

*Invasive Plant Species Card List:*

Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)  
Yellow Hawkweed (*Hieracium caespitosum*)  
Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)  
Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)  
Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)  
Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)  
Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*)  
Poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)  
English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)  
Knotweed (*Polygonum x bohemicum*)  
Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*)  
Burdock (*Arctium minus*)  
Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)  
Milk Thistle (*Silybum marianum*)  
Meadow Knapweed (*Centaurea jacea x nigra*)  
Yellow Archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon*)  
Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)  
Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)  
Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

*Native Plant Species Card list:*

Low Oregon Grape (*Mahonia nervosa*)  
Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*)  
Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*)  
Fringecup (*Tellima grandiflora*)  
Indian Plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*)  
Bald Hip Rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*)  
Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*)  
Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)  
Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)  
Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)  
Woodland violets (*Viola sempervirens*)  
Western Spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*)  
Camas (*Camassia quamash*)  
Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*)  
Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*)  
Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)  
Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)  
Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)



## Oregon Grape

A common forest floor shrub, Oregon grape provides food for many species of wildlife. The dark purple berries are also edible for people and make great jams and jellies. The bark was also used by Native people to make a beautiful yellow dye.

**Native**



## Red Elderberry

Ripe red fruit is a favorite food of many northwest birds. Well adapted to our moist wetlands on the west side of the Cascade mountains, elderberry has antimicrobial juices (made of cyanide compounds) in its stems and leaves that help it survive in our bacteria and mold-laden habitats.

**Native**



## Salmonberry

One of our earliest flowering plants, salmonberries provide nectar for hummingbirds that arrive here after their long migration from Central America! The coral orange berries are relished by bear, raccoons, and many birds later in the summer.

**Native**



## Bleeding Heart

Leaves are long stalked and fern like. Flowers, which look like a dangling heart with a drop coming out, bloom in early spring. They can be white, pink, to red. Bleeding hearts prefer moist forests, ravines, and stream banks. Ants are attracted to the oily appendage of the seed and disperse them.

**Native**





## Deer Fern

Look for the black stipe (stem) of this deep shade lover.

Deer fern covers the forest floor under the canopy providing year round shelter for salamanders and other tiny forest dwellers. It is called deer fern as it is a favorite browse for deer.

Native weavers use the black stipe to create beautiful patterns in baskets.

**Native**



**Native**

## Fringecup

A slow spreading perennial that grows 1-2 feet high. Fringe cup has fuzzy heart-shaped leaves, with spikes of greenish-white flowers that bloom from early spring to mid-summer. The flowers are fragrant and attract bees and butterflies. This plant can be found in shady moist woodlands.



## Indian Plum

Bears love them! Raccoons love them! Who doesn't love to eat plums! However, these native plums, also called Osoberries, are only the size of a large almond and pack a peculiar part plum/part cucumber taste. Forming plums early in summer, they provide some of the first fresh fruit in diets of mammals that need great nutrition to give birth to healthy offspring.

**Native**





## Bald Hip Rose

A beauty of the Northwest, our native rose provides nectar for bees and hummingbirds in spring and then yummy rose hips, that look like berries, for bear, squirrels, coyote, and many birds in the fall and throughout the winter. The hips have a rosy flesh around the seeds that is packed with nutritious fruity taste.

**Native**



## Pacific Ninebark

Take a look at the woody stems. Bet you can count at least nine shades of brown! This is caused by the bark that is constantly and naturally peeling off the stem as the plant grows.

Ninebark is important browse for deer, elk, porcupine, and other plant eating creatures in our forest and butterflies love the nectar in the flowers.

**Native**



## Salal

A plentiful and important fruit in the Pacific NW, Native peoples often ate the fresh and dried berries. The berries were also dried into pemmican cakes for winter food stocks. The leafy evergreen branches were used in pit-cooking and as a flavoring for fish soups. Try making a tiny drinking cup by folding a salal leaf into a cone!

