Weeds

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL INVASIVE SPECIES
Why should you care?

Nationwide:
• Invasive species (plants, insects, and pathogens) costs to U.S. agriculture: > $138 billion per year (USDA-APHIS 2001)

What’s at Risk in New York?
• 37,000 ± farms (25% of NY’s 7.65 million acres)
• Milk: third highest production in the nation ($2± billion/year)
• Major industry of field crops supporting dairy: corn, oats, wheat, soybeans
• Human consumption field crops, fruits, and vegetables ($1 ± billion/year)
• Apple production along southern shore of Lake Ontario, the Hudson Valley, and in upper Lake Champlain Valley is 2nd highest in the nation
• Bedding and garden plants produced under 24 million square feet of glass; 5th largest in nation

What Are the Economic Impacts of Invasive Agricultural Plants to NY?
• Agricultural weeds cause estimated 12% crop losses = $33 ± billion/year
• $4 ± billion/year spent on herbicides to control invasive plants

What Segments of Agriculture and Agribusiness are Impacted by Invasive Species?
• Commodity production
• Harvesting impacts
• Price and market effects

For more information on invasive species in New York, visit: www.nyis.info

Canada Thistle Cirsium arvense
• Rhizomatous, perennial forb
• Reproduces by wind-blown seed and creeping rhizomes

Wild Parsnip Pastinaca sativa
• Herbaceous biennial, sometimes perennial
• Reproduces by seed

Japanese Knotweed Fallopia japonica
• Herbaceous biennial or perennial
• Reproduces mainly by rhizomes, sometimes by seed

Japanese Barberry Berberis thunbergii
• Thorny, perennial shrub
• Reproduces mainly by seed, also by creeping roots

Wild Chervil Anthriscus sylvestris
• Herbaceous biennial or short-lived perennial
• Reproduces by seed and lateral root buds

Black Swallow-wort Veronicastrum rigens
• Twining, vine-like perennial
• Reproduces by seed and axillary tillers from root crown

Giant Hogweed Heracleum mantegazzianum
• Herbaceous biennial or perennial
• Reproduces by seed

Spotted Knapweed Centaurea stoebe
• Biennial or short-lived perennial
• Reproduces by seed

Leafy Spurge Euphorbia esula
• Colony-forming, herbaceous perennial
• Reproduces by seeds, buds of lateral roots and root segments

Chinese Motherwort Apocynum cannabinum
• Herbaceous perennial
• Reproduces by seed, crown buds, and over-wintering rootstock

Leafy Spurge Euphorbia esula
• Spiny, summer annual vine
• Reproduces by seed

Multiflora Rose Rosa multiflora
• Perennial shrub
• Reproduces by seeds and stem runners, which form adventitious roots

Japanese Stiltgrass Microstegium vimineum
• Annual grass
• Reproduces by seed

Kudzu Pueraria montana
• Herbaceous to semi-woody perennial vine
• Reproduces by seed, rhizomes, and adventitious roots

Deer Grass Oenothera fruticosa
• Deciduous, woody, perennial vine
• Reproduces by seed and creeping roots

Mile-a-Minute Persicaria perfoliata
• Reproduces by seed

Leafy Spurge Euphorbia esula
• Spiny, summer annual vine
• Reproduces by seed

Hemp Dogbane Apocynum cannabinum
• Herbaceous perennial
• Reproduces by seed

Kudzu Pueraria montana
• Herbaceous to semi-woody perennial vine
• Reproduces by seed, rhizomes, and adventitious roots

Multiflora Rose Rosa multiflora
• Perennial shrub
• Reproduces by seeds and stem runners, which form adventitious roots

Tall Thistle Cirsium altissimum
• Herbaceous biennial or perennial
• Reproduces by seed

The Cornell Cooperative Extension Invasive Species Program (CCE ISP)
• Provides high quality science-based invasive species education
• Helps New Yorkers detect, prevent, and control invasive species
• Helps New York’s agricultural and natural resources, human and animal health, and economy from invasive species

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