

GARDEN WISE

Non-Invasive Plants for Your Garden



May 2007

EASTERN WASHINGTON GUIDE

VOLUNTARY CODES OF CONDUCT FOR THE GARDENING PUBLIC (ANNOTATED):

In an effort to reduce the spread of invasive plants used for horticultural purposes, experts have created the “Voluntary Codes of Conduct,” a series of steps that nursery professionals, landscape architects, gardeners, and others can take to help curb the spread of invasive horticultural plants.

- ✧ Ask for only non-invasive species when you acquire plants. Plant only environmentally safe species in your gardens. Work towards and promote new landscape design that is friendly to regional ecosystems.
- ✧ Seek information on which species are invasive in your area. Sources could include botanical gardens, horticulturists, conservationists, and government agencies. Remove invasive species from your land and replace them with non-invasive species suited to your site and needs.
- ✧ Do not trade plants with other gardeners if you know they are species with invasive characteristics.
- ✧ Request that botanical gardens and nurseries promote, display, and sell only non-invasive species.
- ✧ Help educate your community and other gardeners in your area through personal contact and in such settings as garden clubs and other civic groups.

For the full Gardening Codes of Conduct, or to learn about the Codes of Conduct for Government, Nursery Professionals, Landscape Architects, and Botanic Gardens and Arboreta, please go to the Center for Plant Conservation's website at www.centerforplantconservation.org/invasives/codesn.html

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INVASIVES & NOXIOUS WEED LIST Inside Back Cover



Garden Wise is dedicated to Ann Lennartz

GARDEN WISE

Non-Invasive Plants for Your Garden

WHILE MOST EXOTIC PLANTS are not problematic, a few have become invasive in Washington State. When these plants spread to wild and agricultural areas, they cause serious problems. For example, invasive knotweed and saltcedar are changing our riverbanks, yellowflag iris and purple loosestrife are altering our wetlands and streamsides, and oxeye daisy and invasive thistles are degrading our meadows and rangeland.

This booklet represents the collaboration of nonprofit conservation groups, state and county government, and the nursery industry. We believe that preventing introductions is the most efficient way to reduce the spread and impact of invasive species. Whether you are looking for new and exciting plants to add to your garden, or you are looking to replace invasive plants in your yard, we hope this book will be a valuable resource. Working together, we can ensure that future generations enjoy pristine wild areas in Washington State.

Please note that this booklet is a product of an ongoing project. Visit www.nwcb.wa.gov for updates and to learn about other problematic plants and their alternatives.



full sun



regular water



well-drained soil



part shade



medium water



heavy soil



full shade



low water



evergreen

WA *Washington native*



wildlife friendly



deciduous

HERBACEOUS

INVASIVE

*Babysbreath**Gypsophila paniculata*

THE DELICATE SPRAYS of white flowers of babysbreath make this European native a popular plant for fresh and dried flower bouquets and for garden borders. Unfortunately, this plant with the delicate name and flower can escape the garden and aggressively colonize elsewhere, and is now widespread throughout Canada and much of the northern half of the United States. The seeds can still ripen in cut bouquets left at cemeteries or elsewhere, allowing the plant to spread into adjacent areas. Babysbreath readily invades pastures and grasslands, where it outcompetes desirable plants and reduces forage quality for livestock and wildlife.

CLASS C WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED



WSNWCBC



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Miss Willmott Pincushion flower and other white cultivars**Scabiosa caucasica* 'Miss Willmott'

ATTRACTIVE, clump-forming perennial

- White flowers are 3 inches across and are very good for cutting
- Bloom is the same color as babysbreath but not the same texture
- Flowers present from mid- to late-summer
- Attractive foliage is dark green and gray-green and gives a lacy effect
- Best in sunny site with good drainage



Chris Bligh, Shoots and Roots

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Pearl Yarrow**Achillea ptarmica* 'The Pearl'

A DELICATE and airy plant

- Delicate white flowers, about 1/2-inch wide
- Like babysbreath, double-bloom flowers are long-lasting and good for bouquets
- Attractive foliage is delicate and ferny
- Best grown in full sun with summer watering
- This perennial plant spreads by rhizome and needs good drainage.



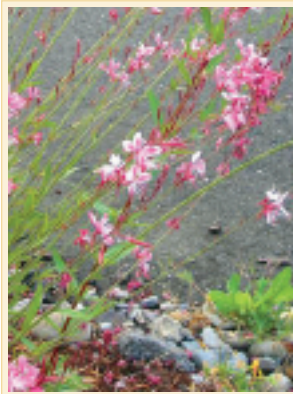
Rich Old, courtesy XID Services

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Pink Cloud Wandflower and Other Cultivars**Gaura* 'Pink Cloud'

STUNNING UPRIGHT perennial covered with soft, pink blooms

- Pink-blushed flowers are held on slender stems above foliage lending an airy look
- Blooms from summer into autumn
- Flowers are good in borders and for cutting
- Foliage ranges from mid-green to gray-green to burgundy, depending on cultivar
- Plant can reach 3 feet in height



Kavita Patel

ADDITIONAL HERBACEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), snow buckwheat (*Eriogonum niviseum*)
(WA natives)

HERBACEOUS

INVASIVE

*Bighead Knapweed**Centaurea macrocephala*

WITH ITS LARGE, striking yellow flowers, bighead knapweed, also known as Yellow Fluff and Globe Centaury, has sometimes been used in dried floral arrangements. However, this plant is a member of the knapweed family, which includes some of the most problematic weeds in the West. Bighead knapweed had been discovered escaping gardens in north-eastern Washington, where it has moved along roadsides and spread into high elevation rangeland, reforestation sites, and power line right-of-ways. It has the potential to invade Washington's precious subalpine meadows.



