

PLANT NATIVE!

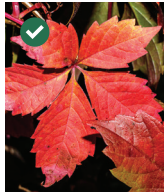
There are plenty of native alternatives that are both beautiful and beneficial.



AMERICAN WISTERIA

Wisteria frutescens

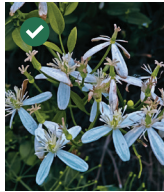
- Sun, Part Shade
- Medium moisture soil
- Aromatic flowers



VIRGINIA CREEPER

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

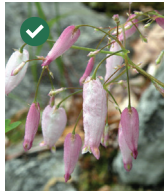
- Sun, Part Shade, Shade
- Dry to average soil
- Stunning fall foliage



VIRGIN'S BOWER

Clematis virginiana

- Sun, Part Shade, Shade
- Dry to moist soil
- Attracts native bees



ALLEGHENY VINE

Adlumia fungosa

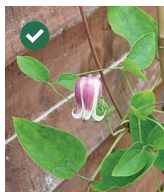
- Prefers Part Shade
- Average moisture soil
- Deer resistant



CORAL HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera sempervirens

- Sun, Part Shade
- Dry to average soil
- Attracts hummingbirds



LEATHER FLOWER

Clematis viorna

- Sun, Part Shade
- Average to moist soil
- Attracts birds and butterflies

Allegheny Vine: CC BY-NC-SA 2.0, Doug McGrady
Leather Flower: CC BY-SA 2.0, peganum

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.

Virginia Creeper is an often-overlooked native vine that looks great on a fence or arbor and produces berries that are a key resource for many songbirds.



HEADQUARTERS:

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COMMON BACKYARD INVASIVE VINES

and Bird-Friendly Native Replacements



Did you know that Exotic Wisteria is a non-native, invasive species that provides little support for wildlife? Incorporating native vines into your landscape enhances your yard's wildlife value.



WHY ARE INVASIVE VINES SUCH A BIG PROBLEM?

- They spread easily into natural areas.
- Invasive vines can grow on the ground, forming dense mats that block valuable native plants from growing—creating an ecological dead-zone.
- Vines grow up trees, shading them and adding weight that can topple the tree.
- Some species can girdle and kill a tree by growing tightly around its trunk.
- Vines that reach the canopy can shade out native plants below.

BENEFITS OF NATIVE VINES

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

Native vines such as Coral honeysuckle are beautiful and attract birds and pollinators.



VINE 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.

CHOCOLATE VINE *Akebia quinata*



ENGLISH IVY *Hedera helix*



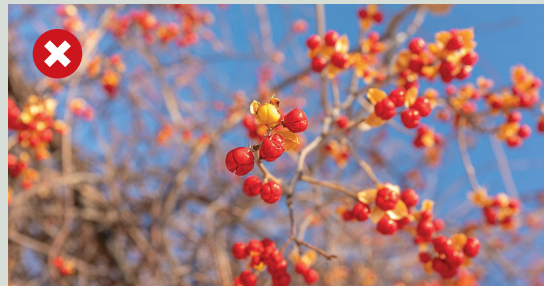
EXOTIC WISTERIA *Wisteria sinensis*



WINTER CREEPER *Euonymus fortunei*



EXOTIC BITTERSWEET *Celastrus orbiculatus*



HONEYSUCKLE VINE *Lonicera japonica*



MANAGING INVASIVE VINES

In addition to resources found at 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 / (717) 787-2703
- Penn State Extension: www.extension.psu.edu / (877) 345-0691