

Invasive Species Data Collection at Bugwood

Chuck Bargeron & Dave Moorhead
The University of Georgia
Center for Invasive Species
and Ecosystem Health

History

How we got here...



Digitizing and Databasing slides

1994 – Dave & Keith: Forestry & Natural Resources
slides collected at USDA labs, Universities,
& State Depts of Ag

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Forestry Images: Search Images by Field Name & Categories

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Forestry Images

The Service for Forest Health, Natural Resources & Silviculture Images, and the Forest Health, Natural Resources & Silviculture Images, Forest Service, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health, Natural Resources & Silviculture Images.

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General Info

- What is Forestry Images?
- Contribute
- Cooperators
- Photographers
- Statistics
- Contact Us

Membership Info

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Related Sites

- The Bugwood Network
- Forest Pests
- Wild Images
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Species
- Wild Images

Image Categories

Forest Pests

- Insects**
 - Bark Beetles | Antelope Treehopper | Emerald Ash Borer | 11 others
- Diseases**
 - Pathogen Diseases | Frost & Salt Damage |
- Other Damage Agents**
 - Systemic Pests | Parasitic Plants | Humans | Animals |

Trees, Plants, and Stand Types

- Trees**
 - Conifers | Hardwoods | Mixed Decid. |
- Understory and Range/land Plants**
 - Flora | Flora | Vines | Grasses |
- Silvicultural Practices**
 - Fire | Forest Management | Silviculture | Silviculture |
- Wildlife**
 - Birds | Mammals & Invertebrates |
- People, Places and Scenes**
 - Forest Activities | Parks | Miscellaneous |

Random Image



brown spot needle blight of pine

Photo by USDA Forest Service
4/1/09

Statistics

2883 Images
834 Photographers
4385 Subjects

Features

- Invasive Plants CD-ROM
- Harvest Management
- 4-W/16A Field DAH
- Wild Bees CD-ROM

Forestry Images is a joint project of The Bugwood Network and USDA Forest Service.
The University of Georgia - Forest School of Forest Resources and
College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences - Dept. of Entomology



Forestry Images

Launched in 2001 with 3500 images

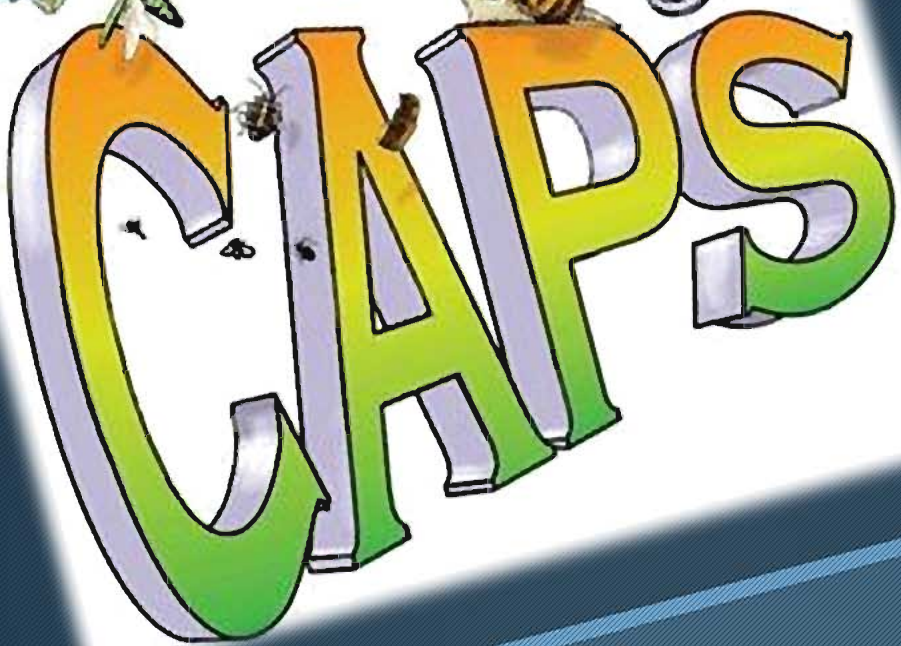


Age 7

Chuck - 1984



Macintosh Computer



CAPS

The image shows the word "CAPS" in a large, 3D, multi-colored font (orange, yellow, green, and purple). The letters are arranged in a slightly curved, perspective view. Various insects and a snail are placed on top of the letters: a fly on the 'C', a dragonfly on the 'A', a grasshopper on the 'P', a butterfly on the 'A', a snail on the 'S', and a spider on the 'S'. There are also several other insects and a small shell floating around the letters.

**Hired in 1999 as
CAPS Data Processor**

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Travis and Eric's Species
INVASIVE SPECIES
 www.invasive.org

Search: [Advanced Search](#)

Welcome back, Chris Bergerth, log out!

Invasive.org
 The Source for Information and Images of Invasive & Exotic Species
 A joint project of The University of Georgia's Bugwood Network, USDA Forest Service and USDA APHIS FWS

Information and Images

- Insects
- Weeds
- Diseases
- Other Invasives
- Biological Control Agents

Other Features

- USDA Conference Soybean Rust in U.S.
- Regional Tropical Soda Apple Talk Force
- Sudden Oak Death Update for Georgia
- Mid-Atlantic EPPC Plant List

Featured Collection

Mid-Atlantic EPPC
 Image Gallery

*Japanese Knotweed
 Polygonum cuspidatum Sieber & Zucc.*

Publications

- Biological Control of Treehick Weekly Abstract
- Invasive Plants of the Eastern United States: Identification and Control Web Site

Related Links

- Forestry Images
- Exotic Forest Tree Identification System
- Global Plant and Fungus Database

Launched in 2002 as a portal to
 Invasive Species Information and to
 support CAPS

INVASIVE.ORG

The University of Georgia

Forest Health
Technology Enterprise Team

**Invasive
Species**

TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER

INVASIVE PLANTS OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL



Technical Coordinators:

Charles T. Barger, David J. Meehoad, G. Keith Douce, Richard C. Reardon and Arthur E. Miller

WWW.INVASIVE.ORG

FHTET-2003-08
November 2003



United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

The University of Georgia
The Biological Services
Workshop Series of Forest Sciences
College of Agriculture & Environmental Sciences



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Inspection and Quarantine

Over 100,000 copies of this and
follow-ups released

Invasive Plant CD-ROM



Japanese Honeysuckle Distribution
in Georgia from USDA PLANTS
Database -- May 2013

Distribution Maps



What if?

