

Japanese Knotweed

(*Fallopia japonica*)

Did you know that just one piece of me can turn into a mature plant?



Common Reed

(*Phragmites australis*)



© 2020 Virginia Tech College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Can reach heights up to 20 feet. Leaves are green/gray in color.



©2022 Leslie J. Mehrhoff; University of Connecticut.

The majority of local spread occurs through the production of clones from the root structures (rhizomes).



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Leaves are located alternately on the stout and hollow stem.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

A ligule is present where the base of the leaf attaches to the stem.



© 2022 New England Wild Flower Society

Young plants have purplish-brown seed plumes that turn tan or whitish as the plant matures.



©2022 Leslie J. Mehrhoff; University of Connecticut.

Feathery seed plumes are at the top of tall, stiff stems.

Asiatic Bittersweet

(*Celastrus orbiculatus*)



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Leaves are alternate, glossy, and rounded with finely toothed margin.



© 2022 Donald Cameron.

Globular, green to yellow fruits split open at maturity to reveal fleshy red-orange arils that cover the seeds.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Clusters of small greenish flowers emerge from most leaf axils.



© 2022 Arie Tal.

The striated bark is brown to dark brown.



© 2022 Arie Tal.

The smooth, glabrous twigs can range from light gray to dark brown in color.



© 2022 New England Wild Flower Society

Stems wrap around each other to gain enough rigidity to span into other areas. The wrapped stems can then contact a distant branch or tree.

Multiflora Rose

(*Rosa Multiflora*)

Invasive



Native



Multiflora rose leaves are alternate along the stems and are made up of five to eleven oval leaflets with toothed margins. A small, green-fringed, leafy stipule grows at the base of each leaf.

Invasive



Native

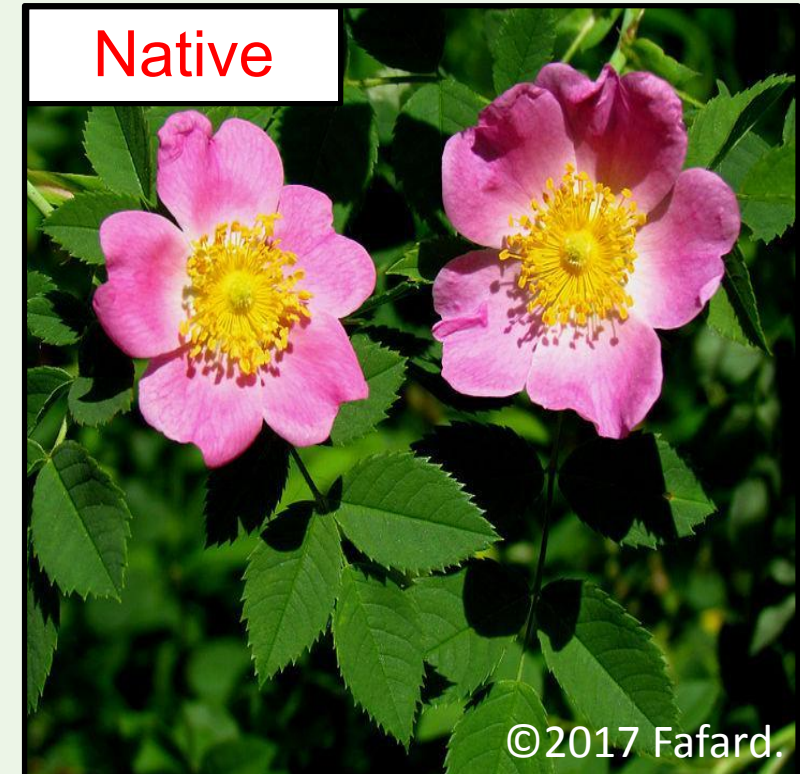


Multiflora rose has branched, arching stems. Young stems are red to green and slender and become brown and rough with age. The thorns are distinctively curved with a wide base, resembling a cat's claws, and they usually occur in pairs.

Invasive



Native



Multiflora rose has showy clusters of ½- to 1-inch-wide, white, yellow-centered flowers that bloom in May and June.

Tree of Heaven

(*Ailanthus altissima*)

If you cut me down, I will resprout and reproduce!!

Tree of heaven



Sumac



Tree of heaven leaflets have one to a few teeth at the base and the rest of the leaflet margin is not serrated. Sumac leaflet margin is serrated along its whole length.

Tree of heaven



Sumac



Tree of heaven fruit are hanging clusters of dry seeds enclosed in samaras. Sumac fruits are dense, upright clusters of fuzzy red berries.

Tree of heaven



Sumac



Tree of heaven twigs are greenish to brown, lack a terminal bud, and have V-shaped leaf scars. Sumac twigs are brown, stout and very fuzzy.

