<table>
<thead>
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<th>Invasive Species</th>
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<td>Wisteria</td>
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<td>Melia azedarach</td>
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<td>Pistacia chinesis</td>
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<td>Sapium sebiferum</td>
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<td>Ligustrum sinense/L.vulgare</td>
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<td>Eichhornia crassipes</td>
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<td>Alocasia spp., Colocasia spp.</td>
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<td>Myriophyllum spicatum</td>
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<td>Cyrtomium falcatum</td>
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<td>Hydrilla verticillata</td>
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<td>Lonicera japonica</td>
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<td>Albizia julibrissin</td>
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<td>Nandina domestica</td>
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<td>Broussonetia papyrifera</td>
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<td>Toxicodendron radicans</td>
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<td>Phyllostachys aurea</td>
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<td>Eleagnus angustifolia</td>
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<td>Tamarix spp.</td>
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<td>Ailanthus altissima</td>
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<td>Vitex agnus-castus</td>
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<td>Ligustrum japonicum</td>
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<td>Morus alba</td>
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<td>Wisteria sinensis/W.floribunda</td>
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Chinaberry
*Melia azedarach*

**Description:**
- Deciduous tree
- Multi-trunked with an open crown
- Grows to 50’
- Alternate, musky-smelling dark green leaves
- Stems are glossy greenish-brown with light dots
- Yellow fall foliage

**Habitat:**
Roadsides, older home sites and floodplains

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Pulls out easily when plant is young
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Chinquapin Oak
- Texas Red Oak

**TOXICITY WARNING**
*Mature fruits are poisonous*

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by seeds, root sprouts
Chinese Parasol Tree
*Firmiana simplex*

**Description:**
- Deciduous, upright tree with a narrow canopy
- Grows 30-40’ tall
- Large (12”) leaves with 3-5 lobes
- Leaves bright green above, fuzzy underneath
- Yellow fall foliage
- Green Bark

**Habitat:**
Prefers moist areas

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Remove small plants by hand
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Bald Cypress
- Arizona Cypress

**DO NOT PLANT**
*Spread by seeds*
Chinese Pistache
*Pistacia chinensis*

**Description:**
- Deciduous tree
- Grows to 35’
- Leaves are yellow, orange and red in fall

**Habitat:**
Woodlands, open space, unmowed areas

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Remove small plants by hand
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Chinquapin Oak
- Texas Red Oak

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by seeds
Chinese Tallow
*Sapium sebiferum*

**Description:**
- Deciduous tree
- Grows up to 60’
- Heart-shaped, alternate leaves

Flowers with long yellow, spike-like branches in fall

Three lobed, small clustered fruit splits to reveal popcorn-like seeds in spring

**Habitat:**
Wetlands, streambanks and disturbed areas

**Least toxic Removal:**
- Remove seedlings by hand
- Use a Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter trunks or less
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as needed

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Lacey Oak
- Bigtooth Maple

**TOXICITY WARNING**
*Leaves, fruits and sap toxic to humans and most animals if ingested*

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by seeds, colonizes by root sprouts
**Common Privet**  
*Ligustrum sinense/L. vulgare*

**Description:**
- Semi-evergreen shrub
- Often multi-trunked
- Leafy branches attached at near right angles
- Flowers spring thru summer

**Habitat:**
Fields and woodland understory

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Pull plants by hand when young
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Evergreen Yaupon
- Possumhaw Holly

**Opposite leaves**

**Fruit present summer through spring**

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by seeds, root sprouts
**Common Water Hyacinth**

_**Eichhornia crassipes**_

**Description:**
- Aquatic plant that floats on water
- Thick, shiny, bright green, kidney-shaped leaves; 1-5” in width

**Habitat:**
Found in all types of freshwater bodies. Grows anywhere it can avoid freezing temperatures

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- For small infestations, remove plants by hand or with a rake
- Larger areas may need harvester machines

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spreads by rhizomes and prolific seeds; population may double in 6-18 days.
**Elephant Ear**
*Alocasia spp, Colocasia spp.*

