

# Invasive Species Resources

Curious to know more about Invasive species? Here are some FREE resources to help you dig deeper into these unwanted intruders!

## Website: National Invasives Quick Glances



Terrestrial Plants



Terrestrial Vertebrates



Terrestrial Invertebrates



Terrestrial Pathogens and Diseases



Aquatic Plants



Fish and Other Aquatic Vertebrates

**Description:** Provides general information about a variety of invasive species based on categories. Each species also includes links to recent articles, distribution maps, videos and some additional suggested resources.

<https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/species-type>

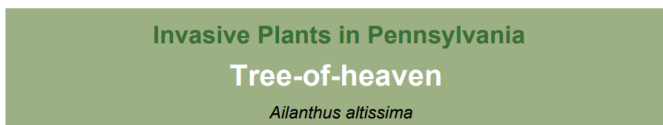
## PDF: Pennsylvania Field Guide



**Description:** This is a PDF book that has concise one-page fact sheets about 24 common invasive plants found along the edge of water (riparian areas).

<https://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/subjects/streamreleaf/Docs/Invasive%20Plants.pdf>

## Website: DCNR Fact Sheets



Leslie Mehrhoff, Univ. of Connecticut

### Background:

Also known as Chinese sumac, stinking sumac and tree of hell, this

### Description:

This rapidly growing tree can reach a height of 80 feet, with up to a six-foot diameter trunk. Leaves are pinnately compound with 10 to 41 leaflets with smooth leaf margins. When crushed, the leaves and other plant parts have a rancid smell like cat urine or burnt peanut butter. Flowering occurs in early summer, when large clusters of yellowish flowers develop above the leaves. Fruit produced on the female trees are tan to reddish, single winged, papery seeds, called samaras. They may remain on the tree throughout late fall.

### Habitat:

Ailanthus is extremely tolerant of poor soils and will even grow through cracks in pavement. Trees

### Look-A-Likes:

The native trees most likely to be confused with ailanthus are the sumacs (Rhus spp.). One way to tell them apart is the small glands on the underside of ailanthus leaves (see photo below). Staghorn sumac leaves do not have this gland, but have toothed leaf margins, while ailanthus' leaf edges are smooth. Sumac fruits are fuzzy and red.

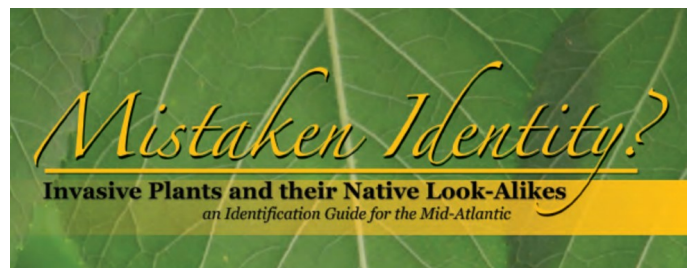


James Miller, USDA Forest Service

**Description:** Organized by categories, this website includes mostly 1 or 2-page fact sheets that help aid in identification, treatment and protection suggestions against invasive species.

<https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/WildPlants/InvasivePlants/InvasivePlantFactSheets/Pages/default.aspx>

## PDF: Invasive Plants and their Look-Alikes



**Description:** This is a PDF that focuses on identification of 20 invasive species compared to their native look-alikes in the Mid-Atlantic region. Each species includes basic background information followed by some excellent quick ID steps of both the invasive and the suggested native plant that shares its appearance.

[https://www.nybg.org/files/scientists/rnaczi/Mistaken\\_Identity\\_Final.pdf](https://www.nybg.org/files/scientists/rnaczi/Mistaken_Identity_Final.pdf)