

Japanese Angelica Tree (*Aralia elata*)

ID Characteristics: upright shrub or tree covered in large thorns on the stems. Large, tri-pinnately compound leaves can be 2-4 feet in length. White flower clusters in late summer turn into purple berries in the fall. Similar to native Devil's Walking Stick (which does not occur in Nolde Forest). Large, woody thorns are the best ID characteristic.



Bush Honeysuckle

(*Lonicera tatarica* & *Lonicera maackii*)

ID Characteristics: upright, woody shrub. Older specimens have distinctive lined bark on the multi-stemmed trunks. Leaves are opposite, smooth with pointed tips. White flowers fade to yellow after a few days and produce red berries in the fall. Specimens can form dense thickets and will sprout from roots around main stem.



Garlic Mustard

(*Alliaria petiolata*)

ID Characteristics: heart or triangle shaped toothed leaves (more kidney shaped on first year plants with no flowers); white flowers with 4 petals; long shiny seed pod stalks; smells strongly of onions and garlic when crushed. When in doubt pull one leaf and crush it. If it smells like garlic, pull. If not—leave it, it might be a look alike native plant.



Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

ID Characteristics: small, dense shrub growing 2 to 8 ft. Thorns at leaf nodes. Small, alternate, bright green leaves with a smooth edge and oval shaped. Small pale yellow flower clusters in spring, egg shaped shiny red berry from summer to fall. When it doubt, scratch the bark—wood below is bright yellow.



Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)

ID Characteristics: woody climbing vine which may be evergreen in mild winters. Leaves are oblong oval (young plants have lobed leaves to start) and are opposite one another on the stem. Fragrant tubular flowers bloom April through July, a small black berry appears in late summer to fall. There are native honeysuckle vines, their leaves are joined at the stem to form a cup.



Young Leaves

Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)

ID Characteristics: tall (up to 10 ft), bamboo-like plant, which forms dense thickets. Stems are smooth, reddish brown, and swollen at the leaf junctures which gives a zig-zag appearance along the stem. Leaves have smooth edges and a flat bottom. They are alternate on the stem. Female plants have long spikes of white flowers in Summer. Usually near water.



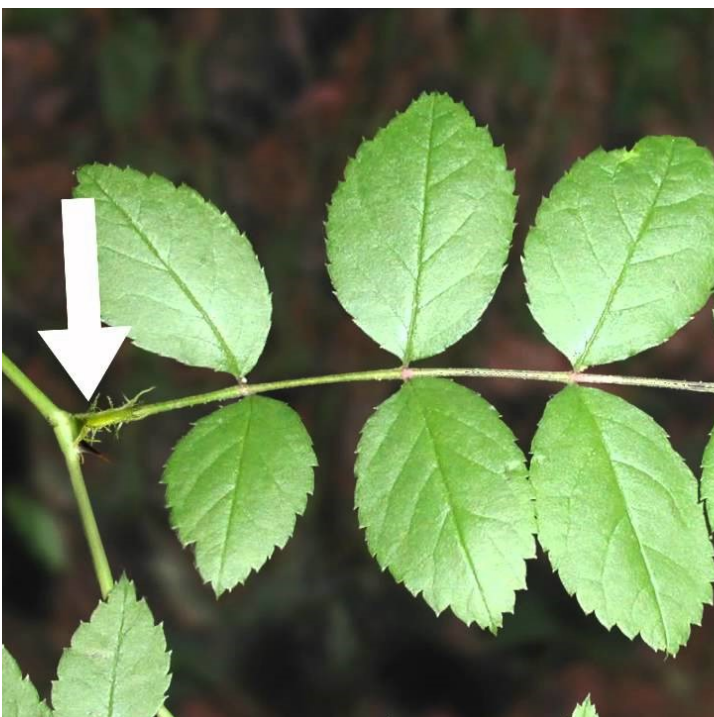
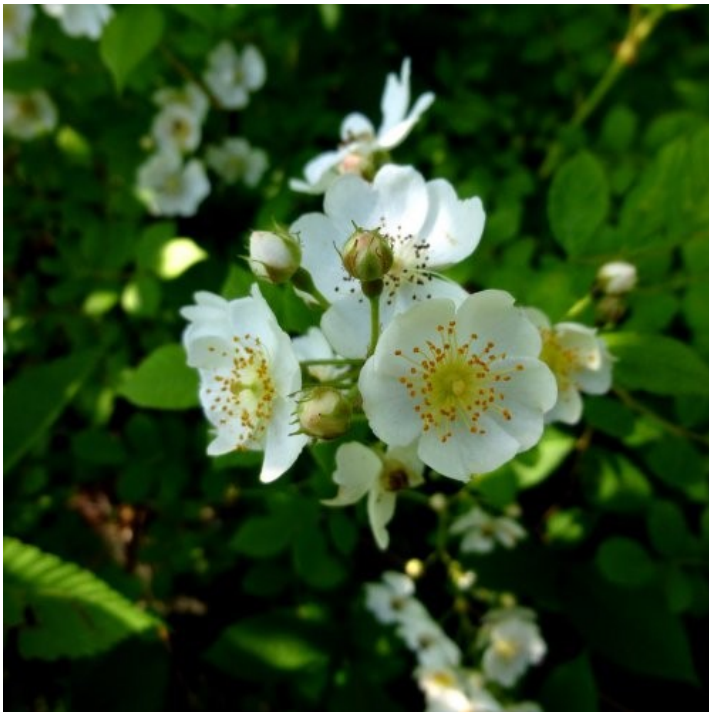
Mile-a-Minute (*Polygonum Perfoliatum*)

