PSEG LONG ISLAND LLC

On Behalf of and as Agent for

the LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY f/k/a LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY d/b/a LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

Commercial Avenue Equipment Project

Case 25-T-0243

Terminal

Environmental Management and Construction Plan

APPENDIX K

Invasive Species Management Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP) was developed to support activities associated with the construction of the Commercial Avenue Terminal (Terminal), for the Commercial Avenue Equipment Project (Project). The ISMP is compliant with 6 New York Codes Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 575 and identifies methods to minimize the potential for the introduction and spread of invasive plant and insect species associated with Project construction. The ISMP has been prepared in accordance with the Invasive Species Management Plan Specifications outlined in the Environmental Management and Construction Plan (EM&CP) Specifications document for the Project (See EM&CP Narrative, Attachment 2).

1.2 Purpose and Goals

The overall goal of invasive species management is to control, during construction, the spread of invasive species, both within and outward from the Project limits of disturbance (LOD).

The ISMP describes the following:

- Invasive species present within the LOD prior to construction;
- Methods to identify invasive species within the LOD.
- Methods to minimize the introduction or spread of invasive species within the LOD;
- Methods for post-construction invasive species monitoring and the development of an Adaptive Management Strategy Plan, if needed; and
- If needed, development of an Adaptive Management Strategy Plan to control changes in invasive species conditions post-construction.

1.3 Regulated and Prohibited Species Under 6 NYCRR 575

Invasive species designated under 6 NYCRR 575 are either prohibited (6 NYCRR 575.3) or regulated (6 NYCRR 575.4). Per 6 NYCRR 575.3, “prohibited invasive species” cannot be knowingly possessed with the intent to sell, import, purchase, transport, introduce, or propagate. Per 6 NYCRR 575.4, “regulated invasive species” cannot be knowingly introduced into a free-living state (introduced to public lands or lands connected to public lands, natural areas, and public waters or waters connected to public waters) or introduced by a means that one should have known would lead to such an introduction, although such species are legal to possess, sell, buy, propagate, and transport.

2 KNOWN INVASIVE SPECIES IN PROJECT AREA

Because the LOD is primarily within existing pavement or compact gravel surfaces and public roadway rights-of-way (ROW), interaction with invasive plant species is anticipated to be limited to roadway edges and the edge of the Commercial Avenue Terminal parcel.

As of April 1, 2026, there were no recorded invasive species documented by the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) on iMapInvasives within 2,200 feet of the LOD.

2.1 Baseline Field Reconnaissance Results

Qualified biologists from Paulus Sokolowski and Sartor, LLC (PS&S) performed field reconnaissance for invasive species during November 2025. The resulting Invasive Species Survey Report, included as Attachment K-1, was conducted for the entire Commercial Avenue Equipment Project. The LOD associated with the construction of the Terminal is a portion of the identified "western survey area". The identified "eastern survey area" is approximately 850 feet to the east, at its closest point, and is not associated with this EM&CP.

Invasive plant species locations were recorded as individuals, isolated clusters, linear arrays, or plots with approximate percent cover within the survey area. Where access to the survey area was restricted, the presence and approximate extent of invasive species was estimated. Observed habitat types were documented, and each invasive species was assigned an abundance indicator on a scale from very low to very high. The invasive species with the highest observed abundances in the overall Project survey area were mugwort and Norway maple. Invasive species cover was generally most extensive within disturbed / maintained roadway shoulders and along fence lines.

Invasive species identified within the western survey area during field investigations are listed and described in Table 1. Of the four invasive species identified within the western survey area, the following three are prohibited by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) under 6 NYCRR 575.3: autumn olive, Mugwort, and Oriental bittersweet.

Table 1. Invasive Species Observed in Western Survey Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Observed Habitat	Prohibited by NYSDEC
Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	Very High	Landscaped and streetscaped areas, along fence lines	No
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*	Very High	Maintained road shoulders, along fence lines, gravel and cracks in pavement	Yes
Oriental bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	High	Along fence lines, growing on other vegetation	Yes
Autumn olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*	Low	Disturbed road shoulder, cracks in pavement	Yes

3 CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Certificate Holder will use the following measures to minimize the potential for the introduction and spread of invasive species:

1. *Contractor/Employee Training*: All field management personnel as well as project contractors will be trained and educated in the identification of invasive species, implementing best management practices, and cleaning methods to prevent, control and/or minimize the transport of invasive species throughout and off the Project. The contractor will be informed of known invasive species concentration areas during pre-construction training and at morning meetings when reviewing daily construction plans. Contractor education will be accomplished through training provided by Certificate Holder.
2. *Environmental Monitor Training and Invasive Species Construction Monitoring*: Environmental Monitor(s) will be able to recognize all pertinent invasive species in 6 NYCRR Part 575 and will be aware of the areas of invasive species identified within the ROW and work places. In particular, the Environmental Monitor(s) shall be trained to identify the Asian longhorned beetle, the southern pine beetle, spotted lanternfly, Spongy moth, sirex woodwasp, beech scale and any other invasive insects that the NYSDEC identifies as a potential problem. If evidence of the existence of invasive insects is found, or if the species is identified during the course of construction activities, they shall be reported immediately to the NYSDEC.

