar



Spicebush
Swallowtail



Highbush blueberry
(*Vaccinium corymbosum*)



Northern spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)



EddMapS Photo

Euonymus fortunei

Wintercreeper

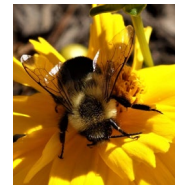
Alternatives



Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

Cape May Warbler

Ruffed grouse



Both are great for many bee species



Phish Photography

Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*)



Phalaris arundinacea
Variegated ribbon grass

Alternatives



Silver spotted skipper

Photo by R.M. Gobeil.



Paradoxical grass moth

Copyright © 2011 [Richard Wolfert](#)



Cheryl Lowe. Copyright © 2024 New England Wild Flower Society.

Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)

Both are
great for
bird nest
material



Phish Photography

Purple lovegrass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*)



Sorbus aucuparia

European Mountain-ash

Gary Fish, Maine DACF

Alternatives



Phish Photography

Bohemian waxwings



Red-banded hairstreak



Phish Photography.

American mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*)

Both feed
many
birds and
small
mammals



Phish Photography

Cockspur hawthorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*)

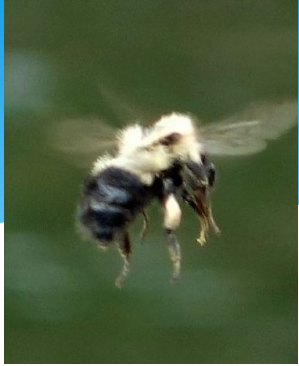


Britt Slattery, US FWS

Pyrus calleryana

Callery “Bradford” Pear

Alternatives



Bumble bee



Spring azure



Phish Photography

Canada serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

Both feed
many
birds and
small
mammals



Phish Photography

Pagoda dogwood (*Swida alternifolia*)

Many great plant choice sources today



VISIT NATIVE PLANTS LEARN OUR WORK NEWS EVENTS ABOUT US



SHARE

FIND PLANTS

Welcome to the latest edition of the Native Plants Database where you can explore the wealth of native plants in North America. Use the options below to search for 8,613 native plants by scientific or common name or choose a particular family of plants.

For non-native or introduced species, please visit the [USDA Plants Database](#).

[Recommended Species lists](#)

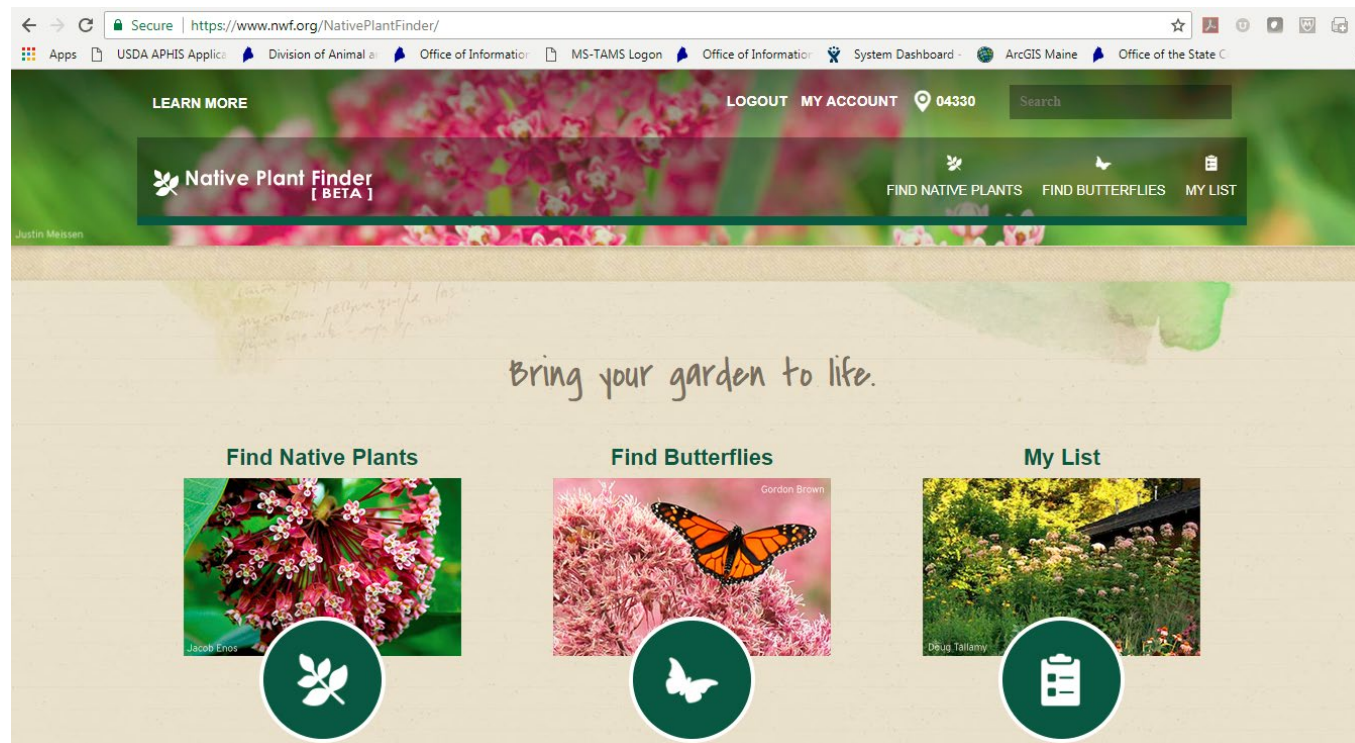
Enter a Plant Name:

