

LESSER CELANDINE ALTERNATIVES



Marsh Marigold (Caltha palustris)

Clump-forming perennial 1-2' high with showy, bright yellow flowers that bloom in the spring.

Rabbit and deer resistant, attracts birds and pollinators



Golden Ragwort (Packera aurea)

Low growing, evergreen ground cover with yellow, spring blooming flowers. Attracts butterflies and other pollinators



Golden Alexander (Zizia aurea)

Spring to early summer blooming perennial, 1-3' high with yellow umbel-shaped flowers. Attracts bees and other pollinators

CHINESE SILVER GRASS – MISCANTHUS SINENSIS

- Tall, densely-bunched grass with slender, upright to arching leaves whose many cultivars are widely sold in the landscape trade
- Spreads via fertile seed heads and through rhizomes
- Escapes from ornamental plantings and can form large clumps along roadsides and other disturbed areas
- Displaces native vegetation and is **extremely flammable**, increasing fire risk of invaded areas



CHINESE SILVER GRASS ALTERNATIVES



Switch Grass (*Panicum virgatum*)

Bunching grass with upright vase shape 3-6' high. Excellent wildlife value with many cultivars available



Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)

Small mounding grass 1-2' high with arching leaves. Can be used as ground cover, excellent fall color and winter interest



Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

Erect, bunching grass 2-3' high prized for its blue-green foliage. Excellent wildlife value with a variety of cultivars available

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS – CLEMATIS TERNIFLORA

- Climbing, semi-evergreen, ornamental vine that **blooms in late summer through fall**, well after our native clematis species
- Spreads via prolific seed production and its aggressive vining nature
- Can be found invading forest edges, rights of ways and urban green spaces especially near creeks
- Displaces natives often forming dense monocultures



SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS ALTERNATIVES



Virgin's Bower (*Clematis virginiana*)

Fine textured, twining vine that grows 10-20'. Clusters of small, white flowers bloom mid to late summer followed by showy, seed heads



Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)

Slender, twining, evergreen vine grows 15-20'. Showy, red, tubular flowers bloom in mid-spring followed by red berries. Frequentated by hummingbirds



Crossvine (*Bignonia capreolata*)

Climbing, woody vine with yellow to orange-red, trumpet-shaped flowers that bloom in spring. Hummingbird magnet, available in many cultivars

WINTERCREEPER – EUONYMUS FORTUNEI

- Evergreen perennial vine/ground cover whose many cultivars were widely sold in the landscape trade but are now banned in IN
- Spreads by berries transported by wildlife and by its vigorous vining nature
- Invades forest openings and margins and grows across the ground
- Displaces herbaceous plants and seedlings and **harms trees by climbing high into the canopy**, shading the tree's leaves and clinging to the bark



WINTERCREEPER ALTERNATIVES



Barren Strawberry (Geum fragarioides)

Low, mat-forming ground cover 6" high with yellow flowers in spring that spreads slowly via rhizomes. Evergreen leaves turn bronze in the fall, deer and rabbit resistant



Wild Ginger (Asarum canadense)

Large attractive heart-shaped leaves 6" high with spreading roots that form a dense ground cover. Perfect for shaded areas, deer and rabbit resistant

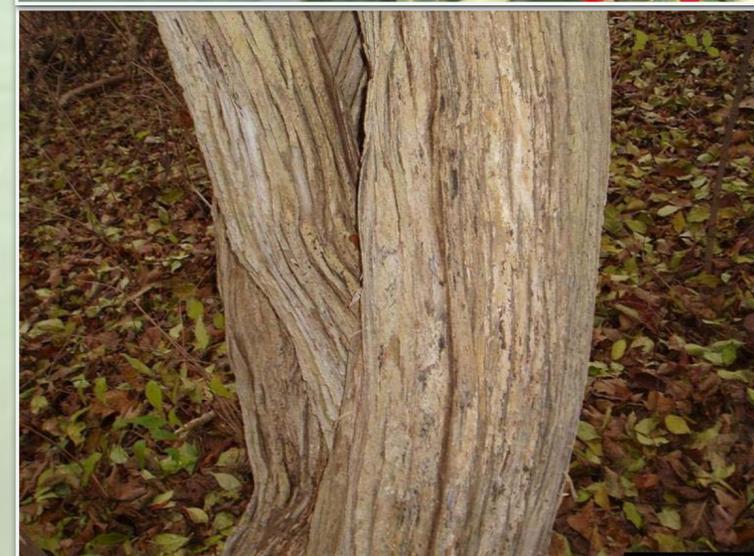


Christmas Fern (Polystichum acrostichoides)