WSNWCB



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS A WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Giant Yellow Scabious**Cephalaria gigantea*

AN IMPRESSIVE, eye-catching perennial for the garden

- Giant pale yellow flower heads resembling pincushions are 2.5 inches across
- Blooms during the summer months
- Mature seedheads are also ornamental
- With a stately height up to 7 feet tall, scabious is great as a border or showcase plant
- Prefers rich, well-drained soil and full sun to part shade.



Lennie Valkenburg

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Blanket Flower**Gaillardia aristata*

A GOOD NATIVE plant for the garden, as it adapts well to cultivation

- Bright golden-yellow petals surround vivid red centers
- Showy flowers are daisylike in form and are 4 inches wide, appearing in early summer
- As with the knapweeds, flowers are held above the bluish-green foliage
- Excellent for cutting and in borders
- Grows up to 2.5 feet tall
- This perennial tolerates heat and needs good drainage



Ben Legler

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Goldsturm Coneflower,
Black-eyed Susan**Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'*

A LONG-LIVED, long blooming perennial for a sunny site

- Bright, showy flowers of orange-yellow petals surrounding purplish brown centers
- While flower form is different, the color impact is similar
- Flowers bloom between July and September and are excellent for cutting
- Long-lived perennial reaches 24-30 inches in height and 24 inches in width
- Great for beds, borders, and meadow areas



Dave Jones, courtesy Great Plant Picks

ADDITIONAL HERBACEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Large-flowered tickseed (Coreopsis grandiflora)

HERBACEOUS

INVASIVE

*Knotweeds: Giant, Bohemian, Himalayan, & Japanese**Polygonum species*

FEATHERY WHITE FLOWERHEADS, large foliage, and tall, bamboo-like stems once made this group of knotweeds popular as garden ornamentals. Native to Asia, knotweeds have become a serious problem worldwide and are increasingly prevalent in Washington. They rapidly invade riparian zones, where they block sunlight, disturb nutrient cycling, displace native vegetation, and increase streambank erosion. These knotweeds are a serious problem along Washington State waterways, where they degrade habitat for wildlife and fish, including salmon.

CLASS B WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED



WSNWCBC



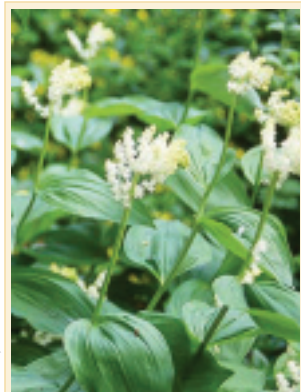
Western County Noxious Weed Control Board

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*False Solomon's Seal**Smilacina racemosa*

A SHADE-LOVING, early blooming native perennial with gracefully arching stems

- Clusters of delicate, creamy white flowers appear in mid-spring, before knotweed
- Flowers are delicately fragrant
- Lance-shaped leaves reach lengths of 8 inches
- Can exceed 3 feet in height and spread to create a large patch in the right place
- Prefers partial shade and adapts well to a variety of soils



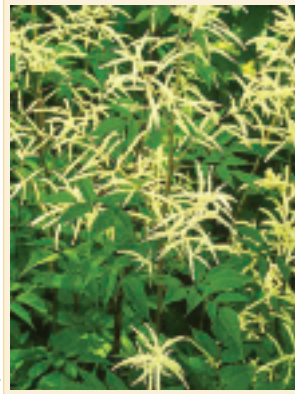
Pat Breen, OSU

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Goat's beard**Aruncus dioicus*

THIS ROBUST PERENNIAL native gives height to your garden.

- Like knotweed, goat's beard thrives in moist soil
- Produces a panicle of cream-colored flowers similar to knotweeds, though foliage and flower texture is finer
- Flowers in June and July, a little earlier than knotweeds
- Grows up to 6 feet tall



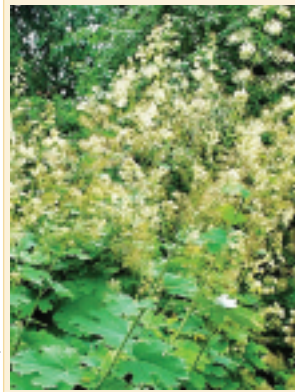
Clayton Antleau

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Plume poppy**Macleaya cordata*

A DRAMATIC PRESENCE in the garden

- Large plumes of small, buff-white flowers are more attractive than knotweed
- Brown seed pods are also ornamental
- Striking leaves are deeply lobed and up to 4 inches across
- Plants reach a height of 8 feet
- Spreads by way of stolons to form patches
- Needs water in summer and good drainage



Mike Davy

ADDITIONAL HERBACEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Plume poppy (Macleaya microcarpa), Rosy twisted stalk (Streptopus roseus)

HERBACEOUS

INVASIVE

*Milk and Scotch Thistles**Silybum marianum* and *Onopordum acanthoides*

MILK THISTLE HAS often been used as a showcase plant in the garden, due to its striking white-laced foliage and spine-tipped flowerheads. Scotch thistle has been used as a barrier since the spiny plant can reach a height of eight feet its second year. As attractive as the managed prickly plants may be in the garden, they are unwelcome in meadows and pastures, where they reduce forage quality. Milk thistle can be toxic to livestock.



WSNWCB



Stevens County Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS A AND B WASHINGTON
STATE NOXIOUS WEEDS

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Globe Thistle**Echinops ritro* or *Echinops* 'Taplow Blue'

THESE PLANTS ARE thistly in appearance and are easy to grow.