   As an additional ongoing mitigation measure, the Environmental Monitor(s) will monitor for invasives and ensure the ISMP is being followed throughout the construction of the Project.
3. *Proper Cleaning of Clothing, Footwear, and Gear*: No cleaning of clothing, footwear, or gear will be permitted in or adjacent to waterways – it may promote the spread of invasive plant species downstream.
4. *Installation of Appropriate Erosion and Sediment Controls*: Appropriate erosion and sediment controls will be installed to help prevent or control the potential transport of invasive plant species via soil erosion.
5. *Initial Inspection and Cleaning of Construction Materials and Equipment*: Soils, plant parts, and seeds will be cleaned from tools and equipment including undercarriage, tires, tailgates and grills of all vehicles and equipment. Equipment cleaning will be accomplished using high-pressure air, brushes and other hand tools (without using water). Equipment will be cleaned in the LOD prior to leaving the site containing invasive species. Seed mixes and straw bales brought into the Project area from an outside source, or another source on the Project, will be either certified weed-free or visibly weed free.
6. *Proper Staging of Equipment and Materials*: proper staging of equipment and materials: Staging equipment or materials with invasive species will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.
7. *Inspection of Imported Fill*: Imported fill will be inspected by the Environmental Monitor(s) for invasive species. If any new invasive species or any invasive insects are found, the material will not be accepted. Depending on the species, proper notifications will occur to allow for early detection/rapid response for invasive species that need to be contained as soon as they are identified.
8. *Avoidance*: For any areas immediately adjacent to the Project area where invasive special of special concern (defined in Section 5 of the ISMP) have been identified, crews will be instructed to avoid these areas (as part of the morning tailboard), where applicable.

9. *Minimization of Ground Disturbance*: Soil disturbance will be minimized through the use of delineation of clearing, grading and ground disturbance limits prior to construction. Construction activities have been designed to minimize ground disturbance through the use of existing public roadways, limiting the size of designated work areas, avoiding areas that require grading, and minimizing vegetation removal. Soil disturbance will be limited to fusing areas. There are no NYSDEC regulated wetland and adjacent areas bordering the Project. No agricultural lands were identified that border the Project.
10. *Clearing and Disposal Practices*: If an invasive species must be cut or uprooted during construction, the material will either remain within the same infested area or be disposed of off-site to an authorized location. The plant material will be transported in a secure manner. Any soil associated with the removal of invasive plant material or construction activities such as trenching, shall be disposed of in a similar manner.
11. *Handling of Wood Waste*: Removal of any wood from the ROW will be pursuant to the NYSDEC's firewood regulations to protect forests from invasive species found in 6 NYCRR Part 192, and any applicable NYSDEC quarantine orders and/or NYSAGM quarantine regulations.
12. *Wood Chips*: Wood chips generated from previously listed invasive trees felled on site may not be used for wood chip cover so as to prevent the spread of invasive species.
13. *Site Restoration Best Management Practices*: Bare soils will be revegetated as soon as appropriate with appropriate seeding or plantings to minimize possible establishment of invasive species.
14. *Initial Inspection and Cleaning of Construction Materials and Equipment*: The inspection and cleaning of equipment will be completed for all equipment prior to leaving an area of mapped invasive species. Soils, plant parts, and seeds will be cleaned from tools and equipment including undercarriage, tires, tailgates and grills of all vehicles and equipment. Equipment cleaning will be accomplished using high-pressure air, brushes and other hand tools (without using water).

For vegetation and invasive management during maintenance and operation, the Certificate Holder will utilize its most recent long-term ROW management plan.

4 SPECIES-SPECIFIC MITIGATION

An identification guide for invasive species identified within the entire Project survey area during the baseline survey is included as Attachment K-2.

During initial vegetation clearing, known invasive plant species within the LOD will be removed according to the recommended removal methods described in Table 2.

During construction, the Environmental Monitor will observe vegetation along the Project for signs of invasive animal species. Signs include individuals, larvae, eggs, and bore holes. If observed, the Environmental Monitor will notify NYSDEC.

Table 2. Recommended Removal Methods For Invasive Species Identified Within Western Survey Area

Species	Removal Method(s)
Mugwort	Pull by hand or dig up.
Oriental bittersweet	Cut stem flush to ground and dig up roots.
Norway maple, autumn olive	Removal and stump grinding.

To mitigate the spread of invasive plant species, if an invasive species must be cut or uprooted during construction, the material will either remain within the same infested area or be disposed of off-site to an authorized location. The plant and soil materials will be transported securely.

5 POST-CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

A post-construction monitoring survey of invasive species will be conducted within the LOD. The post-construction monitoring surveys shall occur after the second full growing season after SWPPP termination.

During the post-construction monitoring survey, a monitor will (1) visually inspect the LOD for invasive species as identified during the baseline survey and note differences from the densities and locations; and (2) document the locations and densities of new occurrences of invasives. The post-construction surveys will follow the same protocols as the baseline survey.

5.1 Adaptive Management Strategy

In the case of identified invasive species spread during construction, the Certificate Holder will consult with NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Public Service Staff as to the adoption of an Adaptive Management Strategy.

