

New Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team

2023 Invasive Species List [Sorted by Taxa, followed by Scientific Name]
Includes Strike Team Target & Watch Species along with all Widespread Invasive Species in New Jersey

period of flowering
period of flowering and fruiting
period of ripe fruit availability
Pests & Pathogen Phenology: A=adult stage, I=Immature Stage, E=Egg Stage, S=Symptoms Visible

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	NJISST APP Category	NJISST Search Grouping	NJISST Species Status	Current Abundance / Distribution Code	NJISST Threat Code	ED/RR Action Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
bird	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	mute swan	Bird	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
bird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	brown-headed cowbird	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
bird	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
fish	<i>Channa argus</i>	Northern snakehead	Fish	Freshwater	Widespread	Widespread	High	2												
fish	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	grass carp	Fish	Freshwater	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
fish	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	brook stickleback	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 2	High	2												
fish	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	common carp	Fish	Freshwater	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
fish	<i>Hypophthalmichthys motitnx</i>	silver carp	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
fish	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	bighead carp	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
fish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	green sunfish	Fish	Freshwater	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
fish	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	warmouth	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 2	High	2												
fish	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	oriental weatherfish	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 2	High	2												
fish	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Asian swamp eel	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
fish	<i>Piaractus brachipomus</i>	red-bellied pacu	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
fish	<i>Pterois volitans</i>	lionfish	Fish	Marine	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
fish	<i>Neogobius melanostomus</i>	Round Goby	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
fish	<i>Micropterus henshali</i>	Alabama Bass	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
fish	<i>Micropterus punctulatus</i>	Spotted Bass	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
fish	<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>	Blue Catfish	Fish	Marine	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
fish	<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>	flathead catfish	Fish	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 3	High	2												
insect	<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	hemlock woolly adelgid	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	3	I	A	A								I	I
insect	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Asian tiger mosquito	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
insect	<i>Agilus planipennis</i>	emerald ash borer	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	3					A	A	A	A	A			
insect	<i>Agilus sulcicollis</i>	European oak-boring beetle	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
insect	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Asian longhorned beetle	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1					A	A	A	A	A	A		
insect	<i>Aproceros leucopoda</i>	Elm Zig-zag Sawfly	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
insect	<i>Aradus cinnamomeus</i>	pine flat bug	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
insect	<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>	southern pine beetle	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 3	High	4			A	A		A	A	A				

