File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Allan et al 2010	Amur honeysuckle	Lonicera maackii	Increased tick population, increased densities of tick carrying infectious diseases	Despite the ubiquity of invasive organisms and their often deleterious effects on native flora and fauna, the consequences of biological invasions for human health and the ecological mechanisms through which they occur are rarely considered. Here we demonstrate that a widespread invasive shrub in North America, Amur honeysuckle (Lonicera maackii), increases human risk of exposure to ehrlichiosis, an emerging infectious disease caused by bacterial pathogens transmitted by the lone star tick (Amblyomma americanum). Using large-scale observational surveys in natural areas across the St. Louis, Missouri region, we found that white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), a preeminent tick host and pathogen reservoir, more frequently used areas invaded by honeysuckle. This habitat preference translated into considerably greater numbers of ticks infected with pathogens in honeysuckle-invaded areas relative to adjacent honeysuckle-uninvaded areas. We confirmed this biotic mechanism using an experimental removal of honeysuckle, which caused a decrease in deer activity and infected tick numbers, as well as a proportional shift in the blood meals of ticks away from deer. We conclude that disease risk is likely to be reduced when honeysuckle is eradicated, and suggest that management of biological invasions may help ameliorate the burden of vector-borne diseases on human health.	

[1] See Ashe_BKCISMA_Annotated Bibliography.xlsx for more information on references which are found in the subfolder “References.”

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Arnold 2016	Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica	knotweed leads to increased erosion	Stream channels and their corresponding riparian zones are composed of complex spatially and temporally dynamic systems. Changing land-use associated with urbanization has resulted in large shifts in riparian assemblages, stream hydraulics, and sediment dynamics leading to the degradation of the world's waterways. To combat degradation, restoration and management of riparian zones is becoming increasingly common. However, the relationship between flora, especially the influence of invasive species, on sediment dynamics is poorly understood. This relationship must be studied further to ensure the success of management practices. Three methods were used to monitor erosion and turbidity within the Tookany Creek and its tributary Mill Run in the greater Philadelphia, PA region. To evaluate the influence of the invasive species Reynoutria japonica (Japanese knotweed) on erosion, reaches were chosen based on their riparian vegetation and degree of incision. Methods used to estimate sediment erosion included measuring changes in bank pins, repeated total station transects, and monitoring turbidity responses to storm events. While each method has been used in previous studies to monitor sediment flux, the combination of methods in this study allowed their applicability to be compared. Measurements taken with YSI turbidity loggers showed large fluctuations in turbidity based both on riparian conditions and geomorphic positioning, suggesting that future studies need to be careful with logger placement when using sediment calibration curves to estimate sediment yield within streams. There were pros and cons of using both PREVIEW ii total station and bank pins to estimate bank erosion. Total station has the potential to produce highly accurate measurements but a greater risk of loss of data if the control points used to establish the grid cannot be re-established from one measurement to the next. Bank pins are more likely to influence bank erosion and be affected by freeze-thaw conditions but provide a simple method of monitoring erosion at frequent intervals. Volume calculations based on total station transects along the main stem of the Tookany did not show a consistent relationship between riparian type and erosion rates. However, erosion calculations based on bank pins suggest greater erosion in reaches dominated by knotweed with 4.7x10-1 m3 /m	This is a master's thesis and not peer-reviewed literature. This is not the complete text, but only a preview

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Barney et al. 2006	Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Causes flood hazards and damage to flood prevention structures	Polygonum cuspidatum (Japanese knotweed) is an introduced perennial geophyte in the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae). The phytogeographic distribution of P. cuspidatum in North America suggests a large number of intentional introductions via ornamental plantings from 1870 to 2000, followed by secondary spread from these foci. This species is most pernicious along riparian corridors and road and railroad rights-of-way, reducing visibility, displacing native species, negatively affecting native wildlife, and causing alterations in natural hydrologic processes. Although non-hybrid seed recruitment has not been observed in Europe because of the presence of male-sterile clones only, dispersal of seeds and stem and rhizome fragments by flowing water does occur in North America and populations are readily established from these sources. The primary means of local and regional range expansion is human-mediated transport of rhizome-infested soil. Hybridization is common with the congener P. sachalinense in the introduced ranges of North America and Europe resulting in the equally noxious P. × bohemicum.	

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Blossey et al 2001	Purple Loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	Differential timing of nutrient release by decomposing purple loosestrife than Typha results in significant alterations of wetland function and may effectively accelerate eutrophication downstream	The invasion of non-indigenous plants is considered a primary threat to integrity and function of ecosystems. However, there is little quantitative or experimental evidence for ecosystem impacts of invasive species. Justifications for control are often based on potential, but not presently realized, recognized or quantified, negative impacts. Should lack of scientific certainty about impacts of non-indigenous species result in postponing measures to prevent degradation? Recently, management of purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), has been criticized for (1) lack of evidence demonstrating negative impacts of L. salicaria, and (2) management using biocontrol for lack of evidence documenting the failure of conventional control methods. Although little quantitative evidence on negative impacts on native wetland biota and wetland function was available at the onset of the control program in 1985, recent work has demonstrated that the invasion of purple loosestrife into North American freshwater wetlands alters decomposition rates and nutrient cycling, leads to reductions in wetland plant diversity, reduces pollination and seed output of the native Lythrum alatum, and reduces habitat suitability for specialized wetland bird species such as black terns, least bitterns, pied-billed grebes, and marsh wrens. Conventional methods (physical, mechanical or chemical), have continuously failed to curb the spread of purple loosestrife or to provide satisfactory control. Although a number of generalist insect and bird species utilize purple loosestrife, wetland habitat specialists are excluded by encroachment of L. salicaria. We conclude that (1) negative ecosystem impacts of purple loosestrife in North America justify control of the species and that (2) detrimental effects of purple loosestrife on wetland systems and biota and the potential benefits of control outweigh potential risks associated with the introduction of biocontrol agents. Long-term experiments and monitoring programs that are in place will evaluate the impact of these insects on purple loosestrife, on wetland plant succession and other wetland biota.	This hazard is from a very small portion of the paper

