

Landscaping With Native Plants In A Riparian Buffer Area

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE



AESTHETICALLY PLEASING

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Introduction

What's the hottest news in landscaping? **NATIVE PLANTS.**

Native Plants have been around for many thousand of years, adapting themselves to their habitats and just recently we have begun to appreciate their beauty.

When landscaping with native plants you enter into a new way of looking at your lot and the adjacent land. Instead of following the base rule of landscaping you let nature do what it has been doing successfully for many years, then modify those concepts to suit your own personal vision.

Landscaping native is our way of letting Mother Nature do her job with our help. Native plants offer us a wonderful alternative, because they are self-sufficient, reduce maintenance, environmentally friendly and do not need chemical pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.

Progress Energy strongly recommends that the leased land remain natural and enhanced with plants native to the area. We encourage the lessees to landscape their property adjacent to Company's property with native trees and plants as well.

Progress Energy's goal is to protect and improve water quality by adding and retaining existing shoreline vegetation. Native plants and the natural environment provide food and habitat for animals, filter nutrients, sediments, and other pollutants from runoffs; provide shade and cover for fish; minimize shoreline erosion; and contribute to shoreline aesthetics.

Progress Energy seeks to increase awareness of the impact of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers on the lake ecosystem. The Company recommends the use of native plants to protect the riparian buffer area around Lake Tillery.

We encourage natural landscaping (environmentally beneficial landscaping), this means using native plants and employing landscaping practices and technologies that conserve water and prevent pollution. The use of native plants not only protects and provides wildlife habitat, but also reduces fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide pollution and generates long-term cost savings.

The purpose of this material is to recommend landscaping with native plants in the riparian buffer area adjacent to Lake Tillery. Landscaping with native plants is environmentally sensitive and aesthetically pleasing. We have gone to several sources and did extended research to get help in this endeavor. We will include references that will give more insight into landscaping with native plants, including places in the area and outside for the purchase of native trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Parties that landscape with native plants can be assured they have contributed to the improvement of water quality and wildlife habitat.

What is a Riparian Buffer Area?

A riparian buffer area is an area beside a body of water that serves as a zone of protection between the body of water and the various upland uses. The buffer area is most effective in a natural and undisturbed state.

Why is A Riparian Buffer Area Important?

1. The roots of trees and other vegetation anchor the soil and keep it in place.
2. Takes the energy from rain by slowing it down and allowing it to absorb into the ground thus preventing erosion.
3. Improves water quality by filtering and trapping chemical contaminants.
4. Allows microbial decomposition to take place where chemical contaminants can be changed to nontoxic forms.
5. Supplies food and habitat for fish and wildlife.
6. Corridor of movement for wildlife.
7. Promotes biodiversity and environmental stewardship. Provide food and shelter for native wildlife.
8. Adapted to local weather and soil conditions and generally requires less maintenance (designed for area).
9. Usually more resistant to local pest populations.
10. Do not require pesticides and fertilizers because of natural adaptations.
11. Low maintenance.
12. No mowing.
13. Nature purifies water best filtering pesticide, herbicides and fertilizers out before they reach our source of drinking water.
14. Fish in cooler cleaner waters. Trees and brushes along the shoreline provide cooler habitat for fish during the warmer months.
15. Dogwood or other trees of similar height will cause only minimal damage if they should fall onto a house or boathouse.

