

Appendix N. Invasive Species Control Plan

New York State Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants

September 10, 2014



NYS DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION



NYS DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYCRR Part 575 Invasive Species Regulations
Questions and Answers**

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2359.html>

What are invasive species?

Invasive species means a species that is nonnative to a particular ecosystem, and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Why are invasive species a problem?

Invasive species can harm natural communities and systems (plants and animals found in particular physical environments) by out-competing native species, reducing biological diversity, altering community structure and, in some cases, changing ecosystems. Invasive species threaten New York's food supply, not only agriculture but also harvested wildlife, fish and shellfish; our landscaping, parks, gardens, and pets; and our recreation resources and even animal and human health. All New Yorkers have a stake in the invasive species issue.

How will these regulations help?

These regulations are to help control invasive species by reducing the introduction and spread of them by limiting commerce in such species. By preventing introduction of new invasive species, New York will save time, effort, and money in the future.

How were the lists included in the regulations developed?

The lists of prohibited and regulated species were developed using the species assessment and listing process outlined in the 2010 report "A Regulatory System for Non-native Species," which can be found at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/63402.html>.

When will the regulations be implemented?

The final regulations (or a summary) were published in the State Register September 10, 2014, they become effective 6 months thereafter.

What is the difference between prohibited and regulated invasive species?

Prohibited invasive species cannot be knowingly possessed with the intent to sell, import, purchase, transport or introduce. In addition, no person shall sell, import, purchase, transport, introduce or propagate prohibited invasive species. Regulated invasive species, on the other hand, are species which cannot be knowingly introduced into a free-living state, or introduced by a means that one should have known would lead to such an introduction, although such species shall be legal to possess, sell, buy, propagate and transport.

What species have grace periods established in the regulations?

A one-year grace period is included in the regulations for Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), during which existing stock of this species may be sold.

Who will enforce the regulations?

The regulations will be enforced by the Department of Environmental Conservation, with assistance from the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Amur Cork Tree *Phellodendron amurense*

PROHIBITED



Amur Honeysuckle *Lonicera maackii*

PROHIBITED



Autumn Olive *Elaeagnus umbellata*

PROHIBITED



Beach Vitex *Vitex rotundifolia*

PROHIBITED



Black Swallow-wort *Cynanchum louiseae*
(*C. nigrum*, *Vincetoxicum nigrum*)

PROHIBITED



Bohemian Knotweed *Reynoutria x bohemica*
(*Fallopia x bohemica*, *Polygonum x bohemica*)

PROHIBITED



Border Privet *Ligustrum obtusifolium*

PROHIBITED



Broad-leaved Pepper-grass
Lepidium latifolium

PROHIBITED



Canada Thistle *Cirsium arvense*
(*C. setosum*, *C. incanum*, *Serratula arvensis*)

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Chinese Lespedeza *Lespedeza cuneata*

PROHIBITED



Chinese Yam *Dioscorea polystachya (D. batatas)*

PROHIBITED



Cogon Grass *Imperata cylindrica (I. arundinacea, Lagurus cylindricus)*

PROHIBITED



Common Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*

PROHIBITED



Cup-plant *Silphium perfoliatum*

PROHIBITED



Cut-leaf Teasel *Dipsacus laciniatus*

PROHIBITED



Cypress Spurge *Euphorbia cyparissias*

PROHIBITED



Fly Honeysuckle *Lonicera x bella*

PROHIBITED



Garden Loosestrife *Lysimachia vulgaris*

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Garlic Mustard *Alliaria petiolata*

PROHIBITED



Giant Hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*

PROHIBITED



Giant Knotweed *Reynoutria sachalinensis*
(*Fallopia sachalinensis*, *Polygonum sachalinensis*)

PROHIBITED



Golden Bamboo *Phyllostachys aurea*

PROHIBITED



Gray Florist's Willow *Salix atrocinerea*

PROHIBITED



Japanese Angelica Tree *Aralia elata*

PROHIBITED



Japanese Barberry *Berberis thunbergii*

PROHIBITED



Japanese Chaff Flower *Achyranthes japonica*

PROHIBITED



Japanese Honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Japanese Hops *Humulus japonicus*