Invasive Species Mapping Made Easy!



- EDDMapS, started in 2005, is now providing a picture of the distribution of invasive species across the U.S. and Canada
- ✓ Fast and easy to use - no knowledge of GIS required to help fill gaps and identify "leading edge" ranges
 - ✓ Web-based mapping of invasive species distribution
 - ✓ Facilitates Early Detection and Rapid Response implementation with online data entry forms, e-mail alerts and network of expert verifiers
 - ✓ One Database for both local and national data
 - ✓ Data can be searched, queried and downloaded in a variety of formats
 - ✓ Cooperates with and aggregates data from other invasive species mapping projects
 - ✓ Custom/hosted applications can be quickly and inexpensively developed

BRING THE POWER OF EDDMAPS TO YOUR SMARTPHONE

Introducing BugwoodApps - comprehensive mobile applications that engage users with invasive species, forest health, natural resource and agricultural management

iPhone | iPad | Android



Who's Using It?

- ✓ Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council
- ✓ Alaska Exotic Plant Information Clearinghouse
- ✓ Missouri River Watershed Coalition
- ✓ Biological Control Agents of Weeds
- ✓ Florida Invasive Species Partnership
- ✓ Invaders of Texas
- ✓ Mid-Atlantic Invasive Plant Council
- ✓ Appalachian Trail Conservancy
- ✓ EDDMapS Alberta - Alberta Invasive Plants Council
- ✓ National Wildlife Refuge Early Detection Network for New England
- ✓ Quismart Invasive Species
- ✓ Invasive Plant Atlas of New England
- ✓ What's Invasive

Statistics

1,977,505 County Reports
1,110,676 Point Reports
2,470 Species / 12,671 Users

Educational Resources

- ✓ EDDMapS: Invasive Plant Mapping Handbook
- ✓ EDRA Training Workshop Handouts
- ✓ EDDMapS Florida Training Videos
- ✓ EDDMapS Florida Animals Training Video
- ✓ EDDMapS Missouri River Watershed Coalition

EDDMapS



The Nature Conservancy, Invasive Plant Control, Inc.
Oregon, Minnesota, Clemson, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario
Montana State, Univ. of Florida, Florida FWC

Partners

Present

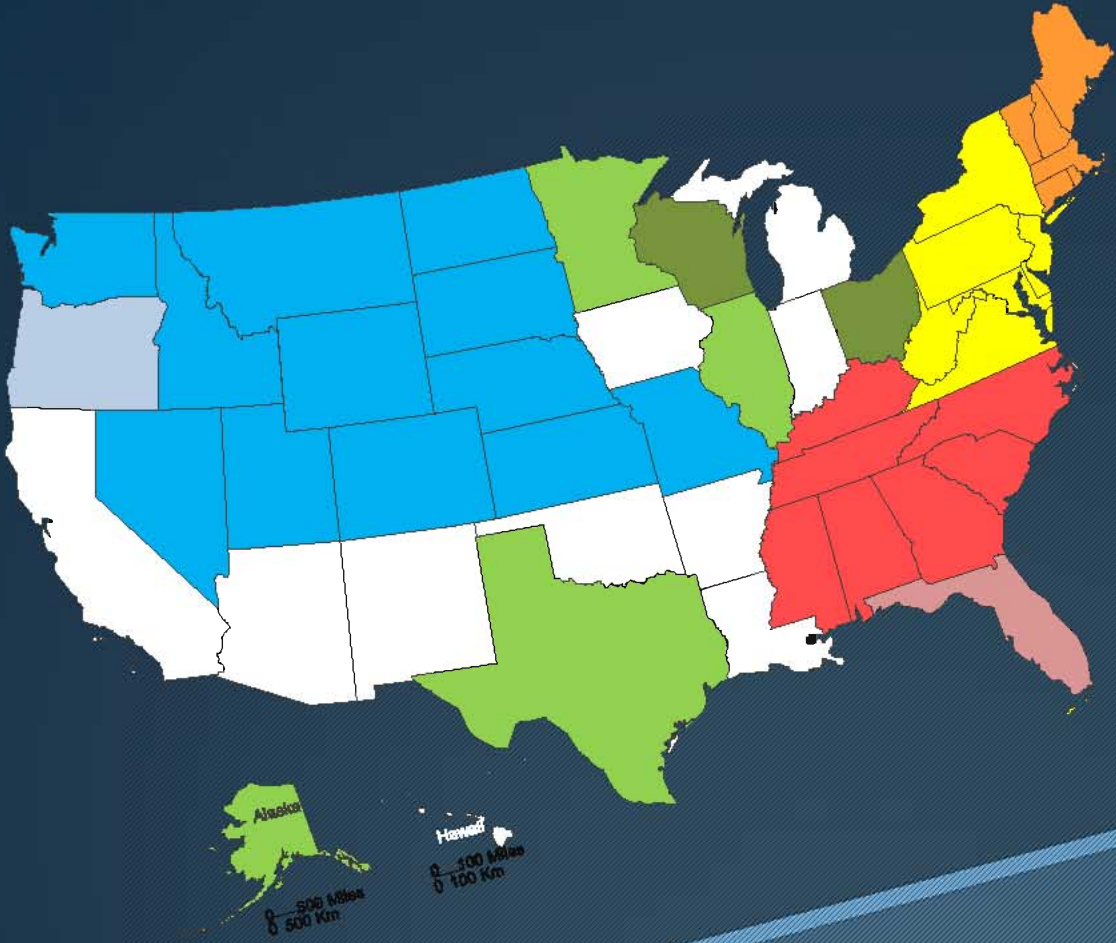
Where we are now...