- Blooms appear in June and can last until fall
- Metallic blue, globe-shaped flowerheads are plentiful atop the plant
- Flowers are excellent cut
- Plants are similar in scale to the thistles, but *E. ritro* is 4 feet in height and *E. 'Taplow Blue'* is 5 feet in height
- Tolerant of a variety of light conditions, and are also not fussy about soil type



Alice B Russell, NC State University

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Jerusalem Sage

Phlomis tuberosa

IDEAL FOR HOT, dry areas

- Hooded flowers are showy pinkish purple, appearing in whorls in the leaf axils
- Blooms during the summer
- Arrow-shaped foliage is up to 10 inches in length and silvery due to fine hairs
- Erect habit is similar to invasive thistles
- Reaches a height of 5 feet



Chris Bigh, Shoots and Roots

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Purple dome New England aster

Aster nova-belgii 'Purple Dome'

AN EXCELLENT PLANT for adding a thistle-purple bloom to the garden late in the season

- Vibrant purple, daisylike blooms cover the top of the plant between August and October
- Flowers are excellent for cutting
- Foliage is dense, stalkless, and lance shaped
- Sturdy stems makes a good shrublike presence when the plant is not in bloom
- Smaller in stature than milk thistle
- Rarely affected by powdery mildew



Marilyn Gnau

ADDITIONAL HERBACEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Prince calico aster (*Aster lateriflorus* 'Prince'), Alma Potschke New England aster (*A. novae-angliae* 'Alma Potschke'), Monch Frikarti aster (*A. × frikartii* 'Monch'), *Eryngium* 'Sapphire Blue' and other cultivars

HERBACEOUS

INVASIVE

*Myrtle Spurge**Euphorbia myrsinites*

ITS GEOMETRIC, BLUE-GREEN foliage, long life, and ability to thrive in gravelly soil have made myrtle spurge a popular plant for xeriscaping and in rock gardens. However, capable of throwing its seeds up to fifteen feet, this succulent can spread into arid ecosystems, where it displaces native vegetation. Like its cousin leafy spurge – considered one of the worst plants in the West – myrtle spurge can be difficult to control. It also exudes a toxic sap.



WSNWCB



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS B WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Sun Rose**Helianthemum spp. and cultivars*

CLUMPING EVERGREEN SHRUBS with a spreading habit and brightly colored flowers

- Flowers are unlike *Euphorbia* flowers and resemble wild rose flowers
- Cultivars provide an array of vibrant colors such as magenta, pink, orange, and yellow
- Bloom time is between June and September
- Low spreading shrub less than 1 foot tall and 2 to 3 feet wide with green to silver foliage
- Texturally different from myrtle spurge, it is a mannerly, uniquely beautiful plant



Ann Chagman

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Cape Blanco or Purple Stone Crop

Sedum spatulifolium 'Cape Blanco',
'Purpureum'



AN EXCELLENT, MAT-FORMING evergreen plant

- Bluish toned foliage is beautiful year-round
- Bright golden-yellow, star-shaped flowers provide striking contrast in June
- White powdery coating on leaves gives 'Cape Blanco' a silvery blue appearance
- 'Purpureum' has purple tinged, bluish foliage
- Plants reach a height of 4 feet and spread about 2 feet, forming a tight mat
- Tolerates some shade and requires good drainage



Ben Legler

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Evergreen Spurge

Euphorbia characias subsp. and cultivars



BLUE-GREEN FOLIAGE and large leaves give this plant a bold texture in the landscape.

- Showy flowers feature lime green to chartreuse flower bracts and burgundy-black eyes
- Long bloom time, from March to May
- Flowers are very good for cutting
- This plant and its cultivars may be damaged by severe winters and are best considered short-lived perennials in such climates



Sam Marcos Growers

ADDITIONAL HERBACEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

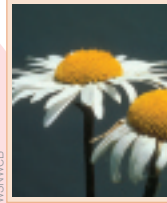
Sulfur flower (*Erigonium umbellatum*), Kinnikinnick (*Artostaphylos uva-ursi*), Lance-leaved stonecrop (*Sedum lanceolatum*), (all WA natives)

HERBACEOUS

INVASIVE

*Oxeye Daisy**Leucanthemum vulgare*

A COMMON SIGHT throughout the United States, oxeye daisy was first introduced into the Pacific Northwest in the late 1800s, probably as a seed contaminant. It is a familiar sight along roadways, where it can spread into native grasslands, fields, and pastures. It reduces plant diversity and lowers forage quality for grazing wildlife and livestock by replacing plants that are higher in protein. Oxeye daisy also competes with crops, especially cereal crops, which are so important in eastern Washington.



WSNWCB



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS B WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Becky Shasta Daisy**Leucanthemum × superbum 'Becky'*

A CHARMING AND well-behaved daisy

- Daisylike flowers are much larger than oxeye
- Flowers attract butterflies and are good for cutting
- Dark green foliage is attractive and sturdy
- Tidy, upright habit makes Becky Shasta daisy a terrific garden plant
- Long bloom period is from June to September
- Not fussy about soils but needs good drainage



Great Plant Picks

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*White Wood Aster**Aster divaricatus*

PROFUSE BLOOMING MAKES this plant showy and delicately so.