Fern with deep-green fronds 1-2' high that spreads by rhizomes to form 2' wide evergreen clumps. Deer resistant

ASIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE – LONICERA MAACKII

- Upright, deciduous shrub with multiple arching stems that is now banned in IN
- Spreads via of copious production of berries that are dispersed by wildlife
- Highly adaptable and will invade any area except active cropland
- Forms dense stands that that prevent native shrubs and herbaceous understory plants from growing, alters soil chemistry and hydrology, and **creates ecological traps**



ASIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE ALTERNATIVES



Northern Bush Honeysuckle
(Diervilla lonicera)

Small shrub 3-4' high with dainty, yellow flowers that bloom in summer and are loved by bees. Brilliant fall color, numerous cultivars available



Coralberry (Symphoricarpos orbiculatus)

Small shrub 2-4' high with greenish-yellow flowers in spring and vibrant reddish-purple berries in fall that provide winter food for birds



Winterberry (Ilex verticillata)

Small to medium sized shrub 3-12' high with showy fall berries that provide winter interest and food for birds. Many cultivars available

JAPANESE BARBERRY – BERBERIS THUNBERGII

- Deciduous shrub with many popular ornamental cultivars in the landscape trade that are now banned in IN
- Rapidly spreads by birds that eat and disperse the berries
- Very shade-tolerant and invades a variety of habitats from shaded woodlands to open fields and wetlands
- Forms dense stands that displace native plants and **increase tick borne diseases**



JAPANESE BARBERRY ALTERNATIVES



©2009 Will Cook

American Barberry (*Berberis canadensis*)

Small shrub 2-3' high with toothed, whorled leaves. Yellow flower racemes in spring and shiny, red berries that ripen in fall and persist into spring



Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

Medium shrub 5-10' high with arching branches. Showy white to pink flowers in late spring followed by large, red fruit capsules. Numerous cultivars available



Mapleleaf Viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*)

Medium shrub, 4-5' tall with flat-topped clusters of white flowers in spring followed by colorful fall leaves and berries. Attracts pollinators and birds

BURNING BUSH – EUONYMUS ALATUS

- Deciduous shrub that is popular in the landscape industry due to its vibrant fall color
- **Birds and other wildlife eat the fruit and disperse its seeds**
- Invades old fields, roadsides, forest edges and undisturbed forests floors
- Once established, it can form dense thickets that displace native vegetation

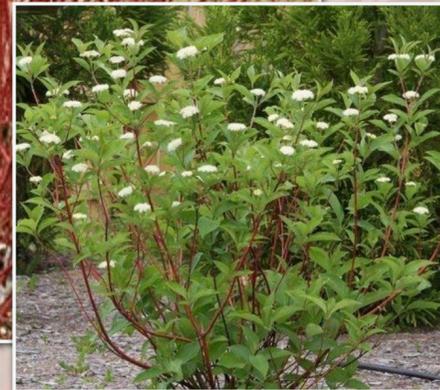


BURNING BUSH ALTERNATIVES



Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Small shrub 4-6' high with abundant white flowers in spring and blue berries in fall. Vibrant, orange-red, fall color and excellent wildlife value



Red Twig Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)

Medium sized shrub 6-10' high with white spring flowers and white berries in summer loved by birds. Bright red stems in winter look stunning in the snow

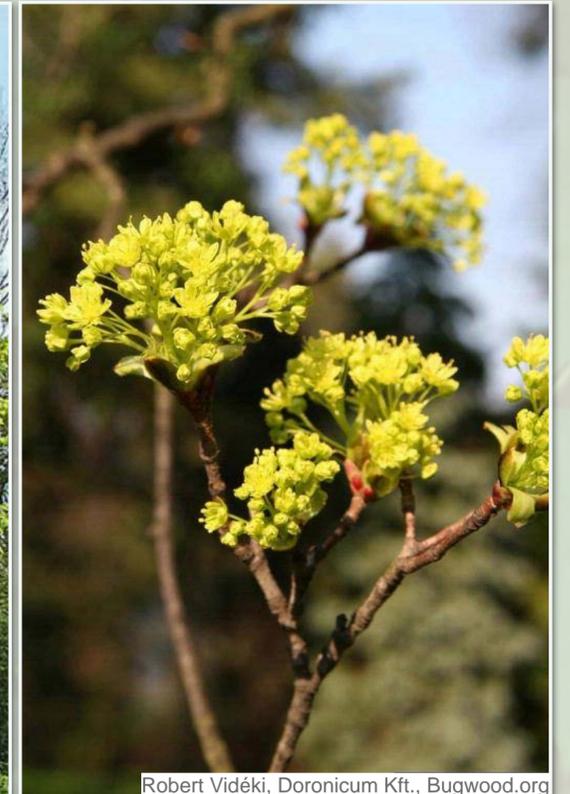


Virginia Sweetspire (*Itea virginica*)

