



Instead of *That*, Plant *This*

Acadiana Native Plant Project greauxnative.org

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Instead of *That* TREE, Plant *This*

	Non-native plant	Why not?	Native plant	Why?
Trees	Bradford Flowering Pear, Gallery Pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>)	Highly invasive large tree (40' X 25') introduced from Asia by U.S. Department of Agriculture; highly invasive, especially in Northeast U.S.; vulnerable to fireblight; extremely weak wood makes this species subject to topping and branch loss during high-wind events; little to no wildlife value.	Mexican Plum (<i>Prunus mexicana</i>)	Native tree (20' X 10') with many attractive characteristics: prodigious bloomer February - March; only native plum with fragrant flowers; trunk develops attractive peeling bark as tree matures; especially valuable provider of nectar to native bees; and supports the larvae of a great diversity of lepidopterans including Tiger Swallowtail, Red Spotted Purple, and Cecropia Moth. Fruit eaten by birds and small mammals; and can be made into preserves.
			American Fringe Tree, Grancy Greybeard (<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>)	Attractive, native tree (25' X 15'); produces fragrant panicles of fringe-like, white flowers March - April; dioecious and male flowers are more showy; tolerant of most soil types; flowers best in full sun; produces pollen, nectar, and fruit for butterflies, other native insects, and birds.
			Serviceberry, Shadbush (<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>)	Small native tree (12' X 6') with fragrant, white flowers that bloom in early spring; striking autumn foliage color; produces pollen, nectar, and fruit for butterflies, other native insects, and birds.
			Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)	Beautiful, small native tree (20' X 12'); very popular, but not easily cultivated, especially in the lower South; requires high, soft shade and well-drained, acidic soils; vulnerable to drought conditions and susceptible to anthracnose disease; established trees produce lovely white or pink bracts in early spring and red fruit in fall; pollen, nectar, and fruit support butterflies, other native insects, and birds.
	Chinese Holly (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>), Japanese Holly (<i>Ilex crenata</i>)	On USDA invasives list but still sold in the nursery trade. Birds disperse the plants to natural areas. Both species vulnerable to pests and mold. <i>I. cornuta</i> was classified as non-native invasive by ANPP survey of plants in Moncus Park, Lafayette, LA (2021).	American Holly (<i>Ilex opaca</i>), Yaupon (<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>), Deciduous Holly (<i>Ilex decidua</i>), Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>)	Louisiana is home to 12 native holly species that possess a range of attributes from which to select plants best suited for specific garden settings. For example, American Holly is tree size (30' X 12'), whereas Winterberry (12' X 8') has a shrub-like growth form. American Holly does best in well-drained garden soils, but Yaupon (15' X 12'), Deciduous Holly (12' X 8'), and Winterberry tolerate most soil types and any moisture regime. Most of the native hollies are evergreen, but Deciduous Holly and Winter Berry lose their leaves in winter, and the remaining fruit presents a brilliant splash of color. Hollies provide food for many native birds including Cedar Waxwing, Rufous-sided Towhee, American Robin, and Red-bellied Woodpecker.
	Crape Myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>)	Non-native shrub or small tree (20' X 15') introduced from China; vulnerable to mildew sooty mold, and aphids; difficult to remove once established; no support for pollinators or birds	Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum (<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>)	Small native tree (12' X 10') with glossy green leaves and clusters of white flowers that bloom in spring; striking fall color when leaves turn orange to burgundy; flowers, foliage, and fruit support native caterpillars, pollinators, and birds.

