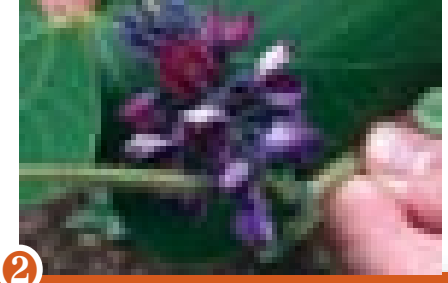
Kudzu

Pueraria lobata

1. Tom Forney, ODA
2. Tom Forney, ODA
3. Steve Hurst @ NRCS PLANTS
4. Tom Forney, ODA
5. Tom Forney, ODA
6. ODA

Kudzu

Pueraria lobata



OR
WA

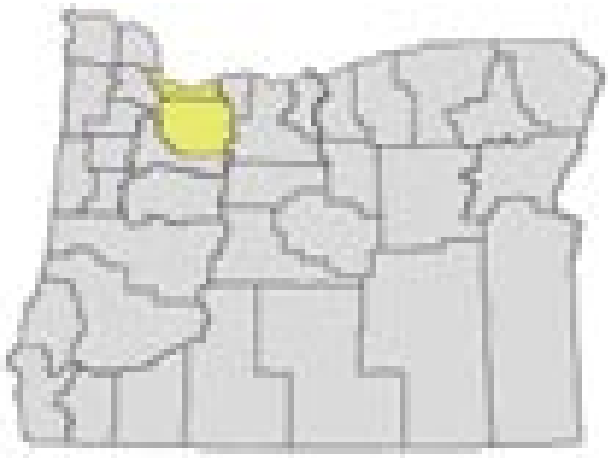
Description

Perennial; flowers mid-summer. High climbing vine, very often completely covering trees forming "kudzu sculptures." Stems up to 4 inches in diameter, brown and smooth, eventually turning finely scaly. Young stems fuzzy. Leaves compound with individual leaflets 3 to 4 inches long, oval or nearly heart shaped and may be lobed and fuzzy. Flowers pea-like, purple to red, hang in clusters, with a grape-like smell. Fabaceae family.

Impacts

Kudzu is a highly aggressive extremely fast-growing invasive plant which is expensive to control once established. It covers all plants in its path, eliminating native species and natural diversity. Trees covered by kudzu become damaged by its weight during ice events or die from insufficient light. Vines can also bring down power lines and collapse older buildings. Estimated economic costs attributed to kudzu are $50 million annually.

Distribution in Oregon



PLEASE CALL 1-866-INVADER IF YOU FIND THIS SPECIES IN OREGON.

Limited Abundant Not known to be present

2007

Heartleaf hempvine

Mikania cordata

1. http://biotech.tipo.gov.tw/plantjpg/1
2. USDA APHIS

Heartleaf hempvine

Mikania cordata

1

US

Description

Perennial vine; grows 9 to 18 feet long. Leaves opposite, heart-shaped, and 1 to 5 inches long. Flowerheads flat-topped clusters of 4 yellowish-white flowers. Seeds small, plumed, and brownish black. Asteraceae family.

Impacts

Heartleaf hempvine grows in moist, disturbed areas. It will grow in partial shade, but cannot tolerate dense shade. It has the potential to rapidly crowd out native vegetation if introduced to suitable habit through wind distribution of seed or vegetative reproduction through root growth and broken stem fragments.