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
insect	<i>Lilioceris lillii</i>	lily leaf beetles	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	1												
insect	<i>Lipoptena cervi</i>	deer keds	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
insect	<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Spotted lanternfly	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	3	E	E	E	E	I	I	A	A	A	E	A	A
insect	<i>Lymantria dispar asiatica</i>	Asian gypsy moth	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1	E	E	E	E	I	I	A	A	A	E	E	E
insect	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	nun moth	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
insect	<i>Lymatria dispar ((dispar))</i>	European gypsy moth	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Stage 3	High	3	E	E	E	E	I	I	A	A	A	E	E	E
insect	<i>Phytomyza gymnostoma</i>	Allium leaf miner	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
insect	<i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>	Viburnum leaf beetle	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
insect	<i>Scolytus intricatus</i>	European oak bark beetle	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
insect	<i>Sirex noctilio</i>	Sirex woodwasp	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	3						A	A	A	A			
insect	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
insect	<i>Tetropium fuscum</i>	brown spruce longhorn beetle	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
insect	<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	larger pine shoot beetle	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 2	Moderate	1												
insect	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	European hornet	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
insect	<i>Vespa mandarinia</i>	Asian giant hornet	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
insect	<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	granulate ambrosia beetle	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
insect	<i>Xylosandrus germanus</i>	black stem borer	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Watch	Stage 1	Mild	none												
insect	<i>Cnestus mutilatus</i>	camphor shoot borer	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
invertebrate	<i>Anodontoides ferussacianus</i>	cylindrical papershell	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
invertebrate	<i>Amyntas agrestis</i>	crazy worms	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 3	High	4				I	I	A	A	A	A	A		
invertebrate	<i>Aporrectodea limicola</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
invertebrate	<i>Bipalium adventitium</i>	Asian planarian species	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 2	Moderate	None												
invertebrate	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	European green crab	Invertebrate - Marine	Marine	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
invertebrate	<i>Dendrobaena octaedra</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
invertebrate	<i>Eisenia rosea</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
invertebrate	<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	Chinese mitten crab	Invertebrate - Marine	Marine	Widespread	Widespread	High	2												
invertebrate	<i>Gonionemus vertens</i>	clinging jellyfish	Invertebrate - Marine	Marine	Emerging	Stage 2	Moderate	None												
invertebrate	<i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i>	East Asian Tick	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Widespread	Moderate	None												
invertebrate	<i>Hemigrapsus sanguineus</i>	Asian shore crab	Invertebrate - Marine	Marine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
invertebrate	<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
invertebrate	<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
invertebrate	<i>Orconectes obscurus</i>	Allegheny crayfish	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 2	Moderate	1												
invertebrate	<i>Faxonius rusticus</i>	rusty crayfish	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
invertebrate	<i>Faxonius virilis</i>	virile crayfish	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
invertebrate	<i>Platydemus manokwari</i>	New Guinea flatworm	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	None												
invertebrate	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	red swamp crawfish	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 3	Moderate	2												
mammal	<i>Felis catus</i>	feral cats	Mammal	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
mammal	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	nutria	Mammal	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
mammal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig (feral)	Mammal	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
mollusk	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	Brown-lipped snail	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
mollusk	<i>Cipangopaludina chinensis</i>	Chinese mystery snail	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Widespread	Moderate	1												
mollusk	<i>Corbicula fulminea</i>	Asian clam	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
mollusk	<i>Dreissena bugensis</i>	quagga mussel	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
mollusk	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	zebra mussel	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
mollusk	<i>Limax maximus</i>	Leopard slug	Invertebrate - Terrestrial	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
mollusk	<i>Littorina littorea</i>	European periwinkle	Invertebrate - Marine	Marine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
mollusk	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	New Zealand mud snail	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
mollusk	<i>Rangia cuneata</i>	Wedge rangia	Invertebrate - Marine	Marine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
mollusk	<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i>	Chinese pond mussel	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
mollusk	<i>Utterbackia imbecillis</i>	Paper pondshell	Invertebrate - Freshwater	Freshwater	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	chytrid pathogen of frogs	Pathogen - Animal	Terrestrial	Watch	Stage 0	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i>	chytrid pathogen of salamanders	Pathogen - Animal	Terrestrial	Watch	Stage 0	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Bretziella fagacearum</i>	oak wilt	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Watch	Stage 0	High	1								S	S	S		
pathogen	<i>Cronartium ribicola</i>	white pine blister rust	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	3												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
pathogen	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>	chestnut blight or canker	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Discula destructiva</i>	dogwood anthracnose	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
pathogen	<i>Haplosporidium nelsonii</i>	MSX of Oysters	Pathogen - Plant	Marine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Neonectria faginata</i>	beech bark disease	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Ophidiomyces ophiodiicola</i>	snake fungal disease	Pathogen - Animal	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i>	Dutch elm disease	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
pathogen	<i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	Dermo disease	Pathogen - Animal	Marine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	Phytophthora root rot	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	4												
pathogen	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	sudden oak death	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Watch	Stage 0	High	1												
pathogen	<i>Pseudogymnoascus destructans</i>	White nose syndrome	Pathogen - Animal	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Ophiognomonia clavignenti-juglandacearum</i>	butternut canker	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
pathogen	<i>Litylenchus crenatae mccannii</i>	Beech leaf disease	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	High	1												
pathogen	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	bacterial leaf scorch	Pathogen - Plant	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	4								S	S			
plant	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 2	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	Plant - Tree	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore maple	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Achyranthes japonica</i>	Japanese chaff flower	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	American sweetflag	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	hardy kiwi	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 0	Mild	1												
plant	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	goutweed	Plant - Herb	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Agastache rugosa</i>	Korean Hyssop	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven	Plant - Tree	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	chocolate vine	Plant - Tree	Vine	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>	water wheel plant	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	Plant - Herb	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European black alder	Plant - Tree	Open Wetland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Mild	1												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> var. <i>brevipedunculata</i>	porcelain-berry	Plant - Vine	Vine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Aralia elata</i>	Japanese angelica tree	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	Plant - Grass	Open Wetland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering Rush	Plant - Grass	Open Wetland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	High	None												
plant	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i>	Vietnamese Balm	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Artemisia annua</i>	annual wormwood	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 1	Mild	2												