PROHIBITED



Japanese Knotweed *Reynoutria japonica*
(*Fallopia japonica*, *Polygonum cuspidatum*)

PROHIBITED



Japanese Stilt Grass *Microstegium vimineum*

PROHIBITED



Kudzu *Pueraria montana*

PROHIBITED



Leafy Spurge *Euphorbia esula*

PROHIBITED



Lesser Celandine *Ficaria verna*
(*Ranunculus ficaria*)

PROHIBITED



Mile-a-minute Weed *Persicaria perfoliata*
(*Polygonum perfoliatum*)

PROHIBITED



Morrow's Honeysuckle
Lonicera morrowii

PROHIBITED



Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Multiflora Rose *Rosa multiflora*

PROHIBITED



Narrowleaf Bittercress *Cardamine impatiens*

PROHIBITED



Oriental Bittersweet *Celastrus orbiculatus*

PROHIBITED



Pale Swallow-wort *Cynanchum rossicum*
(*C. medium*, *Vincetoxicum medium*, *V. rossicum*)

PROHIBITED



Porcelain Berry *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*

PROHIBITED



Slender False Brome
Brachypodium sylvaticum

PROHIBITED



Small Carpetgrass *Arthraxon hispidus*

PROHIBITED



Spotted Knapweed *Centaurea stoebe*
(*C. biebersteinii*, *C. diffusa*, *C. maculosa* misapplied,
C. xpsammogena)

PROHIBITED



Sycamore Maple *Acer pseudoplatanus*

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Tartarian Honeysuckle *Lonicera tatarica*

PROHIBITED



Wavyleaf Basketgrass *Oplismenus hirtellus*

PROHIBITED



Wild Chervil *Anthriscus sylvestris*

PROHIBITED



Wineberry *Rubus phoenicolasius*

PROHIBITED



Yellow Groove Bamboo
Phyllostachys aureosulcata

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

REGULATED



Black Locust *Robinia pseudoacacia*

REGULATED



Burning Bush *Euonymus alatus*

REGULATED



Chinese Silver Grass *Miscanthus sinensis*

REGULATED



Japanese Virgin's Bower
Clematis terniflora

REGULATED



Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*

REGULATED



Winter Creeper *Euonymus fortunei*

WETLAND PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Common Reed Grass *Phragmites australis*

PROHIBITED



Marsh Dewflower *Murdannia keisak*

PROHIBITED



Purple Loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*

PROHIBITED



Reed Manna Grass *Glyceria maxima*

PROHIBITED



Smooth Buckthorn *Frangula alnus*
(*Rhamnus frangula*)

PROHIBITED



Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus*

AQUATIC PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Brazilian Waterweed *Egeria densa*

PROHIBITED



Broadleaf Water-milfoil Hybrid
Myriophyllum heterophyllum x M. laxum

PROHIBITED



Curly Pondweed *Potamogeton crispus*

PROHIBITED



Eurasian Water-milfoil
Myriophyllum spicatum

PROHIBITED



Fanwort *Cabomba caroliniana*

PROHIBITED



Floating Primrose Willow
Ludwigia peploides

PROHIBITED



Frogbit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*

PROHIBITED



Hydrilla/Water Thyme *Hydrilla verticillata*

PROHIBITED



Parrot-feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum*

AQUATIC PLANTS

PROHIBITED



Uruguayan Primrose Willow
Ludwigia hexapetala (*L. grandiflora*)

PROHIBITED



Water Chestnut *Trapa natans*

PROHIBITED



Yellow Floating Heart *Nymphoides peltata*

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<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy Spurge	6	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed Grass	10
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine	6			
<i>(Ranunculus ficaria)</i>			AQUATIC PLANTS		
<i>Heraclium mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	5	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Fanwort	11
<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Japanese Hops	6	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian Waterweed	11
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cogon Grass	4	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla/ Water Thyme	11
<i>(I. arundinacea,</i>			<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	Frogbit	11
<i>Lagurus cylindricus)</i>			<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	Uruguayan Primrose Willow	11
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Pepper-grass	3	<i>(L. grandiflora)</i>		
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Chinese Lespedeza	4	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Floating Primrose Willow	11
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Border Privet	3	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot-feather	11
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	5	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Broadleaf Water-milfoil Hybrid	11
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle	3	<i>x M. laxum</i>		
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle	6	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian Water-milfoil	12
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	8	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Yellow Floating Heart	12
<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	Fly Honeysuckle	4	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly Pondweed	11
			<i>Trapa natans</i>	Water Chestnut	12