Or choose a plant family:

* <http://www.wildflower.org/plants/>

Many great plant choice sources today

* <https://www.nwf.org/NativePlantFinder/>



<https://www.audubon.org/native-plants>

American Witch-Hazel

Hamamelis virginiana



Also known as Common Witch-Hazel, Snapping Hazelnut, Striped or Spotted Alder, and Winterbloom, this perennial, fall-blooming, deciduous shrub or small tree grows 15 to 20 feet tall. It grows in full sun and partial shade, in dry to moist soil, but prefers rich, acidic, well-drained soil. American Witch-Hazel produces fragrant, yellow flowers with petals that resemble crumpled strips from October to December and greenish seed capsules that mature to light brown.

Attributes Shrub, Trees, Fruit, Butterflies, Caterpillars, Nuts

Add to your plant list

Buy Now

May attract

Cardinals & Grosbeaks



Orioles



Nuthatches



Wrens



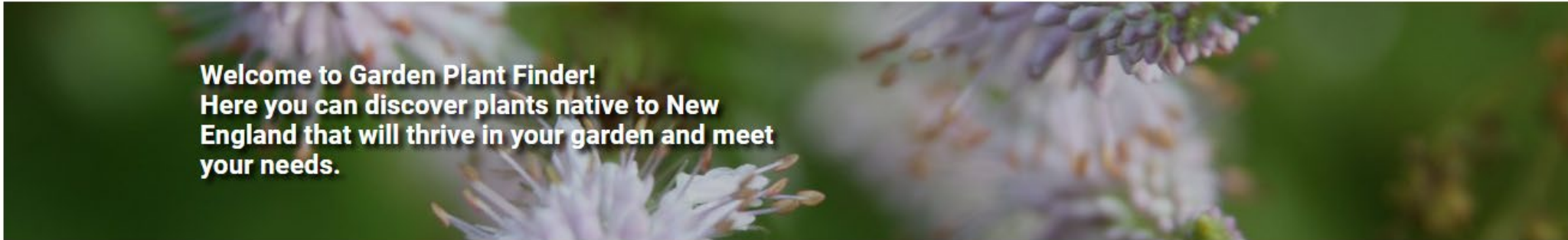
Thrushes



Mockingbirds & Thrashers



Many great plant choice sources today



Additional Information

- About Ecoregions, Cultivars and More

Search for plants by name using "quick search," or narrow your results based on plant type, flower color, **New England Level 3 ecoregion**, exposure, moisture, bloom season, and even **cultivation status**. Specify whether to show results that meet *all* or *any* of your search criteria by toggling the box at the bottom of the page. You can also use our search tool to access information about the full range of plants sold at Garden in the Woods and Nasami Farm.