Tree of heaven



Sumac



Tree of heaven mature bark is gray with vertical stripes of a lighter color; trunk can reach many feet in diameter. Sumac mature bark is dark gray or gray-brown with horizontal stripes; trunk rarely reaches more than 10 inches in diameter.

Japanese Hop

(*Humulus japonicus*)



© 2022 John Randall.

Japanese hop is an herbaceous, annual, twining vine.



© 2022 Delaware Wildflowers.

Leaves are rough-textured, simple, and palmate with five to seven lobes. Margins are toothed.



© 2022 Chris Evans.

Stems are rough-textured and covered with short, sharp, downward pointing prickles.



© 2022 Delaware Wildflowers.



© 2018 MinnesotaWildflowers.info

There are separate male and female plants. Both are greenish and produce flowers with five petals. Male flowers are arranged in airy cone-shaped clusters (panicles). Female flowers are arranged in short spikes.

Norway Maple

(*Acer platanoides*)



© 2021 Andrew Conboy.

Leaves are dark green, palmate, broader across than from base to tip, and have marginal teeth with long, hair-like tips.



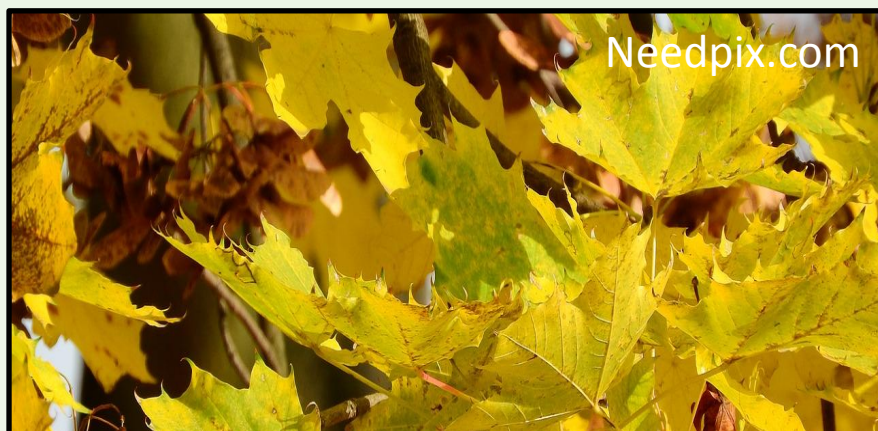
© 2021 Michael Ellis.

Leaf stalks exude a milky sap if cut or plucked.



© 2022 Paul Wray, IA State University.

Fruits mature during summer into paired, winged samaras joined broadly at a nearly 180° angle.



Needpix.com

Fall color of **Norway maple** is usually yellow.



© 2017 James R. Fazio.

Fall color of **other maple** species includes reds and oranges.



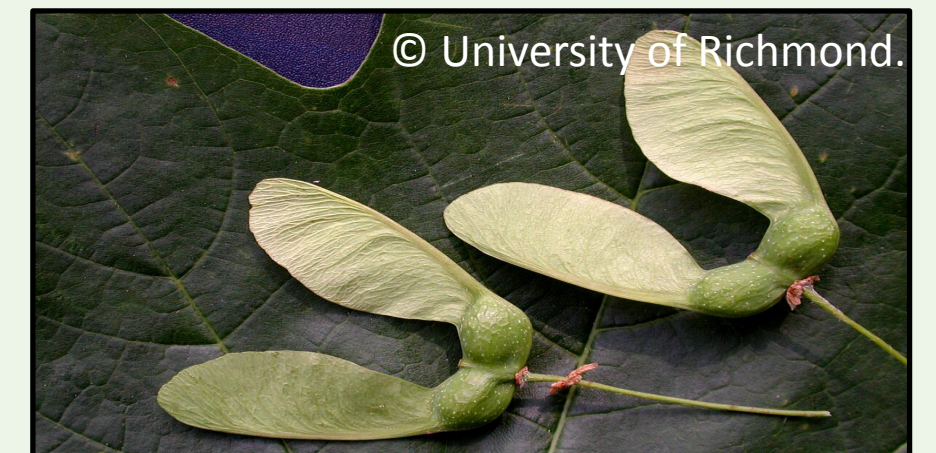
© 2021 Katja Schulz.

Clusters of bright yellow-green flowers emerge in the spring.



© 2006 Rodd Halstead.

Red Maple samara comparison



© University of Richmond.

Sugar Maple samara comparison

Garlic Mustard

(*Alliaria petiolata*)



Basal leaves of an immature plant are dark green and kidney shaped with round teeth along the edges (scalloped); average leaf size is 6 to 10 cm in diameter. A garlic odor is produced when the leaves are crushed.



In the plant's second year, the alternating leaves along the stem become more triangular, are 1 to 5 cm long, and have sharper teeth, with leaves becoming gradually smaller towards the top of the stalk. The garlic odor from the crushed leaves becomes less prominent with age.