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Dawson and Holland 1999	Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Replaces short vegetation that minimizes erosion of the river bank and may reduce channel capacity for flood flows	The national distribution of Fallopia japonica (Japanese Knotweed), Heracleum mantegazzianum (Giant Hogweed) and Impatiens glandulifera (Himalayan Balsam) in bankside habitats is given for 1994-96 in the U.K. and contrasted with the occurrence of large stands of other nuisance plants. The typical habitats of these plants were derived by analysis of flow, channel and bank substrates from River Habitat Surveys and shows their invasion potential across the U.K. Study of the dispersal mechanisms and control techniques shows: (a) the consequences of accidental introductions to river banks from locations away from the river, (b) their further dispersal by the downstream drift of seed or fragments with their subsequent invasion, and (c) the key areas in the development of appropriate control programmes. The concentration of effort to immediate action and to small areas, especially upstream, is recommended, in preference to widespread but incomplete control.	
Devine and Fei 2011	Garlic mustard; Amur honeysuckle; Multiflora rose; general	Alliaria petiolata; Lonicera maackii; Rosa multiflora; general	All 3 for tree regeneration; garlic mustard also for changing nutrient dynamics; generally addresses ecosystem resources that humans need and use like timber, water resources, etc. which are altered and put in danger by invasive species	Many of our forest ecosystems are at risk due to the invasion of exotic invasive plant species. Invasive plant species pose numerous threats to ecosystems by decreasing biodiversity, deteriorating ecosystem processes, and degrading ecosystem services. Literature on Kentucky's most invasive exotic plant species was examined to understand their potential impacts on natural and semi-natural systems. This review suggests that many of the targeted species possess the ability to alter ecosystem processes and functions. However, the impacts on these services are still emerging, are often vague, and lack empirical data. Thus, further research on species-level impacts and the mechanisms facilitating the impacts of exotic plants on ecosystem services is sorely needed.	Says that there is an overall lack in scientific research in addressing how ecosystem resources humans need and use are impacted by invasives. I also found this to be the case through this research

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Dibble and Rees 2005	Honeysuckle; Japanese barberry; Multiflora rose	Lonicera spp; Berberis thunbergii; Rosa multiflora	Fire hazard in dry conditions where they may act as ladder fuels and cause larger, more intense fires	In forest experiments the problem of inadequate controls often arises. True controls might not be required in case studies, comparisons along an environmental gradient, or comparisons of multiple treated and untreated areas. In a recent characterization of fuels in invaded and uninvaded forest conditions for four forest types at 12 locations in Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, and Virginia, high-quality reference stands usually were not available as true controls. We called the uninvaded areas “comparison areas,” and applied a modified planar sampling technique to quantify live and dead fuels. No overarching pattern emerged; fuels in fire-adapted pitch pine differed from the three other forest types in that stands invaded by black locust had fewer 1- and 10-hour fuels, but more forbs cover and higher basal area. Invasive shrubs increased fuel height and density across most forest types. Invasive grasses in forests present an underrecognized hazard fuel if drought ensues. The comparison stand study design enabled uncovering of significant differences between invaded and uninvaded stands, especially in hardwoods and mixed woods, and fuels in softwoods were less affected by invasive plants.	

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Dibble et al 2007	Japanese barberry; Garlic mustard; Multiflora rose; Oriental bittersweet	Berberis thunbergii; Alliaria petiolata; Rosa multiflora; Celastrus orbiculatus	Japanese barberry and garlic mustard have relatively high average heats of combustion, which causes a fire hazard with the absence natives with low average heat combustion; multiflora rose can climb trees and Oriental bittersweet can create a fire ladder, these present hazards in drought when their habit of growing makes them a hazard even if lower average heat of combustion	In the north-eastern United States, invasive plants alter forest fuels, but their combustion characteristics are largely unknown. We assessed unground samples of foliage and twigs in the cone calorimeter for 21 non-invasive, native species, paired with 21 invasive species (18 non-native). Variables included sustained ignition, peak heat release rate, total heat release, and especially average effective heat of combustion, which is independent of initial sample mass. Heat of combustion was overall slightly lower for invasive species than for counterpart non-invasive species, and was significantly lower for Norway maple, black locust, and glossy buckthorn than for three non-invasive trees. It was low for invasive Japanese stiltgrass, sheep sorrel, and glossy buckthorn, and for non-invasive whitegrass, interrupted fern, grape, sphagnum moss, and three-lobed bazzania. Heat of combustion was high for invasive roundleaf greenbrier (native), scotchbroom, tree-of-heaven, Japanese honeysuckle, Japanese barberry, swallow-wort, and garlic mustard, and for non-invasive plants of fire-prone ecosystems: black huckleberry, pitch pine, bear oak, northern bayberry, and reindeer lichen. Heat content of twigs and foliage interrelates with other factors that affect fire behavior, yet the cone calorimeter results enabled comparison of combustion properties among many species. These data have potential application as improved inputs for fire behavior modelling.	