Check out our [Important Definitions](#) page to learn more about ecoregions, cultivation status, and why certain plants are included in this database.

<https://plantfinder.nativeplanttrust.org/Plant-Search>

Many great plant choice sources today



Where to Buy Native Plants

The native plant movement is gaining traction in much of the U.S. — and that is fantastic! It can still be difficult, though, to source local native plants and seeds; so to help, we've carefully curated the following directory of where to buy northeastern native plants by state, including:

- Wholesale and retail nurseries that specialize in or include a wide selection of native plants
- Native plant sales hosted by nonprofits and co-ops annually or seasonally

While we include the highest quality plant nurseries in this directory, it is still important that you do your own research to find out what native plants are in stock, if the plants are grown from seed, and if the nurseries use



Where to buy native plants

Outreach Resources – Fact Sheet

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 certain invasive plant species. See the reverse for the full list of plants.

Invasive Plant Rule Quick Facts

- The sale/import ban includes the listed species and all cultivars, varieties and hybrids. See the full list of species on the Do Not Sell List on the reverse.
- Plants listed in the rule as an “Invasive Terrestrial Plant Species of Special Concern,” may still be sold, but sellers must display a sign or tag indicating the plant could be invasive in some habitats. See website for details of sign and tag requirements.
- Variances may be applied for and granted for varieties, cultivars or hybrids that have been shown to not be invasive through university, USDA or botanical garden research and for scientific research purposes.
- The invasive plant rule and included prohibited plant list will be reviewed every 5 years.
- The invasive plant rule also contains a “Watch List” of plants. Plants on the “Watch List” may still be sold, but may be banned in future rule reviews.
- In addition to the invasive plants listed here, Department of Environmental Protection rules ban the sale of 11 invasive aquatic plants. www.maine.gov/dep/water/invasives/index.html
- More information is available at www.maine.gov/hort or scanning the QR code below.

Invasive Terrestrial Plant Species of Special Concern

These plants require signage or plant tags indicating the plant may be invasive in some habitats. See website for more information.

Rosa rugosa (rugosa rose, beach rose)

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



Invasive Plant Do Not Sell List

The invasive plants listed below, including all cultivars, varieties and hybrids are illegal to sell, import, export, buy or intentionally propagate for sale in Maine. See reverse for more information.

<i>Acer ginnala</i> (amur maple)	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (yellow flag iris)
<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway maple)	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> (border privet)
<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>Alnus glutinosa</i> (European alder)	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> (Morrow's honeysuckle)
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> (false indigo bush)	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> (Tatarian honeysuckle)
<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> (porcelain berry)	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> (dwarf honeysuckle)
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> (woodland angelica)	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (purple loosestrife)
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> (wild chervil)	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i> (European wand loosestrife)
<i>Aralia elata</i> (Japanese angelica tree)	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (stiltgrass)
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> (common mugwort)	<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i> (amur silvergrass)
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> (Japanese barberry)	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (paulownia, princess tree)
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> (common barberry)	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i> (mile-a-minute)
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> (flowering rush)	<i>Petasites japonicus</i> (fuki, butterbur)
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> (Asiatic bittersweet)	<i>Phalaris arudinacea</i> (reed canary/ribbon grass)
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> (Russian olive)	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> (amur cork tree)
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> (Autumn olive)	<i>Photinia villosa</i> (photinia, Christmas berry)
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (burning bush)	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (common reed)
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (wintercreeper)	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> (golden bamboo)
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> (cypress spurge)	<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> (yellow grove bamboo)
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (silver lace vine)	<i>Populus alba</i> (white cottonwood, white poplar)
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Japanese knotweed)	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> (Callery/Bradford pear)
<i>Festuca filiformis</i> (fine-leaved sheep fescue)	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> (creeping buttercup)
<i>Ficaria verna</i> (lesser celandine)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (black locust)
<i>Frangula alnus</i> (glossy buckthorn)	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> (multiflora rose)
<i>Glaucium flavum</i> (yellow hornpoppy)	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> (wineberry)
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> (creeping charlie)	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> (cup plant)
<i>Glyceria maxima</i> (reed/great mannagrass)	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (European mountain ash)
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (dame's rocket)	<i>Tussilago farfara</i> (coltsfoot)
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (sea buckthorn)	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> (common valerian)
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> (ornamental jewelweed)	

