

Creve Coeur Invasive Plant List (update 9/2017)

The Missouri Department of Conservation and the Missouri Botanical Garden have documented exotic plants that spread aggressively in Missouri and are a threat to the Missouri native ecosystem. This list is updated periodically as more information is available from reliable botanical sources. The following plants will not be approved for new plantings and will be considered weeds when left uncontained and uncontrolled on private property.

Category	Scientific Name	Common Name
forb	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
forb	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
forb	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
forb	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common Teasel, Fuller's Teasel
forb	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	Cut-leaved Teasel
forb	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
forb	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White sweet clover
forb	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Yellow sweet clover
grass	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Eurasian bluestem
grass	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Bromegrass
grass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Thatch bromegrass
grass	<i>Elymus arenarius glauca</i>	Blue Lyme grass
grass	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
grass	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue
grass	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow fescue
grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Chinese silvergrass
grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Ribbon Grass
grass	<i>Securigera varia</i>	Crown vetch
grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass
shrub	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive
shrub	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning bush, winged
shrub	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Chinese Lespedeza
shrub	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet
shrub	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Scrub honeysuckle, Marrow's honeysuckle
shrub	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Bush honeysuckle, Amur honeysuckle
shrub	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
tree	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple
tree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur corktree
tree	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery Pear cultivars (Bradford Pear, Chanticleer, Aristocrat, and others)
tree	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common buckhorn
vine	<i>Celastrus orbiculatur</i>	Asian (Oriental) bittersweet
vine	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
vine	<i>Hedera helix L.</i>	English ivy
vine	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
vine	<i>Pueraria lobata, Pueraria montana</i>	Kudzu
vine	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria

More Information: photos, sketches and additional information can be found at the following web sites:

www.invasive.org go to Weeds

www.mobot.org/MOBOT/research/mepp/ratings.shtml

www.mdc.mo.gov/nathis/exotic/vegman

What is an Invasive Plant?

An invasive plant is an introduced, “exotic,” species that has the ability to thrive and spread aggressively outside its natural range. Most non-native plants that were brought to North America have not spread aggressively. Tulips, originally from Asia, are an example. They stay where we plant them and may require special attention to keep them healthy. Unlike tulips and other non-invasive plants, invasive exotic plants are characteristically adaptable, aggressive and have a high reproductive capacity. Their vigor combined with a lack of natural enemies often leads to outbreak populations, and they may become the dominant species of a landscape in just a few years.

Why are they a problem?

It's a matter of ecology. In many cases, plants from other parts of the world are welcomed, manageable additions to our gardens. However, in some situations these non-native species cause serious ecological disturbances. In the worst cases, invasive plants like mile-a-minute, purple loosestrife, and kudzu ruthlessly choke out other plant life. By leaving no room for other plants to survive, the invasive plant changes the multi-fauna habitat and thus alters the biodiversity of that entire ecosystem.

Where do they come from?

In some cases, invasive plants arrive purely by accident, as seed in agricultural products, or on shipments from overseas. In other cases, invasive plants are selected for their horticultural attributes. Beautiful, unusual, exceptionally hardy, drought-tolerant, or fast-growing plants are sought by gardeners the world over. Unfortunately, plants selected for their resilience may be invasive because of their adaptable nature. Plants selected for their aesthetic value may be hard to banish from your garden even after their invasive tendencies are revealed.

Invasive Plants

- Produce large numbers of new plants each season.
- Tolerate many soil types and weather conditions.
- Spread easily and efficiently, usually by wind, water, or animals.
- Grow rapidly, allowing them to displace slower growing plants.
- Spread rampantly when they are free of the natural checks and balances found in their native range.
- Are extremely difficult to eradicate once they are well established.