Flowers develop on an unbranched (occasionally weakly branched) stalk and have four small white petals arranged symmetrically. Flowers are approximately 6 to 7 mm in diameter with 3- to 6-mm-long petals. Individual flowers contain six stamens, two shorter and four longer.



Japanese Barberry

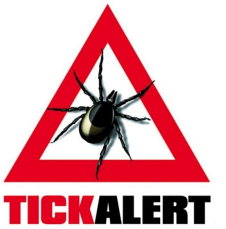
(*Berberis thunbergii*)



© 2022 Arthur Haines.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.



Did you know?

A barberry patch can host up to 120 Lyme disease-carrying ticks per acre (compared to 10 ticks without barberry).

Leaves are alternately arranged in clusters and are oval- to spoon-shaped with smooth margins. Leaf color can be red, purple, dark green, or yellow-green. Flowers are pale yellow with six sepals and six petals and hang either singularly or in groups of two to four beneath each leaf cluster. Fruit are bright red in color and oval- to egg-shaped.



© 2022 Donald Cameron.

Japanese barberry is a deciduous shrub with spiny, arching branches.



© 2022 Roland Boutwell.

Twigs and young branches are reddish brown, angular, and grooved.



© 2022 Donna Kausen.

Branches have single needle-like spines beneath each leaf cluster.

Spotted Knapweed

(*Centaurea stoebe*)



In the first year, the plant is a low-lying rosette with elongated, bluish- or grayish-green leaves divided into lance-shaped lobes. The plant has a thick taproot.



In the second year, the plant bolts, producing stout, branching stems with alternate leaves having few to no lobes and becoming progressively smaller up the stem.



Seeds are black or brown and oval and have short bristles on one end.



Flowers are pink or purple.



Flowers are covered with stiff bracts marked with dark upside-down "V" markings, giving them a spotted appearance.

Burning-bush

(*Euonymus alatus*)



© 2022 Glen Mittelhauser.

Leaves are finely serrated and arranged oppositely along the stems and grow outward in a horizontal fashion.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Flowers are somewhat inconspicuous and consist of four yellowish green petals.



© 2022 Alexey Zinoviev, Salicicola

Fruits are fleshy green capsules that turn red in the fall.



© 2022 Arie Tal.

Younger stems are green and have lateral, tan, corky wing appendages



© 2022 Arie Tal.

The bark of older stems is gray or brownish gray with small fissures/furrows



© 2022 New England Wild Flower Society.

Grows to 15–20 feet tall, and leaves turn bright red in the fall.

Lesser Celandine

(*Ficaria verna*)



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Plant is low-growing and mat-forming, with long stalked leaves densely arranged in a basal rosette.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Leaves are kidney shaped, smooth, and have wavy edges.



© 2022 New England Wild Flower Society.

Flowers consist of 12 yellow petals, three light green sepals, a ring of about 30 stamens, and a central cluster of about 15 pistils



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

The root system consists of a cluster of shallow tubers and fibrous roots.

Greater Celandine

(*Chelidonium majus*)



Low to the ground early in its life cycle but flowers at a height of 1–2 feet.



Blue-green leaves are pinnate with lobed and wavy margins. Leaflets generally curl upwards. Midribs are very hairy.



Seed pods are long, narrow, and upright.



Flowers are bright yellow with four petals and approximately 15–30 stamens surrounding the pistil.



Stems are round and hairy at the leaf nodes and towards the base.



The stems bleed orange-yellow latex when snapped.

Black Swallowwort

(*Cynanchum louiseae*)



Did you know?
Swallow-wort
can kill monarch
butterfly larvae.



© 2022 Ben Kimball.

Perennial climbing vines with long, oval, opposite
leaves.



©2022 Leslie J. Mehrhoff; University of Connecticut.

Flowers are deep purple-black, small, and star-like.

Prevent spread!
Seed pods should
be placed in a
tightly sealed bag
and disposed of in
the trash.



© 2022 Jason Sachs.

Milkweed-like, smooth-skinned seed pods.



©2022 Leslie J. Mehrhoff; University of Connecticut.

Seed pods open to release rounded, flat, brown
seeds with silky filaments at the tip.