Native



[http://3.bp.blogspot.com/\\_Fa2PaNPSOFc/TO\\_O8\\_WyEWI/AAAAAAAAFNE/qT0hkCd4uaQ/s1600/bg-snowberry%2Bberry2.jpg](http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_Fa2PaNPSOFc/TO_O8_WyEWI/AAAAAAAAFNE/qT0hkCd4uaQ/s1600/bg-snowberry%2Bberry2.jpg)

## Snowberry

A deciduous shrub that grows up to 4 feet. Leaves are small and oval shaped. The flowers are small, greenish white to pink appearing in early spring in small clusters. The berries are snow white and are an important food source for quail and grouse. The plant is browsed by deer and elk. This plant can be found in dry to moist open forests.

**Native**





**Native**

## Red Osier Dogwood

Red Osier Dogwood is a deciduous shrub. Stems are a rich, dark red when young. Small white flowers appear in the spring and attract butterflies, moths, and bees.

Red Osier Dogwood is also important as nesting habitat for birds and attracts browsing deer.

Look for Red Osier Dogwood in moist low meadows, wetlands, and riparian zones.



## Woodland Violets

Violets have heart shaped, leaves, and distinctive flowers with 5 petals and a spur.

There are many Pacific Northwest native species, some yellow and some purplish blue. Numerous seeds are produced after flowering. Leaves and flowers can be eaten raw in salads and made into teas, which have a calming, relaxed effect on most people.

**Native**



## Western Spirea

A fast growing deciduous shrub, reaching heights of 5-6 feet. Flowers June to September in beautiful pink clusters that look like cotton candy. Spirea prefers low, moist places, like stream banks and swamps. Flowers attract butterflies, bees and other insects.

**Native**



**Native**

## Camas

A food source for many native peoples. After being harvested in the autumn, once the flowers have withered, the bulbs were pit-roasted or boiled, and taste like baked sweet potato. When dried, the bulbs could be pounded into flour. Camas bulbs also contributed to the survival of members of Lewis and Clark expedition (1804-1806).





**Native**

## Sword Fern

The sword fern is the largest of northwest ferns. Clumps of upright, evergreen leaves can be as tall as 3 feet! Look for the sword-shaped frondlets to identify. It prefers shady areas and is the perfect under story plant for Douglas-fir and cedar trees. Native Americans had many uses for the sword fern. Leaves were used as flooring, bedding and drying racks for berries.



## Trillium

A showy perennial that blooms in early spring, Trillium is characterized by having sets of three (leaves and petals). The seeds are spread by ants and mice through the forest!

Picking a Trillium can damage the plant, taking many years for it to recover which is why it is illegal to pick one without a permit in Washington State.

**Native**



## Yarrow

Leaves are fern-like with white to pinkish flowers. Yarrow is known to attract butterflies and bees. It prefers dry to moist open areas, meadows, and road sides. Native Americans used it to make a medicinal tonic, and juices rubbed on a cut will help stop the bleeding.

Native



**Invasive**

## Garlic Mustard

Originally from Europe, Garlic Mustard is an aggressive shade-loving plant that will take over the forest floor! This plant is *allelopathic*, meaning it produces chemicals that prevent the growth of other plants nearby, which reduces important forest bio-diversity. Garlic mustard reproduces by flowers capable of cross-pollination as well as self-pollination, which enables it to quickly take over a site.

