

Keep A Lookout!



Terrestrial Invasive Species in Western New York

These species may be spreading in your area. Early detection and management can help prevent invasions and reduce the harmful impacts of these species. Maps show current reported distribution of species in WNY and surrounding counties.*

Not present in County
 Present in WNY PRISM County
 Present in FL-PRISM County
 *Updated March 2025

BLACK JETBEAD

STICKY SAGE

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID

MILE-A-MINUTE

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

PORCELAIN BERRY

SCOTCH BROOM

SLENDER FALSE BROME

WAVYLEAF BASKETGRASS

Nearest known location: southeast Pennsylvania

To report a sighting, please login to www.nyimainvasives.org



Terrestrial Invasive Species Priorities in Western New York

BLACK JETBEAD (*Rhodotypos scandens*)

Perennial, deciduous shrub that grows up to 5 feet in height. **Leaves** are opposite, simple, bright green and doubly serrate with a rough surface. **Flowers** are white with 4 petals, located at the ends of branches. **Fruit** are hard, shiny berries that occur in groups of 4 and mature from dark reddish-orange into black in the fall and can persist through the winter. Threatens forested areas, including forest understories and forest edges.

STICKY SAGE (*Salvia glutinosa*)

Perennial herb in the mint family that grows between 2 and 5 feet in height and is covered in tiny, sticky hairs. **Leaves** are opposite, simple, pointed with spear-shaped bases, with toothed margins and are bright green in color. **Flowers** are yellow, speckled with maroon or brown, two-lipped and showy, on a raceme in whorls of 2 to 6 and are fragrant. Threatens deciduous and mixed forests.

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID (*Adelges tsugae*)

Small aphid-like **insect**. **Eggs** are brownish-orange and later darken. Adults are tiny (1/32 inch), oval and reddish-purple. **Nymphs** produce white cottony tufts which cover their bodies. White masses are 1/10 inch or more in diameter. **Symptoms** include needle yellowing and dieback. Limb dieback may occur within 2 years. Threatens hemlocks and associated habitats.

MILE-A-MINUTE (*Persicaria perfoliata*)

Annual, herbaceous, barbed vine that climbs up to 15 feet. **Leaves** are alternate, triangular with barbs on the undersides. Circular, cup-shaped, leafy structures, called ocreas, are present around the stem at nodes. **Flowers** are small, white and inconspicuous. **Fruit** are fleshy, pea-sized berries that turn from green to blue. Threatens woodlands, wetlands, open fields and riparian areas.

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY (*Lycorma delicatula*)

A planthopper (**insect**) that feeds on plant sap. **Egg masses** are about 1 inch long and have a white, tan, gray or brown, mud-like covering that appears waxy when first laid. **Nymphs** are black with white spots and wingless, and become red with white spots and black patches as they mature. **Adults** are about 1 inch long and 0.5 inch wide with wings folded. Forewings are grayish-pink with black spots and the wing tips appear webbed. Bright red hind wings are visible when flying or startled. Threatens agricultural and tourism industries and forests. Feeds on over 70 different plant species, including grapevines, hops, maples and black walnut.

PORCELAIN BERRY (*Ampelopsis glandulosa*)

Perennial, deciduous vine that can grow up to 20 feet long. **Leaves** are alternate, simple, variably shaped (from heart-shaped to deeply lobed) with toothed margins and shiny undersides with hairs only along the veins. **Flowers** are small and greenish-yellow. **Fruit** are berries in shades of white, yellow, lilac, teal or green that mature into bright blue with a white pith. Threatens streambanks and forest edges.

SCOTCH BROOM (*Cytisus scoparius*)

Perennial shrub that grows up to 10 feet in height. **Leaves** are small, alternately arranged, oblong and occur in groups of 3. **Stems** are hairy in young plants and hairless in mature plants. **Flowers** are yellow, small and pea-like, located along the stem. **Seed pods** are blackish-brown with hairs along the seams that explode when mature. Threatens a wide range of habitats including forest edges, river banks and fields.

SLENDER FALSE BROME (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*)

Perennial bunch grass. **Leaves** are flat, 0.2 to 0.5 inch wide, bright green and hairy on both sides. **Stems** and nodes have many tiny hairs. **Inflorescence** are slightly elevated above the rest of the plant with spikelets with no stalk and flowers with long awns. Leaves and inflorescence are drooping. Threatens wide variety of habitats including forests and grasslands, creates monocultures.

WAVYLEAF BASKETGRASS

(*Oplismenus hirtellus* subsp. *undulatifolius*)

Perennial, sprawling grass. **Leaves** are flat, 0.5 to 1 inch wide, up to 4 inches long, deep green with distinct rippled appearance. **Stems** and leaf sheaths are hairy. **Inflorescence** produced at ends of branches with 3 to 5 pairs of spikelets with long awns that produce a sticky substance to aid in dispersal. Blooms late summer into fall. Threatens forests and forest edges with moist soils.



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

For more information and management options for these and other invasive species, please visit: www.wnyprism.org

Special thanks to the Midwest Invasive Plant Network (www.MIPN.org). PHOTO CREDITS: black jetbead and scotch broom flowers - Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org; sticky sage photos - Ryan L. McClean; HWA adult - Kelly Oten, North Carolina State University, Bugwood.org; Scotch broom shrub - Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org; wavyleaf basketgrass photos - Kerrie L. Hyde, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Bugwood.org; all others - WNY PRISM. Taxonomy based on USDA PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>), NY Flora Atlas (www.nyflora.org), The University of Georgia Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health (<http://www.bugwood.org>), Sylvan Ramsey and Wallace Kaufman, *Invasive Plants*. 2nd ed. N.p.: Stakhole, n.d. Print.