

What is the Rule?

This rule makes it illegal to sell, gift, barter, exchange, distribute, transport, or introduce plants on the enclosed list in the State of Indiana.

When Did the Rule Go Into Effect?

Signed by Governor Eric Holcomb, this rule went into effect in two stages. It became fully enforceable on April 18, 2020.

What Happens If Found Selling Material Listed on the Terrestrial Plant Rule?

If you are found to be selling material listed on the Terrestrial Plant Rule, a Notice of Stop Sale will be issued for that material and a Notice of Violation can be issued. If a Notice of Violation is issued, a fine could be levied at \$500 per day per plant and Nursery licenses can be revoked.

What If I Have Questions About the Rule?

You can contact the Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology at:

Phone: 317-232-4120 or 866-NO-EXOTIC

Fax: 317-232-2649

Email: DEPP@dnr.IN.gov

Or contact your local nursery inspector, who is listed at:

IN.gov/dnr/entomology/division-staff/



@INdnrinvasive on X

Indiana Terrestrial Plant Rule

312 IAC 18-3-25

What You Need to Know



Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology
on.IN.gov/depp

What Plants Are on the List?

<i>Achyranthes japonica</i>	Japanese chaff flower
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black alder
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Small carpetgrass
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Spiny plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Asian bittersweet
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Crown vetch
<i>Dioscorea polystachya (oppositifolia)</i>	Chinese yam
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common teasel
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	Cut-leaved teasel
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>	Leafy spurge
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Glossy buckthorn
<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Japanese hops
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's rocket
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Sericea lespedeza
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Pepperweed
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Blunt leaved privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	Bell's honeysuckle
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canarygrass
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur cork tree
<i>Phragmites australis</i> subspecies <i>australis</i>	Common reed
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Mile-a-minute vine
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> (syn. <i>Fallopia japonica</i>)	Japanese knotweed
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	Giant knotweed
<i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i>	Bohemian knotweed
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common buckthorn
<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	Black swallow-wort
<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	Pale swallow-wort

Why Are These Plants Being Regulated?

Millions of dollars are spent annually to control invasive species. To qualify as an invasive species a plant must be alien and cause harm either to the environment or to human health. Unfortunately, many invasive plants started out in the horticultural industry and escaped cultivation invading our natural areas. Invasive species are responsible for habitat destruction and a decrease in biodiversity.

Why This List of Plants?

Extensive research has been conducted by the Indiana Invasive Species Council (IISC). The IISC was established by state legislature to enhance the ability of government agencies to detect, prevent, monitor, and manage new and long established invasions, as well as increase public awareness about invasive species. You can learn more about the IISC by going to www.entm.purdue.edu/iisc/

What Other Plants Are Regulated in Indiana?

Several other species of plants are regulated under Indiana Code. They include multiflora rose, purple loosestrife, Canada thistle and a number of aquatic invasive species. More details can be found at www.dnr.IN.gov/entomology/regulatory-information/