



Plant this,



not that



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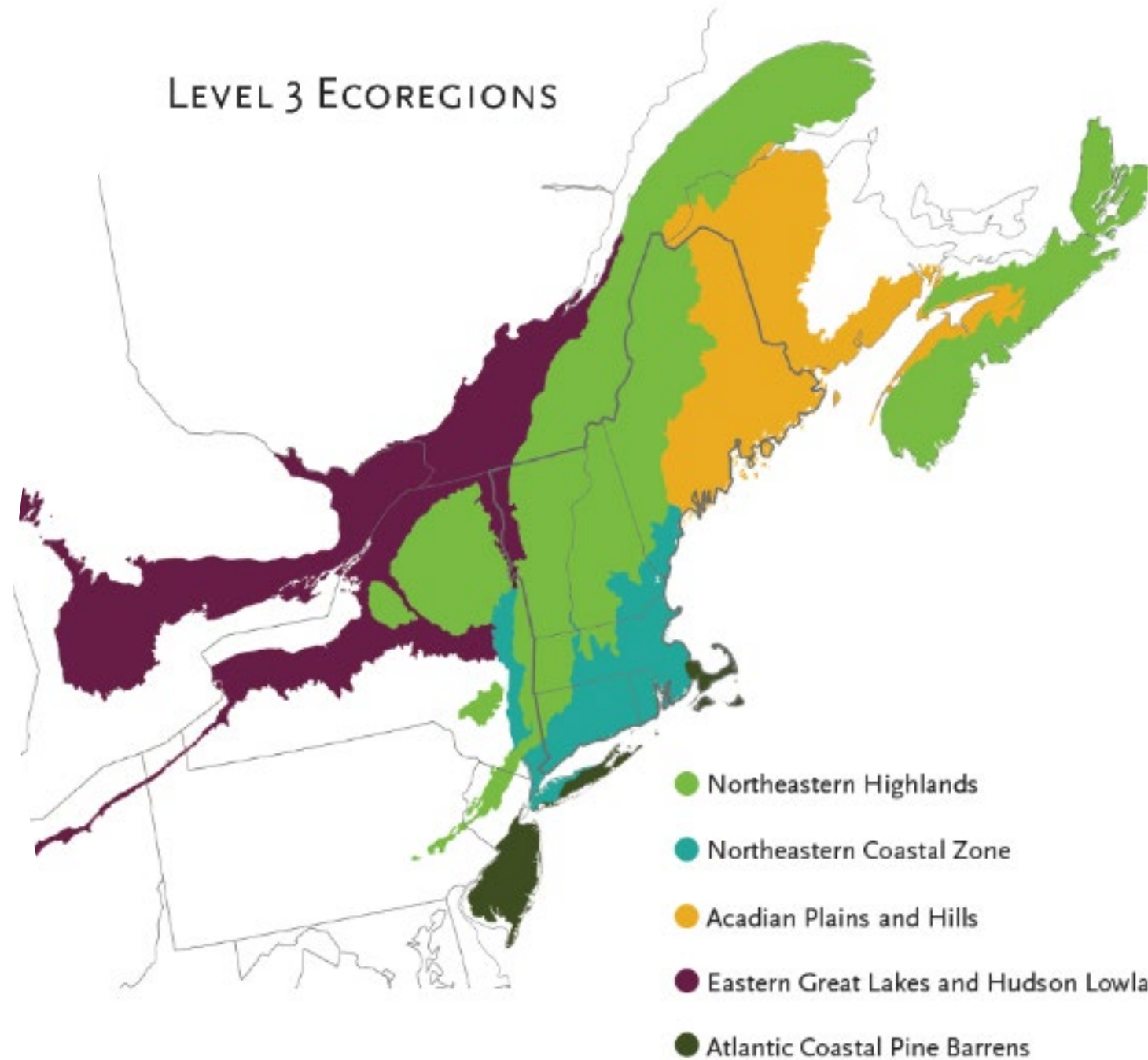


Invasive plants on the do-not-sell
list and alternative plants that are
better for birds and pollinators



Definition

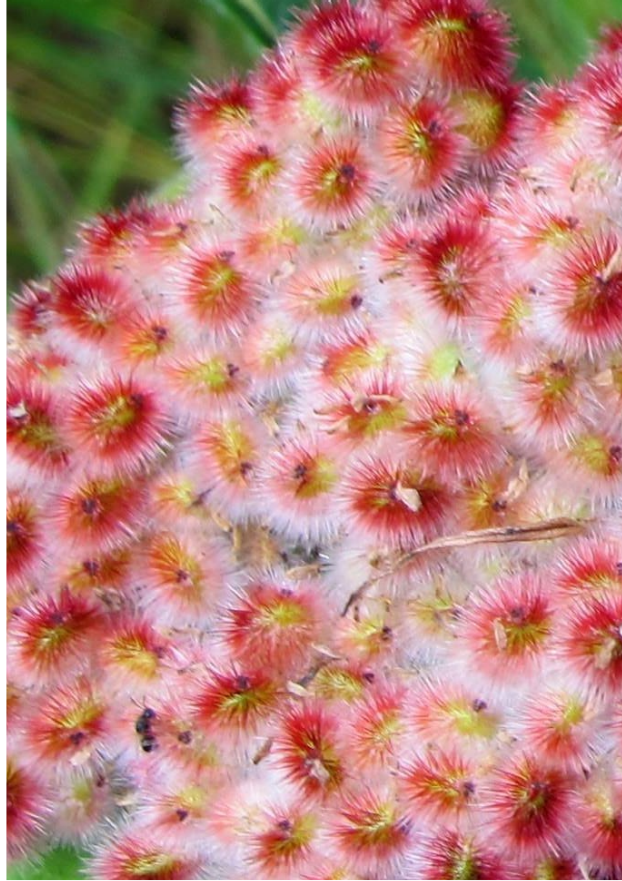
An "invasive species" is defined as a species that is non-native to the ecoregion; and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.



Invasive plant vs Weed

- Some consider dandelions weeds – but they don't invade undisturbed areas
- Bittersweet will jump into any habitat and will kill trees





Native species are NOT invasive species



PhishPhotography

Why be concerned about
invasive species?

Because we
love Maine!



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

Chapter 273 - Criteria for Evaluating Terrestrial Plant Species

- ALL the following criteria must be met:
 - Be non-native to Maine, and
 - Have the potential for rapid growth, dissemination, and establishment in minimally managed habitats, and
 - Have the biological potential for widespread dispersion and for dispersing over spatial gaps, and
 - Have the biological potential for existing in high numbers or large colonies in minimally managed habitats, and
 - Have the potential to displace native species in minimally managed habitats.