Zones of A Riparian Buffer Area

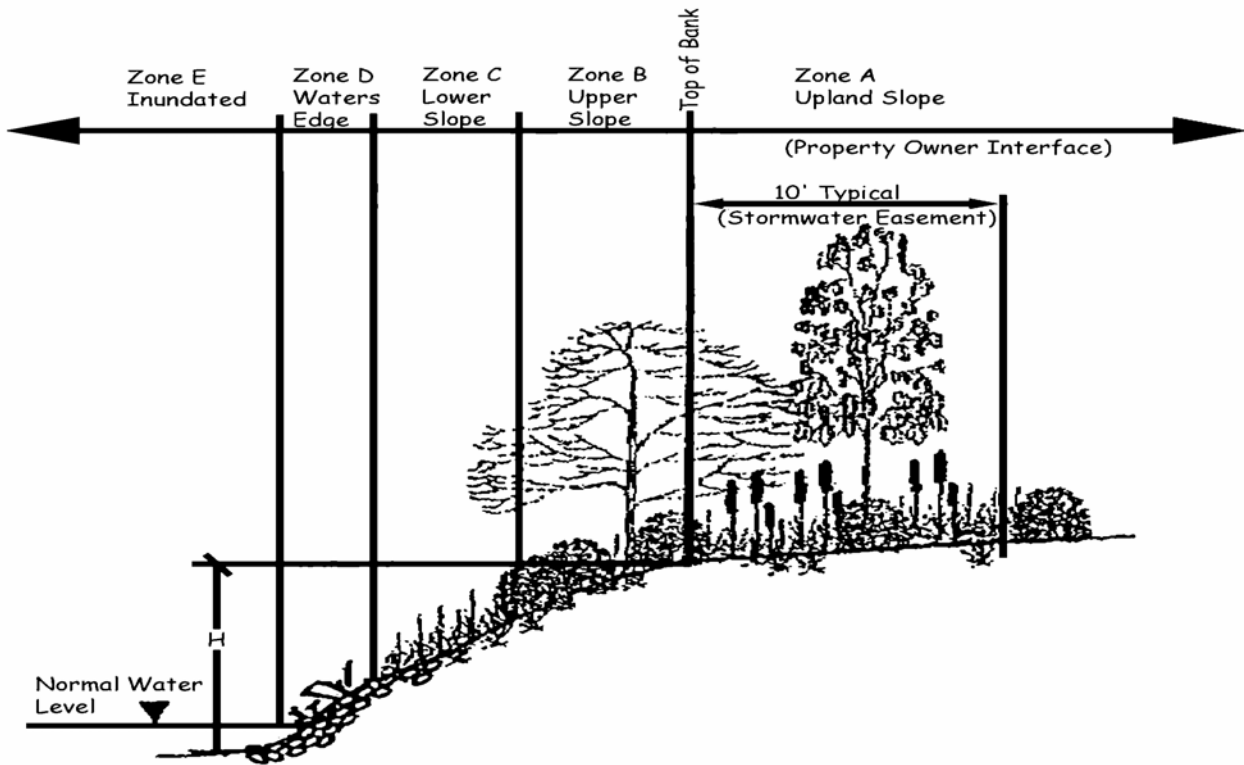
Zone A – Upland Zone

Zone B – Upper Slope

Zone C – Lower Slope

Zone D – Waters Edge

Zone E – Inundated



Riparian Zones - Use With Vegetation Schedule

N.T.S

Zones A – D should be undisturbed and a minimum of 30 feet wide. A greater distance is preferable and more environmentally advantageous.

Why Landscape with Native Plants in the Riparian Buffer Area?

1. Native plants are adapted or best suited to the area.
2. Native plants offer the greatest rate of survival
3. Provide bio-diversity of plant life.
4. Benefit a large number of wildlife species.
5. Low maintenance, allowing more time to enjoy recreational activities.
6. Native plants are rarely invasive.
7. Maintain and improve soil fertility, reduce erosion.
8. Saves time and money.
9. More resistant to pests and diseases reducing the need for pesticides and herbicides.
10. Once established native plants do not require watering or fertilizing.
11. The greater the diversity of native plants used increases the likelihood of uncommon or rare species of wildlife being attracted to the area.
12. Varying flowers, foliage, color, form and texture of native plants allows the creation of distinctive natural landscapes that are aesthetically pleasing.
13. You are working with nature to make the environment better.

Landscaping For Wildlife

Wildlife is a product of the land and the plants living thereon. Acorns, hickory nuts and dogwood berries are among the best-known plants, which provide food for a variety of animals. Large hardwood trees provide nesting cavities for wood ducks, flying squirrels and screech owls. Mature pine trees are used as roosting sites for wild turkeys while younger pines make escape cover for cottontail rabbits and white –tailed deer. Grasses provide nesting cover for grasshopper sparrows. In short, it is important to offer a variety of plants in order to provide for the greatest diversity of wildlife.

Below is a list of native plants, which may be useful in landscaping for your home and property. We stress native plants because there are many examples of non-native plants which are considered invasive and which may become difficult to control. Examples of non-native invasive include kudzu, English ivy, wisteria, and Japanese honeysuckle.

