

## PLANT NATIVE!

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



### FLOWERING DOGWOOD

*Cornus florida*

- Part Shade
- Dry to average soil
- 20 to 40' tall
- Iconic spring flowers



### SERVICEBERRY

*Amelanchier canadensis*

- Sun, Part Shade, Shade
- Average to moist soil
- 10 to 25' tall
- Berries attract birds



### SWAMP WHITE OAK

*Quercus bicolor*

- Prefers full sun
- Average to moist soil
- 50 to 70' tall
- Very high wildlife value



### FRINGE TREE

*(Chionanthus virginicus)*

- Sun, Part Shade
- Medium moisture soil
- 12 to 20' tall
- Larval host for sphinx moths



### EASTERN REDBUD

*(Cercis canadensis)*

- Part Shade
- Medium moisture soil
- 15 to 25' tall
- Early spring blooms

## 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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*Sweetbay Magnolia (Magnolia virginiana) is great smaller tree that attracts birds and pollinators.*

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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)

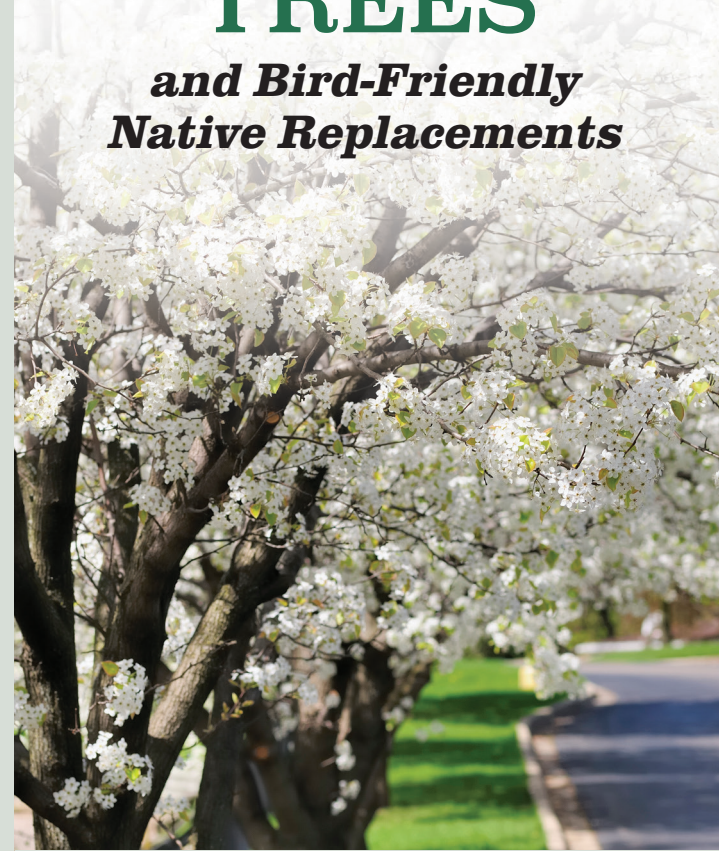
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# COMMON BACKYARD INVASIVE TREES

## and Bird-Friendly Native Replacements



Instead of planting invasive trees, choose beautiful native species that enliven your landscape by supporting wildlife.



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## WHY ARE INVASIVE TREES SUCH A BIG PROBLEM?

- Grow quickly, displacing native species.
- Some invasive trees like Tree of Heaven produce chemicals that prevent other plants from growing nearby. They also support the invasive Spotted Lanternfly.
- Easily spread into sensitive ecosystems.

## BENEFITS OF NATIVE TREES

- Protects local ecosystems.
- Provide erosion control.
- Attract pollinators and birds.
- Provide food, shelter, and nesting opportunities for local wildlife.
- Aesthetically pleasing.
- Increase biodiversity.

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*Native Black Cherry, Tulip Poplar, and Sweetbay Magnolia are host plants for the Tiger Swallowtail.*

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## TREE 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.

**CORK TREE** *Phellodendron sp.*



**BRADFORD PEAR** *Pyrus calleryana*



**WHITE MULBERRY** *Morus alba*



**NORWAY MAPLE** *Acer platanoides*



**SIBERIAN ELM** *Ulmus pumila*



**MIMOSA** *Albizia julibrissin*



## MANAGING INVASIVE TREES

In addition to 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