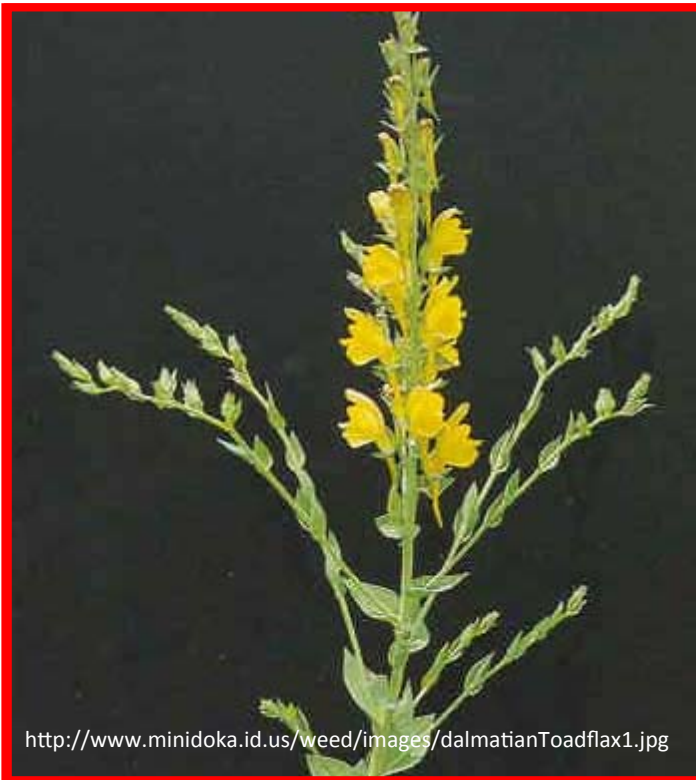




## Yellow Hawkweed

This dandelion look-alike spreads under the ground and by seeds, allowing it to take over quickly. It thrives particularly well in meadows and pastures, outcompeting native grasses and other meadow habitat species, which are important food sources for many animals. The milky alkaloid juice of the hawkweed make it bad tasting to animals so it is spared to spread further in the meadow.

**Invasive**



<http://www.minidoka.id.us/weed/images/dalmatianToadflax1.jpg>

**Invasive**

## Dalmatian Toadflax

European immigrants brought toadflax to our continent because they wanted the beautiful snapdragon-type flowers in their gardens. But once it escaped, this plant spread along our highways to sensitive mountain meadows, where it can take over and change the meadow habitat so that it is unusable by wildlife. In its native European habitat it provides good insect hunting spots for toads who are often found resting in the plants.



## Tansy Ragwort

Tansy Ragwort was supposedly seen at seaports in the 1900's coming in mixed with hay for animals that were on ships. Now it infests pastures, meadows and woodland edges. But this one is especially harmful since it can poison livestock like horses, cows, and even people. A single large plant may produce 150,000 seeds, which can lie dormant in the soil for as long as 15 years.

**Invasive**



**Invasive**

## Spotted Knapweed

This exotic invader from Europe is a member of the sunflower family. Spotted knapweed threatens wildlife habitat, pastures, and grasses. Wildlife and livestock can't stand its bitter taste and it releases chemicals into the soil that prevent other plants from growing. Knapweed invasions cause losses averaging up to 63 percent of available grazing forage. Many spotted knapweed infestations start on rights of-way or from infested gravel or fill.





**Invasive**

## Butterfly Bush

Brought from China as a butterfly-attracting plant, butterfly bush has spread far and wide in the northwest. On our rivers it crowds out important native trees and shrubs that are needed to prevent erosion and feed and shelter our wildlife. Ironically, when butterflies lay their eggs on butterfly bush, their caterpillars don't survive and butterfly bush crowds out the native willows that do provide important food for local butterflies.



**Invasive**

## Himalayan Blackberry

Think of these invasive vines as “arch enemies”! They grow in arches over other plants, shading them out and creating a biodiversity desert beneath the arches. Their thorny defenses make it hard for animals to use them for food or shelter. This blackberry is not from the Himalayas at all, the name was just an advertising gimmick. It was really brought here from Europe about a hundred years ago and already it has spread all over the Pacific Northwest.



**Invasive**

## Poison Hemlock

**CAUTION!** Tell a grown-up if you see it and do not touch it. All parts of this plant are extremely poisonous to people and animals. Stems have reddish-purple spots and leaves are ferny like parsley. Plants can grow eight feet tall. Flowers are small, white, and in umbrella-shaped clusters. Poison-hemlock is a member of the carrot family and can be confused with wild carrot. Never eat anything from nature without permission from a grown-up.





**Invasive**

## English Ivy

English Ivy is an evergreen vine with waxy, dark green, light-veined leaves. It's both a groundcover and a climbing vine. The vine can engulf and kill branches of trees due to heavy shade. The extra weight of the vines causes the host tree to be much more susceptible to blow down from winds or heavy rain, snow, or ice. On the forest floor, ivy crowds out native forest plants, creating a biological desert where little else can grow. Ivy mats are often homes for Norway rats and other pest animals.