Deciduous Trees

Red maple
Sugar maple
Serviceberry
Shagbark hickory
Chestnut (hybrid)
Hackberry
Redbud
Fringetree
Flowering dogwood
Pesimmon
Honey locust
Sweetgum
Yellow poplar
Blackgum
Sourwood
Sycamore
Black cherry
White oak
Scarlet oak
So. red oak
Cherrybark oak
Water oak
Willow oak
Chestnut oak

Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum
amelanchier arborea
Carya ovata
Castanea sp.
Celtis occidentalis
Cercis canadensis
Chionanthus virginicus
Cornus florida
Diospyros virginiana
Gleditsia triancanthos
Liquidambar styraciflua
Lirodendron tulipifera
Nyssa sylvatica
Oxydendron arboreum
Platanus occidentalis
Prunus serotina
Quercus alba
Quercus coccinea
Quercus falcata
Quercus falcata var. pagodaefolia
Quercus nigra
Quercus phellos
Quercus prinus

Evergreen trees

American holly
Eastern red cedar
Loblolly pine

Ilex opaca
Juniperus virginiana
Pinus taeda

Evergreen shrubs

Inkberry
Mountain laurel
Wax myrtle
Rhododendron
Strawberry bush

Ilex glabra
Kalmia latifolia
Myrica cerifera
Rhododendron catawbiense
Euonymus americana

Deciduous shrubs

Red chokeberry
Black chokeberry
Amer. Beauty-berry
Sweetshrub
Chinquapin
Sweet pepperbrush
Gray dogwood
Wahoo
Witch-alder
Winterberry
Wild plum
Staghorn sumac
Elderberry
Blueberries
Possumhaw
Black haw
Yellowroot

Aronia arbutifolia
Aronia melanocarpa
Callicarpa americana
Calycanthus floridus
Castanea pumila
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus racemosa
Euonymus atropurpureus
Fothergilla spp.
Ilex verticillata
Prunus angustifolia or P. umbellata
Rhus typhina
Sambucus canadensis
Vaccinium spp.
Viburnum nudum
Viburnum rufidulum
Xanthorhiza simplicissima

Ground covers

Lady fern
Blazing star
Wood sorrel
Bird-foot violet

Athyrium filix-femina
Liatris graminifolia
Oxalis spp.
Viola pedata

Ornamental grasses

Bluestem/broomstraw
Virginia wild rye
Deertongue grass
Swichgrass
Indiangrass
Eastern gamagrass
River oats

Andropogon spp.
Elymus virginicus
Dichanthelium candestinum
Panicum virgatum
Sorghastrum nutans
Tripsacum datyloides
Uniola paniculata

Flowering perennials

Wild columbine
Butterfly weed
Beggar-ticks
Partridge pea

Coreopsis
Buttlerfly pea
Queen Anne's lace
Tickclover
Geum
Sunflowers
Blazing star
Cardinal flower
Virginia bluebells
Wild bergamot
Wild sweet William
Black-eyed Susan
Fire pink
Virginia spiderwort

Aquilegia canadensis
Asclepias tuberosa
Bidens spp.
Chamaecrista fasciculata (annual, but reseeds well)
Coreopsis spp.
Centrosema virginianum
Daucus carota
Desmodium spp.
Geum virginianum
Helianthus spp.
Liatris scariosa
Lobelia cardinalis
Mertensia virginica
Monarda fistulosa
Phlox divaricata
Rudbeckia hirta
silene vurginica
Tradescantia virginiana

A listing of commercial sources for wildlife planting materials may be obtained from the NC Wildlife Resources Commission

Plants Deer Don't Usually Like

Deer sometimes cause a problem for the native plants you use for landscaping. Generally deer do not like plants with aromatic or pungent foliage. Plants with fuzzy leaves, prickly needles, spiny branches and thorns usually discourage deer from eating them. Using plants that combine the tangy with the bitter and the spicy with the prickly will aid you in reducing damage by deer to your native plants.

