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Sweet Clover (yellow) (white)





Purple loosestrife

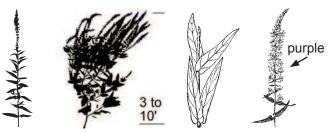




11/2"

• direct sunlight to partial

Lythrum salicaria



• wetlands, shores, ornamental escapes •

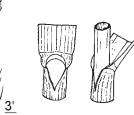
Invasive Forbs and Grasses of East Central Illinois

IFGBooklt.pdf 8-13-13 edition

This resource is an adaption and revision of an excerpt from the East Central Illinois Natural Areas Stewardship Manual. That resource is a co-operative effort of the Champaign County Forest Preserve, Grand Prairie Friends, and the Urbana Park District.

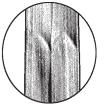
To assemble this booklet, download the file from the Stewardship Corner page of the Grand Prairie Friends website. Print out the file, front to back. Cut the printouts in half horizontally. Lay the cover page down, face down. On it place the 2|11 page, the 4|9 page and 6|7 page. Fold and staple.

Smooth Brome



• sunny areas; edges of fields, prairies, pastures, roadsides, riverbanks; usually more than 5 leaves; hairless junction •

Bromus inermis



Note: the 'm' imprint on the leaf is characteristic of all bromes.

Not to be confused with Prairie Brome (Bromus ka*lmi*), the only native brome.



• drooping seed head, 3-5 alternate leaves coming off the plant stalk; hairy leaf sheath •



Thanks to the Stewardship Committee that produced the *Stewardship Manual*: Mike Daab, Derek Liebert, Dan Olson, Marilyn Leger, Gary Russell, Joyce Mast, Mike Davis, Jamie Ellis, Joe Finnerty, and Jim Fay.

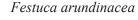
Special thanks also for the contributions and assistance of Meredith Fay, John Marlin, Sue Cutter, Bob Vaiden, Phil Hult, Debbie Insana, Aaron Fay, and Leon Follmer.

The descriptions and illustrations in this booklet detail typical characteristics of the plants at the time stewards will most probably be looking for them. They may not be evident in all specimens or at other times. Ligules may disappear, for example, or purple spots become black.

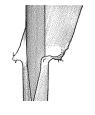
All illustrations in this booklet are in the public domain.

Tall Fescue





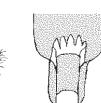
Sorghum halepense



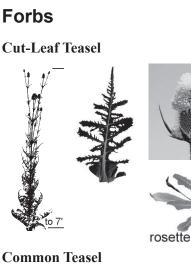
• open sunlight; fields, right-of-ways, ditches, forest openings and moist, disturbed places; whitish-flared stiff collars at the base of leaves •

Johnson Grass





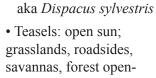
• rich bottomlands of fields, pastures, rights-of-ways, forest openings, stream banks; long, wide leaves have a white midvein not unlike corn; light colored ligule at the leaf base •

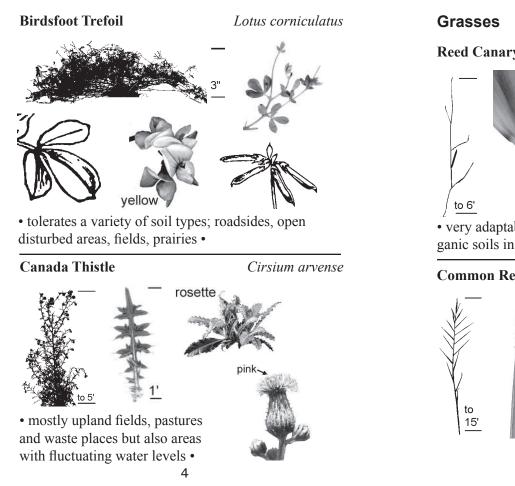


Dipsacus fullonum aka Dispacus sylvestris

Dispacus laciniatus



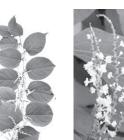




Japanese knotweed



• low-lying areas; streams, waste places, right-ofways, around old home sites •



Polygonum cuspidatum

Japanese hops

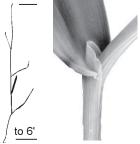




• sun to semi-shade; moist soil; forests and sunny forest edges •

Reed Canarygrass

Phalaris arundinacea



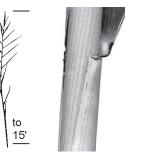


• very adaptable, but does best on fertile, moist organic soils in full sun •

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Common Reed

Phragmites australis



• sunny, disturbed or polluted wetlands; marshes, riverbanks, lakeshores; along roadsides, ditches, dredged areas •

Sericea Lespedeza or Asian Bushclover



Lespedeza cuneata

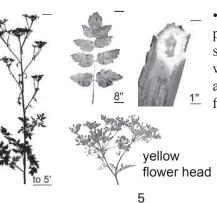




Top

• sun to moderate shade; ubiquitous, including eroded sterile soils •

Wild Parsnip



Pastinaca sativa

Bottom

• dry to wet prairies; roadsides, right-ofways, pastures, abandoned fields •