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Frappier et al 2003	Glossy buckthorn	Frangula alnus	Woody seedling density was decreased by glossy buckthorn, this is a hazard due to its impact on native tree regeneration and the ecosystem services that native trees provide and the livelihoods of the people in the forestry industry in Arlington	This paper investigated the potential for the exotic shrub frangula L. (glossy buckthorn) to alter native plant community composition southeastern New Hampshire. Stratified random sampling was performed m x 2 m plots randomly located in 5 m intervals along three 50 m transects even-aged Pinus-mixed hardwood forests, three of which were managed. The associations between R. frangula and the measured species abundances environmental variables were investigated using linear, least-squares regression and Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling Ordination. Plot of R. frangula was inversely related to woody seedling density ($p < 0.001$), cover ($p < 0.05$), and species richness ($p < 0.01$). The relative contribution frangula to explaining variance in seedling density was greater than openness, soil pH, soil clay, or soil sand. Abundance of R. frangula statistically significant predictor ($p < 0.05$) of individual herb species abundances for all study sites. This evidence supports the hypothesis that R. frangula decline in seedling density and alters native ground level plant species dances. Furthermore, the patterns agree with the suppression of ground species abundances by R. frangula found in removal experiments.	Human hazard is based on the argument of what native tree species can provide in terms of ecosystem services to humans and impacts to livelihoods of those in the forest industry

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Frappier et al 2004	Glossy buckthorn	Frangula alnus	Glossy buckthorn suppression of native tree seedlings, this is a hazard due to its impact on native tree regeneration and the ecosystem services that native trees provide and the livelihoods of the people in the forest industry.	Effects of the non-indigenous shrub Rhamnus frangula L. (glossy buckthorn) on tree recruitment, herb cover, forest floor plant species richness, and R. frangula recruitment were tested in two southeastern New Hampshire Pinus forests using a randomized complete-block field experiment. The treatment, applied in January of 2000, was the presence of well-established R. frangula populations with three levels: R. frangula absent prior to experiment ("uninvaded"), > 90% R. frangula cover ("Rhamnus present"), and removal of > 90% R. frangula cover ("Rhamnus removed"). After 2 years of measurements, Rhamnus present had significantly lower first-year native tree seedling density than Rhamnus removed and uninvaded plots (0.11, 0.40, and 0.40 seedlings/m2 respectively). First-year native tree seedling density in the Rhamnus removed and uninvaded treatments were similar. Neither percent herb cover nor plant species richness were significantly affected by the removal of R. frangula in the two years following treatment. We believe these results indicate that the presence of dense R. frangula inhibits the establishment of tree seedlings. Rhamnus removed plots sampled one year after removal had five-fold greater first-year R. frangula seedling density than the other treatments. However, after two years first-year R. frangula seedling density was similarly low in all treatments (< 0.5 R. frangula seedlings/m2). Control efforts for R. frangula may need to focus on conspecific seedling emergence for at least two years following initial control.	Human hazard is based on the argument of what native tree species can provide in terms of ecosystem services to humans and impacts to livelihoods of those in the forest industry

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Goodridge et al 2008	Pale yellow iris; Purple loosestrife	Iris pseudacorus; Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife can restrict water flow and impede irrigation. Yellow iris can trap sediments to create, higher and drier land, thusly altering the natural ecosystem function and water flow	Oregon is a gardener's dream. Our varied climates and mild conditions allow us to showcase a wide variety of plants from around the world. In fact, nursery crops are Oregon's number one agricultural commodity. Unfortunately, a few plants used in gardens and landscapes cause serious ecological harm by 'jumping the fence' and spreading elsewhere. These invasive plants can become serious problems that threaten water quality, wildlife and our economy by crowding out native plants, changing stream flows, increasing erosion, competing with crops or creating fire hazards. This booklet offers gardeners and landscape designers many choices of plants that work for gardens while protecting the health and beauty of Oregon's natural lands and waters. We highlight plants that should be avoided because they are invasive and offer non-invasive alternatives (both natives and non-native ornamentals) that you can safely plant instead. We hope you will use this booklet as a guide to help you make the most informed choices for your garden, water garden or landscape. Enjoy your garden!	This is a state informational guide to help gardeners choose non-invasive plants to replace invasive species, not scholarly literature. Uses sources like TNC that are reputable, but not peer-reviewed literature.

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Hartman and McCarthy 2008	Amur honeysuckle	Lonicera maackii	Negative relationship with native tree regeneration and the creation of a shrub layer in the forest, which is atypical in this area	Heavy infestations of a non- indigenous shrub, Amur honeysuckle {Lonicera maackii) are frequently linked to poor individual performance and reduced species diversity. We used chronosequence methods and analysis of forest strata to investigate potential impacts of L. maackii on 1) species richness, 2) density of sub-canopy recruitment layers, 3) indicator species affinity, and 4) within- and among-strata compositional similarities. We compared sites ranging from 12 to 26 years since initial invasion as well as non-invaded, control sites. When assessing non-invaded versus long-invaded sites, we found significantly {P ^ 0.05) reduced densities in the herb (-57%), seedling (-58%), and sapling layers (-90%), and also reduced species richness in the seedling (-34%), and sapling (-58%), and herbaceous layers (-4%). Interestingly, the germinable seed bank density showed significant increases among non-invaded and long-invaded sites (+78%), while the species richness the seed bank demonstrated a marked decrease (-41%). Indicator species analysis found that most species had greater frequencies and abundances in non-invaded sites, and nearly all species had greater affinities the non-invaded sites, especially in the seedling, sapling, and seed bank layers. Responses were species- specific in the herbaceous layer. Within-layer species similarity decreased with increased time of L. maackii occupancy in all sub-canopy strata. This pattern was also found with reductions in between-layer compositional similarity for the long-invaded (r = 0.16) versus the recently-invaded (r = 0.37) and non- invaded (r = 0.51) sites. Our data suggest that in many invaded sites, habitats are experiencing wholesale alterations in species composition, structure, and successional trajectory, and invasion may also change competitive interactions in forest understories as well as alter between-layer species linkages. These results validate the candidacy of L. maackii sites for increased removal and restoration efforts.	Human hazard is based on the argument of what native tree species can provide in terms of ecosystem services to humans and impacts to livelihoods of those in the forest industry