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



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>Hesperis 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
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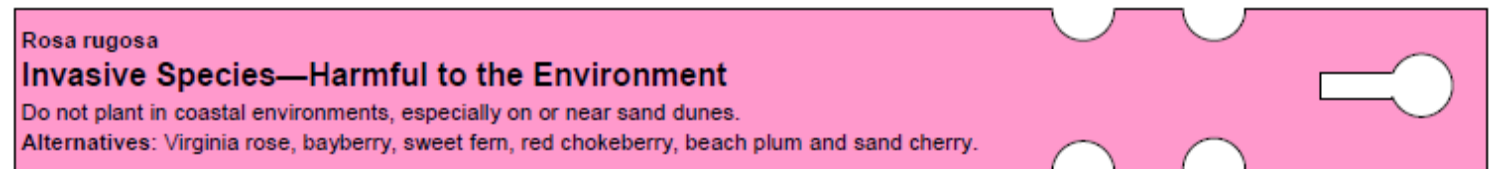
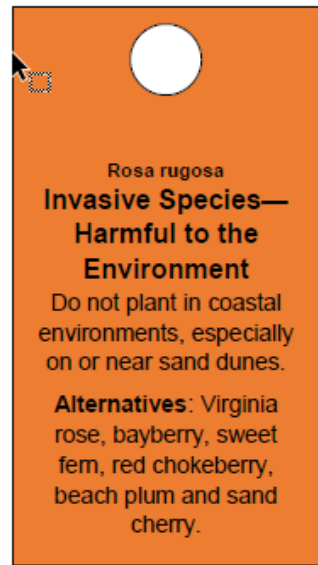
Scientific name	Common name	Effective Date
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	European wand loosestrife	1/1/2024
<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>	Amur silvergrass	1/1/2024
<i>Petasites japonicus</i>	Fuki, butterbur, giant butterbur	1/1/2024
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass, variegated ribbon grass	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*



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

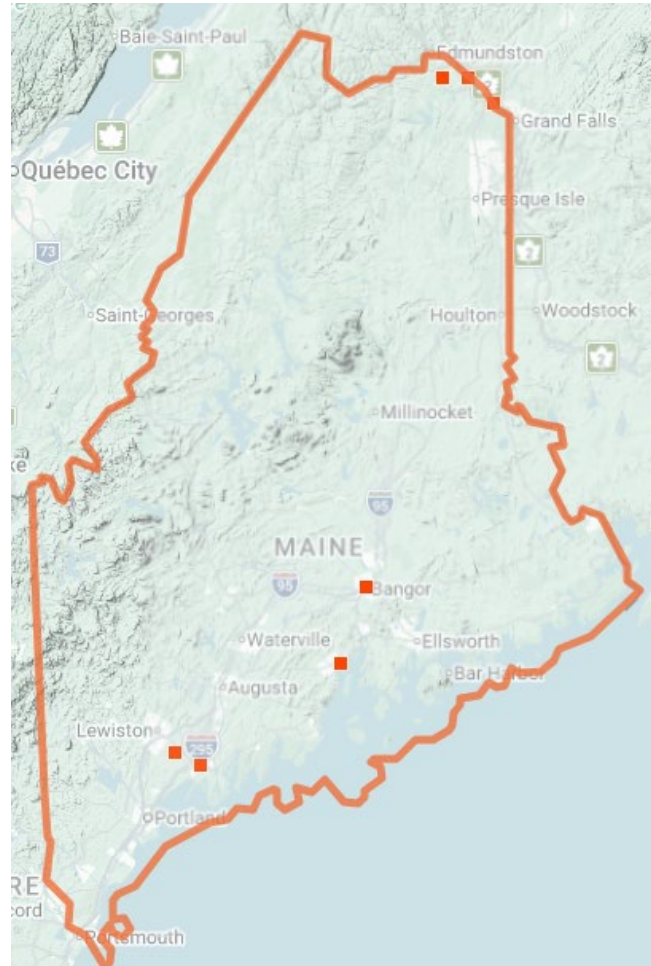
Early detection species

- ▶ *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 towns
- Infests river channels



iNaturalist



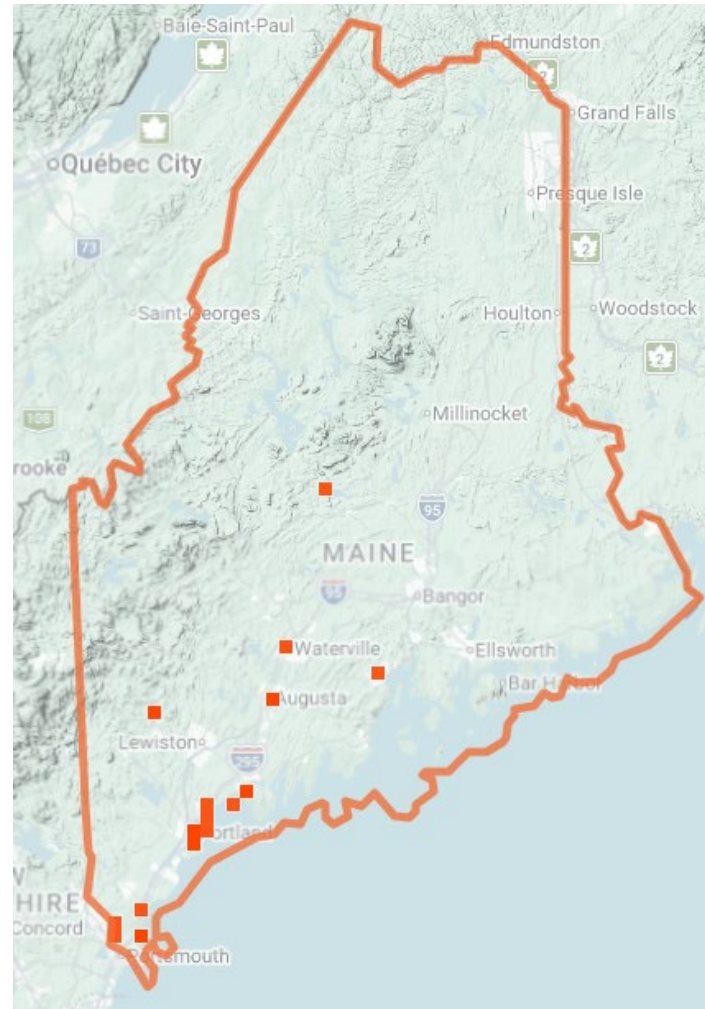
iMapInvasives

Ficaria verna (Lesser celandine)

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



Joe Boggs, OSU Extension©



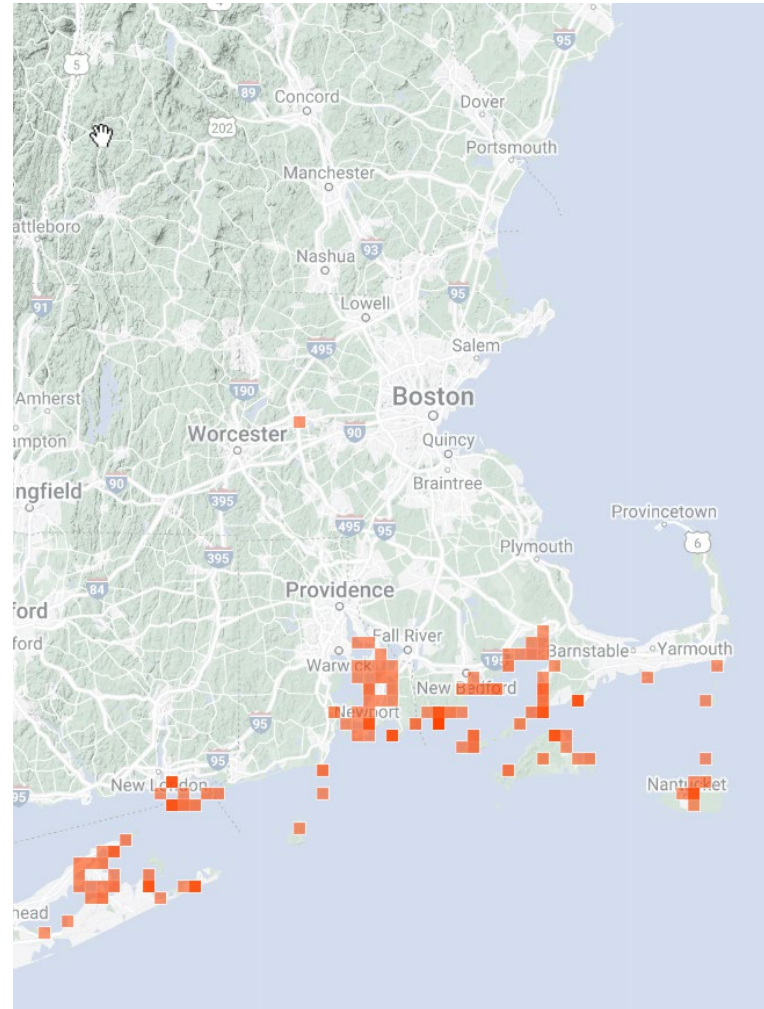
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iMapInvasives