Attachment K-1 – Invasive Species Baseline Survey Report

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES SURVEY REPORT
PSEG LONG ISLAND
COMMERCIAL AVENUE
EQUIPMENT PROJECT
TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD,
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

December 16, 2025

Prepared for:

Burns & McDonnell
7 Wells Avenue
Newton Centre, MA 02459

Prepared by:

3 Mountainview Road

Warren, NJ 07059

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor LLC (PS&S) on behalf PSEG Long Island LLC, on Behalf of and as Agent for the Long Island Lighting Company d/b/a LIPA (PSEG Long Island) conducted an invasive plant species survey in support of permitting efforts related to PSEG Long Island's Commercial Avenue Equipment Project which is an amendment to an existing line certified under Article VII of the New York Public Service Law and has been assigned the case number 25-T-0243 (Project).

PSEG Long Island proposes the installation and integration of two sets of three new aboveground series reactors on circuits 138-462 and 138-463 on a linear strip of vacant land along Commercial Avenue, NW at the intersection of Commercial Avenue and Quentin Roosevelt Boulevard in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, New York. Existing underground transmission lines 138-462 and 138-463, which run along Commercial Avenue, will tap in and out of the new reactors resulting in the decommissioning of approximately 300 feet of the existing electrical lines. The new underground cable segments will be established via open-cut trenching towards Commercial Avenue and Quentin Roosevelt Boulevard respectively.

1.1 Purpose

The invasive plant survey was conducted to document the current presence and extent of prohibited and regulated plant species pursuant to New York State Regulation 6 New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 575. This report is comprised of a baseline pre-construction invasive species survey. Comparing the results of this baseline survey with data collected after construction will allow for an assessment of any variation in the presence and spread of listed species resulting from Project activities.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey Area

The proposed Project corridor is situated in the Hamlet of Uniondale, Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, New York in an area of dense urban development. The survey area consists of two separate proposed areas of disturbance located within and around the right-of-way (ROW) of Commercial Avenue. The western portion of the survey area consists of an approximately 5.47-acre proposed area of disturbance that includes the reactor parcels (44.-D-345 and 44.-D-348), an approximately 2,400-square foot freeze pit work area within the Commercial Avenue ROW, and portions of other public road ROWs. The eastern portion of the survey area consists of an approximately 3.42-acre proposed area of disturbance within the Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) ROW that includes an approximately 1,500-square foot freeze pit work area.

2.2 Invasive Plant Species Survey

The baseline invasive plant species survey of the Project survey area was conducted by PS&S on November 24, 2025. The survey consisted of walking the Project corridor and identifying the presence and distribution of prohibited and regulated plant species pursuant

to New York State Regulation 6 NYCRR Part 575. The locations of invasive plant species were recorded as individuals, isolated clusters, linear arrays, or in a plot with approximate percent cover within the survey area. In locations where access to the survey area was restricted, the approximate extent of invasive species was estimated. Observed habitat types were documented, and each species was assigned an abundance indicator ranging from very low to very high. A summary of observations regarding invasive species is provided in Section 3.0 and an Invasive Plant Species Map is provided as Attachment A. Photographs collected along the Project corridor are included in Attachment B along with a Photo Location Map.

3.0 RESULTS

The survey area is located within a highly developed urban area with substantial impervious cover. The vegetative cover is mostly limited to landscaped areas and opportunistic species growing along fencelines. Given the prior disturbance of the survey area, the existing vegetation is largely comprised of invasive species adapted to such conditions.

Several plant species identified as invasive by New York State Regulation 6 NYCRR Part 575 were observed within the Project corridor. The 11 prohibited or regulated invasive species observed during the survey are listed in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Invasive Plant Species Observed

Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Observed Habitat
Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*	Very High	Landscaped and streetscaped areas, along fence lines
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*	Very High	Maintained road shoulders, along fence lines, gravel and cracks in pavement
Oriental Bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	High	Along fence lines, growing on other vegetation
Morrow's Honeysuckle	*Lonicera morrowii*	Moderate to High	Along fence lines and other disturbed areas
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*	Low to Moderate	Along fence lines, growing on other vegetation
Autumn Olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*	Low	Disturbed road shoulder, cracks in pavement

Multiflora Rose	*Rosa multiflora*	Low	Disturbed road shoulder and other disturbed areas
Porcelain Berry	*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*	Low	Along fence lines, growing on other vegetation
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*	Very Low	Disturbed road shoulder
Black Locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Very Low	Invasive species patch (Plot 01) in disturbed road shoulder
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*	Very Low	Invasive species patch (Plot 01) in disturbed road shoulder

The invasive species observed with the highest abundance were mugwort and Norway maple. Only one individual was observed for porcelain berry, burning bush, and black locust. Overall invasive species cover was most extensive in disturbed / maintained ROW shoulders and along fence lines within the survey area. Between 90-95% of the total existing vegetative cover within the two proposed areas of disturbance is estimated to consist of invasive species.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Given the urbanized landscape of the survey area, there is limited vegetative cover, the majority of which is comprised of invasive species. The previous development in the area provides optimal conditions for invasive species dominance.

As several invasive species were observed within the survey area, a plan for controlling and managing these species may be necessary. There are multiple methods that could be utilized during construction to minimize the proliferation of invasive species including cleaning equipment upon arrival and prior to switching locations as well as stabilizing disturbed soils with native seed mixtures or mulch. Invasive species could also be manually removed or treated with herbicide.

