

# SPECIES CARDS

Copy and distribute one card to each student or pair of students. These cards are also available in color on the LEAF website at [www.uwsp.edu/leaf](http://www.uwsp.edu/leaf).

## NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer platanoides*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

*This is a large deciduous tree from Europe. It is often planted in urban areas in yards and as a street tree. It produces seeds that are spread by wind and can sprout in suitable areas. Because it has the ability to survive in the shade of other trees, it can outcompete other plants in forests. It is often mistaken for the native sugar maple tree.*



## AMUR MAPLE (*Acer ginnala*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

*This small tree is native to China and Japan. It is planted for decoration and to benefit wildlife. It produces many seeds and shades out other plants.*



## COMMON BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus carthartica*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

*This tall deciduous shrub is native to Europe and Asia. It is planted for wildlife food and as a decorative plant. It spreads easily by seeds contained in its fruit. It competes aggressively with other plants.*



## TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tatarica*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

*This deciduous shrub is a native to Asia and western Europe. It was introduced in North America in 1752 as a decorative plant. It is also planted as a food supply for animals. Seeds from the plant are spread by birds that eat the fruit. Honeysuckle grows quickly and outcompetes many native plants.*



## JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergii*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

*This small deciduous shrub is native to Japan. It is commonly planted for decoration, wildlife food, and erosion control. The seeds in its fruit spread easily by birds and rabbits. It can also spread through its roots.*



- Norway Maple, *Paul Wray*, Iowa State University [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Amur Maple, *Paul Wray*, Iowa State University [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Common Buckthorn, *Paul Wray*, Iowa State University [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Tartarian Honeysuckle, *Patrick Breen*, Oregon State University [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Japanese Barberry, *Jil M. Swearingen*, USDI National Park Service [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)

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## BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus alata*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

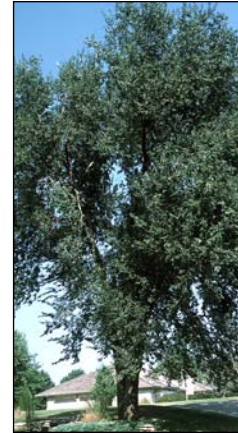
*This deciduous shrub is native to northeast Asia and central China. It is planted for decoration because it has brilliant fall color. Its seeds are spread by birds.*



## SIBERIAN ELM (*Ulmus pumila*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

*This is a small- to medium-size deciduous tree native to China and Siberia. This fast-growing tree reproduces easily from seed which is blown by the wind and grows quickly. It has also been planted in urban areas.*



## BLACK LOCUST (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

*This deciduous tree is native to the southern part of the Appalachian Mountains in the United States. It was planted in this part of the country to help control soil erosion in the early 1900s. It reproduces quickly from sprouts and can outcompete other plants.*



## EMERALD ASH BORER (*Agrilus planipennis*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

*This small green beetle is native to Asia. Its larvae bore into ash trees and eat the tissue. Without that tissue, the trees can't move water and nutrients to the places that need them, so the tree dies. The emerald ash borer was recently found in the United States in 2002, but is moving quickly and killing all kinds of ash trees.*



## GYPSY MOTH (*Lymantria dispar*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

*This insect is native to Europe and Asia. It was introduced to the United States in 1869. The caterpillars of the moth eat leaves of more than 500 kinds of plants, but prefer oak trees. The caterpillars do not kill the tree because new leaves grow back, but the tree is weak afterward and other insects or disease can kill the tree more easily.*



- Burning Bush, *James H. Miller*, USDA Forest Service [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Siberian Elm, *Patrick Breen*, Oregon State University [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Black Locust, *Charles T. Bryson*, USDA Agricultural Research Service [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Emerald Ash Borer, *David Cappaert* [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Gypsy Moth, *David Mohn*, Critters Page (Creatures Great and Small) [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)

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## GINKGO (*Ginkgo biloba*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

*This deciduous tree is native to China. It is planted in urban areas because it can tolerate poor soils and pollution. Ginkgo has both male trees and female trees and both must be present for trees to reproduce. Because the female trees produce fruits that smell and make a mess, they are not planted so it does not spread by seed.*



## EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

*This deciduous tree is planted for decoration. It is native to Europe. Although it has berries that birds eat, it does not spread by seed.*



## CATALPA (*Catalpa speciosa*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

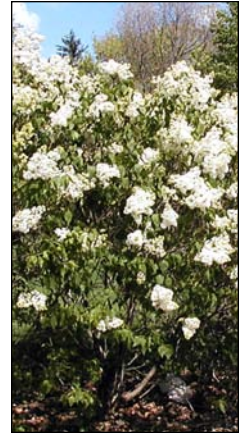
*This deciduous tree is native to the southern United States. It is planted in urban areas as a decorative tree. It does not spread quickly.*



## LILAC (*Syringa sp.*)

Invasive     Noninvasive

*This shrub is native to Europe and Asia. It is planted as decoration because of its flowers. Although it forms dense clumps where it is planted, it does not spread aggressively beyond its immediate area.*



- Ginkgo, *Paul Wray*, Iowa State University  
[www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- European Mountain Ash, *Sarah Gilbert*, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, LEAF Program  
[www.uwsp.edu/leaf](http://www.uwsp.edu/leaf)
- Catalpa, *Joseph O'Brien*, USDA Forest Service  
[www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Lilac, *The Dow Gardens Archives*, Dow Gardens  
[www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)

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## WEeping WILLOW (*Salix babylonica*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

*This deciduous tree is native to China. It is planted for decoration because of its graceful drooping branches. It does not spread quickly.*



## EUROPEAN BLACK PINE (*Pinus nigra*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

*This pine tree is native to Europe. It is planted in urban areas as a decorative tree. It does not spread readily by seed.*



## NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea abies*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

*This coniferous tree is native to Europe. It is planted as decoration because of its drooping branches. It produces seed, but does not spread by it.*



## LITTLE-LEAF LINDEN (*Tilia cordata*)

- Invasive     Noninvasive

*This deciduous tree is native to Europe. It is related to native basswood trees and is planted in urban areas as a shade tree. It does not spread readily by seed.*



- Weeping Willow, *The Dow Gardens Archives*, Dow Gardens [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- European Black Pine, *Bill Cook*, Michigan State University [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Norway Spruce, *Bill Cook*, Michigan State University [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)
- Little Leaf Linden, *Zelimir Borzan*, University of Zagreb [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)