Small shrub 3-4' high with arching branches and fragrant, white flowers in drooping racemes in late spring to early summer. Brilliant fall color

NORWAY MAPLE – ACER PLATANOIDES

- Multi-branched tree that was introduced to the horticultural trade as a street/lawn specimen
- **Prolific seed producers that are dispersed by wind**
- Invades forests and forest edges
- Shades out native understory vegetation and out-competes native tree species in the forest canopy reducing native species diversity and changing the structure of forest habitats



Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org



John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

NORWAY MAPLE ALTERNATIVES



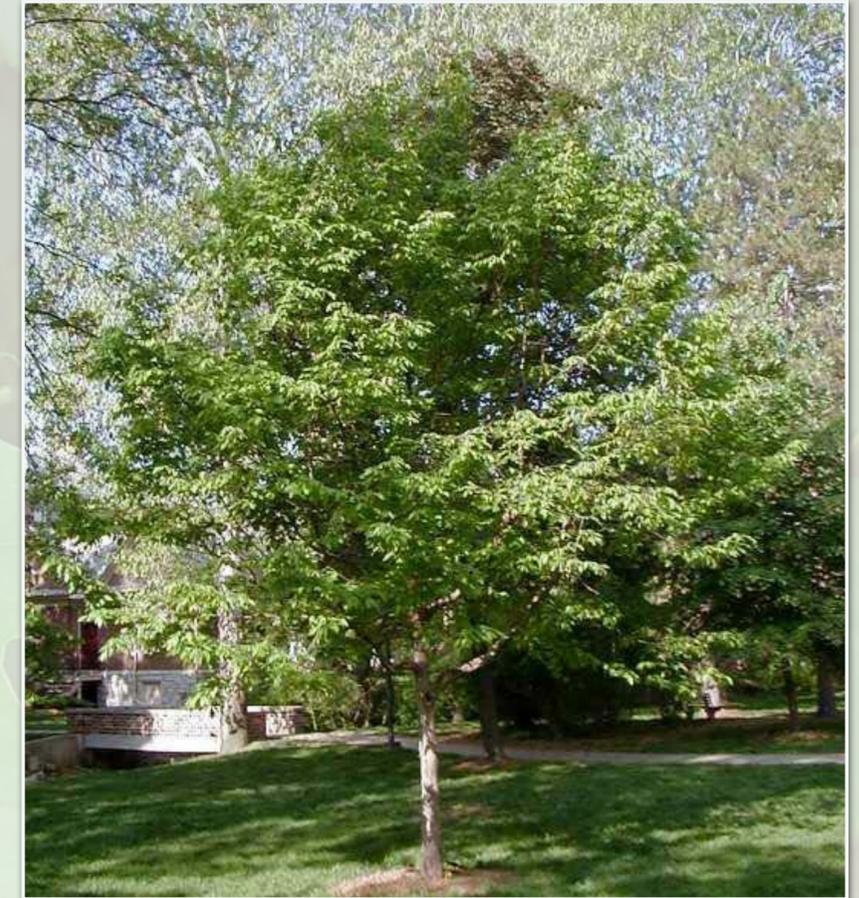
Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*)

Small, rounded tree 20-40' high with red, yellow to yellow-green flowers panicles in spring. Fruits are dark brown nuts and valuable to wildlife. Cultivars are available



Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

Medium-sized tree 30-50' high with tiny, greenish-white flowers in spring followed by dark-blue, edible fruits. Brilliant shades of red, orange and purple in the fall



Hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*)

Small, understory tree 25-45' high. Leaves turn red-orange to yellow in fall. Hop-like fruits capsules provide wildlife value

CALLERY PEAR – PYRUS CALLERYANA

- Multi-branched, deciduous tree that was **claimed to be sterile, but cultivars readily cross with each other producing fertile seeds**
- Fruits that persist in winter are spread by birds
- Invades open spaces such as pastures, grassland and open woodlands
- Quickly and densely fills in open green spaces, converting them to non-native woodlands



CALLERY PEAR ALTERNATIVES



Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)

Small tree 15-30' high with large, showy flowers in spring and red berries in fall that are loved by birds. Colorful, red fall foliage, wide variety of cultivars



Serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis*, *A. arborea*)

Small, multi-stem tree 15-35' high with fragrant early spring flowers and edible, red-purplish berries in June. Orange to red fall color, year-round interest, good street tree



Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Small, broadly-spreading tree 20-30' high with stunning pink-purple blooms in spring. Unique heart-shaped leaves turn pale greenish-yellow in fall

A dense thicket of green Autumn Olive bushes with small white flowers. The leaves are small, oval-shaped, and vibrant green. The branches are thin and woody, creating a complex network of foliage. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting a larger wooded area.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Autumn Olive invading Dillon Park in Noblesville - photo by Laura McCloughan

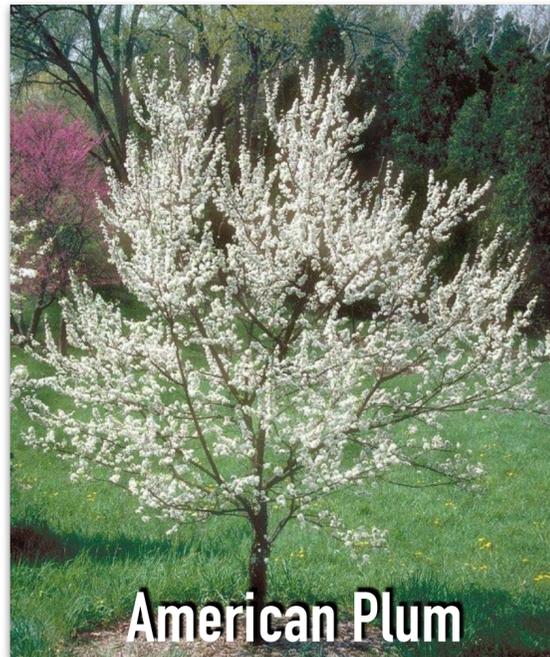
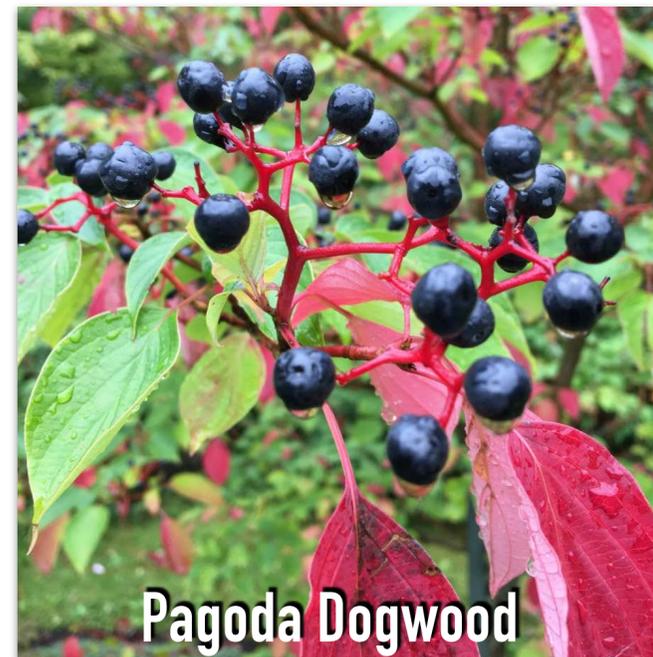
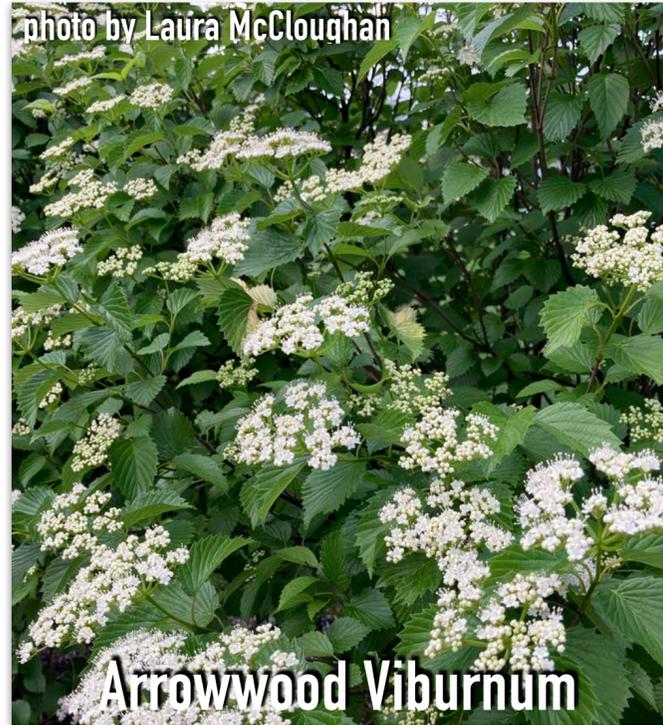
START BY REMOVING INVASIVES