**Description:**
- Terrestrial and aquatic plant
- Green, heart-shaped leaves
- Berries are rare

**Habitat:**
Along creek banks and ponds

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Use a shovel or grubbing tool to remove
- When removing, care must be taken to keep plant intact and remove all fragments to discourage spread

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Arrowhead
- Crinum Lily
- Tuckahoe

**TOXICITY WARNING**
*Can cause irritation if ingested raw; sap can irritate skin*

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by plant fragments
**Description:**
- Rooted, submersed, aquatic plant
- Grows in 3-10’ of water
- Grayish-green leaves in whorls around stem
- Feathery appearance

**Habitat:**
Spreads into disturbed water areas

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- For small areas remove by hand or with rake
- For large areas, use mechanical harvester at the peak of biomass in early summer
- Better results with repeated harvesting
- All plant parts must be removed

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by plant fragments
**Giant Cane**
*Arundo donax*

**Description:**
- Perennial grass with woody canes
- Grows to 20’
- Alternate leaves with parallel veins

**Habitat:**
Riparian and floodplain areas

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Hand pull small plants
- Hand-dig with a grubbing tool and remove all rootstalks

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Evergreen Yaupon
- Roughleaf Dogwood

**DO NOT PLANT**
*Spread by rhizomes (underground stems), plant fragments; produces no viable seed*
Holly Fern
Cyrtomium falcatum

Description:
- Evergreen fern
- Grows to 3’ tall
- Foliage resembles holly

Habitat: Woodlands understory

Least Toxic Removal:
- Dig up plants, getting all of the root system

Non-Invasive Alternatives:
- River Fern

DO NOT PLANT near creeks and preserves.
Can be an appropriate plant in a managed yard
**Hydrilla**
*Hydrilla verticillata*

**Description:**
- Rooted, submersed aquatic plant
- Forms dense mats in water
- Grows in 1’-20’ of water
- ¾” leaves grow in whorls
- Fine teeth on edge of leaves
- Tiny flowers

**Habitat:**
Fresh water bodies

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Mechanical harvesters
- Herbivorous fish such as grass carp

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by root crowns and plant fragments
**Japanese Honeysuckle**  
*Lonicera japonica*

**Description:**
- Semi-evergreen trailing or climbing vine
- Grows up to 80’
- Elongated, opposite leaves

**Fragrant white flowers**

**Small black berries in spring through fall**

**Habitat:**
Disturbed areas, roadsides, woodland edges and abandoned fields

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Remove small plants by hand including roots
- Mowing may slow vegetative spread

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Coral Honeysuckle

**TOXICITY WARNING**
Toxic if eaten in large quantities

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by seeds, runners and underground rhizomes
**Johnson Grass**  
*Sorghum halepense*

**Description:**
- Warm season perennial weed
- Wide leaf blade with white strip down the center
- Can grow up to 6’
- Thick, creeping rhizomes (underground stems)

**Habitat:**
Roadsides and creeksides; tolerates all types of soils (sometimes brought in by soil from off site)

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Manually remove as much of the root system as possible
- Persistent so may take several tries

**DO NOT PLANT**
*This weed is spread by rhizomes (underground stems) and seeds*
**Kudzu**
*Pueraria lobata*

**Description:**
- Deciduous vine
- Grows up to 100’
- Hairy stems
- Three oval to heart-shaped leaflets
- Very aggressive, can grow up to 1’ per day

**Habitat:**
Roadsides, abandoned lots and along stream banks

**Removal:**
- Call 974-2446 immediately if sighted

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Virginia Creeper
- Coral Vine

**Purple pea-like clusters; grape smell**

**Messy, green or tan elongated fruit**

**DO NOT PLANT**
*Spread by seed, rooting at nodes and root fragmentation*
**Mimosa, Silk Tree**  
*Albizia julibrissin*

**Description:**
- Umbrella-shaped, often multi-trunked deciduous tree
- Grows to 40’
- 20” long leaves on alternate on stems
- Showy pink flowers bloom from spring to summer