Listed below are some plants deer do not usually like:

Annuals, Biennials and Perennials

Botanical Name

Achillea spp.
Aconitum spp.
Aquilegia
Amsonia
Anemone
Asclepias tuberosa
Campanula spp.
Coreopsis spp.
Cosmos
Delphinium
Dicentra
Ilex spp.
Lobelia erinus
Lupinus
Monarda didyma
Myosotis
Oenothera
Rudbeckia
Salvia
Sedum
Senecio aureus
Verbena
Viola
Yucca

Common Name

Yarrow
Monkshead
Columbine
Blue star
Anemone
Butterfly Weed
Bellflower
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Delphinium
Bleeding Heart
American Holly
Lobelia
Lupine
Bee Balm
Forget Me Not
Evening Primrose
Blackeyed Susan
Salvia
Sedum
Golden Ragwort
Verbena
Violet
Yucca

Trees

<i>Alnus</i>	Alder
<i>Betula</i>	Birch
<i>Carpinus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Castanea</i>	Chinkapin
<i>Catalpa</i>	Catalpa
<i>Cedrus</i>	Cedar
<i>Cercis</i>	Redbud
<i>Cladrastis</i>	Yellow Wood
<i>Cornus</i>	Dogwood
<i>Gleditsia</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum
<i>Liriodendron</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Morus</i>	Mulberry
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak
<i>Rhus</i>	Sumac
<i>Robinia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Tsuga</i>	Hemlock

Herbs

<i>Sassafras</i>	Sassafras
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Vines

<i>Campsis spp.</i>	Trumpet Creeper
<i>Lonicera spp.</i>	Honey Suckle
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Wisteria</i>	Wisteria (American & Kentucky)
<i>Vitis</i>	Grape

Shrubs

<i>Vaccinium</i>	Blueberry
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Nurseries in North Carolina that may supply shoreline planting vegetation:

Arugura Nurseries
7000 Canada Rd.
Tuckasegee, NC 28783
(704) 293-5550

Holbrook Farm and Nursery
Rt. 2, Box 223B
Fletcher, NC 28732
(704) 891-7790

Boothe Hill Wildflower seed
23B Boothe Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
(919) 967-4091

Hoffman Nursery
5520 Bahama Rd.
Rougemont, NC 27572

Bud's Plants and Produce
P. O. Box 122
Mt. Holly, NC 28120
(704) 391-0569

Little River Farm
Rt. 1, Box 220
Middlesex, NC 27557
(919) 965-9507

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
(919) 967-5529

McCoy's Pond
5315 Wilkinson Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28208
(704) 394-0186

Gilmore Plant and Bulb Co., Inc.
Julian, NC 27516
(919) 685-4451

McLamb Nursery, Inc.
Rt. 1, Box 222-A
Angier, NC 27501
(919) 894-3709

Montrose Nursery
P. O. Box 957
Hillsborough, NC 27278
(919) 732-7787

Serendipity Plants and Smith
890 River Hwy.
 Mooresville, NC 28115
(704) 664-2560

Niche Gardens
1111 Dawson Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
(919) 967-0078

We-Du Nurseries
Rt. 5, Box 724
Marion, NC 28752
(704) 738-8300

Perry's Water Garden
191 Leatherman Gap Rd.
Franklin, NC 28734
(828) 524-3264

Weyerhaeuser Co.
Rt. 2, Box 339
Washington, NC 27889
1-800-344-0399

Bud's Plants and Produce
P. O. Box 122
Mt. Holly, NC 28120
(704) 391-0569

Little River Farm
Rt. 1, Box 220
Middlesex, NC 27557
(919) 965-9507

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Weyerhaeuser Co.
Rt. 2, Box 339
Washington, NC 27889
1-800-344-0399

Large orders of plants (100 or more) contact:

Cure Nursery
880 Buteo Rd.
Pittsboro, North Carolina 27312
(919) 542-6186

Mellow Marsh Farm
205 Anolis
Pittsboro, North Carolina 27312
(919) 542-3542
[web page: mellowmarshfarms.com](http://mellowmarshfarms.com)

Nurseries in South Carolina that may supply shoreline planting vegetation:

Charleston Aquatic Nurseries
674 Ferry St.
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
(843) 881-8843

or
4624 Hwy 162
Hollywood, SC 29449
(843) 766-1511

Carolina Nurseries
739 Gaillard Rd.
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Springfield Farms
Rt. 1, Box 830
Waterboro, SC 29488
(803) 649-0489