Invasive plants like Butterfly Bush and Japanese Barberry are commonly found in home landscapes

- Prioritize removing invasive plants from your yard even if it's a gradual process that takes place over time
- Ideally, you should strive for an 80% native plant palette to best support ecosystem health and sustainability

REPLACE WITH NATIVE PLANTS



Replant using native **keystone** species which contribute the most to local food webs

- * Trees like Oaks, Willow, Plum and Birch
- * Shrubs like Viburnums and Dogwoods
- * Perennials like Violets, Sunflowers, Joe Pye Weed, Goldenrods and Asters

WHY SHOULD YOU USE NATIVES?

- Form the basis of our vital food webs that support wildlife with edible foliage, nectar, pollen, fruit, nuts and seeds
- Promote biodiversity which aids environmental sustainability
- Reduces water run-off and soil erosion and improves water quality
- Hardy, long-lived and uniquely adapted to grow in our region
- Naturally low maintenance requiring less water and little to no fertilizers or pesticides
- Comparable aesthetic features such as beautiful blooms and berries, excellent fall color and outstanding winter interest

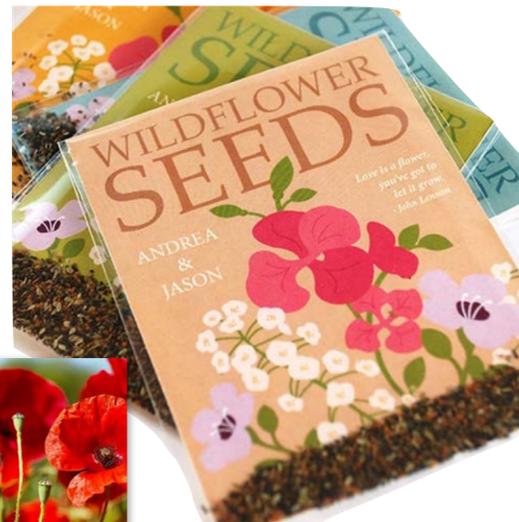
Dwarf Crested Iris photo by Laura McCloughan

AVOID COMMERCIAL WILDFLOWER SEED MIXES



May contain non-native and invasive species - a NO GO!

- ✗ Oxeye Daisy
- ✗ Dame's Rocket
- ✗ Queen Anne's Lace
- ✗ Indian Blanket
- ✗ Non-native Poppies
- ✗ Polka Dot Cornflower



