



Tree of heaven

Ailanthus altissima

- Large compound leaves composed of many paired leaflets oppositely arranged on leaf stalk
- Leaflets have a notch at base with gland
- Smooth bark – looks like cantaloupe rind!
- Crushed leaf smells like rancid peanut butter
- Fruits are winged seeds (unlike sumac)

Recommended Management Practice:

- Aggressive resprouting species - **cutting not recommended**
- Trim branches overhanging trail only; trim prior to fruiting in July



**Aggressive
resprouter**



**Trim before
July**



Invasive Angelica Tree

Aralia elata



- Tree, large double-compound leaves with many leaflets
- Vertical thorn at each leaflet node
- Very thorny stem

Recommended Management Practice:

- Aggressive resprouting species - cutting not recommended
- Trim branches overhanging trail only; trim prior to fruiting in August



**Aggressive
resprouter**



**Trim before
August**





Autumn Olive

Elaeagnus umbellata

- Small tree or shrub (multi-stemmed), alternate branching
- Silvery leaves with silver dots on leaf and twig
- Leaves have wavy appearance
- Red fruits with silver scales in fall

Recommended Management Practice:

- Aggressive resprouting species - **cutting not recommended**
- Trim branches overhanging trail only; trim prior to fruiting in September



**Aggressive
resprouter**



**Trim before
September**





Invasive barberry

Berberis thunbergii

- Shrub, alternate branching, arching branches
- Small, straight needle-like thorns
- Small, spoon-shaped leaves
- Red, oval-shaped, overwintering berries

Recommended Management Practice:

- Removal of entire shrub is recommended by digging and pulling, if possible
- Otherwise, **cut back to base** and/or lop (trim-only as last option) prior to fruiting in September



**Dig up to
remove**



**Cut before
September**





Multiflora rose

Rosa multiflora

- Shrub with arching branches and green stems
- Compound leaves with toothed edges
- Hooked thorns like dorsal fin on shark
- **Fringed stipule** at base of leaves - looks like little centipede with antenna at base of leaf

Recommended Management Practice:

- Removal of entire shrub is recommended by digging and pulling, if possible
- Otherwise, **cut back to base** and/or lop (trim-only as last option) prior to fruiting in September



**Dig up to
remove**



**Cut before
September**





Wineberry

Rubus phoenicolasius

- Shrub with arching branches
- Dense prickles all along stem - fine reddish hairs all along branch
- Compound leaves with 3 leaflets, fuzzy, white underneath

Recommended Management Practice:

- Removal of entire shrub is recommended by digging and pulling, if possible
- Otherwise, **cut back to base** and/or lop (trim-only as last option) prior to fruiting in June



**Dig up to
remove**



**Cut before
June**





Burning bush

Euonymus alatus

- Shrub, opposite branches
- Sometimes looks like a small tree
- Stems, green with brown ridges, aka “wings” - look like cardboard coming off it!
- Leaves oppositely attached

Recommended Management Practice:

- Removal of entire shrub is recommended by digging and pulling, if possible
- Otherwise, **cut back to base** and/or lop (trim-only as last option prior to fruiting in September)



**Dig up to
remove**



**Cut before
September**





Common buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica

- Leaves - opposite or almost opposite with 3 pairs of secondary veins curving to tip. Glossy surface. Finely toothed at edges of leaf.
- Spur/pointed end on twig tip.
- Berries - clusters on leaf axils. Black when ripe.

Recommended Management Practice:

- Aggressive resprouting species - **cutting not recommended**
- Trim overhanging branches only - trim prior to fruiting in June



**Aggressive
resprouter**



**Trim before
June**





Bush honeysuckle

Lonicera spp.

- Shrub, opposite branching
- Oval leaves with smooth edges, oppositely attached on branch
- Flowers, fragrant, tubular, in pairs
- Fruit, juicy red berry, in pairs

Recommended Management Practice:

- Aggressive resprouting species - **cutting not recommended**
- Trim overhanging branches only - trim prior to fruiting in June



**Aggressive
resprouter**



**Trim before
June**





Linden viburnum

Viburnum dilatatum

- Shrub, opposite branching
- Leaves - oval, rounded. Covered with soft hairs
- Edges of leaf are like scallop shell
- Flowers and fruit are flat-topped clusters.
Berries are red when ripe.

Recommended Management Practice:

- Aggressive resprouting species - **cutting not recommended**
- Trim overhanging branches only - trim prior to fruiting in August



**Aggressive
resprouter**



**Trim before
August**





Invasive privet

Ligustrum spp.