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Hartwig and Kiviat 2009	Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Thought to degrade water quality and have less stable streambanks which are more prone to slumping	Hudsonia Ltd. was asked by the Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District (GCSWCD) and the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) to test management techniques that could be used by landowners to effectively control Japanese knotweed (Polygonaceae: Fallopia japonica [Polygonum cuspidatum], hereinafter "knotweed") on a local scale. Knotweed stands are widespread, and in many places extensive, on the banks and floodplain of the Batavia Kill in Greene County, New York. The Batavia Kill flows into Schoharie Creek which feeds Schoharie Reservoir, part of the New York City (NYC) water supply system. There is a high level of concern about the potential impacts of knotweed on water quality in streams in the NYC water supply watershed (Talmage and Kiviat 2004). Our study focused on three management techniques – partial replacement of knotweed with woody plantings, herbicide injection into uncut stems, and frequent cutting – at a study site on the banks of the Batavia Kill. This report presents the results of these studies and recommendations for management of knotweed. The GCSWCD and NYCDEP intend to use this study to develop guidance for property owners who wish to manage knotweed on their own lands.	This is a state report, not peer-reviewed literature
Hutchinson and Vankat 1997	Amur honeysuckle	Lonicera maackii	Negative effects with native tree regeneration (sugar maple included) which has impacts to the livelihoods of people in the community connected to the forestry industry and sugaring.	Many of our forest ecosystems are at risk due to the invasion of exotic invasive plant species. Invasive plant species pose numerous threats to ecosystems by decreasing biodiversity, deteriorating ecosystem processes, and degrading ecosystem services. Literature on Kentucky's most invasive exotic plant species was examined to understand their potential impacts on natural and semi-natural systems. This review suggests that many of the targeted species possess the ability to alter ecosystem processes and functions. However, the impacts on these services are still emerging, are often vague, and lack empirical data. Thus, further research on species-level impacts and the mechanisms facilitating the impacts of exotic plants on ecosystem services is sorely needed.	

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Jaca and Mkhize 2015	Pale yellow iris	Iris pseudacorus	Conversion of riparian marsh into mesic forest (hazard because of the flood control services that wetlands supply); clogging of drainage pipes and flood control ditches; reducing stream width	The yellow flag iris, Iris pseudacorus L., was recorded for the first time outside of cultivation in South Africa along the Vaal River in Gauteng Province in 2004. The yellow flag iris is native to Eurasia and North Africa and was probably introduced to South Africa as an ornamental plant. We recorded I. pseudacorus in four of the nine provinces of South Africa, with naturalized populations at 24 localities covering an estimated area of about 0.4 ha around rivers, streams, dams and wetlands. While we found it at multiple sites (suggesting the species should be classified as category E in South Africa under the Blackburn scheme), the current planted and naturalized distribution throughout South Africa and neighboring countries is likely to be substantially higher than reported here. Infestations are likely to cause substantial negative impacts as seen elsewhere in the world. The species is currently listed as an eradication target under South African regulations, but the feasibility of control still needs to be determined and given its popularity, eradication from the region looks unlikely.	

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Keesing et al 2011	Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata	Could create a pathway that increases blacklegged tick populations that can carry harmful diseases	Garlic mustard (Alliaria petiolata) is an invasive Eurasian species that is now widespread in North America. Like some other invasive species, garlic mustard is known to exude biochemical compounds that can reduce the fitness of native species when it invades a new habitat. Compounds leached from garlic mustard can reduce growth and survival of mycorrhizal fungi associated with forest trees in eastern North America. We tested whether these compounds could also inhibit the growth or survival of fungi known to infect arthropods, the so-called entomopathogenic (EM) fungi. We found that growth of Beauveria bassiana (Bb), a widespread EM fungus, was significantly reduced when spores were incubated on agar plates made with leachate from garlic mustard. When leachate was added to soil that had been inoculated with Bb spores, waxworms were significantly less infected with Bb than they were on soil inoculated with Bb spores alone. Finally, waxworms were less infected with EM spores when they were held in soil collected from field plots with abundant garlic mustard plants compared to neighboring soils without garlic mustard plants. Together, these results demonstrate the potential for garlic mustard leachate to significantly inhibit the growth of EM fungi and thereby suppress the effects of EM fungi on arthropods. This effect of garlic mustard could be beneficial to humans if it reduces mortality of arthropods that provide ecosystem services, but it could also be harmful to humans if it reduces mortality of pest insects or arthropod vectors of disease, such as ixodid ticks.	This states the correlation, but recommends more research into this matter. I would rate this as a possible hazard

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Knight et al 2007	Common buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica	Possible facilitation of earthworm invasion and the suppression of forest vegetation including native tree seedlings through light limitations from dense growth and possible allelochemicals. This negative effect to trees through vulnerability from lack of forest duff layer and suppression of native tree regeneration is harmful to the future of native trees, which are highly valued in this region forestry products and the livelihoods of forestry professionals.	In this review, we synthesize the current knowledge of the ecology and impacts of Rhamnus cathartica L., a shrub from Europe and Asia that is a successful invader in North America. Physiological studies have uncovered traits including shade tolerance, rapid growth, high photosynthetic rates, a wide tolerance of moisture and drought, and an unusual phenology that may give R. cathartica an advantage in the environments it invades. Its high fecundity, bird-dispersed fruit, high germination rates, seedling success in disturbed conditions, and secondary metabolite production may also contribute to its ability to rapidly increase in abundance and impact ecosystems. R. cathartica impacts ecosystems through changes in soil N, elimination of the leaf litter layer, possible facilitation of earthworm invasions, unsubstantiated effects on native plants through allelopathy or competition, and effects on animals that may or may not be able to use it for food or habitat.	Paper is a review and recommends more research to be done to determine the causal relationships between earthworm invasion, deer herbivory, and buckthorn's negative impact. This argument also relies upon the "value of native trees", and more generally native vegetation, to make this hazard connection.