- White, daisylike flowers are smaller than oxeye daisy, being 1 inch across
- Bloom time is later than oxeye daisy, from July to August through September
- Wiry, blackish stems contrast beautifully with white flowers and green foliage
- Leaves are heart-shaped and coarsely toothed
- Tolerates some shade and may need summer water



Randal G. Prostak, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Moonbeam Thread-leaved Tickseed**Coreopsis verticillata 'Moonbeam'*

SIMILAR TO OXEYE daisy, but with glowing, pale yellow blooms

- Flowers attract bees and butterflies
- Blooms from summer into fall
- Foliage is green and filament-like, creating a fine texture in the landscape
- A low maintenance, drought-tolerant plant, tickseed is excellent in the garden or as a container plant
- This *Coreopsis* grows quickly and should be divided every two years or replanted



Chris Eligh, Shoots and Roots

ADDITIONAL HERBACEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Angelita daisy (Hymenoxys acaulis)

HERBACEOUS

INVASIVE

The Sages: Clary Sage, Meadow Clary, and Mediterranean Sage
Salvia sclarea, S. pratensis, and S. aethiopis

THE BICOLORED PINK and cream, solid blue-violet and white flowers of these sage make them attractive additions to the garden. While there are many equally if not more attractive and well-behaved sages for the flower, herb, and medicinal garden, these three species are particularly problematic in Washington. They invade pastures, rangeland, and natural meadows, where they reduce forage quality and displace native plants. Mediterranean sage can also compete with some crops.



WSNWGB



WSNWGB



Nelle Murray

CLASS A AND B WASHINGTON
STATE NOXIOUS WEED

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Silver Sage
Salvia argentea

STRIKING, SILVERY AND fuzzy foliage adds texture and contrast to the garden.

- Flowers are white to pale pink and are borne on candelabra-like branching stems
- Reaches 3 feet in height and has a clumping habit similar to the invasive sages
- Plant behaves as a biennial or short-lived perennial
- Prefers full sun and good drainage with some summer water



Lemne Vollenberg

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Russian Sage**Perovskia atriplicifolia*

A LONG BLOOMING perennial for a sunny, dry site

- Twelve-inch spires of tubular purple flowers add a splash of color in late summer
- Like the invasive sages, Russian sage is a drought tolerant plant that does well in poor soils
- Russian sage adds a strong vertical element to the garden with its silvery stem and foliage



Alice B Russell, NC State University

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Meadow and Woodland Sages**Salvia nemorosa cultivars and S. x sylvestris*

BOTH OF THESE sages are similar in appearance to the invasive sages

- Flowers are showy, held in spikes above foliage and are good for cutting
- Deadheading will prolong blooming into autumn
- Foliage of meadow sage is rugose, dull green, and broad leaved and held in a clump
- Foliage of woodland sage is similar in shape but is green to green gray
- Height for both sages ranges from 1-3 feet



Ann Chapman

ADDITIONAL HERBACEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Gray ball sage (Salvia dorrii), *Sticky Jerusalem sage (Phlomis russeliana)*

AQUATIC & WETLANDS PLANTS

INVASIVE

*Purple loosestrife and garden loosestrife**Lythrum salicaria and Lysimachia vulgaris*

BOTH GARDEN AND purple loosestrife are common additions to flower gardens. These invasive plants are a major threat to wetlands because of their ability to tolerate saturated soils and spread rapidly into non-disturbed areas. Purple loosestrife is notorious for forming dense, uniform stands; it crowds out all native plants and reduces wetland habitat. Garden loosestrife is a new but serious concern in both eastern and western Washington, where it has been observed out-competing the noxious purple loosestrife in some wetlands.



WSNWCBB



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS B WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Gayfeather**Liatis spicata*

EYE-CATCHING, PURPLE spiked perennial

- Tall spikes of purple flowers are similar in appearance to purple loosestrife
- Blooms July through September, around the same time as purple loosestrife
- Unlike purple loosestrife, it likes well-drained soils
- Takes full sun



Alice B. Russell, NC State University

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Jacob Kline Bee Balm**Monarda didyma 'Jacob Kline'*

FOLIAGE AND FLOWERS differ from the loosestrifes but are wonderful in their own right.

- Cheery crimson, shaggy flowerheads attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds
- Flowers bloom between June and July and are excellent as cut flowers
- Habit is upright and spreading; the plant can reach 4 feet in height
- Deer reportedly do not like bee balm, so it may be useful to plant to help screen other plants
- 'Jacob Kline' is very mildew-resistant



Alice B Russell, NC State University

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Cardinal flower and hybrids**Lobelia splendens, L. × speciosa, L. × syphilitica, L. × gerardii*

THESE STRIKING PLANTS are well suited to damp places

- Bright red flowers are held in upright spikes above the foliage
- Hummingbirds are attracted to the blooms
- Some cultivars of *L. splendens* have deep purplish maroon foliage
- Behave as annuals or short-lived perennials, but self-seed in moist soil without becoming weedy



Erv Evans, NC State University

ADDITIONAL AQUATIC & WETLAND PLANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Red columbine (Aquilegia formosa), Hardback (Spiraea douglas), Lady's thumb (polygonum amphibium) (all WA natives)

AQUATIC & WETLANDS PLANTS

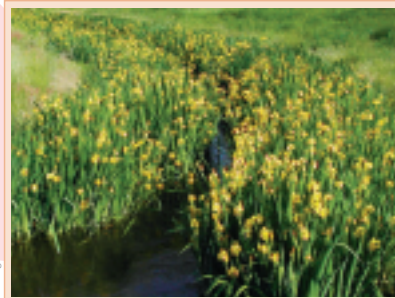
INVASIVE

*Yellow Flag Iris**Iris pseudacorus*

WITH ITS SHOWY yellow flowers and dense, lance-shaped leaves, yellow flag iris has been a popular addition to ornamental ponds and water gardens. However, this emergent wetland plant quickly spreads through underground rhizomes and rhizome fragments. It is naturalizing along streams, canals, and shorelines throughout Washington, particularly near developed areas. Yellow flag iris can completely displace native wetland plants along the shoreline. Its dense, root-like mat collects sediment and severely reduces water flow, affecting plants, fish, and other animals.