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New York Utility Company Best Management Practices for Preventing the Transportation of Invasive Species

Environmental Energy Alliance of New York

Revisions January 2015

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- Appendix 2 - 6 NYCRR Part 575 Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species, September 10, 2014

1.0 Introduction

Invasive species are non-native plant, animal, or microbial species that cause, or are likely to cause, economic or ecological harm or harm to human health (Presidential Executive Order 13112). Invasive species means, “A species that is nonnative to the ecosystem under consideration; and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Harm must significantly outweigh benefit” [New York Environmental Conservation Law §9-1703(10)(a)] Invasive species have been introduced by human action into a region outside their natural geographic range. Introductions occur along a variety of pathways or vectors, either intentionally such as intentional transport of a species for trade, or by accidental means, as in the case of stowaway species found in the ballast-water of ocean-going vessels.

Most scientists regard invasive species as second only to habitat loss as a threat to biodiversity. The presence of invasive species in a given region is one of the leading causes of endangerment to species native to that region. On a nationwide basis, about half of plant and animal species listed as federally Endangered or Threatened are at risk because of invasive species.

Annual economic losses due to invasive species in the U.S. have been estimated at over \$138 billion (Pimentel et al. 2000). These losses include damage to crops and pasture, forest losses, damage from insect and other invertebrate pests, human diseases, and associated control costs.

In an effort, where feasible, to limit the introduction and spread of *invasive species*, this Best Management Practice (“BMP”) will be employed when performing activities that occur in *jurisdictional areas* as authorized by the DEC. The BMP identifies procedures that will be incorporated into routine work practices to prevent the introduction and spread of *invasive species*.

2.0 Definitions

The following definitions are applicable to this BMP.

Environmental Energy Alliance of New York (EEANY) – is an association of electric and gas Transmission and Distribution (T&D) companies and electric generating companies that provide energy services in the State of New York. This BMP was prepared by the Land Use Subcommittee of the T&D Committee, which currently represents the following members: Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Long Island Power Authority, National Grid USA Service Company, Inc., New York Power Authority, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Orange and Rockland Utilities, and Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation.

Invasive species – species that are non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health (Management Plan National Invasive Species Council, 2001). For purposes of this document, *invasive species* are those contained on the list contained within 6 NYCRR Part 575 Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species (Appendix – 2).

Invasive species plant material – seeds, roots, or pieces of plant material that could germinate into live plants.

Jurisdictional Area – lands under the statutory jurisdiction of the NYSDEC such as certain freshwater wetlands and adjacent areas, tidal wetlands, certain water bodies, and any protected and species habitat areas specified by natural resource supervisors.

NYSDEC General Permit – a NYSDEC permit authorizing certain utility line activities under Articles 15, 24, and 25 of NYS Environmental Conservation Law. These activities include: inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconstruction of pre-existing structures, vegetation cutting and trimming, and emergency actions affecting tidal wetlands, protected waters, regulated freshwater wetlands, adjacent areas, and protected habitat areas.

Regulated Activity – an activity taking place within a *jurisdictional area* that requires authorization from the NYSDEC.

Utility Rights-of-Way - is an easement-acquired or fee-owned corridor in which gas or electric transmission facilities are located.

3.0 Purpose

This BMP provides guidance for inspecting and cleaning vehicles and equipment to help prevent the spread of invasive species. The procedures identified within this manual outline cost-effective and realistic practices that *Environmental Energy Alliance of New York (EEANY)* utility members will implement when conducting a *regulated activity* within a *jurisdictional area*.

4.0 Applicability

This management practice applies to all *EEANY* utility members performing *NYSDEC regulated activities* within *jurisdictional areas* with populations of *invasive species*.

