





2007 Additions to the Alabama Invasive Plant Council's list of invasive plants




Cinnamomum camphora
Photo by Shirley Denton

Camphor tree
(*Cinnamomum camphora*)




UGA1391363


Trifoliate orange
(*Poncirus trifoliata*)



Tungoil tree
(*Vernicia fordii*)





Cuban bulrush
(*Oxycaryum cubense*)




UGA2120051

Sweet autumn clematis
(*Clematis terniflora*)



UGA0580070

Porcelain berry
(*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)





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Camphor tree (*Cinnamomun camphora*) – a broad-leaved, evergreen tree. Leaves are alternate, with wavy margins, shiny dark green above and lighter green below with three distinct yellow veins and a distinctive odor of camphor when crushed. Flowers are inconspicuous, fruit is a black pea-sized berry. Grows in full sun or partial shade, is drought tolerant but not particularly cold tolerant. Invading hardwood forests, upland pine and scrub woods, fence rows and urban green space. (Photos: Shirley Denton, Paul Redfearn, Jr., www.plantatlas.usf.edu/)

Trifoliolate orange, hardy orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*) – a deciduous shrub or small tree. Leaves are alternate, compound with three leaflets and a winged petiole, twigs are green with stout thorns. Spring flowers are white and showy, fruit is a 1.5-2" diameter, sticky orange with a dull yellow color. Invading woodlands, forest edges, fence rows and urban green space. (Photo: John D. Byrd, Mississippi State University; www.invasive.org)

Tung oil tree (*Vernicia fordii*) – A small deciduous tree with milky white sap. Leaves are simple, alternate, heart-shaped or with three pointed lobes, with long petioles and distinctive red glands at the base of each leaf. Showy flowers are white with red veins and bloom before the leaves emerge. Fruits are reddish green, generally round with 2-3" diameter and are toxic. Best growth occurs in full sun but can grow in the understory. Not particularly cold tolerant. Invading forest edges, rights of ways and urban green spaces. (Photos: Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University; Fred Nation, www.plantatlas.usf.edu)

Cuban bulrush (*Oxycaryum cubense*) – a rhizomatous sedge growing 2-3' tall, roots and rhizomes form a web with those of other aquatic plants, allowing it to float. Leaves long and slender. Inflorescence can have 1-13 round ¾" heads with 5 or more spikelets, but the inflorescence of the invasive variety generally has just one head. The achene is ovoid, pale to reddish brown and beaked. Currently invading fresh water areas of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior River drainages. (Photos: Joe Jernigan, AL DCNR)

Sweet autumn clematis (*Clematis terniflora*) – a climbing, semi-evergreen ornamental vine. Leaves are opposite, compound with 3-5 leaflets, margins are entire. White, fragrant flowers appear late summer through the fall. Seeds are also showy and production is prolific. The native *Clematis virginiana* is very similar (margins of leaves of the native tend to be toothed) but not as prone to self-seed and spread. Prefers sun to partial shade and is found invading forest edges, rights of ways and urban green space, especially near creeks (Photo: Chris Evans, River to River CWMA; www.invasive.org)

Porcelain berry, amur peppervine (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) – a deciduous, woody ornamental vine in the grape family. Leaves simple and alternate, 3-5 coarsely-toothed lobes, juvenile leaves generally are not lobed. Flowers are inconspicuous. Showy berries are borne in the fall and range in color from pale lilac to bright blue. Prefers sun to light shade and moist soil. Invading rights of ways, forest edges, open woods and urban green spaces. (Photo: Jil M. Swearingen, National Park Service; www.invasive.org)

Early detection and control is the key to slowing the spread of invasive plants. Help track the distribution of these and other invasive plants by recording sightings on the Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council's EDD MapS webpage (www.se-eppc.org/eddMapS/).

For information about the control of cuban bulrush in Alabama contact: Joe Jernigan, Aquatic Plant Management Supervisor, Alabama Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries, P.O. Box 247, Daphne, AL 36526; 251-626-5153; Joe.Jernigan@dcnr.alabama.gov

Little information about the control of the other species is currently available. Some information can be found at: www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/invasive_plants. More control information will be soon be available in an upcoming edition of *Nonnative Invasive Plants of Southern Forests*, which can be found at www.invasive.org/eastern/srs/.

Plant distribution maps courtesy of EDD MapS.

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