## Knotweed

Introduced from Asia in 1890, this plant forms dense stands and crowds out all other vegetation, decreasing plant and animal habitat. It can reach heights of 6-12 feet and has vigorous spreading rhizomes. Any root fragments left behind in removal can re-sprout. Rapid spring growth and deep, extensive roots enable Knotweed to outcompete most other plants, even small trees and shrubs.

**Invasive**



**Invasive**

## Herb Robert

A member of the geranium family from Europe, this plant has five petal flowers that come in all shades of pink. Sometimes known as "Stinky Bob", Herb Robert has a distinct odor that repels insects (and people). Seeds are matured in elongated pointed capsules that eject their seeds up to 20 feet when disturbed. They can survive in the soil for more than five years. Herb Robert spreads quickly in the woods, overwhelming and crowding out native woodland flowers.



## Burdock

Burdock is a member of the thistle family. It grows in disturbed areas, roadsides, vacant lots, and fields. The prickly heads of these plants are noted for easily attaching to fur and clothing. In fact, Burdock was the inspiration for the invention of Velcro! Burs can cause local irritation and intestinal problems in pets and livestock. This plant was accidentally introduced from Europe in 1638.

**Invasive**





## Bull Thistle

A native of Eurasia, Bull Thistle inhabits mostly disturbed areas. It can grow up to 6 feet tall and is covered with painfully sharp spines that can irritate the mouths of animals that try to eat it. A single plant can produce 4,000 fluffy winged seeds. Once established, bull thistle out-competes more useful plant species for space, water, and nutrients, so we could think of it as "bully thistle", since it is a bully in the meadow!

**Invasive**





**Invasive**

## Milk Thistle

This European thistle gets its name from the milky white veins on the leaves, but coincidentally it also infests dairy pastures in our region and can poison cows if they eat a lot of it. It can grow over 6 feet tall and just about as wide, covering fields with huge mounds of spiny leaves. Spreading in meadows and pastures in our watershed, milk thistle quickly replaces grasses and other plants that are good food for animals.



**Invasive**

## **Meadow Knapweed**

Meadow Knapweed is a member of the thistle family from Eurasia. It is well adapted to western Washington where it invades pastures, parks, lawns, industrial sites, tree farms, vacant lands, railroads and roadsides. Its foliage is coarse and tough and not generally palatable to livestock and wildlife. Meadow knapweed out-competes grasses and other pasture species and is difficult to control. It threatens wildlife habitat and causes problems for Christmas tree growers.



**Invasive**



## Yellow Archangel

Destroyer of woodland habitat, yellow archangel can escape from planter boxes and spread its vines across the forest floor, choking out all the woodland plants.

Infestations usually start from where people have dumped their garden clippings because this plant grows easily from stem fragments. We can all help keep this plant in its right place by making sure our gardens are free of yellow archangel and never dumping our yard waste in the woods.





**Invasive**

## Purple Loosestrife

Each plant can produce over 2 million seeds each year! The seeds are tiny and look like pepper. They got to our continent by hitchhiking in materials carried by ships coming from Europe. Also, the flowers are pretty so many people have planted them in their gardens. But they spread in our wetlands, taking over and out competing native plants used for food and shelter by our wildlife and filling in open water needed by ducks, fish and other animals.





**Invasive**

## Scotch Broom

Cut branches were used as sweeping brooms in olden days, giving Scotch broom its name. In the Northwest, it has been planted as an ornamental in gardens and used for erosion control on hillsides. However, it escaped those areas and now covers vast acres of land. In our fragile prairies it outcompetes the wildflowers needed by butterflies. In new forests, it out-competes tree seedlings, slowing down forest recovery after logging and forest fires. And once Scotch broom goes to seed, it's here to stay—the hard seeds can



**Invasive**

## Giant Hogweed

Giant Hogweed is originally from Russia. It was introduced as a garden ornamental. Spreading by seed, giant hogweed has escaped into numerous backyards, ravines, and parks. It can crowd out other plants and take over natural areas, especially in moist areas such as streamsides. **CAUTION:** Hogweed is a public health hazard. Its clear, watery sap has toxins that cause photo-dermatitis, a disease where skin contact followed by exposure to sunlight produces painful, burning blisters that may develop into purplish scars.