INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

IN FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

CITY OF
Fayetteville
ARKANSAS

The Fayetteville City Council adopted Ordinance #5820 on November 3, 2015; this ordinance established a list of eighteen invasive plants to be restricted from being installed in new developments that require a Landscape Plan Review by the Urban Forester. The list of invasive plants was determined through an open participation process which involved a team of thirteen stakeholders. Stakeholders included, nursery owners/managers, landscape architects, academic experts, landscape installers, hobby gardeners, botanists, naturalists, conservationists, City Park Managers and local citizens. The team met to evaluate the economic and environmental harm caused by invasive plants. After recognizing the need for an invasive plant policy the stakeholder group reviewed other communities' invasive plant species policies and made recommendations to City staff.

The following educational information identifies each of the eighteen invasive plants and recommends appropriate plant species for trees, shrubs or ground cover. The City of Fayetteville encourages all property owners to identify, remove and replace invasive plants from the landscapes around their homes and businesses.

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST

Asian Wisteria
Wisteria sinensis, Wisteria floribunda

Bamboo
Phyllostachys spp.

Bigleaf Periwinkle
Vinca major

Callery/Bradford Pear
Pyrus calleryana

Burning Bush
Euonymus alatus

Bush Honeysuckle
Lonicera maackii, Lonicera fragrantissima

Chinese Privet
Ligustrum sinense

Creeping Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei

English Ivy
Hedera helix

Heavenly Bamboo
Nandina domestica

Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera japonica

Kudzu
Pueraria montana var. *lobata*

Littleleaf Periwinkle
Vinca minor

Mimosa, Silktree
Albizia julibrissin

Multiflora Rose
Rosa multiflora

Sericea Lespedeza
Lespedeza cuneata

Shrubby Lespedeza
Lespedeza bicolor

Tree-of-Heaven
Ailanthus altissima

ASIAN WISTERIA

Wisteria floribunda / sinensis

INVASIVE

FLOWER

FORM

HABIT

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Climbing woody vine; alternate leaves divided into several to many leaflets; dangling violet to light purple clusters of showy flowers.

HOW TO REMOVE : Cut stems near base and apply appropriate herbicide to stump.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Aggressive growth rate, capable of overtaking and damaging structures such as buildings or arbors.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 10’ - 65’
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 8
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

AMERICAN WISTERIA

Wisteria frutescens

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

LEAVES

HABIT

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Vine with showy, compact violet flowers on woody stem. Great arbor coverage.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Carolina jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), Coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 15’ - 50’
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

BAMBOO

Phyllostachys spp.

INVASIVE

LEAF

FORM

HABIT

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Sturdy green or yellow stems; thin lance-like leaves; forming thickets; tall growth habit.

HOW TO REMOVE : Remove root mass, mow regularly, treat with appropriate herbicide, containment is an effective method of control.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : This is a 'running' bamboo capable of spreading rapidly and overtaking native plants and ecosystems.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 12' - 18'
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

RIVER CANE

Arundinaria gigantea

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

LEAF

FORM

HABIT

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Provides privacy screen, attractive stems and leaf form.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : *Arundinaria gigantea* is the only native bamboo in North America.

Alternative vines (used to screen by climbing structures) : Coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

Alternative screening plant : Foster holly (*Ilex attenuata*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 5' - 12'
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

PERIWINKLE

Vinca major/minor

INVASIVE

FLOWER

LEAF

HABIT

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Shiny green opposite leaves pointed at the tip; violet pin-wheel shaped flower on a somewhat woody vine.

HOW TO REMOVE : Dig and pull by hand, mow remaining plants. Apply appropriate herbicide and cover with cardboard and mulch.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Once established, difficult to eradicate. Removal involves cutting followed by immediate application of herbicide.

CHARACTERISTICS

EVERGREEN
SIZE : 6” - 12”
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 8
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

WILD GINGER

Asarum canadense

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

LEAF

HABIT

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Kidney-shaped leaves; beautiful flowers hidden underneath leaves; grows well in deep shade; forms dense carpet of excellent grownd cover.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Hayscented Fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*), Barren Strawberry (*Waldsteinia fragarioides*), Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*), Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), Alumroot (*Heuchera americana*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 6” - 12”
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 6
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

BRADFORD PEAR

Pyrus calleryana

INVASIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FALL

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Showy white foul-smelling flowers blooming in early spring. Oval, glossy, dark green alternate leaves with pointed tip turning purplish-red in fall.