<p>Drake Elm, Chinese Elm, Lacebark Elm (<i>Ulmus pareidolia</i>)</p>	<p>Non-native, tree (35' X 20') from China and Japan; newly planted tree susceptible to wind damage if not staked for support; even mature trees offer little wind resistance, and therefore subject to toppling and branch loss in high winds; classified as non-native invasive by ANPP survey of plants in Moncus Park, Lafayette, LA (2021).</p>	<p>Cedar Elm (<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>), Winged Elm (<i>Ulmus alata</i>)</p>	<p>Both of these Louisiana natives make excellent shade trees (45' X 30') worthy of more widespread use in the landscape: they are wind resistant, tolerant of most soil conditions, and resistant to Dutch elm disease; they are drought tolerant, clean, and neat. Both produce seeds that attract songbirds, Cedar Elm in fall, Winged Elm in spring.</p>
<p>Mimosa (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)</p>	<p>Non-native tree (25' X 25') introduced to the U.S. in 1745 from Asia; Invasive throughout Southeastern U.S.; difficult to control once established; classified as non-native invasive by ANPP survey of plants in Moncus Park, Lafayette, LA (2021).</p>	<p>Sweetbay Magnolia (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>)</p>	<p>Native, nearly evergreen tree (30' X 20'); leaves light green above and silvery white below; flowers, which bloom in spring, emit outstanding fragrance; thrives in full sun and tolerates most soil types; provides cover for wildlife and support for native caterpillars, pollinators, and birds.</p>
<p>Russian Olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>), Thorny Olive, Silverthorn, or Russian Olive (<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>)</p>	<p>Non-native tree (15' - 20' X 18' - 20') from Asia; invasive, noxious weed in some parts of the U.S.; susceptible to powdery mildew; <i>E. pungens</i> classified as non-native invasive by ANPP survey of plants in Moncus Park, Lafayette, LA (2021).</p>	<p>Walter's Viburnum (<i>Viburnum obovatum 'Walteri'</i>)</p>	<p>A cultivar (6' X 8') of Little-leaf Viburnum, a native shrub of the Northeastern Gulf Rim; produces white clusters of flowers in early spring; tolerates a wide variety of soil types; dense, small leaves; nearly evergreen in southern part of the state; makes an excellent screening hedge; provides food for native caterpillars, pollinators, and birds.</p>
<p>Sawtooth Oak (<i>Quercus acutissima</i>)</p>	<p>Non-native oak species from Asia, is becoming invasive in US forests</p>	<p>Red oaks (Shumard, Nuttall) White Oaks (Live, Cow, White)</p>	<p>All oak species in <i>Quercus</i> genus are keystone plants for supporting insect larvae that support bird populations. These are good replacements for water oaks that colonize readily but are weakly rooted and lose limbs readily.</p>

