

<b>Invasive Species of the Midwest</b>		
<b>Herbaceous Plants</b>		
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Comment</b>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	biennial that colonizes woodland edges
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	perennial spreader in prairies, large and full of spines
bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	biennial spreader in prairies and roadsides
musk, bristly thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides, C. nutans</i>	biennial spreader in prairies and roadsides
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poisonous plant that spreads in ditches and roadsides
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	biennial that spreads by seed, harbors chiggers
goutweed	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	aggressive perennial groundcover that spreads from rhizomes
teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	perennial that spreads quickly by seed
bird's foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	chokes out native vegetation in prairies and roadsides
purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	perennial that quickly spreads in swamps
sweet clover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	biennial spreader in prairies and roadsides
wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	biennial that spreads by seed, causes burning rash
white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	perennial low spreader in lawns and prairies, attracts rabbits, deer
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	spreads rapidly by rhizomes forming large, dense thickets
Sericea bush clover	<i>Lespedeza sericea</i>	easily out competes native forbs
<b>Grasses</b>		
reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	forms large colonies in wetlands
smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	spreading grass commonly found at roadsides, pastures
quackgrass	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	sod-forming perennial grass that spreads by rhizomes
Amur silvergrass	<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>	large, spreading grass with showy plumes in late summer
common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	wetland grass growing in most roadside ditches
<b>Shrubs &amp; Vines</b>		
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	birds spread the seeds, invades prairies, silver-green leaves
black alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	reproduces by seed and spreading roots
burning bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	seeds is spread by birds in woodlands

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Asian honeysuckle shrubs	<i>Lonicera maackii</i> , <i>L. morrowi</i> , <i>L. tatarica</i>	birds spread the seeds, have taken over many forests locally
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberus thunbergii</i>	birds spread the seeds, naturalizing in woodlands
Eurasian privets	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> , <i>L. obtusifolium</i> , <i>L. ovalifolium</i>	birds spread the seeds
common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	birds spread the seeds, shades out native species
multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	birds spread the seeds, both prairie and open woods
oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastris orbiculatus</i>	birds spread the seeds and spreads from underground roots
<b>Trees</b>		
Amur maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	produces allelopathic chemicals that alter habitats, invades prairies
white mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	birds spread the seeds from fruits
Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	seeds are dispersed great distances by wildlife
Callery pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	birds spread the seeds
black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	forms large colonies, invades prairies
Siberian elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	produces large amount of seed that quickly spreads
<b>Fish, Birds, Mammals, Insects and Diseases</b>		
common Asian carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	found in most rivers and streams
bigheaded carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	found in many rivers and streams
zebra mussels	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	found in the Mississippi river
house sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	found in urban areas
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	found throughout US, spread invasive plants, competes for nests
rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	found in urban areas
house mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	found worldwide
brown rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	widespread throughout US
br. marmorated stink bug	<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	accidentally introduced in 1990s, now everywhere
Japanese beetles	<i>Popillia japonica</i>	indiscriminate foliage feeder as adults
German cockroach	<i>Blattella germanica</i>	widespread in urban areas throughout US
emerald ash borer**	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	killing all green, white, black ash
jumping earthworms	<i>Amyntas spp</i>	live in leaf litter in forests, depleting nutrients

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Dutch elm disease**	<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i>	severely reduced elm populations, but resistance has been found
butternut canker**	<i>Ophiognomonia clavigignenti-juglandacearum</i>	severely reduced butternut populations
oak wilt**	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	Fungus is spread by small beetles that feed on sap from wounds.
bacterial leaf scorch***	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	killing many oaks in the southeast and east US, moving west
<b>Native Plants that Sometimes Need Control</b>		
boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	spreads aggressively, limiting diversity of other plants
eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	birds spread the seeds, invades pastures
blackberries	<i>Rubus spp.</i>	spread by wildlife, stems can root forming impenetrable brambles
poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	spreads by berries and roots to form colonies, causes rash
ragweeds	<i>Ambrosia spp.</i>	pollen distributed by wind, causes hay fever
Canada goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	spreads aggressively from rhizomes
<a href="https://uwpress.wisc.edu/books/3601.htm">https://uwpress.wisc.edu/books/3601.htm</a>		
Reference: Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest by Czarapata		
<a href="https://www.iowadnr.gov/Conservation/Forestry/Forest-Health/ForestHealthReports">https://www.iowadnr.gov/Conservation/Forestry/Forest-Health/ForestHealthReports</a>		
** Iowa's 2022 Forest Health Highlights, Goerndt, Feeley, Runkle.		
<a href="https://extension.illinois.edu/blogs/garden-scoop/2020-08-29-bacterial-leaf-scorch-infecting-illinois-oaks">https://extension.illinois.edu/blogs/garden-scoop/2020-08-29-bacterial-leaf-scorch-infecting-illinois-oaks</a>		
***University of Illinois at Urbana, Ryan Pankau, Horticulture Educator, August 2020		