HOW TO REMOVE : Cut tree down to stump and apply appropriate herbicide.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Competes for natural resources, invades urban and forested areas, shading out other native species and inhibiting forest regeneration. Seeds widely dispersed by birds.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 30’ - 50’
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

YELLOW - WOOD

Cladrastis kentukea

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FALL

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Showy fragrant flowers in spring with beautiful fall color.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), Two-Winged Silverbell (*Halesia diptera*), Eastern Swampprivet (*Forestiera acuminata*), American Snowbell (*Styrax americana*), Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*), Cockspur Hawthorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*), Sweet Crabapple (*Malus coronaria*), Prairie Crabapple(*Malus ioensis*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 30’ - 50’
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 8
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

BURNING BUSH

Euonymus alatus

INVASIVE

FRUIT

STEM

FALL

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Opposite leaves tapering to a point, turning bright red in the fall; multistemmed flat top shrub with spreading branches; four angled green stem with corky wings.

HOW TO REMOVE : Cut and collect branches of the shrub and dig up the root ball. It is important to catch all seeds and stems during removal to prevent the shrub from spreading.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Can invade disturbed and undisturbed habits including forest edges, roadsides and fields. Once established, it forms dense thickets that displace native vegetation.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 9' - 11'
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 8
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

FRAGRANT SUMAC

Rhus aromatica

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FRUIT

LEAF

FALL

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Excellent fall color, sweet scented leaves, showy red fruits provide food for wildlife.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*), American Witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), Ozark Mock Orange (*Philadelphus pubescens*), Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), Blackhaw (*Viburnum prunifolium*), Rusty Blackhaw (*Viburnum rufidulum*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 3' - 10'
HARDINESS : Zone 3 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera maackii / fragrantissima

INVASIVE

FLOWER

FORM

WINTER

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Fragrant flowers in spring and summer; paired red fruits in fall; yellow and white tubular; opposite leaves tapering to a point, hollow branches.

HOW TO REMOVE : Best removed by persistent manual removal when young. To remove mature shrub, cut plant to near ground and paint with herbicide. Best removed in winter.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : First leaves appear early in spring, blocking light to early native bloomers. Uncontrolled, it can create a monoculture within the understory preventing forest regeneration.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 5' - 25'
HARDINESS : Zone 3-7
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

CAROLINA BUCKTHORN

Rhamnus caroliniana

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FRUIT

FORM

WINTER

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Wind break; helps to control erosion; provides food for wildlife; attractive fruits.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*), Rusty Blackhaw (*Viburnum rufidulum*), Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), Silky Dogwood (*Cornus obliqua*), American witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), Deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*), American holly (*Ilex opaca* var. *opaca*), Ozark Mock Orange (*Philadelphus pubescens*), Arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 5' - 25'
HARDINESS : Zone 3-7
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

CHINESE PRIVET

Ligustrum sinense

INVASIVE

FLOWER

FORM

WINTER

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Small, shiny green leaves with rounded tip; numerous small fragrant flowers; small bluish purple fruit; tall multi-stemmed shrub with arching branches, forming dense thickets; prolific root sprouter.

HOW TO REMOVE : Dig up small plants removing roots. To remove larger plants, cut and paint with herbicide in early fall.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Forms a dense thicket, shading out native species, creating a monoculture in the understory and preventing forest regeneration. Not a good plant for pollinators.

CHARACTERISTICS

SEMI-EVERGREEN / DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 12’ - 30’
HARDINESS : Zone 8 - 10
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

BLACKHAW VIBURNUM

Viburnum prunifolium/rufidulum

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

WINTER

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Attractive foliage, beautiful showy clusters of flowers, tall multi-stemmed arching shrub with bluish black fruits. Good food for birds.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), Silky Dogwood (*Cornus obliqua*), American witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), Deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*), American holly (*Ilex opaca var. opaca*), Ozark Mock Orange (*Philadelphus pubescens*), Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), Alternate-leaf Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), American Strawberry-bush (*Euonymus americanus*), Bladdernut (*Staphylea trifolia*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 10’ - 25’
HARDINESS : Zone 3 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

CREEPING EUONYMUS

Euonymus fortunei

INVASIVE

FRUIT

LEAF

HABIT

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Opposite, dark green leaves with yellow veins; woody vine that trails along ground and climbs high into trees.

HOW TO REMOVE : To mechanically remove, prune back growth and dig up roots. To chemically remove, prune 3'-4' tall spray with herbicide, repeat until plant does not persist.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Grows across the ground displacing native species. Climbs high into trees and develops seeds that can be spread from the tree canopy. Prevents forest regeneration by crowding out native plants.

