Appendix 11-2

Invasive Species Management and Control Plan

Highest standards

RIVERSIDE SOLAR, LLC

Matter No. 21-00752

Towns of Lyme and Brownville

Jefferson County, NY

Appendix 11-2

Invasive Species

Management and Control Plan

July 2021

Contents

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Attachment

1.0 Introduction

Riverside Solar, LLC (Applicant), a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of AES Corporation (AES), is planning to construct, operate, and maintain the Riverside Solar Project, a proposed 100 MW solar energy generation project located in the Towns of Lyme and Brownville, Jefferson County, New York (the Project). Project facilities will include commercial-scale solar arrays, energy storage center, access roads, inverters, fencing, buried (and possibly overhead) electric collection lines, and electrical interconnection facilities.

The Project consists primarily of agricultural land, forests, successional old-field, and wetland ecological communities. Construction activities will result in vegetation clearing and soil disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the proposed solar arrays, access roads, electrical collection lines, and associated infrastructure.

Invasive vegetative species are of special concern as their spread is likely to cause some degree of environmental, human health, or economic harm. For example, invasive species will often out-compete native species because they may lack control mechanisms that are present in their native habitats. The result can be a rapid spread of invasive species populations, which can alter ecological communities and diminish biological diversity. Normal dispersal methods for invasive plant species include wind, water, and wildlife; however, anthropogenic means of spread (e.g., construction activity) have the potential to accelerate their distribution and are the primary focus of this Invasive Species Management and Control Plan (ISMCP).

1.1 Goals and Objectives

The intent of the ISMCP is to outline a clear plan to minimize the spread of invasive species that are present within the Project Area. To prevent their spread, it is necessary to identify the existing invasive species within the Project Area and develop a plan to monitor and control the species during construction, restoration, and operation. The goal of the ISMCP is to maintain a zero percent increase in invasive species distribution and coverage within the Project Area.

Invasive species are regulated by the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Sections 9-1709 and 71-0703. Regulations under Part 575 of 6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) restrict the sale, purchase, possession, propagation, introduction, importation, and transport of invasive species. This ISMCP is being developed in accordance with this regulation,

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to prevent the introduction of new, and spread of existing, invasive species within the Project Area.

2.0 Invasive Plant Species Identified within Project Area – Baseline Survey Results

As part of the Project field efforts, ecological resource surveys performed for the Riverside Solar Project in the summer of 2020. During ecological resource surveys and wetland and stream delineations, TRC biologists documented occurrences of invasive species within the Project Area to be utilized as a baseline survey for future monitoring efforts (Figure 1). Prior to initiating the field effort, field biologists reviewed the priority list of invasive species for the region and key identifying characteristics using the nyimapinvasives.org website. While conducting field surveys, TRC biologists recorded observations of invasive plants and animals. Stands of invasive plants were recorded when a species was present at a concentration of 10 percent or greater over an area of 100 square feet or greater or if it was a species of concern for even a single plant (e.g., giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)). If plant species meeting criteria were identified, then a point was taken using the GPS and the observed species, concentrations of the species, and area affected were noted. When priority invasive animals were observed, a similar process was followed to document the approximate location of the species, behaviors observed (if applicable), and the number of individuals observed. This data was used to generate a map depicting the locations of occurrences of invasive species throughout the Project Area (see Figure 1).

As part of field efforts, five invasive vegetative species were identified as prohibited on the *Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants* list published by the NYSDEC on September 10, 2014 (Attachment A). Inclusion on the prohibited list means that they cannot be possessed, sold, imported, purchased, transported or introduced and therefore, construction activities which would knowingly cause distribution of these species is prohibited.

The following invasive plant species were identified in low densities within the Project Area:

- Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)
- Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)

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- Morrow's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*)
- Smooth Buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*)
- Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tartarica*)

All invasive species identified within the Project Area are listed in the Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants list. The approximate locations of the identified species are included in Figure 1.

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3.0 Invasive Insect Species in Vicinity of the Project Area

TRC biologists documented observed occurrences of invasive species within the Project Area during ecological resource survey field efforts (Exhibit 22). No invasive insect species, or signs of infestation, were observed as part of this field effort. There are three invasive insect species that will be monitored for throughout construction of the Project that the NYSDEC identifies as a potential problem in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 575, Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species. The species include the emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*), the Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), and the spotted lanternfly (Lycorma delicatula). Additional information regarding this species is presented below.