Instead of *That* SHRUB, Plant *This*

	Non-native plant	Why not?	Native plant	Why?
Shrubs	Althea, Rose of Sharon (<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>)	Non-native shrub (12' X 6') introduced to U.S. from Asia; invasive in some states of the Southeastern U.S.	Native Red Hibiscus, Texas Star (<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>)	Native shrub-like perennial (7' X 6') with hemp-like leaves and scarlet flowers that bloom throughout summer; supports native caterpillars and pollinators; attracts hummingbirds.
			Saltmarsh Mallow (<i>Kosteletskyia virginica</i>)	Native shrub-like perennial (5' X 6') with pink or white blooms all summer; thrives in full sun and tolerates any soil conditions; supports native caterpillars and pollinators; attracts hummingbirds.
	Azalea (<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>)	Non-native shrub (12' X 6') introduced to U.S. from Asia. Sterile (no fruit or seeds) so little wildlife value. No known larval support.	Native azalea (<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>)	Large shrub with pink or white flowers that bloom in early spring. Found in moist woods in northern half of Louisiana, usually on streambanks.
	Boxwood (<i>Buxus harlandii</i> , <i>B. microphylla</i> , <i>B. sempervirens</i>)	Non-native shrubs from Europe, north Africa, and Asia; susceptible to nematode damage, root fungus, and stem rot; diseases are a serious problem.	Walter's Viburnum (<i>Viburnum obovatum 'Walteri'</i>)	A cultivar (6' X 8') of Little-leaf Viburnum, a native shrub of the Northeastern Gulf Rim; produces white clusters of flowers in early spring; tolerates a wide variety of soil types; dense, small leaves; nearly evergreen in southern part of the state; makes an excellent screening hedge; provides food for native caterpillars, pollinators, and birds.
	Burning Bush (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>)	Non-native deciduous shrub (15' X 10') introduced from Asia in 1860s; Not well adapted to the lower South, where winters are too mild and rainfall too high for this species	Possumhaw (<i>Viburnum nudum</i>)	Native shrub (7' X 5') tolerant of any soil conditions; thrives in part shade; attractive fall foliage (yellow, orange, red); plant supports native caterpillars, pollinators, and birds.
			American Beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>)	Native shrub (6' X 6') tolerant of most soil conditions and any light exposure from shade to full sun; yellow foliage color in fall; attractive purple (or white) fruit clusters in fall/winter; plant supports native caterpillars, pollinators, and birds.
	Butterfly Bush (<i>Buddleia davidii</i>)	Non-native shrub (5' x 5') introduced from Asia; invasive in 20 U.S. states; no support for caterpillars	Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>)	Native shrub (8' X 6') with creamy-white flowers that bloom in spring; attractive fall foliage color; produces pollen, nectar, and fruit for butterflies, other native insects, and birds.
			Summersweet (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	Large (10' X 6') native shrub with fragrant, creamy-white flowers that bloom in summer; attractive autumn foliage color; produces pollen and nectar for butterflies and other native insects; food for caterpillars.
			Virginia Sweetspire (<i>Itea virginica</i>)	Small native shrub (5' X 4'); attractive as understory plant within naturalistic landscapes; stoloniferous, therefore will quickly spread, especially within raised flower beds; tolerates wet soils, part shade to full sun; spikes of frilly white flowers produced in spring; attractive orange-red foliage in fall; produces pollen, nectar, and fruit for butterflies, other native insects, and birds.
			Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)	Native, wetland shrub (9' X 7'); tolerates flooded soils, but can be successfully grown anywhere; attractive in a garden setting; flowers best in full sun; white, spherical flowers bloom in summer and attract butterflies, hummingbirds, and other pollinators.
Camellia (<i>Camellia japonica</i>)	Japanese camellia is a non-native shrub from Asia, rapid growth rate, requires large amounts of water, do not tolerate droughts, susceptible to fungal parasite <i>Mycelia sterile</i>	Silky Camellia (<i>Stewartia malacodendron</i>)	Native perennial shrub, white flowers with purple-red stamens, up to 18 feet tall	