Wayside Gardens
Hodges, SC 29695
1-800-845-1124

Coastal Gardens and Nursery
4611 Socastee Blvd.
Myrtle Beach, SC 29575
(843) 293-2000

Weyerhaeuser Co
Rt. 6, Box 1072
Aiken, SC 29801

Geo W. Park Seed Co., Inc.
Cokesbury Rd.
Greenwood, SC 29647
(843) 223-7333

Woodlander's, Inc.
1128 Colleton Ave
Aiken, SC 29801
(803) 648-7522

The following parties may assist in obtaining more information about certified nurseries and plant collections:

North Carolina

Gene B. Cross, Plant Pest Administrator
North Carolina Department of Agriculture
Plant Industry Division 1
Plant Protection Section
P. O. Box 27647
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
Telephone: (919) 733-3933
Fax: (919) 733-1041

South Carolina

H. B. Jackson, Head
South Carolina Department of Agriculture
Plant Industry
511 Westinghouse Road
Pendleton, South Carolina 29670
Telephone: (864) 646-2130
Fax: (864) 646-2178

To learn more about mail ordering plants and seeds obtain Barton's Gardening by Mail: A Source Book from:

Environmental Concern, Inc.
P. O. Box P
St. Michaels, MD 21663
(410) 745-9620

web page: www.wetland.org

Environmental Concern, Inc. also supplies some wetland and shoreline plants.

Local Nurseries

Breeze Hill Garden Center Inc.
48218 NC Hwy 731
Norwood, NC 28128
(704) 474-3354

Spring Lake Gardens Inc.
33463 Old Salisbury Road
Albemarle, NC 28001
(704) 982-2511

Plant Farm & Nursery
1613 Ross Drive
Albemarle, NC 28001
(704) 983-3027

Efird's Nursery & Farm Inc.
20766-C St. Martin Road
Albemarle, NC 28001
(704) 982-3196

All Season's Nursery
29016 Sweet Home Church Road
Albemarle, NC 28001
(704) 982-5677

Napier Landscaping
26644 Valle Drive
Albemarle, NC 28001
(704) 983-3974

ABCO Landscaping
Albemarle, NC 28001
(704) 982-2061

Greenthumb Nursery & Landscape
3086 US 220 Alt N
Seagrove, NC
(910) 428-4587

Saunders Landscaping
Troy, NC 27371
(910) 572-3145

Oakwood Farms
544 Cotton Creek Road
Star, NC
(910) 428-4885

Invasive exotic plants to avoid in the southeastern United States

Compiled by Allison Schwarz
and Johnny Randall
Spring 1999

The following is a compilation from invasive exotic plant lists of regional and state agencies in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Physiographic region distinctions for the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain are not made. The list is based on expert observational data and not on extensive biological research. It is, however, the most accurate approximation of the invasive exotic plant species in the southeastern United States. It is intentionally extensive in order to give the public a reasonable degree of confidence that any landscape plant not listed has a low potential for invasiveness. Not static, this compilation will change as new information is gathered.

Scientific Name - Common Name - Family

Acer platanoides - Maple, Norway - Aceraceae
Ailanthus altissima - Tree of heaven - Simaroubaceae
Ajuga reptans - Bugleweed; Common bugle - Lamiaceae
Akebia quinata - Chocolate vine; Fiveleaf akebia - Lardizabalaceae
Albizia julibrissin - Mimosa; Silk tree - Fabaceae
Alliaria officinalis (See *Alliaria petiolata*)
Alliaria petiolata - Garlic mustard - Brassicaceae
Allium vineale - Wild garlic; Field garlic; Crow garlic - Liliaceae
Alternanthera philoxeroides - Alligatorweed - Amaranthaceae
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata - Amur peppervine; Porcelain-berry - Vitaceae
Ampelopsis heterophylla (See *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)
Arrhenatherum elatius - Oatgrass, Tall - Poaceae
Artemisia vulgaris - Common wormwood; Mugwort - Asteraceae
Arundo donax - Reed, Giant or Elephant grass - Poaceae
Berberis thunbergii - Barberry, Japanese - Berberidaceae
Broussonetia papyrifera - Mulberry, Paper - Moraceae
Cardiospermum halicacabum - Balloon vine; Love in a puff - Sapindaceae
Carduus vulgaris (See *Cirsium vulgare*)
Carex kobomugi - Sedge, Japanese or Asiatic sand sedge - Cyperaceae
Cassia obtusifolia (See *Senna obtusifolia*)
Celastrus orbiculatus - Bittersweet, Oriental - Celastraceae
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (See *Leucanthemum vulgare*)
Clematis paniculatus (See *Clematis terniflora*)
Clematis terniflora - Clematis, Leatherleaf; Sweet autumn virgin's bower - Ranunculaceae
Commelina communis - Dayflower, Common - Commelinaceae
Dioscorea batatas (See *Dioscorea oppositifolia*)

