

2025 QUICK ID GUIDE

Trail Ecology Survey Program



INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
LOWER HUDSON

Linden viburnum

- Oval leaves with scalloped edges & soft hairy surface (a velvety feel to it)
- Flat-topped cluster of flowers
- Opposite leaf arrangement
- Fruit is a red berry, borne in flat-topped clusters, ripening in September



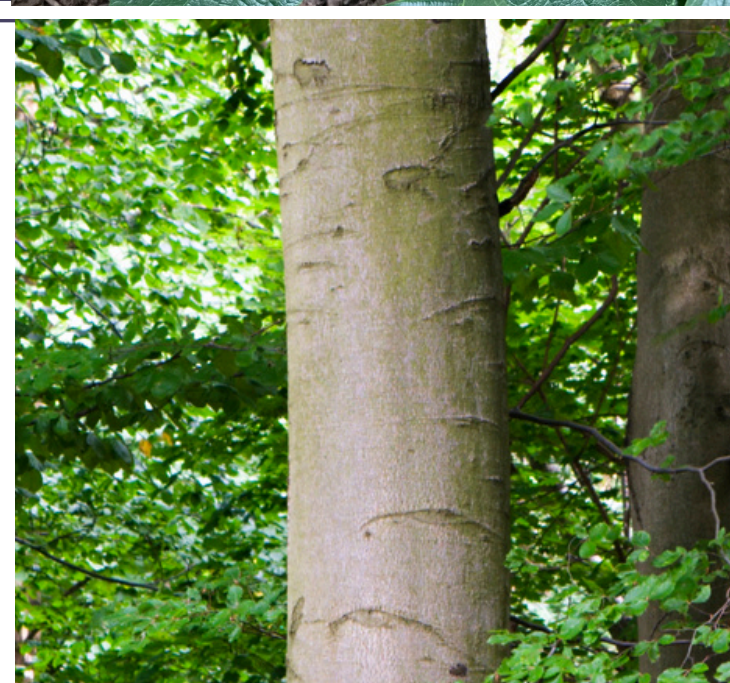
Siebold's viburnum

- Elongated leaves, thick, toothed, with very deeply creased veins
- Flowers and fruit in flat-topped cluster
- Smells like burnt rubber – a *bold* smell



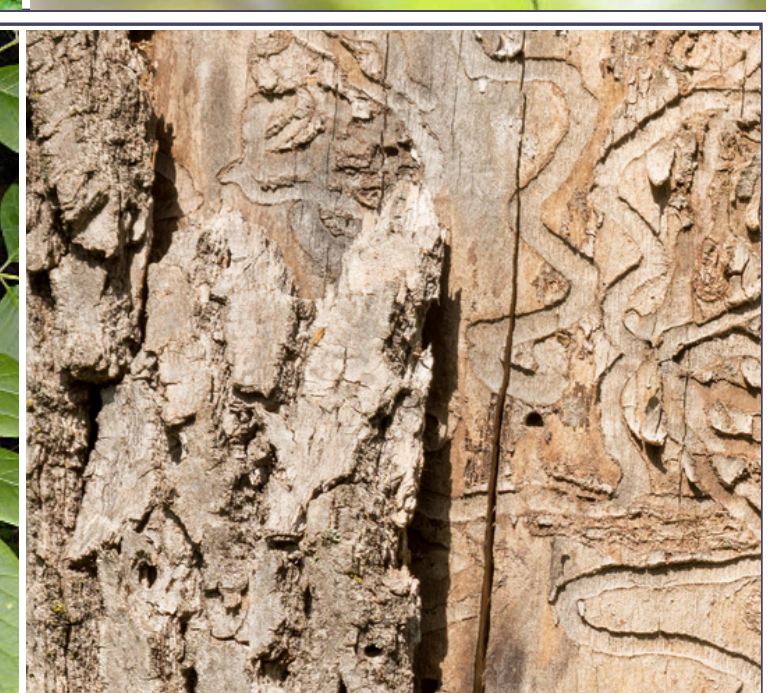
Beech leaf disease (BLD)

- Beech ID: Look for elephant leg bark/smooth grey trunk; Beech leaves have “waves” like the beach
- Dark-green striped bands between leaf veins when looking up through canopy
- Advanced symptoms lead to leaf crinkling and leathery leaf texture



Ash/Emerald ash borer beetle (EAB)

- Ash ID: bark has deep grooves that form diamond pattern on mature trees; branching is opposite, with compound leaves with 5-10 leaflet pairs with one terminal leaf at end
- EAB leaves a “D” shaped hole in bark and serpentine burrowing grooves/galleries under outer layer of bark, damage is also exacerbated by woodpeckers



Bell's honeysuckle (Morrow's/Tatarian hybrid)

- Leaf shape is oval/oblong, vibrant green (to duller green), oppositely arranged, smooth
- Finely haired, soft
- Reddish stem
- Primarily white to yellow flowers



Amur honeysuckle

- Leaf has an exaggerated, elongated tip that looks a little like a bird's beak
- Glossy leaves, oppositely arranged
- Hairs on underside of leaf
- More plasticky-rougher feel (than Bell's)
- Paired flowers are white to pinkish and tubular
- Round red berries develop in late summer