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Koning and Singleton 2013	Glossy buckthorn	Frangula alnus	"The results of this study support those reported by Frappier et al. (2004), who found that buckthorn was having a strong suppressive effect on the first-year seedlings of several native trees, including Acer rubrum, Fraxinus americana, Pinus strobus, and Quercus rubra." Glossy buckthorn can negatively impact native tree seedlings in New England which are some that the forestry industry utilizes and their suppression could be a hazard to.	To investigate the hypothesis that Frangula alnus, glossy buckthorn, is causing a decrease in native plant diversity in forested plant communities of southwest New Hampshire, thirty-nine 20-m x 20-m plots were established in five different forest types, and all buckthorn saplings and seedlings were removed from 15 of the plots. A nested plot design was used to sample shrubs and herbs. Treatment plots were kept free of buckthorn for five years. There was a positive relationship between pre-treatment buckthorn density and percent openness of the forest canopy, and with basal area of white pine (Pinus strobus), but not with soil wetness indicators. No significant changes in overall plant diversity or stem density were detected after buckthorn was removed, although stem density of woody plants, and seedlings of Acer rubrum did show significant increases in the treatment plots when compared to controls, but these effects were only seen in areas with the highest densities of buckthorn. No effects of buckthorn were observed below an average of 8.25 stems per m2. Compared to other areas of the northeastern United States, the densities of buckthorn were very low. Buckthorn seedling densities showed small increases in the control and monitoring plots, perhaps indicating a slow build-up to a “threshold” density, beyond which greater impacts on native species may be seen.	This argument relies upon the "value of native trees" to make this hazard connection.
Kurtz and Hansen 2013	Multiflora rose	Rosa multiflora	Its large thorns are hazardous to humans and their livestock; may affect oak seedling regeneration	This publication provides an overview of multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora) on forest land across the 24 states of the midwestern and northeastern United States based on an extensive systematic network of plots measured by the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program of the U.S. Forest Service, Northern Research Station (NRS).	This is a government assessment

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Ladwig and Meiners 2009	Oriental bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	Decreases tree growth of dominant trees at all stages which could delay harvests and decrease the economic value of forest. Also increased injury and mortality of trees and can limit forest succession. This is harmful to humans because of the livelihoods of people in the region on the forestry industry and by the ecosystem services that native trees provide to us.	Lianas are often overlooked in temperate ecological studies even though they are important components of forest communities. While lianas have been shown to damage tropical canopy trees and reduce the growth of juvenile trees, the impact of lianas on canopy tree growth in temperate systems is largely unknown. Growth of trees !8 cm dbh was examined over a 9-year period within 50-year old post-agricultural secondary forests in the Piedmont region of New Jersey, USA. Five lianas, Celastrus orbiculatus, Lonicera japonica, Parthenocissus quinquefolia, Toxicodendron radicans, and Vitis species, occurred throughout the forest. Total liana basal area, number of stems, and percent cover within host trees were evaluated to assess liana burdens on 606 previously censused trees. These data were related to tree growth to assess liana impacts. Forest trees were separated based on their dominance in the canopy to determine whether lianas had the potential to influence forest composition. In general, lianas in the forests were fairly abundant, with 68% of the trees having at least one liana present. On average, each tree supported 9.7 cm2 of liana basal area and 23% of the canopy was covered by lianas. Most of the variation in tree growth was related to the dominance of trees within the canopy, with canopy dominant and co-dominant trees growing 2.5" more than suppressed trees. Liana basal area and number of lianas stems were not related to tree growth, but liana canopy cover decreased tree growth. However, not all trees were equally affected as canopy cover of lianas only reduced growth in dominant and co-dominant trees. Lianas were most influential on host tree growth in unsuppressed trees when occupying a majority of the canopy, only a minority of forest trees. This suppression was not related to differential liana colonization of canopy trees as all canopy classes supported equivalent liana burdens. Though lianas impacted only a minority of the trees in this system, some liana species, C. orbiculatus and Vitis spp., are still increasing and may pose future risks to forest growth and development.	Connection with the ecosystem services and value that native trees provide to humans/ human health

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Larsen 2013	Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Road hazard with visibility and maintenance of the asphalt; growth between water control structures; increased flooding risk by blockage from vegetation; does not protect from erosion and can lead to increased sediment loads	Japanese knotweed is a perennial geophyte from eastern Asia that was originally introduced to Europe and North America in the 19th century as an ornamental. It has since escaped cultivation and establishes in disturbed sites along roads, ravines, and riverbanks. This project assessed the biological characteristics, ecological impacts, and management options of this fascinating plant at study sites in Antigonish and Bible Hill, Nova Scotia. An average growth rate of almost 6 cm per day was recorded for one month in spring until it reached a maximum height of about 2 m in mid-June. Knotweed stands contained on average 17 stems and 8.0 kg of fresh biomass per m2. This dense canopy limits resources for other plant species and eventually a local plant community can become dominated by knotweed. Leaf cover was significantly greater in knotweed patches versus grass and shrub habitats in riparian ecosystems. Plant diversity in knotweed patches was nil, yet invertebrate diversity and abundances from pitfall traps were similar across habitats. Small mammal tracks were more abundant in knotweed than shrub patches, but not as much as grass plots. The insectivorous shrew (Sorex) species tracks were just as abundant in knotweed as grass plots, perhaps indicating favorable environmental conditions, protection from predators, or prey abundance. Further, as canopy cover measurements increased in knotweed patches, the abundance of mammal tracks also increased. These ecological benefits may be anomalous due to small, discontinuous patch size and an entire ecosystem dominated by knotweed would possibly yield different results. Herbicides are an effective management option for knotweed, and two herbicides were evaluated at four different dates in 2011. Aminopyralid effectively reduced density and leaf cover for two to eight weeks but was ineffective one year after treatment. Imazapyr treatments were slower to show damage, but were very successful in reducing knotweed biomass, density, height, and leaf cover the following year. Imazapyr application is recommended at full growth (June) or flowering (August). This project provides new information on a serious invasive weed in eastern Canada and proposes more research to link this knowledge with other invasive species.	This is a master's thesis, not peer-reviewed literature