Additionally, another invasive species survey could be conducted after construction to determine any impact resulting from the Project. However, the abundance of invasive species is anticipated to increase over time regardless of the Project due to the inherent ability of invasive species proliferation. The highly developed survey area is also subject to maintenance activities which have the potential to promote invasive species growth.

ATTACHMENT A

Invasive Plant Species Map

ESRI, METI/NASA, NGA, USGS, US Census Bureau, FEMA, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, EPA, NPS, USFWS, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc

LEGEND

- Invasive Plant Species
- Proposed Area of Disturbance

Note:
Invasive species locations were estimated where field access was limited.

Sources:
1. Project details prepared by Burns & McDonnell, January 2025.
2. USGS Depth to Groundwater on Long Island, New York, 05/2016
3. NYSDEC CEA Special Groundwater Protection Areas, 2024
4. NearMap Imagery, 2025.

PROJECT TITLE

PSEG LONG ISLAND

Commercial Avenue Equipment Project

SHEET TITLE

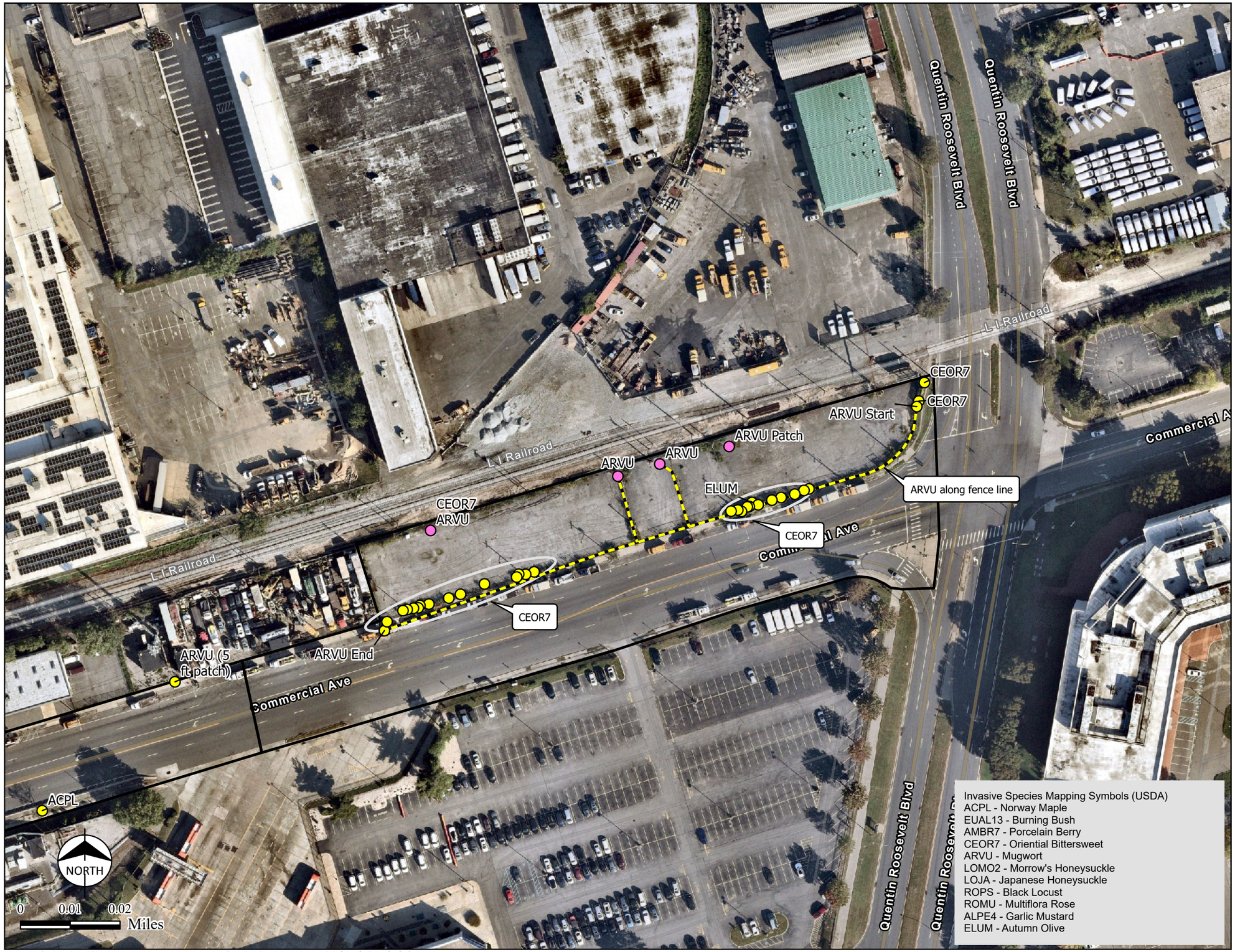
Invasive Plant Species Map

SCALE 1" = 100' (Printed on 11"x17")

DATE 12/16/2025
DRN. BY: DM
CHK. BY: CJ
FIGURE NO. 1

BURNS McDONNELL
PS&S

PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



ESRI, METI/NASA, NGA, USGS, US Census Bureau, FEMA, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, EPA, NPS, USFWS, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc

LEGEND

- Estimated Invasive Plant Species Location
- Invasive Plant Species
- Approximate Invasive Plant Species Extent
- Proposed Area of Disturbance

Note:
Invasive species locations were estimated where field access was limited.