Glaucium flavum (Yellow horned poppy)

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



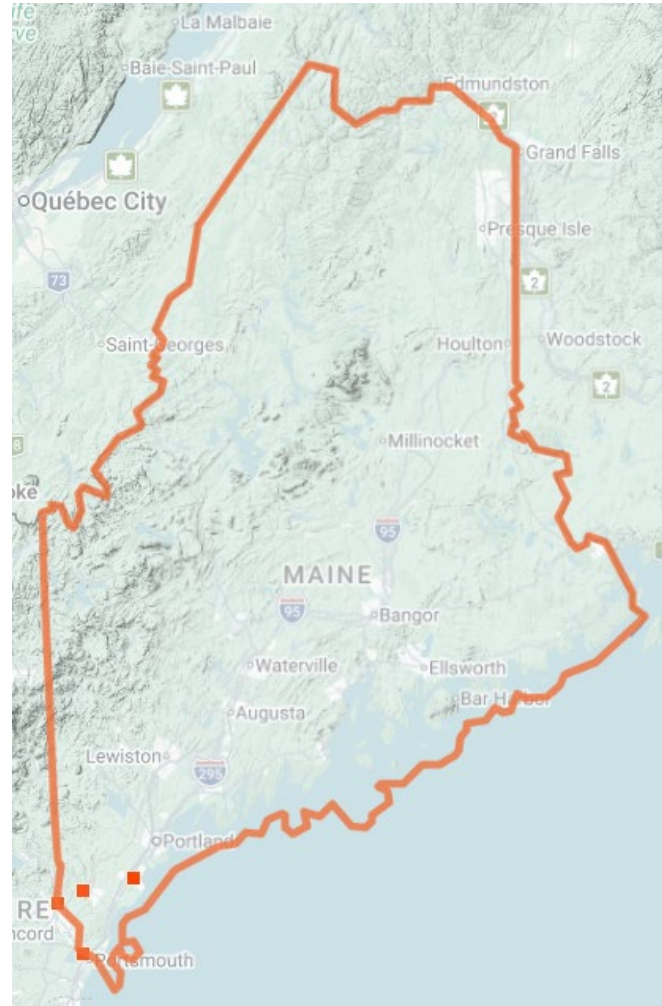
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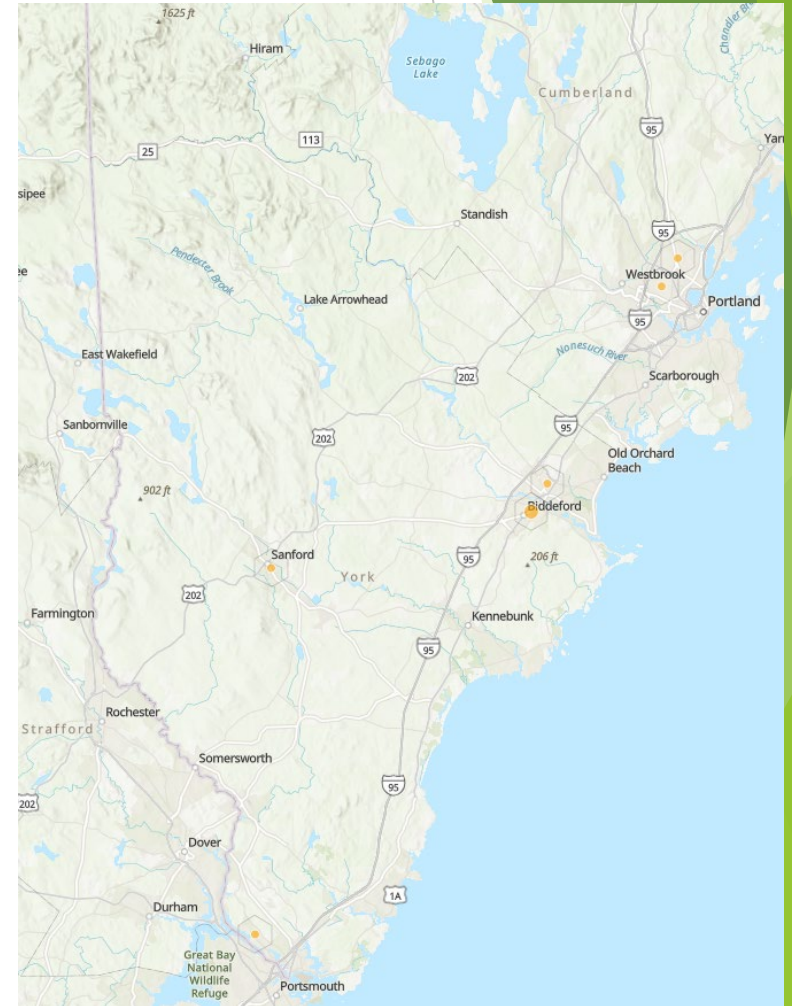
iMapInvasives

Ailanthus altissima (Tree of heaven)