Outreach Resources - Website

Division of Animal and Plant Health
About Us
FAQ
Laws & Rules
Programs
Agricultural Compliance
Animal Health
Animal Welfare
Apiary (Bees)
Arborist
Board of Pesticides Control (BPC)
Compost
Ginseng
Hemp
Horticulture
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
Nutrient Management
Pest Survey (CAPS)
Seed Potato Certification

Horticulture Program

Invasive Plants

On this page:

- [Background Information](#)
- [Do Not Sell Plant List](#)
- [What Are Invasive Plants?](#)
- [Alternatives to Invasive Plants](#)
- [Updating the Do Not Sell Plant List](#)



[Invasive Plant Outreach Materials Request Form](#)

Background Information

[Ch 273, Criteria for Listing Invasive Terrestrial Plants \(DOC\)](#) describes the criteria a plant species must meet to be considered invasive and establishes three lists that regulate the sale of invasive plants in the horticulture trade.

The invasive plant lists described in Ch 273 are maintained by the Maine Department of Agriculture, Horticulture Program and include:

- **Do Not Sell Invasive Plant List:** The Do Not Sell List is also sometimes referred to as the Prohibited Plant List or the Banned Plant List. It is illegal to import, export, buy, sell or intentionally propagate for sale the species listed on the Do Not Sell Plant List.
- **Watch List of Invasive Plants:** Plants on the Watch List have been evaluated using the same criteria as the plants on the Do Not Sell List and while they meet some of the invasive plant criteria. the evidence is insufficient to add the plants to the Do Not Sell List at this time.

FEATURED TOPICS

[Video: Invasive Stillgrass in Maine](#)

[Is it Mile-a-Minute?. \(PDF\)](#)

[What Plant Sellers Need to Know About Invasive Plants in Maine \(PDF\)](#)

[Preventing Hitchhiking Invasive Plants \(PDF\)](#)

[The Spread and Management of Maine's Top Ten Invasive Plants \(PDF\)](#)

FORMS & DOCUMENTS

[Outreach Material Request Form](#)

[Report Do Not Sell List Plants Being Sold](#)

[Invasive Plant Rule Ch 273 \(DOC\)](#)

[Invasive Plant Do Not Sell List \(PDF 290KB\)](#)

[Invasive Plant Nomination Form \(PDF 17KB\)](#) or [\(DOC 23KB\)](#)

[Request to Exempt a Specific Cultivar \(PDF 51KB\)](#) or [\(DOC 44KB\)](#)

QUESTIONS on invasive plants:

gary.fish@maine.gov

chad.hammer@maine.gov



Asiatic Bittersweet in Maine



Report of Invasive Plants Offered for Sale

<https://forms.office.com/g/c8ptxksAwg>

Please use this form to notify Plant Health Program staff about plants on Maine's do-not-sell list that are found for sale. <https://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/documents/InvasivePlantListHandoutUpdated2024.pdf>

2024 is the first year that plant sellers must stop selling 30 of the 63 plant species on the Do Not Sell List and also the first year that signs (or tags) must be displayed in plain sight near *Rosa rugosa* (Rugosa rose, Beach rose, etc.) which is considered an invasive plant of special concern. It may take some time for all plant sellers to become familiar with the new Do Not Sell List and come into compliance.

We will follow up with the plant sales outlet you report on this form as time allows to inform them of the concern and determine what action should be taken.

Please do not try to enforce the rules on your own. We need to work with these businesses to continue a trusting relationship and gain their compliance with the rules.

Thank you for reporting to us.

Gary Fish, State Horticulturist, Sarah Scally and Carole Neil Assistant State Horticulturists

Remember:

Preventing an Invasive Species from establishing in the first place is preferable to **controlling** it once there is a population in an area. Control is expensive, time consuming, and not necessarily guaranteed to work!



That All Folks!

*Questions?