5.0 Procedures

There are two procedural options for *EEANY* companies to follow; one is to conduct the BMPs as detailed in the following sections of this plan or to conduct vegetation surveys for invasive species as outlined in Section 5.6. Field crews will be provided a flowchart to assist with determining when to implement these best management practices (Appendix 1).

The following detailed practices will apply where feasible when invasive species are present and when the work is covered by a GP or individual wetland permit.

5.1 Equipment

- a. Equipment must arrive clean without visible soil clumps, plant or animal material.
- b. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, trailers, machinery, matting, boats, barges, and other watercraft, tools, and other materials.
- c. Transporting equipment will be cleaned before accepting a new load.
- d. Consider tracking pads as a means to remove soil from equipment. If tracking pads are used they must be cleaned after each use in a specific area.
- e. Equipment will be cleaned using one of the methods listed below (use the most effective method that is practical):
 - Brush, broom, shovel or other similar hand tools (used without water)
 - High pressure air (when feasible)
- f. Equipment must be cleaned within one of the below areas:
 - the infested work area
 - an area immediately adjacent to the work area that is itself currently infested with *invasive species*
- g. Do not clean equipment in or near waterways as it may promote the spread of *invasive species* downstream.
- h. Where possible, staging areas will be established in locations that are free of *invasive species*. Otherwise, all equipment will be cleaned using the techniques described in 5.3 before leaving the area.
- i. When wetland matting is required, it will arrive on site visibly clean, be installed prior to any activities, and will be appropriately cleaned before leaving the area.

5.2 Inspection and Cleaning

- a. Inspections and cleaning should be conducted especially when moving from an infested area to an uninfested area.
- b. Prior to exiting work area clothing, footwear, and gear should be cleaned of visible signs of plant material.
- c. Carry appropriate cleaning equipment (e.g. wire brush, small screwdriver, boot brush) to help remove soils, seeds, and plant material.
- d. Preferred locations for cleaning are those where:
 - Work activities are taking place;
 - *Invasive species* are already established; or
 - An area immediately adjacent to the work site that is itself currently infested with *invasive species*.
- e. No cleaning of clothing, footwear, gear in or adjacent to waterways – it may promote the spread of *invasive species* downstream.
- f. Cleaning will include brushing or self “pat down” of clothing, footwear, and other personal gear within the infested work area.

5.3 Disposal of Impacted Material

- a. Preferred locations for equipment cleaning are those areas where work activities are taking place or immediately adjacent areas currently impacted with *invasive species*.
- b. Do not clean equipment, vehicles or trailers in or near waterways.
- c. Do not dispose of soil, seeds, or plant material in storm drains.
- d. Any plant materials that are incidentally removed after completion of steps a-c from site will be properly disposed of in a manner that prevents viable plant parts and propagules from being spread

5.4 Other Prevention Measures

- a. Reasonable steps to avoid transportation of *invasive species*, including small, isolated, populations, will be taken.
- b. As an alternative to cleaning, ancillary equipment such as spare tires and winches when feasible will be covered when entering *jurisdictional areas* containing populations of *invasive species*.
- c. Vehicular access into areas containing populations of *invasive species* will be reduced or minimized to the maximum extent practical. When practical vehicles will be parked outside of the impacted area and crews will enter on foot.

5.5 Site Restoration

- a. Minimize soil disturbances by reducing work areas and reducing activities that may result in soil disturbances.
- b. Re-vegetate bare soils as soon as feasible to minimize the possible establishment of *invasive species*. When seeding, non-invasive or local native species must be used (seed mixes will vary from region to region). Seed will be broadcasted over all bare soil areas and covered with a mulch layer such as straw. Choose appropriate seed mixes based on site conditions.

- c. On steep sloping areas (i.e. slopes exceeding 20 percent), soil erosion control matting (i.e. jute mesh or straw blankets) must be installed over the seeded area. The matting should be secured with biodegradable tacks.
- d. Stabilize disturbed soils using appropriate erosion and sediment control procedures as soon as possible. Use invasive free materials such as straw or wood chips; avoid using hay.

