

Grand Traverse

Regional Invasive Species Network

Recommended Planting Guidelines for Garfield Township

Although decisions regarding what to plant and where occur privately, the ramifications of those decisions affect the entire region. Many plants introduced originally for use in ornamental landscapes have since become invasive, increasing management costs for local government and farmers, while also restricting beloved recreational activities which also undergird the Northern Michigan economy, like hunting, fishing, mushrooming, and tourist activities like hiking and birding. In the interests of reducing long term management costs and stabilizing the region's economy and environment, the Grand Traverse Regional Invasive Species Network (ISN) recommends the following guidelines for ornamental landscapes. ISN partners have developed a series of recommended and prohibited plant lists, based on their collective experience managing natural areas across the region, as well as on the model developed by the City of Ann Arbor and with additional input from the Michigan Natural Features Inventory. For more information about ISN, including a list of partners, visit www.natureiscalling.org and click on "invasive species."

For all regional landscaped areas, ISN recommends that Garfield Township prohibit the use of invasive plants, while also strongly encouraging the use of native plants. Ten of the region's Top 20 Least Wanted Invasive Species are often still planted in ornamental landscapes (see Class 2 list). Many plants which have caused serious problems elsewhere which have not yet arrived would most likely do so through ornamental landscaping activities (see Class 1 list), and thus represent the region's highest priority for exclusion. The class 3 list provides the catch-all for all plants which pose any recognized threat or potential for threat to the region. The class 4 list covers grass species which, although problematic, have less of an impact when regularly mowed. The class 5 category covers all remaining non-native plants, each of which have not shown invasive tendencies yet but have the potential to in the future. Class 5 also limits new species introductions; closing the floodgates now will help foster long-term environmental stability for the region. ISN also recommends that regional governments strongly encourage selection of native plants, since they pose no threat of becoming invasive and also provide a host of benefits which non-native plants cannot. ISN encourages Garfield Township to accept these recommended planting guidelines, as well as to encourage neighboring communities to adopt similar guidelines, for the health and welfare of the entire region.

Grand Traverse Regional Invasive Species Network

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To learn more, visit www.NatureisCalling.org.

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Definitions

This document makes reference to “native,” “non-native,” and “invasive” categories of plant species. The definitions for these categories, listed below, derive from Executive Order 13112 issued on February 3, 1999.

- “Native species” means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.
- “Non-native species” means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem.
- “Invasive species” means a non-native species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Commercial and Residential Guidelines

Recommended plants – Strongly encouraged for wide use in all landscaped areas

Native plants bring beauty and life to your yard. Sporting a wide variety of colors, shapes, and textures, native plants can meet most landscaping needs. Once our community indicates its demand for native plants, industry will supply an even greater depth and variety of native plant options than what currently exists. Such plants have the benefit of attracting birds and butterflies to yards, providing a depth of beauty to explore while also allowing children the opportunity to hunt for bugs and other critters right in their own backyards. Connecting children with nature in this manner improves the health of both, while also encouraging young people to becoming lifelong learners and explorers. Planting native is planting nature; re-connecting our home landscapes with the natural world carries enduring benefits for the entire region.

For some suggestions regarding northern Michigan native plants for use in landscaping, Ann Arbor's Natural Area Preservation has developed brochures which list recommended plants for Michigan's Northern Lower Peninsula. Those plants are listed below, with a few additions.

Native Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	Class
fir, balsam **	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	large>40'
maple, black *	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	large>40'
maple, striped	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	small<30'
maple, red **	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	large>40'
maple, sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	large>40'
maple, mountain	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	small<30'
serviceberry, shadblow * / **	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	small<30'
serviceberry, allegheny * / **	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	small<30'
birch, yellow * / **	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	large>40'
birch, river */ **	<i>Betula nigra</i>	large>40'
birch, paper * / **	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	large>40'
musclewood **	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	small<30'
hawthorn, dotted	<i>Crataegus punctata</i>	small<30'
beech, american	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	large>40'
ash, white *	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	large>40'
ash, black **	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	large>40'
ash, red or green * / **	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	large>40'