3.1 Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)

The emerald ash borer (EAB) is an invasive beetle, native to Asia, which was first identified in the United States in 2002 (in Michigan). In New York, the EAB was first identified in Cattaraugus County in 2009, and has now spread to more than 30 counties, including Jefferson County (NYSDEC, 2017b). This insect infects ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) trees and causes tree canopy dieback, yellowing and browning of leaves, leading to death of infected trees within two to four years (NYSDEC, 2017b).

The EAB has a one year life cycle and four stages of life: adult, egg, larva and pupa. The EAB emerges from beneath the bark tree of ash species beginning in late-May or early-June (NYIS, n.d.), with the adult flight season complete by early August. The adult life span is approximately three weeks and the adults are most active during the day in sunny, warm weather. In wet or cooler weather, adult EAB shelter beneath the bark of ash trees (NYIS, n.d.).

New York State has implemented programs to help with early detection of EAB to prevent the spread, including the May 2017 Restricted Zone for the EAB. However, St. Lawrence County is not within this zone. Restricted Zones include quarantines around known EAB infestations. Within these zones, regulated articles may not be removed from the zone. Regulated articles include ash wood, ash logs, ash firewood (untreated), ash nursery stock, and wood chips (only between April 15 and May 15). Additionally, in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 575 (Prohibited

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and Regulated Invasive Species), the EAB itself may not be moved in any life stage, unless for management, control, identification or disposal (NYSDEC, 2017b).

As the Project is located well outside of the EAB Restricted Zone, the Restricted Zone requirements will not apply to the Project. However, should a suspected infestation or sighting occur within the Project Area, the NYSDEC's Forest Health Information Line [(866) 640-0652)] will be contacted.

3.2 Asian Longhorned Beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis)

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) is an invasive wood-boring insect, native to China and Korea, which was first identified in the United States in 1996 in Brooklyn, NY (NYSDEC, 2018). Additional infestations of the ALB have been identified throughout the New York City and Long Island regions; including Manhattan, eastern Queens, Staten Island, Islip and central Long Island (NYSDEC, 2018). The ALB can infest a variety of hardwood tree species including maples, elm, horsechestnut, willow, sycamore, and birch (NYIS, 2019). Trees that have been infested by ALB often have wilted foliage and canopy dieback, leading to death of infected trees within seven to nine years (NYSDEC, 2018).

Adult ALBs have shiny black bodies with irregular white markings, long antennae, and can reach 1.5 inches in length (NYIS, 2019). Females deposit their eggs into depressions chewed into the bark of hardwood trees and can lay between 35 and 90 eggs per season (NYIS, 2019). Once hatched, beetle larvae will tunnel through the infested tree feeding on the bark and heartwood through winter, and then forming galleries in the trunk and branches (NYIS, 2019). The adult beetles then chew their way out of the infested trees, emerging between June and October (NYIS, 2019).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in coordination with State officials have determined ALB Quarantine and Regulated Areas within states experiencing infestations; including New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio (USDA, 2020a). Quarantines help to eradicate beetles by restricting the movement of materials that have been infested by the ALB, minimizing the chance of spread to new locations (USDA,

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2020a). The 2020 New York State ALB Program Overview maps do not include Montgomery County within an identified Quarantine area (USDA, 2020b).

In the event of a suspected infestation or sighting, the NYSDEC's ALB tip line at (866) 702-9938 and the NYSDEC Region 6 forester at (315) 376-3521. Additionally, the Facility will comply with the ALB Quarantine and Regulated Areas requirements and will not transport any ALB or ALB host materials on- or offsite.

3.3 Spotted Lanternfly (Lycorma delicatula)

The spotted lanternfly (SLF) (*Lycorma delicatula*) is a plant hopping insect native to Asia and first identified in Pennsylvania in 2014. The SLF has since been found in Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and New York. In New York, SLF has been identified on Staten Island, Port Jervis, Sloatsburg, Orangeburg, and Ithaca (AGM, n.d.). The SLF is a threat to both wood and non-woody hosts that are present throughout the United States. The greatest agricultural concern is for grapes, hops, apples, blueberries, and stone fruits.

SLF is a threat to agricultural and forest health due to the wide range of plant species they attack. Adults and nymphs feed on the sap of more than 70 plant species. The stress on the plants makes them vulnerable to disease and attacks from other insects. Additionally, the SLF excrete large amounts of sticky "honeydew," which attracts sooty molds that interfere with plant photosynthesis and negatively affects the growth and fruit yield (NYSDEC, n.d.).