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



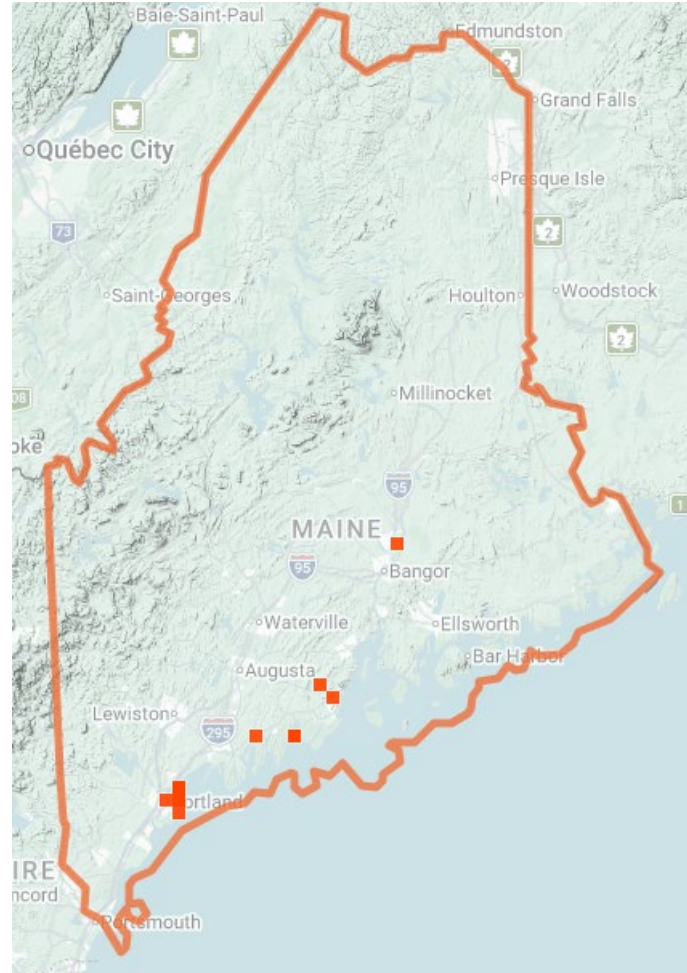
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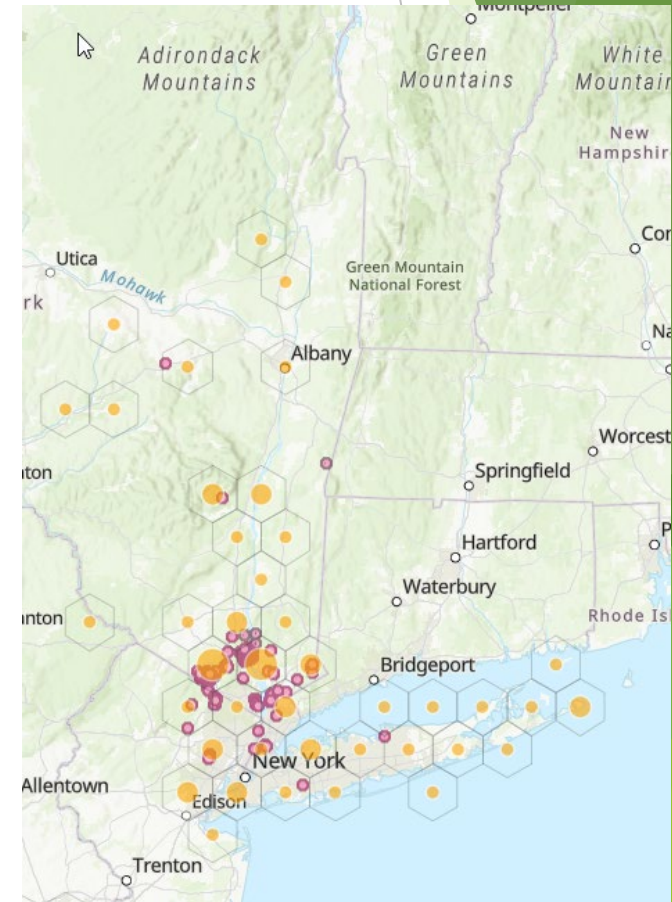
iMapInvasives

Aralia elata (Angelica tree)

- Found on roadsides
- Large prickles on stems



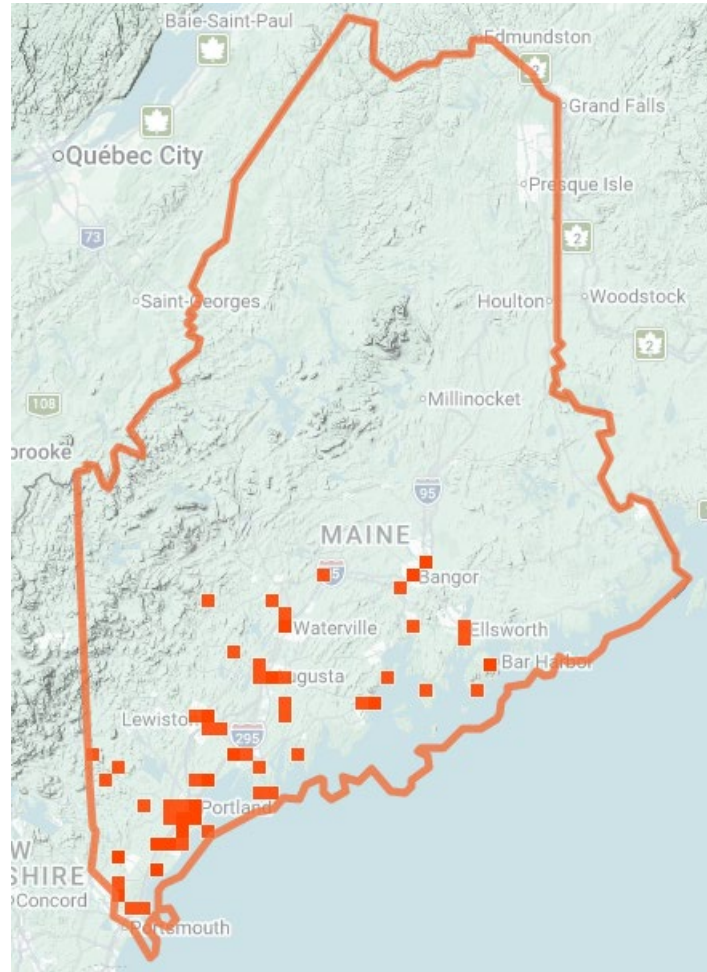
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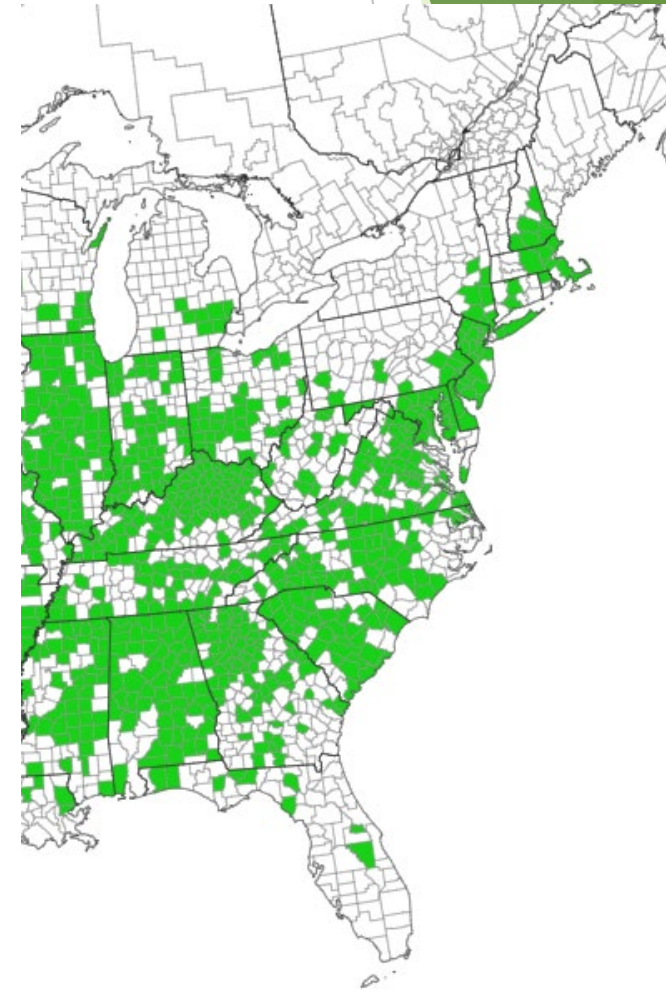
iMapInvasives

Pyrus calleryana (Callery “Bradford” pear)