CHARACTERISTICS

EVERGREEN
SIZE : climbs to 70'
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

CAROLINA JESSAMINE

Gelsemium sempervirens

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

LEAF

HABIT

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Semi-evergreen twining vine typically found in open woods and along roads with showy yellow flowers that appear in clusters during early spring.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Allegheny spurge (*Pachysandra procumbens*), Moss Phlox (*Phlox subulata*), Eilliot's blueberry (*Vaccinium elliottii*), Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens)*

CHARACTERISTICS

SEMI-EVERGREEN
SIZE : 12' - 20'
HARDINESS : Zone 7 - 10
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

ENGLISH IVY

Hedera helix

INVASIVE

FLOWER

LEAF

WINTER

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Woody vine with stems readily attaching to vertical surfaces; dark green, lobed or unlobed, alternate leaves with whitish veins; terminal flower clusters.

HOW TO REMOVE : Manually remove by pulling vines off of surface and digging up roots.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Damages buildings and mortar and chokes out other plants, inhibiting growth.

CHARACTERISTICS

EVERGREEN
SIZE : 20’ - 80’
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

VIRGINIA-CREEPER

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FALL

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Attractive fall foliage, excellent climber, acts as ground cover in deep shade.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Common Moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*), Carolina Coralbead (*Cocculus carolinus*), Partridge Berry (*Mitchella repens*), Allegheny spurge (*Pachysandra procumbens*), Cross vine (*Bignonia capreolata*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 30’ - 50’
HARDINESS : Zone 3 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

HEAVENLY BAMBOO

Nandina domestica

INVASIVE

FLOWER

LEAF

FALL

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Leaves twice divided into small glossy leaflets, pointed at the tip; large clusters of red fruits in late summer.

HOW TO REMOVE : Manually cut stem near the base and apply approved herbicide. Seedlings can be pulled.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Instances of poisioning to Cedar Waxwing birds. Forms thickets and is difficult to remove.

NOTES : Cultivars that do not produce flowers and/or fruits are not considered invasive.

CHARACTERISTICS

SEMI-EVERGREEN
SIZE : 3' - 8'
HARDINESS : Zone 6 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE —— **SUN**

VIRGINIA SWEETSPIRE

Itea virginica

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FALL

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Clusters of showy fragrant white flowers in the spring; excellent pollinator; beautiful fall color.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*), Strawberry bush (*Euonymus americanus*), Wild hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*), Yaupon holly (*Ilex* spp.), Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 3' - 6'
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE —— **SUN**

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera japonica

INVASIVE

FLOWER

HABIT

FORM

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Slender woody vine with opposite leaves, fragrant white and yellow flowers,

HOW TO REMOVE : For small patches, repeated pulling of entire vine and root systems may be effective.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Overwhelmingly replaces native flora in all forest types. Crowds out native species, inhibiting forest regeneration. Arbors high into trees, shading understory growth.

CHARACTERISTICS

SEMI-EVERGREEN / EVERGREEN
SIZE : 15’ - 30’
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

CORAL HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera sempervirens

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FOOD

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Long bloom time; attracts hummingbirds; climbs trellises.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), Rock Clematis (*Clematis columbiana*), American Bittersweet (Celastrus scandens), Carolina Snailseed (*Cocculus carolinus*), Moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*), Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), Cross vine (*Bignonia capreolata*)

CHARACTERISTICS

SEMI-EVERGREEN / DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 10’ - 20’
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 8
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

KUDZU

Pueraria montana var. lobata

INVASIVE

FLOWER

LEAF

HABIT

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Leaves alternate and divided into three large leaflets; clusters of fragrant lavender to wine-colored flowers with yellow center.

HOW TO REMOVE : Mow and burn late in the growing season followed by appropriate herbicide treatement.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Kudzu climbs over trees or shrubs and grows so rapidly that it kills other plants by shading them out.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 30’ - 100’
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 10
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

VIRGINIA CREEPER

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FALL

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Attractive orange-red fall foliage, excellent climber, acts as ground cover in deep shade.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : American Wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*), Grapevine species (*Vitis* spp.), American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), Cross vine (*Bignonia Capreolata*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 30’ - 50’
HARDINESS : Zone 3 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

MIMOSA

Albizia julibrissin

INVASIVE

FLOWER

LEAF

FORM

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Alternate, fern like leaves, twice divided into tiny leaflets; flowers pink in pom-pom shaped clusters; low-branching open spreading habit.