Glossy Buckthorn

(*Frangula Alnus*)



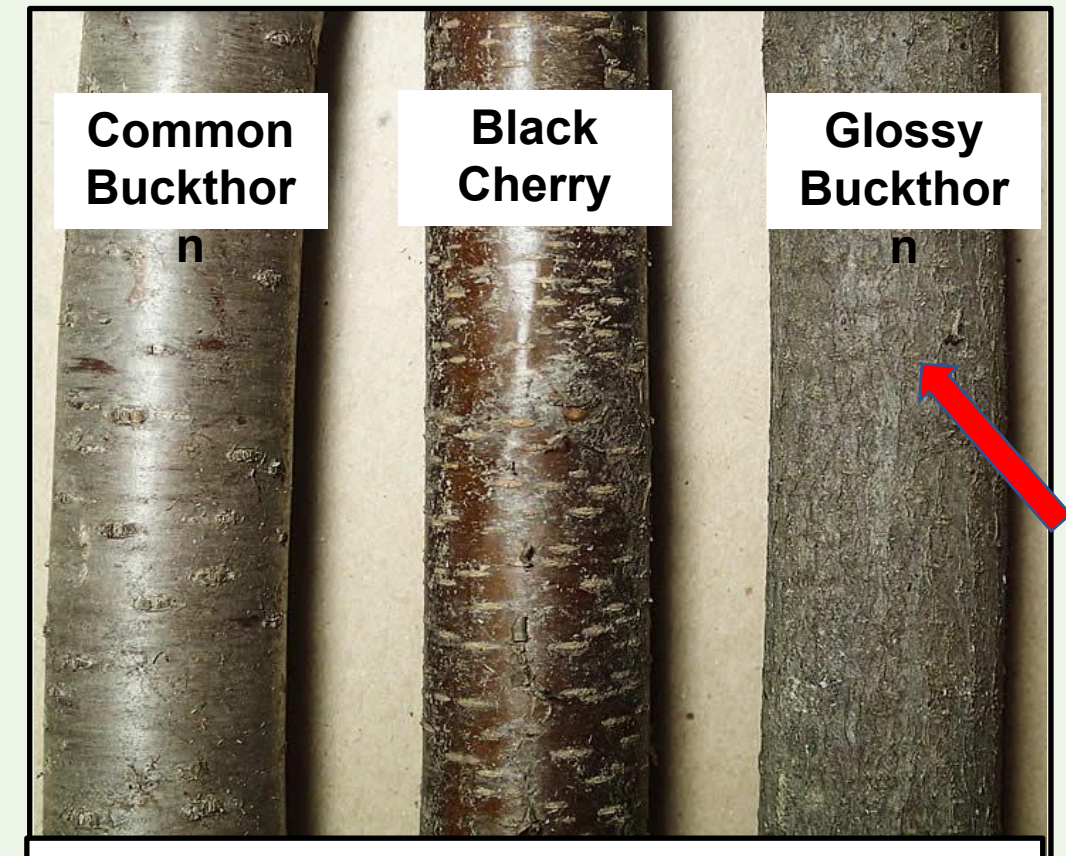
© 2022 Arie Tal.

Small tree or shrub with a spreading crown growing up to 20 feet tall.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Alternate, simple, shiny leaves, with eight or nine pairs of veins and untoothed margins.



Bark is blotchy grayish brown with prominent light raised areas.



© 2022 Arie Tal.

Winter buds lack scales and are rust-colored.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Flowers are tiny with five greenish/white petals and are arranged in clusters at the bases of the leaves.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Pea-sized fruits have three to four seeds and ripen from green to red to dark purple.

European (Common) Buckthorn

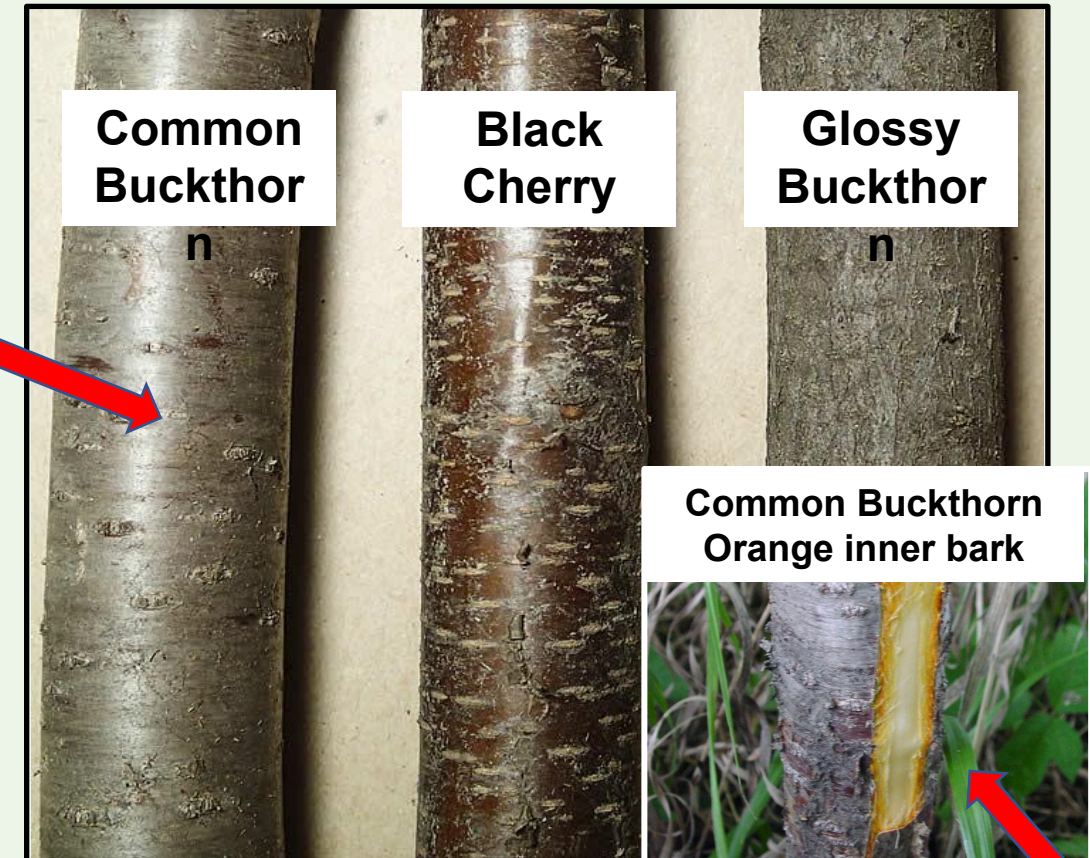
(*Rhamnus cathartica*)