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



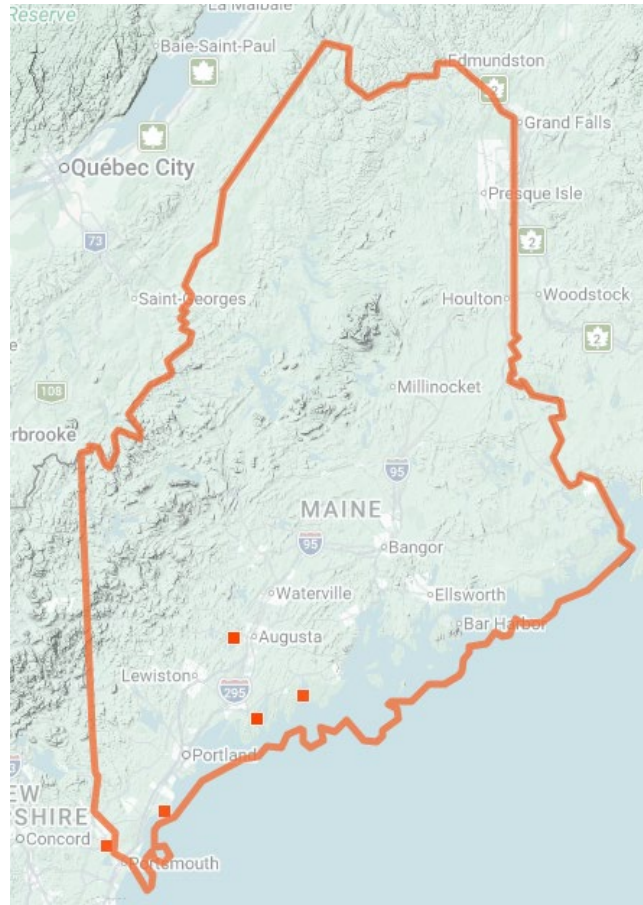
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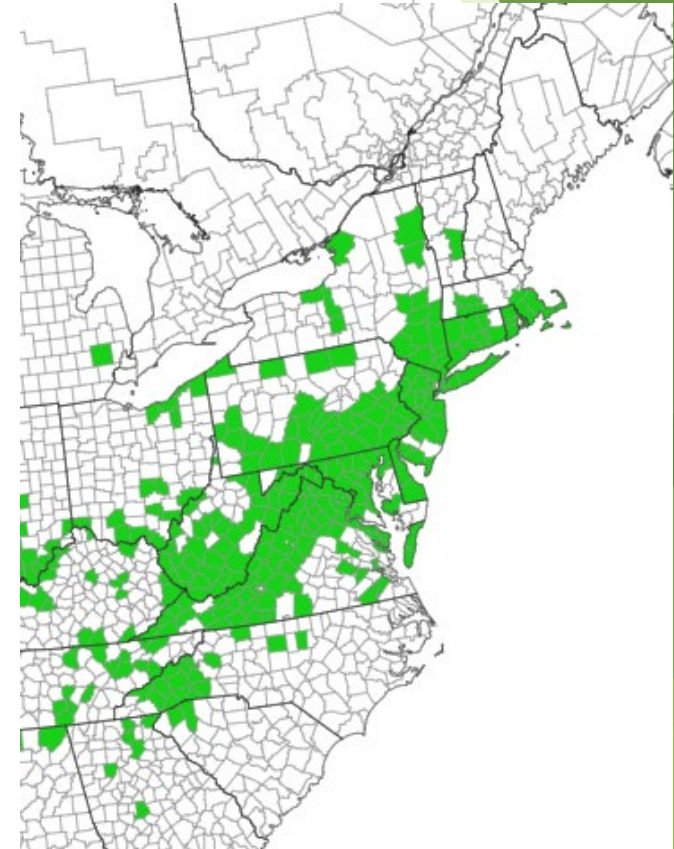
EDDMapS

Rubus phoenicolasius (Wineberry)

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



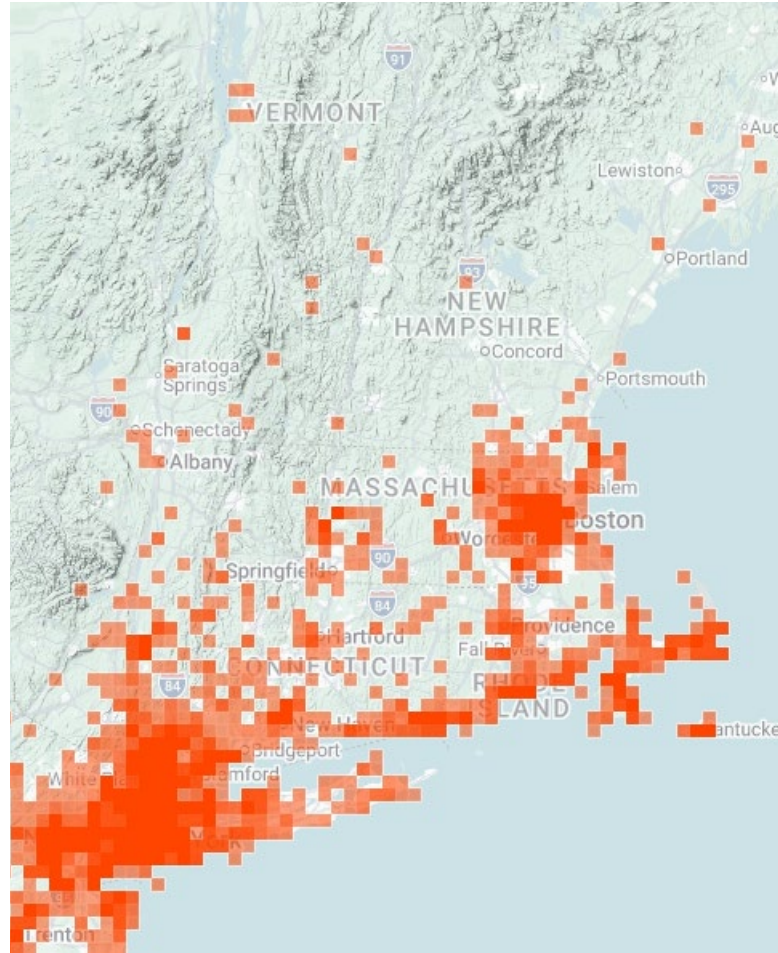
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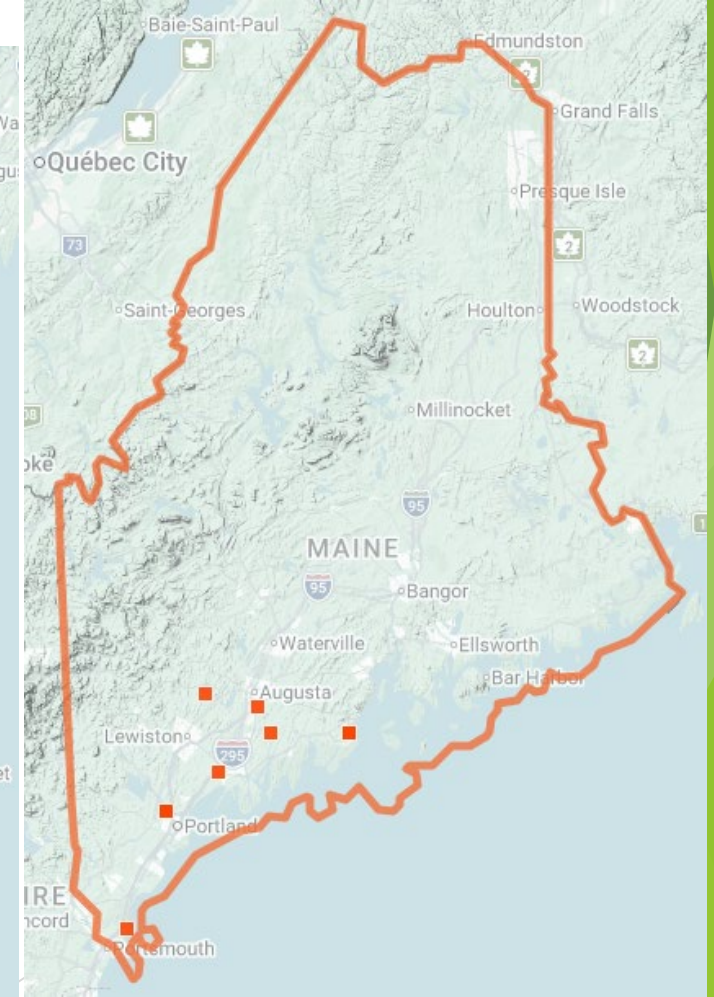
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Ampelopsis glandulosa (Porcelainberry)

