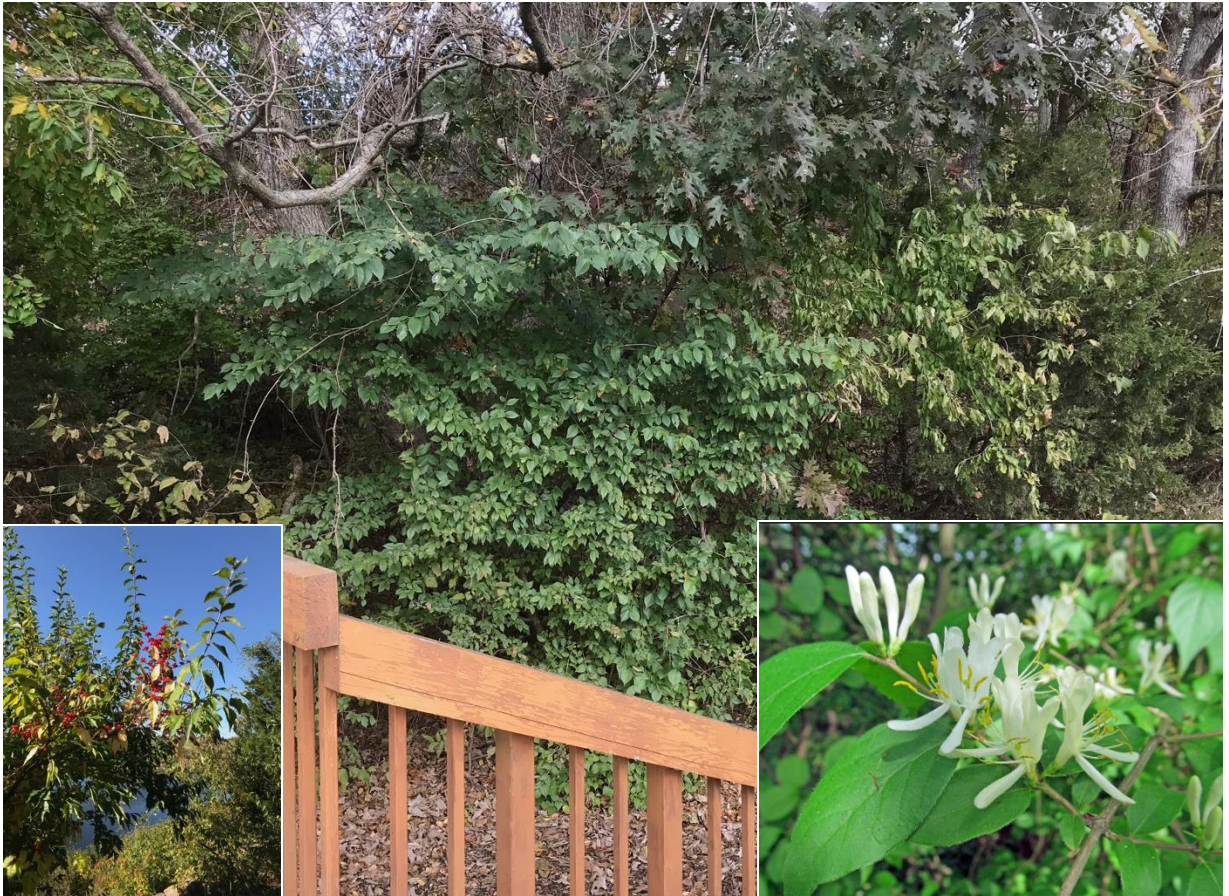


Sericea lespedeza (Chinese bush clover)



- Origin: Asia
- Introduced: early 20th Century for erosion control
- Habitat: Open fields, native prairies, disturbed areas
- Characteristics: forms dense, impenetrable thickets if not controlled. One plant can produce thousands of tiny seeds which can remain dormant but viable in the soil for a decade, making it extremely difficult to eradicate.
- Control: pull up young plants by the roots, or foliar spray in late July/early August (before bloom) with a solution of Remedy Ultra.

Bush Honeysuckle



- Origin: Asia
- Introduced: early 20th Century as an ornamental
- Habitat: Woodland understory
- Characteristics: Very fast growing, quickly fills a woodland understory and crowds out everything. Deer use it for shelter. Supports/encourages high populations of ticks and tick-borne disease
- Control: Pull up seedlings by root; stump treat larger plants (Glyphosate or Tordon.)