WSNWCBC



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS C WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Japanese Iris**Iris ensata*, 'Variegata' & cultivars

THIS IS A BEAUTIFUL iris for pond edges and bogs.

- Ideal for wet boggy areas and edge-of-pond plantings, easy to grow
- Elegant large flowers of white, purple, and violet blue form in late spring and early summer (a little after yellow flag iris)
- Foliage can reach 16 inches; the scale of the plant is smaller than *Iris pseudacorus*
- The foliage of the cultivar 'Variegata' offers a creamy white and green foliar accent to pond plantings



Laura Blanton

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Laevigata Iris**Iris laevigata* & cultivars

A TRUE WATER loving iris, beautiful in and out of flower

- Ideal replacement for yellow flag iris in pond plantings, laevigata iris will grow well in 6 inches of water. It is also good for wet boggy areas and is easy to grow.
- Flowers are large white, purple, lavender, and pink. Yellow blooming varieties are rare.
- Blooms later than yellow flag iris
- Foliage can reach 18 inches, so the scale of the plant is smaller than *Iris pseudacorus*



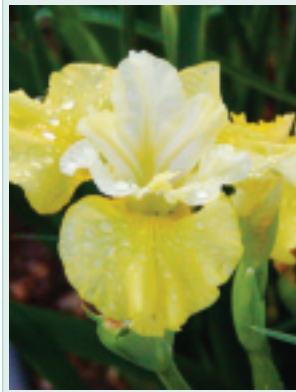
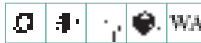
Pat Woodward, Pacific Rim Native Plant Nursery

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Siberian Iris**Iris sibirica* & hybrids such as 'Butter & Sugar', 'Sunfisher' (both yellow blooming)

A VERY VERSATILE, easy-to-grow iris: the one to pick, other than a bearded iris, if you want yellow flowers.

- Good for mixed borders with normal water needs; also suitable for damp sites, but not for standing water
- Flower colors range from white to purple to blue-purple to yellow
- Foliage usually 2 feet or less, flowers taller, the plant is smaller than *Iris pseudacorus*
- An easy plant to grow, beautiful in and out of bloom, blooms May-June



Laura Burton

ADDITIONAL AQUATIC & WETLAND PLANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Iris setosa, *Iris missouriensis*, *Iris versicolor*, *Iris virginicum*, *Lysichiton americanum*, *Sisyrinchium californicum*, *Iris* × *germanica* (a bearded iris)

AQUATIC & WETLANDS PLANTS

INVASIVE

*Parrotfeather**Myriophyllum aquaticum*

THIS SOUTH AMERICAN native has been a popular plant for ornamental ponds, since its emergent stems are bright green and attractive, and its submerged stems act as a natural filter and provide oxygen for fish. Like many nonnative, invasive aquarium and pond plants, parrotfeather has been carelessly released into our natural aquatic systems, where it forms dense mats that outcompete native submerged plants and can reduce water flow. Until recently, escaped populations were limited to west of the Cascades, however at least one new population has been documented in eastern Washington.



WSNWCBC



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS B WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEEDS

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Mare's Tail**Hippuris vulgaris*

AN ATTRACTIVE NATIVE plant with a similar habit to parrotfeather

- Stiff emergent stems are 6 to 12 inches tall with whorls of small, rigid, needle-like leaves
- Submerged stems are softer with longer, more flexible whorled leaves
- Prefers shallow, non-acidic, cool water, and full sun
- Can be propagated through stem cuttings and also spreads through rhizomes
- Prefers full to part sun



San Marcos Growers

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Coontail**Ceratophyllum demersum*

AN EXCELLENT, EASY-TO-GROW, oxygenating plant for ornamental fishponds

- Submersed plant lacks true roots but stems can be anchored to the substrate or left loose
- Whorled, needle-like leaves cover the stem and are densest at the tip
- Provides habitat, oxygen, and some filtration for fish
- Tolerant of frost



Richard Old, courtesy of XID Services

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Canada elodea**Elodea canadensis*

A SUBMERSED NATIVE plant that does well under a variety of conditions

- Bright-green leaves are whorled around stem in groups of three
- Small, white flowers appear between June and September above the water surface
- Native throughout much of the United States and Canada
- Careful! The noxious weeds Hydrilla and Brazilian elodea look similar – Canadian elodea leaves appear in whorls of three and Hydrilla and Brazilian elodea in whorls of four.



Richard Old, courtesy of XID Services

ADDITIONAL AQUATIC & WETLAND PLANT RECOMMENDATIONS

(none)

TREES & SHRUBS

INVASIVE

Butterfly Bush

Buddleja davidii

WITH ITS SHOWY purple flowers and ability to thrive under a variety of conditions, butterfly bush has become a popular garden ornamental in North America. However, it has escaped cultivation, invading roadsides, pastures, and other disturbed areas where it can form dense thickets and crowd out native plants. In the Pacific Northwest, it is particularly problematic along rivers and streams, where it outcompetes native riparian vegetation and traps sediments, and also in recently logged clearings. Its tiny, windborne seeds can sprout in the garden as well.