7.9

to Bugwood Websites

Hits per second

EDDMapps States

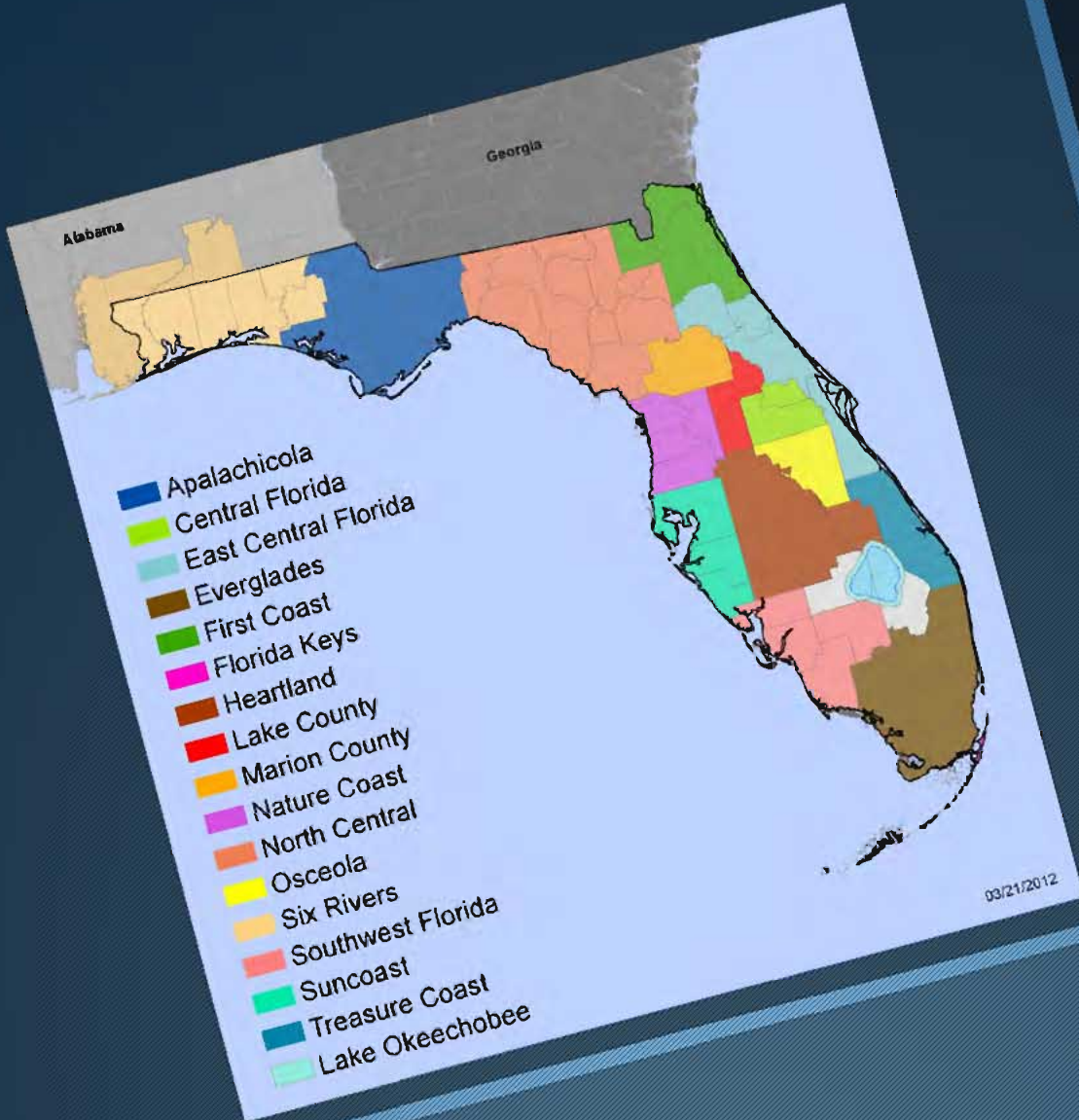


10

Average daily reports
to EDDMaps

5

Average daily reports to
EDDMaps in Florida



**CISMA Model
Works!**

Verifiers

State Exotic Pest Plant Councils

State Forestry Departments

State Agriculture Departments

State Wildlife Agencies

CAPS Network



04/13/2005

Photos by Jake Reid

04/13/05





Japanese Honeysuckle Distribution
in Georgia from USDA PLANTS
Database -- May 2013

Distribution Maps



Japanese Honeysuckle Distribution
in Georgia from EDDMaps
– May 2013

Distribution Maps

GISIN

Global Invasive Species Information Network

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Data Portal
GISIN Protocol



The Global Invasive Species Information Network (GISIN) was formed to provide a platform for sharing invasive species information at a global level, via the Internet and other digital means.

GISIN3 Data Standards Workshop Summary is now available for download. Held at Elmira College in New York, on 25-30 July 2009, the workshop provided the basis for a prototype system, to be made available online at <http://www.gisin.org>:

GISIN3 Data Standards Workshop Summary Report - Simpson, Jamevich, de Munck PDF

Sharing Globally



Data Collection

Field Identification of Select Native and Nonnative Reptiles in Florida



Everglades Cooperative Invasive
Species Management Area



Introduction

The continued proliferation of large, invasive reptiles poses a considerable threat to the natural areas of Florida. Past experience shows successful control requires early detection and a rapid response. Thus, receiving timely observations from individuals in the field is perhaps the most important step in the process. This set of field cards has been developed to assist field personnel in the identification of priority reptile species, and provide direction regarding how and where to report such observations. Help prevent the spread of nonnative species by following these three steps:

Step 1: Be Prepared


Improve your chances of spotting nonnatives by driving at slow speeds and minimizing the distractions in your vehicle. Scan likely habitats through open windows to improve visibility. Engage as many available observers as possible. Carry equipment that assists in making accurate observations: binoculars, a digital camera, a measuring tape, and GPS unit. Being prepared can result in high-quality observations and help ensure your safety.

