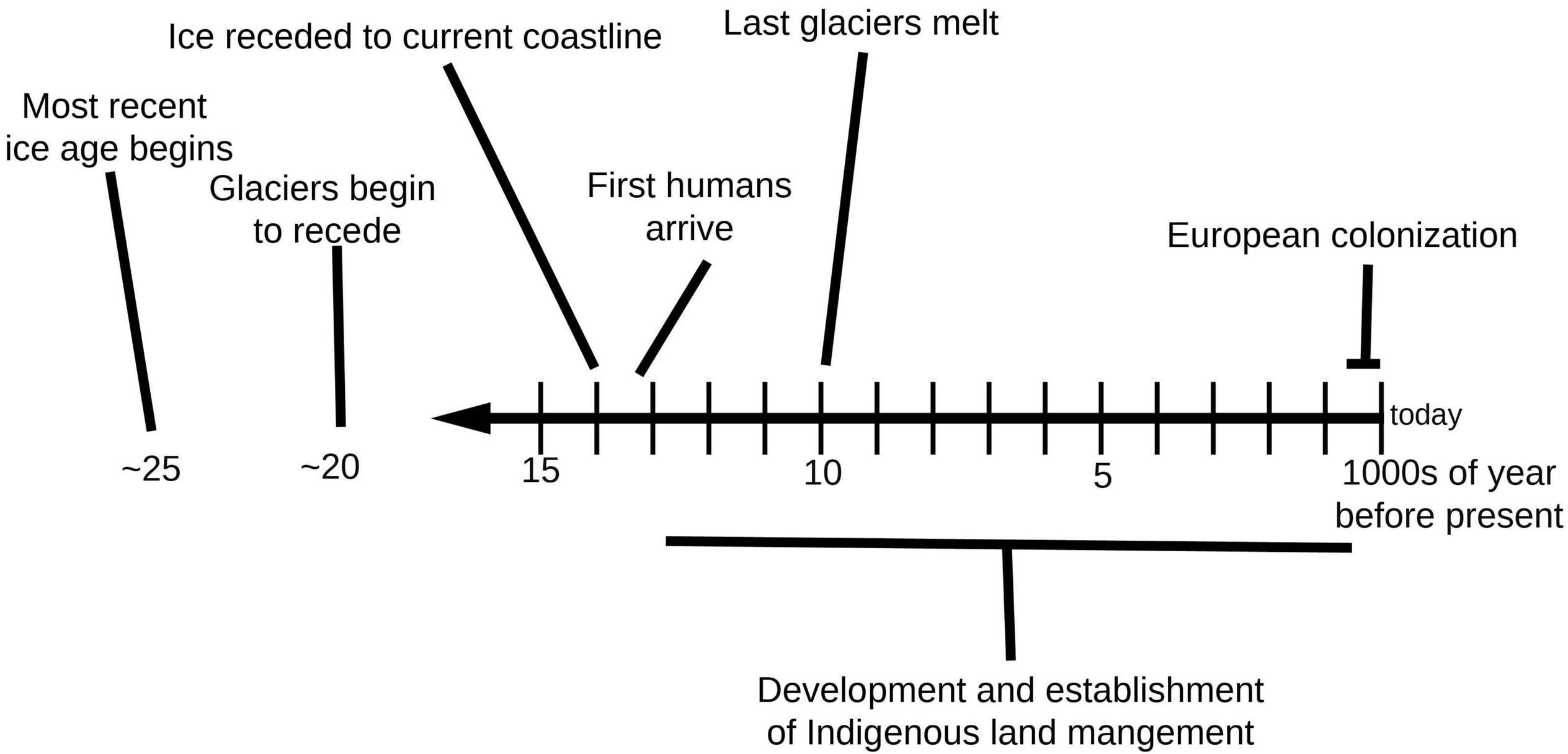
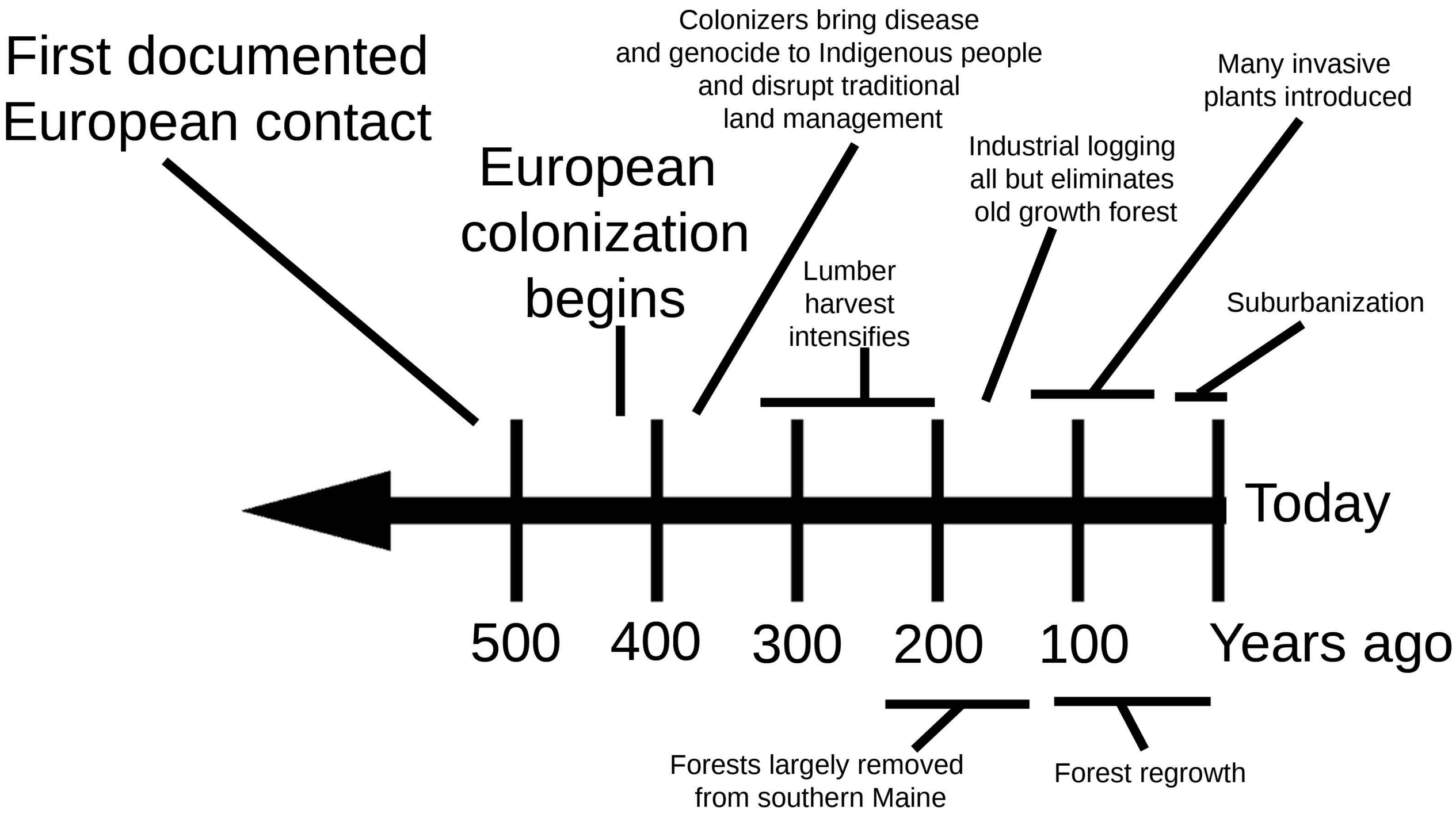
EDGEWO

Greenland
ice sheet
Laurentide
ice sheet
Coalescent alpine glaciers
70°
80°
60°
50°
40°
30°
120°
90°
60°
40°
30°
0
500
Miles


Ice receded to current coastline
Last glaciers melt
Most recent
ice age begins
Glaciers begin
to recede
First humans
arrive
European colonization
today
~25
~20
15
10
5
1000s of year
before present
Development and establishment
of Indigenous land mangement

Description of the Camden Hills from the 1605 Waymouth voyage:

“passed over very good ground, pleasant and fertile, fit for pasture, for the space of some three miles having but little wood, that Oke like stands left in our pastures in England, good and great, fit timber for any use. Some small birch, Hazle and Brake . . . Upon the hills grow notable high timber trees, masts for ships of 400 tun.”

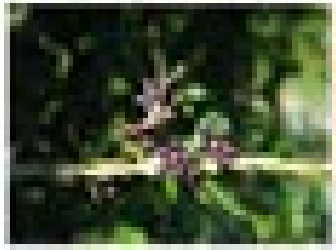

First documented European contact
European colonization begins
Colonizers bring disease and genocide to Indigenous people and disrupt traditional land management
Lumber harvest intensifies
Industrial logging all but eliminates old growth forest
Many invasive plants introduced
Suburbanization
Today
500
400
300
200
100
Years ago
Forests largely removed from southern Maine
Forest regrowth

Burning Bush
(*Euonymus alatus*)

Glossy Buckthorn
(*Frangula alnus*)

Japanese Barberry
(*Berberis thunbergii*)

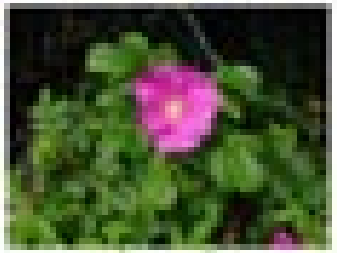
Multiflora Rose
(*Rosa multiflora*)



Black Swallowwort
(*Cynanchum louiseae*)

Autumn Olive
(*Elaeagnus umbellata*)

Japanese Knotweed
(*Fallopia japonica*)



Rugosa Rose
(*Rosa rugosa*)

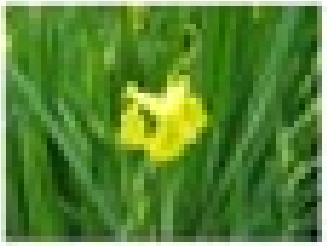
Morrow's Honeysuckle
(*Lonicera morrowii*)

What are invasive plants?

An invasive plant is not native to a particular area, causes economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health, and which can establish and spread in natural areas.

How did they get here?

In many cases, people have imported invasive species for ornamental and landscaping purposes, like Burning Bush. Accidental introductions through soil contamination, and transportation of plants from gardens or nurseries is also possible. Some plants were purposely planted because they grow rapidly, have strong root systems, and can colonize poor soils.



Yellow Iris
(*Iris pseudacorus*)

Common Buckthorn
(*Rhamnus cathartica*)

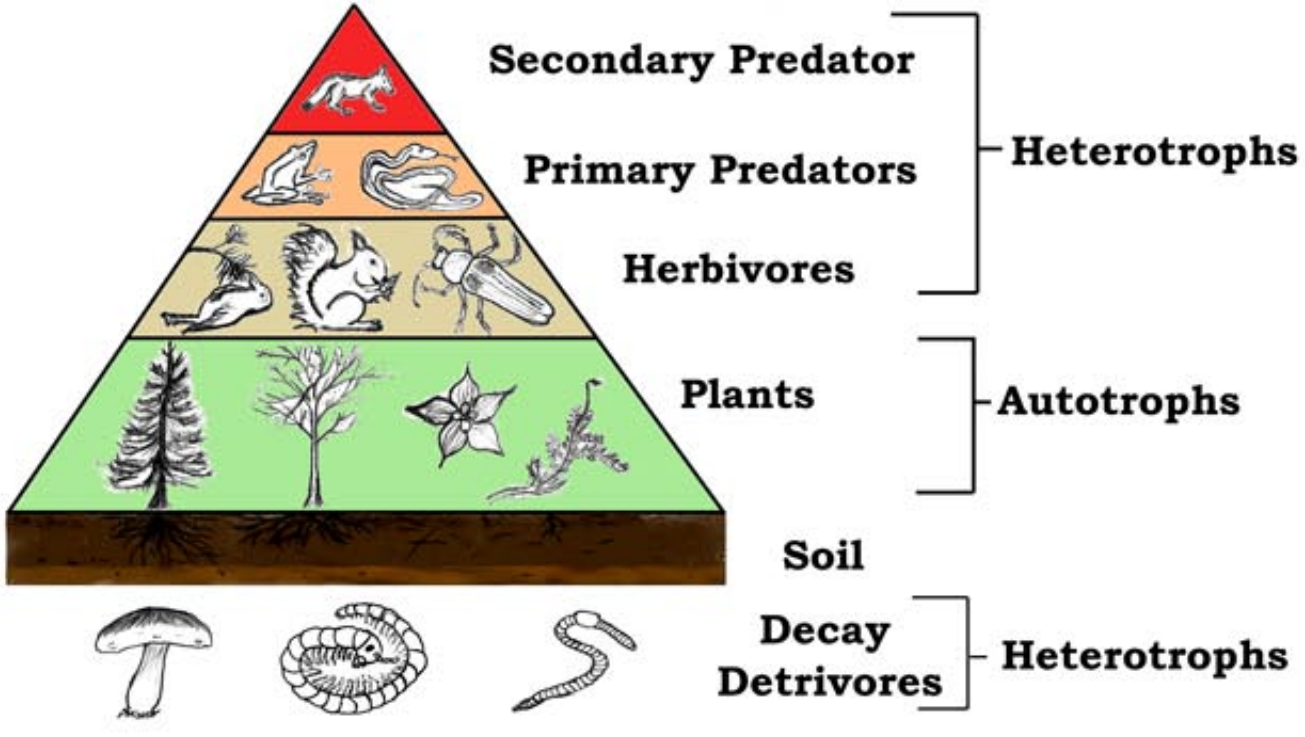
Asiatic bittersweet invasion

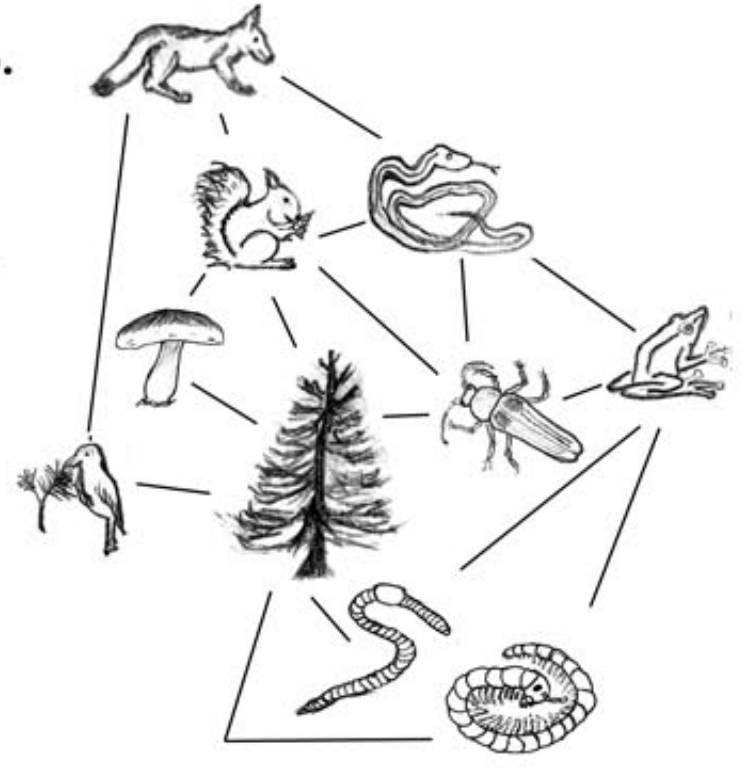
Why are they successful?

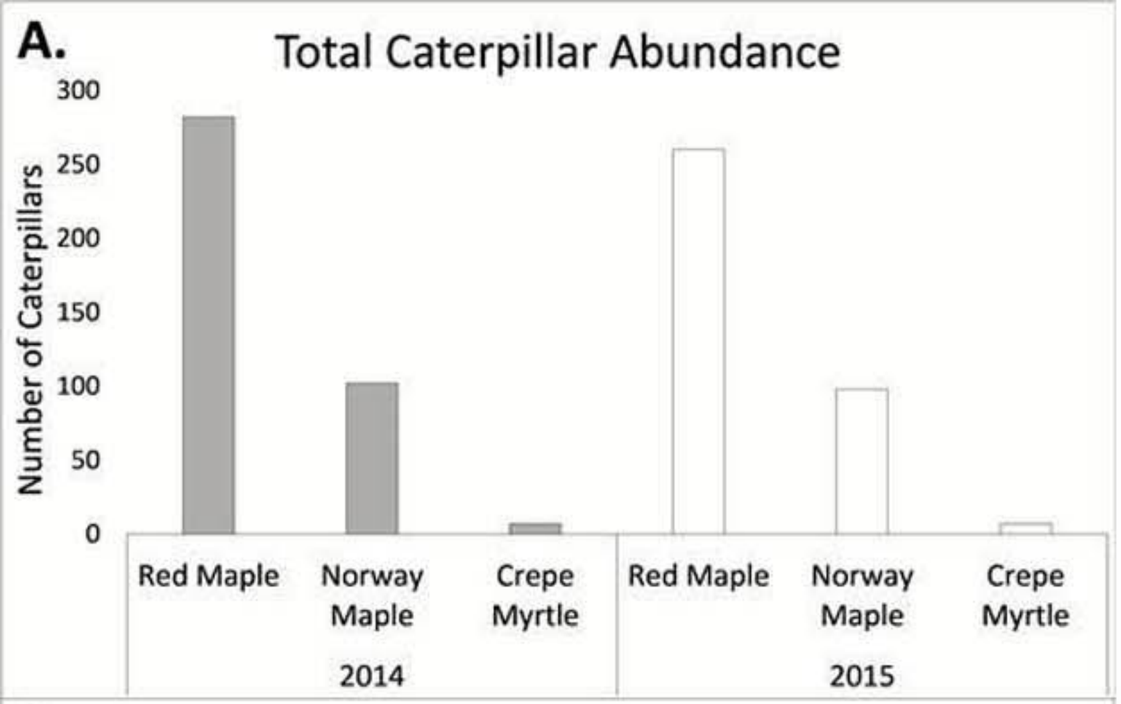
- Lack native predators, diseases, and pathogens.
- Competitive adaptations like early leaf out and efficient dispersal methods.
- Take advantage of disturbances like road constructions and logging.

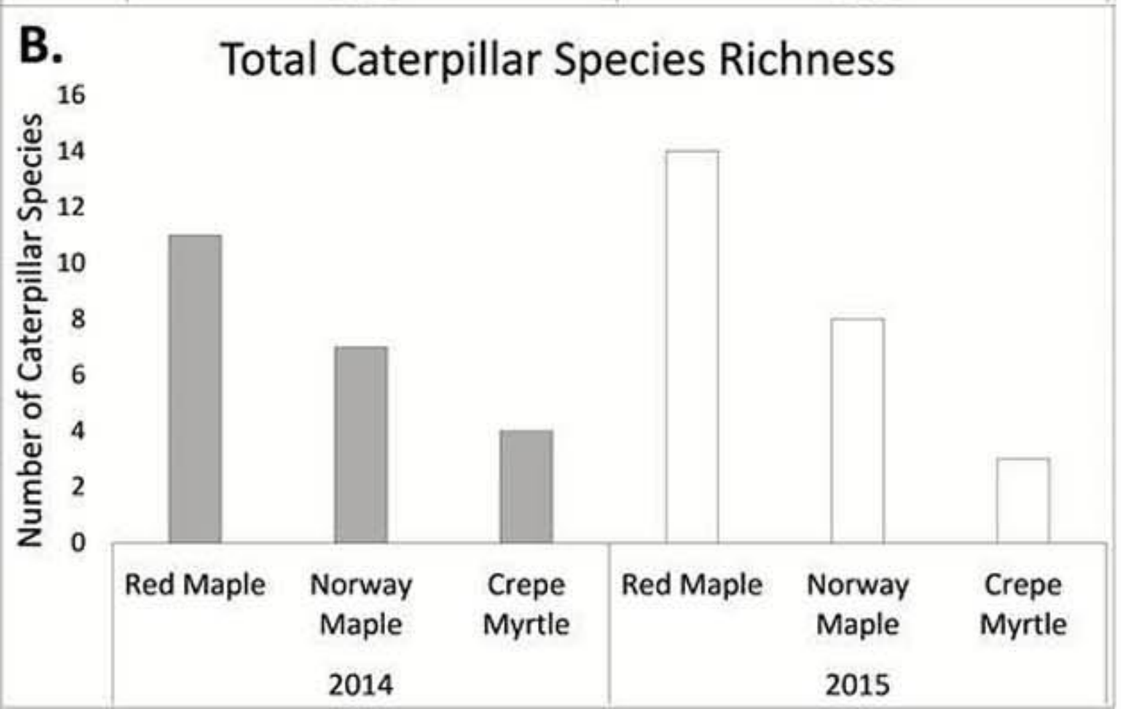
What is their impact?

- Outcompete native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers in our natural habitats.
- Create monoculture stands devoid of biodiversity.
- Overtake productive farmland and forests.
- Create habitat for ticks.
- Reduce habitat for native wildlife, like butterflies and birds.


a.
Secondary Predator
Primary Predators
Herbivores
Heterotrophs
Plants
Autotrophs
Soil
Decay
Detrivores
Heterotrophs


b.

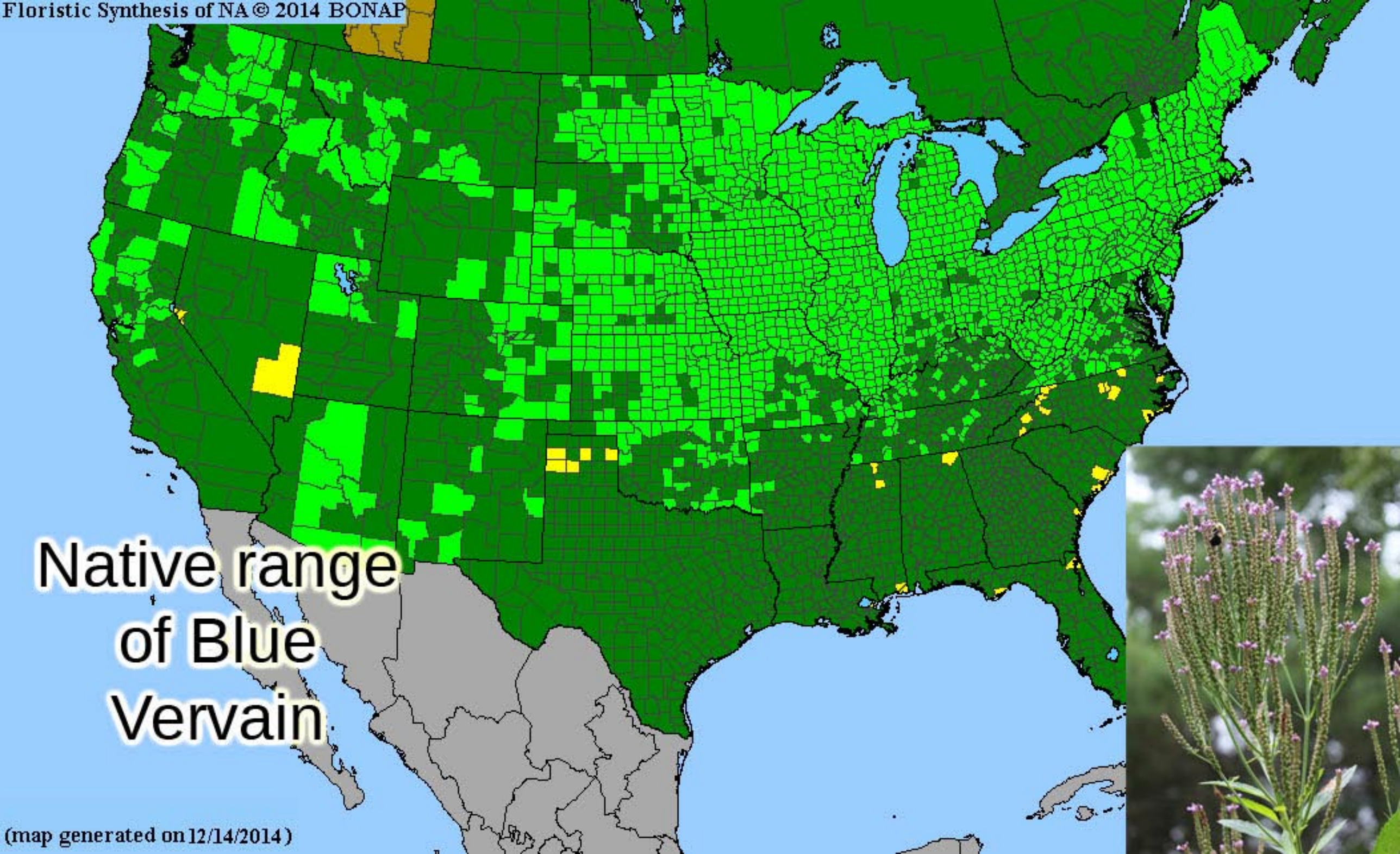




Red Maple (Acer rubra)

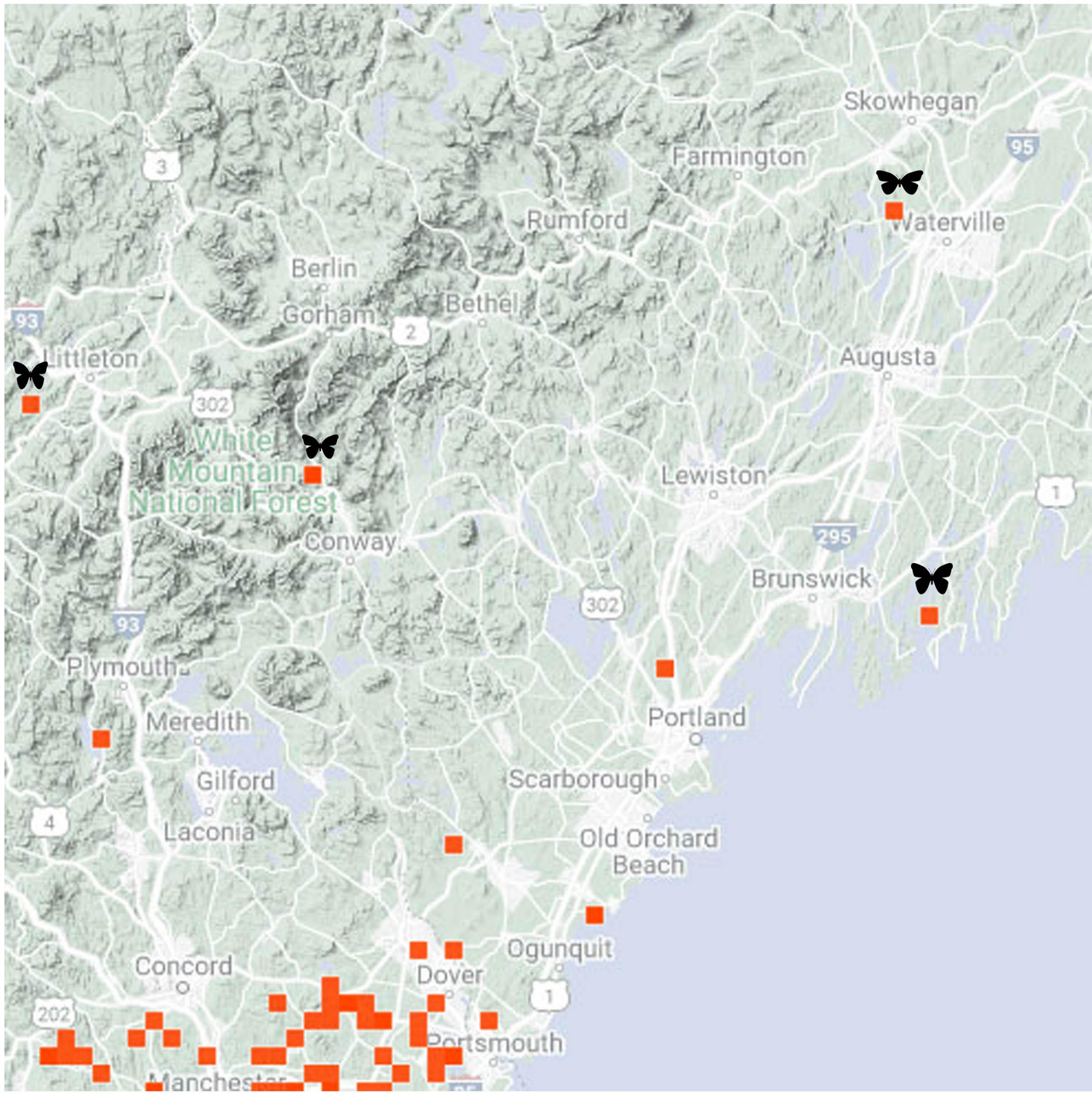
Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)

From:
Associational Interactions Between Urban Trees:
Are Native Neighbors Better Than Non-Natives?
Carl Scott Clem, David W Held


Floristic Synthesis of NA © 2014 BONAP
Native range of Blue Vervain
(map generated on 12/14/2014)

Canada
United States of America
Estados Unidos Mexicanos
ECOLOGICAL REGIONS OF NORTH AMERICA
RÉGIONES ECOLÓGICAS DE AMÉRICA DEL NORTE
RÉGIONS ÉCOLOGIQUES DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD
Level I-III
Nivel I-III
Niveau I-III
2006
Canada
PACIFIC OCEAN
OCÉANO PACÍFICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
OCÉANO ATLÁNTICO

Spicebush Swallowtail Butterfly
(Papilio troilus) feeding on
Northern Spicebush
(Lindera benzoin)



WILDFLOWERS *of* NEW ENGLAND

Ted Elliman & New England Wild Flower Society

TIMBER PRESS FIELD GUIDE

Native Plant Trust

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Discover thousands of New England plants

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PLANTSHARE

Advanced ID tools

Identify over 3,000 New England plants by using either our multiple-access Full Key or our Dichotomous Key to families, genera, and species. Also learn about subspecies and varieties native to our region.

ADVANCED ID

New England distribution

Adapted from BONAP data

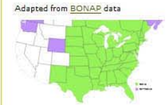
Native
county documented

about the labels on this map

Found this plant? Take a photo and post a sighting.

North America distribution

Adapted from BONAP data



Native to North America?

You are here: Simple Key > All other flowering non-woody plants > Daisies, goldenrods, and other aster family plants > *Rudbeckia laciniata*

Rudbeckia laciniata — green-headed coneflower

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Facts

Some cultivars of green-headed coneflower are grown as garden ornamentals, and these may occasionally escape. Wild plants are typically found on lake and river shores, in swamps and riparian forests. Native Americans ate the young stems and leaves raw or cooked.

Habitat

Floodplain (river or stream floodplains), forests, shores of rivers or lakes, swamps, wetland margins (edges of wetlands)

iNaturalist

AT&T 1:13 PM 53%

574 Observations

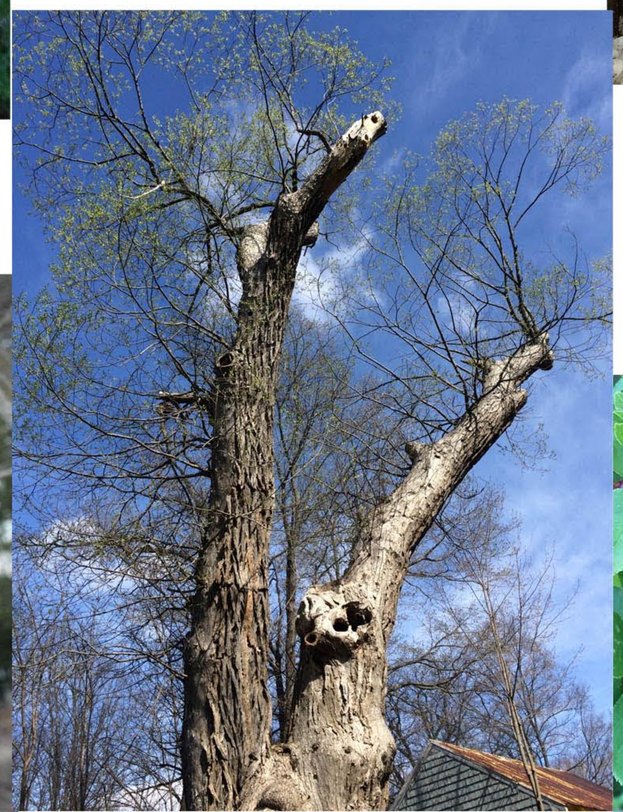
Suborder Arctoperlaria Cruston Way, Falmouth,...	1 wk. ago 1
turkey-tail Cruston Way, Falmouth,...	4 mo. ago 1
hawkweeds Casco Bay, Falmouth, ME...	5 mo. ago
Banded Mottlegill Cruston Way, Falmouth,...	5 mo. ago
European Mantis Cruston Way, Falmouth,...	6 mo. ago
Spotted Orbweaver Cruston Way, Falmouth,...	6 mo. ago
Eastern Newt	6 mo. ago

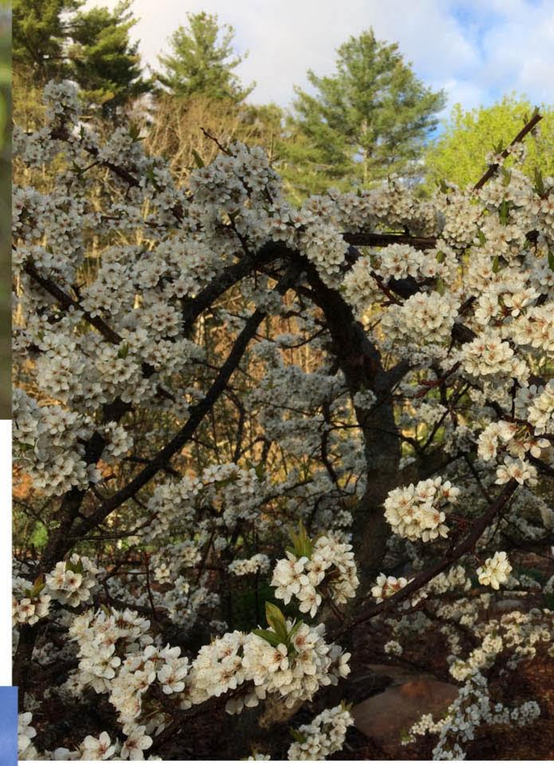
Explore | Activity | Observe | Me | Projects

Oak (Quercus)

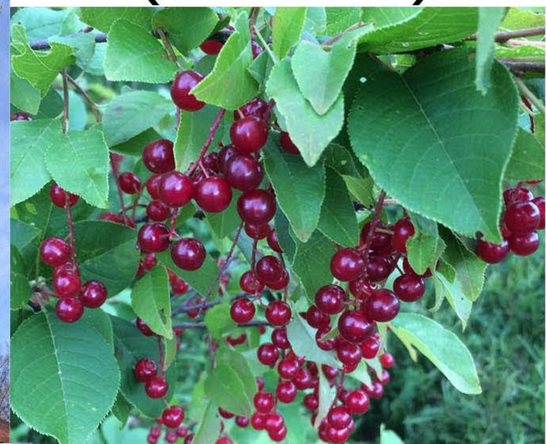
Maple (Acer)

Willow (Salix)





Wild Plum and Cherry (Prunus)



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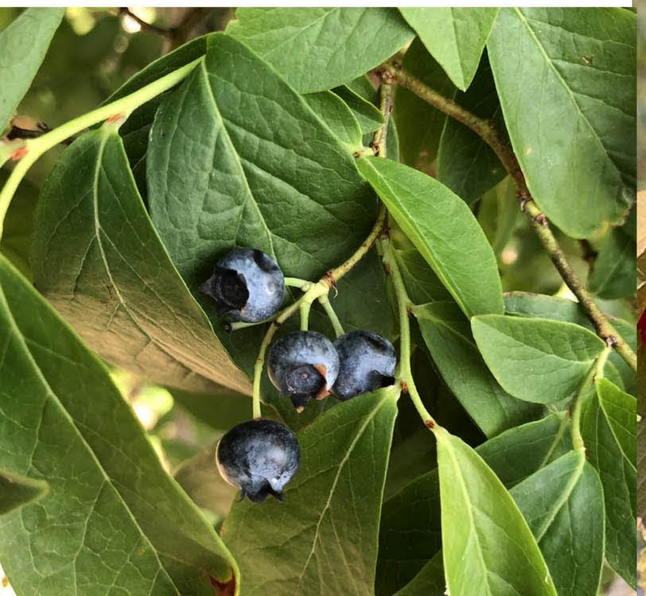
Blueberries
(Vaccinium)

Viburnums
(Viburnum)

Shadbush
(Amelanchier)

Elderberries
(Sambucus)



Diversify your lawn with native plants!

Self-Heal
Prunella vulgaris

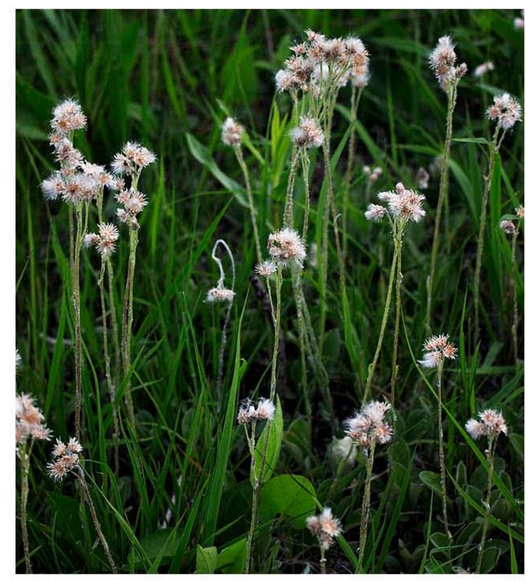
Wild Strawberry
Fragaria virginiana

Little Bluet
Houstonia caerulea

American Plantain
Plantago rugelii

Violets
Several Viola species

Yarrow
Achillea millefolium



Parlin's Pussytoes
Antennaria parlinii

Strict Blue-Eyed-Grass
Sisyrinchium montanum

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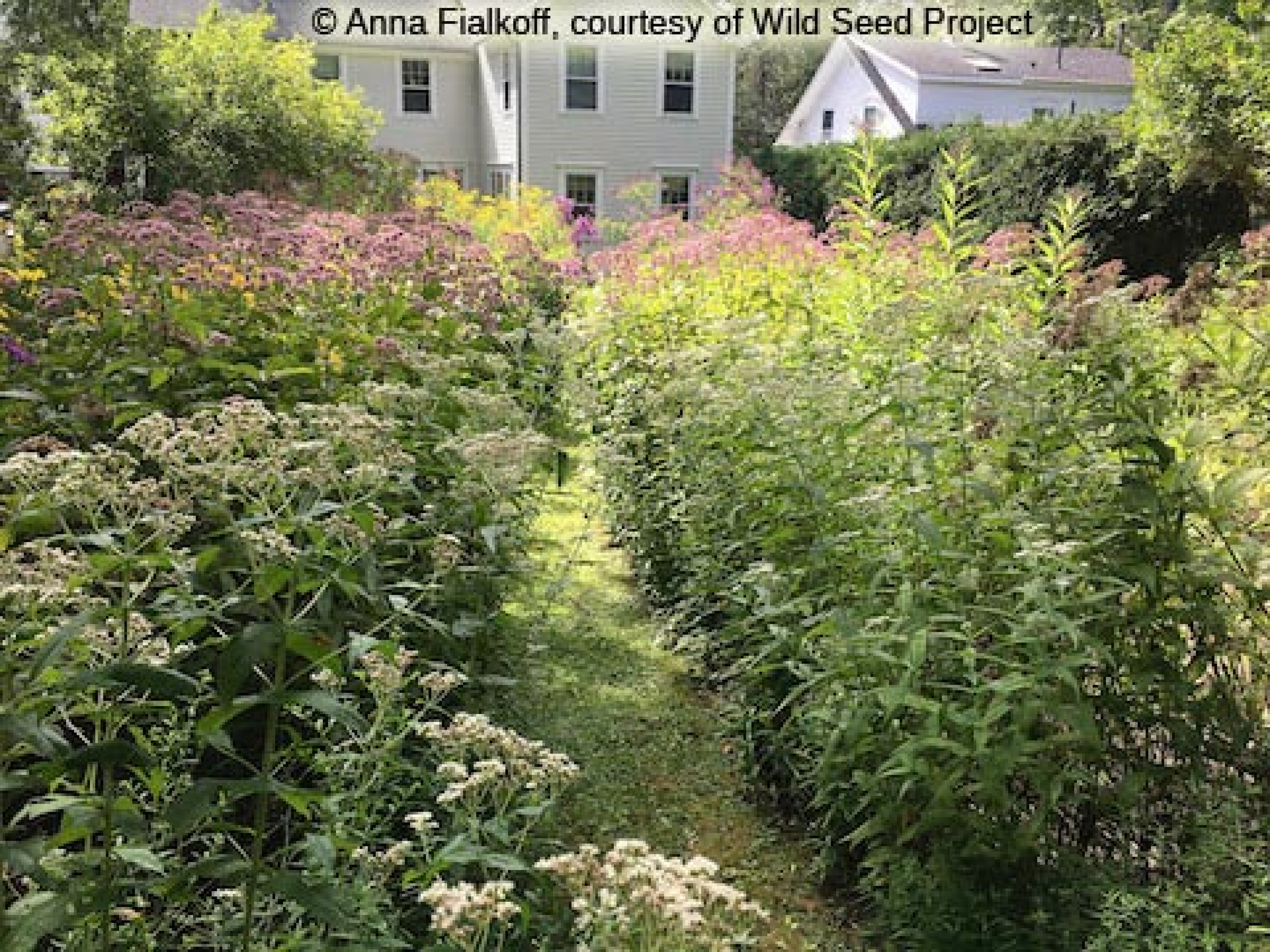
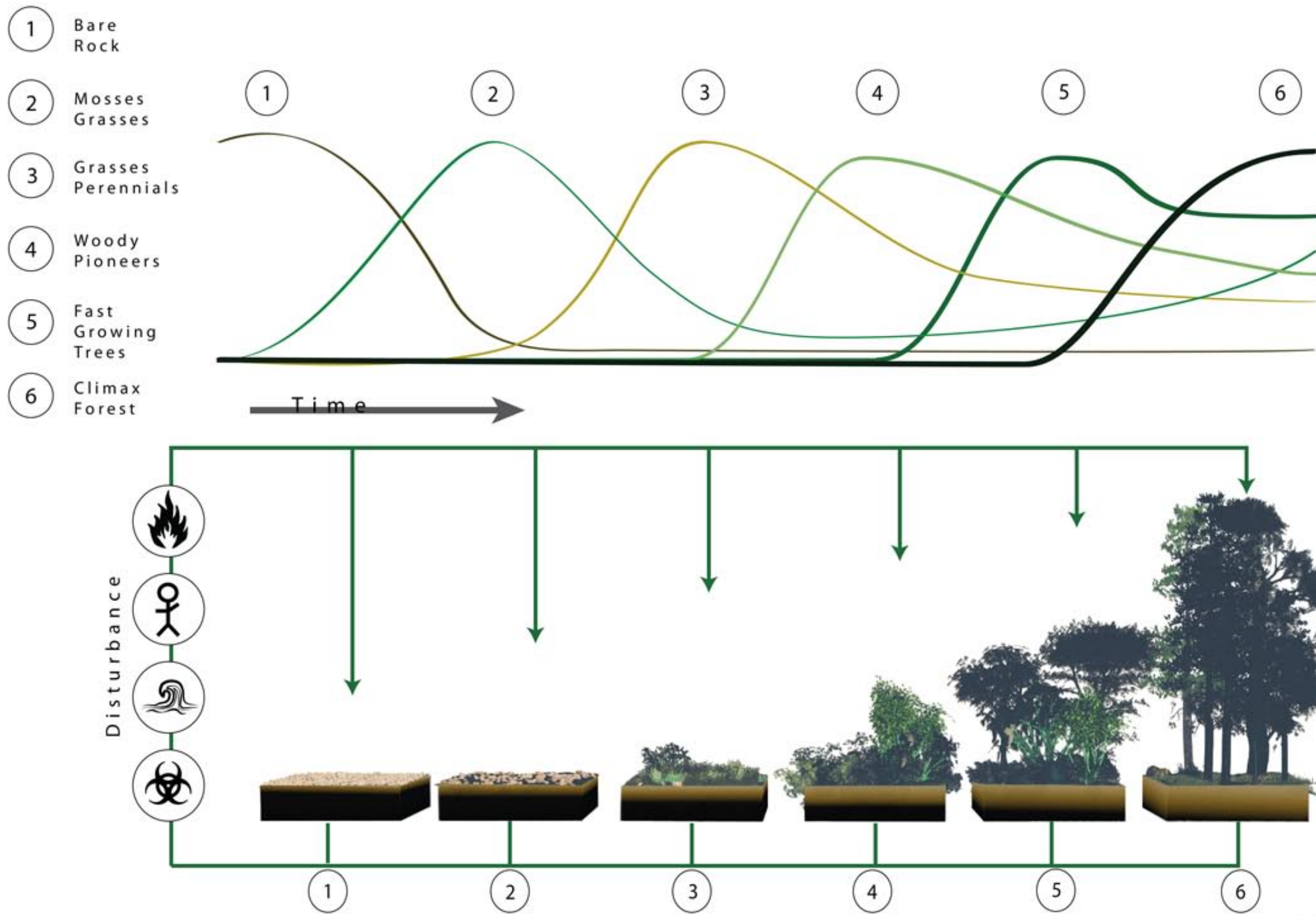
© Heather McCargo, courtesy of Wild Seed Project

© Heather McCargo, courtesy of Wild Seed Project


© Anna Fialkoff, courtesy of Wild Seed Project

WARNING!
Poison
41
poison baits will be laid
For Continuous
in this area from / /
Please treat this area with caution until / /
The baits are Brodifacoum
DO NOT handle any bait or carcasses
DO NOT allow CHILDREN to wander unsupervised
DO NOT bring DOGS into this area
DO NOT take ANIMALS for eating
poisoning information National Poison Information Centre (03) 474 7000
For further information,
Signs: garyrs@xtra

Forest Succession Over Time In Six Stages

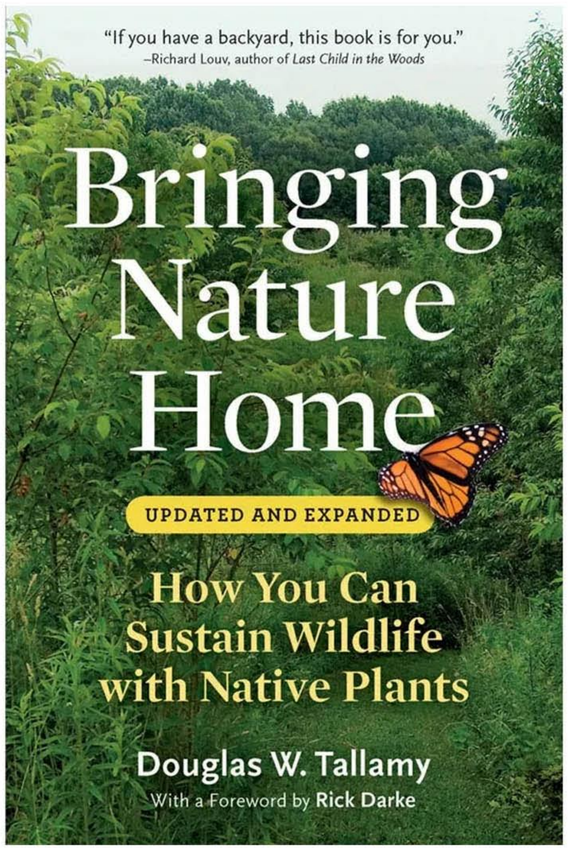


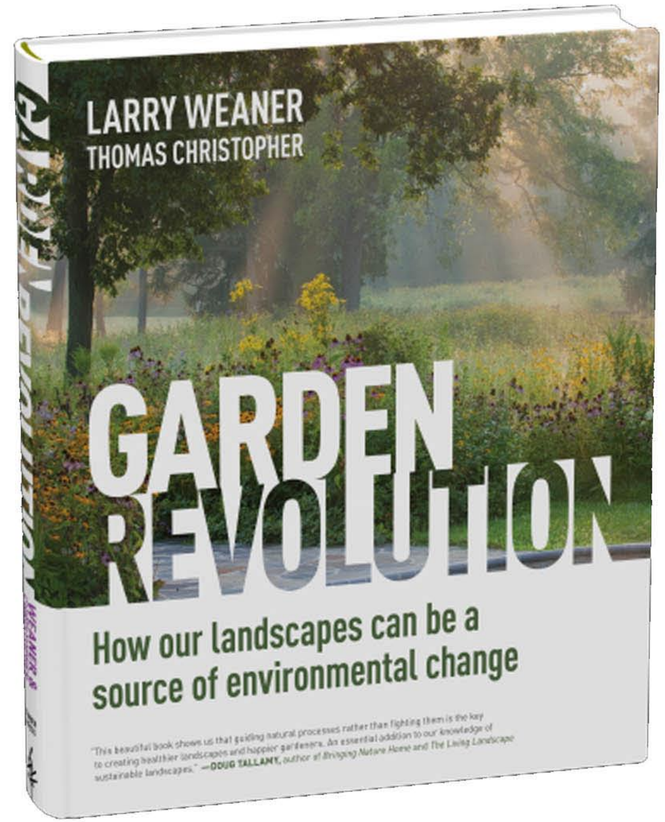
ACE

ACE

Wild Seed Project

RETURNING NATIVE PLANTS TO THE MAINE LANDSCAPE





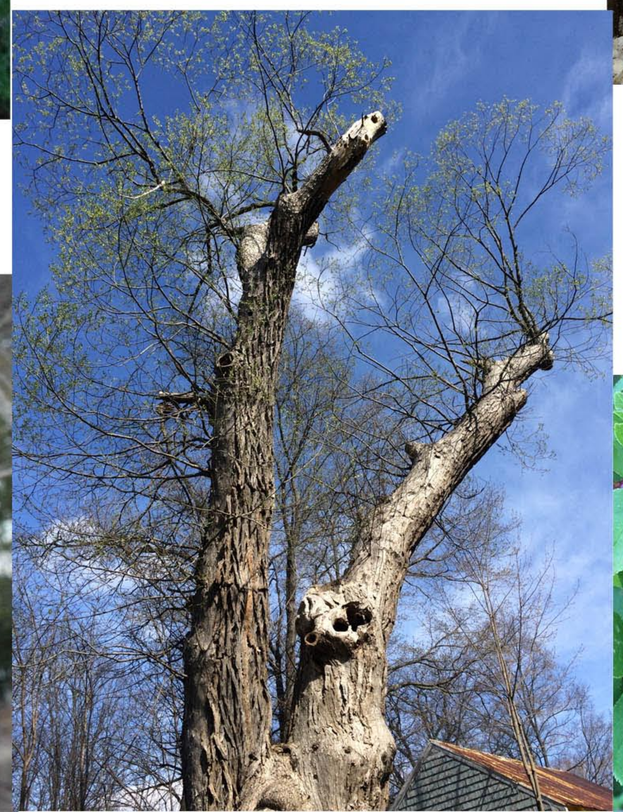
XERCES SOCIETY

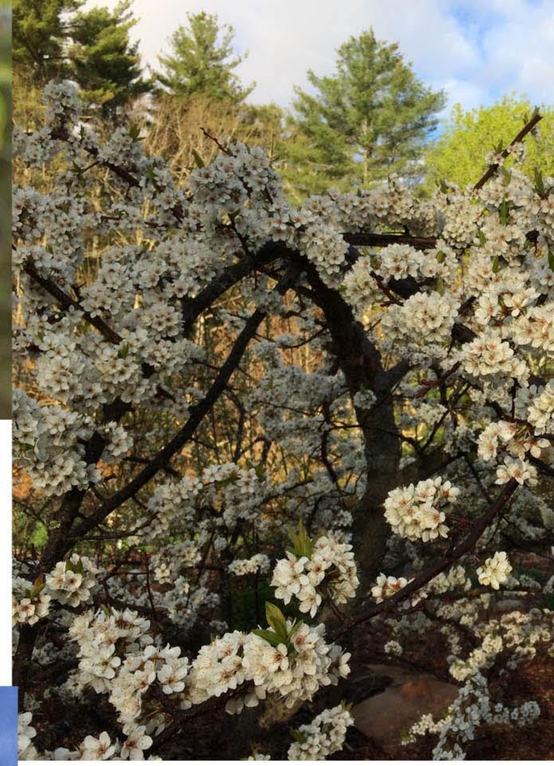
MAINE AUDUBON

Oak (Quercus)

Maple (Acer)

Willow (Salix)





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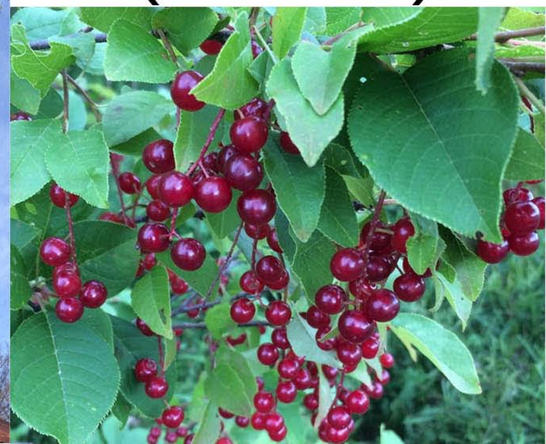

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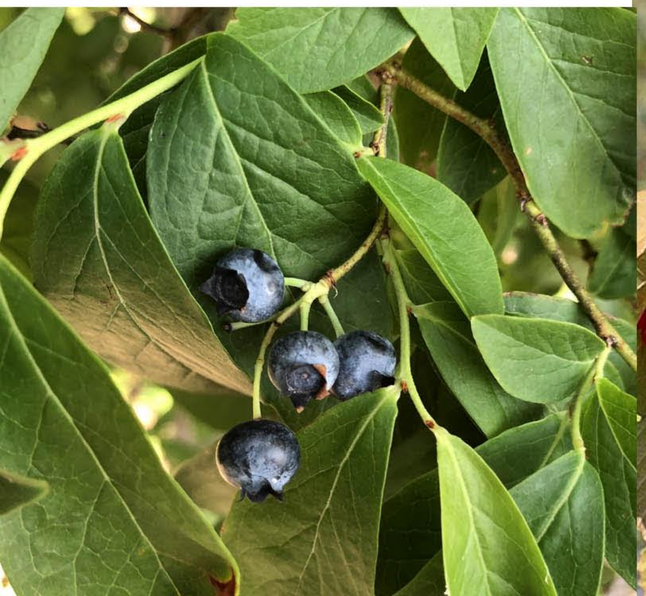
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