5.6 Vegetation Survey (Optional)

If the above BMPS are not followed, then vegetation surveys of site(s) to detect populations of invasive species should be made in advance prior to any activities. If the optional vegetation survey is performed and no invasive species are found, then the procedures outlined above in section 5.1 through 5.5 will not be followed. Survey inspections can be integrated with other activities such as ROW inspections and should be kept as simple as possible to meet invasive species management objectives. If significant populations of invasive species are detected on surveys, then Sections 5.1 to 5.5 apply.

- a. Prior to implementing activities scout for, locate and document significant invasive species infestations.
- b. Consider the need for actions based on: 1) the degree of invasiveness; 2) severity of the current infestation; 3) amount of additional habitat or host at risk for invasion; and 4) feasibility of managing the spread.
- c. Plan activities to limit the potential for introduction and spread of invasive species, prior to construction.
- d. Provide appropriate resources in identification of known invasive species for corridor workers.

6.0 Training

A flowchart (Appendix 1) to assist field crews on when to implement the above procedures will be distributed to all field crews.

All transmission vegetation management planners, foresters, and ROW maintenance personnel will be trained in the procedures outlined in Section 5.0 above. Additionally, training sessions focused on the identification of *invasive species* identified in Appendix 2 will be conducted by the individual utility companies. This may take the form of hard copy materials, tail gate briefings and/or presentations during regular staff meetings.

