

## Attachment 1 – Recommended Prohibited Plant Species

Common Name	Botanical Name	Native Plant	Harmful Characteristics	Habitat and Spreading Characteristics
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	No	Out-competes native plant species for space, water, and nutrients. Threatens native plant communities.	Reproduces primarily through horizontal roots or by seed. Found in dry, sunny areas including gardens, yards, fence lines, roadsides.
Common buckthorn; Glossy buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> ; <i>Frangula alnus</i>	No	Degrades natural areas by creating a monoculture and inhibiting the growth of native species.	Highly invasive plant. Readily self-seeds and spreads into gardens and natural areas.
Common burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	No	Common Burdock is Eurasian species that can disrupt native ecosystems. Large leaves can shade out and prevent other plants from growing, while prodigious seed production helps it to readily colonize.	Although found primarily on disturbed sites, it will spread to natural areas from nearby roadsides, rail tracks, abandoned fields, and other similar areas.
Dog-strangling vine	<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> ; <i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>	No	Degrades natural areas by creating a monoculture and inhibiting the growth of native species through allelopathy.	Highly invasive plant. Readily self-seeds and spreads into yards, gardens, and natural areas
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	No	An invasive, perennial plant that reproduced by seed and by an extensively spreading and very persistent, underground root system. The seeds have a hard, impermeable seed coat, and	Occurs throughout Ontario in cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, roadsides, and waste places. Field bindweed spreads by seeds, roots and rhizomes. It is usually introduced to a new area by

			can remain dormant in the soil for 20 yrs. or more.	seeds that can be spread by birds, water, in manure or as contaminants of commercial seed.
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	No	Degrades natural areas by creating a monoculture and inhibiting the growth of native species through allelopathy.	Highly invasive plant. Readily self-seeds and spreads into yards, gardens and natural areas
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	No	Sap causes severe contact dermatitis and is phototoxic (burns if skin is exposed to sunlight). When the sap gets onto the skin and is exposed to sunlight, it creates painful burning blisters and long-lasting scars. If sap gets into the eyes, it can lead to temporary or permanent blindness.	Not commonly found in yards or gardens, but can be found in natural areas.
Japanese knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica var. japonica</i>	No	Degrades natural areas by creating a monoculture and inhibiting the growth of native species.	Highly invasive plant. Readily self-seeds and spreads into yards, gardens and natural areas
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis subsp. australis</i>	No	Creates a monoculture and suppresses the growth of native plants in wetlands, where it offers little habitat value to wildlife.	Highly invasive plant. Not commonly found in gardens or yards.
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Yes	All parts of the plant contain urushiol, which can cause a	Not commonly found in yards or gardens, but can be found in natural areas.

			severe itchy rash (contact dermatitis).	
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	No	Degrades natural areas (primarily wetlands) by creating a monoculture and inhibiting the growth of native species in wetlands and wet areas.	Invasive plant. Not commonly found in gardens or yards.
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Yes	Wind-borne pollen is an allergen for hay fever sufferers.	Plant readily seeds and spreads. Commonly confused with Goldenrod species.