Sources:
1. Project details prepared by Burns & McDonnell, January 2025.
2. USGS Depth to Groundwater on Long Island, New York, 05/2016
3. NYSDEC CEA Special Groundwater Protection Areas, 2024
4. NearMap Imagery, 2025.

PROJECT TITLE

PSEG LONG ISLAND

Commercial Avenue Equipment Project

SHEET TITLE

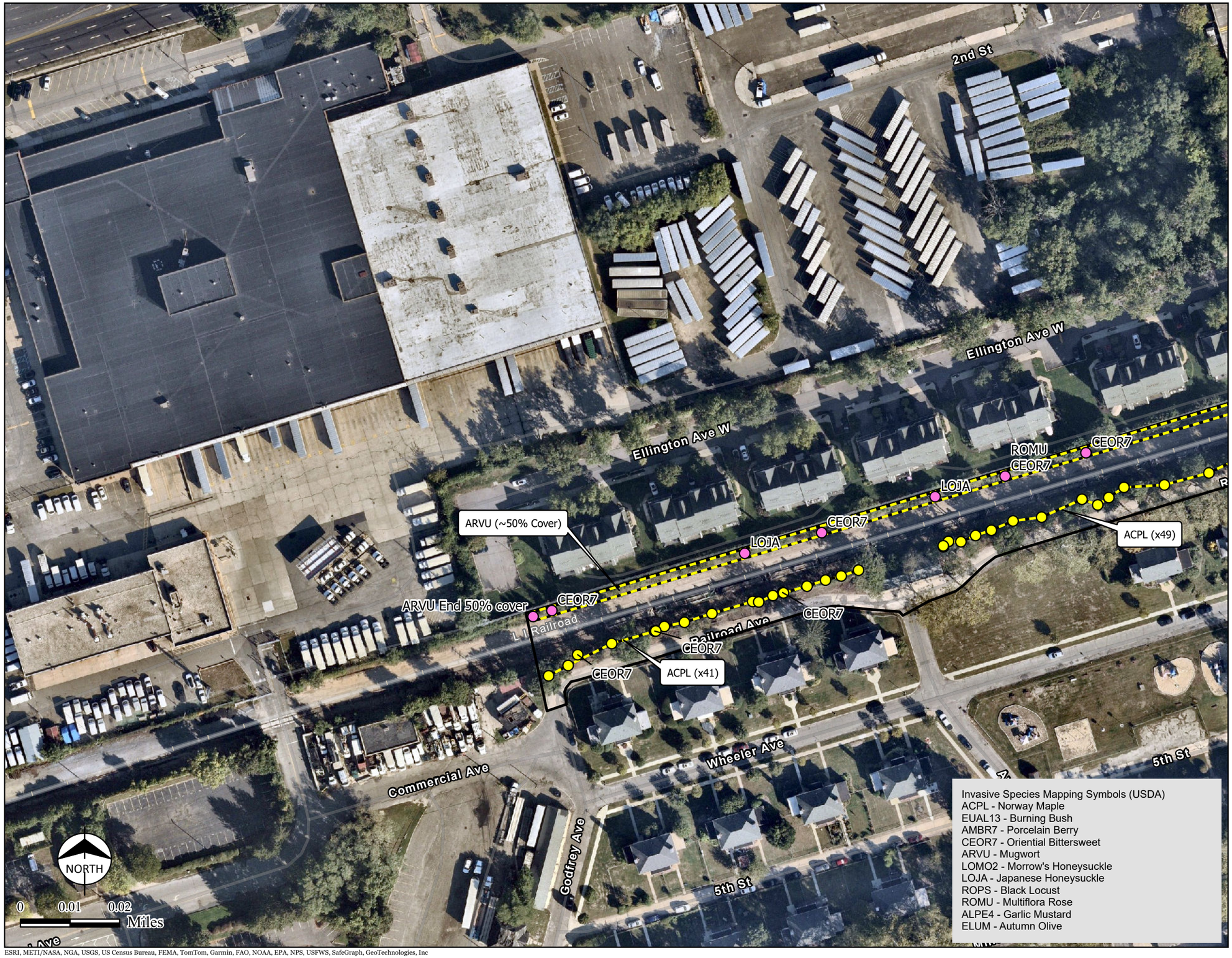
Invasive Plant Species Map

SCALE 1" = 100' (Printed on 11"x17")

DATE 12/16/2025
DRN. BY: DM
CHK. BY: CJ
FIGURE NO. 1

BURNS McDONNELL
PS&S

PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



ESRI, METI/NASA, NGA, USGS, US Census Bureau, FEMA, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, EPA, NPS, USFWS, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc

LEGEND

- Estimated Invasive Plant Species Location
- Invasive Plant Species
- Approximate Invasive Plant Species Extent
- Proposed Area of Disturbance

Note:
Invasive species locations were estimated where field access was limited.