<p>Chinese Privet or Common Privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>)</p> <p>European Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)</p> <p>Ligustrum (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)</p>	<p>The privets and ligustrums are non-native shrubs or small trees (15' - 20' tall) introduced from China and Europe; aggressively invasive throughout the U.S.; difficult to remove once established; form dense thickets replacing native vegetation important for wildlife. Birds spread Ligustrum seeds to natural areas. Ligustrums provide little to no support for pollinators or nesting birds. <i>L. sinense</i>, <i>L. lucidum</i>, and <i>L. japonicum</i> classified as non-native invasives by ANPP survey of plants in Moncus Park, Lafayette, LA (2021).</p>	<p>American Holly (<i>Ilex opaca</i>), Yaupon (<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>), Dahoon Holly (<i>Ilex cassine</i>)</p>	<p>Native evergreen hollies are excellent substitutes for these non-native invasive species. Select species suited to your specific landscape setting. American Holly (30' X 12') is a tree that prefers sites with well-drained soils and full sun exposure. Both Yaupon and Dahoon Holly thrive in most soil types and any soil moisture regime; these species prefer full sun, but tolerate partial shade. Holly berries are important during winter for Cedar Waxwing Rufous-sided Towhee, American Robin, and Red-bellied Woodpecker.</p>
		<p>Ms. Schiller's Delight Viburnum (<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> 'Ms. Schiller's Delight')</p>	<p>A cultivar of Little-leaf Viburnum that reportedly does not run, but maintains a compact, rounded shape (6' X 5'), ideal for use in flower beds. This shrub also produces white clusters of flowers in early spring; tolerates a wide variety of soil types; dense, small leaves; evergreen in the southern part of the state; provides food for native caterpillars, pollinators, and birds.</p>
		<p>Southern Wax myrtle (<i>Morela pumila</i>)</p>	<p>Native evergreen tree (15' X 12') that produces wax-covered fruit eaten by many birds, especially Yellow-rumped Warbler; tolerates a wide variety of soil types; makes an excellent screening hedge</p>
<p>Coralberry Ardisia (<i>Ardisia crenata</i>)</p>	<p>Non-native shrub (2-6'tall), native to Southeast Asia and occurs from Japan to north India; invasive, forms a dense monoculture in the understory, and difficult to control.</p>	<p>Elliot's Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>)</p>	<p>Small native shrub with special value to native bees</p>
		<p>American Beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>)</p>	<p>Native shrub (6' X 6') tolerant of most soil conditions and any light exposure from shade to full sun; yellow foliage color in fall; attractive purple (or white) fruit clusters in fall/winter; plant supports native caterpillars, pollinators, and birds.</p>
		<p>American Strawberry Bush (<i>Euonymus americanus</i>)</p>	<p>Native shrub (5' X 3') with dark green foliage; tolerates most soil conditions and thrives in part shade; attractive fall foliage; fruit also attractive and provides food for native birds and mammals; supports native caterpillars.</p>
<p>Nandina (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)</p>	<p>Non-native shrub (8' X 4') from Asia in early 1800s; Invasive in SE U.S.; planted widely, red fruit readily spread by birds, shade tolerance allows this plant to invade woodlands; classified as non-native invasive by ANPP survey of plants in Moncus Park, Lafayette, LA (2021).</p>	<p>Turk's cap (<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>)</p>	<p>Native shrub, 2-3'h; tolerates most soil conditions and stays more compact in part shade; red flowers attractive to hummingbirds. Colonizes but easy to control</p>
		<p>Scarlet buckeye (<i>Aesculus pavia</i>)</p>	<p>Native understory shrub/tree, large palmate leaves with bright red flowers in early spring, attracts hummingbirds. Loses leaves early. Large seeds that generally germinate easily.</p>

Instead of *That* **BEDDING PLANT**, Plant *This*

	Non-native plant	Why not?	Native plant	Why?
Perennial bedding plants	Common Daisy Or lawn daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>)	Non-native long-lived perennial with a white flower, native to Europe, 2-8 inches tall, prefer cool season, and shady locations.	White Doll's Daisy (<i>Boltonia asteroids</i>)	Native perennial, white flower with yellow center, 1-3' tall, enjoy full sun and warm temperatures, great for bees (long and short tongue), wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, moths, beetles, and other insects.
			Pale coneflower (<i>Echinacea pallida</i>)	Native long-lived perennial, 1-2 ft tall with erect pale purplish coneflowers with drooping petals, Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Birds eat nutlets.
	Cosimo's Mexican Aster (<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>)	Non-native flowering perennial (1-4'), Native to the southwestern deserts and Mexico	Stoke's Aster (<i>Stokesia laevis</i>)	Native low perennial, 1-2 ft tall, with a basal cluster of dark-green, lance-shaped leaves, readily self-sows and adapts to many conditions, low-maintenance, low-growing ground covering plant with attractive flowers, attracts butterflies.
			Purple coneflower (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>)	Native long-lived perennial, 1-2 ft tall with erect purple coneflowers, Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Birds eat nutlets.
			Sweet coneflower (<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>)	Black-eyed susan with oval leaves, part shade, 1-4' tall, flowers July-Sept. Value to native bees.
			Clasping Coneflower (<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>)	Native warm-season annual, 12-28 inches tall, showy yellow flowers, attractive plant for native gardening and wildflower meadows because of low maintenance requirements, self-seeding
	Shrimp plant (<i>Phlogacanthus guttatus</i>)	Non-native, evergreen tropical shrub that thrives in shade, native to Guatemala, Honduras. 3-6 feet tall with maroonish-red and white tubular flowers	Tropical sage (<i>Salvia coccinea</i>)	Long-flowering, self-seeding native salvia with red flowers that attract hummingbirds and diverse insects. Easy to propagate from cuttings. Tolerates shade.
			Long-flowered gaura (<i>Oenothera filiformis</i>)	Native white to pink flowered perennial, wispy leaves, 2-4'h, full sun
	Snapdragon (<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>)	Non-native short-lived perennial, native to the Mediterranean region, 6 inches to 3 feet tall, require well-drained soil since their roots are susceptible to rotting.	Indian Pink (<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>)	Native perennial wildflower, with bright red and yellow flowers, drought tolerant, grows 2 to 3 feet tall, and is great nectar source for hummingbirds.
			Slender False Dragonhead or Obedient plant (<i>Physostegia intermedia</i> and others)	Native perennial with pale purple to rose flowers, borne on a showy terminal spike, 12-60 inches tall, attracts native pollinators like butterflies and bees, also attracts hummingbirds.
Tropical Milkweed (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>)	Non-native perennial, native to the American tropics, 2-3 feet tall with purple or red corollas and corona lobes that are yellow or orange, may be harmful to the migration patterns of monarch butterflies	Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>)	Native long-lived clump forming perennial, 2-5 feet tall, clusters of pink, fragrant, upward facing flowers, prefers moist to average moist well-drained soils, popular with pollinators as a nectar plant, also an important host plant for milkweed butterflies like the Monarch and Queen	

