**KEEP A LOOKOUT!**
for new INVASIVE PLANTS in the Midwest!

Early detection and rapid response can prevent the spread of invasive plants. Report sightings and find current distribution maps by visiting [mipn.org/edrr](http://mipn.org/edrr)

**Report Invasive Plant Sightings**
Visit [mipn.org/edrr](http://mipn.org/edrr)

*For callery pear please report escaped populations, not trees intentionally planted*
New INVASIVE PLANTS in the Midwest

AMUR CORK TREE (Phellodendron amurense)
Tree with mature height of 35-45 ft. Short trunk with spreading branches. Bark thick and corky, inner bark bright yellow. Leaves opposite, 10-15 in. long, smell like turpentine when crushed. Compound leaves with 5-11 leaflets, elliptical, acute at the apex, 2.5-4.5 in. long. Flowers small, green borne in clusters. Fruit are drupes, 0.25-0.5 in. green, turn black when mature, and often overwinter. Primarily threatens forests, also grasslands and floodplains.

BLACK SWALLOW-WORT (Cynanchum louisae)
Herbaceous, perennial vine reaches lengths of 3-8 ft. Leaves opposite, 2-5 in. long, toothless, narrowly oval with pointed tips, dark green and shiny. Flowers tiny, dark purple with 5-pointed, downy, triangular petals that are as long as they are wide. Seed pods milkweed-like, slender and tapered, 1.5-3 in. long. Seed on silky filaments. Threatens woodlands, forests, grasslands and savannas.

CALLERY PEAR (Pyrus calleryana)
Tree with mature height of 40-60 ft. Pyramidal to rounded crown shape, up to 30 ft. wide. Leaves are alternate, 1.5-3 in. long, oval shaped, glossy, leathery, medium to dark green, finely toothed and wavy along the edges. Flowers 0.5-0.75 in. with five white petals and purple anthers, unpleasant odor. Fruit 0.3-0.5 in., round with green to light brown skin and pale spots, often overwinter. Wild trees and seedlings often have large thorns. Cultivars include Bradford, Chanticleer, Cleveland Select and Aristocrat. Cultivars are self-sterile, but can cross pollinate and produce seed. Threatens forest edges, open and disturbed woodlands.

CHINESE YAM (Dioscorea oppositifolia)
Herbaceous, perennial vine twines clockwise, climbs to 15 ft. Leaves opposite (upper nodes may be alternate), reddish where leaf stem joins, leaf shape is variable, but often heart or fiddle-shaped with parallel veins that curve towards a pointed leaf tip. Flowers small, white, arranged in spikes, rare in Midwest populations. Reproductive bulbls are small potato-like tubers in leaf axil. Threatens streamside, floodplains and ravines.

GIANT HOGWEED (Heracleum mantegazzianum)
Large, perennial herb, flowers once then dies. A single basal leaf grows the 1st year, then a larger rosette grows each year. In 4th or 5th year plant produces a 7-15 ft. tall flower stalk. Leaves 3-part compound, 1-4 ft. wide, deeply incised and pointed. Flowers white in multiple, broad-lobed umbels up to 2.5 ft. in diameter. Flower stalk hollow with coarse hairs and reddish purple sploching. Threatens riparian corridors and woodland edges. Caution! Plant sap causes severe phytodermatitis.

JAPANESE CHAFF FLOWER (Achyranthes japonica)
Perennial herb grows up to 6 ft. tall. Stems of seedlings are reddish, larger plants have red nodes. Leaves opposite, simple, and smooth-edged with deeply incised leaf veins. Flowers in small spikes, lack petals, and have a bottle-brush appearance. Fruits lay flat against the spine with a pair of stiff bracts and remain on stalks during winter. Threatens wet forests and riparian areas.

JAPANESE HOP (Humulus japonicus)
Herbaceous, annual vine twines counter-clockwise. Leaves opposite, 2-5 in. long, toothed, and palmately divided, with 5-9 lobes. Leaf stem as long or longer than leaf length. Leaves and stem with hooked climbing hairs. Flowers mid to late summer (male and female flowers on separate plants). Threatens floodplains, wet forests, stream banks, and lakeshores.