Tim Miller, WSU Mount Vernon INWREC



Tim Miller, WSU Mount Vernon INWREC

CLASS C WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Heteranthera Indigo Bush

Indigofera heterantha

THIS SHRUB REPLICATES the screening function of butterfly bush.

- Purple pink, pea-like flowers held in numerous erect racemes about 6 inches long
- Plant is not noted to attract butterflies, but flowers are reminiscent of butterfly bush
- Bloom time is from early summer into autumn
- Foliage has same green gray tones as butterfly bush but leaves are pinnate
- Spreading shrub has arching branches that can reach 10 feet in height



Antonie van der Bos, courtesy www.kalamypictures.com/na

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Bush clover**Lespedeza thunbergii*

THIS SHRUB MAKES a great screening plant.

- Profuse blooms and bloom time makes it a good substitute for butterfly bush
- Flowers are bright violet, although they are not fragrant
- Foliage has similar green-gray hue but leaves are compound
- Arching branches reach a height of 6 feet and 10 feet wide, making it good as a low-screening plant



Janet Rowley

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Black twinberry**Lonicera involucrata*

AN ATTRACTIVE, EASY-TO-GROW, deciduous screen

- Flowers are tubular, light yellow, and are held in pairs in leaf axils
- Blooms from April to June—much earlier than butterfly bush
- Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees
- Leaves are bright green and lance-shaped
- Similar to the habit of butterfly bush, twinberry attains a vase shape over time
- Tolerates a range of cultural conditions, but prefers moist soil



Clayton Antleau

ADDITIONAL TREE & SHRUB RECOMMENDATIONS

Red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), Variegated red-twig dogwood (*Cornus alba* 'Elegantissima'), Black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

TREES & SHRUBS

INVASIVE

*Saltcedar**Tamarix ramosissima*

SALT CEDAR WAS ONCE highly prized as an ornamental shrub, due to its high drought tolerance and its pink or white, feathery, flower clusters. Unfortunately, its rapid colonization of riparian habitat throughout the Southwest and detrimental ecological impacts have made it one of the worst invasive woody species in the West. It displaces native riparian trees and plants that provide superior habitat and food resources. Salt cedar makes the soil salty, which inhibits germination of native plants, and its deep tap roots and heavy water consumption cause moist areas to dry up. It has become a problem especially along eastern Washington waterways.

CLASS B WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED



WSNWCB



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Smoke bush**Cotinus coggygia* and its cultivar 'Royal Purple'

SMOKE BUSH HAS the same misty purplish pom-poms that make salt cedar attractive.

- Dramatic clouds of small, wispy flowers
- Rich, brownish-purple foliage
- Easy to grow and fast growing
- Can reach 12-15 feet high, and can easily be trimmed into a shrub or small tree
- Considered a fire-safe plant
- Prefers sun to part shade and well drained soil



Arno Nyland, Helsinki University Botanical Garden, Finland

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Eastern Redbud**Cercis canadensis*

PROVIDES BEAUTIFUL springtime presentation

- Creamy pink, pea-like flowers cover the tree in early spring, before foliage emerges
- Offers pink blooms like saltcedar, but different shape and time of bloom
- Leaves are heart-shaped and turn bright yellow in autumn
- Can reach 20-25 feet tall at maturity
- Prefers similar conditions to saltcedar



Pat Brem, OSU

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*European Elderberry**Sambucus nigra and cultivars*

SHRUB WITH FOLIAGE that is lacier and more delicate than saltcedar

- Flowers are white, compound, and held profusely in flattened heads
- Leaves are pinnate, and flower colors include mid-green, yellow, or purple-tinged, depending on cultivar
- Has an upright form in youth and a spreading habit, maturing much like saltcedar
- Can attain a height and width of 20 feet



Ben Legler

ADDITIONAL TREE & SHRUB RECOMMENDATIONS

Lewis mock orange (Philadelphus lewisii and cultivars)

TREES & SHRUBS

INVASIVE

*Scotch Broom**Cytisus scoparia*

TO SOME PEOPLE, the long stretches of yellow-flowering Scotch broom along highways and roads in Washington are a sign of summer. But for even more people, Scotch broom is an eyesore and a reminder of what happens when plants once valuable for ornament or erosion-control become invasive and are allowed to spread. Scotch broom adds nitrogen to the soil, allowing other nonnative species to colonize areas where once only native plants, adapted to nutrient-poor soils, could thrive. It also provides fuel for wildfires.



WSNWCB



Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS B WASHINGTON STATE
NOXIOUS WEED

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Dyer's greenweed**Genista tinctoria* and its cultivar 'Royal Gold'

IF YOU ARE after the glorious yellow splash of color the brooms give you in spring, then *Genista* is the plant you want.

- Yellow blooms are prolific from spring into early summer
- Like the brooms, this plant has an upright habit
- Foliage is narrow and about 2 inches long
- Reaches 2-3 feet in height
- Thrives under same conditions as do the brooms: sun, poor soil, and good drainage



Er. Evans, NC State University

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Golden Guinea *Kerria*

Kerria japonica 'Golden Guinea'

BRIGHT GREEN STEMS and yellow flowers are reminiscent of the brooms

- Yellow flowers are not as showy as the brooms, and bloom earlier in the season
- Scale is similar to that of Scotch broom
- Golden Guinea will reach 6 feet in height and is good as a backdrop screening
- It can reach a width of 8 feet and may also spread by suckering



