Instead of planting:

Cotoneaster
(*Cotoneaster franchettii*, *Cotoneaster pannosa*)

Plant:

Toyon
(*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)
☀ ◑ ⬤

Pineapple guava
(*Feijoa sellowiana*)

© Scott and Sandi Stevenson

Instead of planting:

English holly
(*Ilex aquifolium*)

Plant:

Barberry (*Berberis aquifolium*)
☀ ◑ ⬤ ⬤

Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

Instead of planting:

Butterfly bush
(*Buddleja davidii*)

Plant:

Camellia (*Camellia* spp.)

Pink-flowering currant
(*Ribes sanguineum*)

Rhododendron
(*Rhododendron maculatum*)

Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)
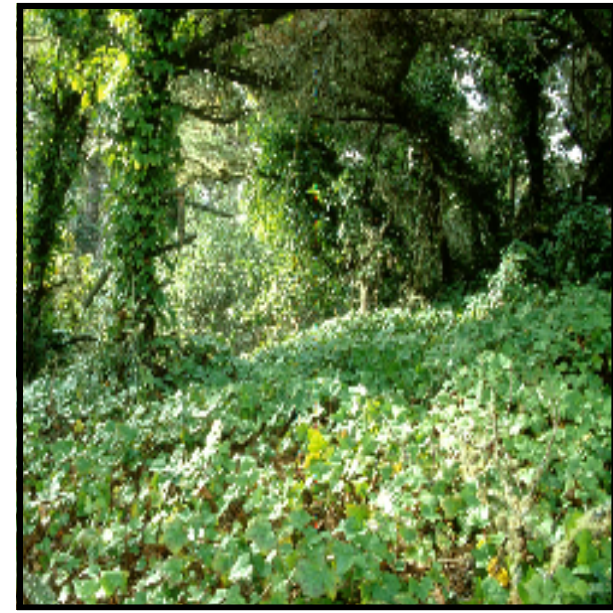☀ ◑ ⬤

Instead of planting:

Scotch broom
(*Cytisus scoparius*)

Plant:

Bush monkey flower
(*Mimulus aurantiacus*)

Primrose jasmine
(*Jasminum mesneyi*)

Japanese rose
(*Kerria japonica*)

Forsythia x intermedia ☀ ⬤ ⬤

Gardener's actions can have a direct effect in the control of invasive weeds. Carefully consider the invasiveness of any plant you put in your garden. Contact your local nursery or the organizations on this brochure for more information on non-invasive species.

Green Gardening to Protect Biodiversity

English ivy (*Hedera helix*) infestation in a California natural area.

Alternatives for escaped garden plants of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties

Horticultural and invasive plants have similar life history characteristics, that may make an attractive garden plant invade natural areas disrupting native ecosystems.

Garden Plants	Invasive Plants
Easy to propagate	Broad germination
Establish rapidly	Colonizer
Mature early	Mature early
Abundant flowers	Prolific seeds
Pest/disease tolerant	Few natural predators

Why worry about invasive weeds?

- Invasive weeds are the second most important reason for the loss of bio-diversity after habitat destruction.

- Invasive weeds in agriculture and natural areas cost our country billions of dollars per year.

For more information about Invasive plants visit:

www.northcoast.com/~cnps

www.cal-ipc.org

http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu

www.cnps.org/conservation/exotics.htm

www.cdfa.ca.gov

How to use this brochure:

This brochure suggests native and non-native alternatives to invasive species. Because plants can adapt over time, there is no guarantee that one of the suggested alternatives won't become invasive. Take care with plants that disperse their seeds by animals or the wind, as they may have the ability to become invasive in a natural area.

	Low water		Full sun
	Moderate		Part shade
	Regular water		Shade

Instead of planting:
Pampas grass (*Cortaderia* spp.)

Plant:

Tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)

Native sedges (*Carex* spp.)
Pacific reedgrass

Instead of planting:
Iceplant (*Carpobrotus* spp.)

Plant:
Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*)

Liveforever (*Dudleya* spp.)
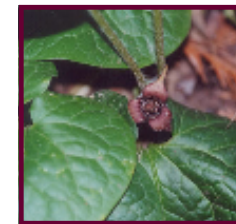Stonecrop (*Sedum* spp.)

Instead of planting:
Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)

Plant:

Larkspur (*Delphinium* spp.)
Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*)
Beard—tongue (*Penstemon* spp.)

Douglas' spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*)

Instead of planting:
Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)

English ivy (*Hedera helix*)

Plant:
Wild ginger *Asarum caudatum*)

Native violets (*Viola* spp.)
Pig-a-back plant (*Tolmiea menziesii*)
Inside-out flower (*Vancouveria planipetala*)
Island alumroot (*Heuchera maxima*)
Bearberry (*Arctostaphylus uva ursi*)