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



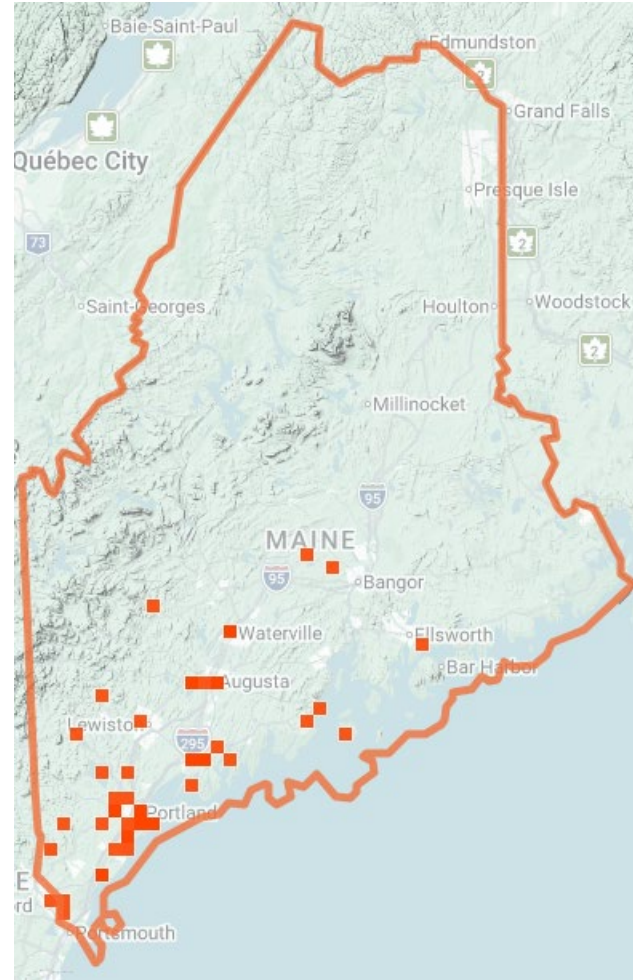
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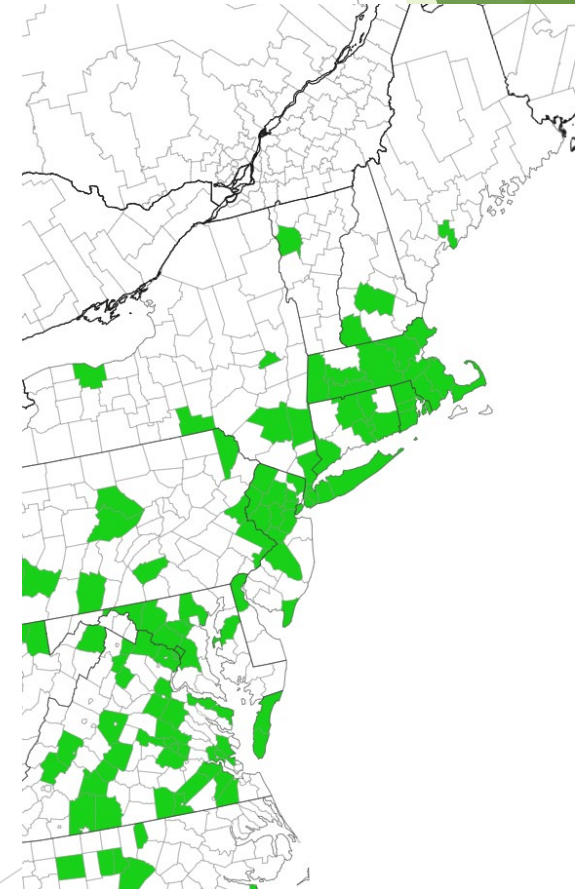
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Euonymus fortunei (Wintercreeper)

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



iNaturalist



EDDMapS

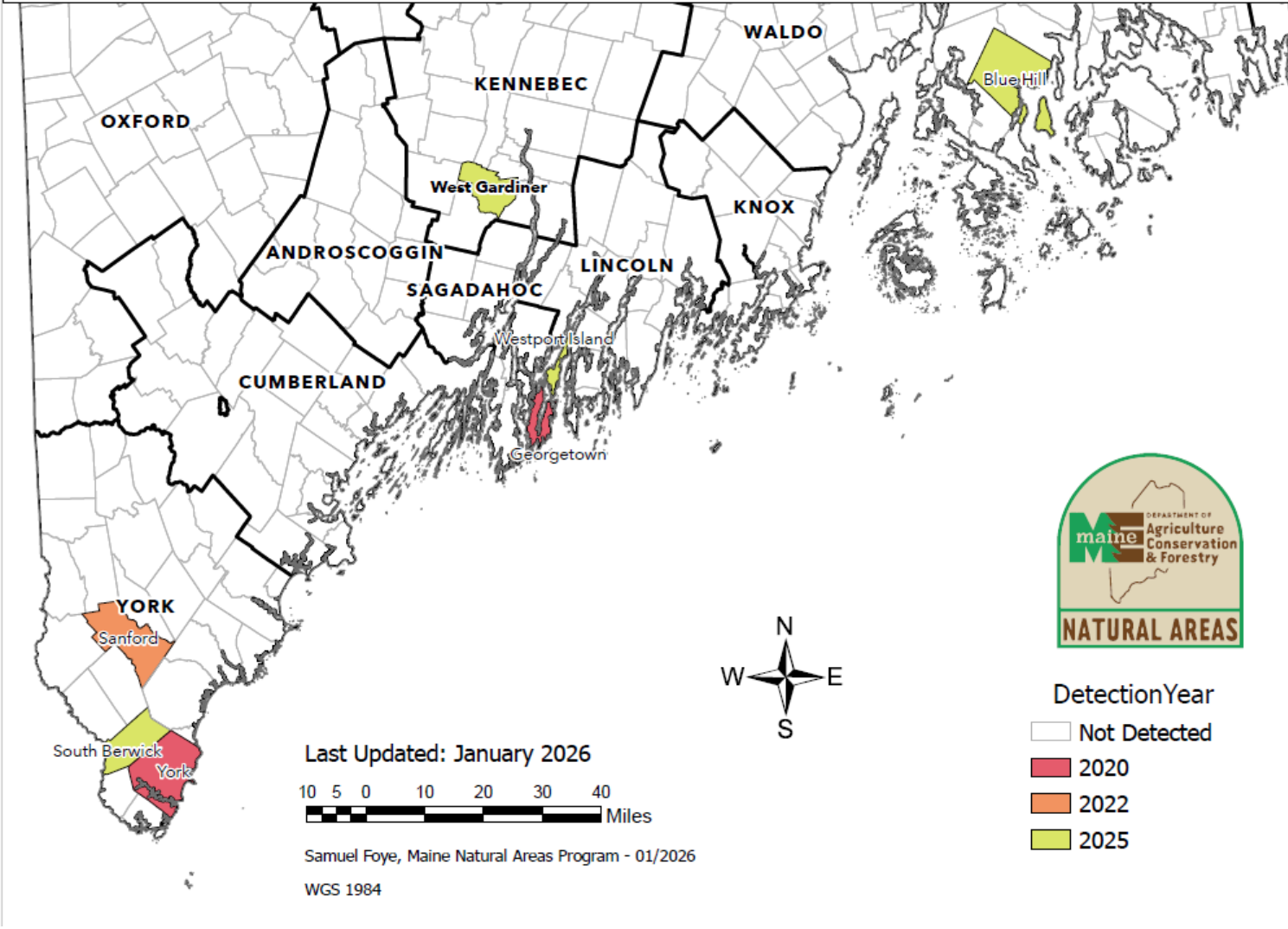
STILTGRASS (*MICROSTEGIUM VIMINUM*)

