# **Invasive Non-native Plants in the Upper Thames River Watershed**



The plants listed below are non-native species that have become invasive problem weeds in the Upper Thames River watershed (Middlesex, Oxford, and Perth Counties). They can spread into natural areas and forests, displacing native plants and the wildlife that depends on them. These non-native species should not be planted. Where possible, they should be removed to prevent further invasion.

#### **Invasive Trees**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amur Maple	Acer ginnala
Manitoba Maple	Acer negundo
Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
Tree-of-heaven	Ailanthus altissima
Weeping Birch	Betula pendula
English Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Russian Olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia
White Mulberry	Morus alba
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris
White (Silver) Poplar	Populus alba
Sweet Cherry	Prunus avium
Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia
White Willow	Salix alba
Crack Willow	Salix euxina
European Mountain-ash	Sorbus aucuparia
Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila





# **Invasive Shrubs**

Common Name	Scientific Name
European Black Alder	Alnus glutinosa
Japanese Barberry	Berberis thunbergii
Autumn Olive	Elaeagnus umbellata
Winged Euonymus	Euonymus alatus
Glossy Buckthorn	Frangula alnus
European Privet	Ligustrum vulgare
Japanese Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica
Tatarian Honeysuckle	Lonicera tatarica
European Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica
European Red Currant	Ribes rubrum
Multiflora Rose	Rosa multiflora
Common Lilac	Syringa vulgaris
Cranberry Viburnum	Viburnum opulus

# **Invasive Vines and Woody Groundcovers**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Oriental Bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus
English Ivy	Hedera helix
Lesser Periwinkle, Myrtle	Vinca minor
Black Swallowwort	Vincetoxicum nigrum
European Swallowwort, Dog-strangling Vine	Vincetoxicum rossicum

# **Invasive Herbaceous Plants**

Herbaceous plants are non-woody plants that die back every year and re-grow from seed or perennial roots. They may be native in floodplains, but likely escaped from cultivation elsewhere.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Goutweed	Aegopodium podagraria
Creeping Bugleweed	Ajuga reptans
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata
Wild (False) Chervil	Anthriscus sylvestris
Common Wormwood	Artemisia vulgaris
Flowering-rush	Butomus umbellatus
Spotted Knapweed	Centaurea stoebe
Greater Celandine	Chelidonium majus
Canada Thistle, Field Thistle	Cirsium arvense
European Lily-of-the- valley	Convallaria majalis var. majalis
Hairy Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum
Cypress Spurge	Euphorbia cyparissias
Leafy Spurge	Euphorbia virgata
Smooth Bedstraw	Galium mollugo
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum
Ground-ivy, Gill-over-the- ground	Glechoma hederacea

Common Name	Scientific Name
Jerusalem Artichoke, Sunchoke (1)	Helianthus tuberosus
Orange Daylily	Hemerocallis fulva
Giant Hogweed (2)	Heracleum mantegazzianum
Dame's Rocket	Hesperis matronalis
Hydrilla (in ponds)	Hydrilla verticillata
European Frog-bit (in ponds)	Hydrocharis morsus- ranae
Purple Jewelweed, Himalayan Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera
Yellow Iris, Yellow Flag	Iris pseudacorus
Purple Dead-nettle	Lamium purpureum
Everlasting Pea, Sweet Pea	Lathyrus latifolius
Purple Loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
Sweet-clover	Melilotus spp.
Lemon Balm	Melissa officinalis
Peppermint	Mentha x piperita
Eurasian Water-milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum
Wild Marjoram, Oregano	Origanum vulgare
Wild Parsnip	Pastinaca sativa
European Reed, Phragmites	Phragmites australis ssp. australis
Japanese Knotweed	Reynoutria japonica
Purple Crown-vetch	Securigera varia
White Campion	Silene latifolia
Sow-thistles	Sonchus spp.
Common Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare



#### The Problem with Invasive Non-native Plants

Over 500 species of non-native plants grow "wild" in Ontario. Most of these plants were brought here from other countries or regions for food, medicine, or gardens. Not all are invasive or aggressive. The ones that have escaped cultivation and have spread widely are called invasive and are the most concerning. Many alien plants are so common, people think of them as native species.

Many non-native plants have characteristics that allow them to invade natural areas and forests. These plants:

- produce a lot of seed or have aggressive rhizomes,
- can grow in a range of soil and moisture conditions,
- are not eaten by native wildlife,
- · out-compete and replace native plants, and
- do not provide the food and habitat required by native insects, birds or mammals.



**Giant Hogweed Alert!** Sap from the plant can cause severe blistering and painful dermatitis. See the UTRCA fact sheet for more information.



#### **Removing Invasive Plants**

By their nature, invasive plants can be tough to get remove. Be persistent! Some methods are listed below.

- For shrubs and trees, cut or girdle. Cut any suckers (off-shoots) that re-grow repeatedly.
- For perennials, cut off the top of the plant before it flowers to weaken it and prevent seeding.
- For small shrubs and perennials, pull or dig up and remove individual plants. Do **not** compost these cuttings/plants as they can re-sprout or the seeds may remain viable. Put them in black plastic garbage bags in the trash.
- For groundcovers, lay heavy black plastic over the plants for a growing season to smother and kill.
- For large infestations, apply an appropriate herbicide on persistent trees, shrubs, and plants (foliar or basal bark treatment). Consult a licensed pesticide applicator for advice.
- For giant hogweed, seek professional advice and visit the UTRCA fact sheet.



# Helpful Websites:

- www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca
- www.invadingspecies.com

#### Additional Information at www.thamesriver.on.ca:

- Recommended Native Trees and Shrubs
- Recommended Native Wildflowers and Grasses
- Recommended Tallgrass Prairie Plants
- Nurseries that Sell Native Plants
- Giant Hogweed fact sheet
- Exotic Non-native Wildlife List



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