

Locally Invasive Species

This page includes information on 12 locally invasive species. Invasive species are those that are not native to an area that causes harm to native species. Locally invasive species are those that may not be considered invasive at a provincial or national scale, but that pose a threat to native species and habitats at a local or regional scale, in this case, The Land Between Bioregion. Wherever possible, the sale, purchase and planting of these species should be avoided. If these species are already present on your property, please consider removing them.

Please note that effective removal of these species can take several years of repeated effort to achieve. When you remove the invasive species, please dispose of the plant material in the garbage, not in the compost or in natural spaces. Improper disposal of invasive plant material can result in the plants becoming established in new areas.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Fast, aggressive growth; Longer growing season than many native species

Produces many seeds; Dense stands shade out native plants and tree seedlings, decreasing native biodiversity

Fallen leaves release toxin, changing soil chemistry and affecting soil microbes

Shallow root system outcompetes



Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Dense clonal stands shade out native plants and tree seedlings, decreasing native biodiversity

Nitrogen-fixing bacteria in roots allow for rapid growth in poor conditions and make soil more suitable for other invasive species

Produces many blooms which may divert pollinators away from native plants



False Spirea (*Sorbaria sorbifolia*)

Grows in dense patches; frequently suckers

Particularly invasive in loose soils, less so in clay soils



Wild Black Currant

(Ribes americanum)

Not invasive, but can carry White Pine Blister Rust, a fungus that can have detrimental impacts on White Pine trees

Fungus can be carried by all *Ribes* species

The fungus does not appear to significantly affect Wild Black Currant, but can kill White Pines

Recommended not to plant within 1 6



Shasta Daisy

(*Leucanthemum maximum*)

“Sterile” cultivar of the Ox-eye Daisy that
can revert back to being fertile

Forms dense patches

A single plant can produce up to 26,000
seeds

Not eaten by most animals - unpleasant
taste



Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)

Can form dense patches, displacing native vegetation, drying out wet areas, and blocking/changing water flow



Bachelor's Button/Coneflower

(*Centaurea cyanus*)

Produces large amount of seeds

Readily invades dry areas like meadows,
fields and grasslands

Frequently included in "wildflower" seed
mixes



Periwinkle

(*Vinca minor* and *Vinca major*)

Easily escapes cultivation; very competitive

Creates dense mats that block sunlight to other plants

Little to no ecological value: leaves toxic to most grazers, fruits too small for consumption by most animals



Lamb's Ear

(*Stachys byzantina*)

Can become invasive and difficult to eradicate in warmer climates

Spreads quickly and over large areas



Lily-of-the-Valley

(*Convallaria majalis*)

Tolerant of a wide variety of growing conditions

Spreads quickly through rhizome growth

Forms dense colonies that impede the growth of native plants and groundcovers



Large-leaved Lupine

(*Lupinus polyphyllus*)

Able to grow in disturbed areas

Spreads easily; quick generation time

Can spread vegetatively via creeping
rhizome

Creeping Jenny

(*Lysimachia nummularia*)

Creates a dense mat, excluding and outcompeting native vegetation

Tolerant of wet conditions with variable amounts of light