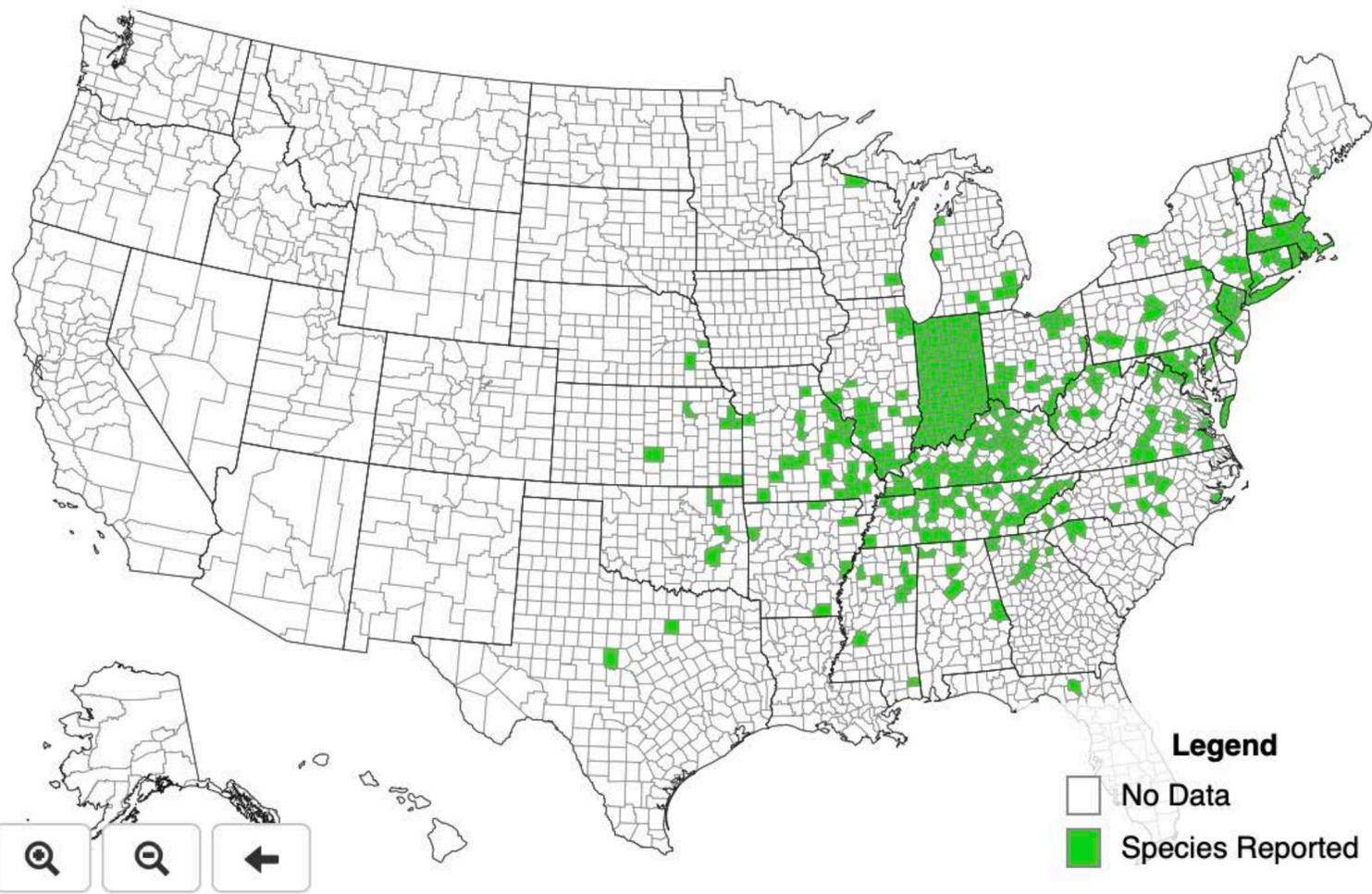
Only purchase seed mixes from reputable native plant sellers

REPORT INVASIVE SPECIES

EDDMapS Distribution:

This map is incomplete and is based only on current site and county level reports made by experts and records obtained from USDA Plants Database. For more information, visit www.eddmaps.org

winter creeper (*Euonymus fortunei*) [Share](#) [Download](#) [Flag](#) [FullScreen](#)



Report invasive species occurrences on public property using:

- The website eddmaps.org
- The GLEDN (Great Lakes Early Detection Network) mobile app



