SOME PLANTS MAY LOOK BEAUTIFUL, but they can have a devastating effect. Invasive plants are non-native, grow quickly and rapidly reproduce. They cause major changes to the areas where they become established. They can harm the environment, economy and even human health. Most of today’s worst invasive plants arrived as ornamental additions that escaped our gardens and landscapes. If we want to keep invasive plants out of our natural areas, we need to place non-invasive plants into our gardens. The good news – and an outcome that few other areas can claim – is that within New York State, opportunities exist to prevent invasive plants from becoming widespread.

You can help.

- Protecting New York’s natural and agricultural resources, human and animal health, and economy from invasive species
- Using science to educate New Yorkers on the impacts of invasive species
- Helping New Yorkers detect, prevent, and manage invasive species

For more information on invasive species and Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISMs) in New York visit: www.nyis.info

This publication was produced for the eight New York PRISMs by the NY Invasive Species Clearinghouse at Cornell University. This publication, the PRISMS and the Clearinghouses are supported by the New York Environmental Protection Fund through contracts with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

Photos from the Baywood Network, Photosymages.org, invasive.org, the Wikimedia Commons, and the Creative Commons

NEW YORK GARDENERS’ TIPSHEET

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NEW YORK GARDENERS’ TIPSHEET
HERE ARE SOME THINGS YOU CAN DO

DON’T PLANT

DO PLANT

Winter Creeper
(Euonymus fortunei)

Christmas Fern
(Polystichum acrostichoides)

Garden Loosestrife
(Lysimachia vulgaris)

Foxglove Beardtongue
(Penstemon digitalis)

Chinese Silver Grass
(Miscanthus sinensis)

Big Bluestem
(Andropogon gerardii)

Yellow Flag Iris
(Iris pseudacorus)

Blue Flag Iris
(Iris versicolor)

Bamboo
(Pleioblastus spp.)

White Spruce
(Picea glauca)

North Mountain Maple
(Acer platanoides)

Oak
(Quercus spp.)

Japanese Barberry
(Berberis thunbergii)

Virginia Rose
(Rosa virginiana)

Sweet Autumn Clematis
(Clematis terniflora)

Virgin’s Bower
(Clematis virginiana)

Burning Bush
(Euonymus alatus)

Highbush Blueberry
(Vaccinium corymbosum)

Siebold’s Viburnum
(Viburnum sieboldii)

American Elderberry
(Sambucus canadensis)

DON’T PLANT

DO PLANT

LEARN about which invasive plants are a problem in your area. If you see invasive plants in the wild, report them to: nyimapinvasives.org/report-an-invasive.

USE non-invasive plants in your garden and landscaping. A short list is provided here; more can be found in the brochure “Alternatives to Ornamental Invasive Plants - A Sustainable Solution for NYS” at www.NYIS.INFO.

WATCH out for invasive plant “hitch-hikers” that might be growing in the pot of a desirable plant at the nursery.

SHARE native and non-invasive plants during plant swaps with neighbors and friends.

CHECK the ingredients of seed mixes and use only those that are free of invasive plants.

CONTROL invasive plants on your property using best management practices.

LEAD by example—ask your friends and neighbors to be plant wise.

GET involved with regional efforts to prevent and manage invasive species.