Callery Pear



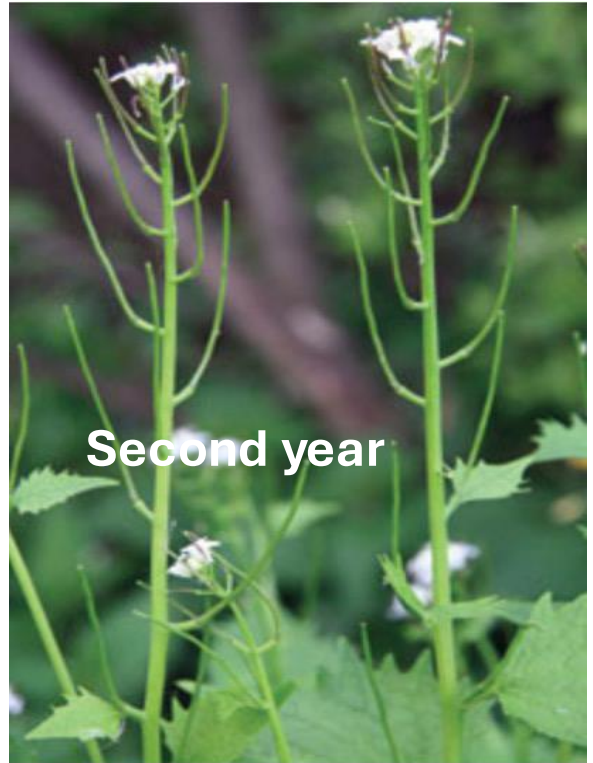
- Origin: Asia
- Introduced: mid-20th century as ornamental flowering tree (Bradford Pear)
- Habitat: Any disturbed area
- Characteristics: Fast growing, prolific spreader- birds are the main distributors of seed via droppings. Very weak wood, easily damaged.
- Control: pull out seedlings by roots or foliar spray. For large trees, girdling and herbicide treatment. Glyphosate is effective.

Johnsongrass



- Origin: Mediterranean, Asia
- Introduced: Late 19th/early 20th century as forage
- Habitat: Open fields, native prairies, disturbed areas
- Characteristics: Tall (8 ft), quick spreading grass overgrows everything nearby. Extremely challenging to eradicate once established.
- Control: repeat foliar spraying and/or mowing is required; glyphosate works well in Spring. Cutting and pulling does more harm than good.

Garlic Mustard



Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft.

- Origin: Eurasia
- Introduced: 19th century as a cooking herb
- Habitat: Woodland invader
- Characteristics: Biennial, reproduces in the second growth season. Prolific seed spreader; believed to secrete growth inhibitors from the roots to prevent other plants from getting established nearby. Seeds persist in soil for many years.
- Control: Hand pull 2nd year adults in Spring before they flower. Must be bagged and landfilled- DO NOT COMPOST! First year rosettes can be managed with herbicide treatments.

Teasel



- Origin: Eurasia
- Introduced: Introduced 19th century as an ornamental and for textile industry
- Habitat: Open disturbed areas
- Characteristics: Biennial, reproduces in the second growth season. Prolific seed spreader. Can form impenetrable thickets; rapidly spreading westward
- Control: Spraying and repeated mowings BEFORE SEEDHEADS FORM can be effective. Poor mowing practices along highways contribute to the spread.

Poison Hemlock



- Origin: Mediterranean
- Introduced: Introduced 19th century as an ornamental; still sold online
- Habitat: Open disturbed areas
- Characteristics: Biennial. All parts of the plant are highly poisonous; sometimes mistaken for native wild parsley with potentially deadly consequences. Prolific seeder; rapidly spreading in Johnson County.
- Control: Spraying with glyphosate in Spring. Cutting can be hazardous.

Tree of Heaven



- Origin: Asia
- Introduced: Introduced 19th century as an ornamental; still sold online
- Habitat: Anywhere and everywhere
- Characteristics: Extremely fast growing. Oily medicinal smell is offensive to most. Outcompetes local flora.
- Control: Spraying with glyphosate in late Spring or Summer. Larger plants, cut and stump treat with glyphosate or Tordon.

Other Bad Guys in JoCo



Vinca and English Ivy (woodland)



Multiflora Rose (grasslands)



Burning bush (open woods)



Wintercreeper (moist woodlands)



Autumn olive (woodlands)



Musk Thistle (grasslands)



Red Eared Slider



European Starling



English Sparrow



Emerald Ash Borer



Japanese Beetle



Red Worms



Spotted lantern fly
(not here yet, but coming)



Hydrilla (aquarium plant)



Zebra Mussels

Some helpful resources:

- Huebner et al. Invasive Plants Field and Reference Guide: An Ecological Perspective of Plant Invaders of Forests and Woodlands. US Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Free download.
https://www.invasive.org/weedcd/pdfs/ip_field_guide.pdf
- www.eddmaps.org – Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System hosted at the University of Georgia. Up-to-date tracking of invasive species spread in North America.
- [Ars.usda.gov](http://ars.usda.gov)- Agricultural Research Service of the USDA; information on control of invasive insects and noxious plants
- www.nativeplanttrust.org. Source of information on preservation of native species.
- Worldspecies.org- lots of data on worldwide species ID and distribution. Don't know who hosts or how accurate.
- <https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov>. National Invasive Species Information Center website for the Department of Agriculture.
- *How to Eradicate Invasive Plants* by Terri Dunn Chance, Timber Press, 2013. Describes over 200 invasive plant species and methods of control.
- *iNaturalist* (iNaturalist.org). Great tool for identifying invasives. Data collected on *iNaturalist* by citizen scientists is used by many of the references listed above including eddmaps.org.