BRING THE POWER OF EDDMAPS TO YOUR SMARTPHONE

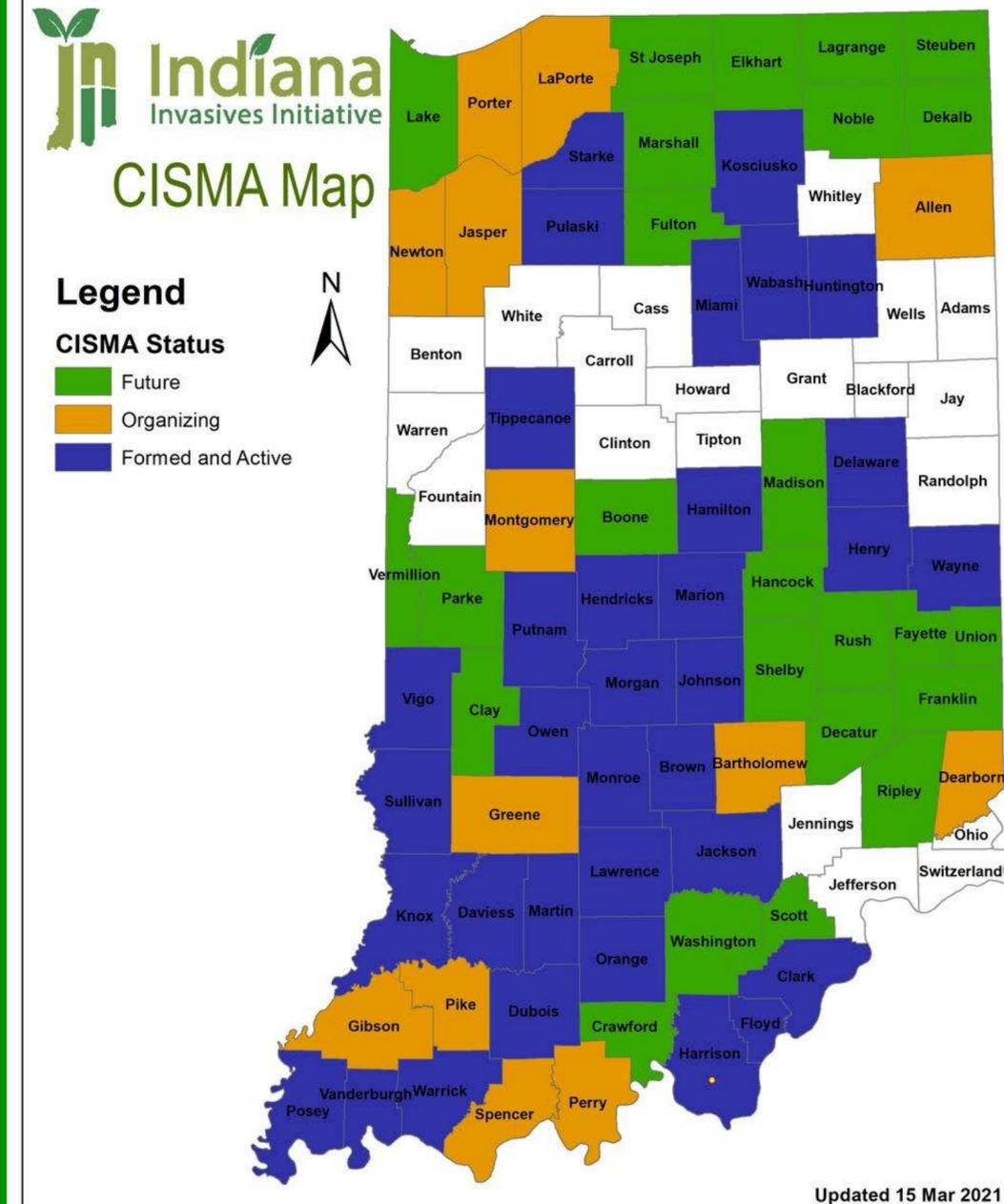
Introducing BugwoodApps - comprehensive mobile applications that engage users with invasive species, forest health, natural resource and agricultural management

iPhone | iPad | Android

JOIN YOUR LOCAL CISMA

WHAT IS A CISMA?

- A CISMA (Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area) is partnership organizations formed with the goal of managing invasive plants across jurisdictional and landownership boundaries
- Partners can include county, state and federal governmental agencies, non-profits, citizen groups and others





RESOURCES

Chinese Privet invading a forest edge

HELPFUL ORGANIZATIONS

State of Indiana Cooperative Invasives Management (SICIM) sicim.info

Indiana Invasive Species Council entm.purdue.edu/iisc

The Midwest Invasive Plant Network mipn.org

Woody Invasives of the Great Lakes Collaborative woodyinvasives.org

Invasive.org - Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health invasives.org

Indiana Native Plant Society indiananativeplants.org



RESOURCES FOR INVASIVE PLANT ID

Useful for identifying invasive plant species

- * Invasive Plant Atlas invasiveplantatlas.org
- * Invasipedia wiki.bugwood.org/Invasipedia
- * WIGL woodyinvasives.org

Phone Apps that ID plant species

- * Picture This
- * iNaturalist
- * Indiana Wildflowers
- * Landscape Alternatives for Invasive Plants
- * Google Lens



PictureThis



iNaturalist



WHERE TO FIND NATIVE PLANTS

For plants suggestions local to your area

* National Wildlife Foundation [nwf.org/nativeplantfinder](https://www.nwf.org/nativeplantfinder)

* Indiana Native Plant Society indiananativeplants.org/plant-finder-for-pollinators

For a list of nurseries and garden centers offering the best selection of native plants & native plant landscape designers

* INPS's "Buy Native Directory" indiananativeplants.org/landscaping/where-to-buy

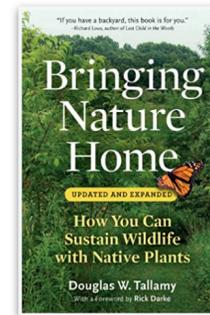
Shop at local retailers that participates in INPS's "Grow Indiana Natives" program whose intent is to help customers find a source for native plants and encourage plant sellers to sell more native species and fewer invasives