Dioscorea oppositifolia - Yam, Chinese or Cinnamon vine - Dioscoreaceae
Dipsacus fullonum - Teasel, Fuller's - Dipsacaceae
Dipsacus fullonum ssp. *sylvestris* - Teasel, Common or Wild - Dipsacaceae
Dipsacus laciniatus - Teasel, Cutleaf - Dipsacaceae
Dipsacus sylvestris (See *Dipsacus fullonum* ssp. *sylvestris*)
Egeria densa - Brazilian waterweed; Elodea - Hydrocharitaceae
Elaeagnus angustifolia - Olive, Russian - Oleaceae
Elaeagnus pungens - Olive, Thorny - Oleaceae
Elaeagnus umbellata - Olive, Autumn - Oleaceae
Eleutherococcus pentaphyllus - Ginseng shrub; Fiveleaf Aralia - Araliaceae
Elodea densa (See *Egeria densa*)
Eragrostis curvula - Lovegrass, Weeping - Poaceae
Euonymus alata - Spindletree, Winged or Burning Bush - Celastraceae
Euonymus fortunei - Wintercreeper or Climbing Euonymus - Celastraceae
Euphorbia esula - Leafy spurge or Wolf's milk - Euphorbiaceae
Foeniculum vulgare - Fennel, Sweet - Apiaceae
Glechoma hederacea - Groundivy - Lamiaceae
Hedera helix - Ivy, English - Araliaceae
Hesperis matronalis - Dames rocket - Brassicaceae
Humulus japonicus - Hops, Japanese - Cannabaceae
Hydrilla verticillata - Waterthyme - Hydrocharitaceae
Imperata arundinaceae (See *Imperata cylindrica*)
Imperata cylindrica - Cogongrass - Poaceae
Ipomoea coccinea - Morningglory, Red or Redstar - Convolvulaceae
Ipomoea hederacea - Morningglory, Ivyleaf - Convolvulaceae
Ipomoea purpurea - Morningglory, Common or Tall - Convolvulaceae
Iris pseudacorus - Yellow flag or Paleyellow iris - Iridaceae
Lapsana communis - Nipplewort, Common - Asteraceae
Lespedeza bicolor - Lespedeza, Bicolor - Fabaceae
Lespedeza cuneata - Lespedeza, Chinese or Sericea - Fabaceae
Lespedeza sericea (See *Lespedeza cuneata*)
Ligustrum obtusifolium - Privet, Border or Blunt-leaved - Oleaceae
Ligustrum sinense - Privet, Chinese - Oleaceae
Ligustrum villosum (See *Ligustrum sinense*)
Ligustrum vulgare - Privet, European or Common - Oleaceae
Lonicera x bella - Honeysuckle, Whitebell or Bell's - Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera fragrantissima - January jasmine or Sweet-breath-of-spring - Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera japonica - Honeysuckle, Japanese - Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera maackii - Honeysuckle, Amur - Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera morrowii - Honeysuckle, Morrow's - Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera standishii - Honeysuckle, Standish's - Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera tatarica - Honeysuckle, Tartarian - Caprifoliaceae
Lotus corniculatus - Birdsfoot deervetch or Birdsfoot trefoil - Fabaceae
Ludwigia uruguayensis - Primrosewillow or Hairy water-primrose - Onagraceae
Lysimachia nummularia - Moneywort or Creeping Jenny - Primulaceae
Lythrum salicaria - Loosestrife, Purple - Lythraceae
Lythrum virgatum - Loosestrife, European wand - Lythraceae