Deciduous woody shrub or small tree that ranges from 10 to 25 feet in height.



Alternate, simple, dark green leaves with toothed margins and three to five pairs of veins that curve as they approach the leaf tip.



Bark is gray to brown with prominent, dark, eye-shaped pores called lenticels. The inner bark is orange.



Three or more scales on the winter bud overlapping like shingles.



Small, green-yellow, four-petaled flowers that are clustered along the stem.



Abundant small, round fruits that ripen from green to purplish black.

Autumn Olive

(*Elaeagnus umbellata*)



Deciduous shrub or small tree growing up to 20 feet in height and 30 feet in width.



Leaves are oval, with pointed tips, bright green with a distinct silvery-scaly appearance. They are alternate.



Bark becomes light gray to gray-brown with age.



Twigs appear silvery or golden brown due to brown or orange scales that make the stem appear speckled.



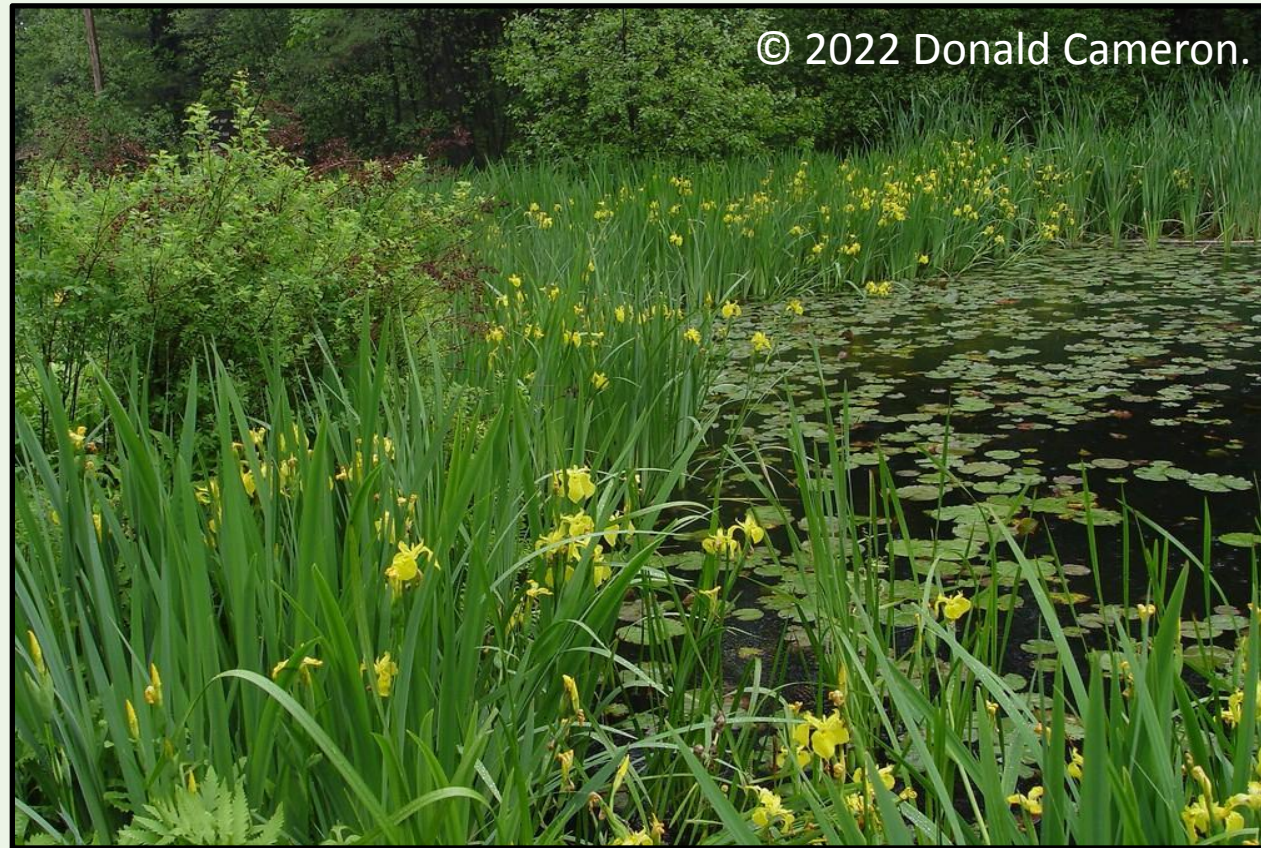
Flowers are fragrant, cream or light yellow in color, and in clusters of one to eight.