plant	<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>	oldwoman	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	mugwort	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	small carpetgrass	Plant - Grass	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian arum	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	blackberry lily	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Berberis julianae</i>	wintergreen barberry	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	common barberry	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterflybush	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Carolina fanwort	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	European waterstarwort	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	narrowleaf bittercress	Plant - Herb	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Carex flacca</i>	blue-green sedge	Plant - Grass	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Carex kobomugi</i>	Japanese sedge	Plant - Grass	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Carex macrocephala</i>	largehead sedge	Plant - Grass	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	Plant - Vine	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i>	spotted knapweed	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	hardy orange	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	fragrant clematis	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	Japanese clematis	Plant - Vine	Vine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison-hemlock	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa dogwood	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Corydalis incisa</i>	purple kaman	Plant - Herb	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Corydalis solida</i>	spring fumewort	Plant - Herb	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i>	purple stemmed dodder	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	variable flatsedge	Plant - Grass	Open Wetland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Japanese net-veined holly fern	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	fuzzy pride-of-Rochester	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Didymosphenia geminata</i>	rock snot	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i>	Chinese yam	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	common teasel	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf teasel	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian waterweed	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	common water hyacinth	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	thorny elaeagnus	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	High	None												
plant	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Eleutherococcus sieboldianus</i>	five-leaf aralia	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	weeping lovegrass	Plant - Grass	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	hairy cup-grass	Plant - Grass	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	winged burning bush	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European spindletree	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	winter creeper	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 3	High	1												
plant	<i>Falcaria vulgaris</i>	Sickleweed	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Fatoua villosa</i>	hairy crabweed	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	lesser celandine	Plant - Herb	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Fragula alnus</i>	glossy buckthorn	Plant - Shrub	Open Wetland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Plant - Vine	Vine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's rocket	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 3	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	seaberry	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Hosta ventricosa</i>	blue plantain lily	Plant - Herb	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	chameleon-plant	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Japanese hop	Plant - Vine	Vine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Hispanic hyacinthoides	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	panicled hydrangea	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frog-bit	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow iris	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	2												
plant	<i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i>	castor aralia	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	bassia scoparia	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Koeleruteria elegans</i>	golden raintree	Plant - Tree	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	beautybush	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	yellow archangel	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	sericea lespedeza	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Leucocjum aestivum</i>	snowbell	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	amur privet	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	border privet	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European privet	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Italian woodbine	Plant - Vine	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	sweet breath of spring	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Plant - Vine	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Lonicera maaackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Lonicera standishii</i>	Standish's honeysuckle	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> (ssp. <i>glabrescens</i>)	creeping waterprimrose	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 3	High	2												
plant	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	ragged robin	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	creeping yellow loosestrife	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus magnolia	Plant - Tree	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Beale's barberry	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Malus toringo</i>	Japanese crabapple	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 3	High	2												
plant	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	European waterclover	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 1	Mild	1												
plant	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	Plant - Grass	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Chinese silvergrass	Plant - Grass	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Morus australis</i>	Chinese mulberry	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	marsh dayflower	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese pachysandra	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	giant chickweed	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Najas minor</i>	brittleleaf naiad	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 3	High	2												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	starry stonewort	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i>	Java dropwort	Plant - Herb	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i>	wavyleaf basketgrass	Plant - Grass	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	holly osmanthus	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston ivy	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	princess tree	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	black fountain grass	Plant - Grass	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Cenchrus purpureus</i>	black fountain grass	Plant - Grass	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	beefsteak plant	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	Mild	1												
plant	<i>Persicaria orientalis</i>	kiss me over the garden gate	Plant - Herb	Vine	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	mile-a-minute vine	Plant - Vine	Vine	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass	Plant - Grass	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	canarygrass	Plant - Grass	Open Wetland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur cork tree	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Oriental photinia	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	Plant - Grass	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	Mild	1												
plant	<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Chinese fleecflower	Plant - Vine	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	gray poplar	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curly-leaved pondweed	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Prunus avium</i>	sweet cherry	Plant - Tree	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> var. <i>pendula</i>	weeping Higan cherry	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Pyrus betulifolia</i>	birchleaf pear	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	High	None												
plant	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear (Bradford pear)	Plant - Tree	Open Upland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 3	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	giant knotweed	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i>	Bohemian knotweed	Plant - Herb	Open Wetland Habitat	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	European buckthorn	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 3	High	2												
plant	<i>Rhamnus davurica</i>	Dahurian buckthorn	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Rhamnus utilis</i>	Chinese buckthorn	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	High	None												
plant	<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	jelbead	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 3	High	1												
plant	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	garden red current	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	hardy pampas grass	Plant - Grass	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Rosa canina</i>	dog rose	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 1	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	seaside rose	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Rosa luciae</i>	memorial rose	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalaya blackberry	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf blackberry	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Western thimbleberry	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	wine raspberry	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Salix atrocinerea</i>	large gray willow	Plant - Shrub	Open Wetland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	gray willow	Plant - Shrub	Open Wetland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Salix matsudana</i>	Chinese willow	Plant - Tree	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>	Jupiter's distaff	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	tumbleweed	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Scilla siberica</i>	squill	Plant - Herb	Forest	Watch	Stage 0	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese spiraea	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	water soldier	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese snowbell	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
plant	<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>	sapphire berry	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	Plant - Herb	Open Upland Habitat	Watch	Stage 0	Moderate	None												
plant	<i>Trapa natans</i>	European water chestnut	Plant - Aquatic	Open Water	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	linden viburnum	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Widespread	Widespread	High	None												
plant	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaringtree	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
plant	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	Plant - Shrub	Open Upland Habitat	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese snowball	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	tea viburnum	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Viburnum sieboldii</i>	Siebold's arrowwood	Plant - Shrub	Forest	Emerging	Stage 3	High	2												