SLF nymphs can be seen as early as April and are black with white spots and turn red before transitioning into adults. Adults begin to appear in July and are approximately 1 inch long and ½ inch wide at rest, with eye-catching wings (see Photo 3). Their forewings are grayish with black spots. The lower portions of their hindwings are red with black spots and the upper portions are dark with a white stripe. In the fall, adults lay 1-inch-long egg masses on nearly anything from tree trunks and rocks to vehicles and firewood. They are smooth and brownish-gray with a shiny, waxy coating when first laid (NYSDEC, n.d.).

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Infestations can be identified by sap oozing or weeping from open wounds on tree trunks, one-inch-long egg masses that are brownish-gray, waxy and mud-like when new, and large honeydew build-up under plants, sometimes with black sooty mold (NYSDEC, n.d.).

SLF are spread primarily through human activity when eggs are inadvertently transported to new areas on vehicles, firewood, outdoor furniture, and stones. In response to the continuing spread of SLF in New York, NYSDEC, along with New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (AGM) and US Department of Agriculture (USDA), have developed a plan to detect and prevent further spread of SLF. This plan includes trapping surveys in high risk areas, as well as inspections of nursery stock, stone shipments, and commercial transports. AGM has issued a quarantine to restrict the movement of goods into NY from quarantined areas of Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. NYSDEC has also established a Protective Zone encompassing 20 counties near PA and NJ infestations to allow NYSDEC and partners to conduct surveying, monitoring, and management to prevent the spread of SLF. Montgomery County is not included in the 20 counties in the Protective Zone (NYSDEC, n.d.).

If there is a suspected infestation identified, pictures will be taken of the insect, egg masses and/or infestation signs and send an email to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov and/or spottedlanternfly@dec.ny.gov. An online form is also available through AGM's website (https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/a08d60f6522043f5bd04229e00acdd63) to report the infestation and location.

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4.0 Control Measures – Best Management Practices

To prevent introduction and spread of the listed species, the following best management practices (BMPs) will be enacted by the Applicant over the course of the Project construction and as part of the post construction monitoring effort. These BMPs can be grouped into four main categories including material inspection, targeted species treatment and removal, sanitation, and restoration. Within each category, specific actions or combinations thereof can be taken depending on characteristics of a species and its density within the target area.

1. **Material Inspection:** Material inspection includes the use of products such as seed, mulch, topsoil, fill, sand, and stone that are free of invasive species. Movement of these materials both into and out of the Project Area should be limited to minimize the possibility of spreading invasive species. Importation of these materials will be limited by reusing excavated products to the maximum extent practicable. Imported construction materials will be obtained from reputable sources and thoroughly inspected for the presence of invasive species prior to transportation or use on the site. Materials will be used immediately to limit the amount of time they are stockpiled.
2. **Targeted Species Treatment and Removal:** Targeted removal is used in instances where invasive species are encountered during construction and cannot be avoided. Removal in that instance would prevent spread of the species to other areas of the Project Area. Targeted removal includes options such as hand-pulling, burning, cutting, burying, excavating, or herbicide application which will either kill, or limit the ability of a species to propagate. Herbicide application, if applicable, shall be carried out in accordance with Part 325 of 6 NYCRR, Application of Pesticides. Removal methods will be determined based on the species and density of the encountered invasive. Invasive species that are removed should be either left in the infested area, or placed in a secure container for proper disposal offsite.
3. **Sanitation**: As it relates to invasive species control, sanitation includes the cleaning of clothing and equipment prior to movement or use within the Project Area. Seeds and viable plant parts can easily be transported to different locations on clothing and equipment. When working in an area known to have invasive species present, invasive

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species cleaning stations should be established to thoroughly clean machinery and clothing. Cleaning methods shall be limited to mechanical practices such as spraying equipment compressed air and cleaning with brushes. The use of water is not permitted for the removal of invasive species. It is important to note that cleaning should be conducted both prior to equipment arriving on site and prior to it leaving, to prevent the spread of invasive species onto and off of the work site within the Project Area. Construction equipment should show up clean and free of invasive materials and soils.

4. **Restoration:** Invasive species spread most readily in disturbed soil. Stabilizing the site quickly will limit the amount of time that invasive species have to get established in a particular area. Therefore, once construction is complete, disturbed areas should be regraded and stabilized (with seed and mulch) as quickly as possible. Once the site is regraded, native seed mixes should be applied along with seed free mulch to reestablish vegetative cover. BMPs will also be implemented in accordance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to prevent erosion and limit the potential for spread of invasive species bearing soil offsite.