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Leicht-Young et al 2009	Oriental bittersweet; Japanese barberry	Celastrus orbiculatus; Berberis thunbergii	Impact both species have on the soil chemistry and, in the case of bittersweet, direct effects through girdling to negatively impact native trees. Those native trees provide the soil stability, nutrient cycling, and cover that humans need and value in Arlington	Celastrus orbiculatus is a non-native, invasive liana that was introduced to the United States in the 1860s and has spread rapidly throughout the Northeast. Several attributes contribute to the invasiveness of C. orbiculatus, including tolerance to a wide range of light levels and habitat types. We compared soil characteristics in seven sets of adjacent, paired plots, spanning a range of habitats and soil types, with and without C. orbiculatus. The paired plots were similar other than the presence or absence of Celastrus. Plots with C. orbiculatus had significantly higher soil pH, potassium, calcium and magnesium levels. Furthermore, nitrogen mineralization and litter decomposition rates were higher in plots with C. orbiculatus. Phosphorus levels were not significantly different between the paired plots. The results of this study contribute to the growing body of research of the effects of invasive species on ecosystem processes.	If the argument of native tree loss as a human health hazard is used, then this paper appropriately argues that bittersweet and barberry negatively affect trees

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
McHugh 2006	Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica	There are a number of assumed negative impacts including, decreased native plant diversity, decreased habitat value, increased bank erosion and disrupted aquatic food webs, and increase flood severity and block flood channels	This document is a product of a cooperative agreement between The Nature Conservancy (TNC), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the New York State Council of Trout Unlimited. The goal of the cooperative agreement was to produce a report containing a literature review and synthesis on the ecology and control of invasive knotweed. The report was meant to: "…inform natural resource managers and policy makers, municipalities, conservation organizations, transportation specialists, and private landowners on the existing and potential threat of the spread of this plant to stream corridor areas and to improve control efforts throughout the Lake Champlain watershed and other impacted areas of the northeast and mid-west U. S". In summary, a substantial amount of information on knotweed management exists, and several comprehensive summaries with similar goals have been developed, on the invasive ecology and control of knotweed in the US. Two recently completed reports cover most of the ground that this report was originally to focus on.	"Information summarized in this report comes from numerous different sources. Information was collected from grey literature, such as annual management reports, methodology recommendations and websites, and phone and email correspondence with practitioners. A substantial amount of information on control and management was often not systematically collected or recorded, and thus comes from recollected personal observations. Consideration of the subjective nature of such observations was used in presenting such information in this report."

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Meekins and McCarthy 1999	Garlic mustard; Amur honeysuckle	Alliaria petiolata; Lonicera maackii	Garlic mustard has a significant negative effect on oak regeneration and honeysuckle significantly reduces tree seedling survival through light competition; this can alter forest succession, affect the forestry industry and the livelihoods of the folks in that industry, and replace the positive impact that large native tree species provide for human health and wellbeing	Alliaria petiolata (Bieb.) Cavara & Grande (garlic mustard, Brassicaceae) is a Eurasian herb that is currently invading forested areas throughout portions of the northern United States and southern Canada. Alliaria petiolata enters plant communities in an aggressive fashion, often displacing resident understory species. One possible mechanism that may enable garlic mustard to successfully invade these areas is hypothesized superiority as a competitor. In order to determine the competitive potential of A. petiolata, a multiple deWit replacement series was conducted in the greenhouse between A. petiolata and three native species: Impatiens capensis, an herbaceous annual, and Acer negundo and Quercus prinus, two woody perennials. Each target species was grown in mixture with A. petiolata, and all species were grown in monoculture. After 21 weeks, plants were harvested and dried. Aboveground dry-weight biomass (yield) was then used to calculate the relative yield per plant, relative yield total, and mean aggressivity index. Impatiens capensis and A. negundo experienced greater intraspecific competition than interspecific competition with A. petiolata, while A. petiolata grown with A. negundo experienced more interspecific competition. Impatiens capensis and A. petiolata were approximately equal in aggressivity, while A. negundo was more aggressive than A. petiolata. In contrast, Q. prinus experienced more interspecific competition when grown with A. petiolata and had a lower aggressivity value. Alliaria petiolata rosettes had a greater competitive ability and aggressivity than Q. prinus, indicating that oak forest understories may be more vulnerable to A. petiolata invasion and that A. petiolata may negatively affect oak regeneration.	Human hazard is based on the argument of what native tree species like oak can provide in terms of ecosystem services to humans and impacts to livelihoods of those in the forest industry

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Pathikonda et al 2008	Pale yellow iris	Iris pseudacorus	It is an ecosystem engineer which uplifts sediment and alters habitat	Wetland habitats are besieged by biotic and abiotic disturbances such as invasive species, hurricanes, habitat fragmentation, and salinization. Predicting how these factors will alter local population dynamics and community structure is a monumental challenge. By examining ecologically similar congeners, such as Iris hexagona and I. pseudacorus (which reproduce clonally and sexually and tolerate a wide range of environmental conditions), one can identify life-history traits that are most influential to population growth and viability. We combined empirical data and stage-structured matrix models to investigate the demographic responses of native (I. hexagona) and invasive (I. pseudacorus) plant populations to hurricanes and salinity stress in freshwater and brackish wetlands. In our models I. hexagona and I. pseudacorus responded differently to salinity stress, and species coexistence was rare. In 82% of computer simulations of freshwater marsh, invasive iris populations excluded the native species within 50 years, whereas native populations excluded the invasive species in 99% of the simulations in brackish marsh. The occurrence of hurricanes allowed the species to coexist, and species persistence was determined by the length of time it took the ecosystem to recover. Rapid recovery (2 years) favored the invasive species, whereas gradual recovery (30 years) favored the native species. Little is known about the effects of hurricanes on competitive interactions between native and invasive plant species in marsh ecosystems. Our models contribute new insight into the relationship between environmental disturbance and invasion and demonstrate how influential abiotic factors such as climate change will be in determining interspecific interactions.	Small portion of the literature, most has supported the negative effects to native plants and wildlife, but less mention of this. (1-2 sentences in this paper)

