Gardening green.

The problem plants listed in this brochure have escaped from garden and landscape settings in the Tahoe Basin, and are threatening native ecosystems.

### How to use this brochure

If you notice one of these alternatives invading natural areas...

- Potentilla (Creeping or Cinquefoil)
- Potentilla fruticosa
- Cerinthe major ‘Purpurascens’

Some of the alternatives listed here have similarities in look, habit, and flower appearance and ease of care.

### Don’t Plant a Pest!

Give them an inch, and they’ll take an acre...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Biennial</th>
<th>Perennial</th>
<th>Full Sun</th>
<th>Partial Shade</th>
<th>Full Shade</th>
<th>Dragoon Koboth</th>
<th>Low Water Requirement</th>
<th>Moderate Water Requirement</th>
<th>High Water Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| French broom, Cytisus scoparius | Spanish broom, Spartium junceum | Russian olive, Elaeagnus angustifolia | Oregon grape holly, Ilex aquifolium | Potentilla fruticosa | Cerinthe major ‘Purpurascens’ | Harrison’s yellow rose, R. xanthina | Small, yellow buttercup-like flowers bloom in June and continue to flower through December. | This tall, erect shrub has striking yellow flower clusters that are followed by blue berries. Holly-like leaves adorn this broad-leaf evergreen shrub. | It is robust and disease resistant, with rich, green fern-like foliage that moves in the breeze. However, you can place one over kiosk, and these long-lasting, low-maintenance, deciduous shrubs are an excellent addition to a butterfly garden. | The alternative above is the same environment all the problem plants when offering gardeners a handle of shorter brown desert plants, reduced fertilizer use, and wildlife habitat.

### Don’t Plant A Pest!

How to use this brochure.

If you may consider removing invasive ornamentals.

You may choose to remove invasive ornamentals that are already growing on your property, especially if your land is adjacent to a natural area or a water body. The alternative above is the same environment all the problem plants while offering gardeners a handle of shorter brown desert plants, reduced fertilizer use, and wildlife habitat.

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### Instead Try

#### Potentilla (Creeping or Cinquefoil)

- Potentilla fruticosa

This is a hardy, adaptable shrub that is tolerant of a variety of soil types and sunlight conditions.

#### Spanish broom (Spartium junceum)

- Spanish broom, Spartium junceum

This broom has a similar appearance with numerous yellow, pea-like flowers that develop into seed pods. They are woody, spine-tipped branches that can become a serious fire hazard.

#### Russian olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia)

- Russian olive, Elaeagnus angustifolia

This shrub has glossy, dark green leaves and clusters of small, white flowers in spring, followed by black berries. It is a vigorous grower that can quickly spread and crowd out native plants.

#### Oregon grape holly (Ilex aquifolium)

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Lake Tahoe Basin Weed Coordinating Group

University of Nevada Cooperative Extension
Washoe County, UNR Cooperative Extension
El Dorado County, Agricultural Commissioner
Douglas County, Douglas County Weed District
California Department of Food and Agriculture
University of California Cooperative Extension
Nevada County, Agricultural Commissioner
Placer County, Agricultural Commissioner
Sue Donaldson, Chair (775) 784-4848
Tahoe Resource Conservation District

Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus) - hardy perennial requires very little attention and attracts birds and butterflies.

Shasta daisy (Leucanthemum x superbum) - One of many cultivars, the ‘White Climax’ variety has large, brilliant flowers that provide nectar in the fall. The dark green foliage can grow 2 feet tall and has showy white center rays.

Moonshine yarrow (Achillea moonshine) - Accompanied by fragrant leaves, this yarrow has long–blooming golden–yellow flowers. It is tolerant of hot, dry conditions and is considered a good choice for beginning gardeners.

Gold coin dwarf yarrow (Achillea filipendulina ‘Moonshine’) - This semi-evergreen shrub has long been a favorite among gardeners. Its foliage light up the garden. Rounded heads of tiny, lemon-yellow flowers and bright silver foliage makes it ideal for cutting and crushed.

Moonshine Aster (Aster novi-belgii ‘Moonshine’) - This new Aster can be used for long–lasting blooms among gardeners. Growth is compact and well branched. Masses of golden flowers that brighten any garden with a non-stop display all season long. The fern-like, silvery green leaves are fragrant when crushed. This Aster grows 2 feet tall and is hardy in Zones 4 to 8.

Klamathweed (Hypericum perforatum) - Also known as St. Johnswort, this perennial grows erect to 3 feet tall and is topped with bright yellow flowers. It survives year-round in many areas and meadows, pushing out native plants and ruining habitat.

Toggenburg: Dalmatian toadflax (Linaria dalmatica) - This invasive white daisy is becoming an increasing problem in the Tahoe area. It spreads readily from gardens to meadows and other open, sunny areas. It is often found in wildflower seed mixes.

Don’t Plant: Oxeye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare) - This late–blooming perennial is an important source of nectar for the bees. Pests give it lots of colors and flowers to adore a golden glow in the fall.

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Don’t Plant: Michaelmas daisy (Euryops pectinatus) - One of many cultivars, the White Daisy variety has bright yellow flowers that resemble snapdragons. This late–blooming perennial is an important source of nectar for the bees. Pests give it lots of colors and flowers to adore a golden glow in the fall.

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Don’t Plant: Snapdragons (Antirrhinum majus) - A mass of yellow flowers bloom in early summer and the foliage remains green through winter. This drought-tolerant, low-maintenance shrub prefers poor soil.

Instead Try: Sulfur buckwheat (Eriogonum umbellatum) - A late bloomer in the garden, its yellow flowers are a delight for bees and butterflies. It spreads readily from gardens to meadows and other open, sunny areas. It is often found in wildflower seed mixes.

Instead Try: Susanna Mitchell (Euryops pectinatus) - One of many cultivars, the White Daisy variety has bright yellow flowers that resemble snapdragons. This late–blooming perennial is an important source of nectar for the bees. Pests give it lots of colors and flowers to adore a golden glow in the fall.

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