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	Bird	Terrestrial	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												
plant	<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	black swallowwort	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	pale swallowwort	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 1	High	1												
plant	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese wisteria	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 2	High	1												
plant	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	Plant - Vine	Vine	Emerging	Stage 3	High	2												
plant	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese zelkova	Plant - Tree	Forest	Emerging	Stage 0	High	1												
reptile	<i>Podarcis siculus</i>	Italian Wall Lizard	Reptile	Terrestrial	Emerging	Stage 0	Moderate	1												
reptile	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	red-eared slider	Reptile	Freshwater	Widespread	Widespread	Mild	None												

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Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	Plant Treatment Options - See Strike Team Herbicide Use Suggestions and Mixing Guide for details. Utilize phenology for control guidance timelines - this is particularly critical for annual and biennial plants. For pests and pathogens - Contact a Licensed Pesticide Applicator and follow the label for timing of application, rates, and restrictions.
bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
bird	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	mute swan	Requires coordination with NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
bird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	brown-headed cowbird	None recommended
bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	None recommended
bird	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	None recommended
fish	<i>Channa argus</i>	Northern snakehead	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	grass carp	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	brook stickleback	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	common carp	If detected, please contact the NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
fish	<i>Hypophthalmichthys motitnx</i>	silver carp	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	bighead carp	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	green sunfish	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	warmouth	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	oriental weatherfish	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Asian swamp eel	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Piaractus brachypomus</i>	red-bellied pacu	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
fish	<i>Pterois volitans</i>	lionfish	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. WARNING: Avoid touching this species because it has a venomous spines.
fish	<i>Neogobius melanostomus</i>	Round Goby	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Micropterus henshalli</i>	Alabama Bass	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Micropterus punctulatus</i>	Spotted Bass	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>	Blue Catfish	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
fish	<i>Pyloodictis olivaris</i>	flathead catfish	Considered "Potentially Dangerous Fish" by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. Anglers required to destroy and report any captured individuals to the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.
insect	<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	hemlock woolly adelgid	Pesticide treatments are available to protect trees from HWA infestations, however, HWA populations have been so low the last few years that pesticide treatments have not been necessary. Biological controls have been released and are currently being monitored for establishment and efficacy.
insect	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Asian tiger mosquito	Requires coordination with county Mosquito Control Commissions
insect	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	emerald ash borer	Pesticide treatments to protect trees from EAB infestation available. Contact a licensed pesticide applicator. Biological control releases administered by NJ Department of Agriculture. Visit www.emeraldashborer.nj.gov for more information on EAB in NJ.
insect	<i>Agrilus sulcicollis</i>	European oak-boring beetle	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Asian longhorned beetle	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Aproceros leucopoda</i>	Elm Zig-zag Sawfly	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Aradus cinnamomeus</i>	pine flat bug	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>	southern pine beetle	During times of SPB outbreak populations, infested trees and a buffer of uninfested trees should be felled. To prevent SPB outbreak populations, pine stands should be managed to reduce overcrowding and removing stressed or suppressed pine trees, which can harbor SPB. SPB is a native insect and is most commonly found in the southern part of the state.

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
insect	<i>Lilioceris lili</i>	lily leaf beetles	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Lipoptena cervi</i>	deer keds	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Spotted lanternfly	Prevent the movement of all SLF lifestages by inspecting vehicles and items that are stored outdoors, and removing and destroying SLF. NJDA and USDA are conducting <i>Ailanthus</i> treatments and removals in high priority areas.
insect	<i>Lymantria dispar asiatica</i>	Asian gypsy moth	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	nun moth	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Lymtria dispar ((dispar))</i>	European gypsy moth	Populations monitored annually. Biological controls help maintain low populations, but when populations reach high levels, suppression program is implemented. Low gypsy moth egg mass counts in 2019 suggest low gypsy moth populations in 2020.
insect	<i>Phytomyza gymnostoma</i>	Allium leaf miner	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>	Viburnum leaf beetle	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Scolytus intricatus</i>	European oak bark beetle	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Sirex noctilio</i>	Sirex woodwasp	Not yet detected in NJ. Biological controls and infested host material removal are implemented where populations are found. Sirex prefers stressed or suppressed pine trees, so maintaining healthy, vigorous pine stands can prevent Sirex population outbreaks. If detected, email NJFS at foresthealth@dep.nj.gov
insect	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Tetropium fuscum</i>	brown spruce longhorn beetle	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	larger pine shoot beetle	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	European hornet	None recommended
insect	<i>Vespa mandarinia</i>	Asian giant hornet	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
insect	<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	granulate ambrosia beetle	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture. Populations most commonly found among landscape and nursery trees, but can be found to a lesser extent in forested areas. Treatment options limited because the insect primarily feeds on a fungus within the heartwood of the host tree.
insect	<i>Xylosandrus germanus</i>	black stem borer	Populations most commonly found among landscape and nursery trees, but can be found to a lesser extent in forested areas. Treatment options limited because the insect primarily feeds on a fungus within the heartwood of the host tree.
insect	<i>Cnestus mutilatus</i>	camphor shoot borer	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
invertebrate	<i>Anodontoides ferussacianus</i>	cylindrical papershell	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
invertebrate	<i>Amyntas agrestis</i>	crazy worms	Do not move soil from areas with crazy worm populations to prevent the spread to new areas. No effective treatments available at this time.
invertebrate	<i>Aporrectodea limicola</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Bipalium adventitium</i>	Asian planarian species	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	European green crab	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Dendrobaena octaedra</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Eisenia rosea</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	None recommended