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Premo et al 2017	Pale yellow iris	Iris pseudacorus	Causes human dermatitis if in contact with plant sap and tissues and alters shoreline and wetland habitat	The yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus) is a perennial aquatic plant native to Europe, western Asia and North Africa. It was first introduced to North America in the 1800s as an ornamental plant. Over time, the plant has spread to many wetlands and proliferated to the detriment of native plants and animals. Yellow iris is present on numerous Wisconsin lake margins and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has listed this species as "Restricted" which prevents its sale, transfer, transportation and intentional cultivation. Yellow iris can reduce habitat needed by fish and waterfowl (Thomas 1980). During a June 16, 2014 survey for Eurasian watermilfoil in the Spread Eagle Chain of Lakes, White Water Associates staff documented yellow iris at three locations. One location (45.89908, -88.13768) was on Middle Lake. The other locations (45.90497, -88.13528 and 45.904846, -88.143467) were on North Lake. An early detection and rapid response grant awarded to the Spread Eagle Chain of Lakes Association specified that zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil, and yellow iris populations be monitored. This report documents the yellow iris population in the Spread Eagle Chain of Lakes as measured in June of 2016.	This is not peer-reviewed literature, but a state report from Wisconsin documenting infestation in a region of the state

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Rodgers et al 2008	Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata	Garlic mustard can change the soil nutrient availability and soil pH in forest which can change the microbial diversity thereby negatively impacting native tree seedlings growth. Negative impacts to forest regeneration is a hazard by the ecosystem service and health benefit that mature native tree provide along with livelihood benefits for those in the forestry industry.	The invasion of non-native plants can alter the diversity and activity of soil microorganisms and nutrient cycling within forests. We used Weld studies to analyze the impact of a successful invasive groundcover, Alliaria petiolata, on fungal diversity, soil nutrient availability, and pH in five northeastern US forests. We also used laboratory and greenhouse experiments to test three mechanisms by which A. petiolata may alter soil processes: (1) the release of volatile, cyanogenic glucosides from plant tissue; (2) the exudation of plant secondary compounds from roots; and (3) the decomposition of litter. Fungal community composition was significantly different between invaded and uninvaded soils at one site. Compared to uninvaded plots, plots invaded by A. petiolata were consistently and significantly higher in N, P, Ca and Mg availability, and soil pH. In the laboratory, the release of volatile compounds from the leaves of A. petiolata did not significantly alter soil N availability. Similarly, in the greenhouse, the colonization of native soils by A. petiolata roots did not alter soil nutrient cycling, implying that the exudation of secondary compounds has little effect on soil processes. In a leaf litter decomposition experiment, however, green rosette leaves of A. petiolata significantly increased the rate of decomposition of native tree species. The accelerated decomposition of leaf litter from native trees in the presence of A. petiolata rosette leaves shows that the death of these high-nutrient content leaves stimulates decomposition to a greater extent than any negative effect that secondary compounds may have on the activity of the microbes decomposing the native litter. The results presented here, integrated with recent related studies, suggest that this invasive plant may change soil nutrient availability in such a way as to create a positive feedback between site occupancy and continued proliferation.	Human hazard is based on the argument of what native tree species can provide in terms of ecosystem services to humans and impacts to livelihoods of those in the forest industry

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Stinson et al 2006	Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata	Suppresses growth of native canopy tree seedlings: sugar maple, red maple, and white ash which are highly valued species in our region (for sugaring, timber, and aesthetics/tourism) by garlic mustard's negative impact on AMF	The impact of exotic species on native organisms is widely acknowledged, but poorly understood. Very few studies have empirically investigated how invading plants may alter delicate ecological interactions among resident species in the invaded range. We present novel evidence that antifungal phytochemistry of the invasive plant, Alliaria petiolata, a European invader of North American forests, suppresses native plant growth by disrupting mutualistic associations between native canopy tree seedlings and belowground arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. Our results elucidate an indirect mechanism by which invasive plants can impact native flora and may help explain how this plant successfully invades relatively undisturbed forest habitat.	Human hazard is based on the argument of what native tree species can provide in terms of ecosystem services to humans and impacts to livelihoods of those in the forest industry
Stinson et al 2007	Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata	Negative effects on seedlings of native ash and maples. Could result in forest species shifts. Hazard to valued timber resources, sugaring, and tourism impacts by garlic mustard in VT forests	To assess the community-level responses of a New England forest to invasion by the Eurasian biennial Alliaria petiolata (garlic mustard), we conducted a vegetation census at twenty-four plots ranging from low to high invasive cover, and experimentally removed 0, 50, or 100% of garlic mustard from adjacent highly invaded plots at the same study site. Species richness did not respond to natural or experimental levels of invasion, but the Shannon diversity and equitability indices declined with increasing in situ densities of garlic mustard and increased in response to removal of garlic mustard at the experimental plots. Individual species demonstrated variable responses to high-, intermediate-, and low-level invasion. Of all plant functional groups, tree seedlings declined most notably with increasing in situ levels of invasion. This functional group, and seedlings of three key canopy tree species within the group, increased in response to partial, but not full eradication of garlic mustard. Our results demonstrate that the effectiveness of full or partial removal depends on management priorities for promoting overall diversity, species richness, native species composition, and/or individual species performance within native communities.	Human hazard is based on the argument of what native tree species can provide in terms of ecosystem services to humans and impacts to livelihoods of those in the forest industry

