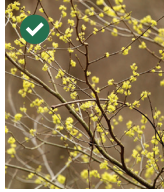


## PLANT NATIVE!

There are plenty of native alternatives that are both beautiful and beneficial.



### SPICEBUSH

*Lindera benzoin*

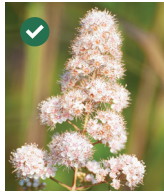
- Sun, Part Shade, Shade
- Dry to moist soil
- Early spring nectar source



### NINEBARK

*Physocarpus opulifolius*

- Sun, Part Shade, Shade
- Dry to moist soil
- Seeds attract birds



### MEADOWSWEET

*Spiraea alba*

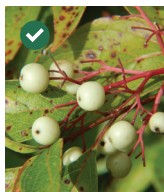
- Sun, Part Shade, Shade
- Average to moist soil
- Deer-resistant



### LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY

*Vaccinium angustifolium*

- Sun, Part Shade, Shade
- Dry to average soil
- Low-growing cover



### GRAY DOGWOOD

*Cornus racemosa*

- Sun, Part Shade
- Dry to moist soil
- Great for wet areas



### BLACK CHOKEBERRY

*Aronia melanocarpa*

- Sun, Part Shade
- Dry to moist soil
- Vibrant fall foliage

## HIGH QUALITY HABITATS START WITH NATIVE PLANTS

You can make a difference for the environment and wildlife through your gardening choices. The first step? Avoid adding invasive species to your yard. With over 2,000 species native to Pennsylvania, there are many options to replace any invasive species. Contact Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania for more information and resources.

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*Native Pasture Rose (Rosa carolina) thrives in sunny locations. It is a great high-wildlife value shrub for disturbed, sandy areas.*

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### HEADQUARTERS:

#### BEECHWOOD FARMS NATURE RESERVE

614 Dorseyville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238  
(412) 963-6100 | [www.aswp.org](http://www.aswp.org)

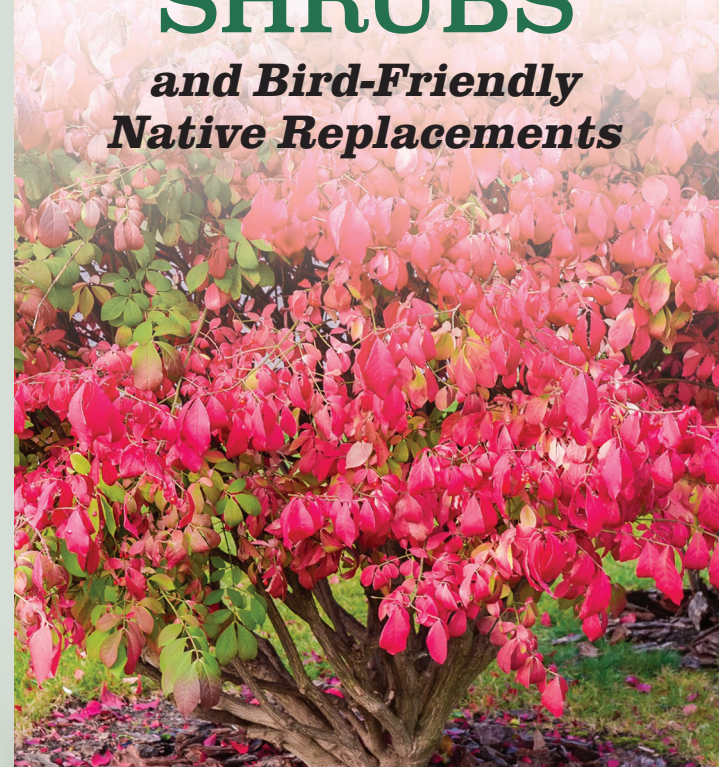
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# COMMON BACKYARD INVASIVE SHRUBS

## *and Bird-Friendly Native Replacements*



Non-native, invasive shrubs are introduced species that negatively impact the environment. When you choose to landscape with native shrubs, you support birds, butterflies, and beneficial insects.





## WHY ARE INVASIVE SHRUBS SUCH A BIG PROBLEM?

- Spread easily into natural areas, where they compete with native plants for limited resources such as water, sunlight, and space.
- Produce berries and seeds with lower nutritional value compared to native counterparts.
- Reproduce rapidly through seed dispersal and aggressive root suckers.

## BENEFITS OF NATIVE SHRUBS

- Good for the environment.
- Provide erosion control.
- Attract pollinators and birds.
- Provide food, shelter, and nesting opportunities for local wildlife.
- Aesthetically pleasing.
- Won't damage local ecosystems.

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*Northern Spicebush (Lindera benzoin) is a host plant for the Spicebush Swallowtail caterpillar.*

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## SHRUB SPECIES TO AVOID

In the past, these species were chosen because of their good looks—but looks can be deceiving. These invasive plants damage ecosystems. Avoid planting them and replace any that you already have with native plants that attract and benefit birds, butterflies, beneficial insects.

**BURNING BUSH** *Euonymus alatus*



**EXOTIC SPIRAEA** *Spiraea japonica*



**JAPANESE BARBERRY** *Berberis thunbergii*



**OLD FASHIONED WEIGELA** *Weigela florida*



**BUTTERFLY-BUSH** *Buddleja davidii*



**DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM** *Viburnum plicatum*



## MANAGING INVASIVE SHRUBS

In addition to the resources found at [aswp.org](http://aswp.org), these organizations provide effective and environmentally-friendly ways to manage invasives and transition to native plants:

- PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources: [www.dcnr.pa.gov](http://www.dcnr.pa.gov) / (717) 787-2703
- Penn State Extension: [www.extension.psu.edu](http://www.extension.psu.edu) / (877) 345-0691