Fruits are abundant and silvery with brown scales when young and ripen to a speckled red.

Yellow Iris

(*Iris pseudacorus*)



Perennial aquatic herbaceous plant, grows 1–5 feet tall along shores in shallow water.



Large, sword-like leaves are light to dark green and sheath each other at the base.



Large, yellow flowers each with three large, drooping sepals and three shorter petals.



Fruit are oblong capsules each containing numerous smooth, flattened seeds.

Porcelain-Berry

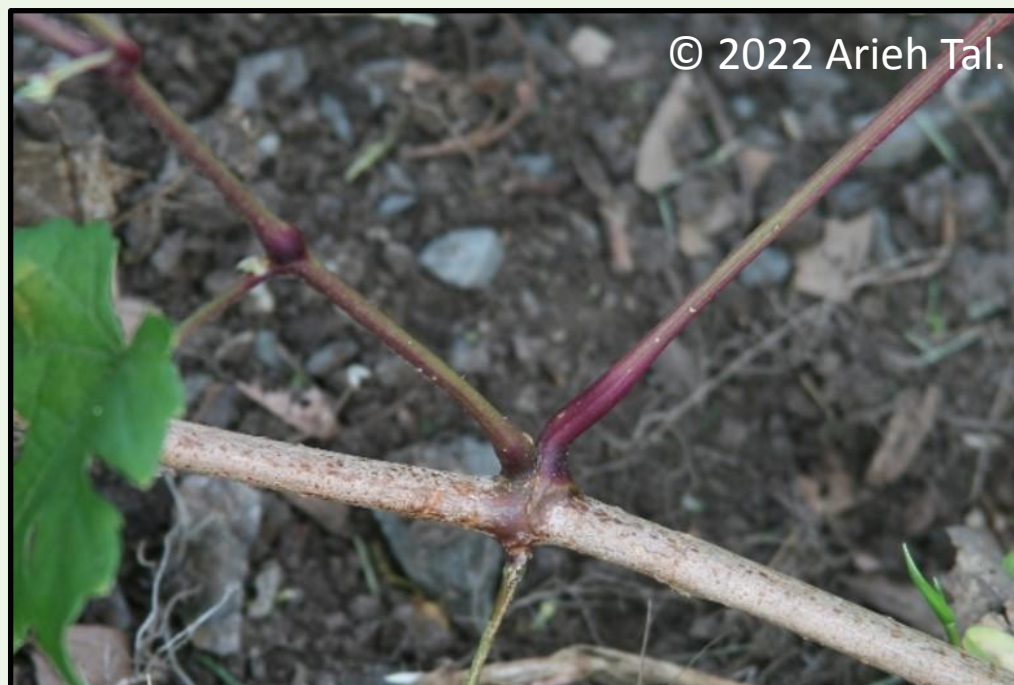
(*Ampelopsis glandulosa*)



Deciduous, woody, perennial vine that closely resembles native grapes.



Leaves are alternate, simple or pinnately divided, and have coarse teeth along the margins. The leaves vary from slightly lobed to deeply dissected.



The stem pith of porcelain-berry is white (grape is brown) and continuous across the nodes (grape is not); the bark has lenticels (grape does not), and the bark does not peel (grape bark does)



The inflorescence is a cymose panicle—its umbrella-shaped top sticks up. Inflorescences of native grapes tend to droop downwards.



Fruits are colorful, changing from pale lilac to green to a bright blue.

Mugwort

(*Artemisia vulgaris*)



© 2022 Marilee Lovit.

Mugwort, also called "common wormwood", is a perennial weed found in disturbed areas, fields, roadsides, and forest edges. While invasive in neighboring states, it is not listed in MA yet.