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5.0 Monitoring

Prior to the start of construction, the Applicant, in coordination with the Environmental Monitor, will conduct mandatory environmental training sessions for contractors and subcontractors before they begin work on the Project. The purpose of this training will be to explain the environmental compliance program in detail and assure that all personnel on site are aware of the environmental requirements for construction of the Project, Additionally, crews will be educated regarding the contents of the ISMCP to ensure that their activities on site comply with the BMPs outlined in Section 4.0 and that they are familiar with the invasive species present as outlined in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Monitoring will be conducted throughout the duration of the Project to ensure that the ISMCP is being implemented appropriately and that the goals outlined in it are being met. It is important to note that invasive species identified on site prior to construction are likely to spread even in the absence of further human intervention. It is, therefore, necessary to distinguish between natural movement of invasive species and anthropogenic movement caused by Project related construction activities. The ISMCP goal of a zero-net increase in the number of invasive species present and their distribution in the Project Area is based on the latter.

Post-construction invasive species monitoring will be conducted for a period of no less than five years following completion of Project related construction activities on site. More specifically, Riverside Solar Project, LLC proposes that the post-construction monitoring of invasive species will be conducted in year one, year three, and year five following completion of construction and restoration. This is to ensure that ISMCP goals are met, as germination and spread of invasive species can continue long after construction activities have concluded. To achieve the goal of a zero-net increase in the number of invasive species present in the Project Area and no new locations of existing invasive species in the Project Area resulting from Project construction or operation, the Post-construction Monitoring Plan and Adaptive Management Plan (if necessary) will be based on the recommendations of the invasive plan species baseline survey. A qualified biologist, on behalf of the Applicant, will monitor the area to determine the movement of invasive species through a visual inspection and compare to the baseline survey conducted (see Sections 2 and 3, above). If the spread or new occurrences of invasive species is observed by the qualified biologist, these instances will be treated in accordance with the control measures

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listed above, as deemed appropriate based on the characteristics of the invasive species. Interim reports will be produced for each year of monitoring, and a final report will be prepared detailing the success of the ISMCP. Reports will be provided to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), the New York State Department of Public Service (DPS), the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES), the Towns, and New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (AGM). Evaluation of measures implemented will be completed following each monitoring period, and an adaptive management plan will be employed where appropriate to ensure objectives of the ISMCP are met. Failure to meet the goals of the ISMCP will result in revision of the control plan and extension of the post construction monitoring phase for a period of two years from implementation of the revised plan. If it is determined that the goals of the 5-Year post-construction monitoring plan are not being met, NYSDEC, ORES, DPS, AGM, and the Applicant can consult to determine appropriate adaptive management actions, revisions to the post-construction monitoring plan, or mitigation measures, as necessary.

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6.0 References

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USDA APHIS. 2020b. Asian Longhorned Beetle Maps. Accessed March 2021. https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/asian-longhorned-beetle/ct_alb_maps

Town of Clayton

Town of Lyme

Chaumont

Town of Brownville

INVASIVE SPECIES

Alder Buckthorn	***Frangula alnus***
Japanese Honeysuckle	***Lonicera japonica***
Morrow's Honeysuckle	***Lonicera morrowii***
European Buckthorn	***Rhamnus cathartica***

Facilty Site (Surveyed Boundary)

Village Boundary

Town Boundary

NOTES:
1. THIS FIGURE IS DESIGNED TO BE VIEWED OR PRINTED IN COLOR AT 11X17.

2. DATA ACQUIRED IN THE FIELD BY TRC ON 06/04/2020.

BASE MAP: NYSGIS "LATEST ORTHOIMAGERY" ONLINE SERVICE LAYER, IMAGERY DATE 2020.
DATA SOURCES: TRC, NYSGIS, ESRI.

1:24,000
1" = 2,000'

0 1,000 2,000 FEET

PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE SOLAR LLC
TOWNS OF LYME & BROWNVILLE
JEFFERSON COUNTY, NY

TITLE:
PRE-CONSTRUCTION MAPPING OF INVASIVE SPECIES

DRAWN BY:	A. KAILAS	PROJ. NO.:	373222
CHECKED BY:	O. PAETOW		**FIGURE 1**
APPROVED BY:	S. KRANES		
DATE:	SEPTEMBER 2021		

215 GREENFIELD PKWY, STE 102
LIVERPOOL, NY 13088

FILE: Riverside_Exhibit_Figures_Sept2021.aprx

ATTACHMENT A

New York State Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants, September 10, 2014

New York State Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants

September 10, 2014

NYS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

NYS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYCRR Part 575 Invasive Species Regulations
Questions and Answers

http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2359.html

What are invasive species?