JAPANESE STILTGRASS (Microstegium vimineum)
Annual, sprawling grass, 12-24 in. tall. Resembles miniature bamboo. Leaves wide, alternate, pale green, lance-shaped, 2-3 in. with pale silvery stripe of reflective hairs along midrib of upper surface. Flowers spike 1-3 in. long. Blooms late summer into early fall. Fertile seed production. Also spreads by rooting from stem nodes that touch the ground. Threatens river corridors, floodplains, and both upland and wetland forested areas.

KUDZU (Pueraria montana var. lobata)
Semi-woody, perennial vine climbs 30-100 ft. Up to 30 vines per plant. Leaves alternate and compound with 3 unlobed to deeply lobed leaflets, hairy beneath and up to 4 in. wide. Flowers purple, pea-like and grow from leaf axils in long hanging clusters; blooming in late summer. Seed pods brown, flat, and hairy. Grows in a variety of conditions, but prefers sunny, open areas. Threatens forest edges, woodlands and savannas.

LESSER CELANDINE (Ficaria verna)
Perennial herb. Spring emergent that forms a dense carpet. Leaves in rosette, shiny, dark green, kidney to heart-shaped. Flower 1 in. wide, 8-12 petals, bright yellow with slightly darker center on single stalk above leaves. Roots with finger-like tubers, cream-colored bulblets in stem axils. Fruit hairy, seeds held in round heads. Threatens floodplain forests, open woodlands, and meadows.

MILE-A-MINUTE WEED (Persicaria perfoliata)
Annual, herbaceous vine that can grow 6 in. per day during the peak of the growing season, reaching 20-30 ft. in length. Stem with hooked barbs; circular, cup-shaped, leafy structures around the stem at nodes. Leaves arise alternate, shaped like an equilateral triangle with barbs on undersides, leaf bases arrow to heart-shaped. Flowers small, white and inconspicuous. Fruit fleshy, blue, pea-sized. Threatens woodland edges, wetlands and riparian corridors.

PALE SWALLOW-WORT (Cynanchum rossicum)
Herbaceous, perennial vine twines 3-6 ft. high. Leaves opposite (similar to black swallow-wort). Flowers maroon to pale pink with 5 pointed, hairless, triangular petals that are twice as long as wide. Seed pods milkwie-like (similar to black swallow-wort). Seed on silky filaments. Threatens woodlands, forest grasslands and savannas.

POISON HEMLOCK (Conium maculatum)
Biennial herb 3-8 ft. tall. Stem stout, hollow, ridged, and purple-spotted. Leaves are 3-4 times pinnately compound, clasping the stem at swollen nodes. Flowers tiny, white, in compound umbels up to 5 in. in diameter. Fruits ridged and flattened, each fruit holds two seeds. Threatens grasslands, pastures, and riparian corridors. Caution! All parts of plant are toxic to mammals.

PORCELAIN BERRY (Ameloplosis brevipedunculata)
Perennial, woody vine that can reach 25 ft. in length. Stem pith is white and continuous across nodes. Bark does not peel. Leaves alternate with 3-5 lobes that can vary from shallow to deeply dissected, coarse teeth on edges, hairs along veins on the underside of leaf. Flowers greenish-white, occur opposite the leaves. Fruit colorful, lavender to green or bright blue. Native grape, Vitis riparia, has brown pith and peeling bark. Threatens forest edges, wet woodlands, and streambanks.

ROUNDLEAF BITTERSWEET (Celastrus orbiculatus)
Woody, perennial vine. Leaves alternate, toothed, shape variable; tear-drop-shaped to round with a pointed tip. Flowers small and greenish-yellow; male and female flowers on separate plants. Blooms in early summer, fruits in fall. Fruit greenish to yellow, grow in clusters of 3-7 along the stem at leaf axils. When mature, fruit splits open to reveal a bright red inner-fruit. Fruit can persist through the winter. Vines can root where they touch the ground. Threatens woodlands, forests, savannas and floodplains. Formerly known as Oriental Bittersweet.

WINEMBERY (Rubus phoenicolasius)
Deciduous, perennial shrub. Stems upright, reaching 9 ft. tall with glandular red hairs and small spines. Leaves divided into 3 sharply toothed leaflets with dense silvery-white hairs on the underside. Flowers small with white petals and hairy sepals arranged in clusters. Fruit bright red and raspberry-like. Threatens forests, savannas, prairies, wetland edges, and open woodlands.

For control and management of these species, please visit the following links:
miip.org/control or invasive.org/control