Mahonia bealei - Oregon grape - Berberidaceae
Melia azedarach - Chinaberry - Meliaceae
Melilotus alba - Clover, White sweet - Fabaceae
Microstegium vimineum - Nepalgrass, Japanese grass - Poaceae
Miscanthus sinensis - Chinese Silvergrass - Poaceae
Morus alba - Mulberry, White or Common - Moraceae
Morus papyrifera (See *Broussonetia papyrifera*)
Mosla dianthera - Miniature beefsteak - Lamiaceae
Murdannia keisak - Asian spiderwort or Aneilima - Commelinaceae
Myriophyllum aquaticum - Watermilfoil, Parrotfeather - Haloragaceae
Myriophyllum spicatum - Watermilfoil, European or Spike - Haloragaceae
Nasturtium officinale (See *Rorippa nasturtium-officinale*)
Pastinaca sativa - Parsnip, Wild - Apiaceae
Paulownia tomentosa - Empress or Princess tree - Scrophulariaceae
Perilla frutescens - Beefsteak plant - Lamiaceae
Phalaris arundinacea - Canarygrass, Reed - Poaceae
Phragmites australis - Reed, Common - Poaceae
Phyllostachys aurea - Bamboo, Golden - Poaceae
Polygonum cespitosum - Knotweed, Bunchy or Oriental ladysthumb - Polygonaceae
Polygonum cuspidatum - Knotweed, Japanese - Polygonaceae
Polygonum perfoliatum - Mile-a-minute - Polygonaceae
Polygonum sachalinense - Knotweed, Giant - Polygonaceae
Populus balsamifera ssp. *balsamifera* - Poplar, Balsam or Balm of Gilead - Salicaceae
Potamogeton crispus - Pondweed, Curly - Potamogetonaceae
Pseudosasa japonica - Bamboo, Arrow - Poaceae
Pueraria montana (See *Pueraria lobata*)
Pueraria lobata - Kudzu - Fabaceae
Quercus acutissima - Oak, Sawtooth - Fagaceae
Ranunculus ficaria - Celandine, Lesser or Fig buttercup - Ranunculaceae
Raphanus raphanistrum - Wild radish or Jointed charlock - Brassicaceae
Rhamnus alnus - Buckthorn, Glossy - Rhamnaceae
Rhamnus cathartica - Buckthorn, Common - Rhamnaceae
Rhamnus frangula (See *Rhamnus alnus*)
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum - Watercress - Brassicaceae
Rosa multiflora - Multiflora rose - Rosaceae
Rubus phoenicolasius - Wineberry or Wine raspberry - Rosaceae
Rumex acetosella - Sorrel, Red or Common sheep sorrel - Polygonaceae
Senna obtusifolia - Coffeeweed or Sicklepod - Fabaceae
Setaria faberi - Bristlegrass, Japanese or Giant foxtail - Poaceae
Setaria pumila - Bristlegrass, Yellow or Smooth Millet - Poaceae
Setaria viridis - Bristlegrass, Green or Green Millet - Poaceae
Solanum viarum - Tropical soda apple or Tropical nightshade - Solanaceae
Sorghum halepense - Johnsongrass - Poaceae
Spiraea japonica - Japanese meadowsweet - Rosaceae
Stellaria media - Chickweed, Common - Caryophyllaceae
Torilis arvensis - Hedge-parsley - Apiaceae
Trapa natans - Water chestnut - Trapaceae

Tribulus terrestris - Puncturevine - Zygophyllaceae
Tussilago farfara - Coltsfoot - Asteraceae
Verbascum thapsus - Mullein, Common - Scrophulariaceae
Veronica hederifolia - Speedwell, Ivyleaf - Scrophulariaceae
Viburnum dilatatum - Arrowwood, Linden - Caprifoliaceae
Vinca major - Periwinkle, Bigleaf - Apocynaceae
Vinca minor - Periwinkle, Common - Apocynaceae
Wisteria floribunda - Wisteria, Japanese - Fabaceae
Wisteria sinensis - Wisteria, Chinese - Fabaceae

Questions about invasive exotic plants may be e-mailed to the Garden's Assistant Director for Conservation, Johnny Randall, at jrandall@email.unc.edu or contact the:

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