

Indiana Terrestrial Plant Rule FAQ Sheet

THE RULE

Beginning April 18, 2020, no one may sell, gift, exchange, distribute, transport or introduce any of the 44 species (see list on back side) without a permit from the IN Department of Natural Resources - Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology (DEPP). DEPP is the regulatory authority of the rule. The full text of the rule is posted at this link: https://www.in.gov/nrc/files/lsa18316_proposed.pdf

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why is the rule necessary? Impacts of invasive species include: loss of biodiversity; degradation of natural habitats; negative effects on property values; decreased agricultural yields; negative impacts on public utilities; recreation, and tourism. Indiana landowners and managers spend greater than \$8.6 million dollars annually to manage invasive plants in Indiana.

How were the 44 species determined to be invasive? Species included in the terrestrial plant rule were assessed through a scientific and transparent system by a team of experts that included representatives from horticulture, landscape, nursery, research, conservation, and Purdue Agriculture. Links to assessments are available from the Official Indiana Invasive Plant list at: <https://www.entm.purdue.edu/iisc/invasiveplants.html>

Why aren't all the invasive plants on the Official Indiana Invasive Plant list in this rule? The rule includes plants ranked high on the official list, except for Callery pear and Norway maple. These two species were not included in the rule because the State determined that including them would cause too great of an impact to growers of those species.

Are all 44 species sold for landscaping? No, DEPP reported about 22 of the 44 regulated species are sold in trade; however, this rule also prohibits the sharing, transport, and exchange of all species listed.

May I purchase a species online? Not legally.

May I share a species with friend or family? Not legally.

What if I have one of the 44 species growing on my property – is it illegal? No, but you cannot share it, transport it, exchange it, etc.

What is the punishment for violating the rule? DEPP has authority to issue a \$500 fine per incident per day.

Will other species be added to the rule? As plant species are assessed, those ranked high will proceed through the rule amendment process for potential inclusion in the future.

Are these Noxious Weeds? No. Noxious Weeds are a different regulatory category and include Canada thistle, bur cucumber, Johnson grass, shattercane, and Columbus grass.

How Can You Help?

If you see these invasive plants for sale, being exchanged or transported after April 18, 2020 contact your nursery inspector. Contact information is found here:

<https://www.in.gov/dnr/entomolo/7416.htm>

You can help us gather data to assess invasive species by reporting on EDDMaps at the website or via the GLEDN app. Information about both applications is found here: <https://www.eddmaps.org/indiana/>

You can remove invasive species from your landscape and plant native species.

You can avoid using Callery pear, Norway maple, and other invasive plants on the official list that did not get included in the rule.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For information about invasive species please see the following links:

Indiana Invasive Species Council: <https://www.entm.purdue.edu/iisc/>

Southern IN Cooperative Invasives Management: <http://www.sicim.info/>

Midwest Invasive Plant Network: <https://www.mipn.org/>

For information about native species: Indiana Native Plant Society: <https://indiananativeplants.org/>



Invasive Plant
Advisory Committee

Prohibited Invasive Terrestrial Plants [312 IAC 18-3-25]

| Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Achyranthes japonica</i> | Japanese chaff flower |
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | Tree of heaven |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | Garlic mustard |
| <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | Black alder |
| <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | Mugwort |
| <i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> | Small carpgrass |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese barberry |
| <i>Carduus acanthoides</i> | Spiny plumeless thistle |
| <i>Carduus nutans</i> | Musk thistle |
| <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> | Asian bittersweet |
| <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> | Spotted knapweed |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Bull thistle |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> | Poison hemlock |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | Field bindweed |
| <i>Coronilla varia</i> | Crown vetch |
| <i>Dioscorea polystachya (oppositifolia)</i> | Chinese yam |
| <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> | Common teasel |
| <i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> | Cut-leaved teasel |
| <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> | Autumn olive |
| <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> | Wintercreeper |
| <i>Euphorbia virgata</i> | Leafy spurge |
| <i>Frangula alnus</i> | Glossy buckthorn |
| <i>Humulus japonica</i> | Japanese hops |
| <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> | Dame's rocket |
| <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> | Sericea lespedeza |
| <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> | Pepperweed |
| <i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> | Blunt leaved privet |
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Japanese honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera maackii</i> | Amur honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera morrowii</i> | Morrow's honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> | Tatarian honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera x bella</i> | Bell's honeysuckle |
| <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> | Japanese stiltgrass |
| <i>Morus alba</i> | White mulberry |
| <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | Reed canarygrass |
| <i>Phellodendron amurense</i> | Amur cork tree |
| <i>Phragmites australis subspecies australis</i> | Common reed |
| <i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i> | Mile-a-minute vine |
| <i>Reynoutria japonica (syn. Fallopia japonica)</i> | Japanese knotweed |
| <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> | Giant knotweed |
| <i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i> | Bohemian knotweed |
| <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | Common buckthorn |
| <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i> | Black swallow-wort |
| <i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i> | Pale swallow-wort |