

Is Your Garden Harboring Botanical Bullies?

They may be pretty, but some non-native garden ornamentals are known for their habit of escaping cultivation and invading natural areas.



Policeman's helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*) invades wetland and riparian areas.*



Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) spreads by rhizomes and runners.*



Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) invades forest understry.



Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) forms dense monocultures in wetlands. There are no sterile cultivars.*



Bighead knapweed (*Centaurea macrocephala*) is also sold as lemon fluff and globe centaury.*



Butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*) displaces native vegetation required by butterflies for reproduction.



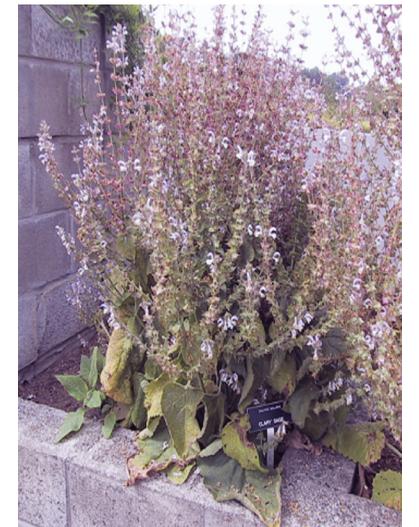
Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) invades wetlands.



Invasive cultivars of English ivy (*Hedera helix*) invades parks and forests



Garden loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) invades wetlands.*



Clary Sage (*Salvia sclarea*) invades pastures and rangelands.*

Are Weeds Hiding in Your Water Garden?

Some popular and attractive water plants are extremely invasive and damaging to our aquatic ecosystems.

These plants often form dense mats of vegetation on the water surface, affecting water quality, native plants and wildlife, and recreational use. These plants can all be spread by plant or root fragments, making them extremely difficult to control. They can escape water gardens when transported by wildlife or flood waters.

Never dispose of unwanted aquatic plants by releasing them into other water bodies.

Do not put these plants in water gardens with any connections to other water bodies.



Fragrant Water Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) is native to eastern North America but invasive in the west.



Water primrose (*Ludwigia hexapetala*) creeps from shoreline out over water.*



Giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) can double its numbers in 2 to 10 days, forming 3' deep mats on the water.



Yellow floating heart (*Nymphoides peltata*) looks like a miniature water lily. Flowers are 1" in diameter.



Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) is sometimes transported as a contaminant on water ornaments.*



Parrotfeather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) looks like small fir trees growing on top of the water*.



Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) is considered one of the world's worst aquatic weeds.*

Contact the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board for more information: (360)902-1901; <http://www.nwcb.wa.gov>

All plants are listed on the Washington State Noxious Weed list, except water hyacinth and giant salvinia.

* Indicates plants on the Washington State Quarantine List. It is illegal to distribute, transport, buy, sell or offer for sale plants, plant parts or seeds.

Courtesy of
Whatcom County Weed Board