tamarack; eastern larch * / **	<i>Larix laricina</i>	large>40'
ironwood; hop-hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	medium 30-40'
spruce, black **	<i>Picea mariana</i>	medium 30-40'
pine, jack *	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	large>40'
pine, red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	large>40'
pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	large>40'
aspen, bigtooth * / **	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	large>40'
aspen, trembling * / **	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	large>40'
cherry, black *	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	large>40'
oak, white *	<i>Quercus alba</i>	large>40'
oak, northern pin	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	large>40'
oak, northern red *	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	large>40'
cedar, northern white * / **	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	medium 30-40'
basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	large>40'
hemlock, eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	large>40'

*Above average salt tolerance

**Suitable for runoff areas

Native Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name
alder, speckled * / **	<i>Alnus rugosa</i>
serviceberry, round-leaved	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>
leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>
bearberry *	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
chokecherry, black *	<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>
new jersey tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
buttonbush * / **	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
sweet-fern *	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>
dogwood, alternate-leaf	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
dogwood, silky **	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
dogwood, roundleaf	<i>Cornus rugosa</i>
dogwood, red-osier * / **	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
hazelnut, beaked	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>
honeysuckle, bush *	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Leatherwood	<i>Dirca palustris</i>

trailing arbutus	<i>Epigaea repens</i>
Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
witch-hazel *	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
holly, michigan *	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
juniper, ground *	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
juniper, creeping *	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
sheep-laurel	<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>
honeysuckle, american fly	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>
partridge berry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
sweet gale *	<i>Myrica gale</i>
holly, mountain	<i>Ilex mucronata</i>
ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
cinquefoil, shrubby *	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
chokecherry * / **	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
sumac, staghorn *	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
currant, wild black	<i>Ribes americanum</i>
gooseberry, prickly	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
currant, swamp red	<i>Ribes triste</i>
rose, wild	<i>Rosa blanda</i>
rose, swamp **	<i>Rosa palustris</i>
blackberry, highbush	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>
dewberry, northern	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>
raspberry, wild red	<i>Rubus strigosus</i>
willow, pussy * / **	<i>Salix discolor</i>
willow, sandbar **	<i>Salix exigua</i>
elderberry, american *	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
elder, red-berried	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
meadowsweet * / **	<i>Spiraea alba</i>
snowberry *	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
yew	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>
blueberry *	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
blueberry, velvetleaf *	<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>
viburnum, mapleleaf	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>
withe-rod, wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
nannyberry * / **	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>

* Above average salt tolerance

**Suitable for runoff areas

Native Wildflowers

Common Name	Scientific Name
anemone, canada **	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>
anemone, wood	<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>
aster, big-leaved #	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>
aster, smooth #	<i>Aster laevis</i>
baneberry, red #	<i>Actaea rubra</i>
baneberry, white #	<i>Actaea pachypodia</i>
bee balm #	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>
bellwort	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>
black-eyed susan #	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
blazing star, dwarf #	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>
bloodroot #	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
blue cohosh **	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>
bluebead-lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>
blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>
boneset # / **	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>
canada mayflower	<i>Mainthemum canadense</i>
cardinal flower # / **	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
columbine, wild #	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
coneflower, cut-leaved **	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>
coneflower, purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
coreopsis, sand # / *	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
culver's root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>
dutchman's breeches	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>
evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
foam flower #	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>
foxglove beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>
gay-wings	<i>Polygala paucifolia</i>
gentian, closed **	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>
golden ragwort **	<i>Senecio aureus</i>
goldenrod, early	<i>Solidago juncea</i>
goldenrod, grass-leaved #	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>
goldenrod, gray	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>
goldthread	<i>Coptis trifolia</i>