Report Sightings by Phone or Online at:
1-888-4VE-GOT1 (1-888-483-4661)
www.IveGot1.org
First printing, 2016.

Flash Cards

First Bugwood App

App Store > Reference > UGA Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health



ivegot!

Description

This app is a field identification of select native and nonnative reptiles in Florida. It was developed to provide easy access to identification characteristics of common native and nonnative reptiles in Florida. Successful control of nonnative species requires early detection and a rapid response. Receiving timely observations from individuals in the field is perhaps the most important step in the process. This App has...

UGA Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health Web Site > ivegot! Support >




Free App

Category: Reference
Released: Jul 15, 2010
Version: 0.9
0.9
10.4 MB
Language: English
Seller: Charles T. Berggren
© 2010 University of Georgia Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health

Rated 4+

Requirements: Compatible with iPhone and iPod touch. Requires iOS 4.0 or later.

iPhone Screenshots



Released - June 2010

Need to Identify a Python? There's an App for That.

Posted by [Erin Griffin](#), Communications and Outreach Coordinator, University of Georgia, Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, on October 5, 2010 at 11:53 AM



The University of Georgia's Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health has developed an iPhone app, called IveGot1, to help identify native and non-native reptiles in Florida.

This post is part of the Science Tuesday feature series on the USDA blog. Check back each week as we showcase stories and news from the USDA's rich science and research portfolio.

Search

Search for:

Categories

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- [Let's Move](#) (18)
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- [Rural Development](#) (284)
- [Science](#) (56)
- [Technology and Broadband](#) (30)





The Ultimate Always-With-You Pest & Invasive Species Reporting Tool



Invasive Species in Florida?



Yep, we've built an App for that!

IveGot1 now brings the power of EDDMapS to both your iPhone® and Android™ devices.

IveGot1 was developed by the University of Georgia Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, in cooperation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the University of Florida Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants.

iPhone is trademarks of Apple Inc., registered in the U.S. and other countries. App Store is a service mark of Apple Inc.

Android is a trademark of Google Inc.

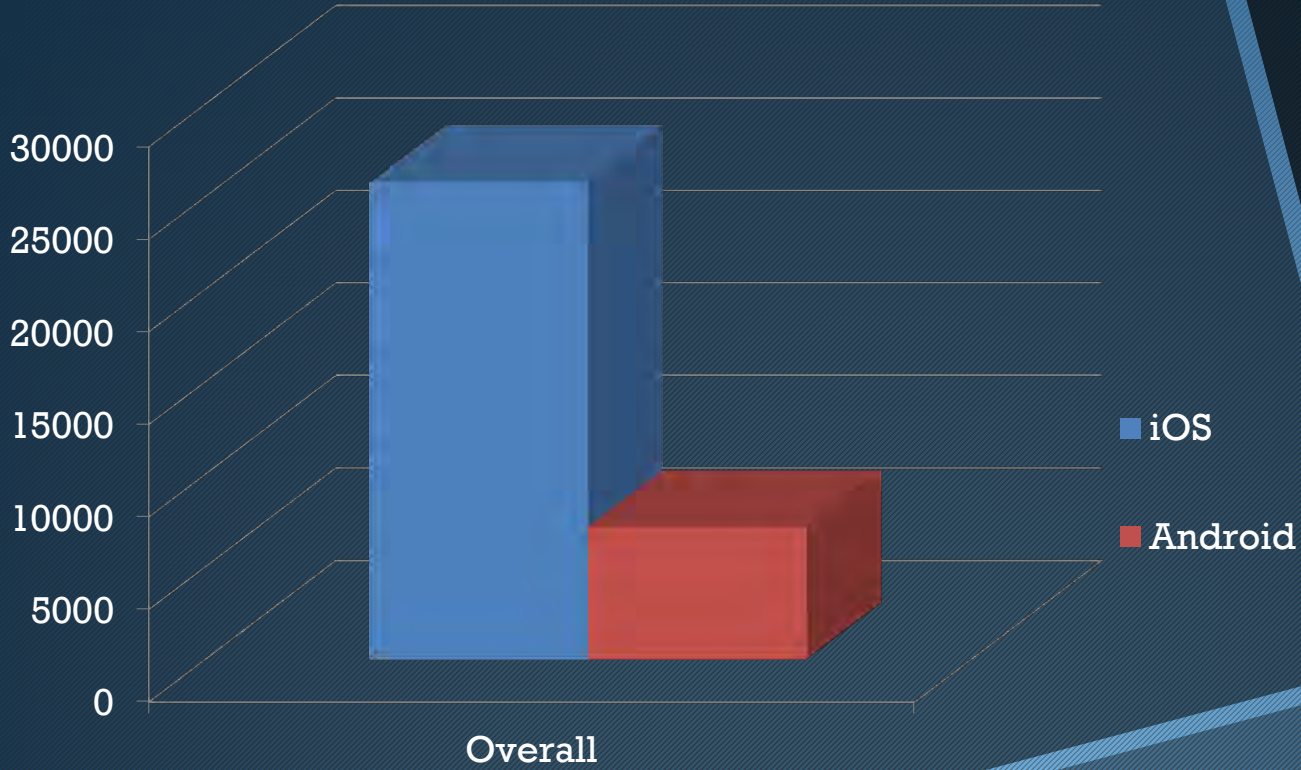




Reporting and Field Guides

16 Apps

App Downloads



3188 Android Downloads not including What's Invasive

Future

Where we are going...

