

# 3 Easy Steps to Rid Invasive Plants From Your Landscape

1

## Do Not Buy Invasive Plants

Despite the fact that invasive plants cause great damage to ecosystems, they are available at many nurseries.

If we purchase invasive plants, nurseries will continue to sell them.

If we demand native plants, they will become more readily available.

Ask your garden center to sell natives!

2

## Remove Invasive Plants from Your Property

Identify the plants that are considered invasive. They may be planted in your landscape or sprout up as "weeds."

Small plants & weeds can be pulled by hand or smothered by a heavy layer of mulch.

Shrubs & trees can be cut down to stumps. Allow each stump to re-sprout & then spray new leaves with a foliar herbicide. Or dig up trees and shrubs, but keep in mind the fact that pieces of root can re-sprout.

Seeds often germinate for many years, so you may have to pull seedlings over time.

3

## Grow Plants that are Native to New Jersey

There lots of online sources to help you learn about the many native alternatives to invasive plants. Just a few of the commonly available native plants are featured below.



**birch**  
(*Betula*)



**flowering dogwood**  
(*Cornus florida*)



**redbud**  
(*Cercis canadensis*)



**serviceberry**  
(*Amelanchier*)



**arrowwood**  
(*Viburnum dentatum*)



**winterberry holly**  
(*Ilex verticillata*)



**blueberry**  
(*Vaccinium* (*Hamamelis virginiana*) *corymbosum*)



**witch hazel**  
(*Hamamelis virginiana*)



**butterfly milkweed**  
(*Asclepias tuberosa*)



**beebalm**  
(*Monarda fistulosa*)



**beardtongue**  
(*Penstemon* *hirsutus*)



**Christmas fern**  
(*Polystichum* *acrostichoides*)

**Native plants** require little to no fertilizer, which is critical for the protection of our drinking water & our streams, rivers & ponds.

**Native plants** have low water requirements – rain is usually all they need.

**Native plants** provide valuable food & shelter for native wildlife.

Trees

Shrubs

Flowers & Ferns

## Do Not Plant These Commonly Used Invasive Plants



**Japanese barberry**  
(*Berberis thunbergii*)



**Chinese silver grass**  
(*Miscanthus sinensis*)



**linden viburnum**  
(*Viburnum dilatatum*)



**burning bush**  
(*Euonymus alatus*)



**English ivy**  
(*Hedera helix*)



**Japanese wisteria**  
(*Wisteria*)



**butterfly bush**  
(*Buddleja davidii*)



**purple loosestrife**  
(*Lythrum salicaria*)



**callery pear**  
(*Pyrus calleryana*)



## New Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team

# GO NATIVE!



*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*  
(New England aster)

### About the Strike Team

Although there are more than 50 non-native invasive plants, pathogens, insects & other animals that have become widespread across New Jersey, there are over 100 invasive species in & around the Garden State whose populations have not yet grown to the point where their spread is inevitable. These are known as emerging invasive species, & these are the ones the Strike Team is working to control.

When we keep invasive species in check, we protect both our natural resources & our economy. It is a lot cheaper to protect natural systems than to restore them after they've been damaged!

The Strike Team maintains a clearinghouse of data about emerging invasive species in the state, prepares an annual catalog of invasive species threatening New Jersey, prioritizes problem species, provides training for land stewards & property owners, & coordinates detection, eradication & outreach programs. Our work is funded by donations from concerned citizens & competitive grants awarded by philanthropic foundations & governmental agencies. We encourage you to join the Strike Team, which is a private, nonprofit organization recognized with 501 (c)(3) tax exempt status. For additional resources & more information, please visit our website.

### New Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team

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*Invasive species* cost an estimated \$140 billion in annual losses in the United States. In fact, plants & animals that spread outside their native habitats & displace native species are a leading threat to biodiversity worldwide, second only to outright habitat destruction.

The only way to stop invasive plants is to eliminate the seed source. PLEASE do your part – destroy the invasive plants that are growing on your property & replace them with native plants.

*Together, We Can Nip New Invaders in the Bud!*

### In Your Quest to Grow Natives, You May Face Some Challenges...

**Deer Overpopulation:** It is true that deer usually prefer native plants over invasives. Wildlife professionals & policy-makers are struggling to find solutions to manage the deer population that threatens biodiversity in our landscapes. Fencing & repellents will help protect your native plants.

**Availability:** Native plants are available from specialty nurseries, growers, & conservation groups, as well as an ever increasing number of retail stores. Below is a sampling of native plant vendors.

- Triple Oaks Nursery, Franklinville
- D&R Greenway Land Trust, Princeton
- Earth First Natives, Atlantic City
- Kuperus Farmside Garden, Sussex
- New Moon Nursery, Bridgeton
- Paul W. Steinbeiser Native Plant Nursery, Frenchtown
- Pinelands Nursery, Columbia
- Rare Find Nursery, Jackson
- Scherman Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary, Bernardsville
- Steven Kristoph Nursery, Millstone
- Toadshade Wildflower Farm, Frenchtown
- Wild Ridge Plants, LLC, Hillsborough
- Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve, New Hope, PA
- Edge of the Woods Native Plants, Orefield, PA
- Ernst Conservation Seeds, Meadville, PA
- Northeast Natives and Perennials, Quakertown, PA
- Redbud Native Plant Nursery, Glen Mills, PA
- Yellow Springs Farm, Chester Springs, PA

Some exotic plants have the same common names as native plants. When shopping, check the scientific names of the plants to ensure that they are the native variety before you make your purchase!