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Williams et al 2009	Japanese barberry	Berberis thunbergii	Public health risk because of microclimate and habitat created for blacklegged ticks and small mammals/rodents that carry spirochete Borrelia burgdorferi	In many Connecticut forests with an overabundance of white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus Zimmermann), Japanese barberry (Berberis thunbergii DC) has become the dominant understory shrub, which may provide a habitat favorable to blacklegged tick (Ixodes scapularis Say) and white-footed mouse (Peromyscus leucopus RaÞnesque) survival. To determine mouse and larval tick abundances at three replicate sites over 2 yr, mice were trapped in unmanipulated dense barberry infestations, areas where barberry was controlled, and areas where barberry was absent. The number of feeding larval ticks/mouse was recorded. Adult and nymphal ticks were sampled along 200-m draglines in each treatment, retained, and were tested for Borrelia burgdorferi (Johnson, Schmid, Hyde, Steigerwalt, and Brenner) presence. Total first-captured mouse counts did not differ between treatments. Mean number of feeding larval ticks per mouse was highest on mice captured in dense barberry. Adult tick densities in dense barberry were higher than in both controlled barberry and no barberry areas. Ticks sampled from full barberry infestations and controlled barberry areas had similar infection prevalence with B. burgdorferi the first year. In areas where barberry was controlled, infection prevalence was reduced to equal that of no barberry areas the second year of the study. Results indicate that managing Japanese barberry will have a positive effect on public health by reducing the number of B. burgdorferi-infected blacklegged ticks that can develop into motile life stages that commonly feed on humans.	

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Wilson et al 2017	Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Native trees that stabilize river banks will not be replaced	Riparian forests exhibit levels of ecological disturbance that leave them especially prone to biological invasions. Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica) is particularly suited to these habitats and is an aggressive invader along watercourses throughout its now-global range as an exotic invader. Using one of the few Silver Maple Floodplain Forest communities that has not been invaded by F. japonica in the West Branch Susquehanna River valley (Pennsylvania, USA) as a baseline, this study examines whether and how this primarily intact riparian forest community differs from nearby invaded communities in terms of 1) native species richness, 2) native species density, and 3) riparian forest tree recruitment. Defining a baseline (intact) community composition will inform restoration plans for local riparian forests where knotweed might be eradicated or reduced. Invaded and non-invaded sites differed statistically across species richness, species density, and tree recruitment. Our results suggest that F. japonica has reduced the diversity and abundance of native understory riparian plant species. The species also appears to have suppressed long-term tree recruitment, setting up a trajectory whereby the eventual decline of trees currently in the canopy could shift this community from a tree-dominated riparian forest to a knotweed-dominated herbaceous shrubland.	

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Woods 1993	Honeysuckle	Lonicera spp	This species is a hazard because it suppresses native tree regeneration and therefore presents a hazard to the forest industry and the livelihoods of its people	A shrubby, exotic honeysuckle, Lonicera tatarica L., has aggressively invaded woodlands throughout the northeastern United States. This paper explores its effects on herbaceous species and tree regeneration in three stands in southwestern Vermont and one in northwestern Massachusetts. In mesic stands with relatively rich soil, total herbaceous cover, herb species richness and density of tree seedlings were substantially depressed when L. tatarica cover exceeded ca. 30%, a relationship not observed at a dry poor site. Ordination indicates that evergreen herbaceous species and sprawling or vining understory species may be more tolerant of L. tatarica, suggesting that its effects on the community may be related to seasonal competition for light.	This argument makes the assumption that Lonicera tatarica is interchangeable with Lonicera maackii or Lonicera morrowii. Since this experiment was conducted in Southern VT and states that they did not distinguish between the hybrid Bell's honeysuckle (hybrid between tatarica and morrowii), this is a safe assumption to make.

File name[1]	Invasive species (common)	Invasive species (scientific)	Why is this species a hazard?	Abstract/ Introductory information	Notes
Zanetti et al 2016	Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica	Can cause unsafe conditions in dikes and result in high risk for erosion from bare banks in the winter	Since the beginning of the 20th century, man has domesticated his environment and caused the modification of hydraulic conditions during floods. In parallel, civil engineering has strongly progressed in the domain of hydraulic structures but especially the construction of dams and dikes has also massively increased and part of the population has lost the culture of risk by thinking they were completely out of danger from flooding. Events of hydrometeorological origin over the last 25 years has reminded man that the hydraulic infrastructures in place for a few centuries now, are not unalterable. An unmanaged vegetal colonization along the edge of watercourses (protection dikes, retention dams, appointed river banks, etc.…) can present three types of inconvenience as (i) overflow in the case of watercourse containment, (ii) formation of woody jams which generate a risk of bridge obstructions or water retention, (iii) the presence of trees and their roots which damages the containment systems protecting the territories. It is important to manage the development of this vegetation in order to conserve the positive effects on the area while also limiting the negative impacts. The current boom in vegetation engineering techniques shows that man is relearning how to live as a “team” with nature.	This also notes the importance of riparian vegetation and therefore can be linked with the importance of tree regeneration

- Allen et al 2010
- Arnold 2016
- Barney et al 2006
- Blossey et al 2001
- Dawson and Holland 1999
- Devine and Fei 2011
- Dibble and Rees 2005
- Dibble et al 2007
- Frappier et al 2003
- Frappier et al 2004
- Goodridge et al 2008
- Hartman and McCarthy 2008
- Hartwig and Kiviat 2009
- Hutchinson and Vankat 1997
- Jaca and Mkhize 2015
- Keesing et al 2011
- Knight et al 2007
- Koning and Singleton 2013
- Kurtz and Hansen 2013
- Ladwig and Meiners 2009
- Larsen 2013
- Leicht-Young et al 2009
- McHugh 2006
- Meekins and McCarthy 1999
- Pathikonda et al 2008
- Premo et al 2017
- Rodgers et al 2008
- Stinson et al 2006
- Stinson 2007
- Williams et al 2009
- Wilson et al 2017
- Woods 1993
- Zanetti et al 2016