Where we are going?

**Field Guides
iPad Optimized
Better Follow-up**

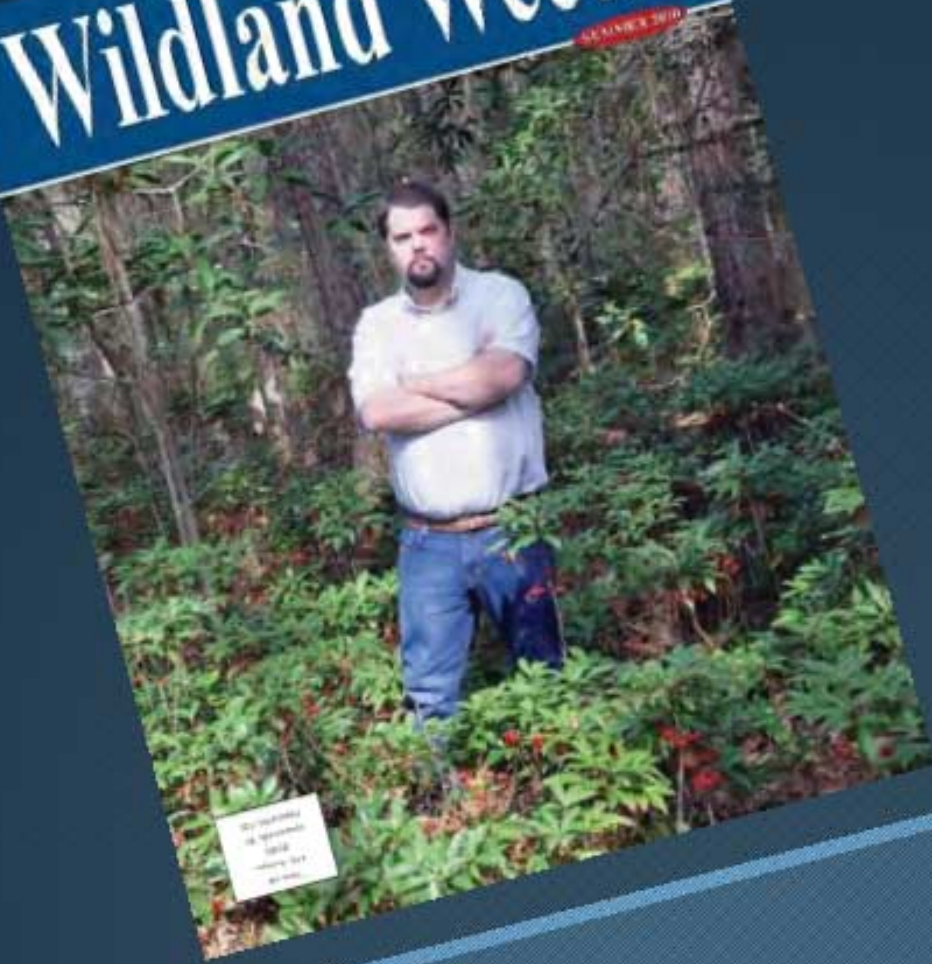


Age 7

Chuck - 1984

Wildland Weeds

SEATTLE 2010



Dr. Chuck
M. Spence
2010
Seattle, WA

Chuck - Today

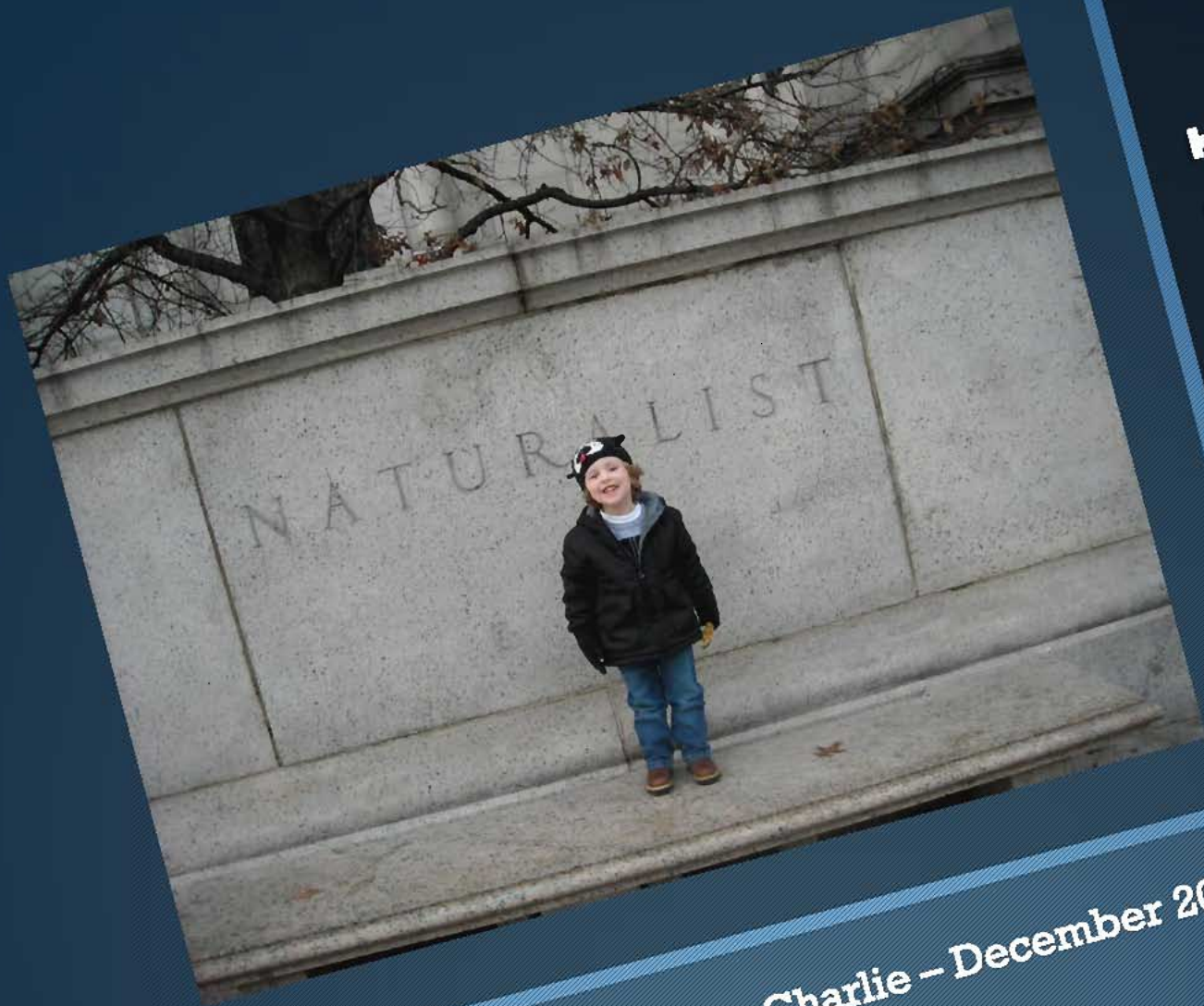
Chuck - Today

Associate Director for Invasive
Species and Information
Technology

Past President – National
Association of Exotic Pest Plant
Councils

Appointed to National Invasive
Species Advisory Council

Chair-Elect - North American
Invasive Species Network



Charlie – December 2009

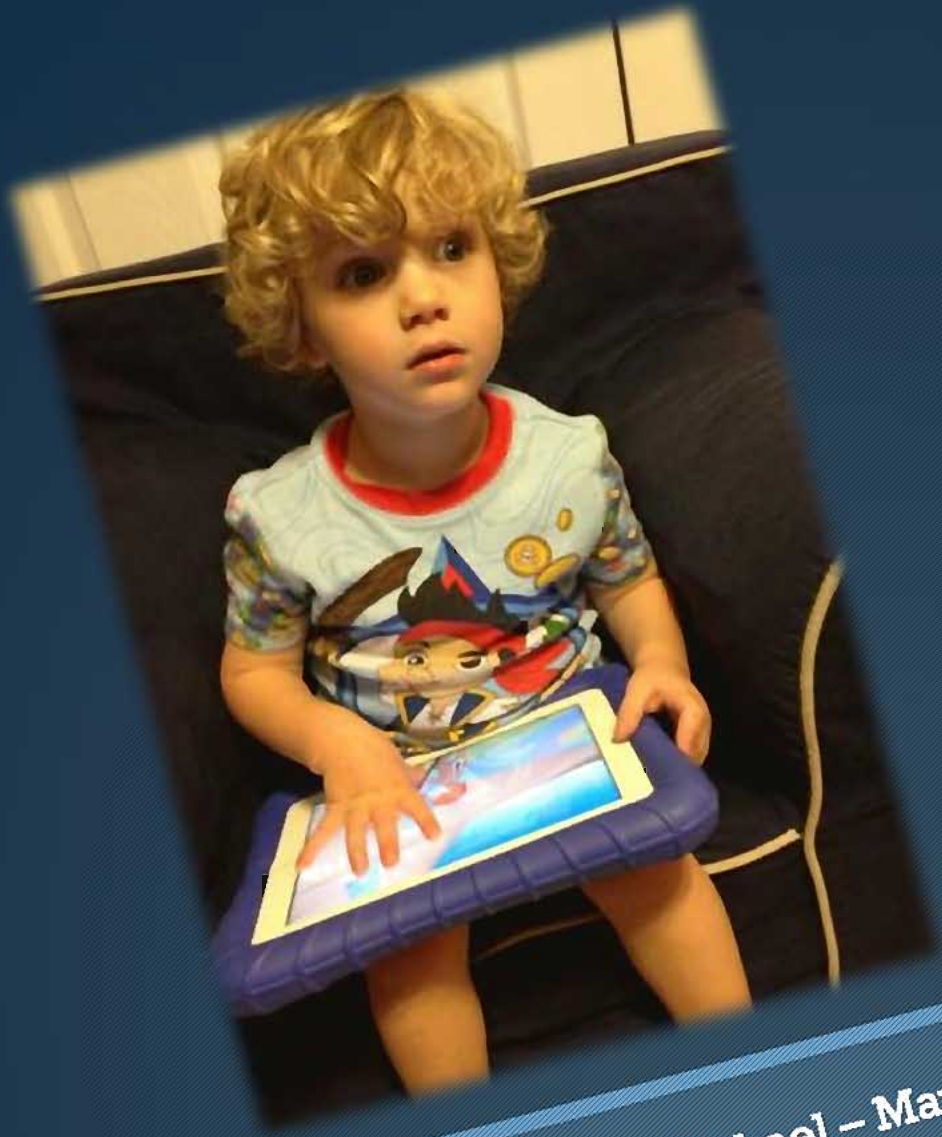
Future Naturalist?



Charlie – May 2013 with iPad2

iPad at 7 years old

iPad at 3 years old



John Michael – May 2013 with iPad3

Key Points

Easy

Sharable

Verifiable

**Let's expand the
CISMA model
across the Southeast**

**and document,
prevent and control
invasive species**

Thanks!

cbargero@uga.edu
moorhead@uga.edu

www.bugwood.org
www.eddmaps.org
apps.bugwood.org

Invasive Plants of the 13 Southern States

E. Chambliss, J. Miller and C. Barger

Invasive Plants of the Thirteen Southern States

Erwin B. Chambliss
Southern Research Station
USDA Forest Service
Auburn Alabama

James H. Miller
Southern Research Station
USDA Forest Service
Auburn Alabama

Charles T. Barger
The Bugwood Network
The University of Georgia
Tifton Georgia

This is a May 2013 compilation of invasive plants currently listed by the Federal Noxious Weed Law (with amendments), State Laws (with amendments), and Exotic/Invasive Plant Councils for the 13 Southeastern States. These 13 States comprise the Southern Region of the USDA Forest Service. Listed invasive plants are grouped by growth form, those that are aquatic plants, and 2 separate "Watch Lists". Plant scientific and common names along with designations of invasive, native or naturalized are according to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's Plants Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>) and other authoritative sources. Images, descriptions, and maps of known occurrence of most of these species are available at Plants Database and the University of Georgia's EDDMapS (www.eddmaps.org).