Sources:
1. Project details prepared by Burns & McDonnell, January 2025.
2. USGS Depth to Groundwater on Long Island, New York, 05/2016
3. NYSDEC CEA Special Groundwater Protection Areas, 2024
4. NearMap Imagery, 2025.

PROJECT TITLE

PSEG LONG ISLAND

Commercial Avenue Equipment Project

SHEET TITLE

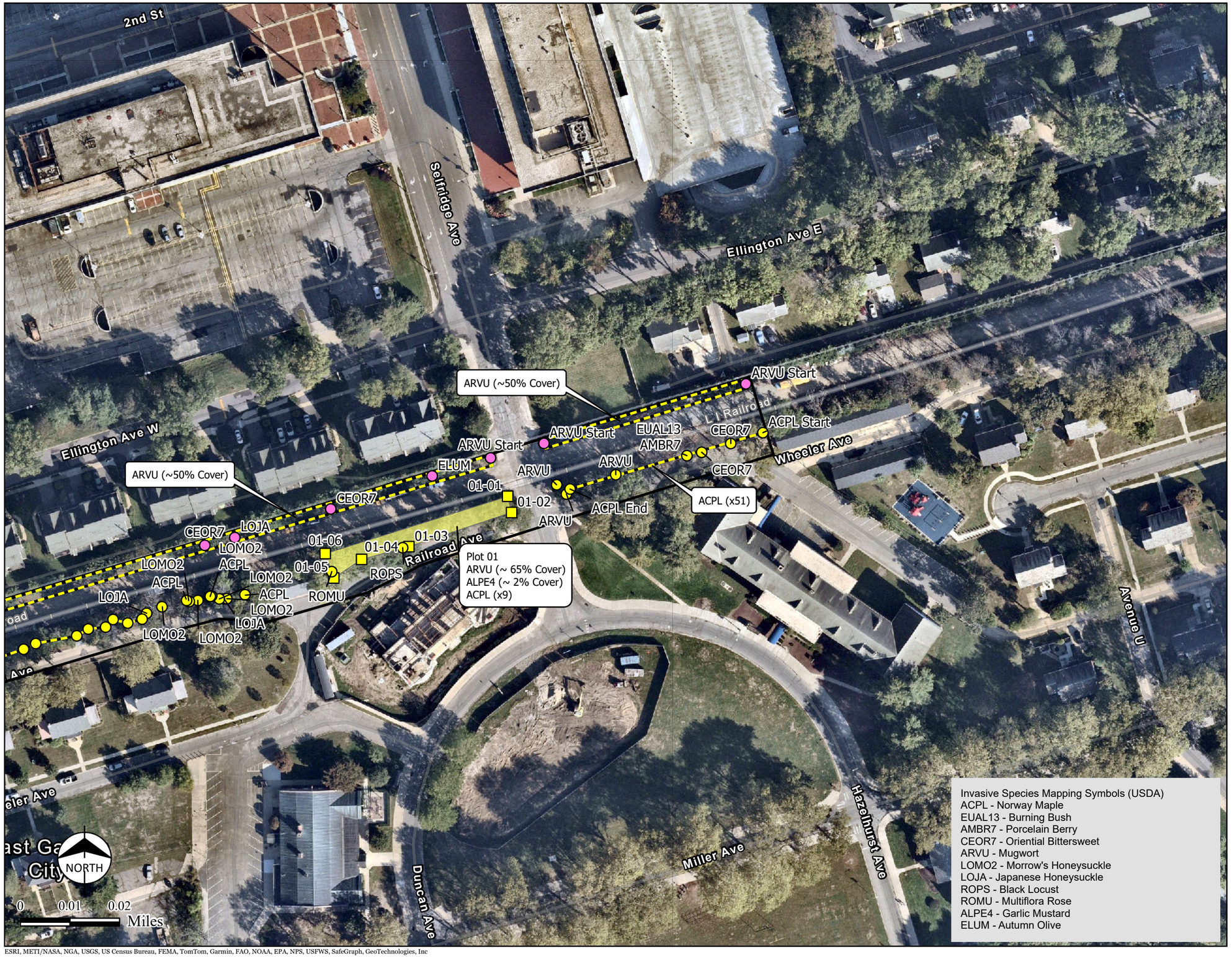
Invasive Plant Species Map

SCALE 1" = 100' (Printed on 11"x17")

DATE 12/16/2025
DRN. BY: DM
CHK. BY: CJ
FIGURE NO. 1

BURNS McDONNELL
PS&S

PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



ESRI, METI/NASA, NGA, USGS, US Census Bureau, FEMA, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, EPA, NPS, USFWS, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc

LEGEND

- Estimated Invasive Plant Species Location
- Invasive Plant Species
- Invasive Species Plot Point
- Approximate Invasive Plant Species Extent
- Proposed Area of Disturbance
- Invasive Species Plot

Note:
Invasive species locations were estimated where field access was limited.

Sources:
1. Project details prepared by Burns & McDonnell, January 2025.
2. USGS Depth to Groundwater on Long Island, New York, 05/2016
3. NYSDEC CEA Special Groundwater Protection Areas, 2024
4. NearMap Imagery, 2025.