ID Characteristics: Trailing vine covered in sharp downward pointing barbs. Grows rapidly and forms mats that smother other flora. Leaves are alternate, triangular, and light green with smooth edges and barbs underneath. Small, funnel shaped leaves encircle the stem at intervals. The fruit is a segmented berry that comes in many different colors: green, white, blue.



Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)

ID Characteristics: thorny, arching canes usually form dense stands. Alternate, compound leaves which can have 5 to 11 leaflets and have fringed structures at leaf stipules (there are hair like growths where the leaf meets the stem...no native roses have this). White to pink flowers grow in clusters in spring and the hips are red and persist until winter.

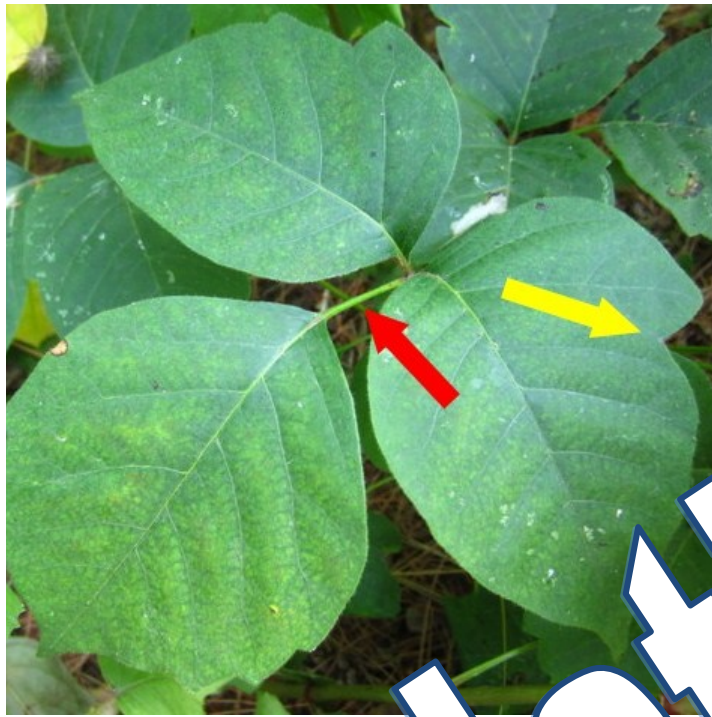


Fringed Stipules

Poison Ivy

(*Toxicodendron radicans*)

ID Characteristics: vining plant with alternate leaves. Each leaf is comprised of three leaflets that can be variable in appearance. Often new growth is shiny and red, while young leaves have a “mitten” like notch on both the left and right leaflet. Top leaflet is long stalked, which side leaflets are close to the stem. Berries white. Vines have many aerial rootlets—almost hairy.



Native