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	Chinese mitten crab	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center advocates not releasing it alive, photographing it, preserving it (frozen or in alcohol), and reporting it to them at https://mittencrab.nisbase.org
invertebrate	<i>Gonionemus vertens</i>	clinging jellyfish	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife. WARNING: Avoid touching this species because it has a potent sting.
invertebrate	<i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i>	East Asian Tick	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
invertebrate	<i>Hemigrapsus sanguineus</i>	Asian shore crab	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	earthworm (Lumbricidae)	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Orconectes obscurus</i>	Allegheny crayfish	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
invertebrate	<i>Faxonius rusticus</i>	rusty crayfish	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Faxonius virilis</i>	virile crayfish	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
invertebrate	<i>Platydemus manokwari</i>	New Guinea flatworm	None recommended
invertebrate	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	red swamp crawfish	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
mammal	<i>Felis catus</i>	feral cats	Requires coordination with NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
mammal	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	nutria	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
mammal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig (feral)	Change? Unrestricted harvesting allowed during deer hunting seasons in Deer Management Zones 25 & 65. Harvested individuals must be checked by appointment with the Division's Southern Regional Office.
mollusk	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	Brown-lipped snail	None recommended
mollusk	<i>Cipangopaludina chinensis</i>	Chinese mystery snail	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
mollusk	<i>Corbicula fulminea</i>	Asian clam	None recommended
mollusk	<i>Dreissena bugensis</i>	quagga mussel	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife; Zequanox is highly selective for <i>Dreissena</i> species
mollusk	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	zebra mussel	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife; Zequanox is highly selective for <i>Dreissena</i> species
mollusk	<i>Limax maximus</i>	Leopard slug	None recommended
mollusk	<i>Littorina littorea</i>	European periwinkle	None recommended
mollusk	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	New Zealand mud snail	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
mollusk	<i>Rangia cuneata</i>	Wedge rangia	None recommended
mollusk	<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i>	Chinese pond mussel	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
mollusk	<i>Utterbackia imbecillis</i>	Paper pondshell	None recommended
pathogen	<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	chytrid pathogen of frogs	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
pathogen	<i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i>	chytrid pathogen of salamanders	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
pathogen	<i>Bretziella fagacearum</i>	oak wilt	Oak wilt symptoms usually start in July. Common look-a-like is BLS. Diagnostic testing necessary to confirm oak wilt. Oak wilt is spread by picnic beetles and through underground root grafts. Oak wilt treatments include removal of infected trees and adjacent oak trees. Root cutting may also be necessary to prevent the movement of oak wilt via root grafts. If detected, email NJFS at foresthealth@dep.nj.gov , or contact the NJ Department of Agriculture
pathogen	<i>Cronartium ribicola</i>	white pine blister rust	Removal of the alternate host <i>Ribes</i> species can prevent the establishment of WPBR in white pine trees. Permits from the NJ Department of Agriculture are required prior to the planting of <i>Ribes</i> species.

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
pathogen	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>	chestnut blight or canker	None recommended. Very few American chestnut trees remain in the state, most are stump sprouts. Efforts to develop chestnut blight resistant American chestnut trees continue.
pathogen	<i>Discula destructiva</i>	dogwood anthracnose	Increase sunlight and air flow, as the fungus thrives in wet, moist conditions
pathogen	<i>Haplosporidium nelsonii</i>	MSX of Oysters	None recommended
pathogen	<i>Neonectria faginata</i>	beech bark disease	None recommended. BBD has not been detected south of Hunterdon County, but is widespread in the northern counties where American beech are found. It is a complex involving a scale insect and a fungus. The scale insects are active in June - September, and the fungus is active late summer through fall.
pathogen	<i>Ophidiomyces ophioidicola</i>	snake fungal disease	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
pathogen	<i>Ophlostoma ulmi</i>	Dutch elm disease	None recommended
pathogen	<i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	Dermo disease	None recommended
pathogen	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	Phytophthora root rot	Trees and plants under stress or in decline are most susceptible to Phytophthora root rot, so maintaining healthy, vigorous trees and plants can prevent infection.
pathogen	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	sudden oak death	If detected, contact NJ Department of Agriculture
pathogen	<i>Pseudogymnoascus destructans</i>	White nose syndrome	If detected, contact NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
pathogen	<i>Ophiognomonia clavignentii-juglandacearum</i>	butternut canker	No effective treatment options available. Very few pure butternut trees (<i>Juglans cinera</i>) exist in the state today as nearly all have been impacted by butternut canker. Butternut readily crosses with Japanese heartnut, which results in a hybrid that is more resistant to butternut canker than pure butternut trees. Email the NJFS to report butternut, butternut hybrids, or butternut canker at foresthhealth@dep.nj.gov
pathogen	<i>Litylenchus crenatae mccannii</i>	Beech leaf disease	If detected, contact NJ Forest Service at foresthhealth@dep.nj.gov . Symptomatic leaf striping is most easily seen when leaves are held up against light, and can be seen on green or brown leaves. American, European, and Oriental beech are susceptible.
pathogen	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	bacterial leaf scorch	Pesticide treatments are available to protect high value oak trees, but is not feasible in natural areas. Although BLS is more commonly seen in landscape oak trees, it does occur in forested areas but to a lesser extent.
plant	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple	FS-2, CS-1, BB-1
plant	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	FS-2, CS-1, BB-1
plant	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	FS-2, CS-1, BB-1
plant	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore maple	FS-2, CS-1, BB-1
plant	<i>Achyranthes japonica</i>	Japanese chaff flower	FS-2
plant	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	American sweetflag	FS-1 - AQUATIC SPECIES - Plants are sterile and do not produce viable seeds; Seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants
plant	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	hardy kiwi	FS-1, BB-1 - VINE SPECIES - Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective
plant	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	goutweed	FS-1
plant	<i>Agastache rugosa</i>	Korean Hyssop	FS-1
plant	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	chocolate vine	FS-1, BB-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa	FS-2, BB-1
plant	<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>	water wheel plant	AQUATIC SPECIES - Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Treatment options may include herbicide and hand-pulling.
plant	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	FS-2 - BIENNIAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment recommended from Mid Fall through Late Winter to avoid damaging non-target species; Cold weather treatment link: https://www.jstor.org/stable/4495913?seq=1
plant	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European black alder	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed	FS-2