Instead of *That* **BEDDING PLANT**, Plant *This*

	Non-native plant	Why not?	Native plant	Why?
Annual bedding plants	<i>Gerbera daisy (Gerbera jamesonii)</i>	Non-native annual flower, native to South Africa, 12-inch-tall clumps of long leaves with 3-4-inch flowers, need morning sunshine and afternoon shade, sandy soils that have been amended with organic matter, good drainage	Lanceleaf coreopsis (<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>)	Grows in small clumps but colonizes well in sun and part shade, 1-2'h, yellow flowers. Drought tolerant, not a reliable perennial but self-seeds.
			Meadow Aster <i>Symphyotrichum pratense</i>	Native perennial flower, 10-50 inches tall, blue/purple flowers with many petals. Wild turkey eat the seeds, Cottontail, White-tailed deer eat the plant, this plant is also of special value to native bees.
	<i>Impatiens (Impatiens walleriana)</i>	Tender annual from Africa widely planted for shady areas.	Carolina wild petunia (<i>Ruellia carolinianus</i>)	Low growing native perennial ground cover with blue to violet flowers, tolerates shade well
	<i>Marigold (Tagetes erecta)</i>	Annual bright orange or yellow native of Mexico widely planted in mass plantings. Plants die in winter and do not reseed.	Blanketflower (<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>)	Native annual and perennial orange, red and yellow flowers, 1-2'h, for hot, dry sites. Flowers attract bees and butterflies; birds eat seed heads.
	<i>Pansy (Viola tricolor)</i>	Non-native annual flower, native to Europe and western Asia, 4 to 8 inches tall, needs cooler temperatures to thrive, susceptible to disease such as Mosaic viruses, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Crown and root rot, Rust, and Gray mold.	Common Blue Violet (<i>Viola sororia</i>)	Native stemless herbaceous perennial, ~ 4inches tall, glossy green heart-shaped leaves with purple flowers, nectar from the flowers attract butterflies and bees.
			Field pansy/wild pansy (<i>Viola bicolor</i>)	Native annual, up to 16 inches tall, flowers typically pale blue, but also may be white with a slight blue tint, attracts wildlife and is an early spring nectar source for bees, it also tolerates light foot traffic and can be used as a lawn alternative.
			Winecup (<i>Callirhoe spp</i>)	Short perennial with dark purple flowers, sprawling stems up to 3', drought tolerant so suitable for planters.
	<i>Periwinkle (Vinca minor)</i>	Non-native annual low subshrub or herbaceous flower that spreads quickly making it invasive, the rapid spreading chokes out native plant species and alters habitats. 3 - 6 inches tall, but trailing stems may reach 18 inches in length	Showy Evening Primrose (<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>)	Native perennial with large pink flowers that are cup-shaped and showy, stems 4-32 inches tall, drought tolerant, flowers best in sun; seed capsules attract birds, especially finches, and various mammals, special value to native bees.
			Indian Pink (<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>)	Native perennial wildflower, with bright red and yellow flowers, drought tolerant, grows 2 to 3 feet tall, and great nectar source for hummingbirds.
			Blue mistflower (<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>)	Native light-purple flowered perennial 1-2' h for sun to shade. Excellent pollinator plant. Fills space but can be cut back.
			Stoke's Aster (<i>Stokesia laevis</i>)	Native low perennial, 1'h with a basal cluster of leaves, readily self-seeds, low-maintenance, low-growing ground covering plant with attractive flowers, attracts butterflies.
	<i>Scarlet and other salvias (Salvia spp.)</i>	Diverse salvias cultivated from many origins	Tropical sage (<i>Salvia coccinea</i>)	Long-flowering, self-seeding native salvia with red flowers that attract hummingbirds and diverse insects. Easy to propagate from cuttings. Tolerates shade.

