

Weeds Gone Wild

Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas

Regions of alien invaders are silently creeping into the United States and taking over our native plants and animals at an alarming rate. Does this sound like a plot lifted from X-Files or Star Trek? Unfortunately, the story is not science fiction. Invasive weeds are taking over public lands at the rate of 4,300 acres a day according to one source! With growth like this, it's not surprising that this tide of invaders poses one of the greatest threats



to the biological diversity and natural ecosystems of the United States, next to direct habitat destruction. So, to say that a war is being waged against invasive alien plant and animal species across the U.S. is no exaggeration!



<http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/>



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Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas is a project of the Alien Plant Working Group (APWG), a subcommittee of the Plant Conservation Alliance. It is a cooperative effort intended to provide educational materials on the threat posed by invasive exotic plants to the native flora, fauna, and ecosystems of the United States. Additional fact sheet authors are needed, please contact the Chair of the APWG at: jil_swearinger@nps.gov for more information.

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Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas

Alien plants are those introduced by people into an area where they have never occurred before naturally. They are also known as exotic, non-indigenous, and non-native. Over eleven hundred plant species have been identified as threats to our native flora and fauna because of their aggressive, invasive characteristics. Invasive plants are species that reproduce rapidly and produce abundantly. Their phenomenal growth allows them to overwhelm and displace existing native plants by reducing the availability of light, water, nutrients and space available. Invasive plants can be found on land and in water.

Weeds Gone Wild: Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas is a website dedicated to educating the general public, natural resource managers, and others on the threats posed by invasive plant species. Moderately technical fact sheets include photos, plant descriptions, ecological threat, U.S. distribution and habitat, methods of reproduction and spread, management options, expert contacts, suggestions for native plants and non-invasive substitutes for landscaping, and references. A comprehensive list of invasive plants affecting natural areas in the U.S., links to over 100 relevant organizations, a

section on exotic invasives in the news, a printable calendar, a meetings & events calendar and other information can also be found on the site. Keep visiting - new fact sheets and other information will be continually added to the web site!



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The fifty-four plant invaders with fact sheets currently available on the site are:



- Annual bastard cabbage (*Rapistrum rugosum*) •
- Asiatic colubrina (*Colubrina asiatica*) •
- Asiatic sand sedge (*Carex kobomugi*) •
- Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) •
- Black locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) •
- Burma reed (*Neyraudia neyraudiana*) •
- Bush honeysuckles, exotic (*Lonicera cultivars and species*) •
- Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) •
- Carrotwood (*Cyperacopsis anacardioides*) •
- Chinese lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*) •
- Climbing euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*) •
- Cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) •
- Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) •
- Common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*) •
- Common reed (*Phragmites australis*) •
- English ivy (*Hedera helix*) •
- Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myricophyllum spicatum*) •
- Fire tree (*Moronea leuca*) •
- Fiveleaf althia (*Aletris quinata*) •
- Fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) •
- Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) •
- Giant reed (*Arundo donax*) •
- Goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*) •
- Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) •
- Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) •
- Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) •
- Japanese spiraea (*Spiraea japonica*) •
- Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*) •
- Kudzu (*Pueraria montana var. lobata*) •
- Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) •
- Lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) •
- Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) •
- Mile-a-minute (*Polygonum perfoliatum*) •
- Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) •
- Musk thistle (*Cardus nutans*) •
- Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) •
- Paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) •
- Portulacineberry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) •
- Princess tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*) •
- Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) •
- Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) •
- Salt cedar (*Tamarix species*) •
- Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) •
- Silk tree (*Albizia julibrissin*) •
- Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea biebersteinii*) •
- Strawberry guava (*Psidium cattleianum*) •
- Tall fescue (*Lolium arundinaceum*) •
- Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) •
- Velvet tree (*Miconia calvescens*) •
- White poplar (*Populus alba*) •
- Wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*) •
- Wisterias, exotic (*Wisteria floribunda and sinensis*) •
- Yellow Himalayan raspberry (*Rubus ellipticus*) •
- Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) •