HOW TO REMOVE : Cut down to stump and apply appropriate herbicide.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Produces chemicals that inhibit the growth of other plants. Invades forest edges, difficult to eradicate due to long-lived seeds.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 10'- 50'
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 11
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

FRINGETREE

Chionanthus virginicus

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

LEAF

FORM

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Attractive ornamental tree with fragrant white flowers. Tolerant of dry conditions once established.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Kentucky yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), Silky Stewartia (*Stewartia malacodendron*), Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboretum*), Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*), Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), Thornless honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 12' - 20'
HARDINESS : Zone 3 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

MULTIFLORA ROSE

Rosa multiflora

INVASIVE

FLOWER

STIPULE

WINTER

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Multi-stemmed, strongly arching shrub with stout prickles, forming dense thickets; numerous flowers each with single row of petals. Alternate leaves divided into 7-9 leaflets, a leaf-like appendage (stipule) at base of each leaf with a fringed margin, fringed with a margin.

HOW TO REMOVE : Cut stem and apply appropriate herbicide.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Forms impassable thorny thickets along roads and undisturbed areas, shading out understory growth and inhibiting forest regeneration.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 6’ - 15’
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

SUMMERSWEET

Clethra alnifolia

NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FALL

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Ornamental shrub with all-season interest. Spicy-smelling flowers and excellent late summer color.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Golden currant (*Ribes aureum*), Climbing rose (*Rosa setigera*), Mountain azalea (*Rhododendron canescens*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 3’ - 8’
HARDINESS : Zone 3 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

SERICEA LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza cuneata

INVASIVE

FLOWER

FORM

HABIT

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Slender single-stalked plant with alternate three leaflet leaves. Small white pea-like flowers appear near top of stalk.

HOW TO REMOVE : Herbicide often recommended as only viable removal method in early spring.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Extremely aggressive spreader that displaces native species.

CHARACTERISTICS

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL
SIZE : 3' - 6'
HARDINESS : Zone 5 - 11
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

SPIDER MILKWEED

Asclepias viridis

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FOOD

LANDSCAPE VALUE : One of the main hosts for spring breeding monarchs in the south-central United States, and monarchs produced at southern latitudes play an important role in recolonizing the northern breeding range later in the season.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Round Bush Clover (*Lespedeza capitata*), Showy Partridge Pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*), Wild Senna (*Senna marilandica*), Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), Whorled Milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*), Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata* ssp. *incarnata*), Tall Green Milkweed (*Asclepias hirtella*), Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *interior*)

CHARACTERISTICS

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL
SIZE : 1' - 3'
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

SHRUBBY LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza bicolor

INVASIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FALL

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Tall shrub with arching branches; alternate three leaflet leaves, lower surface is a lighter green than the upper. Pink to lilac colored pea-shaped flowers.

HOW TO REMOVE : Remove manually or apply appropriate herbicide.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Extremely aggressive invader of open areas, forming dense thickets which displaces native vegetation. Spreads to relatively undisturbed open areas.

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 3’ - 11’
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 8
GROWTH RATE : Extremely Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

BLUE WILD INDIGO

Baptisia australis

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

FALL

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Showy purple flowers with shrub-like form and large black seed pods. Good winter interest.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Roundhead lespedeza (*Lespedeza capitata*), Panicled tick-trefoil (*Desmodium paniculatum*), Tick-trefoil (*Desmodium glabellum*), Green Antelopehorn Milkweed (*Asclepias viridis*), Whorled Milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*), Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata* ssp. *incarnata*), Tall Green Milkweed (*Asclepias hirtella*), Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *interior*)

CHARACTERISTICS

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL
SIZE : 3’ - 4’
HARDINESS : Zone 3 - 9
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**

TREE - OF - HEAVEN

Ailanthus altissima

INVASIVE

LEAFLETS

FORM

WINTER

HOW TO IDENTIFY : Large, alternate leaves divided into numerous leaflets. Leafelts lobed at base, each lobe with one or more glands. Crushed leaves have an unpleasant smell.

HOW TO REMOVE : Cut stems and apply appropriate herbicide.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS : Fastest growing invasive tree in the United States. Thrives in undisturbed areas, produces chemicals that prevents the growth of other plants and inhibits forest regeneration,

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 40’ - 80’
HARDINESS : Zone 4 - 8
GROWTH RATE : Rapid

SHADE — **SUN**

KENTUCKY COFFEETREE

Gymnocladus dioicus

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE

FLOWER

FORM

WINTER

LANDSCAPE VALUE : Large shade tree with small showy greenish white fragrant flowers. Large dark brown to black fruits. Large leaves twice divided into numerous leaflets.

OTHER NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES : Yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), Hardy Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*)

CHARACTERISTICS

DECIDUOUS
SIZE : 60’ - 80’
HARDINESS : Zone 3 - 8
GROWTH RATE : Medium

SHADE — **SUN**