© 2010-2017 Angelyn Whitmeyer.

Leaves are green on top and white underneath and have pointed tips and purplish stems. They are deeply lobed and have an aromatic scent, similar to rosemary or sage.



© 2020 Curators of the University of Missouri System.



© 2022 Marilee Lovit.

Stems are erect and grooved and tend to have a red/purple tinge.



© 2010-2017 Angelyn Whitmeyer.

Flowers are numerous, grow in clusters, and are red to yellow.



© 2022 Ken Chamberlain.

Seeds develop in a single-seeded fruit that is brown, ridged, and oblong with a narrow base and is tipped with tiny hair-like bristles.

Dodder

(*Cuscuta spp.*)



Dodder covers the host plant in a spreading, tangled mass of intertwined stems.



Very thin, string-like twining stems appear to be leafless and are not green due to very low levels of chlorophyll.



Dodder has clusters of tiny four- or five-parted white, yellow, or pink bell-shaped flowers.



Small, rounded fruits or seed capsules the same color as the stems contain two to three seeds.

False indigo-Bush

(*Amorpha fruticosa*)



© 2022 Roland Boutwell.

Loose, airy shrub that often forms dense thickets 6–10 feet tall.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Leaves are pinnately compound, fine-textured, and velvety on the lower surface. Leaflets are often abruptly rounded at both ends, and the margins are almost parallel.



© 2011 Will Cook.

The lower stems are woody. Upper stems are dull green.



© 2022 Dale A. Zimmerman Herbarium
Western New Mexico University

There are two scales on the winter bud, and their edges meet.



© 2022 New England Wild Flower Society.

Flowers are purple to dark blue with yellow stamens extending beyond the single petal and are crowded in narrow, spikelike clusters.



© 2022 Arthur Haines.

Fruits are small, warty, kidney-shaped seed pods.

Giant Hogweed

(*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)



DO NOT TOUCH!

Sap causes severe burns to the skin!



© 2022 Paul Kirtley.

Can grow to 15 to 20 feet in height.



© 2022 Glen Mittelhauser.

Looks very similar to many carrot species but is very large and highly toxic to touch.



© 2022 Glen Mittelhauser.

Huge leaves, incised and deeply lobed, up to 5 feet across.



© 2022 Glen Mittelhauser.

Stems are green and marked with dark purplish blotches and raised nodules.



© 2022 Glen Mittelhauser.

White flowers with 50–150 flower rays clustered into an umbrella-shaped flower.

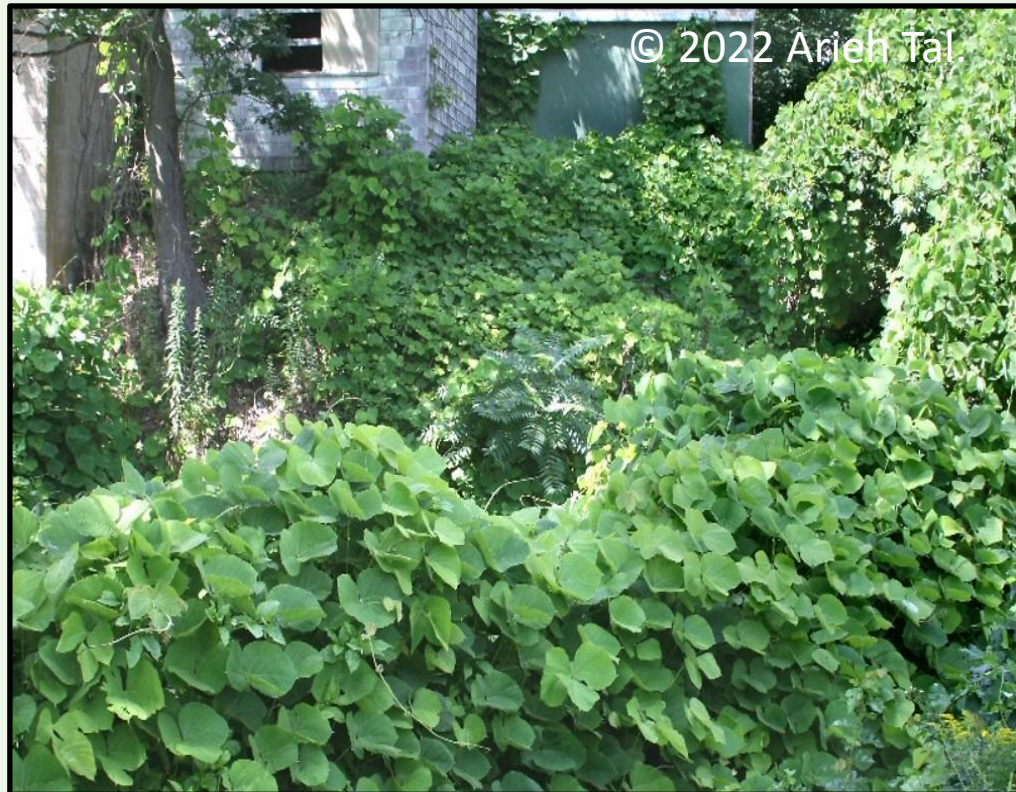


© 2022 Thomas Denholm.