Victor S. Ceramno

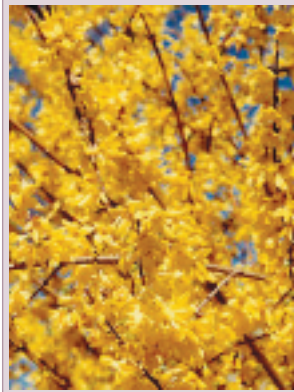
RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Karl Sax or Lynnwood *Forsythia*

Forsythia \times *intermedia* 'Karl Sax' or 'Lynnwood'

THIS PLANT BLOOMS in such profusion it seems ablaze in yellow

- The glory in this shrub is in the bloom, which rivals any broom
- Blooms earlier than Scotch broom
- Foliage is medium-green, lanceolate, and up to 3 inches long
- Larger in scale than Scotch broom, reaching 12-15 feet in height without regular pruning



Pat Breen, OSU

ADDITIONAL TREE & SHRUB RECOMMENDATIONS

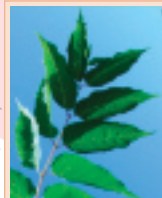
Golden pea (*Thermopsis montana*), Western serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) (WA natives)

TREES & SHRUBS

INVASIVE

*Tree-of-Heaven**Ailanthus altissima*

NATIVE TO CHINA, this tree was sold through nurseries in the 1840s and was also introduced into California during the Gold Rush. Its fast growth rate and ability to thrive in disturbed areas made it a popular ornamental for parks and home landscaping. Yet these same characteristics, and its prolific seed production, have helped make tree-of-heaven an invasive in much of the U.S., including the Pacific Northwest, where fast-growing seedlings appear in fields and yards and along roadsides and forest edges. It also displaces native vegetation and may be a weed in cropland.



Richard Old, courtesy of XID Services



Richard Old, courtesy of XID Services

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

*Autumn Applause Ash**Fraxinus americana 'Autumn Applause'*

THIS TREE GIVES you similar foliage texture to that of tree-of-heaven and outstanding fall color.

- Foliage is compound like that of tree-of-heaven and has a somewhat fine texture
- Dark green leaves turn purple to mahogany in fall
- Autumn applause ash is smaller and can reach a height of 40-45 feet in 30 years
- May require summer watering until well established



Pat Breen, OSU

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Smooth or Stagbourn Sumac *Rhus glabra* and *R. typhina* 'Lacinata'

SIMILAR APPEARANCE BUT smaller stature makes sumac better suited for residential plantings

- Greenish-yellow flower panicles in June-July become spires of crimson berries in winter
- Bright green summer foliage turns dramatic colors in fall
- Like tree-of-heaven, spreads through root suckers and will form colonies
- Lacinata cultivar has more delicate, lacy leaves and does not spread as fast
- Smooth sumac is native and better near riparian areas where it could spread quickly



Pat Breen, OSU

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Raywood Ash *Fraxinus angustifolia* 'Raywood'

LEAVES ARE SIMILAR in form to tree-of-heaven but more delicate in texture.

- Compound, dark green leaves color beautifully in fall, varying from claret to smoky purple
- It has an upright habit in youth but spreads to achieve an oval crown at maturity
- Can reach 40-50 feet tall with a spread of 30-40 feet
- Prefers sun and well-drained soil and may need summer water until established



Pat Breen, OSU

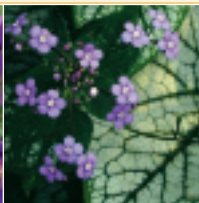
ADDITIONAL TREE & SHRUB RECOMMENDATIONS

(none)

HERBACEOUS



Geranium 'Rozanne



Jack Frost Bugloss



Hardy Cyclamen



Molly the Witch

More Great Plants For Eastern Washington Gardens

Autumn Blush tickseed (Coreopsis 'Autumn Blush')

Burgundy-blushed yellow flowers bloom from late spring until first frost

Dwarf daylily cultivars (e.g., Hemerocallis 'Stella D' Oro')

Low maintenance plant with bright yellow blooms and grassy leaves

Gateway Joe Pye weed (Eupatorium maculatum 'Gateway')

Tall wine-colored stems are crowned with mauve flowerheads

Hardy cyclamen (Cyclamen hederifolium)

Delicate pink or white shooting star flowers emerge in September

Jack Frost bugloss (Brunnera macrophylla 'Jack Frost')

Pretty, light blue flowers, followed by a stunning clump of frosty foliage

Japanese silver grass (Miscanthus sinensis cultivars)

Multitude of cultivars offer array of leaf patterns and fluffy flower plumes

Kent Beauty oregano (Oregano rotundifolium 'Kent Beauty')

Wonderful for sunny front borders or in alpine gardens

"Molly the Witch" peony (Paeonia mlokosewitschii)

Hard to find, but worth the hunt, providing visual splendor spring through fall

Prairie coneflower (Echinacea hybrids)

Hybrids offer an array of bright colors and a delightfully sweet scent

Purple wood spurge (Euphorbia amygdaloides 'Purpurea')

Green spring foliage turns purple, then burgundy; very drought tolerant

Rozanne + Pink Penny hardy geraniums (Geranium 'Rozanne' and 'Pink Penny')

Sterile cultivars, so no more weedy seedlings!

Sedum, Autumn Joy (Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy')

Stately foliage and large, persistent, bronze-red flowerheads

Sedum, Purple Emperor (Sedum 'Purple Emperor')

Grow in full sun to enjoy dark burgundy leaves and hot pink flowers

Photos left to right: (this page) 1-2, Richie Steffen, courtesy Great Plant Picks; 3-4, Ann Chapman

(facing page) Janet Rowley, J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co, courtesy Great Plant Picks; Lynne Thompson, courtesy of Great Plant Picks; Victor Carrano

TREES & SHRUBS



Rose-of-Sharon



Weeping Katsura



Oak Leaf Hydrangea



Double File Viburnum

Apple serviceberry (Amelanchier x grandiflora and cultivars)

A winner during every season with a tasty blueberrylike fruit to boot!

