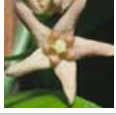




Invasive Plant Atlas of New England

Catalog of Species Search Results



[:: Catalog of Species Search](#)



Ligustrum sinense

(Chinese privet)

[Common Name\(s\)](#) | [Full Scientific Name](#) | [Family Name Common](#) | [Family Scientific Name](#) | [Images](#) | [Synonyms](#) | [Description](#) | [Similar Species](#) | [Reproductive/Dispersal Mechanisms](#) | [Distribution](#) | [History of Introduction in New England](#) | [Habitats in New England](#) | [Threats](#) | [Early Warning Notes](#) | [Management Links](#) | [Documentation Needs](#) | [Additional Information](#) | [References](#) | [Data Retrieval](#) | [Maps of New England Plant Distribution](#)

COMMON NAME

Chinese privet

FULL SCIENTIFIC NAME

Ligustrum sinense Lour.

FAMILY NAME COMMON

Olive family

FAMILY SCIENTIFIC NAME

Oleaceae

IMAGES

NOMENCLATURE/SYNONYMS

Synonyms: *Ligustrum villosum* May

DESCRIPTION

[Botanical Glossary](#)

Click [here](#) for a link to *Ligustrum obtusifolium* description.

SIMILAR SPECIES

Ligustrum obtusifolium Sieb. & Zucc (Border Privet)

Ligustrum ovalifolium Hassk. (California privet)

Ligustrum vulgare L. (European privet)

Identifying the privets that escape and become naturalized is problematic. A positive identification can only be made when the plants are in flower, which is usually during a few weeks in June. Even then, exact determinations can be questionable because of the possibility of hybrids, cultivars, synonyms, and incorrect determinations. It is also unclear exactly what species occur in the region. To date, we know that *Ligustrum obtusifolium*, *L. ovalifolium* and *L. vulgare* have been reported from New England. Other species may be erroneously reported or represent species not currently documented from the region. Thus the chart below can only partially aid in privet identification. If you think you have found another species, please submit a flowering specimen with collection data to the IPANE Project.

Character	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Corolla tube	5 - 8 mm	5 - 8 mm	2.5 - 3 mm	2.5 - 3 mm
Anthers	Reach nearly to the tip of the corolla lobes	Surpass the corolla lobes	Surpass the corolla lobes	Not reaching the tips of the corolla lobes
Twigs	Pubescent	Glabrous	Densely pubescent	Minutely puberulent or glabrous

REPRODUCTIVE/DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

Ligustrum sinense reproduces by seeds. Like the exotic *Ligustrum* species known in New England, it is dispersed by birds that eat its fruits and defecate the seeds.

DISTRIBUTION

HISTORY OF INTRODUCTION IN NEW ENGLAND

HABITATS IN NEW ENGLAND

THREATS

Like *Ligustrum vulgare* and *L. obtusifolium*, this plant is capable of escaping to form dense thickets that can crowd out native species.

MANAGEMENT LINKS

[The Nature Conservancy](#)

[Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Invasive Plant Manual](#)

DOCUMENTATION NEEDS

Documentation required: Herbarium specimen or mounted snippet of a branch with flowers.

Best time for documentation: Summer.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

[Integrated Taxonomic Information System](#)
Taxonomic information

[The PLANTS database](#)
General information and a map

[The Nature Conservancy](#)
Extensive description and control information

[Global Invasive Species Database](#)
Comprehensive description and images

[Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of North Carolina](#)
Description and images

www.invasive.org
Description, images, and links

[University of Florida, Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants](#)
Images

[Virginia Native Plant Society](#)
Fact sheet

[Plant Invaders of Mid-Atlantic Natural areas](#)
General information and native alternatives

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DATA RETRIEVAL

Select a task by clicking the radio button and then click "Submit Selection."

- Formatted display as table
- Export as comma-delimited text file

MAPS OF PLANT DISTRIBUTION IN NEW ENGLAND

Select a study area by clicking the radio button and then click "Submit Selection."

- The whole New England area
- One or more states
- One or more counties
- One or more towns (county sub-divisions)

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