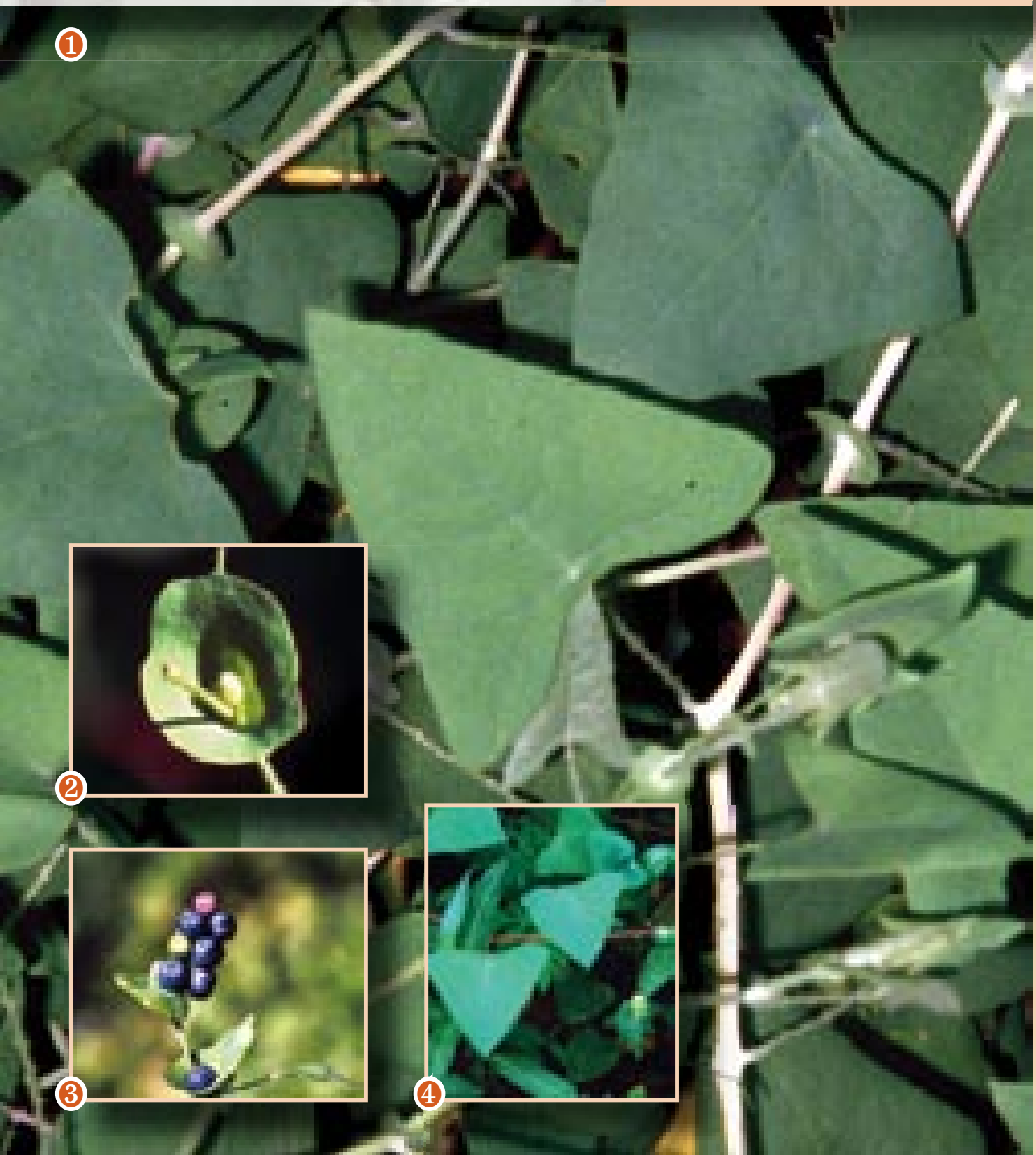
Distribution in the US

NOT KNOWN TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE US OUTSIDE OF CULTIVATION.

Mile-a-minute

Persicaria perfoliata

1. Britt Slattery, USFWS
2. Jil M. Swearington, USDI National Park Service
3. Leslie J. Mehrhoff, IPANE
4. USDA APHIS PPQ
5. USDA-NRCS PLANTS



Mile-a-minute

Persicaria perfoliata

NOT LISTED

Description

Annual trailing vine; spines on leaves and stems. Stems slender and reddish. Leaves alternate, spaced along stem and grow cuplike leafy structures called ocreas. Flower buds emerge from ocreas. Flowers small, white, and produce metallic blue, pea-sized fruits. Seeds dark. Grows up to 6 inches a day. Polygonaceae family.

Impacts

Mile-a-minute grows commonly on road embankments, fallow fields, young forests, streams, moist meadows and recently cut timber. It climbs over other plants by means of downward pointing spines and shades out native species. This plant can prevent tree seedlings from developing and has been detrimental to reforestation efforts.

Biological controls

There are no agents available, but survey and testing is currently underway.

Distribution in the US

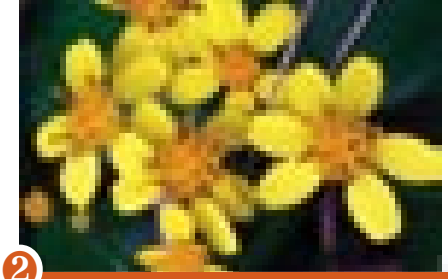
Creeping groundsel

Senecio angulatus

1. J Miles
2. Luigi Riganense
3. Luigi Riganense
4. Luigi Riganense

Creeping groundsel

Senecio angulatus



2

NOT LISTED

Description

Perennial shrub/herb; form is a dense tangled shrub up to 6½ feet tall. Will climb if suitable support available. Leaves glossy, thick, fleshy, and bluntly lobed. Often confused with cape ivy but has thicker, diamond-shaped leaves. Yellow flowers are daisy-like with larger petals than cape ivy. Asteraceae family.

Impacts

Creeping groundsel is easily dispersed by wind-blown seed, stem fragments, and dumped garden waste. This plant can smother existing native vegetation both in the ground layer and canopy. It alters the light climate in the invaded community and may suppress regeneration of native plants.

Distribution in the US

NOT KNOWN TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE US OUTSIDE OF CULTIVATION.