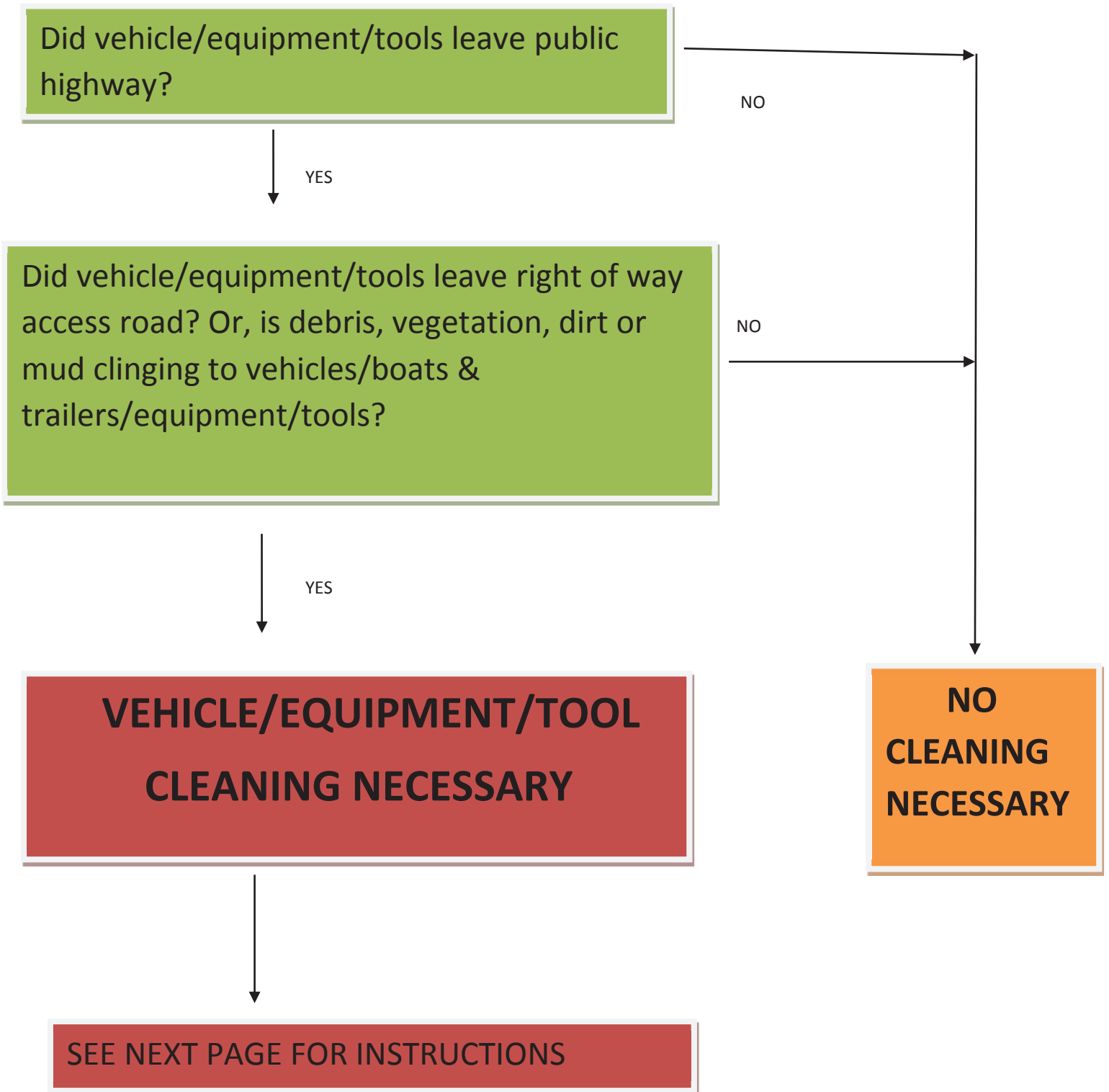
7.0 Emergency Work

During emergencies, *EEANY* utility members will strictly comply with the Emergency Action condition protocol outlined in the *NYSDEC General Permit*. Appropriate site-specific *invasive species* controls and restoration efforts will be determined on an individual basis in conjunction with the regional NYSDEC office.

8.0 References

- Electric Power Research Institute, 2008. "Invasive Species and Utility Rights of Way: A Review of the Science". EPRI Publication number 1014032, Palo Alto, CA
- Pimentel, D., Lach, L., Zuniga, R. & Morrison, D. 2000. Environmental and economic costs of nonindigenous species in the United States. *Bioscience*, 50(1): 53-65.
- Presidential Executive Order 13112. Volume 64, Federal Register 1999. Invasive Species.
- Wisconsin Council on Forestry. 2010. *Invasive Species Best Management Practice for Transportation and Utility Rights-of-Way*.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) for INVASIVE SPECIES TRANSPORT PREVENTION



PRIOR TO LEAVING THE RIGHT-OF-WAY

- Prior to loading vehicle/equipment/tools remove as much debris, vegetation, dirt and mud clinging to the equipment as feasible using a brush, broom, shovel or other similar hand tool.
- High pressure air can be used on site for cleaning debris, vegetation, dirt and mud off vehicles/equipment/tools.
- Pick-ups and other small road vehicles shall remove on the right-of-way, as much debris, vegetation, dirt and mud clinging to vehicle as feasible prior to entering the highway.
- Small equipment/tools/boots shall be cleaned on site before removal or storage.
- Arrangements can be made for onsite cleaning or washing of vehicles/equipment/tools if deemed necessary.

PRIOR TO LEAVING A BOAT LAUNCH:

CLEAN, DRAIN, DRY -- Prior to leaving a boat launch, **Clean** any visible mud, plants, fish or animals before transporting equipment; **Drain** all water holding compartments including live wells, bait wells and bilge areas; **Dry** the boat, trailer and all equipment before use in another water body

APPENDIX - 2

6 NYCRR Part 575 Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species September 10, 2014

ALGAE AND CYANOBACTERIA

Prohibited:

Caulerpa taxifolia, Killer Green Algae
Didymosphenia geminata,
Didymo Prynnesium parvum, Golden Algae

Regulated:

Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii, *Cylindro*
Grateloupia turuturu, Red Algae

PLANTS

Prohibited:

Acer pseudoplatanus, Sycamore Maple
Achyranthes japonica, Japanese Chaff Flower
Alliaria petiolata, Garlic Mustard
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata, Porcelain Berry
Anthriscus sylvestris, Wild Chervil
Aralia elata, Japanese Angelica Tree
Artemisia vulgaris, Mugwort
Arthraxon hispidus, Small Carpet Grass
Berberis thunbergii, Japanese Barberry
Brachypodium sylvaticum, Slender False Brome
Cabomba caroliniana, Fanwort
Cardamine impatiens, Narrowleaf Bittercress
Celastrus orbiculatus, Oriental Bittersweet
Centaurea stoebe (*C. biebersteinii*, *C. diffusa*, *C. maculosa misapplied*, *C. xpsammogena*), Spotted Knapweed
Cirsium arvense (*C. setosum*, *C. incanum*, *Serratula arvensis*), Canada Thistle
Cynanchum louiseae (*C. nigrum*, *Vincetoxicum nigrum*), Black Swallow-wort
Cynanchum rossicum (*C. medium*, *Vincetoxicum medium*, *V. rossicum*), Pale Swallow-wort
Dioscorea polystachya (*D. batatas*), Chinese Yam
Dipsacus laciniatus, Cut-leaf Teasel
Egeria densa, Brazilian Waterweed
Elaeagnus umbellata, Autumn Olive
Euphorbia cyparissias, Cypress Spurge
Euphorbia esula, Leafy Spurge
Ficaria verna (*Ranunculus ficaria*), Lesser Celandine
Frangula alnus (*Rhamnus frangula*), Smooth Buckthorn
Glyceria maxima, Reed Manna Grass

Heracleum mantegazzianum, Giant Hogweed
Humulus japonicus, Japanese Hops
Hydrilla verticillata, Hydrilla/ Water Thyme
Hydrocharis morsus-ranae, European Frogbit
Imperata cylindrica (*I. arundinacea*, *Lagurus cylindricus*), Cogon Grass
Iris pseudacorus, Yellow Iris
Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepper-grass
Lespedeza cuneata, Chinese Lespedeza
Ligustrum obtusifolium, Border Privet
Lonicera japonica, Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera maackii, Amur Honeysuckle
Lonicera morrowii, Morrow's Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica, Tartarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera x bella, Fly Honeysuckle
Ludwigia hexapetala (*L. grandiflora*), Uruguayan Primrose Willow
Ludwigia peploides, Floating Primrose Willow
Lysimachia vulgaris, Garden Loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria, Purple Loosestrife
Microstegium vimineum, Japanese Stilt Grass
Murdannia keisak, Marsh Dewflower
Myriophyllum aquaticum, Parrot-feather
Myriophyllum heterophyllum, Broadleaf Water-milfoil
Myriophyllum heterophyllum x M. laxum, Broadleaf Water-milfoil Hybrid
Myriophyllum spicatum, Eurasian Water-milfoil
Nymphoides peltata, Yellow Floating Heart
Oplismenus hirtellus, Wavyleaf Basketgrass
Persicaria perfoliata (*Polygonum perfoliatum*), Mile-a-minute Weed
Phellodendron amurense, Amur Cork Tree
Phragmites australis, Common Reed Grass
Phyllostachys aurea, Golden Bamboo
Phyllostachys aureosulcata, Yellow Groove Bamboo
Potamogeton crispus, Curly Pondweed
Pueraria montana, Kudzu
Reynoutria japonica (*Fallopia japonica*, *Polygonum cuspidatum*), Japanese Knotweed
Reynoutria sachalinensis (*Fallopia sachalinensis*, *Polygonum sachalinensis*), Giant Knotweed
Reynoutria x bohémica (*Fallopia x bohémica*, *Polygonum x bohémica*), Bohemian Knotweed
Rhamnus cathartica, Common Buckthorn
Rosa multiflora, Multiflora Rose
Rubus phoenicolasius, Wineberry
Salix atrocinerea, Gray Florist's Willow
Silphium perfoliatum, Cup-plant
Trapa natans, Water Chestnut
Vitex rotundifolia, Beach Vitex

Regulated:

Acer platanoides, Norway Maple
 Clematis terniflora, Japanese Virgin's Bower
 Euonymus alatus, Burning Bush
 Euonymus fortunei, Winter Creeper
 Miscanthus sinensis, Chinese Silver Grass
 Robinia pseudoacacia, Black Locust