The objective of this compilation is to assist in the formulation of local and strategic programs at the Regional and State levels that should consider invasive plants listed in adjoining States. Cooperative and collaborative programs and actions within and among States are imperative when addressing invasive plants. This compilation should also guide plant developers to avoid these listed invasive species when planning and enacting breeding and production programs. This compilation is an update to the May 2004 "Invasive Plants of the Thirteen Southern States" (<http://www.invasive.org/south/seweeds.cfm>).

The Federal Noxious Weed Law of 2000 (with amendments) regulates the importation, sale, and inter-state transportation of listed species. The Law also requires all States to adopt the Federal List in their individual noxious weed laws. State laws regulate the importation, intra-state sales, and intra-state transportation of listed species. Currently, 10 States within the region have noxious weed laws, while only 5 States have adopted plant species from the Federal List. Those States that include federal listed plants are Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. Louisiana, Kentucky, and Virginia do not have noxious weed laws. The general criteria for listing used with State Laws are provided in header links to more complete information. Noxious weed lists represent the first line in preventing and containing invasions, because all people are legally required to avoid planting listed species within a jurisdiction.

Exotic Pest/Invasive Plant Councils have been formed in 10 Southeastern States and 8 of these councils belong to the Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (www.se-eppc.org). These councils formulate invasive plants lists using expert opinion for their State and are periodically reviewed and updated (more complete information on listing criteria are provided through header links). These lists have no legal authority while they are often referenced and used in formulating lists for federal agencies within a State and other non-governmental organizations. The Oklahoma Invasive Plant Council and Mississippi Exotic Pest Plant Council's lists are still in draft form. We have included the Virginia Department of Natural Resources' list in lieu of a State and council lists.

Please note: You may click on each of the State headers below to resort the list. The scientific names are also hyperlinked to images and information about the plant. You may click on headers for Laws and Lists to access copies of these.

2013 Update

Invasive Plants of the 13 Southern States

- ✓ **Federal Noxious Weed Law**
- ✓ **State Weed Laws**
- ✓ **State EPPC Lists**

Federal Noxious Weed

List: LAW (2012)
a=General list not categorized

Arkansas: LAW (2011)

a=Prohibited cannot be sold or utilized in plantings
b=Declared public nuisance

Mississippi:

LAW (2004)
a=General list not categorized

Alabama: LAW (2006)

a=Class A - Federally listed
b=Class B - Nonnative, in state serious threat
c=Class C - poses harm to industries

South Carolina:

LAW (2005)
a=General list not categorized

North Carolina:

LAW (2009)
a=Class A noxious weeds
b=Class B noxious weeds

Florida: LAW

(2006)
a=General list not categorized

Oklahoma: LAW

a=General list not categorized

Georgia: LAW

(2008)
a=General list not categorized

Tennessee: LAW

(2009)
a=General list not categorized

Texas: LAW

(2007)
a=General list not categorized

Alabama: LIST (2012)

a= Category 1 -The species, sub-species, or variety is non-native to AL and forms extensive and dense free living infestations in 2 or more subregions and in several landuse categories

a= Category 2 - Non-native to AL and occurs as scattered individuals or widely scattered indense infestations within 1 or more landuse categories and 1 or 2 subregions

wa = Watch list A - Non-native to AL and has recently appearing as free living infestations in AL or is invasive in adjacent states

wb = Watch list B - Non-native to AL while the plant is now grown in AL and it is a recognized Invasive in nearby states within SE and/or is listed by the Global Invasive Species Program being invasive to habitats similar to those in the SE

Georgia: LIST (2006)

a= Category 1 - Exotic plant that is a serious problem in Georgia natural areas by extensively invading native communities by displacing native species.

a1= Category 1 Alert - Exotic plant that is not yet a serious problem in GA natural areas, but has significant potential to become a serious problem

b= Category 2 - Exotic plant that is a moderate problem in GA's natural areas, but to a lesser degree than Category 1 species

c= Category 3 - Exotic plant that is a minor problem in GA's natural areas, or not yet known to be a problem but is known to be a problem in adjacent states

d= Category 4 - Naturalized exotic plant but generally does not pose a problem in GA natural areas or a potentially invasive plant that needs additional information to determine its true status.

Tennessee: LIST (2009)

a= Severe threat, has invasive characteristics; spreads easily and displaces native vegetation in natural areas

b= Significant Threat, has invasive characteristics, not presently considered to spread as easily into native plant communities as Severe Threat

c= Lesser threat, Spread in or near disturbed areas, not presently considered a threat to native communities

d= Alert; has invasive characteristics; known to be invasive in similar habitats as those found in TN

Mississippi: LIST (2010)

a= Persists as free living infestations within Mississippi without cultivation or human assistance

b= Plant occurs as scattered individuals or widely scattered dense infestations

c= Plant has recently appeared within state as free livings populations or has the potential to become invasive

Kentucky: LIST (2011)

a= Rank 1 - Severe threat; exotic plant which has characteristics of invasive species and spreads easily into and displace native plant communities

b= Rank 2 - Significant threat; have fewer invasive characteristics than Rank 1 species; has less impact and capacity to invade native communities only along disturbance corridors or disturbed sites

c= Rank 3 - Lesser threat; principally spread and remain in disturbed corridors, not readily invading natural areas; also some agronomic weeds