Blue weeping Atlas cedar (Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca Pendula')

Weeping limbs can be trained to form beautiful bluish archways

Double file viburnum (Viburnum plicatum var. tomentosum 'Mariesii')

Among the royalty of flowering shrubs

Hydrangea, Annabelle (Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle')

Tough snowball hydrangea produces huge blooms June – frost

Hydrangea, Endless Summer (Hydrangea 'Endless Summer')

Mop-head cultivar provides glorious blooms, even after hard winters

Hydrangea, oak leaf (Hydrangea quercifolia)

Hardy hydrangea with gorgeous, peeling cinnamon bark to admire in winter

PJM hybrid rhododendron (Rhododendron 'PJM')

Upright, compact, and rounded shrub with profuse purple blooms

Purple St. Johnswort (Hypericum androsaemum 'Albury Purple')

Easy to grow, with purple foliage and contrasting yellow flowers

Rose-of-Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)

Easy to grow, producing spectacular blooms from midsummer through autumn frost

Spiraea (Spiraea cultivars)

Offer a variety of foliage colors and textures for the garden year-round

Summer Ice daphne (Daphne x transatlantica 'Summer Ice')

Great variegated foliage and fragrant pink and white blooms

Sutherland Gold red elderberry (Sambucus racemosa 'Sutherland Gold')

Resembles a Japanese maple, but hardier in cooler climates

Weeping Katsura (Ceridiphyllum japonicum 'Morioka Weeping')

Limbs drape gracefully like water tumbling down many falls

Please go to our website www.nwcb.wa.gov for more cultivation information and recommendations

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NOXIOUS WEED LIST

TO HELP PROTECT OUR STATE'S RESOURCES AND ECONOMY, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board creates an annual Noxious Weed List of the most serious invasive plants (WAC 16-750). This list separates weeds into three major classes:

CLASS A WEEDS

Species whose distribution in Washington is limited. State law requires eradication of these Noxious Weeds.

CLASS B WEEDS

Species whose distribution is limited to portions of Washington. The goals are to contain the plants where they already occur and prevent spread into new areas.

CLASS C WEEDS

Noxious Weeds that are already widespread in Washington State. Counties can opt to enforce control.

Because approximately half of the plants on the weed list are garden escapees, making wise garden choices is an excellent step in controlling invasive plants.

For information on weed laws or weed removal, contact your county's noxious weed control board. The state weed board can direct you to your county weed board: www.nwcb.wa.gov noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov 360-902-2082

INVASIVES

ACCORDING TO THE AMERICAN NURSERY AND LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION, "invasive, non-native species are those that can or have spread into native wilderness or managed ecosystems, develop self-sustaining populations, and become dominant or disruptive to those systems."

Invasive plants are causing serious environmental and economical damage worldwide. These plants hurt Washington's economy and prized natural resources by reducing crop yields, displacing native plants, destroying fish and wildlife habitat, decreasing land values, choking waterways, and by diminishing recreational opportunities such as fishing, hiking, and hunting.

Preventative weed control is one of the least expensive and most effective ways to combat invasive plants, and this practice can start right at home in your own garden.

for more information go to:
www.invasivespeciescoalition.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Booklet Produced by:

Washington State Nursery and Landscape Association, www.wslna.org
Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, www.nwcb.wa.gov
Washington Invasive Species Coalition, www.invasivespeciescoalition.org
The Nature Conservancy of Washington
Conservation Northwest
University of Washington - Botanical Gardens
Washington Native Plant Society

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Tanya DeMarsh-Dodson, Alison Halpern, and Seth Cool

Design & Production by:

White Ink, www.white-ink.net

Special Thanks to:

Cinde Johnson, Erin Moore, Pat Mundt, Rich Old, Jenifer Parsons, Sarah Reichard, George Wooten, along with Phyllis Hathaway, Chris Hedrick, Hedricks Floral; Rolland Hiebert, Patit Creek Restaurant Garden designer; Pam Metheny, Russells Nursery; Don Thompson, My Grandmother's Garden Nursery

Photos Provided by:

Chris Bligh, Shoots and Roots (England); Richard Old, www.xidservices.com; Tiffany Adamowski (Sumner, WA); Lenne Valkenburg (Netherlands); Ben Legler, Burke Museum Herbarium; Whatcom County NWCB; Pat Breen, Oregon State University; Clayton Antieau; Mike Davy (Vancouver, B.C.); Stevens County NWCB; Alice B. Russell, North Carolina State University; Antonie van den Bos, www.botanypictures.com (Netherlands); Marilyn Grua (Kentucky); Ann Chapman (England); San Marcos Growers (California); Randall G. Probst, University of Massachusetts-Amherst; Asotin County NWCB; Erv Evans, North Carolina State University; Laura Burton (Vancouver, WA); Pat Woodward, Pacific Rim Native Plant Nursery (British Columbia); Tim Miller, WSU-Mount Vernon NWREC; Janet Rowley (England); Aimo Nylund, Helsinki University Botanical Garden (Finland); Victor S. Carrano (New York); Dave Jones, Richie Steffen, Lynne Thompson, and J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co., Great Plant Picks

For More Information Please Visit Our Website:

www.invasivespeciescoalition.org
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