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
plant	<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> var. <i>brevipedunculata</i>	porcelain-berry	FS-1, BB-1 - VINE SPECIES - Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application
plant	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil	FS-2 - BIENNIAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment recommended from Mid Fall through Late Winter to avoid damaging most native species
plant	<i>Aralia elata</i>	Japanese angelica tree	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	FS-3; Species does not appear to make viable seeds
plant	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering Rush	FS-3 - Seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants.
plant	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i>	Vietnamese Balm	FS-2, FS-8, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Artemisia annua</i>	annual wormwood	FS-2, FS-8, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>	oldwoman	FS-2 - Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	mugwort	FS-7 - Mowing may be utilized as a pre-treatment, but allow re-growth to at least 3 feet before treatment; Recent studies from Penn State suggest Aminocyclopyrachlor is the most effective control option (94-99% control in one year, applied in October); All treatment options require a multi-year effort to eradicate
plant	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	small carpetgrass	FS-2, FS-8, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian arum	FS-2 - Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent. Detailed recommendations link: https://www.whatcomcounty.us/DocumentCenter/View/27070/Italian-Arum-Management?bidId=
plant	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	blackberry lily	FS-2 - Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Berberis julianae</i>	wintergreen barberry	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	common barberry	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterflybush	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Carolina fanwort	AQUATIC SPECIES - Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Species spreads via fragmentation; Treatment options may include herbicide, benthic barriers and hand-pulling
plant	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	European waterstarwort	AQUATIC SPECIES - Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Treatment options may include hand-pulling and cutting
plant	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	narrowleaf bittercress	FS-2 - BIENNIAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment recommended from Mid Fall through Late Winter to avoid damaging most native species
plant	<i>Carex flacca</i>	blue-green sedge	FS-2
plant	<i>Carex kobomugi</i>	Japanese sedge	FS-2 - Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent; Hand pulling on dunes may require special permission under CAFRA rules - Contact NJDEP.
plant	<i>Carex macrocephala</i>	largehead sedge	FS-2 - Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent; Hand pulling on dunes may require special permission under CAFRA rules - Contact NJDEP.
plant	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	FS-1, BB-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application
plant	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i>	spotted knapweed	FS-6 - Biological control agents are commercially available, but requires PPQ 526 Permit - Requires coordination with NJDA.
plant	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	FS-6

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
plant	<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	hardy orange	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	fragrant clematis	FS-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	Japanese clematis	FS-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison-hemlock	FS-2, BIENNIAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment recommended from Mid Fall through Late Winter to avoid damaging most native species; Seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants. WARNING! Poison hemlock contains piperidine alkaloids, and ALL plants parts are highly toxic to humans and animals when ingested. Poison hemlock can cause coma or death from respiratory paralysis after ingestion. It can cause dermatitis, nausea, and headaches if touched or inhaled after continuous handling, cutting, or mowing.
plant	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa dogwood	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Corydalis incisa</i>	purple kaman	FS-2 - BIENNIAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment recommended from Mid Fall through Late Winter to avoid damaging most native species
plant	<i>Corydalis solida</i>	spring fumewort	FS-2
plant	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i>	purple stemmed dodder	FS-2, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	variable flatsedge	FS-2, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Japanese net-veined holly fern	FS-2
plant	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	FS-1, BB-1
plant	<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	fuzzy pride-of-Rochester	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Didymosphenia geminata</i>	rock spot	AQUATIC SPECIES; Hand pulling only; Species is an algae (diatom) that spreads rapidly and begins to dissipate in warmer months; Flower and fruiting times are not applicable; Species occupies flowing waters and herbicide treatment is not feasible
plant	<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i>	Chinese yam	FS-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	common teasel	FS-2 - BIENNIAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment recommended from Mid Fall through Late Winter to avoid damaging most native species
plant	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf teasel	FS-2 - BIENNIAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment recommended from Mid Fall through Late Winter to avoid damaging most native species
plant	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian waterweed	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Species does not produce fruit, but spreads rapidly through fragmentation; Treatment options may include herbicide, benthic barriers and hand-pulling.
plant	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	common water hyacinth	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Fruit rarely produced; Treatment options may include herbicide and hand-pulling.
plant	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	Foliar Spray: FS-1 (Glyphosate 3.75%, Triclopyr Amine 2.50%); Basal Bark: BB-1 (Triclopyr Ester 25% OR Pathfinder II ready-to-use mixture); STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness
plant	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	thorny elaeagnus	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZject injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZject injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Eleutherococcus sieboldianus</i>	five-leaf aralia	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	weeping lovegrass	FS-2 - Conduct in late August through September to enhance effectiveness