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



Stiltgrass

Japanese Stiltgrass Detections in Maine Through 2026



Invasive Stiltgrass

Microstegium vimineum



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.



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

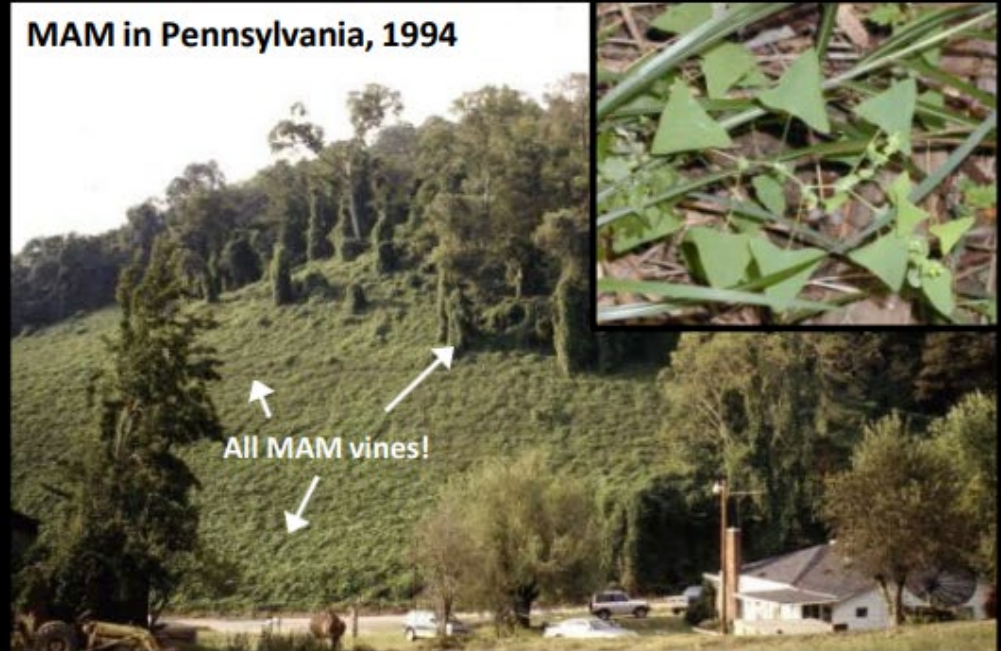
Mile-a-minute Vine (MAM)

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.

Yes



Suspect mile-a-minute and report.

NO



Leaf shapes of other vines. These species should **NOT** be reported.

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 | Arie 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

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*)



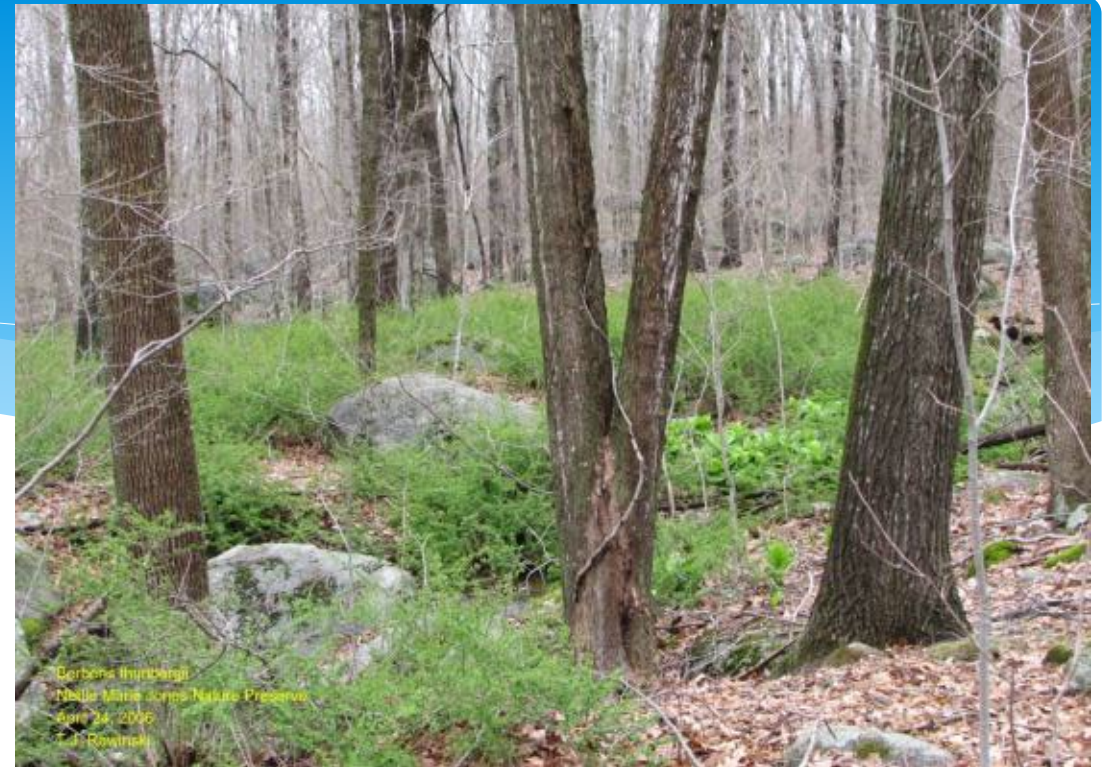
INVASIVE!



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 @ The Ends Flowers/Fruit

Other alternatives



NCSU-Kathleen Moore



Cape May Warbler



Northern Mockingbird



Photo: Will Stuart



Phish Photography

Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

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



Amy Ferriter-www.forestryimages.org

Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)



Lesser Maple Spanworm



**Cecropia Moth
Caterpillar**



Paul Wray-Iowa State U

UGA0008379

Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)

Burning bush

(*Euonymus alatus*)



INVASIVE!



Burning bush
aka winged euonymus
Euonymous alatus

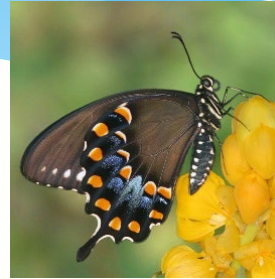
- Branching shrub can grow to over 10' tall
- Tolerates sun and full shade
- Opposite leaves
- Moist to wet soils
- Winged twigs



Alternatives



Yellow-necked caterpillar



Spicebush Swallowtail



Highbush blueberry
(*Vaccinium corymbosum*)



Northern spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)



EddMapS Photo

Euonymus fortunei

Wintercreeper

Alternatives



Hummingbird
Moth



Ruffed grouse



Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)

Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*)

Phalaris arundinacea

Variegated ribbon grass



Phish Photography – Coastal Maine Botanical Gardens



University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture photo by Gerald Klingaman.