PROJECT TITLE

PSEG LONG ISLAND

Commercial Avenue Equipment Project

SHEET TITLE

Invasive Plant Species Map

SCALE 1" = 100' (Printed on 11"x17")

DATE 12/16/2025
DRN. BY: DM
CHK. BY: CJ
FIGURE NO. 1

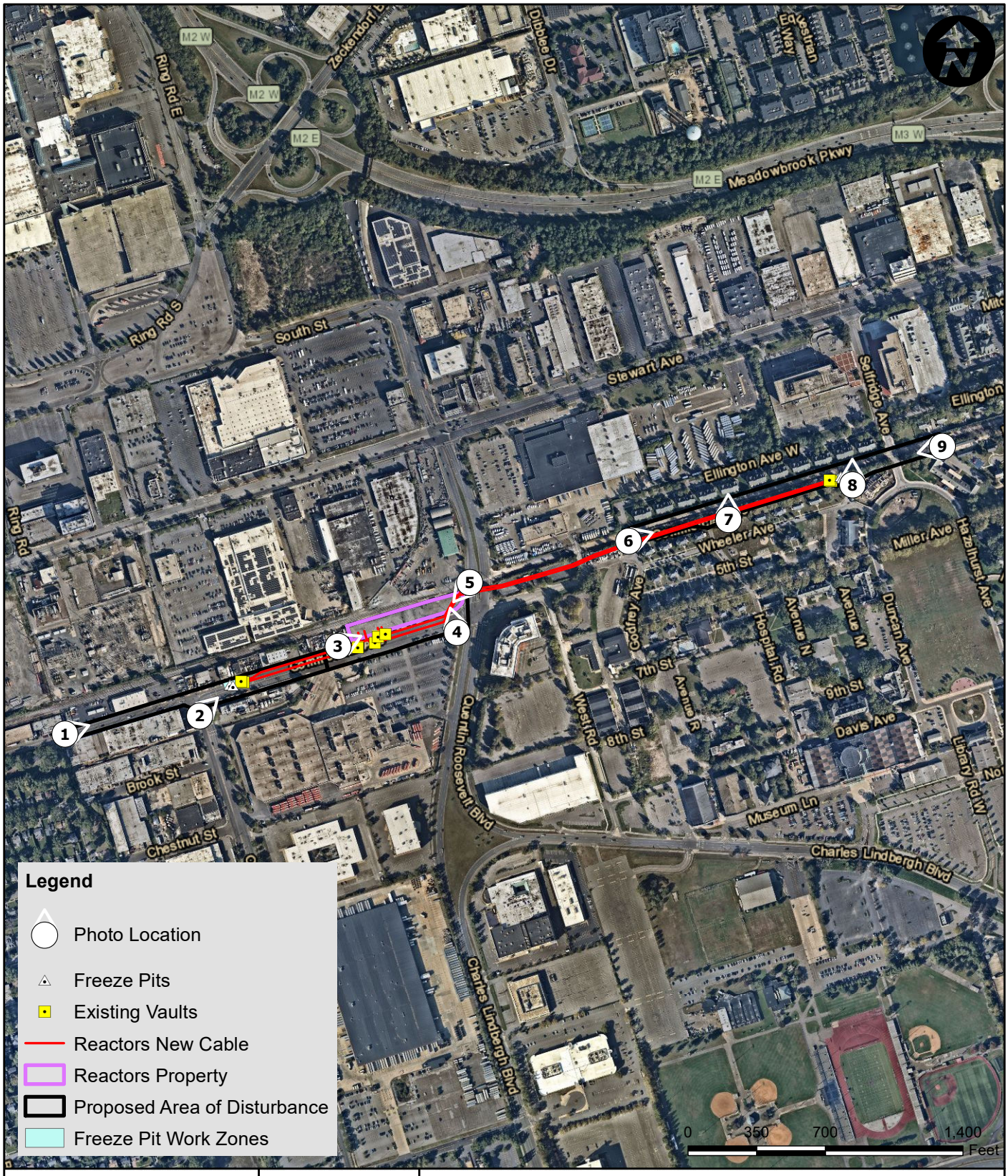
BURNS McDONNELL

PS&S

PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

ATTACHMENT B

Photo Log and Photo Location Map



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
PHONE: (732) 560-9700

PHOTO LOCATION MAP
PSEG Long Island
Commercial Avenue
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, New York

Note:
Photo Locations are approximate.

Sources:
Esri, World Transportation, 2025
NearMap Imagery, 2025

Drawn By: DM	Scale: 1" = 700'	Project No. 04759.0011
Chk'd By: CJ	Date: 12/8/2025	Figure No. 1

Path: P:\04759\0011\DWGs\Y-GIS\Maps\Fig01_PhotoLocation_20251203_01.mxd

Photograph # 1: The western end of the proposed area of disturbance facing east.

Photograph 2: View of the western freeze pit work area near the intersection of Commercial Avenue and Oak Street.

Photograph # 3: View along the existing fence line with opportunistic invasive species growing, dominated by mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

Photograph 4: View north of the intersection between Commercial Avenue and Quentin Roosevelt Boulevard.

Photograph # 5: Invasive Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) growing along the existing fence line.

Photograph # 6: View within the eastern proposed area of disturbance near Railroad Avenue / Wheeler Avenue.