FISH**Prohibited:**

Channa argus, Northern Snakehead
 Channa marulius, Bullseye Snakehead
 Channa micropeltes, Giant Snakehead
 Clarias batrachus, Walking Catfish
 Gambusia affinis, Western Mosquitofish
 Gambusia holbrooki, Eastern Mosquitofish
 Hypophthalmichthys harmandi, Largescale Silver Carp
 Hypophthalmichthys molitrix, Silver Carp
 Hypophthalmichthys nobilis, Bighead Carp
 Misgurnus anguillicaudatus, Oriental Weatherfish
 Mylopharyngodon piceus, Black Carp
 Neogobius melanostomus, Round Goby
 Petromyzon marinus, Sea Lamprey
 Proterorhinus semilunaris (P. marmoratus), Tubenose Goby
 Tinca tinca, Tench

Regulated:

Carassius auratus, Goldfish
 Cyprinella lutrensis, Red Shiner
 Cyprinus carpio, Common Carp/ Koi
 Gymnocephalus cernuus, Ruffe
 Monopterus albus, Asian Swamp Eel
 Oreochromis aureus, Blue Tilapia
 Oreochromis niloticus, Nile Tilapia
 Pterois miles, Common Lionfish
 Pterois volitans, Red Lionfish
 Sander lucioperca (Stizostedion lucioperca), Zander
 Scardinius erythrophthalmus, Rudd

AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES**Prohibited:**

Bellamyia chinensis (Cipangopaludina chinensis), Chinese Mystery Snail
 Bellamyia japonica, Japanese Mystery Snail
 Bithynia tentaculata, Faucet Snail
 Bythotrephes longimanus (B. cederstroemi), Spiny Water Flea
 Cercopagis pengoi, Fishhook Water Flea
 Corbicula fluminea, Asian Clam
 Crassostrea ariakensis, Suminoe Oyster
 Didemnum spp., Carpet Tunicate

Dreissena polymorpha, Zebra Mussel
 Dreissena rostriformis bugensis, Quagga Mussel
 Eriocheir sinensis, Chinese Mitten Crab
 Hemigrapsus sanguineus, Asian Shore Crab
 Hemimysis anomala, Bloody Red Shrimp
 Orconectes rusticus, Rusty Crayfish
 Potamopyrgus antipodarum, New Zealand Mud Snail
 Rapana venosa, Veined Rapa Whelk
 Styela plicata, Asian Sea Squirt

Regulated:

Carcinus maenas, European Green Crab
 Daphnia lumholzi, Water Flea
 Hemigrapsus takanoi (H. penicillatus), Brush-clawed Shore Crab/ Grapsid Crab

TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES**Prohibited:**

Achatina achatina, Giant Ghana Snail
 Achatina fulica (Lissachatina fulica), Giant African Land Snail
 Adelges tsugae, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
 Agrilus planipennis, Emerald Ash Borer
 Amyntas spp., Asian Earthworms
 Anoplophora glabripennis, Asian Longhorn Beetle
 Apis mellifera scutellata x A. mellifera ligustica/ A. mellifera iberiensis, Africanized Honey Bee
 Archachatina marginata, Giant West African Snail
 Cryptococcus fagisuga, Beech Scale
 Lymantria dispar, Asian and European Gypsy Moth
 Monochamus alternatus, Japanese Pine Sawyer
 Pityophthorus juglandis, Walnut Twig Beetle
 Sirex noctilio, Sirex Woodwasp

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC VERTEBRATES**Prohibited:**

Cygnus olor, Mute Swan
 Lepus europaeus, European Hare
 Myocastor coypus, Nutria
 Nyctereutes procyonoides, Asian Raccoon Dog
 Sus scrofa (excluding Sus scrofa domestica), Eurasian Boar

Regulated:

Alopochen aegyptiacus, Egyptian Goose
 Cairina moschata, Muscovy Duck
 Myiopsitta monachus, Monk Parakeet
 Oryctolagus cuniculus, European Rabbit
 Trachemys scripta elegans, Red-eared Slider
 Xenopus laevis, African Clawed Frog

FUNGI**Prohibited:**

Amylostereum areolatum, Sirex Wasp Fungus
Geomyces destructans, White-nose Syndrome
Geosmithia morbida, Thousand Canker Disease
Phytophthora ramorum, Sudden Oak Death

For the official regulations and species lists please
see: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/265.html>