











# TOP 10 INVASIVE PLANTS WITHIN PRINCETON\*

	<p><b>Tree-of-Heaven</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leaflets have one or two broad, rounded teeth</li><li>• Underside of the leaf has a thickened gland near each tooth</li><li>• Large clusters of papery samaras starting in July</li><li>• Leaves and stems have a strong, unpleasant odor when crushed, unlike native staghorn sumac and smooth sumac</li></ul> <p>Photo © Lijin Huang</p>
	<p><b>Multiflora Rose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clusters of white flowers (occasionally pinkish) found only at the end of branches of this shrub</li><li>• The base of the leafstalk has multiple thin hairs</li><li>• Native roses have pink flowers, often scattered around the stem, and leafstalk bases lack the thin projections</li></ul> <p>Photo © Dan Mullen</p>
	<p><b>Japanese Barberry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The leaves of this woody shrub are simple and round and arranged in an alternate pattern on branches</li><li>• Small clusters of yellow flowers form along the stem</li><li>• Red berries emerge in late summer</li></ul> <p>Photo © Marie Studer</p>
	<p><b>Wineberry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The underside of this shrub's leaves are densely covered with white wooly hairs</li><li>• Branches are covered with long purplish-red hairs, and this feature distinguishes it from native blackberries and raspberries</li><li>• Orange-red fruits emerge July-August</li></ul> <p>Photo © NatureServe</p>
	<p><b>Winged Burning Bush</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Younger stems have lateral corky wing appendages</li><li>• Fruits of this shrub have a purplish capsule that peels back to reveal red seeds in the Fall</li><li>• The native Euonymus shrub lacks winged stems and has bright pink or crimson capsules</li></ul> <p>Photo © John Beetham</p>

\* As determined by the 2016 Princeton Invasive Species Management Program Report

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	<p><b>Privets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shrubs with leaves arranged opposite on the stem</li><li>• Flowers have cone-shaped clusters at the end of the stem</li><li>• Greenish berries turn black with age</li></ul> <p>Photo © Kate Goodenough</p>
	<p><b>Amur Honeysuckle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This shrub or bush has whitish flowers in Spring, with occasional yellow or pink flowers</li><li>• Stems have a hollow core</li><li>• Our native bush honeysuckles have yellow flowers that turn reddish with age and a solid stem core</li></ul> <p>Photo © Sara Rall</p>
	<p><b>Asiatic Bittersweet</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Woody vine has with broad leaves</li><li>• Clusters of flowers are where leaves meet the stems</li><li>• Yellow capsules, surrounding red fruits, emerge in the Fall</li><li>• The American Bittersweet has narrow leaves, and fruits with orange capsules are found only at the end of the stem</li></ul> <p>Photo © Ken-ichi Ueda</p>
	<p><b>Japanese Honeysuckle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This woody vine has white to yellow flowers along it's stem</li><li>• Leaves are opposite each other with pale green undersides</li><li>• Native Twining Honeysuckles have leaves with white undersides; uppermost pair of leaves is fused; flowers are clustered only at the end of the stem</li></ul> <p>Photo © John Beetham</p>
	<p><b>Japanese Stiltgrass</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weak-stemmed grass forms dense thickets</li><li>• Leaves have a pale, shiny stripe of hairs along the central vein and are arranged alternately on a stalk</li><li>• Fruit commonly has a long thin projection or awn</li><li>• Native Whitegrass instead has a hairy ring on stems</li></ul> <p>Photo © John Beetham</p>

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