Invasive species means a species that is nonnative to a particular ecosystem, and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Why are invasive species a problem?

Invasive species can harm natural communities and systems (plants and animals found in particular physical environments) by out-competing native species, reducing biological diversity, altering community structure and, in some cases, changing ecosystems. Invasive species threaten New York's food supply, not only agriculture but also harvested wildlife, fish and shellfish; our landscaping, parks, gardens, and pets; and our recreation resources and even animal and human health. All New Yorkers have a stake in the invasive species issue.

How will these regulations help?

These regulations are to help control invasive species by reducing the introduction and spread of them by limiting commerce in such species. By preventing introduction of new invasive species, New York will save time, effort, and money in the future.

How were the lists included in the regulations developed?

The lists of prohibited and regulated species were developed using the species assessment and listing process outlined in the 2010 report "A Regulatory System for Non-native Species," which can be found at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/63402.html.

When will the regulations be implemented?

The final regulations (or a summary) were published in the State Register September 10, 2014, they become effective 6 months thereafter.

What is the difference between prohibited and regulated invasive species?

Prohibited invasive species cannot be knowingly possessed with the intent to sell, import, purchase, transport or introduce. In addition, no person shall sell, import, purchase, transport, introduce or propagate prohibited invasive species. Regulated invasive species, on the other hand, are species which cannot be knowingly introduced into a free-living state, or introduced by a means that one should have known would lead to such an introduction, although such species shall be legal to possess, sell, buy, propagate and transport.

What species have grace periods established in the regulations?

A one-year grace period is included in the regulations for Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), during which existing stock of this species may be sold.

Who will enforce the regulations?

The regulations will be enforced by the Department of Environmental Conservation, with assistance from the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Amur Cork Tree *Phellodendron amurense*

PROHIBITED

Amur Honeysuckle *Lonicera maackii*

PROHIBITED

Autumn Olive *Elaeagnus umbellata*

PROHIBITED

Beach Vitex *Vitex rotundifolia*

PROHIBITED

Black Swallow-wort *Cynanchum louiseae*
(C. nigrum, Vincetoxicum nigrum)

PROHIBITED

Bohemian Knotweed *Reynoutria x bohemica*
(Fallopia x bohemica, Polygonum x bohemica)

PROHIBITED

Border Privet *Ligustrum obtusifolium*

PROHIBITED

Broad-leaved Pepper-grass
Lepidium latifolium

PROHIBITED

Canada Thistle *Cirsium arvense*
(C. setosum, C. incanum, Serratula arvensis)

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Chinese Lespedeza *Lespedeza cuneata*

PROHIBITED

Chinese Yam *Dioscorea polystachya (D. batatas)*

PROHIBITED

Cogon Grass *Imperata cylindrica (I. arundinacea, Lagurus cylindricus)*

PROHIBITED

Common Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*

PROHIBITED

Cup-plant *Silphium perfoliatum*

PROHIBITED

Cut-leaf Teasel *Dipsacus laciniatus*

PROHIBITED

Cypress Spurge *Euphorbia cyparissias*

PROHIBITED

Fly Honeysuckle *Lonicera x bella*

PROHIBITED

Garden Loosestrife *Lysimachia vulgaris*

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Garlic Mustard *Alliaria petiolata*

PROHIBITED

Giant Hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*

PROHIBITED

Giant Knotweed *Reynoutria sachalinensis (Fallopia sachalinensis, Polygonum sachalinensis)*

PROHIBITED

Golden Bamboo *Phyllostachys aurea*

PROHIBITED

Gray Florist's Willow *Salix atrocinerea*

PROHIBITED

Japanese Angelica Tree *Aralia elata*

PROHIBITED

Japanese Barberry *Berberis thunbergii*

PROHIBITED

Japanese Chaff Flower *Achyranthes japonica*

PROHIBITED

Japanese Honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Japanese Hops *Humulus japonicus*

PROHIBITED

Japanese Knotweed *Reynoutria japonica*
(Fallopia japonica, Polygonum cuspidatum)

PROHIBITED

Japanese Stilt Grass *Microstegium vimineum*

PROHIBITED

Kudzu *Pueraria montana*

PROHIBITED

Leafy Spurge *Euphorbia esula*

PROHIBITED

Lesser Celandine *Ficaria verna*
(Ranunculus ficaria)

