



**Use Non-invasive Plants in Gardens
Protect New York From Invasive Species**

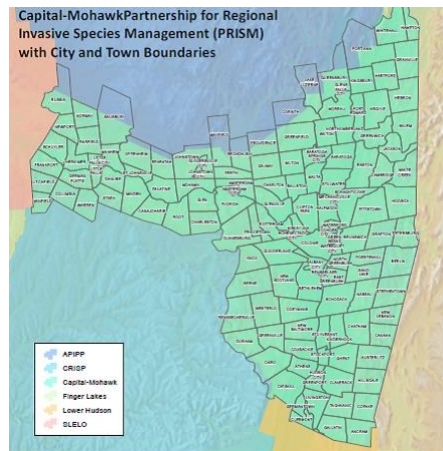
Why Plant Native Species in Your Garden?

- add beauty to the landscape and preserve our natural heritage
- provide food and habitat for native wildlife
- serve as an important genetic resource for future food crops or other plant-derived products
- decrease the amount of water needed for landscape maintenance
- require very little long-term maintenance if they are properly planted and established
- protect water quality by controlling soil erosion and moderating floods and drought

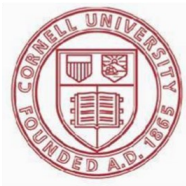
Who We Are

About Us

PRISMs are intended to coordinate invasive species management functions including coordinating partner efforts, recruiting and training citizen volunteers, identifying and delivering education and outreach, establishing early detection monitoring networks and implementing direct eradication and control efforts.



Contact Us



CAPITAL/MOHAWK PRISM
C/O CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION,
SARATOGA COUNTY

50 West High Street
Ballston Spa, New York 12020

Phone: (518) - 885 - 8995
Web: www.nyis.info

Gardening with Native Species



Capital/Mohawk PRISM

Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

These are Some Popular Invasives that Could Be Found in Your Garden and Some of Their Alternatives

Emergent Wetland & Littoral		Alternatives
	Purple Loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Blue Lobelia Cardinal Flower Winged Loosestrife
	Yellow Iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Blue Flag Iris
Terrestrial - Herbaceous		Alternatives
	Garlic Mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Columbine Block Cohosh Foamflower
	Japanese Stilt Grass <i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Little Bluestem Big Bluestem Bottlebrush Grass
	Giant Hogweed <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Joe Pye Weed Boneset Purple-Stemmed Angelica
	Japanese Knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	American Cranberry Witch Hazel Silky or Greystem Dogwood
	Winter Creeper <i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Trumpet Creeper Bearberry
	Spotted Knapweed <i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Sweet Fern Little Bluestem Big Bluestem
	Wavyleaf Basketgrass <i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Deer Tongue Grass Bottlebrush Grass Native Reed Grasses
	Black & Pale Swallow-wort <i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>	Milkweed Dogbane Dogwood

Continued...

Terrestrial - Vines		Alternatives
	Oriental Bittersweet <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	American Bittersweet Virginia Creeper Trumpet Honeysuckle
	Porcelain Berry <i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	
	Japanese Honeysuckle & Asian Bush <i>Lonicera japonica, maackii, tatarica, morrowii</i>	Leather Flower Carolina Jasmine Trumpet Honeysuckle Sweetbay Magnolia
Terrestrial - Shrubs & Trees		Alternatives
	Japanese Barberry <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Spicebush Native Roses Bayberry Ninebark
	Autumn Olive <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Gray Dogwood Red Osier Dogwood Witch Hazel Serviceberry
	Blunt-Leaved Privet <i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Inkberry Holly Bayberry Withered Viburnum
	Winged Euonymus <i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Spicebush Maple Leaf Viburnum Red Chokeberry High Bush Blueberry
	Multiflora Rose <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Virginia Rose Swamp Rose Blue Cohosh

What are Invasive Species?

An invasive species is a non-native species that can cause harm to the environment, the economy, or to human health. Invasives come from all around the world. They are transported into a non-native area usually by humans through trade or importation. Sometimes, illegally.



Why are Invasive Species in Your Garden a Threat?

Many invasive species can cause harm to our ecosystems because they have aggressive tendencies and usually no natural enemies in the areas where they are introduced.

Seeds and fruit from these species can be transported by other animals, wind, or humans and disperse themselves resulting in increased populations.

Because of this, they can be found in agricultural fields where they cause crop damage and loss.

Forest and Aquatic Ecosystems are highly impacted as well.

Increased populations of invasive species can outcompete native species for nutrients, water, and sunlight, killing them, and leading to extinction.