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
plant	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	hairy cup-grass	FS-2
plant	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	winged burning bush	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European spindle tree	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	winter creeper	FS-1, BB-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Falcaria vulgaris</i>	Sickleweed	FS-1 - Species may act as a biennial or perennial.
plant	<i>Fatoua villosa</i>	hairy crabweed	FS-2, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	lesser celandine	FS-1 - As necessary, seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants; Control not often recommended due to high probability of reinfestation from upstream sources
plant	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	glossy buckthorn	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	FS-1, BB-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	FS-2 - WARNING! CAUSES SEVERE CONTACT DERMATITIS; Recommended treatment early in season before stems reach full height and become difficult to spray. Please inform NJDA upon detection - NJDA is currently performing control activities on detected populations.
plant	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's rocket	FS-2 - BIENNIAL SPECIES (sometimes perennial); Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment recommended from Mid Fall through Late Winter to avoid damaging most native species
plant	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	seaberry	FS-2
plant	<i>Hosta ventricosa</i>	blue plantain lily	FS-2
plant	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	chameleon-plant	FS-2
plant	<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Japanese hop	FS-2, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Hispanic hyacinthoides	FS-2
plant	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	panicked hydrangea	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Species does not produce viable seeds in North, but may produce tubers and turions; Spreads via fragmentation; Treatment options may include herbicide (before tuber production and may require repeated over several consecutive years) and benthic barriers.
plant	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frog-bit	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Treatment options may include herbicide and hand-pulling
plant	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow iris	FS-1 - AQUATIC SPECIES - Plants are sterile and do not produce viable seeds; Seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants
plant	<i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i>	castor aralia	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	bassia scoparia	FS-1
plant	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	golden raintree	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	beautybush	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	yellow archangel	FS-2
plant	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	sericea lespedeza	FS-1 - Metsulfuron (0.25%) should be considered an alternate method that is effective on species of the bean family; Pre-treatment cutting in June and spraying resprouts at 2-3' tall later in summer may increase effectiveness
plant	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	snowbell	FS-2
plant	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	amur privet	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	border privet	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
plant	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European privet	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Italian woodbine	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	sweet breath of spring	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	FS-2, CS-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Semi-evergreen, can effectively treat in November to avoid damaging non-target species
plant	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Lonicera standishii</i>	Standish's honeysuckle	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> ((ssp. <i>glabrescens</i>))	creeping waterprimrose	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment options may include herbicide and hand-pulling.
plant	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	ragged robin	FS-2
plant	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	creeping yellow loosestrife	FS-2
plant	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	FS-1 - Presence of biological control beetles often preclude need for herbicide treatments
plant	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus magnolia	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Beale's barberry	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1 - Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Malus toringo</i>	Japanese crabapple	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZject injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	European waterclover	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Non-flowering; non-fruiting - highlighted red period indicates presence of reproductive spores; ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment options may include herbicide and hand-pulling
plant	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	FS-2, FS-8, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Chinese silvergrass	FS-3 - Conduct in late August through September to enhance effectiveness
plant	<i>Morus australis</i>	Chinese mulberry	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZject injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	marsh dayflower	FS-2 (Glyphosate 3.00%) - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation.
plant	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese pachysandra	FS-1; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	giant chickweed	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Species spreads rapidly through fragmentation; ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment options include herbicide application.
plant	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Species does not produce viable fruit; Species spreads rapidly through fragmentation
plant	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Species spreads rapidly through fragmentation; Treatment options may include herbicide, hand-pulling and benthic barriers.
plant	<i>Najas minor</i>	brittleleaf naiad	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Species spreads rapidly through fragmentation; Treatment options may include herbicide and hand-pulling