Fruits are ovals less than 1 inch long with small, dark seeds inside.

Kudzu

(*Pueraria montana*)



© 2022 Arieen Tal

Climbing or trailing, herbaceous to semi-woody, deciduous, perennial vine



© 2022 Alexey Zinovjev (Salicicola)

Alternate, pinnately compound leaves with three leaflets.



© 2022 Martin LaBar.

Leaves are grayish green or yellow.



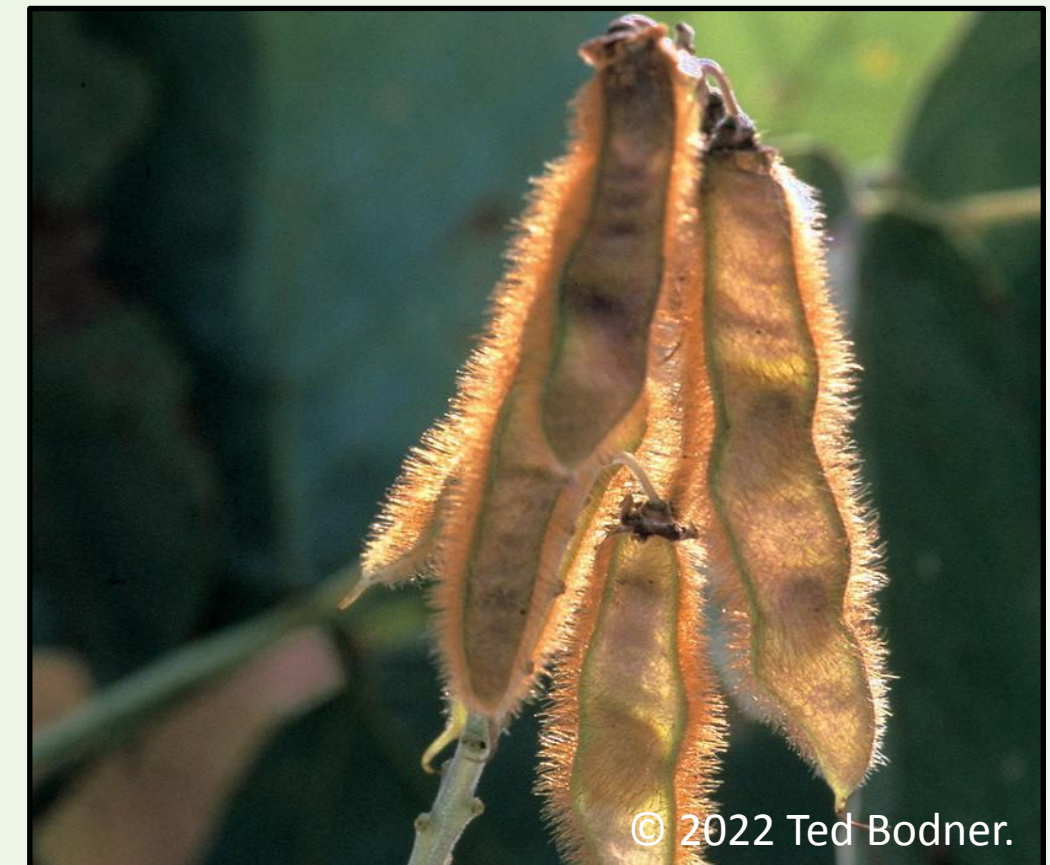
© 2022 James Miller.

Overwintering vines develop thick bark and accumulate annual rings of vascular tissue.



© 2022 James Miller.

Pea-like pink or purplish flowers appear in axillary racemes that reach 4 to 8 inches in length.



© 2022 Ted Bodner.

Fruits are flattened pods 1½ to 3 inches long.

Mile-A-Minute

(*Persicaria perfoliata*)



©2022 Leslie J. Mehrhoff; University of Connecticut.

Vine with triangular leaves that are approximately equilateral without lobes or indentations.



© 2022 David G. Smith (Delaware Wildflowers)

Small barbs exist along the stems and leaf petioles and sometimes along the leaf midribs.



©2022 Jill Swearingen.

Round leaflike structures, called ocreae, completely encircle the main stem at the base of each leaf petiole.



©2022 Leslie J. Mehrhoff; University of Connecticut.

Metallic blue or purple berrylike fruit appear in an elongated cluster at the vine's tips. The clusters lie directly above the ocreae.