South Carolina: LIST (2011)

a= Severe threat: Invasive exotic plant species which are known to pose a severe threat to the composition, structure, or function of natural areas in the state of South Carolina

b= Significant threat: Invasive exotic plant species which are established in natural areas, spreading independently, and causing significant damage to natural communities, but may not be as widespread or difficult to manage as "Severe Threat" species

c= Emerging threat: Invasive Exotic plant species found in South Carolina or in adjacent states, in limited infestations with substantial management difficulties; or widespread with minor management difficulties.

d= Alert: Exotic plant species known to pose a severe threat to natural areas in adjacent states or in the southeast with a limited distribution in South Carolina or not currently recorded here. More distribution information is needed for most of these species

Virginia: LIST DCR (2009)

a= Highly Invasive; exhibit the most invasive tendencies in natural areas and native plant habitats. They may disrupt ecosystem processes and cause major alterations in plant community composition and structure. They establish readily and spread rapidly

b= Moderately invasive species may have minor influence on ecosystem processes, alter plant community composition, and affect community structure in at least one layer. They may become dominant in the understory layer without threatening all species found in the community. These species usually require a minor disturbance to become established.

c= Occasionally invasive species generally do not affect ecosystem processes but may alter plant community composition by outcompeting one or more native plant species. They often establish in severely disturbed areas. The disturbance may be natural or human origin, such as icestorm damage, windthrow, or road construction

These species spread slowly or not at all from disturbed sites.

Florida: LIST (2011)

a= Category I - Alters native plant communities thru displacement resulting in ecological damage

b=Category II - Is increasing in abundance and frequency but not altering plant community to the extent of Category I invasives.

Texas: Invasive Plant Council LIST

a= 1. High – These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

b= 2. Moderate – These species have substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.

c=3. Limited – These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic

Oklahoma: Invasive Plant Council LIST (Draft)

a= Problem species
wa=Watch List
wb=Problem in border states

North Carolina: NCDOT LIST (2008)

a=Threat to habitat and natural areas
b=Moderate to habitat and natural areas
c=Watch

Growth Form	Scientific Name	Common Name	US law	AR law	MS law	AL law	SC law	NC law	FL law	TX law	OK law	GA law	TN law	MS list	AL list	GA list	SC list	FL list	TN list	KY list	VA list	TX list	OK list	NC list
Vines	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	rosarypea							a									a						
Vines	<i>Akebia quinata</i> (Houtt.) Don.	chocolate vine															d			b	b			
Vines	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> (Maxim.) Trautv.	Amur peppervine												c	wa	c					a			b
Vines	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook. & Arn.	coral vine																	b					
Vines	<i>Aristolochia elegans</i> Mast.	elegant dutchman's pipe																	b					
Vines	<i>Azygias gangetica</i> (L.) T. Anders.	Chinese violet																	b					
Vines	<i>Begonia cucullata</i> Willd.	clubed begonia																	b					
Vines	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (L.) R. Br.	hedge false bindweed								a														
Vines	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (L.) R. Br. ssp. <i>sepium</i>	field bindweed		b																	b			
Vines	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	balloonvine		b		c	a			e				c						c				
Vines	<i>Cayratia japonica</i> (Thunb.) Gagnep.	bushkiller						b						b	wa		d							
Vines	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	oriental bittersweet						c							b	a1	b		e	a	e			a
Vines	<i>Clematis terniflora</i> DC.	sweet autumn virginibow												b	b	c	b	b	c				wb	
Vines	<i>Clematis terniflora</i> DC. var. <i>terniflora</i>	sweet autumn virginibow																	c					
Vines	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	field bindweed																		c	b		a	
Vines	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> (Roxb. ex R. Br.) R.	Palay rubbervine																				a		
Vines	<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i> Bcjer ex DcR	Madagascar rubbervine																	b					
Vines	<i>Cuscuta cassytoides</i> Nees ex Engelm.	African dodder	a	b		a	a	a	a			a												
Vines	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> (L.) L.	clover dodder	a	b		a	a	a	a			a												
Vines	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i> Choisy	Japanese dodder	e	b		e	a	a	a	a		a					d							
Vines	<i>Cuscuta suaveolens</i> Ser.	fringed dodder	a	b		a	a	a	a			a												
Vines	<i>Dioscorea elata</i> L.	winged yam							a						wa	c		a						
Vines	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	air-potato				a			a						wa	c		a	d					c
Vines	<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i> Turcz. (formerly <i>D. op</i>)	Chinese yam												c	b	b	b		e	a	e			c
Vines	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> (L.) Engl.	centipede longavine																b						
Vines	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turcz.) Hand.-Maz.	winter creeper													wb	c	d		c	e	b			b



English ivy *Hedera helix* L.

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Jump to: [Resources](#) | [Selected Images](#) | [Maps](#) | [Invasive List Sources](#) | [Taxonomy](#) | [Other System Links](#) | [References](#)

Resources

- [Plant Invaders of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas](#) - National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- [Weed of the Week](#) - USDA Forest Service
- [Weeds Gone Wild: Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas](#) - Plant Conservation Alliance
- [Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Invasive Plant Manual](#) - SE-EPPC
- [Nonnative Invasive Plants of Southern Forests](#) - USDA Forest Service
- [Fact Sheet](#) - Pennsylvania Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources

Representative Images

17 Images

[Send these Selected Images to Your Light Box](#)



5159060
English ivy
Hedera helix
Flower(s)
Forest & Kim Starr



9005075
English ivy
Hedera helix
Twig(s)/Shoot(s)
James H. Miller



5159061
English ivy
Hedera helix
Fruit(s)
Forest & Kim Starr



2307146
English ivy
Hedera helix
Flower(s)
James H. Miller



9005071
English ivy
Hedera helix