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
plant	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Treatment options may include herbicide, hand-pulling and shading
plant	<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	starry stonewort	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Treatment options may include herbicide, hand-pulling and shading
plant	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Treatment options may include herbicide and hand-pulling
plant	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i>	Java dropwort	FS-2
plant	<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i>	wavyleaf basketgrass	FS-2, FS-8, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	holly osmanthus	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1 - Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston ivy	FS-1, Bark; BB-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application
plant	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	princesstree	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	black fountain grass	FS-2 - Species has a long-term seed bank
plant	<i>Cenchrus purpurescens</i>	black fountain grass	FS-2 - Species has a long-term seed bank
plant	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	beefsteakplant	FS-2, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Persicaria orientalis</i>	kiss me over the garden gate	FS-2, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines).
plant	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	mile-a-minute vine	FS-2, PE-1 - ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); See Strike Team Treatment Guide for additional details
plant	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass	FS-2 - Seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants; mowing or grazing may be considered as a pre-treatment
plant	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	canarygrass	FS-2 - Seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants; mowing or grazing may be considered as a pre-treatment
plant	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur corktree	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Oriental photinia	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	FS-3 - Seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants.
plant	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Species not yet considered winter hardy in NJ; Species spreads rapidly through fragmentation; Treatment options may include herbicide and hand-pulling
plant	<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Chinese fleecflower	FS-2
plant	<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	gray poplar	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
plant	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curly-leaved pondweed	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers. Treatment with herbicide recommended
plant	<i>Prunus avium</i>	sweet cherry	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> var. <i>pendula</i>	weeping Higan cherry	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu	FS-1, BB-1 - Metsulfuron (0.25%) should be considered an alternate method that is effective on species of the bean family; VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application via FS; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Pyrus betulifolia</i>	birchleaf pear	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear (Bradford pear)	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup	FS-2
plant	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	FS-3 - Mowing recommended as pre-treatment to weaken root system (Perform in June followed by FS in September); Stem injection using glyphosate is highly effective but very time consuming for moderate to large populations (see http://stopknotweednj.com/knotweed_eradication.htm); As necessary, seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants
plant	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	giant knotweed	FS-3 - Mowing recommended as pre-treatment to weaken root system (Perform in June followed by FS in September); Stem injection using glyphosate is highly effective but very time consuming for moderate to large populations (see http://stopknotweednj.com/knotweed_eradication.htm); As necessary, seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants
plant	<i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i>	Bohemian knotweed	FS-3 - Mowing recommended as pre-treatment to weaken root system (Perform in June followed by FS in September); Stem injection using glyphosate is highly effective but very time consuming for moderate to large populations (see http://stopknotweednj.com/knotweed_eradication.htm); As necessary, seek aquatic application permit and use wetlands appropriate herbicides and surfactants
plant	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	European buckthorn	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Rhamnus davurica</i>	Dahurian buckthorn	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Rhamnus utilis</i>	Chinese buckthorn	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	jetbead	FS-3
plant	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	garden red current	FS-3
plant	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	hardy pampas grass	FS-3 - Conduct in late August through September to enhance effectiveness
plant	<i>Rosa canina</i>	dog rose	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	seaside rose	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1 - Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Rosa luciaeae</i>	memorial rose	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalaya blackberry	FS-1
plant	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf blackberry	FS-1
plant	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Western thimbleberry	FS-1

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bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
plant	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	wine raspberry	FS-1
plant	<i>Salix atrocinerea</i>	large gray willow	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	gray willow	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Salix matsudana</i>	Chinese willow	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>	Jupiter's distaff	FS-2
plant	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	tumbleweed	FS-1
plant	<i>Scilla siberica</i>	squill	FS-2
plant	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese spiraea	FS-2
plant	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	water soldier	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; Treatment with herbicide recommended
plant	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese snowbell	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>	sapphire berry	FS-2, BB-1, CS-1
plant	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	FS-1
plant	<i>Trapa natans</i>	European water chestnut	AQUATIC SPECIES; Requires special permitting for herbicide application; Use wetland appropriate herbicide applied by professional lake managers; ANNUAL SPECIES - Must treat before fruit/seed maturation (See phenology guidelines); Treatment options may include herbicide (often for several consecutive years), hand-pulling, mechanical raking and dredging
plant	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	linden viburnum	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaringtree	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese snowball	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	tea viburnum	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
plant	<i>Viburnum sieboldii</i>	Siebold's arrowwood	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only

New Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team

2023 Invasive Species List [Sorted by Taxa, followed by Scientific Name]
Includes Strike Team Target & Watch Species along with all Widespread Invasive Sp

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	Plant Treatment Options - See Strike Team Herbicide Use Suggestions and Mixing Guide for details. Utilize phenology for control guidance timelines - this is particularly critical for annual and biennial plants. For pests and pathogens - Contact a Licensed Pesticide Applicator and follow the label for timing of application, rates, and restrictions.
bird	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	None recommended
plant	<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	black swallowwort	FS-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Pre-treatment cutting and treatment of resprouts will increase effectiveness; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent. Species is resistant to nearly any herbicide, consider 5% solution of triclopyr amine using Metholated Seed Oil as a surfactant - this would at least allow grasses to co-occur during prolonged treatment periods.
plant	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	pale swallowwort	FS-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Pre-treatment cutting and treatment of resprouts will increase effectiveness; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent. Species is resistant to nearly any herbicide, consider 5% solution of triclopyr amine using Metholated Seed Oil as a surfactant - this would at least allow grasses to co-occur during prolonged treatment periods.
plant	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese wisteria	FS-1, BB-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	FS-1, BB-1 - VINE SPECIES; Pre-treatment cutting recommended when tall/dense/multi-stem tangles prohibit safe application; Species has thick/waxy leaves, utilize Clean Cut surfactant or equivalent
plant	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese zelkova	FS-1, BB-1, CS-1 - STRONGLY RE-SPROUTING SPECIES (CUTTING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER); For BB, apply from July through September to enhance effectiveness. EZJect injection utilizing imazapyr also effective; CS-1 effective as winter treatment only
reptile	<i>Podarcis siculus</i>	Italian Wall Lizard	Requires coordination with NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife
reptile	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	red-eared slider	Requires coordination with NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife