# Agenda

## TREE BOARD

Regular meeting

9 a.m. Wednesday, Feb 19, 2025

Board Meeting Room of Town Hall Annex, 105 E. Corbin St.

1. **Call to order, roll call, and confirmation of quorum**

2. **Agenda changes and approval**

3. **Minutes review and approval**
   Minutes from regular meeting on Jan. 15, 2025

4. **Discussion items**
   A. No Mow March planning-review two articles and discuss messaging
   B. Creek Week planning (March 15-22, 2025)
   C. Town Cemetery tree plantings
   D. Prohibited Plant Lists update

5. **Updates**
   A. Garden Club
   B. Invasive Removal Team
   C. Staff: 2025 Climate Challenge, Native Plant Policy

6. **Adjournment**

Interpreter services or special sound equipment for compliance with the American with Disabilities Act is available on request. If you are disabled and need assistance with reasonable accommodations, call the Town Clerk's Office at 919-296-9443 a minimum of one business day in advance of the meeting.

# Minutes

## TREE BOARD

Regular meeting

9 a.m. Jan. 15, 2025

Board Meeting Room of Town Hall Annex, 105 E. Corbin St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Present: | Chair Linda Paynter, Tom Darling, Tim Logue, Mixon Nelson and Greg Yavelak |
| Absent: | Brian Mayell |
| Staff: | Public Space and Sustainability Manager Stephanie Trueblood |

**1. Call to order, roll call and confirmation of quorum**

Chair Linda Paynter called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. Public Space and Sustainability Manager Stephanie Trueblood called the roll and confirmed a quorum.

**2. Agenda changes and approval**

Trueblood asked to add items to the agenda as items 4.D and 4.E including election of officers and adoption of the 2025 meeting schedule.

Motion: Member Tim Logue moved approval the agenda as amended. Member Tom Darling seconded.
Vote: 5-0

**3. Minutes review and approval**

Minutes from regular meeting on Oct. 16, 2024

Motion: Member Mixon Nelson moved approval of the Oct. 16, 2024, minutes as submitted. Member Linda Paynter seconded.
Vote: 5-0

**4. Discussion items**

A. Discuss 2025 Annual Plan

Trueblood reviewed the annual plan which lays out Tree Board projects and initiatives for the coming year. Board members suggested working on an interpretive sign for Riverwalk covering topics related to invasive species and native plants and trees. Board members gave consent for the annual plan.

B. Discuss 2025 Bee City Initiatives

Trueblood reviewed the 2025 Bee City initiatives which lays out Bee City projects and initiatives for the coming year. Board members suggested adding information about honeybees and native pollinators to the No Mow March press materials. Board members gave consent for the annual plan.

C. FY25 Budget Update

Trueblood reviewed the remaining planting and tree removal budget for FY25. Board members suggested planting ferns along Riverwalk, replacing any missing tree I.D. signs, and adding tree plantings in the Town Cemetery if budget allows. Board members agreed to visit the cemetery to identify possible locations for plantings.

**D. Annual Election of Officers**

Motion: Member Linda Paynter moved to nominate Tim Logue to serve as Chair of Tree Board. Member Mixon Nelson seconded.
Vote: 5-0

Motion: Member Linda Paynter moved to nominate Tom Darling to serve as Vice Chair of Tree Board. Member Tim Logue seconded.
Vote: 5-0

**E. 2025 Tree Board Meeting Schedule**

Motion: Member Tim Logue moved to adopt the 2025 Tree Board meeting schedule. Member Linda Paynter seconded.
Vote: 5-0

**5. Updates**

A. Garden Club
Trueblood shared club events as submitted by Garden Club president Tammy Dorman.

B. Invasive Removal Team
Member Tim Logue shared that the team is now working in Gold Park and will continue to plant bare root plants along Riverwalk in riparian restoration areas.

C. Staff
Trueblood reported:

- She is working on a native plant policy for town properties that is based on the policy adopted by the state
- Tree Board brochures are printed and available for outreach events
- The Arbor Day tour of riparian restoration areas on Riverwalk that was cancelled due to inclement weather will be rescheduled for Creek Week and led by Tim Logue and Brian Mayell.

**6. Adjournment**

Tom Darling (Acting Chair) adjourned the meeting at 10:20 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephanie Trueblood
Public Space and Sustainability Manager
Staff support to the Tree Board

Approved: Feb. 19, 2025

# Want To Save The Bees? Focus On Habitat, Not Honey Bees

By Rich Hatfield and Matthew Shepherd on 6. July 2023

There has been an amazing groundswell of support for bees, motivating people everywhere to act—creating pollinator gardens, planting habitat in parks and on farms, reducing pesticide use or campaigning for citywide bans. It is clear that people care, and many have rallied around this issue.

For some, a tangible goal has been to get a honey bee hive. As a result, hives have appeared in gardens and backyards, on rooftops, and in parks and nature reserves. On the surface, this makes sense: if bees are declining, it would seem that more bees in more places will help. Yet, when we look deeper, efforts to increase the number of honey bees on the landscape may be doing more harm than good.

Getting a couple of backyard hives might seem like a good response to pollinator declines, but honey bees can be direct competitors to native bees. A single honey bee hive can include tens of thousands of individuals, which are often in direct competition with wild bees for nectar and pollen. (Photo: Susy Morris, Flickr, CC BY-NC 2.0.)

## Which bees are endangered?

The honey bee that is widely found in North America is the western or European honey bee, *Apis mellifera*. It is native to Europe, Africa, and parts of Asia, and thanks to the value of such hive products as honey and wax, has been transported to many other parts of the world, including North America in the 1620s.

It wasn't until the early twentieth century that honey bees were widely adopted for agricultural pollination. They became increasingly important with the advent of larger monocultures and the use of broad-spectrum insecticides. To fulfill the demand for crop pollination, millions of hives are managed in and trucked all over North America. Although we have seen colony losses, honey bees are not at risk of extinction. In fact, it is estimated that there are more honey bees on the planet now than at any time in human history.

In contrast, there are more than 3,600 bee species native to North America, some of which are facing a real risk of extinction. 28 percent of bumble bee species in North America are considered threatened, and more than 40 percent of invertebrate pollinator species (particularly bees and butterflies) may face extinction in the coming decades.

Honey bees are excellent pollinators of some crops, but not all. Native species such as this mining bee are more efficient pollinators of blueberries. (Photo: Nancy Lee Adamson.)

## Five reasons why honey bees can be a problem

1. **Native plants need native bees.** Native bees coevolved with our native plants and often have behavioral adaptations that make them better pollinators than honey bees. For example, buzz-pollination, in which a bee grasps a flower and shakes the pollen loose, is a behavior at which bumble bees and other large-bodied native bees excel, and one that honey bees lack.
2. **Honey bees are sub-par pollinators.** The way that honey bees interact with flowers means that they sometimes contribute little or nothing to pollination. Honey bees groom their pollen and carry it in neat pollen cakes, where it's less likely to contact the stigma of another flower and pollinate it. They are also known "nectar robbers" of many plants, accessing their nectar in a way that means they don't touch the pollen, often by biting a hole in the base of the flower. By contrast, many of our native bees tend to be messier, carrying pollen as dry grains, often all over their bodies where it's more likely to pollinate the plant.
3. **Hungry hives crowd out native pollinators.** Introducing a single honey bee hive means 15,000 to 50,000 additional mouths to feed in an area that may already lack sufficient flowering resources. This

increases competition with our native bees and raises the energy costs of foraging, which can be significant. One study calculated that over a period of three months, a single hive collects as much pollen as could support the development of 100,000 native solitary bees!

4. **Honey bees can spread disease.** Unfortunately, honey bees can spread diseases to our native bees—deformed wing virus, for example, can be passed from honey bees to bumble bees—and can also amplify and distribute diseases within a bee community.
5. **Urban honey bee hive densities are often too high.** There is growing evidence of negative impacts in towns and cities from the presence of honey bees. A recent study from Montreal showed that the number of species of native bees found in an area decreased when the number of honey bees went up. In Britain, the London Beekeepers Association found that some parts of that city had four times as many hives as the city's gardens and parks could support. The conservation organization Buglife recommends creating two hectares (five acres) of habitat for each hive, several times the size of an average residential lot in the United States.

Honey bees mix pollen and nectar into a moist paste that they carry on their rear legs back to the hive. (Photo: Bryan E. Reynolds.)

The majority of native bees carry pollen as dry grains packed between stiff hairs for transport. Some pollen is lost as they visit further flowers, enabling pollination. (Photo: Bryan E. Reynolds.)

## A better way to save the bees

At the Xerces Society, we believe that our primary goal must be to reduce the threats that face all bees. It is absolutely true that honey bees don't always harm native bees: when resources are plentiful, honey bees are present at low densities, and hives are well tended, the risks are smaller. Yet, with a changing climate and a growing human population, such places are increasingly rare, and the evidence is clear that honey bees can impact native bees.

Beekeeping is not bee conservation. If you are thinking of getting a hive, we encourage you to consider carefully why you want to do so. Managed honey bees are domesticated livestock, and their very presence has the potential to harm native species.

Fortunately, there are actions you can take that will help both honey bees and the thousands of native pollinators that call North America home. Creating pollinator habitat has broad benefits from increasing biodiversity to combating climate change, and such habitat can be situated anywhere—in backyards, on balconies and porches, on rooftops, in office landscapes, in local parks and community gardens.

Honey bees are fascinating to observe and manage, and can inspire people to learn more about insects. But a better approach to bee conservation is to focus on habitat. We all long to see our backyards and gardens full of buzzing bees. Know that if you build good habitat, they will come!

The best solution to bee declines is to address the underlying causes, particularly habitat loss and pesticide use. Flower-rich gardens have the ability to support all bees. (Photo: Kelly Gill / Xerces Society.)

## Learn more

- Fact sheet: Honey Bees in North America: Why Getting A Hive Won't "Save The Bees"
- Policy paper: An Overview Of The Potential Impacts Of Honey Bees To Native Bees, Plant Communities, And Ecosystems In Wild LandscapesRecommendations for Land Managers
- Learn what you can do to help bees: Bring Back the Pollinators
- Sign the Pollinator Protection Pledge and add your name to an international movement!

# Authors

Matthew Shepherd
Director of Outreach and Education

Matthew has spent more than 35 years working with people from all walks of life to create better places for wildlife. His career began in England and took him to Kenya before his arrival in the United States. He has worked for the Xerces Society for over two decades, initially at the vanguard of the movement to protect pollinators, but he shifted to communications, and now community engagement and conservation in towns and cities. Matthew is author of numerous articles and other publications, including *Attracting Native Pollinators* (Storey Publishing, 2011) and *Gardening for Butterflies* (Timber Press, 2016).

## Rich Hatfield

Senior Endangered Species Conservation Biologist

Bumble Bee Conservation Lead

Rich manages all aspects of the Xerces Society's work on bumble bees. Rich has a master's degree in conservation biology from San Francisco State University, and he joined the Xerces Society in 2012. While earning his degree, his thesis focused on local- and landscape-level factors that contribute to bumble bee species richness and abundance. He has also investigated native bee pollination in agricultural systems in the Central Valley of California and researched endangered butterflies in the San Juan Mountains of Colorado, as well as throughout the Pacific Northwest.

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UNC CHARLOTTE URBAN INSTITUTE
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# ‘NO MOW MAY’ IS CATCHY BUT IS IT A GOOD THING?

May 23, 2023

Categories: **General News** Tags: **ENVIRONMENT**, **Gardening**

At first glance, ‘No Mow May’ seems like a winning idea to encourage people to delay their first mowing of the season so early spring flowers in the lawn will be available for pollinators. While I appreciate any approach to helping wildlife that requires less work and challenges the expection for a pristine stand of grass, I’ve always been somewhat wary of the campaign known as ‘No Mow May.’

The idea began in Wales in 2019 and has spread throughout the United Kingdom (**Join Plantlife’s No Mow May Movement**). On this side of the pond, it also seems to be gaining traction in the Northeast and Upper Midwest. And although the rhyme and alliteration are catchy, the timing is off for those of us in the Southeast.

Here in the Piedmont, where we start mowing fescue lawns in March, it might be met with bewilderment and suspicion. To resonate in our region, the concept would need some major rebranding. I’d suggest a tie-in with college basketball, because really, who wants to do yard work during tournament time? Even then, I’d still have qualms with a No Mow March. My concerns with this approach run deep.

I chafe at how it centers the lawn as a solution to the precipitous decline of bees and other insects. No Mow May implies that once June arrives it's fine to return to business as usual. Go back to dousing the lawn with herbicides, pesticides and fungicides. Go back to profligate watering, keeping fescue on life support through our hot, dry summers. Go back to weekly mowing and blowing. I see No Mow May as greenwashing the lawn, a landscape that entomologist Doug Tallamy considers "an ecological wasteland."

No Mow May promotes the misguided notion that a beautiful, useful meadow will spring forth if we simply get out of the way. That might be possible in remote areas of the Uwharries where native species are still available in the seedbank, but in the typical Charlotte lawn, the result would likely be an array of invasive, non-native species. In our post-wild world, we now need to manage the damage we've done to achieve anything approximating a "natural" landscape.

Margaret Roach addressed this conundrum in a recent column for the New York Times. "In a conventional turf-grass lawn in the suburbs, this practice that I call "unmowing" probably

wouldn't work. A meadow-style design — or one inspired by other grassland communities like prairie or savanna — would have to be intentionally planted," she wrote.

Along those lines, No Mow May sends the message that to help wildlife, a yard must look unkempt. That's a bridge too far for many people, and for many homeowners associations. To address this resistance, which can pit neighbor against neighbor, the concept has been tweaked to encourage people to raise their lawnmower blades to the highest setting, so the grass is cut to a uniform height while allowing those rowdy flowers to cower on the ground.

I question whether it's worth all the contortions and acrimony just to spare some weeds that aren't even native to North America. Winter weeds like henbit, speedwell, chickweed and dandelion are native to the United Kingdom, where this movement took root, so they're suited to honeybees and other species native to Eurasia. But our native bees co-evolved with different plants, so these exotics will have limited benefit here. In fact, studies have suggested dandelions can actually be detrimental because their pollen is so low in protein (**The Surprising Downside of #NoMowMay | Rewilding Magazine**).

To help bees and other pollinators, I'd rather see a message that encourages people to scale back the size of the lawn – a little, or a lot – and replace it with an attractive assortment of native plants. Beef up borders with flowering trees and shrubs. Replace those seasonal annuals with ornamental grasses and perennials. In the long run, they'll be cheaper and require less maintenance and they'll be more effective in attracting and supporting our imperiled pollinators.

Instead of promoting exotic weeds, I'd rather celebrate the beauty and abundance of our native plants. "The good news is that we can fix our ecological problems by indulging rather than sacrificing," Tallamy wrote in ***Nature's Best Hope: A New Approach to Conservation that Starts in Your Yard***. Even Tallamy sees a role for grass in the home landscape. He suggests using wide swaths as paths around beds of native plants.

Our obsession with the lawn is connected to our Anglophilia. We imported this ideal vision to a climate that isn't nearly as hospitable to expansive, manicured lawns. My sense is that No Mow May is also more sustainable in its place of origin. Here, at best, "it encourages landowners to consider how their actions might impact the local insect population," said Gabriela Garrison, Eastern Piedmont habitat conservation coordinator with the NC Wildlife Resources Commission. "But it gives the wrong impression about what is actually beneficial and necessary."

Garrison urges homeowners and landowners to take advantage of free technical advice about including native plants in the landscape from state and local agencies and nonprofits.

- **Updated_NCWRC_Private_Lands_Brochure_1-28-20.pdf (ncwildlife.org)**
- **North Carolina Pollinator Conservation Alliance | Promoting Pollinator Conservation from the Mountains to the Sea (ncpollinatoralliance.org)**
- **Extension Master Gardener℠ Volunteers | NC State Extension (ncsu.edu)**
- **North Carolina Native Plant Society – North Carolina Native Plant Society (ncwildflower.org)**
- **Home – North Carolina Wildlife Federation (ncwf.org)**

## PROGRAMS

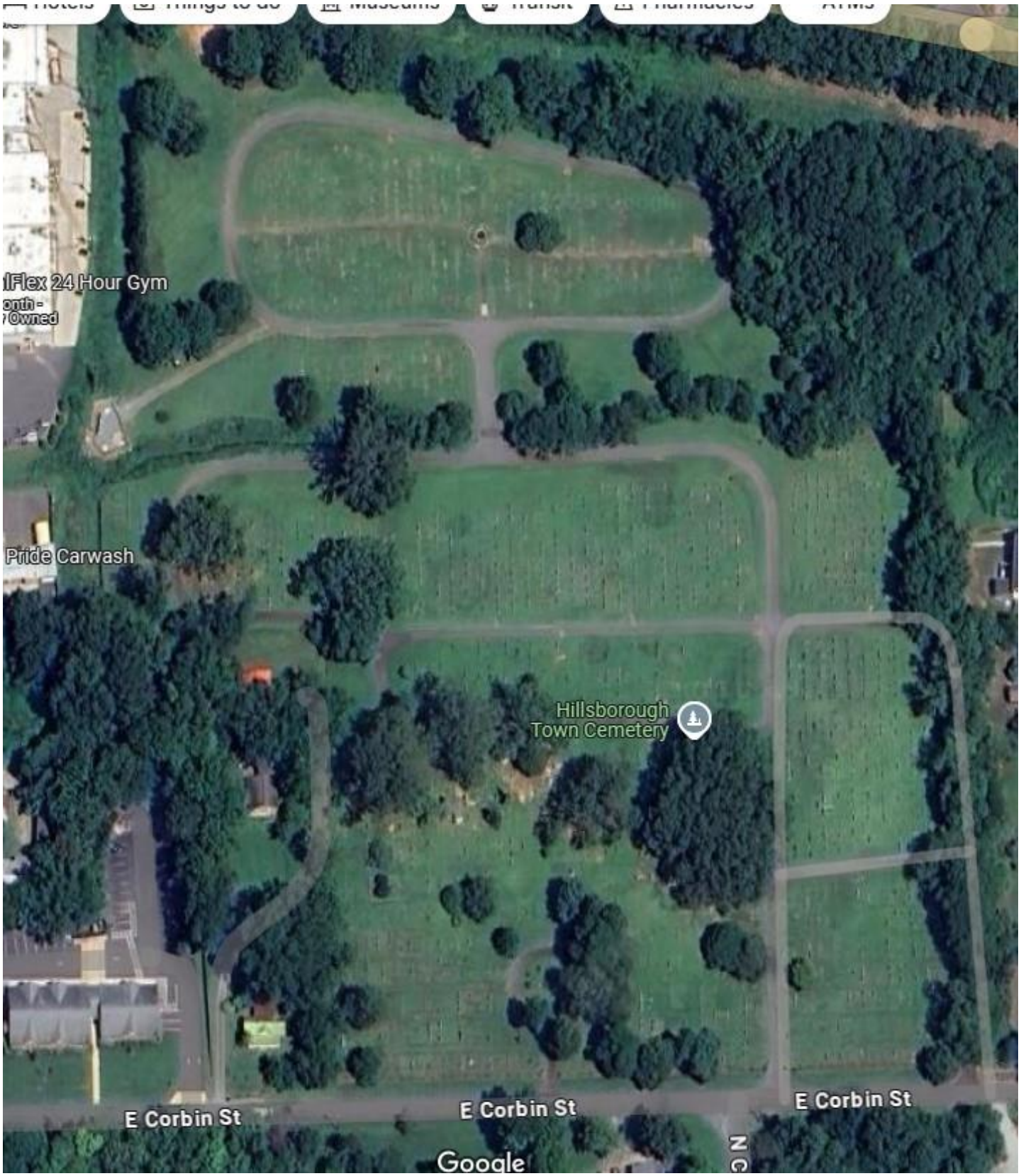
Creek Week Info

Here are the events that Tree Board has agreed to host during Creek Week:

- Hillsborough Tree Board Invasive Species Volunteer Workday Saturday March 15, 10am-12pm
- Hillsborough Tree Board Invasive Species Volunteer Workday Wednesday March 19, 2pm-4pm
- Hillsborough Tree Board Riverwalk Riparian Restoration Tour Saturday March 22, 2pm-3pm

Also there will be a Creek Week Celebration event at Eno River Brewing:

- Set up tables at 2pm with the event starting at 3pm.
- Hackett-Phillips play 3:30-5 pm
- Once Hackett-Phillips is done organizations can speak/present at 5pm
- Presenters hang around until 5:30 or 6pm
- Shoaldiggers play 7-9pm
- As of my last communication with ERB they have folks from Sound Rivers, Triangle Fly Fishers and The Mayfly project that will have tables and will speak briefly between the music sets.




Town Cemetery

## UDO prohibited list subcommittee  recommendations–October  2024

All,

The UDO prohibited plant list subcommittee (Brian Mayell, Tim Logue, Greg Yavelak) met on Oct.3 to incorporate changes to the May draft list approved at the last tree board meeting and to discuss further changes. Those changes–removals and additions–are included in the October draft prohibited list spreadsheet. Plants added to the draft list are highlighted in yellow. We determined whether plants are available to the commercial nursery trade based on internet searches on Google, local nursery websites, and regional plant database websites Buy NC Plants (https://www.buyncplants.com/) and plantAnt (https://www.plantant.com/). We based decisions on botanical nomenclature and potential invasive impacts on the Flora of the Southeastern United States (https://fsus.ncbg.unc.edu/), Vascular Plants of North Carolina (https://auth1.dpr.ncparks.gov/flora/index.php), Invasive Plant Atlas of the United States (https://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/), and NC Invasive Plant Council (IPC) (https://nc-ipc.weebly.com/).
We have taken a precautionary approach in assessing the invasive potential of plants that have been added to the prohibited list that may not be found on the IPC list. The precautionary approach takes the stance that even if the science has not been established that–in this case–a plant is invasive, its use may be prohibited if it has the *potential* to be invasive and cause ecological or economic harm. This places the burden of proof on the proponent of using a potentially invasive plant to prove that it will not become invasive and cause harm. If a species has become invasive in Kentucky or the Mid-Atlantic we will exercise caution and assume it has the potential to be invasive in NC, and prohibit its use.

We recommend that the prohibited list include and exclude plants based on the criteria below. Please keep in mind that these are our recommendations, to be discussed in tree board meetings, and approved or disapproved in the course of those meetings. A draft list is just that: a draft list.

Do not list invasive plants that are not available in the nursery trade and would not be specified in a landscape plan. Example: canada thistle, kudzu, tree-of-heaven, etc. Plants that are available for purchase only online are considered not available in the nursery trade; a landscape design/install firm is going to specify plants that can generally be sourced through the wholesale nursery trade.

Do not list all invasive species of a genus when there are no native species within the genus. Example: Ligustrum (privet): There are no native Ligustrum species, therefore no need to name Ligustrum sinense, japonicum, vulgare, etc. Prohibiting “Ligustrum species” prohibits all species in the genus Ligustrum. Under common name you could list “chinese privet, japanese privet”, etc., or simply “All privet species”. Liriope, Phyllostachus, Pyracantha, Miscanthus, Tamarix, Vinca are other genera that have no native North American species.

Do not list names of cultivars. If a genus and species is prohibited, all cultivars of that genus and species are prohibited. Example: Pyrus calleryana cultivars ‘Aristocrat’, ‘Chanticleer’, ‘Autumn Blaze’ are all prohibited if Pyrus calleryana is prohibited.

Do list the non-native species of a genus that includes both non-native and native species. Example: Spiraea–Prohibit non-native Spiraea japonica, S. prunifolia, and S. thunbergii. Prohibiting “all non-native Spiraea” leaves the onus of determining which Spiraea species are native and which are not on the review process within the planning department. Better to name and prohibit the non-natives, and encourage the use of native species. Other genera that include native and non-native invasive species include Acer, Euonymus, Hibiscus, Ilex, Prunus, Quercus, Salix, and Viburnum.

Do list plants that may not be invasive but are disease-prone and short-lived (Leyland Cypress); overplanted with available native alternatives (Crape Myrtle); or potentially invasive with available native alternatives (Weeping Willow).

Do/Do not(?) list plant habit: tree, shrub, vine, groundcover, etc.

## Draft prohibited list: October 2024

| Habit | Scientific Name | Common Name | Available | Synonymy | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tree | Acer campestre | Hedge Maple | yes | | invasive plant atlas |
| Tree | Acer ginnala | Amur Maple | yes | A. tataricum subsp ginnala | IPC watch list A |
| Tree | Acer platanoides | Norway Maple | yes | | IPC watch list A |
| Groundcover | Ajuga Reptans | Bugleweed | yes | | no native spp.; IPC rank 3 |
| Vine | Akebia quinata | Fiveleaf Akebia | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Tree | Albizia julibrissin | Mimosa, Silktree | yes | | IPC rank 1 |
| | Arum italicum | Italian Arum | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Grass | Arundo donax | Giant Reed | yes | | IPC rank 3 |
| Shrub | Berberis thunbergii | Japanese Barberry | yes | | IPC rank 2; B. canadensis is rare NC native |
| Shrub | Buddleja davidii | Butterfly-Bush | yes | | IPC rank 2; only natives endemic to TX and AZ |
| Grass | Cenchrus purpurascens | Chinese Fountaingrass | yes | syn. Pennisetum alopecuroides | developing into an invasive species: Flora of the SE US; Virginia Invasive Plant Species List |
| Shrub | Citrus trifoliata | Trifoliate orange | yes | syn. Poncirus trifoliata | IPC rank 2; Flora says Citrus is correct genus |
| Vine | Clematis terniflora | Sweet Autumn Clematis | yes | syn. C. paniculata | IPC rank 2 |
| Vine | Clerodendrum trichotomum | Harlequin Glory-bower | yes | | IPC watch list A |
| Tree | Cupressocyparis leylandii | Leyland Cypress | yes | | multiple disease issues |
| Shrub | Cytisus scoparius | Scotch Broom | yes | | IPC rank 2; no native cytisus species |
| Shrub | Deutzia spp | Deutzia | yes | | D. scabra on IPC watch list A; no native species |
| Groundcover | Dryopteris atrata | Shaggy Shield Fern | yes | | Asian forest fern |
| Groundcover | Dryopteris erythrosora | Autumn Fern | yes | | on its way to being an agressive invader: Flora of SE US |
| Shrub | Elaeagnus pungens | Thorny Olive | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Shrub | Euonymus alatus | Burning Bush | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Vine | Euonymus fortunei | Winter-creeper | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Shrub | Exochorda racemosa | Common Pearlbrush | yes | | invasive.org, WeedUS database |
| Vine | Hedera helix | English Ivy | yes | | IPC rank 1 |
| | Helleborus spp. | Hellebore, Lenten-Rose | yes | | no native species; IPC rank 2 |
| Herb | Hemerocallis spp. | Orange Daylily | yes | | Invasive Plant Atlas |
| Shrub | Hibiscus syriacus | Rose of Sharon | yes | | many native H.spp; IPC rank 2 |
| Shrub | Ilex cornuta | Chinese Holly | yes | | IPC rank 3 |
| Shrub | Ilex crenata | Japanese Holly | yes | | IPC watch list A |
| Grass | Imperata cylindrica | Cogongrass | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Grass | Iris psuedoacorus | Yellow Flag | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Tree | Koelreuteria spp | Goldenrain tree | yes | | bipinnata "potentially invasive": Flora; no native species |
| Shrub | Ligustrum species | All privet species | yes | | IPC rank 1; no native species: prohibit all Ligustrum spp. |
| Groundcover | Liriope spp. | Big Blue Lilyturf, Liriope | yes | | no native spp.; several other escaping spp; IPC rank 3 |
| Vine | Lonicera periclymenum | Common Honeysuckle | yes | | L. sempervirens is common native in NC piedmont; more than 200 Lonicera species worldwide |
| Groundcover | Lysimachia nummularia | Creeping Jenny | yes | | many native species; several escaped non-native spp. |
| Shrub | Mahonia bealei | Leatherleaf mahonia | yes | Syn. berberis bealei | IPC rank 2 |
| Grass | Miscanthus spp. | Chinese Silvergrass | yes | | IPC rank 1; no native spp. |
| Tree | Morus alba | White Mulberry | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Shrub | Nandina domestica | Heavenly bamboo | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Shrub | Osmanthus heterophyllus | Holly Osmanthus | yes | | invasive plant atlas |
| Groundcover | Pachysandra terminalis | Japanese pachysandra | yes | | invasive plant atlas: orange and wake |
| Grass | Phalaris arundinacea | Reed Canarygrass | yes | | native and non-native spp. |
| Tree | Phellodendron amurense | Amur Corktree | yes | | invasive plant atlas |
| Grass | Phyllostachys spp. | Golden Bamboo, Black Bamboo | yes | | IPC rank 2 and watch list B; no native species |
| Tree | Pistacia chinensis | Chinese pistache | yes | | IPC watch list A |
| Shrub | Prunus laurocerasus | Eurasian Laurel Cherry | yes | | reported for GA piedmont: Flora |
| Tree | Prunus subhirtella | Higan Cherry | yes | | locally invasive: SE Flora; |
| Grass | Pseudosasa japonica | Arrow Bamboo | yes | | IPC watch list A |
| Shrub | Pyracantha spp. | Scarlet Firethorn, Pyracantha | yes | syn. cotoneaster pyracantha | Georgia Exotic Pest Plant Council; no native species |
| Tree | Pyrus calleryana | Bradford Pear, Callery pear | yes | | IPC rank 1 |
| Tree | Quercus acutissima | Sawtooth Oak | yes | | IPC watch list A |
| Shrub | Rhodotypos scandens | Jetbead | yes | | IPC rank 3 |
| Tree | Salix alba | White Willow | yes | | |
| Tree | Salix babylonica | Weeping willow | yes | | |
| Grass | Sasa spp. | Dwarf Bamboo | yes | | |
| Groundcover | Securigera varia | Crownvetch | yes | syn. Coronilla varia | IPC rank 3 |
| Shrub | Spiraea japonica | Japanese Spiraea | yes | | IPC rank 1 |
| Shrub | Spiraea prunifolia | Bridalwreath Spiraea | yes | | an incipient invasive: Flora |
| Shrub | Spiraea thunbergii | Thunberg's Meadowsweet | yes | | invasive plant atlas |
| Tree | Styphnolobium japonicum | Japanese Pagoda Tree | yes | | NC State Extension: an emerging invasive threat in the Mid-Atlantic region |
| Shrub | Tamarix spp. | Salt cedar | yes | | IPC watch list A; no native Tamarix species |
| Tree | Ulmus parviflolia | Chinese elm | yes | | IPC rank 2 |
| Shrub | Viburnum opulus | European Cranberrybush | yes | | well established in KY |
| shrub | Viburnum plicatum | Japanese Snowball | yes | | becoming more aggressive: Flora |
| Groundcover | Vinca spp. | Vinca, periwinkle | yes | | IPC rank 2; no native species |

# Prohibited list Draft May 2024

| Habit | Scientific Name | Common Name | Available | Add | Remove | Spelling | Category/Notes | Chatham |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acer campestre | Hedge Maple | yes | Acer campestre | | | invasive plant atlas | |
| | Acer ginnala | Amur Maple | yes | Acer ginnala | | A. tataricum subsp ginnala | IPC watch list A | no |
| Tree | Acer platanoides | Norway Maple | yes | | | | | yes |
| Tree | Acer saccarinum | Silver Maple | yes | | Acer saccarinum | saccharinum | | no |
| Tree | Ailanthus altissma | Tree of Heaven, Copal Tree | | | Ailanthus altissma | | | yes |
| Tree | Albizia julibrissin | Mimosa, Silktree | yes | | | | | yes |
| Tree | Broussonetia papyrifera | Paper Mulberry | online | | Broussonetia papyrifera | | | yes |
| Tree | Cupressocyparis leylandii | Leyland Cypress | yes | | | | | no |
| | Koelreuteria spp | Goldenrain tree | yes | Koelreuteria spp | | | bipinnata "potentially invasive": Flora; no native species | no |
| Tree | Melia azadarach | Chinaberry, Pride of India | online | | Melia azadarach | | | yes |
| Tree | Morus alba | White Mulberry | yes | | | | | yes |
| Tree | Paulownia tomentosa | Princess Tree | online | | Paulownia tomentosa | | | no |
| | Phellodendron amurense | Amur Corktree | yes | Phellodendron amurense | | | invasive plant atlas | no |
| | Pistacia chinensis | Chinese pistache | yes | Pistacia chinensis | | | IPC watch list A | no |
| Tree | Populus alba | White Poplar | online | | Populus alba | | IPC rank 3 | no |
| Tree | Populus nigra | Lombardy Poplar | online | | Populus nigra | | | no |
| | Prunus subhirtella | Higan Cherry | yes | | | | locally invasive: SE Flora; add yedoensis/Yoshino | no |
| Tree | Pyracantha spp | Scarlet firethorn, Formosa firethorn, Pyracantha | yes | | | | shrub; no native species | no |
| Tree | Pyrus calleryana | Bradford Pear, Callery pear | yes | | | | | yes |
| Tree | Quercus acutissma | Sawtooth Oak | yes | | | acutissima | IPC watch list A | yes |
| Tree | Robinia pseudoacacia | Black Locust | yes | | Robinia pseudoacacia | | | no |
| Tree | Salix alba | White Willow | yes | | | | | no |
| Tree | Salix babylonica and all var. | Weeping willow | yes | | | | | no |
| Tree | Salix cinerea | Gray willow | online | | Salix cinerea | | | no |
| Tree | Salix fragilis | Crack willow | online | | Salix fragilis | | | no |
| Tree | Salix viminalis | Basket Willow/ osier | online | | Salix viminalis | | | no |
| Tree | Triadica sebifera | Tallowtree | online | | | Chinese tallowtree | | yes |
| Tree | Ulmus parviflora | Chinese elm | yes | | | parvifolia | IPC rank 2 | no |
| Tree | Ulmus pumila | Siberian Elm | online | | Ulmus pumila | | IPC watch list A | no |
| Shrub/Vine | Akebia quinata | Fiveleaf Akebia | yes | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Ampelopsis brevipendunulata *aka* Ampelopsis glandulosa | Porcelain Berry Vine | online | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Berberis bealei *aka* Mahonia bealei | Leatherleaf mahonia | yes | | | aka Mahonia bealei | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Berberis thunbergii | Japanese Barberry | yes | | | | B. canadensis is native | |
| Shrub/Vine | Buddleja davidii *aka* Buddleia davidii | Butterfly bush | yes | | | | only natives endemic to TX and AZ | |
| Shrub/Vine | Causonis japonica *aka* Cayratia japonica | Bushkiller, Sorrel vine | no | | Causonis japonica *aka* Cayratia japonica | | herbaceous perennial | |
| Shrub/Vine | Celastrus orbiculatus | Oriental Bittersweet Vine NCNWL | online | | Celastrus orbiculatus | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Citrus trifoliata | Hardy orange, Trifoliate orange | yes | | | syn. Poncirus trifoliata | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Clematis paniculata *aka* terniflora *aka* dioscoreifolia | Sweet Autumn Clematis | yes | Clematis paniculata *aka* terniflora *aka* dioscoreifolia | | syn. terniflora | IPC rank 2 | |
| Shrub/Vine | Cytisus scoparius | Scotch Broom | yes | | | | no native cytisus species | |
| Shrub | Deutzia spp | Deutzia | yes | Deutzia spp | | | scandens on watch list; no native species | no |
| Shrub/Vine | Dioscorea polystachya *aka* Dioscorea oppositifolia | Chinese Yam, Cinnamon vine | online | | Dioscorea polystachya *aka* Dioscorea oppositifolia | | herbaceous perennial | |
| Shrub/Vine | Eleagnus angustifolia | Russian Olive, Silverleaf | online | | Eleagnus angustifolia | spp.; only native species is in w. | spp.; only native species is in w. North America | |
| Shrub/Vine | Elaeagnus pungens | Thorny Olive | yes | | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Elaeagnus umbellata | Autumn olive | online | | Elaeagnus umbellata | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Euonymus alatus | Burning Bush | yes | | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Euonymus fortunei *all variants* | Wintercreeper | yes | | | | | |
| Shrub | Exochorda racemosa | Common Pearlbrush | yes | Exochorda racemosa | | | invasive.org, WeedUS database | |
| Shrub/Vine | Hedera helix | English Ivy | yes | | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Hibiscus syriacus | Rose of Sharon | yes | | | | many native H.spp; IPC rank 2 | |
| Shrub/Vine | Humulus scandens *aka* Humuls japonicus | Japanese hops | online | | Humulus scandens | | herbaceous perennial | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ilex crenata | Japanese Holly | yes | Ilex crenata | | | IPC watch list A | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ilex Cornuta and varieties | Chinese Holly | yes | | | cultivars | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ipomoea quamoclit | Cypressvine Morninglory | online | | Ipomoea quamoclit | | herbaceous annual | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ligustrum japonicum & cultivars | Common Privet | yes | | | | no native species | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ligustrum lucidum & cultivars | Waxleaf Privet | yes | | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ligustrum sinense & cultivars | Chinese Privet | yes | | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ligustrum vulgare | European privet | yes | | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera fragrantissima | Frangrant honeysuckle | online | | | | prohibit all non-native L. spp? | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera japonica | Japanese Honeysuckle | online | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera maackii | Amur honeysuckle | online | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera morrowii | Morrow honeysuckle | online | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera standishii | Standish's honeysuckle | online | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera tatarica | Tatar honeysuckle | online | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera x bella | Pretty honeysuckle | online | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lygodium japonicum | Japanese climbing fern | online | | Lygodium japonicum | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Nandina domestica *All variants* | Heavenly bamboo | yes | | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Poncirus trifoliata *aka* Citrus trifoliata | Trifoliate orange | yes | | | syn. Citrus trifoliata | | |
| | Prunus laurocerasus | Eurasian Laurel Cherry | yes | Prunus laurocerasus | | | reported for GA piedmont: Flora | |
| grass | Pseudosasa japonica | Arrow Bamboo | yes | Pseudosasa japonica | | | | yes |
| Shrub | Osmanthus heterophyllus | Holly Osmanthus | yes | Osmanthus heterophyllus | | | invasive plant atlas | |
| Shrub/Vine | Rhamnus cathartica /catharticus | European/common buckthorn | online | | Rhamnus cathartica /catharticus | | | yes |
| shrub | Rhodotypos scandens | Jetbead | yes | Rhodotypos scandens | | | invasive plant atlas | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Rosa lucieae *aka* Rosa wichuraiana | Memorial rose | online | | Rosa lucieae *aka* Rosa wichuraiana | | | no |
| Shrub/Vine | Rosa multiflora | Multiflora Rose | online | | Rosa multiflora | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Rubus phoenicolasius | Wineberry, Wine raspberry | online | | Rubus phoenicolasius | | IPC rank 2 | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Solanum viarum | Tropical soda apple | online | | Solanum viarum | | herbaceous perennial | |
| Shrub/Vine | Spiraea japonica *and variants* | Japanese Spiraea | yes | | | | many cultivars; prohibit all non-native S. spp? | |
| Shrub | Spiraea prunifolia | Bridalwreath Spiraea | yes | Spiraea prunifolia | | | an incipient invasive: Flora | no |
| | Spiraea thunbergii | Thunberg's Meadowsweet | yes | Spiraea thunbergii | | | invasive plant atlas | |
| Shrub | Tamarix ramosissima | Salt cedar | yes | Tamarix ramosissima | | | no native Tamarix species | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Viburnum dilatatum | Linden Arrowwood/Viburnum | online | | Viburnum dilatatum | | | no |
| | Viburnum opulus | European Cranberrybush | yes | Viburnum opulus | | | well established in KY | |
| | Viburnum plicatum | Japanese Snowball | yes | Viburnum plicatum | | | becoming more aggressive: Flora | |
| Shrub/Vine | Wisteria floribunda | Japanese Wisteria | online | | | | prohibit all non-native W. spp? | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Wisteria sinensis | Chinese Wisteria | online | | | | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Wisteria x formosa (W. floribunda x sinensis) | Hybrid asian wisteria | online | | | | | |
| Herb | Allium vineale | Field Garlic, onion-grass | no | | Allium vineale | | | |
| Herb | Centaurea stobe *aka* Centaurea beiberstenii *aka* Centaurea maculosa | Spotted knapweed, Bushy knapweed | no | | Centaurea stobe *aka* Centaurea beiberstenii *aka* Centaurea maculosa | | | |
| Herb | Cirsium arvense | Canada thistle | no | | Cirsium arvense | | | |
| Herb | Corydalis incisa | Purple Kenman | no | | Corydalis incisa | | | |
| Herb | Ficaria Verna *aka* Ranunculus Verna | Fig buttercup, lesser celandine | no | | Ficaria Verna *aka* Ranunculus Verna | verna | | |
| | Helleborus spp. | Hellebore, Lenten-Rose | yes | Helleborus spp. | | | no native species; IPC rank 2 | |
| Herb | Hemerocallis spp. | Daylily | yes | | | | | |
| Herb | Lespedeza bicolor | Bicolor lespedeza *aka* Shrubby lespedeza | online | | Lespedeza bicolor | | | |
| Herb | Lespedeza cuneata | Sericea lespedeza *aka* Chinese lespedeza | online | | Lespedeza cuneata | | | |
| Herb | Liriope muscari | Monkey grass, lirope | yes | | | | no native spp.; several other escaping spp; IPC rank 3 | |
| Herb | Perilla frutescens | Perilla *aka* Beefsteak plant | online | | Perilla frutescens | | | |
| Herb | Vitex rotundifolia | Beach vitex | online | | Vitex rotundifolia | | woody shrub; no native species | |
| Herb | Youngia japonica | Asiatic hawk's beard | no | | Youngia japonica | | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Ajuga Reptans | Bugleweed | yes | | | | no native spp.; IPC rank 3 | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Alliaria petiolata | Garlic Mustard | online | | Alliaria petiolata | | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Arthraxon hispidus | Basket grass, Hairy Johnsongrass | no | | Arthraxon hispidus | small carpetgrass | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Groundcover/Grass | Arum italium | Itain arum, Lords-and-ladies | online | | Arum italium | Arum italicum, Italian arum | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Arundo donax | Giant Reed | yes | | | | | |
| | | Dryopteris erythrosora | Autumn Fern | yes | Dryopteris erythrosora | | | on its way to being an agressive invader: Flora | |
| | | Dryopteris atrata | Shaggy Shield Fern | yes | Dryopteris atrata | | | Asian forest fern | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Glechoma hedereacea | Ground ivy,<br>Gill-over-the-ground | online | | Glechoma hedereacea | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Imperata cylindrica<br>all variations | Cogongrass, Japanese blood grass | yes | | | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Iris psuedoacorus | Yellow Flag | yes | | | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Lysimachia nummularia | Creeping Jenny | yes | | | | many native species; several escaped non-native spp. | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Lythrum salicaria | Purple Loosestrife | online | | Lythrum salicaria | | many native spp. | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Microstegium vimineum | Japanese Stiltgrass | no | | Microstegium vimineum | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Miscanthus sinensis | Chinese Silvergrass | yes | | | | no native spp. | |
| | groundcover/Grass | Pachysandra terminalis | Japanese pachysandra | yes | Pachysandra terminalis | | | invasive plant atlas: orange and wake | |
| | Grass | Pennisetum alopecuroides | Chinese Fountaingrass | | Pennisetum alopecuroides | | Flora: Cenchrus purpurascens | developing into an invasive species: Flora | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Persicaria perfoliata<br>*aka* Polygonum perfoliatum, | Mile-a-minute-vine, Asiatic Tearthumb | no | | Persicaria perfoliata<br>*aka* Polygonum perfoliatum, | | | yes |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Phalaris arundinacea | Reed Canarygrass | yes | | | | native and non-native spp. | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Phragmites australis | Common reed, Old world reed | online | | Phragmites australis | | native and non-native spp. | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Phyllostachys aurea | Golden Bamboo | yes | | | | no native species | yes; spp. |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Phyllostachys nigra | Black Bamboo | yes | | | | | yes |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Pueraria montana<br>*all variations* | Kudzu | no | | Pueraria montana<br>*all variations* | | | yes |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Reynoutria japonica<br>*aka* Fallopia japonica<br>*aka* Polygonum cuspidatum | Japanese Knotweed | no | | Reynoutria japonica<br>*aka* Fallopia japonica<br>*aka* Polygonum cuspidatum | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Reynoutria sachaliniensis<br>*aka* Polygonum sachalinense<br>*aka* Fallopia sachalinensis | Giant Knotweed | no | | Reynoutria sachaliniensis<br>*aka* Polygonum sachalinense<br>*aka* Fallopia sachalinensis | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Reynoutria x bohemica<br>*Reynoutria hybrid* | Bohemiam knotweed | no | | Reynoutria x bohemica<br>*Reynoutria hybrid* | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Sasa palmata, | Dwarf Bamboo | yes | | | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Sasa pygmaea | Dwarf Bamboo | yes | | | Dwarf Bamboo | Mo.Botanical Garden has Pleioblastus pygmaeus | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Securigera varia *aka* Coronilla varia | Crownvetch | yes | | | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Sorghum halapense | Johnson grass | online | | Sorghum halapense | halepense | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Stellaria media | Common chickweed | online | | Stellaria media | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Tussilago farfara | Coltsfoot | online | | Tussilago farfara | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Vinca major | Vinca, periwinkle | yes | | | | | |
| | Groundcover/Grass | Vinca minor | Vinca, periwinkle | yes | | | | | |
| | Aquatic | Alternanthera philoxeroides | Alligator weed | | | Alternanthera philoxeroides | | | |
| | Aquatic | Egeria densa | Brazilian waterweed | | | Egeria densa | | | |
| | Aquatic | Hydrilla verticillata | Hydrilla FNWL | | | Hydrilla verticillata | | | |
| | Aquatic | Murdannia keisak | Asian Spiderwort | | | Murdannia keisak | | | |
| | Aquatic | Myriophyllum aquaticum | Parrot Feather | | | Myriophyllum aquaticum | | | |
| | Aquatic | Myriophyllum spicatum | Eurasian Watermilfoil | | | Myriophyllum spicatum | | | |
| | Aquatic | Nymphoides cristata | Crested Floating Heart | | | Nymphoides cristata | | | |
| | Aquatic | Nymphoides indica | Water snowflake | | | Nymphoides indica | | | |
| | Aquatic | Nymphoides peltata | Yellow Floating Heart | | | Nymphoides peltata | | | |
| | Aquatic | Oshuna crassipes<br>*aka* Eichhornia crassipes | Water hyacinth | | | Oshuna crassipes<br>*aka* Eichhornia crassipes | | | |
| | Aquatic | Salvinia molesta | Giant salvinia | | | Salvinia molesta | | | |

## Removed from May draft list

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|---|---|
| Acer saccharinum | Silver Maple |
| Ailanthus altissma | Tree-of-Heaven |
| Alliaria petiolata | Garlic Mustard |
| Allium vineale | Field Garlic |
| Alternanthera philoxeroides | Alligator weed |
| Arthraxon hispidus | Basket grass, Hairy Johnsongrass |
| Arum italium | Italian arum, Lords-and-ladies |
| Broussonetia papyrifera | Paper Mulberry |
| Causonis japonica<br>*aka* Cayratia japonica | Bushkiller, Sorrel vine |
| Celastrus orbiculatus | Oriental Bittersweet Vine NCNWL |
| Centaurea stobe<br>*aka* Centaurea beiberstenii<br>*aka* Centaurea maculosa | Spotted knapweed, Bushy knapweed |
| Cirsium arvense | Canada thistle |
| Corydalis incisa | Purple Kenman |
| Dioscorea polystachya<br>*aka* Dioscorea oppositifolia | Chinese Yam, Cinnamon vine |
| Egeria densa | Brazilian waterweed |
| Elaeagnus umbellata | Autumn olive |
| Eleagnus angustifolia | Russian Olive, Silverleaf |
| Ficaria Verna<br>*aka* Ranunculus Verna | Fig buttercup, lesser celandine |
| Glechoma hedereacea | Ground ivy,<br>Gill-over-the-ground |
| Humulus scandens | Japanese hops |
| Hydrilla verticillata | Hydrilla FNWL |
| Ipomoea quamoclit | Cypressvine Morninglory |
| Lespedeza bicolor | Bicolor lespedeza<br>*aka* Shrubby lespedeza |
| Lespedeza cuneata | Sericea lespedeza<br>*aka* Chinese lespedeza |
| Lygodium japonicum | Japanese climbing fern |
| Lythrum salicaria | Purple Loosestrife |
| Melia azadarach | Chinaberry, Pride of India |
| Microstegium vimineum | Japanese Stiltgrass |
| Murdannia keisak | Asian Spiderwort |
| Myriophyllum aquaticum | Parrot Feather |
| Myriophyllum spicatum | Eurasian Watermilfoil |
| Nymphoides cristata | Crested Floating Heart |

| | |
|---|---|
| Nymphoides indica | Water snowflake |
| Nymphoides peltata | Yellow Floating Heart |
| Oshuna crassipes<br>*aka* Eichhornia crassipes | Water hyacinth |
| Paulownia tomentosa | Princess Tree |
| Perilla frutescens | Perilla<br>*aka* Beefsteak plant |
| Persicaria perfoliata<br>*aka* Polygonum perfoliatum, | Mile-a-minute-vine, Asiatic Tearthumb |
| Phragmites australis | Common reed, Old world reed |
| Populus alba | White Poplar |
| Populus nigra | Lombardy Poplar |
| Pueraria montana<br>*all variations* | Kudzu |
| Reynoutria japonica<br>*aka* Fallopia japonica<br>*aka* Polygonum cuspidatum | Japanese Knotweed |
| Reynoutria sachaliniensis<br>*aka* Polygonum sachalinense<br>*aka* Fallopia sachalinensis | Giant Knotweed |
| Reynoutria x bohemica<br>*Reynoutria hybrid* | Bohemiam knotweed |
| Rhamnus cathartica /catharticus | European/common buckthorn |
| Robinia pseudoacacia | Black Locust |
| Rosa lucieae<br>*aka* Rosa wichuraiana | Memorial rose |
| Rosa multiflora | Multiflora Rose |
| Rubus phoenicolasius | Wineberry, Wine raspberry |
| Salix cinerea | Gray willow |
| Salix fragilis | Crack willow |
| Salix viminalis | Basket Willow/ osier |
| Salvinia molesta | Giant salvinia |
| Solanum viarum | Tropical soda apple |
| Sorghum halapense | Johnson grass |
| Stellaria media | Common chickweed |
| Tussilago farfara | Coltsfoot |
| Ulmus pumila | Siberian Elm |
| Viburnum dilatatum | Linden Arrowwood/Viburnum |
| Vitex rotundifolia | Beach vitex |
| Youngia japonica | Asiatic hawk's beard |
| | |

## How list was built - draft Hillsborough UDO Prohibited list

| | Source | Currrent inclusion in HUDO | Website | Notes on source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Original UDO Hillsborough list | All non-natives, which happen to be included | https://assets.hillsboroughnc. | We have removed the native plants from this original list. Our criteria are more focused on invasive |
| 2 | NC IPC 2023 Invasives list | All plants Rank 1 - Severe threat<br>All plants Rank 2 - Significant threat<br>Rank 3 and watchlists? TL on the case to find out | https://nc-ipc.weebly. | This is our main source of inviasve plants. It has been contributed to and is used by the main actors in NC Invasive Plants List ranks invasive plants by level of threat and also includes a "watch list".<br>Invasive plants are ranked as:<br>Rank 1: Severe Threat<br>Rank 2: Significant Threat<br>Rank 3: Lesser Threat<br>Watchlist A and B |
| 3 | NC IPC 'shun list' | All plants on this list. | | 41-ish plants that IPC consider invasive and readily available to purchase |
| 4 | NC IPC Piedmont list | All except 7 plants on this list. | https://nc-ipc.weebly.com/piedmont- | Omitted 7 plants on this list, those being Ranks 3 and below, AND not available for purchase: |
| 5 | Raleigh Invasive Species | thinking about daylilies and crepe myrtles | https://cityofraleigh0drupal.blob.core. | Includes a couple problematic plants that aer not IPC invasives - Crepe myrtle and daylillies. |
| 6 | NC Forest Service | All plants on this list | https://www.ncforestservice. | Very short list already covered by NC IPC list ! |
| 7 | Tree board members | | | Please look around town and tell me about plants that are becoming bothersome |

## Other sources considered but not included in consideration spreadsheet

| | Source | Why not included | Website |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | UNC Botanical garden | Uses NC Invasive Plant Council November 2023 | |
| 2 | NC Wildflower | Uses NC Invasive Plant Council November 2023 | |
| 3 | Carrboro website | Uses NC Forest service list | https://townofcarrboro. |
| 4 | Durham UDO | This list uses 1999 and 2005 sources, as well as<br>May have included plants that are over-<br>I decided to cross refer but not consider too | https://www.durhamnc. |

| Questions! | Answers! |
| --- | --- |
| | |
| Are there any plants not listed that invade yards in Hillsborough? | |
| How can we break this list up so our main worries are highlighted and so we don't lose our | |
| Just ban all types of ligustrum instead of naming them? | |
| should we say all non-native lonicera? I guess we are not allowed to and need to list the | |
| Should we prohibit plants that are not doing well in this area, either due to pests of | |
| Should we call them forbs or herbs? | |

**Prohibited list** *Draft Apr 2024*

| Habit | Scientific Name | Common Name | Native | Old H,boro | NC IPC 2023 | NC IPC | NC IPC | Raleigh | Forestry | Notes | Keep prohibited? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tree | Acer negundo | Boxelder | y | Yes | no | n | n | n | n | Remove from banned list | No |
| Tree | Acer platanoides | Norway Maple | n | Yes | A | n | n | n | n | | ? |
| Tree | Acer saccarinum | Silver Maple | n | Yes | no | n | n | n | n | | ? |
| Tree | Ailanthus altissma | Tree of Heaven, Copal Tree | n | Yes | 1 | n | y | n | y | | y |
| Groundcover/Grass | Ajuga Reptans | Bugleweed | n | n | 3 | n | n | y | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Akebia quinata | Fiveleaf Akebia | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | n | n | | yes |
| Tree | Albizia julibrissin | Mimosa, Silktree | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | y | y | | y |
| Groundcover/Grass | Alliaria petiolata | Garlic Mustard | n | n | 1 | n | y | n | y | still available to buy? | |
| Herb | Allium vineale | Field Garlic, onion-grass | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Aquatic | Alternanthera philoxeroides | Alligator weed | n | n | 1 | n | y | n | n | cannot buy | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ampelopsis brevipendunulata | Porcelain Berry Vine | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | y | y | | yes |
| Groundcover/Grass | Arthraxon hispidus | Basket grass, Hairy Johnsongrass | n | n | 2 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Arum italium | Itain arum, Lords-and-ladies | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Arundinaria sp. | Golden Grove Bamboo | y | Yes | no | n | n | n | n | Remove from banned list | No |
| Groundcover/Grass | Arundo donax | Giant Reed | n | Yes | 3 | n | y | n | n | | y |
| Shrub/Vine | Berberis bealei | Leatherleaf mahonia | n | n | 2 | y | y | y | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Berberis thunbergii | Japanese Barberry | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | y | n | | yes |
| Tree | Broussonetia papyrifera | Paper Mulberry | n | Yes | 2 | n | n | n | n | | y |
| Shrub/Vine | Buddleja davidii | Butterfly bush | n | n | 2 | y | y | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Causonis japonica | Bushkiller, Sorrel vine | n | n | 2 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Herb | Centaurea stobe | Spotted knapweed, Bushy | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Celastrus orbiculatus | Oriental Bittersweet Vine NCNWL | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | n | y | | yes |
| Tree | Celtis occidentalis | Hackberry | y | Yes | no | n | n | n | n | Remove from banned list | No |
| Herb | Cirsium arvense | Canada thistle | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Citrus trifoliata | Hardy orange, Trifoliate orange | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Clematis paniculata | Sweet Autumn Clematis | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | y | n | IPC draft says these are pseudonyms in internet says paniculata is different. I'm not going to question the IPC, | yes |
| Herb | Corydalis incisa | Purple Kenman | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Tree | Cupressocyparis leylandii | Leyland Cypress | n | Yes | no | n | n | n | n | ? Does this need banning? It dies so it's rubbish but not invasive. However already banned so maybe there re not so | ? |
| Shrub/Vine | Cytisus scoparius | Scotch Broom | | | | | n | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Dioscorea polystachya | Chinese Yam, Cinnamon vine | n | n | 1 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Aquatic | Egeria densa | Brazilian waterweed | n | n | 2 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | | Russian Olive, Silverleaf | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | n | n | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Elaeagnus pungens | Thorny Olive | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | n | n | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Elaeagnus umbellata | Autumn olive | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | y | y | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Euonymus alatus | Burning Bush | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | y | n | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Euonymus fortunei | Wintercreeper | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | y | n | | yes |
| Herb | Ficaria Verna | Fig buttercup, lesser celandine | n | n | 1 | y | y | y | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Glechoma hederaeacea | Ground ivy, | n | n | 2 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Hedera helix | English Ivy | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | y | y | | yes |
| Herb | Hemerocallis spp. | Daylily | n | n | no | n | n | y | n | not on NC IPC list but on Raleigh list. H. fulva listed as invasive nationally. | ask |
| Shrub/Vine | Hibiscus syriacus | Rose of Sharon | n | n | 3 | n | n | y | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Humulus scandens | Japanese hops | n | n | 1 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Aquatic | Hydrilla verticillata | Hydrilla FNWL | n | n | 1 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ilex Cornuta and varieties | Chinese Holly | n | n | 3 | n | n | y | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Imperata cylindrica | Cogongrass, Japanese blood grass | n | n | 3 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ipomoea purpurea /tricolor | Common Morninglory | n | Yes | no | n | n | y | n | remains banned | Yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Ipomoea quamoclit | Cypressvine Morninglory | n | n | A | n | n | n | y | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Iris psuedoacorus | Yellow Flag | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | n | n | wetlands threat | yes |
| Tree | Lagerstromemia indica | Crepe Myrtle | n | n | no | n | n | y | n | Not added to list | ask |
| Herb | Lespedeza bicolor | Bicolor lespedeza | n | n | 1 | y | y | n | y | | |
| Herb | Lespedeza cuneata | Sericea lespedeza | n | n | 1 | y | y | n | y | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Ligustrum japonicum & cultivars | Common Privet | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | y | n | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Ligustrum lucidum & cultivars | Waxleaf Privet | n | Yes | 1 | y | n | y | n | Should we just say ligustrum sp. Is banned? | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Ligustrum sinense & cultivars | Chinese Privet | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | y | n | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Ligustrum vulgare | European privet | n | n | 2 | y | y | n | n | | |
| Herb | Liriope muscari | Monkey grass, lirope | n | n | 3 | n | n | y | n | | No |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera fragrantissima | Frangrant honeysuckle | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | | | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera japonica | Japanese Honeysuckle | n | Yes | 1 | n | y | y | y | Can we just say NO lonicera except Sempervirens | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera maackii | Amur honeysuckle | n | Yes | 2 | y | n | n | n | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera morrowii | Morrow honeysuckle | n | Yes | 2 | n | n | | n | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera standishii | Standish's honeysuckle | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera tatarica | Tatar honeysuckle | n | Yes | 2 | n | n | | n | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Lonicera x bella | Pretty honeysuckle | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Lygodium japonicum | Japanese climbing fern | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Lysimachia nummularia | Creeping Jenny | n | Yes | 2 | n | n | | n | widely available | yes |
| Groundcover/Grass | Lythrum salicaria | Purple Loosestrife | n | Yes | 2 | n | y | | n | | yes |
| Tree | Melia azadarach | Chinaberry, Pride of India | n | Yes | 3 | n | y | | n | | y |
| Groundcover/Grass | Microstegium vimineum | Japanese Stiltgrass | n | n | 1 | n | y | n | y | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Miscanthus sinensis | Chinese Silvergrass | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | n | y | rare now but threat from other states | yes |
| Tree | Morus alba | White Mulberry | n | Yes | 2 | n | n | | n | | y |
| Aquatic | Murdannia keisak | Asian Spiderwort | n | n | 1 | y | n | n | n | | |
| Aquatic | Myriophyllum aquaticum | Parrot Feather | n | n | 1 | y | y | n | n | | |
| Aquatic | Myriophyllum spicatum | Eurasian Watermilfoil | n | n | 2 | y | n | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Nandina domestica | Heavenly bamboo | n | n | 2 | y | y | y | n | | |
| Aquatic | Nymphoides cristata | Crested Floating Heart | n | n | B | y | y | n | n | | |
| Aquatic | Nymphoides indica | Water snowflake | n | n | B | y | n | n | n | | |
| Aquatic | Nymphoides peltata | Yellow Floating Heart | n | n | 3 | y | n | n | n | | |
| Aquatic | Oshuna crassipes | Water hyacinth | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Tree | Paulownia tomentosa | Princess Tree | n | Yes | 1 | n | y | | n | | y |
| Herb | Perilla frutescens | Perilla | n | n | 2 | y | y | n | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Persicaria perfoliata | Mile-a-minute-vine, Asiatic | n | Yes | 1 | n | y | | n | this one has sci names a kimbo, how to make sure people know what we are talking about. | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Phalaris arundinacea | Reed Canarygrass | n | Yes | no | y | y | | n | currently invasive in mountains. Not on IPC main list but is on the shun list. Did this just go awol from ipc list? | ? |
| Groundcover/Grass | Phragmites australis | Common reed, Old world reed | n | n | 1 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Phyllostachys aurea | Golden Bamboo | n | Yes | 2 | y | y | y | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Phyllostachys nigra | Black Bamboo | n | | 2 | n | n | | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Poncirus trifoliata | Trifoliate orange | n | n | 2 | y | y | n | n | | |
| Tree | Populus alba | White Poplar | n | Yes | 3 | n | n | | n | Considered invasive in Maine though…. | ? |
| Tree | Populus deltoides | Cottonwood | y | Yes | no | n | n | n | n | Remove from banned list | No |
| Tree | Populus nigra | Lombardy Poplar | n | Yes | no | n | n | | n | this is a problematic landscaping tree but not invasive | ? |
| Groundcover/Grass | Pueraria montana | Kudzu | n | Yes | 1 | n | n | | y | | |
| tree | Pyracantha spp | Scarlet firethorn, Formosa firethorn, | n | | | | n | | | | |
| Tree | Pyrus calleryana | Bradford Pear, Callery pear | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | y | y | | y |
| Tree | Quercus acutissma | Sawtooth Oak | n | Yes | A | n | n | | n | Native to Asia. It's already banned in hboro so maybe just keep it so? | ? |
| Groundcover/Grass | Reynoutria japonica | Japanese Knotweed | n | Yes | 1 | n | y | | y | this is illegal | yes |
| Groundcover/Grass | Reynoutria sachaliniensis | Giant Knotweed | n | Yes | 1 | n | n | | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Rhamnus cathartica /catharticus | European/common buckthorn | n | Yes | | n | n | | n | J Randall says bad at Mason Farm | ? |
| Tree | Robinia pseudoacacia | Black Locust | y/n | Yes | no | n | n | | n | Native to Southern Apalachians and considered invasive to midwest, but not here. So does it need to be prohibited | Pending TL MM |
| Groundcover/Grass | Reynoutria x bohemica | Bohemiam knotweed | n | n | 1 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Rosa luciieae | Memorial rose | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Rosa multiflora | Multiflora Rose | n | Yes | 1 | n | y | | y | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Rubus phoenicolasius | Wineberry, Wine raspberry | n | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Tree | Salix alba | White Willow | n | Yes | no | n | n | | n | I am guessing Salix is on list because it's a bad landscaping tree. None of them listed as invasive. | ? |
| Tree | Salix babylonica and all var. | Weeping willow | n | Yes | no | n | n | | n | Reported invasive EDD in NC but not on NCIPC list. Invasive root system? It's also on the list of recommended trees | ? |
| Tree | Salix cinerea | Gray willow | n | Yes | no | n | n | | n | Not listed as NC invasive but adaptable in water bodies in other states | ? |
| Tree | Salix fragilis | Crack willow | n | Yes | no | n | n | | n | Invasive around water IN OTHER STATES | ? |
| Tree | Salix viminalis | | n | Yes | no | n | n | | n | Makes beautiful baskets. Don't be mean | ? I say no |
| Aquatic | Salvinia molesta | | Basket | n | 1 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Sasa palmata, | | Giant | Yes | no | n | n | | n | Predicted to be invasive but not on IPC radar. I think it's hard to control in a yard setting. If it's already prohibited, | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Sasa pygmaea | | Dwarf | | no | n | n | | n | same story as sasa pamata | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Securigera varia *aka* Coronilla varia | | | Yes | 3 | n | n | | n | | ? |
| Shrub/Vine | Solanum viarum | | Crownvetc | n | 2 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Sorghum halapense | | Tropical | n | 2 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Spiraea japonica | | Johnson | Yes | 1 | y | n | | n | | yes |
| Groundcover/Grass | Stellaria media | | Japanese | n | 2 | n | y | n | n | | |
| Tree | Triadica sebifera | | Common | Yes | 2 | y | y | | y | | y |
| Groundcover/Grass | Tussilago farfara | | Tallowtree | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Tree | Ulmus parviflora | | Coltsfoot | n | 2 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Tree | Ulmus pumila | | Chinese | Yes | A | n | n | | n | | y |
| Shrub/Vine | Viburnum dilatatum | | Siberian | Yes | 2 | n | n | | n | I'd say easy to find native alternatives | ? |
| Herb | Vitex rotundifolia | Beach vitex | Linden | n | 1 | y | n | n | n | not sure this is in our area… | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Vinca major | Vinca, periwinkle | n | n | 2 | n | n | y | n | | |
| Groundcover/Grass | Vinca minor | Vinca, periwinkle | n | n | 2 | n | n | y | n | | |
| Shrub/Vine | Wisteria floribunda | Japanese Wisteria | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | | y | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Wisteria sinensis | Chinese Wisteria | n | Yes | 1 | y | y | | y | | yes |
| Shrub/Vine | Wisteria x formosa (W. floribunda x | Hybrid asian wisteria | n | n | 1 | n | n | n | n | | |
| Herb | Youngia japonica | Asiatic hawk's beard | n | n | 1 | n | n | | | | |

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2023



# SENATE BILL 318

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Short Title: | Native Plants Act. | (Public) |
| Sponsors: | Senator Rabon (Primary Sponsor). | |
| Referred to: | Rules and Operations of the Senate | |

March 16, 2023

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE USE OF NATIVE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTS AND SEEDS ON STATE PROPERTY AND HIGHWAYS AND ON LOCAL PROJECTS THAT USE STATE FUNDS FOR LANDSCAPING.

Whereas, native plants are an important part of North Carolina's natural heritage, history, and identity; and

Whereas, North Carolina's native plants are indigenous plants that have adapted over many years to our region and evolved to flourish in the unique geography, hydrology, and microclimates of our State; and

Whereas, North Carolina contains over 3,900 native plant species, making North Carolina one of the most diverse states for flora in the Southeast; and

Whereas, 26 of those species are extremely rare and considered federally threatened or endangered; and

Whereas, native plants provide high-quality food and shelter for North Carolina's native wildlife, including butterflies, bees, and other pollinators, both game and nongame species; and

Whereas, native plants support over 350 resident and migratory bird species in North Carolina, many of which are species of concern and face growing threats from climate change; and

Whereas, North Carolina's native plants and their derivatives have provided foods, medicines, and other products, from the origin of North Carolina's blueberry industry to American ginseng exports; and

Whereas, gardens and landscapes composed of North Carolina's native plants require little or no fertilizers, soil amendments, or pesticides and use less water; and

Whereas, planting, cultivation, and preservation of the State's native plants provide a natural link to wild land areas present and past, while presenting beauty and benefit and instilling a greater appreciation for North Carolina's natural heritage; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION SHALL REQUIRE THE USE OF NORTH CAROLINA PLANTS ON STATE PROPERTY**

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 143-341 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(14) In consultation with university system and community college horticulture programs and the North Carolina Forestry Association, the Department of Administration shall require the use of seeds and plants the U.S. Department of Agriculture has classified as native to North Carolina on all land owned or

leased by the State or by any State agency. Exempt from this requirement are (i) nonnative seeds and plants used in landscaping for locations where the primary purpose is crop cultivation, crop and horticulture research, science, botanical gardens, plantings for wildlife by the Wildlife Resources Commission, and zoos and (ii) nonnative turf grass."

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHALL USE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTS IN HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY**

**SECTION 2.** G.S. 136-18(9) reads as rewritten:

"(9) ~~To employ appropriate means for properly selecting, planting, and protecting acceptable trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes~~ In consultation with university system and community college horticulture programs and the North Carolina Forestry Association, the Department shall use seeds and plants the U.S. Department of Agriculture has classified as native to North Carolina in the highway right-of-way in the promotion of erosion control, landscaping, and general protection of the ~~highways;~~ highways, except that the Department may use nonnative grasses and seeds for the purpose of soil and slope stabilization for erosion control. The Department shall also have the power to acquire by gift or otherwise land for and to construct, operate, and maintain roadside parks, picnic areas, picnic tables, scenic overlooks, and other appropriate turnouts for the safety and convenience of highway users; and to cooperate with municipal or county authorities, federal agencies, civic bodies, and individuals in the furtherance of those objectives. ~~For purposes of this subdivision, the term "acceptable" means plants the Department of Transportation determines will maintain a stable and aesthetic roadside, with a strong preference for using plants the U.S. Department of Agriculture has classified as native to North Carolina.~~ None of the roadside parks, picnic areas, picnic tables, scenic overlooks, or other turnouts, or any part of the highway right-of-way shall be used for commercial purposes except for any of the following:

a. Materials displayed in welcome centers in accordance with G.S. 136-89.56.

b. Vending machines permitted by the Department of Transportation and placed by the Division of Services for the Blind of the Department of Health and Human Services, as the State licensing agency designated pursuant to Section 2(a)(5) of the Randolph-Sheppard Act (20 U.S.C. 107a(a)(5)). The Department of Transportation shall regulate the placing of the vending machines in highway rest areas and shall regulate the articles to be dispensed.

c. Activities permitted by a local government pursuant to an ordinance meeting the requirements of G.S. 136-27.4.

Every other use or attempted use of any of these areas for commercial purposes constitutes a Class 1 misdemeanor, and each day's use constitutes a separate offense."

**CITIES AND TOWNS SHALL USE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTS WHEN POWELL BILL FUNDS ARE USED FOR LANDSCAPING**

**SECTION 3.** G.S. 136-41.3(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Uses of Funds. – Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the funds allocated to cities and towns under the provisions of G.S. 136-41.1 and G.S. 136-41.2 shall be expended by said cities and towns primarily for the resurfacing of streets within the corporate limits of the

municipality but may also be used for the purposes of maintaining, repairing, constructing, reconstructing or widening of any street or public thoroughfare including bridges, drainage, curb and gutter, and other necessary appurtenances within the corporate limits of the municipality or for meeting the municipality's proportionate share of assessments levied for such purposes, or for the planning, construction and maintenance of bikeways, greenways, or sidewalks. Cities and towns shall ~~strongly prefer the use of~~ use seeds and plants the U.S. Department of Agriculture has classified as native to North Carolina when the use of funds under this subsection includes landscaping. The funds allocated to cities and towns under the provisions of G.S. 136-41.1 and G.S. 136-41.2 shall not be expended for the construction of a sidewalk into which is built a mailbox, utility pole, fire hydrant, or other similar obstruction that would impede the clear passage of pedestrians on the sidewalk."

**LOCAL PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER PARKS AND RECREATION TRUST FUND TO USE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTS**

**SECTION 4.** G.S. 143B-135.56(b)(2) reads as rewritten:

"(2) Thirty percent (30%) to provide matching funds to local governmental units or public authorities as defined in G.S. 159-7 on a dollar-for-dollar basis for local park and recreation purposes. The appraised value of land that is donated to a local government unit or public authority may be applied to the matching requirement of this subdivision. These funds shall be allocated by the North Carolina Parks and Recreation Authority based on criteria patterned after the Open Project Selection Process established for the Land and Water Conservation Fund administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. Except as provided below, the Authority shall require that projects funded under this subdivision use seeds and plants the U.S. Department of Agriculture has classified as native to North Carolina. Exempt from this requirement are (i) nonnative seeds and plants used in landscaping for locations where the primary purpose is crop cultivation, crop and horticulture research, science, botanical gardens, and zoos and (ii) nonnative turf grass."

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

**SECTION 5.** This act is effective when it becomes law.