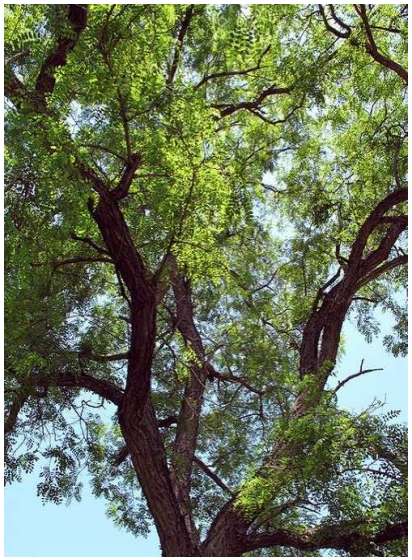
Photograph # 7: View of Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) property within existing fence. Invasive mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*) and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) were observed growing in this area.

Photograph # 8: View near the eastern freeze pit work area within LIRR property facing north.

Photograph # 9: The eastern end of the proposed area of disturbance from Wheeler Avenue facing west.

Attachment K-2 – Identification Guide for Invasive Species Identified During Baseline Surveys

Identification Guide for Invasive Species Previously Identified Along the Certified Route

Invasive Plant Species Identification		
Trees		
 (Photo by Richard, S.)	Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia)*	Regulated in the state of New York (NYS). Fragrant white flowers. Common in disturbed areas; toxic if ingested (Taylor, D.) (Cope J.A. and Winch Jr, F.E.).
 (Photo by Mehrhoff, L)	Norway maple (*Acer platanoides)*	Regulated in NYS. Norway maples have simple, green, and opposite leaves. Leaves of Norway maples are usually broader than they are high. Broad, dense canopy with milky petiole sap. Common street tree (New York Invasive Species Information[1]).

 (Photo by Marlin, B)	Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila)*	Fast-growing with small, serrated leaves and brittle branches. Tolerates harsh conditions but prone to disease (NC State Extension[3]).
Shrubs		
 (Photo by Ziarnek, K)	Autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellate)*	Prohibited in NYS. Long slender leaves, fragrant flowers, and red berries (NC State Extension[7]).
 (Photo from UConn Extension)	Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica)*	Woody vine with opposite ovate leaves, white fragrant flowers, and dark purple to black berries (Wallace, V., Siegel-Miles, A., and Sowizral, S).

 (Photo by Tal, A)	Morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*)	Leaves are simple leaves oppositely on branched stems. The yellow, white, sometimes pink flowers are produced with round red or orange berries (Cameron, S. and Wheeler, J).
 (Photo by Slaughter, C)	Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora)*	Woody perennial, multi-stemmed rose shrub that forms dense thickets; thorny (NC State Extension[8]).
 (Photo by Lavin, M)	Burning bush (*Euonymus alatus)*	Regulated in NYS. Woody, deciduous, multi-stemmed, large shrub. Leaves turn bright red in the fall. Stems have corky outgrowths (NC State Extension[9]).

Woody Vegetation/Vines		
 (Photo from Scott Zona)	Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus)*	Prohibited in NYS. Deciduous vine with rounded and broad leaves and yellowish-red berries (NC State Extension[13]).
 (Photo from Lindley Ashline)	Porcelain berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata)*	Prohibited in NYS. A deciduous, climbing, woody vine. Grape-like leaves with multicolored berries (NC State Extension[15]).
Herbaceous/Non-woody Vegetation		
 (Photo from Dave Jackson)	Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata)*	Prohibited in NYS. Smells like garlic, triangular leaves that are approximately 1 to 3 inches long and wide, white flowers (NC State Extension[19]).

 (Photo from Joan Simon)	Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris)*	Prohibited in NYS. Green pinnately or bipinnately leaves that are up to 4 inches long and 2 1/2 inches wide. Leaves are pale underneath. Distinct smell and grows to approximately 3 feet high (NC State Extension[21]).

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Cameron, S. and Wheeler, J, August 2020. *Invasive Plant Profile: Morrow's Honeysuckle*. National Parks Service. Acadia National Park. https://www.nps.gov/articles/morrows-honeysuckle.htm.

Cornell University, Cope, J.A. and Winch Jr, F.E.. N.D. 29. *Black Locust.* http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/blacklocust.htm

Dave Jackson. Photo. *Garlic Mustard.* Penn State Extension. https://extension.psu.edu/garlic-mustard

Joan Simon. Photo. "Flowers" Artemisia vulgaris. North Carolina Extension, North Carolina Extension Plant Toolbox. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/artemisia-vulgaris/

Lavin, M. Photo. *Euonymus alatus*. NC State Extension, North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/euonymus-alatus/.

Lindley Ashline. Photo. *Ampelopsis glandulosa var. brevipedunculata*. NC State Extension, North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/ampelopsis-glandulosa-var-brevipedunculata/

Marlin, B. N.D. Photo. *Ulmus pumila.* NC State Extension, North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/ulmus-pumila/

NC State Extension[3]. *Ulmus pumila.* NC State Extension, North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/ulmus-pumila/

NC State Extension[6]. N.D. *Ailanthus altissima.* NC State Extension, North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/ailanthus-altissima/

NC State Extension[7]. N.D. Photo. *Elaeagnus umbellata.* NC State Extension, North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/elaeagnus-umbellata/

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