

Pennsylvania Governor's Invasive Species Council

Pennsylvania Invasive Species Impacts Survey 2022

agriculture.pa.gov/invasivespeciescouncil

Sample responses: "What invasive species are you dealing with, and what impacts are they having?"

Species	Damaging impact: Please be as specific as you can in describing the economic, environmental, recreation, health, or other impact.
"Mile a minute" razor vine	Can completely engulf younger desirable trees
<i>(Polygonum cuspidatum)</i> Japanese Knotweed	Knotweed is dominating the riparian zones of many waterways, changing successional forested bottomlands to herbaceous invasive species stands. It is destroying wildlife and fisheries habitat in many areas.
1. Mugwort, <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> . 2. Japanese Knotweed. 3. Spotted Lanternfly. 4. Emerald Ash borer. 5. Japanese barberry	1. Mugwort has infested a native plant demo garden at LMT Tax office, 1100 Edgewood Road. Volunteers are planning to renovate the garden. The garden is over run with mugwort and native weeds like bedstraw and poison Ivy. The township is assisting. The estimated cost of renovations for hours and materials is \$8000. I've also seen mugwort infest my neighbors garden and the HOA cut the plant off at the ground. The HOA is also banding trees for spotted lanternflies, unknown additional cost. They also removed 20+ ash trees for emerald ash borer. Also the LMT garden has an ash that is planned to be removed.
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> L.	Displaces any plants smaller than a bush in my yard
<i>Agilus planipennis</i>	Dead / Dangerous trees though-out township
<i>Agilus planipennis</i>	A 60-acre natural area was 90% ash, and had to be clear cut. Grants were received to replant with small (5-7 gallon) native trees, but the fight against exotic invasive plants is being lost, in spite of volunteer efforts.
<i>Agilus planipennis</i>	Denuding our forests affecting recreation and property
<i>Agilus planipennis</i>	Decimated half of my forrest
<i>Agilus planipennis</i>	Killing all the Ash trees. Limbs fall in roads, power lines, fences, and into fields
<i>Agilus planipennis</i>	lost over 50 large Ash trees on my property
Agilus planipennis - Emerald Ash Borer	Causing tree death in residential community. Requires removal of trees & replacement with other non-ash species. Economic costs to all residents of the community as increased HOA fees are paid by all.
<i>Ailanthus</i>	Outcompetes native plants, spreads when cut, prevents the native mast producing trees from producing food for wildlife.
Ailanthus - tree-of-heaven	Trees grow abundantly in Schuylkill County and the city of Pottsville. Hedge rows, waste land, neglected back yard find one and then the whole lot full of trees, thus reducing small shrubs, grasses and perennials from growing. The spotted lantern fly has brought the sheer number to my attention. their underground reproduction makes them difficult to eliminate. Rather than attracting people to the

	outdoors, these trees are making people avoid the natural environment.
Ailanthus (tree of heaven)	natural resources impact
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Displace native species and also primary tree that spotted lanternflies eat
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Crowding out of native vegetation, unsightly co-impacts with spotted lanternfly, such as sooty mold and insect infestation
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	crowd out of native species
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> or Tree of Heaven	Attracting spotted lanternflies
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Tree of Heaven)	Invasive species grow rapidly and root structure damage stormwater facilities and cause drainage issues on the road which impact the traveling public's safety.
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Tree of Heaven)	chokes out other vegetation, attracts spotted lanternflies
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Tree-of-Heaven)	Tree-of-Heaven is a constant invader in disturbed sites and poorly reverted areas. It outcompetes desirable species and can form large stands if not actively managed.
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , the Tree of Heaven	Preferred host plant of <i>Lycorma delicatula</i> , the Spotted Lanternfly. Found in recently disturbed areas, it is one of the fastest-growing trees in North America and it spreads prolifically by seed and root sprouts. Noxious weed which produces a compound toxic to other plants, domestic animals, and human contact can cause a rash like poison ivy. You can't even burn the wood, it's a completely garbage plant that infests nearly every railroad and industrial site in the entire state.
<i>Ailanthus</i> , Paulowian, Barberries, Euonymous, Kudzu, Mile a Minute, Oriental Bittersweet, <i>Lonicera</i> , Russian Olive, Johnson grass, etc.	Choking native species, increases trail work on hiking paths in Township open space
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Displacing native plants and tree seedlings and impacting lepidopteran reproduction
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	Smothers all other vegetation, with exception of canopy trees
Amur Honeysuckle	Due to years of neglect, it's been allowed to spread through our local Nature Preserve
Amur Honeysuckle	It has taken over the understory of college grounds. As a result, there is a lower diversity of animals and plants. It affects my job as an educator because I must travel off-campus with my students to show them what a healthy forest should look like.
Amur Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Invasive shrub honeysuckle species dominate the understory of local parks. Not only do they threaten native plant species, but the fruit that they produce is not as nutritious as that of native shrubs and therefore impacts the health of native birds and wildlife that sustain themselves on fruits.
<i>Aralia elata</i>	personnel time, herbicide, mowing, lost wildlife habitat, lost forest productivity, excludes native trees and expands aggressively.
<i>Aralia elata</i>	Timber regen loss
<i>Arctium lappa</i> (greater burdock)	Crowding out other plants in the landscape
<i>Argilus planipennis</i>	standing dead trees around public areas
Asian Honeysuckle/ Privet / Buckthorn	Displaces native trees, stops forest regeneration
Asiatic tearthumb	overwhelming my garden
Asiatic bittersweet	Choking trees being grown for production and as propagation material

Autumn Olive	Dramatically impacts forest regeneration, ag field production and native species development.
Autumn Olive	Grows up in field areas and converts them to a non-productive environment the native species, overtakes native species and established monocultures that don't offer the nutrition necessary to harbor different species of birds, mammals etc.
Autumn Olive	Replace native species
Autumn Olive	Diversity Loss
autumn olive	prolific and quick spreaders on to trails; require annual cutting; 200 hours annually is still not enough to control the spread
Autumn olive	Invading native forest replacing native plants
Autumn Olive	impacts forest and wildlife habitat health and resiliency
Autumn Olive	Overgrowth was choking out native plants
Autumn Olive (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)	Degraded wildlife habitat, reduced biodiversity, nutritionally inferior to native shrub species.
Autumn olive (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)	Taking over whole park. Shading out native plants, makes most of park impassible, Economic impact on park with spraying and mowing.
Autumn Olive plants	Above listed plants take over forest floor which inhibits forest regeneration, blocks growth of native flora.
Bamboo	encroachment on property, unrelenting. Time spent dealing with it. Loss of property value with it.
Bamboo	Unwanted spread onto neighboring properties
barberry	has taken over significant areas of understory making access difficult. requires constant herbicide treatment and hand/machine removal
barberry	spreading very fast in forest near Huntingdon, crowding out native plants, bad for habitat.
Barberry Bush	Spread easily throughout the forests - not controlled by deer
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	This escaped landscape shrub has taken over the wild areas in my area, significantly limiting the growth of native shrubs despite township attempts to plant native trees. They seem to go unbrowsed by deer, so nothing curtails their spread.
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	I attempt to help clients restore woodland and edge habitat to a healthier native dominated state. This shrub has heavily invaded many of these areas. Removal, control and keeping from returning is very difficult and too often overwhelming to the point of not attempting. My services become nearly impossible to act on. Area natural areas are heavily invaded with the species to the point that seed source is readily available to invade or re-invade areas.
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Increase in ticks and affects trail maintenance
Birds-Starlings; <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	They are awful and decimate our grapes during our harvest season. They have a huge impact on the number of grapes that we bring in; we have to net the grapes when we can to try and save them from the birds.
Bradford pear	Taking over on hey 743 near Hershey
Bradford Pear: <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Seeds all over the place replacing native trees and shrubs
Brown marmorated stink bug	Bites vegetation and crawls in everywhere
Brown trout	Harming native brook trout and native fish as per literature

Brown Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)	displaces and predated on Brook Trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)
Buckthorn	Threat to hardwoods
Buckthorn	Significant impact on forest regeneration, monoculture
Burning Bush	Invasive shrub found in wild areas and park trails; crowds out native plants and shrubs. Unfortunately, still sold by Home Depot and Lowes to homeowners and businesses. Should be completely banned, as in other states.
Burning bush	spreads from neighbors into my woods
Burning Bush (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>)	Being invasive and therefore spreading in large numbers unchecked, it can quickly create monocultures within ecosystems where it is introduced, harming biodiversity and ultimately the overall strength of said ecosystems against such things as other invasives as well as climate change. Because of this, human management is necessary where they have become invasive, costing valuable time and money. That is, where there is time and money available. Ironically, there is plenty of time and money available to cultivate this plant for the landscaping industry.
Burning Bush (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>)	It's EVERYwhere in every last remaining roadside, creekside, natural area, remaining forestland, etc. It is ESPECIALLY easy to spot now that most of the leaves have fallen. Burning bush has also been prevalent on our property, in the last 2 years we have removed 100+ mature burning bushes, of which likely only 3-4 have been planted on purpose. They have absolutely taken over the forest understory. Nothing grows under them, not even other invasives. It is absolutely unacceptable that this bush has not yet been banned and nurseries can still carry it. When do we wake up? Ecological damage is huge, it pushes out native plants and does not play a part in the local PA ecosystem. It's cost me thousands of dollars and several weeks to remove these bushes.
Burning bush, Japanese stilt grass, Mutliflora rose, Smart Weed, Knotweed, Lesser Celandine, mile a minute vine, emerald ash borer, spotted lanternfly, japanese beetle	The lesser celandine and grasses have completely invaded our riparian buffer behind my house. it's horribly aggressive. We've lost 90% of the tree coverage due to the lantern fly and ash borer. Our township has shown zero interest in halting the spread. Massive creek erosion has taken place, trees fall onto property causing damage, deer are entering properties more due to invasive plants taking over their feeding areas
Bush Honeysuckle	The plants crowd out native species, inhibit park visitors walking in the park, and inhibit scenic views of the lake.
Bush Honeysuckle - <i>Lonicera</i>	strangles native species & spreads rampant in forests. even when cut at the ground it's difficult to remove from the tree without damaging limbs
Bush Honeysuckle (All Subspecies)	Dominates shrub understory, decreasing plant diversity
Bush Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera</i> spp.)	Invading woods and displacing native shrubs. Have seen Cedar Waxwings with orange-tipped tails.
Bush honeysuckles (<i>Lonicera</i> spp.)	Environmental - displacement of native vegetation
Callery Pear	Numerous and tightly spaced invasively growing crowding out all biodiversity surrounding newer sub developments and roads and highways
Callery pear	Callery pear trees are crowding out all other species, affecting biodiversity and reducing food sources for wildlife.

Callery Pear	They have replaced the understory in the woods surrounding the school
Callery pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>)	The adaptability of the species makes it prolific, and it outcompetes native species. The bug-resistant waxy leaves mean insect-eating birds don't come near them which is an important function of a viable ecosystem. The thorns they produce can be a hazard to bicycle tires and be a nuisance when in close proximity to multi-modal trails. The management of the species is cumbersome and requires significant resources (time & money) to address.
Callery Pear/Bradford Pear	It's growing in every ditch and drainage area around Montgomeryville, PA. It's occupying habitat that could be used by native trees that provide food for insects and birds
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Economic - Large populations reseed into formal garden beds requiring removal. Environmental - Large populations compete with native meadow vegetation requiring removal.
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	It is spreading in three areas in my 1.5 acre lot where I am trying to change lawn into native plants, including shrubs and trees.
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Covers multiple strata of the forest, including the ground flora, shrubs, and trees, and it readily out-competes native flora. It also hybridizes with our increasingly rare <i>C. scandens</i> and may be genetically swamping it.
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> - Oriental Bittersweet	Within our arboretum this vine is a persistent adversary when it comes to our gardens, natural areas and shrub collection. Its vigorous rate of growth and strangling/covering habit makes it a big problem for native trees and shrubs as well as other areas of the landscape. Repetitive cutting at the base or targeted "cut and paint" triclopir applications is an effective control, if labor intensive. At the very least, early in the season its best to at least cut the vines at the base before they are able to set fruit. Roots of immature vines pull out relatively easily for chemical-free control.
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> , <i>Fallopia japonica</i> , <i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Out competes natives, strangles trees, lack of nesting sites, blocking trails for hikers/boaters
Chain Pickerel	Has all but eradicated the native pike population.
China berry	Strangling trees
Chinese Grass, Purple loose strife	Impacts the growth of native grasses
Chinese lanternfly	I only know of the impacts but have not seen them where I live
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (Canada thistle)	Very prolific in full-sun environments such as native meadows and agricultural fields. Damages ecosystems and reduces native biodiversity. Requires significant costs in labor and herbicide to manage.
Common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	road hazard, damages roadways, reduces sight distance; fills ditches & wetlands, increasing roadway damage & reducing recreational opportunities; attempted control only spreads the plant, causing increased labor, equipment, & material costs; forms monocultures, outcompetes native species, & reduces biodiversity
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>	Negatively impacts canals and pipes, increases water clarity causing excessive SAV growth. Also outcompetes native species.
<i>Cryptococcus fagisuga</i>	degradation of northern hardwood forests
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	competes with other species, but long established

<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	they out-compete other filter feeders, starving them. and fecal material may also contribute to taste and odor problems in drinking water sources.
E.A.B	Economic, environmental
<i>elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	crowds out natives
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Quickly takes hold in fence rows, fallow and pasture fields, roadsides etc.
emerald ash borer	Kills forest trees, kills landscape trees, creates roadside hazards
Emerald Ash Borer	Killed approximately 200 timber size trees on our property
Emerald ash borer	Loss of ash lumber
emerald ash bore beetle	Tree loss in park system
Emerald ash borer	Destroyed & damaged over 20 trees on our property
Emerald Ash Borer	This insect has killed ALL the ash trees on my property, and surrounding areas, possibly the entire state plus Connecticut.
Emerald Ash Borer	road hazards
Emerald ash borer	Dead trees
Emerald Ash Borer	has harmed several ash trees on our residential property. I spend about \$500 annually for treatments on my 2-acre property
Emerald Ash Borer	Trees forests damage
Emerald Ash Borer	They killed at least 50 trees on my farm. Those trees now fall and break fences around my pastures, create havens for multiform rose, etc.
Emerald Ash Borer	Lost trees
Emerald Ash Borer	Loss of 20 ash trees
Emerald Ash Borer	Loss of all Ash Trees
Emerald Ash Borer	Damage to ornamental trees
Emerald Ash Borer	Our township will have born the cost of removing over 1,000 ash trees as we are removing all the ash street trees.
Emerald Ash Borer	Killing all green ash in township, Lower Gwynedd
Emerald Ash Borer	damage to trees in municipal parks and roadside street trees
Emerald Ash Borer	\$5000+ tree removal
Emerald ash borer	Ruined dozens of ash trees on my property
emerald ash borer	dead ash
Emerald ash borer	Killed all of my ash trees. Twenty tractor trailer load and counting
Emerald Ash Borer	Destroyed American White Ash component of woods both economically and ecologically.
emerald ash borer	Immense loss of ash timber value despite valiant efforts to harvest while ash was healthy. This includes both (1) unharvested ash trees that have died, and (2) lost future value due to the loss of this species.
Emerald ash borer	Significant impact to ash trees. Substantial expense to remove dead trees and treatment for living trees
Emerald ash borer	Killed many ash trees, resulting also in damages to property.
Emerald Ash Borer	Complete loss of a dominant floodplain forest canopy tree; extensive economic impact spending ~\$60k on removals along roads for this one property alone; others who are not managing dying trees along the roads are contributing to road closures and power outages

Emerald ash borer	They have killed every mature ash tree on my and family land. And, all over Columbia County.
emerald ash borer	lost trees
emerald ash borer	wiped out all our mature ash trees
Emerald ash borer	Loss of shade trees in parks & forest
Emerald ash borer	Killed all my ash trees
Emerald ash borer	
Emerald Ash Borer	Dying trees throughout entire county. Street trees and trees along roads and trails are presenting a safety hazard.
Emerald Ash Borer	destroys ash species
Emerald Ash Borer	Ash Trees
Emerald ash borer	Had to remove 3 dead or dying trees, treating one specimen tree at high cost.
emerald ash borer	I live where Bucks, Montgomery, Lehigh, and Berks meet, and travel frequently in these areas. I see hundreds if not thousands of dead ash trees along the road. Many are very tall and large, and some are leaning precariously over wires and the roads. I haven't seen much removal going on along the roads, but people are starting to remove the dead trees on their property, at considerable expense.
Emerald Ash Borer	Lost a lot of ash trees, environmentally had to remove a lot of trees around buildings and campgrounds, cost a lot of money to remove trees, lost shade trees and habitat for animals
Emerald ash borer	Killing the ash trees to where the woods are empty of big trees
Emerald ash borer	Very high mortality in ash trees
Emerald Ash Borer	Economic and Aesthetic
emerald ash borer	Killing ash trees - I have had 3 removed on my suburban lot, more in the neighborhood
Emerald Ash Borer	Killed all Ash Trees on property
Emerald Ash Borer	Kill all untreated ash trees due to larva burrowing under bark
Emerald Ash Borer	Dead Trees which overhang parking lots, public access trails and causing property and life hazards. The removal cost quotes we are receiving are excessive.
Emerald Ash Borer	Devasted Ash and caused widespread mortality
Emerald Ash Borer	killed all Ash trees in the neighborhood, woods are very thinned out
Emerald Ash Borer	Death of mature ash trees in parking and picnic areas. Extremely expensive to remove, but these trees MUST be removed for safety
Emerald ash borer	Decimated ash tree populations around the park in which we operate. Removal of dead/dying ash around our parking lots has been expensive, as some of these trees were large, yet removal had to be done as they had become hazardous, with branches falling off into our lot. LARGE branches which could have hit someone.
Emerald ash borer	Kills ash trees
Emerald Ash Borer	Heritage Conservancy has spent over \$40,000. in removing dead trees from along roadways or threatening neighbors property. We will be spending an additional \$45,000. in the next few months. We have also been sued when a dead ash tree fell into a road injuring somebody.
emerald ash borer	all ash trees on my 72 acre farm have been killed

Emerald ash borer	Economic impact on the hardwood industry in bat manufacturing and export to China
Emerald Ash Borer " <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> "	Widespread tree death
Emerald Ash Borer (<i>Agilus panipennis</i>)	Loss of most of our White and Green Ashes
Emerald Ash Borer (<i>Agilus planipennis</i>)	Destruction of most adult ash trees in the region, resulting in loss of ecosystem function and hazards to people and structures
Emerald Ash Borer <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	EAB's result is dead Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.) trees lining the roadways of Central PA. These trees present a potential danger to motorists using our roadways.
Emerald Ash Borer and Woolly Adelgid	Destroying our trees. Many people's livelihoods depend on our trees
emerald ash borer spotted lanternfly	economic with agriculture
Emerald Ash Borer, <i>Agrilus planiennis</i>	Economic impacts occurred due the required removal of trees from public parks due to safety concerns. Environmental impacts have occurred due to the loss of trees and biodiversity.
emerald ash borer, <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	successional forest, ash dominant, post ash loss, acreage infiltrated with many invasive plants including Ailanthus altissima, Hedera English Ivy, stiltgrass, mile a minute vine, barberry, autumn olive. this area is a natural spring and stream buffer negatively impacting water source availability for native species to establish and grow.
Emerald Ash Borer, <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Loss of canopy cover in our forests and riparian buffers, hazards on trails and in picnic areas caused by fallen/falling woody debris, damage to historic structures caused by fallen/falling woody debris, more time spent answering visitors' questions about the conditions seen in the forest
Emerald Ash Borer, Beech Leaf Disease, Spotted Lantern Fly, Angelica Tree, Barberry, Ailanthus, Japanese Knot Weed, Japanese Stilt Grass, European Slider turtles	Invasive plants require a lot of human resources to control. Invasive insects damage native plants and cause alterations to our landscape. For example, Beech Leaf Disease is killing our Beech trees and allowing more sunlight to reach the forest floor--which enables invasive plants to flourish. Invasive turtles are replacing our native turtles.
emerald ash borer, Canadian Thistle, multiflora rose, tree of heaven	kills ash trees, spreads everywhere, personal & tire damage, spreads everywhere.
emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, mile-a-minute, honeysuckle vine & bush, multiflora rose, olive, oriental bittersweet, Japanese stilt grass, Japanese barberry, privet	The invasive plants crowd out native plants - impedes reproduction. EAB has decimated my white ash. Barberry promotes the tick population
emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, spotted lanternfly, chestnut blight, Dutch elm disease	forest defoliation and mortality
Emerald Ash Borer, Multiflora Rose, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	loss of Ash trees, prevent forest regeneration, water quality and Eastern Hemlock
emerald ash borer(common name), <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	The parks are full of ash trees killed by EAB damage. They at best are a visual blight on the landscape and at worst are hazards that cost a tremendous amount of money to remove. This year alone the park will have spent almost \$20,000 to remove 11 hazard trees and there's approximately 30 more in just one small park's day use. The park also spends tremendous resources cleaning up downed Ash trees and fielding calls from the public to complain about dead trees
Empress tree	grows everywhere, rootballs causing retaining walls around school to collapse

English ivy	A previous neighbor planted this in his backyard prior to moving away. It grows under and through my vinyl fence causing damage to my grass, plants and fence.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Spread through woods-loss of native habitat
Eurasian Watermilfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)	Excessive growth is impacting accessible water areas for recreational use including swimming, boating, and fishing. It is also causing a drop in oxygen levels in Pinchot Lake as the excess vegetation decompose. This is evidenced by large numbers of fish that are very lethargic due to the inability to get oxygen and when moved to open water quickly recover.
European gypsy moth, north American moth, or spongy moth. <i>Lymantria dispar dispar</i> (LDD)	Deforestation, recreation, wildlife, and lumber industry impacts.
European Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Consumes hundreds of dollars in birdseed because of numbers of birds and intensity of feeding. Predates other birds
European Water Chestnut - <i>Trapa Natans</i>	found on a county impoundment several years ago, covered about 5acres, - MCCD did Rapid Response Plan and we will be treating and managing it for years to come. it was a new species to our area. Education efforts and news segments were done to spread awareness in the communities. 2 other bodies of water found isolated plants from the education efforts.
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Encroachment of riverbanks and streams
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	When established chokes out all other vegetation
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Creates monocultures, forcing out native species, low contributor to pollinators, difficult to remove/maintain.
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	dense thickets that reduce the recreational value of the trails in our area
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> - Japanese Knotweed	Although this is an invasive species this plant has been a blessing to beekeepers. The late summer fall bloom provides honeybees with a large nectar flow that allows them to build the stores they need to survive the winter.
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> - Japanese knotweed	displaces native plant species = diminishes biodiversity = environmental degradation
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Japanese knotweed)	This plant chokes out all others in streambank and riparian communities along the Brodhead and McMichaels Creeks (Monroe County)
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> , Japanese Knotweed	Environmental - Spreading in Pine Creek headwaters and affecting wild brook trout waters. This will have economic impacts as well, related to the fishing industry.
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> -Japanese Knotweed	Grows along streambanks and moist areas. Choked out native species.
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> . Japanese Knotweed	Very pervasive throughout local area and region, choking native vegetation
<i>Faxonius rusticus</i>	Displaced native crayfish taxa
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Choking out other plants
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	I live next to Frick Park in Pittsburgh. Over the last 15 years, I have seen about a half dozen new invasive plants get established here and spread through the park. <i>Ficaria verna</i> is one of the latest. It is spreading through floodplains very quickly, and also spreading down and across slopes, often radiating from yards or refuse piles at the edge of the park. Low-growing spring flora is being wiped out as <i>Ficaria</i> mats become larger and denser. Pittsburgh's designation as a Biophilic City in ~2016 has removed herbicides as a

	control option for the Parks Conservancy. Unable to use the only effective and efficient method for control of this weed, their hands are tied as the weed spreads through the park. Although Frick Park has long ago lost much of its original biodiversity, <i>Ficaria</i> also invades pristine undisturbed areas such as the spring ephemeral wildflower stands in State Game Land #302, straddling the border between Washington and Greene County. This is a biodiversity hotspot, supporting a number of rare plants and insects, whose persistence here is seriously threatened by this weed. In the larger region, <i>Ficaria</i> is spreading rapidly, mostly along waterways.
forsythia	has overwhelmed our parks, crowding out native plants, providing shelter for suburban deer and ticks, costing many \$ and volunteer hours for removal, making many parks unapproachable or inhospitable, especially for women recreations.
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	The actual impacts of their presence are unclear, but <i>G. affinis</i> are much more widespread in PA than is currently documented with USGS. My research students and I have identified (and reported) large numbers of these fish at two other sites in Lancaster County.
Garlic Mustard	It completely covers forest floors. It prevents native species from sprouting due to the density of the garlic mustard cover.
Garlic Mustard	It steals resources from the soil from native species, preventing more beneficial plants from growing.
Giant Japanese Knotweed	Spreading across abandoned properties, creating eyesores and health hazards. Creeping along the park's edges, spreading and crowding out native species. Dense, spreading patches block access to waterways for sporting activities. Have also discovered patches that seem to host deer ticks.
Glossy Buckthorn	Displacing native vegetation in forested settings, specifically tree species. Displacing native vegetation in riparian settings. Impacting long-term forest health.
Glossy buckthorn	Highly invasive, very difficult to treat- needs multiple treatments. Threatens native plant and tree communities, ability to regenerate new forests, and overall ecosystem diversity.
Glossy Buckthorn	Fast growing, highly invasive, crowds out all other plant growth in the area especially tree regeneration
Glossy Buckthorn	taking over forests
Glossy Buckthorn	Taking over forest understories, limiting desirable tree seedling development
Gypsy moth	defoliation of trees; oak, apple, blue spruce. Additional labor and expense to spray trees
Gypsy Moth	Leaves stripped, killing trees
Gypsy Moth	2022 was a very destructive year throughout the township as it relates our larger hardwood trees
Gypsy Moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>)	Defoliation of various oak tree species, sometimes severe enough to result in tree mortality. Destruction of habitat and food source for various animals. Creates more "hazard trees" creating burden on maintenance. Unsightly and even gross in areas of high impact due to frass.
Harmful Algal Bloom Cyanobacteria	Closed recreational areas

<i>Hedera helix</i> (English Ivy)	This has spread from the homes in the boroughs, where it was used extensively as ground cover, to all yards, communities and open lands in our area. It is killing trees and has taken over many of the trails and paths in our preserves and public hiking (struble trail).
Hemlock Woolley Adelgid (HWA)	The above mentioned invasive species directly affect the Yough River Corridor causing an impact on the rivers ecosystem and also contributes to impacting recreational activities within Ohioopyle State Park
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	loss of tree canopy over streams to keep water cool
Hemlock woolly adelgid	It has killed several of, and is in the process of killing 17 additional Hemlock trees on our property.
hemlock woolly adelgid	This exotic insect is damaging hemlock stands throughout the Laurel Highlands region. This is particularly critical along headwater streams where hemlock shade helps to water temperatures cool enough for native trout.
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	HWA threatens hemlock, an irreplaceable part of Pennsylvania's landscape, responsible for water quality & temperature, habitat, and ecosystem balance.
Hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, spotted lanternfly	downed trees, dead trees, massive numbers of lanternfly
hemlock woolly adelgid , Japanese knotweed, Japanese barberry, Japanese stiltgrass, poison hemlock, garlic mustard	hemlock woolly adelgid decimating hemlocks reducing habitat for obligate species, Japanese barberry enhances habitat for ticks and their diseases, loss of habitat of native species
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Wiping out our community trees rapidly, spreading into our State Parks
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Has a severe impact on Eastern Hemlock trees which leads to a number of problems, including habitat loss, stream health and erosion, loss of remaining old growth forest, etc.
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	This poses a significant threat to the State Park that I manage - Cook Forest. Cook Forest has many of the oldest documented Hemlock trees in the Commonwealth.
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, <i>Adelges tsugae</i>	Loss of trees on streams, thermal issues
honey suckle, hostas, rhododendron, large mouth bass, rainbow trout, bullfrogs	displacing native species
Honeysuckle	Fast and persistent growth outcompetes natives, no predation.
Honeysuckle	
House sparrow	filthy, damaging to residential properties
House Sparrow	Fights other birds off, destroys the nests and babies of other species, especially bluebirds.
House sparrow	Constantly trying to take over gourds in my purple martin colony.
<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Covers just about everything, particularly in riparian areas. Can cover both ground-level vegetation and climb woody vegetation. Grows quickly. Seed spread in flood flows.
Hydrilla	Kills plants in lake
hydrilla	limiting lake health and recreational opportunities
Hydrilla	Navigational impacts, fishery impacts, water control impacts
Hydrilla (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>)	Competition with native species in 1,635 acre Glendale Lake to the point of needing lake treatments in specified high use areas annually
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	crowding out other species, access issues to mooring and marina areas, impeding shoreline fishing, chocking motors

	I have invasive insects never here 10 years ago destroy my plants. I have invasive plants taking over my fields that were not around here 20 years ago. I have bugs killing trees that are older than me. Pretty soon there won't be anything around other than these invasive species which seem to all come from southeast Asia.
Infamous Lanternfly - at this time is everywhere	plants
Invasive honeysuckle bush	Taking over areas in the woods and around undeveloped land
invasive milfoil	boating, fishing, swimming, lack of interest in visiting area, loss of property values, lost business
Japanese & Giant knotweed	Loss of habitat in Stream Corridor including important floodplain big bluestem meadows, loss of recruitment of riparian forests
Japanese Barberry	environmental biodiversity and health
Japanese Barberry	This plant, sold for decades at local garden centers, escapes from cultivated gardens when birds eat the berries and drop them into natural woodlands. This takes over habitat for wildlife and crowds out native wildflowers and plantings. I saw this plant growing sporadically along the Appalachian Trail throughout the state of PA, in some areas, such as places within the Michaux State Forest and Delaware Water Gap, the entire understory of the woods is covered with Japanese Barberry. Barberry also harbors ticks, as it is a dense humid environment that ticks prefer.
Japanese Barberry	chokes out native vegetation/prevents natural regeneration for timber harvests, increase in tick populations, heavy thickets of barberry make it difficult to recreate in the woods.
Japanese Barberry	overtaking forest understory
Japanese Barberry	Quickly spreads throughout the forest understory preventing natural regeneration, increasing tick populations and making an impenetrable understory for recreationists
Japanese Barberry	Rapidly colonizes forests on ridges after logging operations.
Japanese Barberry	chokes out native growth, tick habitat
Japanese Barberry	Blocks native plant growth, obscures cultural resources in State Park
Japanese Barberry	take over area and choke out desirable regeneration
Japanese Barberry	Barberry grows in dense thickets, restricting trail use and shading out native plant species. The base of this plants creates a microclimate favorable to ticks, increasing the number of ticks locally present.
Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	impedes recreation use and facilities; costly chemicals to treat/remove plants
Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	Japanese barberry outcompetes desirable native species, and therefore has very damaging impacts to the environment. This plant also acts as a reservoir for ticks, and therefore exacerbates the problem of Lyme disease in our region and state, which is already a major human health issue. Though Japanese barberry doesn't directly impact the economy, it certainly has many indirect impacts. For example, as more of the woods are taken up by Japanese barberry, natural succession by native tree seedlings and other desirable species will be hindered, and areas that are impacted by this species will become less desirable to visit

	for recreation purposes. Over time, this will impact the economy.
Japanese Barberry (common name) <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> (scientific name)	Japanese Barberry is present in Hickory Run, Lehigh Gorge, and Nescopeck State Parks. It displaces native species, creating uniform colonies, reducing productivity for native wildlife. It fills open spaces in the forest and chokes roadsides and trailsides. Bushes have painful thorns that harm visitors. These plants are suspected to harbor ticks in greater numbers. They endanger our park visitors and the native flora and fauna that our visitors come to expect.
Japanese Barberry, <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> , Multiflora rose, <i>Rosa multiflora</i> , Wild raspberry, <i>Rufus phoenicolasius</i>	Encroachment near trails; requires volunteer hours to dig up; requires burning; reduces succession trees from getting established; compromises appearance of 'natural' environment
Japanese hop	In non-shaded floodplain prohibits any native plant regeneration.
Japanese Hop, <i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Japanese Hops can quickly blanket riparian areas, reducing entire streambanks into monocultures that reduce species richness and limit regeneration of native trees that would more effectively stabilize banks with extensive root systems. Japanese hops can quickly climb up young trees, reducing the success and survivorship of recently planted riparian buffers, often funded through public grant money.
Japanese hops	Grows over everything in newly established riparian buffers
Japanese Hops	Overtaking stream restoration plantings, requiring many hours of manual effort, herbicide applications, and replanting of these projects
Japanese hops (common name) <i>Humulus japonicus</i> (scientific name)	Growing in Working with riparian buffers, it is so aggressive, it grows over native trees, shrubs, smothers native herbaceous plants. If not mowed often and sprayed very hard to control.
Japanese Knotweed	Environmental, wildlife habitat
Japanese Knotweed	
Japanese knotweed	Replacing natives
Japanese Knotweed	Over taking stream and river edges
Japanese knotweed	These plants take over areas in floodplains and along streambanks
Japanese knotweed	smothers everything including ferns, wildflowers, tree seedlings along the streambanks of Raccoon Creek Watershed
Japanese Knotweed	destroying natural habitats by taking over wooded areas and preventing growth of other native plants and trees
Japanese Knotweed	Recreational, all along the Delaware River and spreading to other areas even some not water adjacent.
Japanese Knotweed	The Japanese Knotweed causes problems with a significant amount of growth in our flood control area as well as causing traffic problems where it grows along the roadside right-of-way. We have an area near the Clarion River that is popular with fishermen that gets thick with it and the prevents the fishermen from being able to access the river.
Japanese Knotweed	Creating a monoculture along our riparian areas affecting the native plant diversity along these rare and unique wildlife habitats
Japanese knotweed	monoculture along streams blocks sunlight and access to nesting habitats for turtles

Japanese knotweed	Creates thick monoculture. Difficult to walk through.
Japanese Knotweed	Produces total shading of ground not allowing native plants to grow and reproduce. It provides no food source thus reducing the available food for wildlife.
Japanese Knotweed	Erosion along water ways and choking out native species
Japanese knotweed	Crowds out other native species so that plants cannot compete. Is attractive to insects and some pollinators all the neither's although whether it is beneficial for them is unknown to me also does not appear to provide food sources for deer and other animals.
Japanese knotweed	Shades out the fields and forest, stopping the natural regrowth
Japanese Knotweed	Out competes native vegetation; extremely difficult and expensive to eradicate once established
Japanese knotweed	chokes out native plants and habitat, rapid growth/expansion
Japanese knotweed	taking over roadsides, hillsides in my area
Japanese Knotweed	crowds out native growth and limits access to interior portions of the property
Japanese knotweed	Chokes out other plant species. Uncontrolled, narrows trail.
Japanese Knotweed	Takes over shoreline of stream & outcompetes native species, especially at Wildflower Reserve
Japanese knotweed	Encroachment on native species, expediting erosion
Japanese Knotweed	Streambank erosion, overtakes native vegetation
Japanese knotweed	It's taking over the stream Banks and the Susquehanna Riverbanks destroying all Native habitat and making it harder to access the streams and rivers.
Japanese Knotweed	Taking over stream banks, old fields, and roadside locations. Prevents native species from growing
Japanese knotweed	has choked out native vegetation along stream banks, hangs over the road on some of our back roads
Japanese Knotweed	Over taking waterway banks and shorelines, restricting growth of other plant species, hindering the ability to access the water way, and encroached on the trail and trail amenities. If it continues to hinder access to recreation assets it will eventually decrease the number of land and ester trail users, as well as anglers. As it continues to restrict growth of other plant life it decrease potential food sources for wildlife
Japanese Knotweed	Stands along riversides completely exclude other plants and eliminate biodiversity. Unchecked, it has overtaken any nearby area or hillside which is not specifically maintained by human hand. Anyone passing through (who knows anything about invasive plants) can see this is a complete deadscape. I just moved here and after all the hype about Green Pittsburg I find it appalling and sad that the best real estate in the city (the green space) has been taken over by Japanese knotweed.
Japanese Knotweed	overtaking streambanks of Slippery Rock Creek at McConnells Mill State Park, outcompeting native vegetation. Some small patches at Moraine State Park as well.
Japanese Knotweed	knotweed creates monoculture out competing native species
Japanese Knotweed	Crowds out native plantings
Japanese Knotweed	Overgrowth: Economic impact to control

Japanese Knotweed	Choking out of native species, choking stream banks, limiting access
Japanese knotweed	Overtaking native species in parks and waterways
Japanese Knotweed	These invasives are taking over the natural habitat, especially along streams and riverbanks
Japanese Knotweed	Creates monocultures, crowding out native species in warm season grass meadow and riparian coastal plain forest habitats along the Delaware River and Pennypack Creek
Japanese Knotweed	Habitat destruction along streambanks, loss of fishing access
Japanese Knotweed	Reduced diversity hinders wildlife, prevents access f/people too
Japanese knotweed	Grows fast and needs constant maintenance. Capable of growing through asphalt.
Japanese knotweed	elimination of native riparian vegetation
Japanese knotweed	Creates monoculture along streambanks, impacting riparian food and cover and also affecting plant entering the stream (bottom of stream food web). Negatively impacts recreation (e.g. fishing, kayaking) and related aesthetics. Negatively impacts fish and wildlife populations that rely on stream and riparian habitats.
Japanese Knotweed	Along the Delaware River, above and below the Water Gap. Also along Brodhead Creek.
Japanese Knotweed	Outcompetes native riparian vegetation, provides little value.
Japanese knotweed	Outcompeting desirable vegetation along riverbanks, causing significant decline in wildlife habitat and rivertrail recreational opportunities
Japanese Knotweed	Stream banks & floodplains biodiversity impacts, erosion issues
Japanese knotweed	Widespread on the floodplains of the Susquehanna and Delaware River floodplains and tributaries. Has largely displaced native tall herbaceous plant communities resulting in greatly reduced biodiversity and altered ecosystem function.
Japanese Knotweed - <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Damaging riparian ecosystem along the Yough River
Japanese Knotweed - <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Restricts access to the stream and increases erosion within the riparian buffer
Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i> syn. <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	Creates a monoculture
Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i> syn. <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	It eliminates growing space for native plants, especially milkweed. It is an aesthetic problem in landscape design.
Japanese Knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>)	This plant grows in thick clusters along the Clarion River banks. Typically native species help to hold the soil bank together with their long roots, but the short-rooted Japanese Knotweed is outcompeting the native plants, increasing soil erosion risks along the banks. The thickets also inhibit fishing access along the banks.
Japanese knotweed and stilt grass	environmental concerns along stream bank
Japanese Knotweed - <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Crowds out native plants, restricts view and access to creek.
Japanese Knotweed, <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	This plant fills stream sides, wetlands, roadside ditches and any wet area leaving no room for native plants and changing the character and hydrology of the area.

JAPANESE KNOTWEED, Multiflora ROSE, ASH Borer	TAKING OVER THE LANDSCAPE
Japanese knotweed, multiflora rose, Autumn Olive, Deer tick, reed canary grass, garlic mustard, Japanese stilt grass, hydrilla, water chestnut, Phragmites, red-eared sliders, Tree of Heaven, Purple loosestrife, mile-a-minute, spotted lantern fly, barberry, wing Euonymus, emerald ash borer	a lot of these species are causing considerable damage.
Japanese Knotweed, <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Consumes an entire clear-cut hillside under powerlines that parallel the Conemaugh River.
Japanese knotweed, <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> and relatives	Knotweed lines hundreds of miles of roads, river and stream banks, and even creeps into people's yards. It is challenging for the average homeowner to manage.
Japanese knotweed/Giant knotweed/hybrids thereof	Degradation of habitat; spoiling of views; obstruction of traffic; upset of ecological balance; erosion of streambanks; public perception (even among those who should know better) that nothing can be done to control/suppress/eradicate it from an area.
Japanese knotweed	crowding out other plants in the woods and along the streams, exposure to glyphosate when SEPTA sprays
Japanese Mystery Snails	Economic - Waste water treatment impacts, Environmental - DO levels and nutrients, Health - Known vector for lung worms and other parasites
Japanese Stiltgrass	Crowding out native plants
Japanese stiltgrass	Overgrowth of landscaped areas
Japanese stiltgrass	impacting growth and regeneration of a vast number of native plants, trees, and shrubs
Japanese Stiltgrass	forest regeneration nonexistent
Japanese stiltgrass	Stilt grass chokes out other new plants
Japanese stiltgrass	Dominating ecosystems and decreasing species diversity, impacting plant regeneration, reducing wildlife habitat, harboring pests such as ticks
Japanese Stiltgrass	It's taking over parts of my field and the edges of the woods displacing native plants
Japanese Stiltgrass	Monoculture areas
Japanese stiltgrass	encroaching into hay field from pipeline. Found in wood lots
Japanese Stiltgrass	Taking over lawn, understory areas in wooded lots
Japanese stiltgrass	Rapid grower impacting flowerbeds and hillsides
Japanese stiltgrass	chokes out all other plants. ruins meadow. reduces deer forage
Japanese Stiltgrass	Creating a monoculture of nonnative species with no wildlife benefit. Replacing desirable native species
Japanese Stiltgrass, <i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	easily distributed, smoothers native understory, high cost/impracticality of removal
Japanese Stiltgrass	It's taking over our 39-acre park
Japanese stiltgrass	Overwhelming native vegetation in forested settings on Game Lands
Japanese stiltgrass	overwhelming and replacing native plant communities, hindering habitat restoration projects, adding expense and work burden on volunteer groups and land managers who are trying to control it
Japanese Stiltgrass	out competes native species in areas. requires years of follow up treatments to control.
Japanese stiltgrass	crowds out other plants

Japanese stiltgrass	overtaking my pastures, roadsides, forests
Japanese stiltgrass	Over the past five years or so, stiltgrass has taken over much of the trails and other outdoor areas upon which I hike and maintain trails. It has crowded out most of the native grasses. It is a terrible problem in south central PA. It's much less of an issue in the northern tier.
Japanese Stiltgrass	Environmental
Japanese stiltgrass	outgrows native plants and provides no food for wildlife
Japanese Stiltgrass	Takes over the forest floor in parks and other wooded areas.
Japanese stiltgrass	Overtakes native plant species habitat, spreads along roadsides and throughout areas of forest disturbance
Japanese Stiltgrass	Shades native tree seedlings, limiting natural regeneration
Japanese stiltgrass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>)	On multiple properties, I have witnessed the rapid spread over the last 2-3 years and the thatch that develops, preventing other plants from growing (creating aesthetic, environmental, recreational, economic impacts too numerous to detail here)
Johnson grass	Overtaking roadsides and fields
Jumping worm, <i>Amyntas</i> sp.	Another stressor on plants and soil health
Jumping worms	Loss of grass, poor soil conditions, loss of some plants
Knotweed	Smothering out lawn
Knotweed	Impedes on traffic routes
Knotweed	taking over many areas and islands on the Allegheny River
Knotweed	Overgrowth, affects roadside visibility
knotweed	knotweed cause sight distance issues along roadways. The vegetation grows over guiderails and overtakes areas very fast. Mowing and traffic wind moves the seed quickly as it spreads fast.
Knotweed (<i>Reynoutria</i> spp.)	Recreational, health, environmental
Knotweed, barberry, Autumn Olive, Hemlock wholly adelgid and on and on.	choking out native plants, prohibiting stream access. Pretty much changing the entire park.
Knotweed, Japanese stilt grass	Overtakes the area and drowns out the native species
Knotweed, kochia, Ailanthus, EAB, spongy moth	impacting traveling public on state highway
Knotweed. The Delaware River and tributaries	Stream and riverbank erosion, out competing other vegetation, no redeeming value.
Kudzu vine	Vine smothers woodland vegetation.
Kudzu (The Vine That Ate the South)	Eating (covering over) the woods behind my house, and many other woods that I see driving down the roads but including 376 east. You know, death of trees, loss of habitat, erosion of soil, landslides and property loss and damage. Chain reactions negatively effecting all of the above.
Lamprey Eels	They kill lots of sport fish that we pay to stock
lanternflies	not sure
Lanternflies	Destroying my trees
Lanternflies	Grape Vine, vegetation, trees, plants
lanternflies	They are killing my maple and willow trees. All the bark is peeling off of them.
Lanternfly	They are everywhere. Especially during summer. All over buildings
Lanternfly	
Lanternfly	Economic and Environmental impact
Lanternfly	Annoying, kills trees

lanternfly	impacting plants and trees of all types
Lanternfly	Environmental Impact to native plants.
Lanternfly	Leaves
Lanternfly	Only visually spotted and killed when possible.
Lanternfly	Destroyed trees
Lanternfly	Kills trees
Lanternfly	Found on our red maple tree
Lanternfly	I haven't seen any straight up damage yet. but have seen mass clusters on trees
Lanternfly	tree damage
Lanternfly	Death and destruction of trees and common nuisance
Lanternfly	crop impact
Lanternfly	ate all the foliage off lilac bush in my yard
Lanternfly	None, just annoying
Lanternfly	This is the first year we have seen the lanternfly in high numbers. I expect a rough next season for trees making it back.
Lanternfly	First of these seen in this area was today 11/29/22 all 74 on one tree at our cabin. We removed them and added rubbing alcohol to the bag.
Lesser celandine	Spreading rapidly in suburban settings including parks and private yards. Potentially displacing native plants that would otherwise occupy the same space. Very difficult to eradicate.
Lesser celandine	I've noticed it taking over in many areas, particularly woodlands and along the Schuylkill River trail. It's choking out other native wildflowers.
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp. (privet)	Privet has taken over the understory of woods along Frankstown Branch of the Little Juniata (Lower Trail) as well as Fort Roberdeau. <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> has been shown to decrease arbuscular mycorrhiza fungal associations with native plants, reducing the biomass of native shrubs as well as overall native biomass. Dense stands of privet also prohibit regeneration and recruitment of native forest trees.
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Significantly overtaking forest understory, reducing diversity of shrubs and preventing growth of herbaceous understory.
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	It controls the ecotones in the local game lands.
<i>Lonicera maackii/morrowii/tatarica</i>	invades woodlands, requires many hours every year to remove, and continually reseeds from local wild populations
<i>Lonicera mackii</i> (and other Asian Species)	The <i>Lonicera</i> out grows and shades areas where natives once thrived but can't compete along stream banks and meadow edges. It has invaded neighborhoods throughout Upper Dublin Township and is rampant in unmanaged areas.
<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Thousands have self-seeded in our woodland/wetlands causing the entire ecosystem to go downhill. 100+ manhours of removal...not finished
<i>Lonicera</i> ssp. Brush Honeysuckle	Tends to monoculture in low light understory, out competes undergrowth species, thrives in areas with heavy deer browse.
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	invading state forest and private property
<i>Lycorma delicatula</i> spotted lanternfly	They are a big threat to anyone growing grapes. The stress the put on other vegetation will no doubt have an impact down the road.

<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Lycorma delicatula- tree damage (bark destruction), tree death, grapevine damage and less fruit production.
<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Vast damage to vineyards here in the Lehigh Valley causing reduced yields of grapes and less product to use for wine. Much damage to ornamental trees causing them to weaken and die usually over a three-year period. This causes homeowners, parks, cemeteries, educational institutes etc. to have to replace these trees at a great cost.
<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Agricultural damage to grapevines and a few other select ag products, nuisance to homeowners and damage to property.
<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	From what I've learned, it can be very damaging to PA's crops.
<i>Lycorma delicatula</i> , Spotted Lantern Fly	disease and death of plants & trees
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	forest health, recreation, tourism, ecosystem
<i>Lymantria dispar dispar</i>	Defoliation of deciduous trees
many plants - tree of heaven, mile a minute weed, a dozen others	Takeover of native habitat, ruination of food sources for birds and animals, competition etc
Microstegia	does not allow for regeneration of other more useful plants. Does not contribute to pollinators or ecology of area.
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Strangling out native wildflowers in open space areas
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	displaced native species
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Limits the ability to regenerate trees and takes away growing space from native herbaceous plants. Costs private landowners' excessive amounts of money for treatment.
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	chokes out native vegetation in a variety of conditions, including: sun, partial sun, and shade
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Significant problem in meadow and forest restoration projects, smothers native plant seedlings
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Widespread environmental impact on easement properties with lasting implications for conservation values of the property
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> - Japanese stilt grass	Ecological damage - primarily crowding out of forest floor species. Economic impacts via impacts to non-timber forest products (e.g., ginseng habitat)
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> - Japanese stiltgrass	Replaces native species in meadows and woodlands
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Japanese stiltgrass)	By far the most prolific invasive plant along the Appalachian Trail and in the forests of the South Mountain where I live. It spreads easily along water, hiking trails, ATV and bike trails, game trails, in timber cuts, along woods roads, anywhere where even minor disturbance has taken place. Once present it spreads in patches and eventually can dominate the understory. Particularly concerning because I'm now seeing it where no disturbance has occurred but where deer populations are high.
Mile a Minute	Taking over native landscapes
Mile a Minute	Prevention of regeneration of tree seedling and retirement projects
mile a minute weed	This invasive had taken over large swaths of forestland and homesteads. It used to be confined to logging roads and such but has now spread throughout the forest. It is inhibiting native plants, nothing eats it except maybe goats. We live in a rural area and everyone has it in their flower beds, along the driveways, gardens and roadbanks

Mile a minute weed	It is spreading over areas that we don't often go by and when we do finally notice it, it's covering a bunch of acres.
Mile-a-Minute	Environmental - Out compete native species
Mile-a-minute	environmental and recreation damage
Mile-a-minute	Loss of forest regeneration
Mile-a-minute	Competition with native tree seedlings.
Mile-A-Minute	There is a huge impact on recreation and environmental. Especially Mile-A-Minute it completely takes over, making it hard for visitors to walk through and impossible for anything to outcompete it
Mile-a-minute	Choking out shrubs and small trees
Mile-a-minute vine (<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>)	Smothers desirable native species, including trees I've planted for reforestation.
mile-a-minute weed	covers all other plants; pushes out native plants
Milfoil, <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Huge impact on our water impoundments to the point they can't be used for recreation and displacing or depleting native aquatic species
Miscanthus	Responds well to mowing, then send up blooms late in the season for seed dispersal
Monoecious Hydrilla	Impairs lake access and recreation. Impairs lake health
Mugwort	
Multi flora rose	Thorny, takes over landscape
multi flower rose	takes over all my land
Multiflora Rose	This plant is taking over pastures and crop land. Shorting out electric fences and causing shortage of grazing space.
Multiflora rose	Multiflora rose aggressively spreads and crowds out native hardwood tree regeneration. It also acts as a barrier for access to lands. Multiflora rose has also been linked to higher tick populations.
multiflora rose	overgrow natives and restrict wildlife movement
Multiflora Rose	Taking over fields after timber harvest
Multiflora rose	Though it was imported to hold back erosion, it has taken over as the understory in the woods where road cutting and other building has happened. The only native shrub that seems to hold its own with the deer browse here is <i>Lindera benzoin</i> . The rest of the understory is Japanese honey suckle, multiflora rose, oriental bittersweet, privet, Russian Olive and euonymous alata
multiflora rose	Environmental
Multiflora rose	Overwhelms and destroys native plants, very difficult to remove except with protective clothing or destructive heavy equipment
Multiflora Rose	Took over pasture land. Takes over areas of state gamelands and forests hurring access and diversity.
Multi-flora rose	Environmental, recreational out competing native plants, knotweed destroying riverbanks
Multi-flora rose	takes over land that could otherwise be planted with native species
Multiflora rose - <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Controls growing space on ag, forest, ROW and all other areas, negatively affecting native species, extensive costs to remove, affects hiking trails.
Multi-Flora Rose (common name), " <i>Rosa multiflora</i> " (scientific name)	Crowding trails, replacing native plants, producing less valuable food source for native species of birds and mammals

Multiflora Rose (common name), <i>Rosa multiflora</i> (scientific name)	Crowding out native species, decreasing species diversity, cost of removal/control.
multiflora rose , stilt grass	invasives have choked out wild and garden berry boggs in over 20 acres of land. Supressed growth of young chesnut trees. In general has made vegetable beds a massive effort. forest area mitigation costs this year on approx 60 acres of timber land was \$4000.
Multiflora rose, <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose takes hold in many of our woodlands. This aggressive grower overtakes the native plant material a destroys the habitat for our native pollinators & wildlife.
Multiflora rose, <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Displacing native species, decreasing species diversity
Multiflora Rose, oriental bittersweet, garlic mustard	Loss of native trees, loss of predator feeding habitats, loss wild flowers
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Impedes recreation in Pinchot and Codorus state parks
New Zealand mud snails, rusty crayfish	Destruction of fish ecosystem
New Zealand Mudsnaill	out compete native snails and macros; no nutritional value for fish that consume
Non-native Honeysuckles (<i>Lonicera maachii</i> , <i>L. morrowii</i>)	Out compete native species, lacking nutrients for birds and pollinators as native
Northern snakehead	Environmental impacts of out-competing native species
Northern Snakehead	May have imapcts to fisheries via predation/competition, and species of conservation concern.
Norway Maple	Norway maples form monocultures by displacing native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous understory plants in forested landscapes. Once established, it creates a canopy of dense shade that prevents regeneration of native seedlings.
Norway maple	Displaces native trees
Norway Maple, <i>Acer platinoides</i>	allelopathic, takes space from native species
Norway Rat	environmental, health, economic, recreation
olive	Invasive olive trees have spread throughout a large area in the Trexler Nature Preserve near Schnecksville, PA. This plant has proliferated to the point of choking out native grasslands and seedlings of larger deciduous trees in the area. Lehigh County is attempting to control this invasive species by cutting them down and uprooting them, although it is a costly and never-ending effort. While the plant does provide animal habitat and soil stability on steep slopes, it renders much of the park's land to be impenetrable.
Oriental Bittersweet	Strangle and kill/pull down trees, inhibiting native species from growing.
Oriental bittersweet	Choking trees
Oriental bittersweet	Damaging trees & a roadside blight combined with excess litter
oriental bittersweet	overgrows everything - heavy seed production, large vines pull down trees
Oriental bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)	Grows and reproduces fast, strangles the woodland canopy suffocating native trees and shrubs if not managed.
oriental bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)	it is choking the trees on the meridian at Presque Isle State Park
Oriental Bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)	Probably the most common invasive vine in the southeast PA area. Capable of climbing up into large trees, adding a ton of weight and shading the tree out. My non-profit (Colonial Canopy Trees) has worked at various natural spaces nearby, including Fort Washington State Park, to cut these vines from native trees.

Oriental Bittersweet vine	Girdles trees, damages commercial products (trees), prevents tree regeneration post and pre timber sales, very oppressive and challenging to walk through, decreases overall forest health and is extremely difficult to control.
Oriental Bittersweet, Japanese honeysuckle, and Multiflora Rose	Overran Chestnut orchard killing many of the trees
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Devastating and rapid spread along the woodland floor throughout remnant woodlands in our area. Smothers native spring ephemerals that otherwise provide resources for early season pollinators. Also prevents the germination of tree species due to dense, evergreen cover which contributes to erosion. Possibly increases the local tick population by maintaining a humid microclimate near the soil surface.
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Choking out newly planted trees along the new Rails to Trails trail through Southampton.
Persicaria perfoliata - Mile-a-minute	Overtaking vegetation, spreading rapidly, killing natives
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Outcompetes native vegetation
Phorid Fly	Fungal Diseases, nuisance to residents
<i>Phragmites</i>	It is starting to impact sensitive wetlands and local streams.
<i>Phragmites</i>	monoculture, rapid spread, impacts water access
<i>Phragmites</i> -	This clogs drainage pipes
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Environmental - this can be seen in most ponds/lakes and roadsides. It is very aggressive.
<i>Phragmites australis ssp. australis</i>	Forms dense colonies that overcrowd habitat, outcompeting native species. Impacts wetlands throughout the country, many of which are hotspots for biodiversity and rare plant species. Alters nutrient cycling and hydrology of wetlands. Hybridizes with native subspecies, <i>Phragmites australis ssp. americanus</i> . Populations of native subspecies have likely been killed as a result of misidentification. Reduces recreational value of wetlands and waterbodies by altering the habitat.
Poison Hemlock	Health impacts, also overtaking wild plants
Poison Hemlock	ecological & agricultural
Poison Hemlock	costs to address poison hemlock
Poison Hemlock	Large stands near popular fishing sites and scattered elsewhere; toxicity
Poisonous Hemlock	Dangerous to human contact.
Porcelain berry	strangling trees, choking native plants, dominating landscape, destroying habitat
Porcelain berry vine, <i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	Kills trees and prohibits forest regeneration. A significant amount of staff and volunteer time is spent saving trees in park natural areas from this vine. Negatively effects forest health and public's sense of safety using parkland
Porcelainberry <i>Ampelopsis glandulosa var. brevipedunculata</i>	overtaking parks, natural areas and gardens, diminishes recreational value, destroys habitat
posion hemlock - conium maculatum	posionous to livestock
Privet	Overtaking forest floor, preventing native species from regenerating.
Purple loosestrife	Spreads easily
Quagga mussels	Out compete natvie species and nusance to water supply
Red-eared slider	Overpopulation, overconsumption in native resources
Reed Canary Grass	Takes over wet soil areas and displaces native plant species

Reed Canary Grass- <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Aggressively replaces native wetland species
Reed Canarygrass	Damage wetland ecosystems and habitat, reduce farm profitability, damage open space/trails
reed canarygrass	reduced plant community diversity in wetland and riparian settings.
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	This plant displaces natural plant communities creating massive monocultures along riparian areas, alongside trails and wooded edges. It prevents the seedlings of native plants from accessing light and keeps the native forest from regenerating. It prevents the use of many water access points by those seeking to recreate. It grows so quickly and requires such precise and harmful removal efforts to be an impossible task to manage with the limited resources of the City of Philadelphia's parks and Recreation department. It also prevents erosion control trees and shrubs from establishing to stitch the creek banks together, which combined with the <i>Reynoutrias</i> course and weak root system causes unending erosion problems leading to lower water quality and increased sedimentation in our waterways which also affect the ocean.
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	pushes native plants out of the area, takes over roadways and newly disturbed areas.
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed is a plant that is taking over our stream corridors and is causing erosion issues do to its poor root system for holding soil. It is able to out compete native species that would do a better job at soil stabilization.
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	This invasive is found along the waterways and railways all throughout the park. It is choking out native species. The more it spreads, the more expensive it will be to eradicate it.
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Overarching roadside, streambank & riverfront vegetation prevents walking, docking, picnic & hiking activities. Shades and crowds out native plant species. Physical removal nearly impossible & road crew mowing (both local municipalities & PennDOT) serves to spread by creating "rooted cuttings". Expense to spray or attempt repeated efforts to remove are not sustainable for local government both financially & on a manhour basis.
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> Japanese knotweed	environmental, economic, recreation, health, lifestyle
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Environmental
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Prevents native vegetation from growing and alters the structural composition of the forest floor; funding and staff time needed to reduce its population when trying to restore a functional ecosystem
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> (multiflora rose)	Multiflora rose: aggressively populates large areas of understory preventing diversity of native species. Increases impact of deer browse on available native species (deer do not browse M. rose). M.rose is potential harbor for ticks and Lyme disease
Rusty Crayfish (<i>Faxonius rusticus</i>)	Eliminated native crayfish from much of the Susquehanna River
<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ,	displace native brook trout, disrupt native ecosystem, added angling pressure on native fish due to stocking and angling. The loss of brook trout represents a loss in recreational opportunities, fractured aquatic ecosystems, and state heritage.

siltgrass	prohibiting tree regeneration
spongy (gypsy) moth	defoliates/kills oak trees and creates mess in residential neighborhoods - impact changes from year to year
Spongy Moth	loss of timber revenue and forest products, safety for recreationalists, loss of food/shelter for wildlife, forests that grow in the wake will be less healthy and resilient, with greater risk of future disasters.
Spongy moth	Damage to leaves of oak tree and acorn production
Spongy Moth Caterpillars	Environmental and aesthetic for recreation--defoliating trees on the mountainsides are not good for them, and it doesn't look good to visitors.
Spotted Lanternfly	plant damage, structure and vehicle damage
spotted lantern bug (fly)	they're in extreme abundance; we have fruit & nut trees, & grape vines, blueberry & raspberry bushes.
Spotted Lanternfly	
Spotted Lanternfly	
Spotted lanternfly	The Township has been working with the 10million Tree program to plant 285 trees at a local park and working on a native plant restoration project and we have been hit hard with the spotted lantern fly on a lot of trees. And we are seeing more and more Poison Hemlock along our road shoulders, which may significantly impact our predominant farming community.
Spotted Lanternfly	economic(local winery), environmental and recreation(affecting trees in parks and along rails to trails)
Spotted lanternfly	These pests congregate in large amounts on trees. I have not observed damage from them, but am aware that they damage crops
Spotted Lanternfly	defoliation
Spotted Lanternfly	Garden impact.
Spotted Lanternfly	
Spotted lanternfly	tree damage
Spotted Lanternfly	decimate grapes, nuisance on apples and home
Spotted Lanternfly	They are damaging trees near where I live
Spotted lanternfly	Plant and tree destruction
Spotted Lanternfly	Tree damage
Spotted lanternfly	I really don't know. I killed a multitude that flew to my back deck from the woods behind my house daily. Almost past now. Also on a walk around Lake Redman, a tree was Covered with them, I killed as many as I could.
Spotted Lanternfly	Damages trees, very aggravating
Spotted Lanternfly	Destroyed our cucumber plants and a general nuisance
Spotted lanternfly	Environmental maple trees and the ground around them is black. Grape arbor is ruined, fruit is inedible
spotted lanternfly	I have lost three trees and it looks like another may be dying.
Spotted Lanternfly	Forest
Spotted Lanternfly	Damaging to trees and crops
Spotted Lanternfly	damage to specific trees and bushes
Spotted Lanternfly	Increased activity damage to vegetation/trees, nuisance to outdoor activities, increased clean up of droppings and dead flies
Spotted Lanternfly	over run local area, killed trees, people stayed out of park
Spotted Lanternfly	These insects have just moved into our area. I have killed 1-2 each day. There are not enough yet to do damage,

	however, I am fearful of next season. We have ailanthus plants on the hill behind our town house development. We cut them down each year, but of course they comeback. I know this is the preferred plant of the SLF.
Spotted Lanternfly	Waste Products
Spotted Lanternfly	Tenant of mine was afraid of the insect, they couldn't use front porch or back deck most of the summer due to infestation. Expense incurred installing traps, cutting back nearby bushes, spraying insecticide, all with short-lived and limited success.
spotted lanternfly	garden crops were affected and trees had to be sprayed to help control the infestation
Spotted lanternfly	Trees and plants
Spotted Lanternfly	Tree and shrub death in affected areas due to advanced mold growth and rot.
Spotted Lanternfly	economic, environmental, recreation,
Spotted Lanternfly	I don't personally know the extent of impact but the insects are quite plentiful in the adult stage.
Spotted Lanternfly (common name)	Seen throughout Allegheny county, impact recreation as I have seen, but also agricultural damage
Spotted Lanternfly and Emerald Ash Borer	Lantern Fly is attacking my maple tree and I spend hours everyday killing them. The Ash Borer killed all my Ash trees and it cost a lot of money to have them removed. Mostly what is left are the Maple trees which the Lantern Fly is now killing. I'm trying to plant a variety of other trees, mostly native. I will say that neither species touched my Sweet Gum tree - which is my least favorite!
Spotted lanternflies	Invading maple trees
Spotted Lanternflies	Kills trees
Spotted lanternfly	My trees
Spotted lanternfly	Killing/affecting trees
Spotted lanternfly	harmful to plants and annoying when they land on you as adults
Spotted Lanternfly	Economic, environmental, recreational
Spotted Lanternfly	damage all perennials
Spotted Lanternfly	Pesticide application to cure & prevent infestation of trees on property
Spotted lanternfly	Trees overrun by insects
Spotted Lanternfly	Invading/eating our trees, become a huge problem when working and we coat.
Spotted Lanternfly	environmental
Spotted Lanternfly	Loss of profit (wineries), general nuisance
Spotted Lanternfly	Tree damage to silver maple, grapevines//I personally swatted 15,760 SLFs since July 28. Many days I did not have time to make my "rounds".
Spotted Lanternfly	environmental, other impact as well - the honeydew has attracted ground wasps and I've seen increased stings as a result
Spotted Lanternfly	Harmful to native plants and the fruit industry
Spotted Lanternfly	crop and plant destruction
Spotted Lanternfly	I didn't personally see damaged to plants but I saw hundreds of them near the Strip District in Pittsburgh and near the Monongahela River by Downtown Pittsburgh. I also saw a few of them by my house in Swisshelm Park

Spotted lanternfly	Economic- the cost of buying product to destroy them. Recreation- unable to sit outside because of so many environmental
Spotted Lanternfly	Death of native species by parasitic behavior and/or competition for resources
Spotted Lanternfly	trees, plants etc
Spotted Lanternfly	I cannot enjoy gardening, leisure activity, sitting outside on my front porch or walking around my neighborhood without being confronted with these insects. I have even had one land on my nose! In addition, they swarm on my roof and have left dark marks. To date, there are still live lanternflies on my front porch and sidewalks. Over the summer and this fall, I attempted to kill as many as I could and have had to sweep away the dead insects numerous times. This is worse than the gnats we had years ago.
Spotted Lanternfly	None to date
Spotted Lanternfly	Tree and crop damage leads to increased prices in goods
spotted lanternfly	harm to grape industry and nuisance to public
Spotted Lanternfly	Requires pesticides to control which might affect Chesapeake Bay and bees.
Spotted Lanternfly	Are found all over windows, doors of home and vehicle. Outdoor dining was terrible b/c of their constant jumping/flying around.
Spotted Lanternfly	impacts to agricultural (in region) and wooded areas
Spotted Lanternfly	
Spotted lanternfly	Harmful to hops and grapes, and local trees. Nuisance and eyesore
Spotted Lanternfly	I have been following the incursion and impacts of these insects since 2014. Since I support our county Garden Hotline, I have received hundreds of questions about them. In addition to their obvious impact on commercial enterprises, even on homeowners, the impact is significant in treatment costs, remediation costs, and quality of life issues.
spotted lanternfly	
spotted lanternfly	proliferation
Spotted lanternfly	All over trees in my yard. Also noticed in neighborhood.
Spotted Lanternfly	Destruction of ornamental plants such as roses. Additionally being a menace with swarming and making recreational enjoyment of outdoors hard.
Spotted Lanternfly	Damage crops in garden, general nuisance
Spotted Lanternfly	Damaging to trees and crops
spotted lanternfly	damage to trees, grape vines, property
Spotted Lanternfly	They are everywhere through these counties now and are causing massive plant damage during their feeding
spotted lanternfly	typical insect damage on trees caused by feeding
Spotted Lanternfly	Harming trees, leaving honeydew on trees
Spotted lanternfly	Observed
Spotted Lanternfly - <i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	The spotted lanternfly causes serious damage including oozing sap, wilting, leaf curling and dieback in trees, vines, crops and many other types of plants. In addition to plant damage, when spotted lanternflies feed, they excrete a sugary substance, called honeydew, that encourages the growth of black sooty mold

Spotted Lanternfly (<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>)	Killing trees or severely damaging them. All in Dauphin County and cover the outside of trees. Most prominent in the Summer and early fall.
spotted lanternfly (<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>)	Damage to trees and crops. Mold secretions impact human health. Economic impact is felt in hardwood and farming industries with destruction of trees and crops
Spotted Lanternfly (<i>Lycra delicatula</i>)	A non-native insect - Substantial economic impact to Pennsylvania, affecting orchards and vineyards, nurseries, manufacturing of many products, transportation
Spotted Lanternfly / <i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	grape vine stressor, yard tree stressor (some ornamentals and young growth)
Spotted lanternfly and hemlock woolly adelgid	Environmental and daily quality of life
Spotted lanternfly, emerald ash borer	Poor tree health, including death. 2017 Ambler Boro removed 14 large Ash trees due to the Emerald Ash Boro. Roughly 7 remaining ash trees are being treated each year.
Spotted lanternfly, <i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	forest health issues
spotted lanternfly; jap. siltgrass; honeysuckle bush & vine;	displaces native species; stressful for me knowing they hurt nature
Spotted later fly	The make a mess and we're all over trees and buildings
Spotted laternfly	2021 founf
Spotted Latternfly	environmental
stilt grass	Doesn't let any native species grow. Shades out everything
stiltgrass, <i>Micostegium vimineum</i>	invades any open space, cost of increased maintenance to eradicate, unpleasant to look at. chickens won't even eat it!
Stiltgrass	displaces native plants
stinkbug	destroy quality of life in home
Stinkbugs and Lanternflies	environmental, gardens and other crops
Stocked Hatchery Trout	They out compete and push native Brook Trout into the headwaters. Stocked Hatchery Trout should not be placed into a Class A stream or a stream that is healthy enough to support wild trout.
STOCKED RAINBOW AND BROWN TROUT	Rainbow and brown trout stocked over Class A wild brown trout or Class A native brook trout streams by the PAFBC is taking away prime feeding lanes from wild/native residents (stockers are almost always larger in size and dominant), the stockers eat tons of forage needed for the wild/native residents, and it diminishes the experience of fishing these areas for anglers that pay for their licenses.
Tartarian Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>)	growing in forest understory and old hay fields, replacing native plants
Tick	While hunting Myself and my son have had two encounters with tics that were attached to us and needed medical attention.
Too many Deer! And Japanese knotweed, stiltgrass, barberry, honeysuckle, tree of heaven, garlic mustard, burning bush	Infestations overwhelm the area preventing native species from growing or thriving. Deer eat a multitude of native species as well as buds of flowers preventing pollinators from necessary nutrition for survival
Tree of Heaven	Out competes native vegetation, costly to remove and control
Tree of Heaven	Breeding grounds for spotted lantern flies
Tree of heaven	Choking out native regeneration
Tree of Heaven	Reducing Biodiversity, taking over the landscape, host to SLF
Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus trees are everywhere and crowd out the native species.

	The US Route 1 bypass in Southern Chester County has become a major tree of heaven corridor. Absolutely nothing is done to address the proliferation of this noxious plant, well known to host the incredibly problematic spotted lanternfly. I do not understand why the state cannot make an effort to rid roadways under the direct control of the Commonwealth of this known issue. Not only that, it is exceedingly difficult for private landowners with property adjoining the Route 1 bypass to obtain permits from PennDOT to address the issue on behalf of the state. One would think the state would make a blanket exemption for removal of tree of heaven on such properties.
Tree of Heaven	
Tree of Heaven	Outcompetes native plants
Tree of Heaven	Host tree for spotted lantern fly, out competes native trees when groves are established, expensive to remove (chemical treatment to prevent re-sprouting)
Tree of Heaven	Overtaking many farmlands, railroad beds and roadsides
Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima)	makes areas appear blighted, host for spotted lanternfly, displaces natives
Tree of Heaven, Ailanthus	Reproduces prolifically and crowds out native trees
Tree of heaven, invasive tall grasses allowed to be sold everywhere, vines of various kinds; need I go on?	These things are spreading and killing native plants. The deer are now eating what you have planted because their normal foods are dying by being overtaken by the invasives.
tree-of-heaven	economic, environmental, tree species composition change
UNKNOWN BUT IT'S A TALL GROWING GRASS 6+FT IN SUMMER	DOESN'T LET ANYTHING ELSE GROW
Various species of vine	Stream bank/buffer impacts, forested areas, suburban landscape. Impacts native species, degrades stream/water quality by toppling otherwise healthy trees, expensive to remediate
Woolly Adelgid	damage to hemlock trees
Woolly adelgid	Dying hemlocks
Woolly adelgid	Extreme thinning out of hemlocks which are the primary species in my area. Coincidentally, the mountain laurel and rhododendrons are disappearing, and spruce are beginning to grow
Zebra Mussel (Dreissena polymorpha)	Now that the zebra mussel is confirmed in popular Raystown Lake, the threat of zebra mussel infestation is on the doorstep of every recreational boating lake in central Pennsylvania, which will be an enormous impact to lake ecology and recreational opportunity
zebra mussel, milfoil, lamprey,	marine structures, fishery,