

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

Invasive weeds mature early, grow fast and spread hardy seeds that can survive over time in the soil. Their ability to out-compete native plants for water and nutrients threatens fish and wildlife habitat that residents value and travelers come from far away to enjoy.

The efforts necessary to control or eradicate established weeds will result in significant economic impact to Alaskans.

WHAT ELSE CAN I DO?

Besides learning about the plants in your yard and choosing to plant noninvasive species, you can also:

- Be diligent about checking around store-bought plants. Soils imported from other areas may contain weed seeds.
- Avoid planting “wildflower” seed mixes, which often include nonnative and/or invasive species.
- Insure your composting system is designed and maintained so it is hot enough to kill weed seeds.
- Be sure to pull or spray weeds in your yard before they produce seeds.
- Do not share unfamiliar plants with neighbors.

DON'T PLANT A PROBLEM!

For more information, please contact the following organizations:

Juneau Cooperative Weed Management Area:
586-6853

Cooperative Extension Service: 796-6221

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service: 586-7220

US Forest Service, State and Private Forestry:
586-8811, ext. 283

Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management: <http://www.uaf.edu/ces/cnipm/>

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WHAT TO PLANT (AND NOT PLANT) IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA



Invasive weeds are becoming more common in Southeast Alaska. One of the primary ways invasive weeds have been introduced here is through improper gardening practices.

By learning about native and non-invasive alternatives to plant in your garden, you can help decrease the spread of invasive species throughout Southeast Alaska.



Juneau Cooperative Weed Management Area

www.juneauinvasives.org

Designing Your Garden

Plants to Avoid

Orange Hawkweed: This plant is hard to remove once established. Its take-over growth habits have earned it a place on our State Noxious Weed List.



White Sweet Clover: Growing up to 5 feet tall and producing 80,000 seeds that remain viable for up to 8 years, this weed is found in remote areas and along rivers, including the Stikine Wilderness.



Herb Robert: This plant attracts pollinators away from native plants and poses a threat to forest understory by releasing allelopathic chemicals that kill other vegetation.



Sweet Rocket: Also known as dame's rocket, this plant is often found along road sides and has been spreading to forests where it can shade out native wildflowers.



Oxeye Daisy: Although not native, this is often found in wildflower mixes but is an aggressive invader, displaces native plants and is difficult to



Ornamental Jewelweed: An invader in many Western states, this is a prolific seeder, known to damage native plant communities and wildlife habitats.



Perennial Sowthistle: This weed competes for nutrients which impacts native plant establishment and is often found in waste areas, meadows, lakes and beaches.



Bishop's Weed: This weed grows in dense patches mainly on the ground layer, inhibiting the growth of conifers as well as other native plants.



Alternatives to Plant



Astilbe: These long blooming flowers have rich foliage with bright feather like flowers in pink, red or white plumes.



Delphinium: These tall, beautiful plants are a great addition to sunny gardens and can grow up to 6 feet tall.



Columbine: This grows in semi-shade to sunny locations, will self-seed and comes in many colors and combinations.



Yarrow: Found in a variety of colors, this perennial is a late bloomer that will keep your garden flowering all summer and can be used in teas.



Shasta Daisy: Preferring full sun or partial shade, this plant looks similar to the oxeye, but grows taller and is a great ground cover or border plant.



Perennial Geranium : long lived perennial, able to smother weeds while remaining non invasive, bright pinks, violets, purples, or clean white, 12-18 inches tall.



Filipendula: tough, late summer flower that will slowly carpet the ground in a weed suppressing blanket. Good fall color.



Hosta: These compact, partial shade loving perennials offer lots of options in leaf coloration.