hairy beardstongue *	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>
harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
hepatica, round-lobed #	<i>Hepatica americana</i>
hepatica, sharp-lobed #	<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>
herb robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
iris, wild blue flag # / * / **	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
jack-in-the-pulpit # / **	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>
jewelweed **	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
joe-pye weed # / **	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>
leek, wild **	<i>Allium tricoccum</i>
lobelia, great blue # / **	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>
loosestrife, fringed # / **	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>
lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>
marsh marigold **	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>
meadow-rue, purple **	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>
michigan lily	<i>Lilium michiganense</i>
milkweed, butterfly #	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
milkweed, common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
milkweed, poke	<i>Asclepias exaltata</i>
milkweed, swamp # / **	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>
miterwort; bishop's cap **	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>
miterwort, naked **	<i>Mitella nuda</i>
monkey-flower **	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>
rattlesnake weed	<i>Hieracium venosum</i>
sarsaparilla, wild **	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
skullcap, mad-dog **	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>
sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
solomon's seal, downy #	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>
solomon's seal, false #	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>
solomon's seal, starry false #	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>
spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>
spikenard	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>
spring beauty, carolina #	<i>Claytonia caroliniana</i>
squirrel corn	<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>
starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
strawberry, wild #	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
sunflower, maximillian	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>

sunflower, woodland	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>
sweet-cicely, hairy	<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>
thimbleweed #	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>
trillium, large-flowered	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>
trout lily, yellow **	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>
turtlehead **	<i>Chelone glabra</i>
twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>
twisted-stalk, rose	<i>Streptopus roseus</i>
vervain, blue # / **	<i>Verbena hastata</i>
violet, downy yellow	<i>Viola pubescens</i>
violet, long spurred	<i>Viola rostrata</i>

* Above average salt tolerance. Salt tolerance data not available for the majority of native herbaceous plants.

**Suitable for runoff areas

Recommended for beginning gardeners because of their ease of propagation and season-long attractiveness

Native Vines, Grasses, Rushes, Sedges, and Ferns

Vines

Common Name	Scientific Name
moonseed	<i>Menispermum canadensis</i>
grape, riverbank **	<i>Vitis riparia</i>
thicket creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>
virgin's bower **	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>

Grasses, Rushes, and Sedges

Common Name	Scientific Name
bluestem, big	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>
bluestem, little *	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>
bottlebrush grass	<i>Hystrix patula</i>
bulrush, hardstem **	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>
bulrush, softstem **	<i>Scirpus validus</i>

june grass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>
rush, path	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>
rush, soft-stemmed **	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
sedge **	<i>Carex comosa</i>
sedge **	<i>Carex crinita</i>
sedge	<i>Carex intumescens</i>
sedge, pennsylvania	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>
sedge, tussock **	<i>Carex stricta</i>
wild-rye, canada	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>
wild-rye, virginia **	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>
wood grass, long-awned	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>
wool-grass **	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>

Ferns

Common Name	Scientific Name
bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
christmas fern	<i>Polystichum acrosichoides</i>
cinnamon fern **	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>
interrupted fern	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>
lady fern, northern **	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>
oak fern	<i>gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>
ostrich fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
rattlesnake fern	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>
royal fern **	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
sensitive fern **	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
woodfern; crested shield fern **	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>
woodfern, clinton's **	<i>Dryopteris clintoniana</i>
woodfern, evergreen **	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>
woodfern, goldie's	<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>

Fern Ally

horsetail, water **	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>
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* Above average salt tolerance. Salt tolerance data not available for the majority of native vines, grasses, rushes, sedges, and ferns.

**Suitable for runoff areas

A postscript on native plant selections: Plants grown from seed collected within the region will most likely thrive better than plants grown from seed collected outside the region, since they will be more adapted to our region's unique growing conditions. Plants grown from locally-harvested seed have the added advantage of increased genetic diversity over standard nursery stock, which nurseries typically cloned en masse from a single plant. Maintaining genetic diversity helps plants avoid mass die-offs, as seen with the Irish potato blight or with Dutch elm disease, which left rows of suburban streets lined with dead trees. Community members would be advised to insist on plants grown from local seed sources, and to be willing to pay more for them to enjoy the benefits of hardier stock which survive better in their gardens. Community members would also be advised to use cultivars of native plants only occasionally for showy accents rather than as foundational plantings, to avoid potential unintended consequences for regional ecosystems.