**Habitat:**
Occurs on dry-to-wet sites and along streambanks

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Pull plants by hand when young
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Desert Willow

**TOXICITY WARNING**
*Produces a neurotoxin in seed pods that can cause seizures and even death upon ingestion.*
*Pets especially susceptible*

**DO NOT PLANT**
*Spread by seeds and root sprouts*
**Nandina**

*Nandina domestica*

**Description:**
- Erect, evergreen shrub
- Grows up to 8’ tall
- Glossy, bipinnately compound leaves
- Multiple stems that resemble bamboo

- White to pinkish flowers in terminal clusters
- Red berries in fall and winter

**Habitat:**
Shady areas of forests and wooded areas

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Collect and destroy all fruit to prevent spreading
- Use a Weed Wrench™ to remove roots
- Replace with new varieties that don’t produce seeds

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Non-berrying Nandinas
- Bush Germander
- Texas Sage
- Barbados Cherry

*DO NOT PLANT*

*Spread by root sprouts and seeds*
**Paper Mulberry**
*Broussonetia papyrifera*

**Description:**
- Deciduous tree with broad and spreading branches
- Grows to 50’
- Variable leaf shape
- Leaves fuzzy with serrated edges
- Milky white sap

**Habitat:**
Disturbed areas, woodland edges, roadsides

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Remove small plants by hand
- Use a Weed Wrench™ for 2.5” diameter trunks and smaller

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Cherry Laurel
- Texas Persimmon

**Male flower in spring**
**Fruit in summer**

**DO NOT PLANT**
*Spread by seed and root sprouts*
**Photinia**  
*Photinia spp.*

**Description:**
- Evergreen shrub
- Grows up to 20’
- Large, glossy, dark green foliage
- Showy white flowers

New growth is copperish-red color  
Fruit clusters in fall

**Habitat:**  
Woodlands

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Pull plants by hand when young
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Evergreen Sumac

*DO NOT PLANT*  
Spread by seed
Poison Ivy
Toxicodendron radicans

Description:
- Deciduous perennial
- Young plants are herbaceous and can be 1’-2’ tall
- Mature plants can be woody and cover hundreds of square feet
- Can grow to be vine-like, shrubby or a groundcover
- Vine attaches to any object that will support it

Habitat: Prefers fertile, well-drained soil; most common in shady areas

Least Toxic Removal:
- Wear gloves, long sleeves and pants if removing plant (preventative blockers are also available pre-exposure)
- Pull small plants when soil is moist – grab plants through a plastic bag and turn inside out over the plant to avoid rash
- Smother small plants with mulch
- If vine is growing up a tree, sever vine at ground level
- Use a sharp shovel or grubbing tool to remove established plant roots
- Do not mow or string trim plants
- Bag or bury the vegetation that is removed (do not burn – may cause severe injury if inhaled)

DO NOT PLANT
Spreads by rhizomes and seeds
**Description:**
- Evergreen shrub
- Grows to 20’
- Short, straight side stems end in a point creating a very painful thorn (sometimes called “fire thorn”)

**Habitat:** Edge of wooded areas

**Removal:**
- Cutback to base of plant with loppers or a tree saw

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Evergreen Sumac
- Evergreen Yaupon

**DO NOT PLANT**

near creeks and preserves.

Can be an appropriate plant in a managed yard
**Pyracantha**
*Pyracantha spp.*

**Description:**
- Evergreen shrub
- Grows to 20’
- Short, straight side stems end in a point creating a very painful thorn (sometimes called “fire thorn”)

- White flowers late spring through summer
- Clusters of orange berries in fall through winter

**Habitat:** Edge of wooded areas

**Removal:**
- Cutback to base of plant with loppers or a tree saw

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Evergreen Sumac
- Evergreen Yaupon

**DO NOT PLANT**
*near creeks and preserves.*
*Can be an appropriate plant in a managed yard*
Running Bamboo
*Phyllostachys aurea*