PROHIBITED

Mile-a-minute Weed *Persicaria perfoliata*
(Polygonum perfoliatum)

PROHIBITED

Morrow's Honeysuckle
Lonicera morrowii

PROHIBITED

Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Multiflora Rose *Rosa multiflora*

PROHIBITED

Narrowleaf Bittercress *Cardamine impatiens*

PROHIBITED

Oriental Bittersweet *Celastrus orbiculatus*

PROHIBITED

Pale Swallow-wort *Cynanchum rossicum*
(C. medium, Vincetoxicum medium, V. rossicum)

PROHIBITED

Porcelain Berry *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*

PROHIBITED

Slender False Brome
Brachypodium sylvaticum

PROHIBITED

Small Carpetgrass *Arthraxon hispidus*

PROHIBITED

Spotted Knapweed *Centaurea stoebe*
(C. biebersteinii, C. diffusa, C. maculosa misapplied, *C. xpsammogena)*

PROHIBITED

Sycamore Maple *Acer pseudoplatanus*

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Tartarian Honeysuckle *Lonicera tatarica*

PROHIBITED

Wavyleaf Basketgrass *Oplismenus hirtellus*

PROHIBITED

Wild Chervil *Anthriscus sylvestris*

PROHIBITED

Wineberry *Rubus phoenicolasius*

PROHIBITED

Yellow Groove Bamboo
Phyllostachys aureosulcata

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

REGULATED

Black Locust *Robinia pseudoacacia*

REGULATED

Burning Bush *Euonymus alatus*

REGULATED

Chinese Silver Grass *Miscanthus sinensis*

REGULATED

Japanese Virgin's Bower
Clematis terniflora

REGULATED

Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*

REGULATED

Winter Creeper *Euonymus fortunei*

WETLAND PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Common Reed Grass *Phragmites australis*

PROHIBITED

Marsh Dewflower *Murdannia keisak*

PROHIBITED

Purple Loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*

PROHIBITED

Reed Manna Grass *Glyceria maxima*

PROHIBITED

Smooth Buckthorn *Frangula alnus (Rhamnus frangula)*

PROHIBITED

Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus*

AQUATIC PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Brazilian Waterweed *Egeria densa*

PROHIBITED

Broadleaf Water-milfoil Hybrid
Myriophyllum heterophyllum x M. laxum

PROHIBITED

Curly Pondweed *Potamogeton crispus*

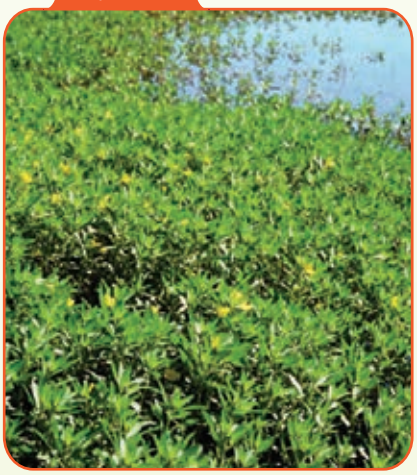
PROHIBITED

Eurasian Water-milfoil
Myriophyllum spicatum

PROHIBITED

Fanwort *Cabomba caroliniana*

PROHIBITED



Floating Primrose Willow
Ludwigia peploides

PROHIBITED

Frogbit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*

PROHIBITED

Hydrilla/Water Thyme *Hydrilla verticillata*

PROHIBITED

Parrot-feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum*

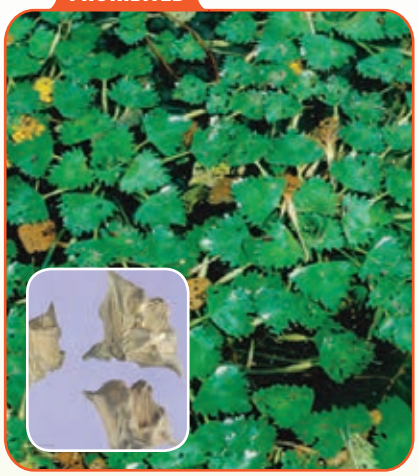
AQUATIC PLANTS

PROHIBITED

Uruguayan Primrose Willow

Ludwigia hexapetala (L. grandiflora)

PROHIBITED



Water Chestnut *Trapa natans*

PROHIBITED

Yellow Floating Heart *Nymphoides peltata*

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