

The DNR NR-40 Rule and Invasive Plants

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What is an Invasive Species in Wisconsin?

- ◆ Introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health
- ◆ Includes individual specimens, eggs, larvae, seeds, propagules and any other viable life stages of a species
- ◆ Estimate about 1% of introduced species have become invasive (Groves 1986)
- ◆ Non-native species including hybrids, cultivars, sub-specific taxa and genetically modified variants
- ◆ Can grow under a wide range of conditions, tolerates management
- ◆ May spread by rhizomes, suckers
- ◆ Success due to lack of native predators and competitors in new environment
- ◆ Shading of native understory plants
- ◆ Out-compete native plant species
- ◆ Faster growth rate over longer growing season
- ◆ Reproduce at an earlier age with large amounts of fruit and seed produced
- ◆ Long seed viability in soil

WI-DNR NR-40 Rule for Invasive Species

- ◆ In 2001, Wisconsin Legislature directed DNR to establish statewide program to disseminate rules to identify, classify and control invasive species
- ◆ By 2004, Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species formed to assist DNR
- ◆ Sept. 1, 2009, DNR created Wisconsin's Invasive Species Identification, Classification and Control Rule (NR 40 Rule)
 - ◆ Established species assessment groups (SAG) for reviewing woody, herbaceous and aquatic plants
 - ◆ Prevention of new invasive species from establishing in state
 - ◆ Early detection, quarantine and eradication
- ◆ For Prohibited invasive species:
 - ◆ Species not in state yet or only a few places
 - ◆ Likely to cause environmental and/or economic harm
 - ◆ Eradication of species and prevention feasible
 - ◆ Cannot transport, possess, transfer or introduce the species without a DNR permit
 - ◆ Control is required, DNR may order control effort
- ◆ For Restricted invasive species:
 - ◆ Species already widely established in state
 - ◆ High environmental and/or economic impacts evident
 - ◆ Complete eradication of species is unlikely
 - ◆ Cannot transport, transfer or introduce the species without a DNR permit
 - ◆ Can possess invasive plant, control is not required, but highly encouraged to prevent further spread
 - ◆ Educate the industry and public so these species are no longer grown or used in landscape
 - ◆ Includes phase-out periods for industry from listing date
 - ◆ 3 years for herbaceous plants and woody vines
 - ◆ 5 years for trees and shrubs

What About Using Only Native Plants?

- ◆ Argument for using native plants only
 - ✓ Seed propagated material to ensure genetic diversity of natives
 - ✓ Increased allergies from pollen of predominantly male cultivars
 - ✓ Not invasive
 - ✓ Better adapted to soil, environment
 - ✓ Drought tolerant, require less water
 - ✓ Pest resistant, less fertilizer, pesticides
- ◆ Numerous exceptions to this rule!
- ◆ Urban soils are not native!

Species known to be invasive in the Midwestern and northeastern U.S.:

Wisconsin DNR NR-40 Rule List of Invasive Species: P = prohibited status; R = Restricted status

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/Invasives/NR40plantlist.pdf>

*Considered invasive per Midwest Invasive Plant Network: www.mipn.org. Many of the below plants are banned somewhere in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, but are not currently on the WI DNR NR-40 list yet, but some are currently in review

^Considered invasive per Massachusetts Prohibited Invasive Plant list (<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massachusetts-prohibited-plant-list>)

Tree species known to be invasive in the Midwestern and northeastern U.S.:

^ <i>Acer campestre</i> : hedge maple	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> : princess tree-P
* <i>Acer platanoides</i> : Norway maple	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> : Amur corktree (male cultivars and seedling understock are exempt)-P
^ <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> : sycamore maple	* <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> : Scots pine
<i>Acer tataricum</i> subsp. <i>ginnala</i> : Amur maple (all cultivars are exempt)-R	<i>Populus alba</i> : white poplar-R
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> : tree-of-heaven-R	* <i>Populus nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i> : Lombardy poplar
* <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> : Japanese mimosa, silk tree	* <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> : callery pear
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> : European black alder (all cultivars and hybrids are exempt)-R	<i>Quercus acutissima</i> : sawtooth oak-P
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> : Russian-olive-R	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> : common buckthorn-R
^ <i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i> : castor-aralia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> : black locust (all cultivars are exempt)-R
* <i>Maclura pomifera</i> : osage-orange (female trees only)	^ <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> : lacebark elm
<i>Morus alba</i> : white mulberry (male cultivars are exempt)-R	<i>Ulmus pumila</i> : Siberian elm (rootstock and hybrids are exempt)-R

Shrub species known to be invasive in the Midwestern and northeastern U.S.:

<i>Berberis</i> : Korean barberry and Japanese barberry hybrids-R	* <i>Lonicera</i> × <i>minutiflora</i> : hybrid honeysuckle
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> : Japanese barberry-R, applies to species, varieties, hybrids and many cultivars	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> : Morrow's honeysuckle-R
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> : common barberry-P	* <i>Lonicera</i> × <i>notha</i> : hybrid honeysuckle
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> : Siberian pea-shrub-R, 'Lorbergii', 'Pendula' and 'Walkerii' are exempt	* <i>Lonicera standishii</i> : Standish's honeysuckle
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> : Scotch broom-P	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> : Tartarian honeysuckle-R
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> : Russian-olive-R	* <i>Lonicera</i> × <i>xylosteoides</i> : European fly honeysuckle
* <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> : thorny-olive	* <i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> : dwarf honeysuckle
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> : autumn-olive-R	* <i>Nandina domestica</i> : heavenly bamboo
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> : burningbush-R, all cultivars are exempt except 'Nordine'	* <i>Rhamnus arguta</i> : sharp-tooth buckthorn
<i>Fallopia</i> × <i>bohemica</i> (formerly <i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>): Bohemian knotweed-P	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> : common buckthorn-R
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (formerly <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>): Japanese knotweed-R	* <i>Rhamnus davurica</i> : Dahurian buckthorn
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> var. <i>compacta</i> : dwarf Japanese knotweed-R	* <i>Rhamnus japonica</i> : Japanese buckthorn
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> (formerly <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>): giant knotweed-P	* <i>Rhamnus utilis</i> : Chinese buckthorn
<i>Frangula alnus</i> (formerly <i>Rhamnus frangula</i>): glossy buckthorn-R, cultivars exempt except for 'Columnaris'	* <i>Rhodotypos scandens</i> : black jetbead
* <i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> : shrubby lespedeza	<i>Robinia hispida</i> : rose acacia, bristly locust-R
* <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> : sericea or Chinese lespedeza	* <i>Rosa canina</i> : dog rose
* <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> : Amur privet	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> : multiflora rose-R
* <i>Ligustrum japonica</i> : Japanese privet	<i>Rosa rugosa</i> : rugosa rose, saltspray rose
* <i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> : border privet	<i>Rubus bifrons</i> (formerly <i>Rubus armeniacus</i>): Himalayan blackberry-P

* <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> : California privet	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> : wineberry-P
* <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> : Chinese privet	^ <i>Salix cinerea</i> : large, gray willow and subsp. <i>oleifolia</i> (rusty willow)
* <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> : European privet, common privet	* <i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i> : Ural false-spirea
<i>Lonicera</i> × <i>bella</i> : Bell's honeysuckle-R	* <i>Spiraea japonica</i> : Japanese spirea
* <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i> : fragrant honeysuckle	* <i>Tamarix chinensis</i> (formerly <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>): salt-cedar, tamarisk
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> : Amur honeysuckle-P/R	* <i>Viburnum opulus</i> : European cranberrybush viburnum

Vine or groundcover species known to be invasive in the Midwestern and northeastern U.S.:

^ <i>Actinidia arguta</i> : hardy kiwi, bower actinidia	^ <i>Fallopia baldschuanicum</i> (formerly <i>Polygonum baldschuanicum</i>): Chinese fleeceflower, Russian-vine
<i>Akebia quinata</i> : fiveleaf akebia, chocolate-vine-P	*^ <i>Hedera helix</i> : English ivy (groundcover or vine)
<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> var. <i>brevipedunculata</i> : porcelain berry-P	<i>Humulus scandens</i> (formerly <i>Humulus japonicus</i>): Japanese hops-P/R
<i>Campsis radicans</i> : trumpet-creeper	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> : Japanese honeysuckle-P
<i>Celastrus rosthornianus</i> (formerly <i>Celastrus loesneri</i>): Asian loeseneri bittersweet-P	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i> (formerly <i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>): mile-a-minute vine-P
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> : Oriental bittersweet-R	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> : kudzu-P
*^ <i>Clematis terniflora</i> : sweet autumn clematis	*^ <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> : bittersweet nightshade
^ <i>Clematis vitalba</i> : old man's beard	*^ <i>Vinca minor</i> : vinca, periwinkle, myrtle (groundcover)
*^ <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> : field bindweed	<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i> (formerly <i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>): black swallow-wort-P/R
<i>Dioscorea polystacha</i> (formerly <i>Dioscorea batatas</i>): Chinese yam-P	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i> (formerly <i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>): pale swallow-wort-P
<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> : Chinese or Indian yam-P	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i> : Japanese wisteria-P
*^ <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> : purpleleaf wintercreeper (groundcover or vine)	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> : Chinese wisteria-P
<i>Fallopia aubertii</i> (formerly <i>Polygonum aubertii</i>): silver fleece vine, silver lace vine	