Commercial Guidelines

Although only applicable to commercial developments due to enforcement issues, the guidelines that follow should be considered “strongly recommended” for all township residents to follow.

Class I Plants – Planting prohibited; removal from all landscapes critical

The following list indicates plants which have proven highly invasive in other regions similar to Northern Michigan, and would most likely cause harm to the region were they introduced. Given that community horticultural activities would be the most likely vector for their arrival, such plants should not be planted, and, if detected, should be removed immediately from landscapes. The community has a strong interest in ensuring that the plants listed below never arrive in the region.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type
black alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Tree
flowering rush ^	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Forb
plumeless thistle ^	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Forb
musk thistle ^	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Forb
reed manna grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Grass
giant hogweed ^	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Forb
Japanese hops	<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Vine
moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Forb
Japanese stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Grass
cotton thistle	<i>Onopordon acanthium</i>	Forb
coltsfoot	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Forb
amur cork-tree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Tree
mile-a-minute-weed	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Forb
kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Vine
black swallow-wort	<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	Vine
pale swallow-wort	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	Vine

^ Planting, growing, or transporting this species is prohibited by the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (Act 451 of 1994, as amended), available online at http://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-1568_2390_36653-11250--,00.html

Class 2 Plants – Planting prohibited; removal strongly recommended

The plants listed below include those which pose the greatest threat to the region’s high quality natural areas. Partners in the Grand Traverse Regional Invasive Species Network (ISN) developed this list in October 2010 based on their collective depth of experience managing ecosystems in the region, and based on the experiences of managers in other similar regions, where these plants have already caused serious harm. Learn more about ISN and its partner organizations by visiting NatureisCalling.org and clicking on “invasive species.”

Some plants listed below, such as garlic mustard and Japanese knotweed, have not yet built up significant populations in the region, meaning private control efforts would be of major public good.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Forb
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Shrub
oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Vine
Canada thistle ^	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Forb
European swamp thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Forb
bull thistle ^	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Forb
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Shrub
autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Shrub
leafy spurge ^	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Forb
baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Forb
dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Forb
lyme grass	<i>Leymus arenarius</i>	Grass
honeysuckle(s) (non-native)	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Shrub
purple loosestrife ^	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Forb
wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Forb
reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Grass
phragmites (non-native) ^	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Grass
Japanese knotweed ^	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Forb
giant knotweed ^	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	Forb
common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Shrub
glossy buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Shrub
multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Shrub
narrow-leaved cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Forb

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Class 3 Plants – Planting prohibited

The plants listed below are all either invasive in the region or are showing signs of becoming invasive in this or in similar regions, and should not be planted.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type
velvetleaf ^	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Forb
amur maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Tree
norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Tree
goutweed	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Forb
horse-chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Tree
quack grass ^	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	Grass
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree
chocolate-vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Vine
amaranth species	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	Forb
false indigo	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Shrub
turquoise berry	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	Vine
common burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Forb
yellow rocket ^	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Forb
common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Shrub
smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Grass
roving bellflower	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Forb
bitter cress	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Forb
northern catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Tree
spotted knapweed ^	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Forb
mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Forb
celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Forb
lamb's quarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Forb
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Forb
lily-of-the-valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Forb
field bindweed ^	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Forb
crown vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Forb
orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Grass
Jimsonweed ^	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Forb
queen-anne's-lace ^	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Forb
chinese yam	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i>	Vine
common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum/sylvestris</i>	Forb
cut-leaved teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	Forb
indian strawberry	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Forb

barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	Grass
great hairy willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Forb
winged wahoo	<i>Euonymus alata</i> (including 'compacta')	Shrub
spindle tree	<i>Euonymus europaea</i>	Shrub
wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Vine
cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Forb
tall fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Grass
meadow fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Grass
white bedstraw	<i>Galium mullugo</i>	Forb
sweet woodruff	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Forb
avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Forb
ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Forb
english ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Vine
orange day lily	<i>Heemerocallis fulva</i>	Forb
common St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Forb
yellow flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Forb
kalopanax	<i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i>	Tree
golden archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	Forb
everlasting pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Forb
motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	Forb
silky bush-clover	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Forb
border privet	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Shrub
common privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Shrub
butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Forb
european fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Shrub
birdfoot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Forb
money plant	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Forb
white sweet clover	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	Forb
yellow sweet clover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Forb
white mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	Tree
forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Forb
perilla mint	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Forb
timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Grass
austrian pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Tree
scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Tree
english plantain ^	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Forb
common plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Forb
canada bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa</i>	Grass

lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Forb
white poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	Tree
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus nigra var. italica</i>	Tree
rough-fruited cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Forb
sweet cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Tree
perfumed cherry	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	Tree
callery pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Tree
sawtooth oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Tree
tall or common buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Forb
lesser-celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Forb
buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus utilis</i>	Shrub
black jetbead	<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	Shrub
bristly locust	<i>Robinia hispida</i>	Shrub
black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Tree
curly dock ^	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Forb
white willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Tree
crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Tree
basket willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Shrub
bouncing bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Forb
bladder campion	<i>Silene cucubalus</i>	Forb
white catchfly	<i>Silene pratensis (lychnis alba)</i>	Forb
bittersweet nightshade ^	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Forb
perennial sow thistle ^	<i>Sonchus arvensis (s. Uliginosus)</i>	Forb
japanese spiraea	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Forb
common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Forb
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Forb
common dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Forb
field hedge parsley	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Forb
japanese hedge parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Forb
red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Forb
white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Forb
chinese elm, lace bark elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Tree
siberian elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Tree
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Forb
wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Shrub
european highbush cranberry	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Shrub
cow-vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Forb
bigleaf periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Vine

Periwinkle

Vinca minor

Shrub

^ Planting, growing, or transporting this species is prohibited by the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (Act 451 of 1994, as amended), available online at http://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-1568_2390_36653-11250--,00.html

Class 4 Plants – Permitted, mowing required

These species may only be planted in areas that will be mowed on a regular basis to prevent the plants from reseeding, and can only be planted outside of wetland areas, natural feature open space, or other natural areas.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type
See agrostis gigantea	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Grass
Redtop	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Grass
See agrostis stolonifera	<i>Agrostis palustris</i>	Grass
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Grass
Velvet grass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Grass
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Grass
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Grass
Bluegrass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Grass

Class 5 Plants – Permitted, but discouraged.

The Class 5 label applies to all non-native species which do not appear on the Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 lists above. Class 5 species are discouraged from planting in ornamental landscapes, but may be planted provided the criteria listed below have been met. This section is designed primarily to exclude new introductions of non-native species, each of which represents a real risk of becoming invasive, thereby increasing the region's long-term cost of living by destabilizing regional ecosystems. The first permissive option allows for continued planting of the many non-native plants with a history in the region which have not naturalized (the first step towards becoming invasive), while also leaving open the potential for prohibiting such plants should they naturalize in the future. The second permissive option allows for new imports so long as the property owner accepts long-term financial responsibility should the plant become invasive.

1. The plant has a documented history of sale or planting within the region spanning over a decade, and the plant has not naturalized.

OR

1. The property owner understands that all non-native plants have the potential to naturalize and become invasive over time, potentially creating direct expenses for neighbors, farmers, and land managers and indirect expenses for the community at large. Such plants also have the potential to negatively impact tourism, foraging, hunting, hiking, and other outdoor forms of recreation.
2. The property owner agrees to eradicate plants at own expense should the Class 5 plant spread outside the planned landscape area.
3. Before transferring the property to new ownership, the existing homeowner agrees to communicate to new ownership which plants in the landscape fall under the Class 5 label. New owners must understand and agree to the above criteria or eradicate the plants from the landscape area.