

Great Alternatives to Invasive Plants



Pagoda dogwood *

Are there bad plants on your land?

Quite possibly. These flowering plants, grasses, shrubs and trees may have arrived unnoticed on your property or they may have been planted before knowledge of their aggressive habits. For example, Norway maples, buckthorns, and shrub honeysuckles have appeared, uninvited, in woodlands and edges and are spreading rapidly throughout the region. Foresters are concerned about their impact on valuable species like the sugar maple. These invaders threaten many smaller and sometimes rare plants as well. The sale of certain invasive plants has been forbidden under the New Hampshire Invasive Species Act. Some of these are listed, with alternatives, on the reverse side.

What makes these invaders so successful?

Plants classified as non-native invasive species have been introduced from other eco-systems. Here they compete aggressively with other plants by producing abundant seeds easily spread by birds, animals and wind; and they grow rapidly in a wide range of soil, moisture, climate and light conditions. Because they are “new” in our landscape, they lack the complex mix of predators, diseases and other species that keep them in balance in their home territories.

What can you do?

- Learn to identify the invasive plants.
- Remove any invaders from your property.
- Plant more native species; many provide food for birds and pollinators.
- Don’t purchase or transplant any known invasive plants, or their cultivars.
- Ask your garden center for more native and non-invasive plants.
- Volunteer to help with restoration projects organized by garden clubs and conservation groups.
- **Plant alternatives — See the other side ...**

Sponsored by Hanover Conservation Commission and Hanover Garden Club

* Pagoda dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), a native plant
Britton & Brown. 1913. *Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada*

Alternatives to Invasive Landscape Plants

KEY a) flowers b) fall color c) berries d) interesting bark e) wildlife value f) native g) purple-leaved cultivars h) evergreen
NOTE The plants listed are typically available in nurseries, and hardy in this region.

TYPE PLANT	INVASIVES	ALTERNATIVES
SHRUBS (to 10')	Burning Bush * <i>(Euonymus alatus)</i> Japanese Barberry * <i>(Berberis thunbergii)</i> Exotic Honeysuckles Bell's (<i>Lonicera x bella</i>), Morrow's (<i>L. Morrowii</i>), Tartarian (<i>L. tatarica</i>)	American Cranberry Viburnum (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i> cvs.) a,b,c,e,f Andromeda (<i>Pieris 'Brouwer's Beauty'</i>) a,c,h Azaleas (<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i> , <i>R. prinophyllum</i> cvs.) a,e,f Black Haw (<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>) a,b,c,e Elderberry (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>) a,c,e,f Fothergilla (<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i> or <i>F. major</i>) a,b Gray Dogwood (<i>Cornus racemosa</i>) a,b,c,e,f Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>) b,d,e,f Inkberry Holly (<i>Ilex glabra</i>) c,e,f,h Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>) a,b,c,e,f Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> cvs.) b,d,e,f,g Red Chokeberry (<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>) b,c,e,f Red-twig / Redosier Dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>) a,b,c,d,e,f Redvein Enkianthus (<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>) a,b Fragrant Sumac (<i>Rhus aromatica</i> , 'Grow Low') a,b,c,e,f Sweet Pepperbush / Summersweet (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>) a,b,e,f Weigela (<i>Weigela florida</i> , 'Wine and Roses') a,g Wild Raisin/Witherod Viburnum (<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>) a,b,c,e,f Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i> cvs.) c,e,f
SMALL TREES (to 25')	Autumn Olive <i>(Eleagnus angustifolia)</i> Buckthorns Glossy (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>), Common (<i>R. cathartica</i>)	Apples & Crabapples (various) a,b,c,d,e,g Arborvitae / White cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> cvs.) e,f,h Ironwood / American Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>) b,d,e,f Mountain Ash (American—Sorbus americanus) c,e,f Thornless Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus cugagallii inermis</i>) a,b,c,e White Fringetree (<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>) a,b,c,e Pagoda Dogwood (<i>Cornus alaternifolia</i>) a,b,c,e,f Serviceberry/Shadbush (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> cvs.) a,b,c,d,e,f Serviceberry/Shadbush Allegheny (<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>) a,b,c,d,e,f
TALL TREES	Norway Maple * <i>(Acer platanoides)</i>	American Beech (<i>Fagus grandiflora</i>) e,d,f Hophornbeam / Eastern Hornbeam (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>) b,d,e,f Ash (White) (<i>Fraxinus americana</i> , 'Autumn Purple') b,e,f Ash (Green) (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Marshall's Seedless Ash') b,e,f Littleleaf Linden (<i>Tilia cordata</i> cvs.) a Mountain Ash (Korean—Sorbus alnifolia) b,c,e Northern Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>) b,c,e,f Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) b,e,f
VINES	Asiatic Bittersweet <i>(Celastrus orbiculatus)</i>	Climbing Hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea anomala petiolaris</i>) a,b,d Trumpet Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> cvs.) a,e,f Virginia Creeper (<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>) b,c,e,f

*Sale prohibited in NH as of January 1, 2007

For help with identification:

Contact Vicki Smith (603 643-4123 x 113) or vicki.smith@hanovernh.org

For more information:

- <http://agriculture.nh.gov/divisions/plant-industry/invasive-plants.htm> NH rules and species lists
- <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html> native plants pictured and described
- <http://agriculture.nh.gov/publications-forms/documents/invasive-plant-alternatives.pdf> alternatives to banned plant species
- <http://www.crjc.org/riparianbuffers.htm> plants for stream banks and wet areas
- <http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/> plants that attract butterflies, shade-tolerant, wildlife, other attributes

<http://members.valley.net/~invasiveplants> background about invasive plants, local news
<http://www.nhnursery.com> state nursery has great prices for native plant