**Description:**
- Evergreen
- Grows 16’-40’ tall
- Long, pointed leaves
- Dense and aggressive - used for screening

**Habitat:**
Old home sites and adjacent natural areas

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Cut plants as close to ground as possible
- Repeat as plants resprout for several growing seasons until energy reserves of rhizomes are exhausted
- If digging, remove all the roots
- A 3’ deep barrier enclosing the plant prevents spread

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Evergreen Yaupon
- Bamboo Muhly

**DO NOT PLANT**
*Spread by aggressive rhizomes (underground stems)*
**Description:**
- Small, deciduous shrub or tree
- Grows up to 30'
- Lance-shaped leaves with greenish-gray color on top
- Thorny

**Habitat:**
Along creeks and river bottoms

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Pull plants by hand when young
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Cherry Laurel
- Texas Persimmon

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by seeds, root sprouts
Description:
- Small tree/ large shrub
- 10-15’ tall
- Deciduous or evergreen
- Narrow, thin, grey/green alternate leaves
- Forms dense thickets

Habitat:
Riparian and wet areas

Least Toxic Removal:
- Hand pull plants under 1” diameter
- Large thickets can be bulldozed by root plowing
- Flooding will kill plants if root crowns are submerged for at least three months

Non-Invasive Alternatives:
- Arizona Cypress
- Bald Cypress

DO NOT PLANT
Spread by seeds, vegetative roots
**Tree of Heaven**
*Ailanthus altissima*

**Description:**
- Deciduous tree
- Grows up to 80’ tall
- Alternate leaves with 10-40 leaflets on a 1-3’ stem
- Light gray stems and trunk

**Habitat:** Along roads and right of ways; cannot tolerate flooding or extreme shade

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Remove small plants by hand
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Must remove root system to prevent regrowth into dense thickets

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Chinquapin Oak
- Lacey Oak

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Cluster of wing-shaped samaras (fruit) in late summer to early spring

Flowers in spring

**DO NOT PLANT**
Spread by seeds, root and stump shoots
**Description:**
- Deciduous small tree or large shrub
- Grows to 20’
- Gray-green to dark-green, finger-like, aromatic leaflets in groups of 5-7

**Habitat:**
Beginning to invade nature preserves, found near water

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Pull plants by hand when young
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**DO NOT PLANT**

near creeks and preserves; can be an appropriate plant in a managed yard
**Waxleaf Ligustrum**  
*Ligustrum japonicum/Ligustrum lucidum*

**Description:**
- Shrub to small tree
- Grows to 25’
- Thick, glossy, opposite leaves

**Habitat:**
Disturbed areas, lowland areas and floodplains

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Pull plants by hand when young
- Use Weed Wrench™ for 2.5 diameter and smaller
- Cut trees to stumps – remove sprouts as they appear

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Texas Sage
- Barbados Cherry

**Spread by seeds**

Fragrant clusters of small, white flowers in spring through summer

Blue berries in late summer through fall
White Mulberry
*Morus alba*

**Description:**
- Can grow to 70’
- Named for the color of its buds (fruit can be white, lavender or black)
- Variable leaf shapes
- Hybridizes with native red mulberry

**Habitat:**
Disturbed areas, roadsides

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Seedlings can be pulled
- Use a Weed Wrench™ to remove 2.5” diameter and smaller
- Cut tree and grind stump

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Cherry Laurel
- Texas Persimmon

DO NOT PLANT
Spread by seeds
**Wisteria**

*Wisteria sinensis, W. floribunda*

**Description:**
- Deciduous, woody vine
- Grows up to 70’
- Showy, abundant flowers

- Fragrant white, pink, or lavender clusters of flowers in spring
- Vines can strangle other plants

**Habitat:**
Disturbed areas, roadsides, forest edges, ditches; escapes near original plantings; can persist in low light settings

**Least Toxic Removal:**
- Sever vine at base
- Remove vines that are coiling around trunks to prevent girdling.

**Non-Invasive Alternatives:**
- Passion Vine

**DO NOT PLANT**

*Spread by vegetative growth of stems and stolons; seeds if conditions are favorable*