Alternatives



Silver spotted skipper

Photo by R.M. Gobeil.



© Charles W. Melton
www.nearfamous.com

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



Donna Kausen. Copyright © 2026

Alternatives



Bohemian waxwings



Red-banded hairstreak



Both feed
many
birds and
small
mammals



American mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*)

Cockspur hawthorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*)

Pyrus calleryana

Callery “Bradford” Pear



Britt Slattery, US FWS



Alternatives



Phish Photography



Bumble bee



Summer azure



Mary Anne Borge

Both feed
many birds
and small
mammals



Phish Photography

Canada serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

Pagoda dogwood (*Swida alternifolia*)

Native Plant Trust

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Welcome to Garden Plant Finder!

Here you can discover plants native to New England that will thrive in your garden and meet your needs.

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.

Note: This site is still under development, and is being regularly updated and improved to make it a more comprehensive resource. To alert us of site functionality problems, please contact ulorimer@nativeplanttrust.org.

Quick Search

Plant Type/Program:

ANY TYPE
Annual
Biennial
Edible
Fern
Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes
Groundcover
Ornamental Grass
Perennial
Shrub

Ctrl-click (Mac users ⌘-click) to select multiple types to include in the search.

Flower Color:

ANY TYPE
Blue
Green
Insignificant
Maroon
Non-Flowering
Orange
Pink
Purple
Red

Ctrl-click (Mac users ⌘-click) to select multiple types to include in the search.

Height:

Inches ▾

Spread:

Inches ▾

LEVEL 3 ECOREGIONS

- Northeastern Highlands
- Northeastern Coastal Zone
- Acadian Plains and Hills
- Eastern Great Lakes and Hudson Lowlands
- Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens

Cultivation Status

- ☐ Cultivar
- ☐ Selection
- ☐ Species

Exposure

- ☐ Sun
- ☐ Part Shade
- ☐ Shade

Soil Moisture

- ☐ Dry
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Wet

Ecoregion

- ☐ (58) Northeastern Highlands
- ☐ (59) Northeastern Coastal Zone
- ☐ (82) Acadian Plains and Hills
- ☐ (83) Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands
- ☐ (84) Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens
- ☐ Not Ecotypic in New England

Ornamental Interest

- ☐ Spring Bloom
- ☐ Summer Bloom
- ☐ Fall Bloom
- ☐ Summer Fruit
- ☐ Fall/Winter Fruit
- ☐ Fall Foliage
- ☐ Winter Interest and/or Evergreen

Attracts Wildlife

- ☐ Attracts Bees
- ☐ Pollinator Powerhouse Plant
- ☐ Attracts Butterflies
- ☐ Host Plant
- ☐ Attracts Songbirds
- ☐ Attracts Hummingbirds
- ☐ Other Pollinators/Wildlife

Tolerance

- ☐ Deer/Rabbit Resistant
- ☐ Drought Tolerant
- ☐ Salt Tolerant
- ☐ Urban Environment
- ☐ Compaction Tolerant

Additional Attributes

- ☐ Edible
- ☐ Low Maintenance
- ☐ Spring Ephemeral
- ☐ Dioecious (fruits only on female plants)
- ☐ Fragrant
- ☐ Erosion Control/Soil Stabilization

Landscape Use

- ☐ Groundcover
- ☐ Hedge/screening
- ☐ Massing
- ☐ Specimen
- ☐ Rain Garden
- ☐ Meadow garden
- ☐ Naturalize
- ☐ Rock garden

Attractive Fall Foliage and/or Ornamental Fruit

- ☐ Red Fruit
- ☐ Red to Purple Fall Foliage
- ☐ Orange to Brown Fall Foliage
- ☐ Bright Yellow to Bronze Fall Foliage
- ☐ Blue Fruit
- ☐ Multi Color Fall Foliage
- ☐ Purple to Black Fruit
- ☐ White Fruit
- ☐ Orange to Yellow Fruit

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

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 arundinacea</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

Screenshot of the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry website page for Invasive Plants.

URL: <https://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/invasiveplants.shtml>

Navigation: [Maine.gov](#) | [Agencies](#) | [Online Services](#) | [Help](#) | [Search Maine.gov](#) | [Select Language](#)

Header: **MAINE DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry** | [Online Services](#) | [Subscribe](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [News](#) | Search DACF

Breadcrumbs: [DACF Home](#) → [Bureaus & Programs](#) → [Bureau of Agriculture](#) → [Division of Animal and Plant Health](#) → [Horticulture Program](#) → [Maine Invasive Plants](#)

Horticulture Program

Maine Invasive Plants

The Invasive Plant rule lists specific criteria that a plant must meet in order to be considered invasive. An invasive plant must:

- be non-native,
- rapidly grow, establish and spread in minimally managed habitats,
- have the biological potential to spread widely including across spatial gaps (unassisted by people),
- exist in high numbers or large colonies in minimally managed habitats and
- displace native species in minimally managed habitats.

[Outreach Materials Request Form](#)

On this page:

FEATURED TOPICS

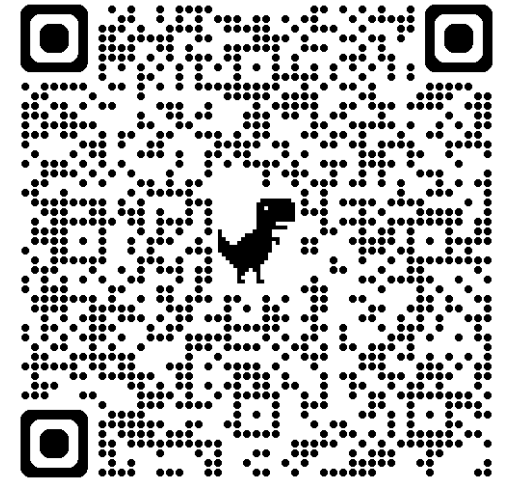
- [Video: Invasive Stiltgrass in Maine](#)
- [Is it Mile-a-Minute? \(PDF\)](#)
- [What Plant Sellers Need to Know About Invasive Plants in Maine \(PDF\)](#)
- [Preventing Hitchhiking Invasive Plants \(PDF\)](#)
- [The Spread and Management of Maine's Top Ten Invasive Plants \(PDF\)](#)

FORMS & DOCUMENTS

- [Outreach Material Request](#)

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- [FAQ](#)
- [Laws & Rules](#)
- [Programs](#)
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 - [Animal Health](#)
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 - [Board of Pesticides Control \(BPC\)](#)
 - [Compost](#)
 - [Ginseng](#)
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[maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/invasiveplants.shtml](https://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/invasiveplants.shtml)



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.

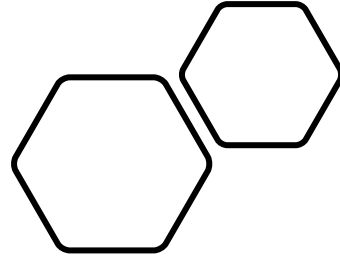
Gary Fish, State Horticulturist, Sarah Scally and Carole Neil Assistant State Horticulturists

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!



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



Phish Photography