Look for these signs →

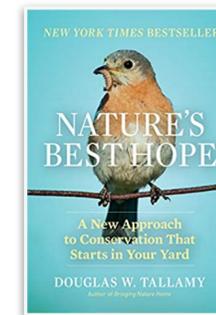


BOOKS TO INSPIRE & GET YOU STARTED

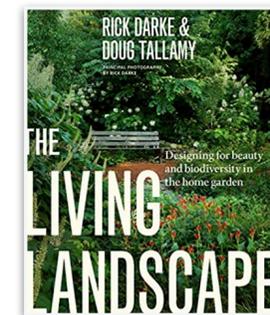
Bringing Nature Home by Douglas Tallamy



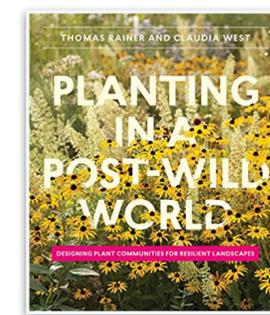
Nature's Best Hope by Douglas Tallamy



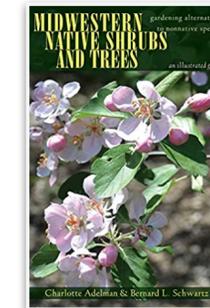
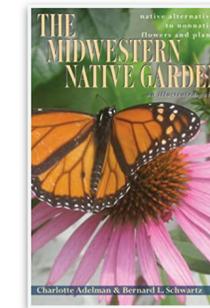
The Living Landscape by Rick Darke & Doug Tallamy



The Midwestern Native Garden by Charlotte Adelman & Bernard Schwartz

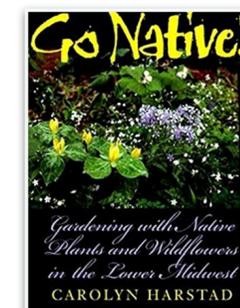


Midwestern Native Shrubs and Trees by Charlotte Adelman & Bernard Schwartz

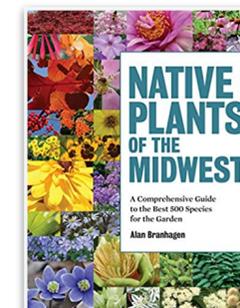


Planting in a Post-Wild World by Thomas Rainer & Claudia West

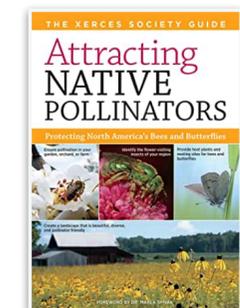
Go Native by Carolyn Harstad

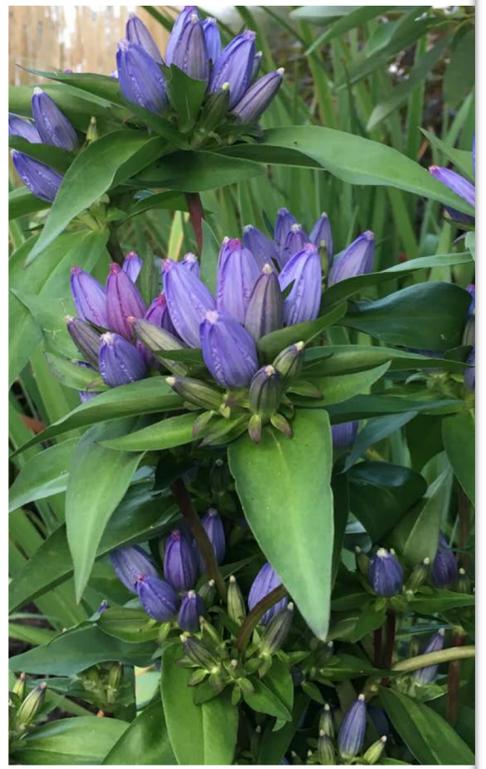
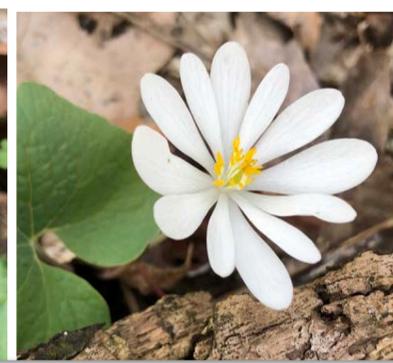


Native Plants of the Midwest by Alan Branhagen



Attracting Native Pollinators by the Xerces Society





In order to preserve and promote the health of our environment, we need to cultivate a new gardening ethic that goes beyond the purely aesthetic and focuses on creating landscapes that are both beautiful and beneficial to functioning and sustainable ecosystems.



photos by Laura McCloughan