- Large densely leaved shrubs
- Leaves arranged opposite of each other along branch and densely packed
- Many small, white, and fragrant flowers appear in April to June; flowers at tips of branches

Recommended Management Practice:

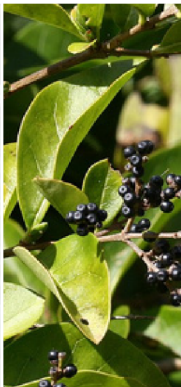
- Removal of entire shrub recommended by digging and pulling, if possible
- Otherwise, **cut back to base** and/or lop (trim-only as last option) prior to fruiting in September (though this can vary)



**Dig up to
remove**



**Cut before
September**





Mile-a-minute

Persicaria perfoliata

- Triangular leaves
- Curved prickles along the stem & leaf stalks
- Mint green color
- Fruit: blue berry ripening in July
- Stems have a round leaf-like stipule - looks like saucer for a teacup

Recommended Management Practice:

- Annual species - pull vines (using gloves) and dispose of properly prior to fruiting in July



**Hand pull
roots before
July**





Invasive bittersweet

Celastrus orbiculatus

- Vine, twines around other plants like a corkscrew
- Leaves alternate, rounded and toothed
- Leaves feel smooth, waxy
- Fruit is hard berries - orange to red when ripe
- Additional check: has orange root

Recommended Management Practice:

- For large vines, cut at base and again at eye height prior to fruiting in September
- **Do not pull off entire large vines from tree;** leave large vines after cutting
- For smaller vines, hand pull or dig roots and dispose of properly



**Hand pull
roots**



**Cut before
September**



Invasive honeysuckle vine

Lonicera japonica



- Vine, trails along ground or twines around other plants.
- Thin stems with pairs of leaves arranged opposite of each other along branch (looks like string with bow ties or airplane propellers)
- Leaves oval, rounded, smooth edges
- Has fruit in pairs, juicy red berry

Recommended Management Practice:

- Pull vines and roots and dispose of properly prior to fruiting in September



**Hand pull
roots before
September**





Invasive wisteria

Wisteria spp.

- Twining vine with wavy leaves, pointed at tip
- Leaves - compound with many long narrow leaflets (7-19) arranged opposite along the leaf stem
- Cascades of blue to purple flowers
- Seeds - large bean-pod capsules. Hairy. Begin forming in early summer

Recommended Management Practice:

- For large vines, cut at base and again at eye height prior to fruiting in September
- **Do not pull off entire large vines from tree;** leave large vines after cutting
- For smaller vines, hand pull or dig roots and dispose of properly



**Hand pull
roots**



**Cut before
September**





Porcelainberry

Ampelopsis glandulosa

- Twining vine with tendrils
- Bark **does not** shred off in strips like grapes
- Leaves - green beneath. Often deeply lobed
- Fruit - borne erect and clustered, not dangling like grapes
- Small berries are multicolored pastels

Recommended Management Practice:

- For large vines, cut at base and again at eye height prior to fruiting in September
- **Do not pull off entire large vines from tree;** leave large vines after cutting
- For smaller vines, hand pull or dig roots and dispose of properly



**Hand pull
roots**



**Cut before
September**





Black swallowwort

Vincetoxicum nigrum

- Leaves - opposite. Long, pointed, dark green, smooth edges.
- Flowers - clusters, tiny dark purple, star-shaped at leaf bases
- Seeds - milkweed-like pods in the fall

Recommended Management Practice:

- Pull vines and dig roots and dispose of properly prior to fruiting in late August/September



**Hand pull
roots before
September**





Garlic mustard

Alliaria petiolata

- Biennial plant - Year 1 - shorter rosettes that are kidney shaped; Year 2 - bolts upright with more triangular leaves
- Dead skeletons - stalk-like left behind once leaves fall off mid-summer
- White flowers, long narrow seed pods on stalk
- Crushed leaf has garlic smell

Recommended Management Practice:

- Pull out the second-year growth by roots just prior to fruiting in April
- **Pull out first-year growth any time of year**



**Hand pull
roots before
April**





General Note

On Management Timing

- Manage before fruits set when possible, especially before fruit ripens; management after fruit maturity may be ineffective or spread the species
- Immature fruit may ripen on cut/pulled vegetation
- Fruit production and maturity may vary across locations and years
- Dispose of vegetation within the infested area in as few piles as possible. Avoid contact with the soil by placing cut vegetation on rocks, logs, or other invasive vegetation

Other Resources:

- lhprism.org
- **Seek by iNaturalist** - Free app used to identify plants, fungi, insects, and more
- **iMapInvasives Reporting**
Database: nyimapinvasives.org
- **iNaturalist Community Science**
Database: inaturalist.org



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