Instead of *That* BULB, Plant *This*

	Non-native plant	Why not?	Native plant	Why?
Bulbs	Daffodil (<i>Narcissus</i>)	Non-native perennial yellow flower that grows to about 16 inches tall, native to northern Europe, susceptible to several diseases that may cause the flowering plant to wilt and die back early: yellow stripe and mosaic disease, 12-18 inches tall	Slender False Dragonhead or Obedient plant (<i>Physostegia intermedia</i>)	Native perennial with pale purple to rose flowers, borne on a showy terminal spike, 12-60 inches tall, attracts native pollinators like butterflies and bees, also attracts hummingbirds.
			Clasping Coneflower (<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>)	Native warm-season annual, 12-28 inches tall, showy yellow flowers, attractive plant for native gardening and wildflower meadows because of low maintenance requirements, self-seeding
	Day Lily (<i> Hemerocallis</i>)	Non-native perennial flower, native to Asia, 12-24 inches tall, comes in a variety of colors, but is toxic to cats and ingestion may be fatal, can lead to kidney failure	Indian Blanket Flower (<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>)	Native annual and perennial flower that is orange, red, and yellow, 12-24 inches tall, grows well in hot, dry sites in full sun, flowers attract pollinators like bees and butterflies and the seed heads attract birds.
			Zig-zag iris (<i>I. brevicaulis</i>)	Native perennials (1' h) with short flower stalks. Found naturally in wet conditions but also thrives in raised beds. Supports insects and birds.
	Gladiola (<i>Gladiolus</i>)	Non-native perennial flowering plant that comes in many colors, native to Southern Africa, 2-5 feet tall, susceptible to corm rot, viruses, grey mold, aphids, thrips, spider mites, and aster yellows.	Showy Evening Primrose (<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>)	Native perennial with large pink flowers that are cup-shaped and showy, drought tolerant, flowers best in sun, will grow in shade as a groundcover but not flower, seed capsules attract birds and mammals, also a special value to native bees. 1-4' tall
			Spider lily (<i>Hymenocallis liriosme</i>)	Native perennial with white flowers, 1-3'h, suitable for wet areas, tolerates shade, suitable for banklines
			Blazing Star (<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> or <i>spicata</i>)	Native perennials with showy tall purple flowering spikes to 4'h, emerging from basal rosette of lance-shaped leaves. Thrives in full sun-part shade. Excellent for pollinators.
	Tulip (<i>Tulipa</i> spp)	Non-native perennial that has large, showy, and brightly colored flowers, native to Southern Europe to Central Asia, 4-28 inches tall, intolerant of wet soil conditions, susceptible to fungus so fungicides need to be applied every 10 days.	Purple Cone flower (<i>Echinacea pallida</i>)	Native long-lived perennial, pale pink to purplish pink flowers with drooping petals, 2-3 feet tall, desirable to cattle as forage. Attracts hummingbirds; skippers, red admiral, and painted lady butterflies; many birds eat the nutlets.
			Indian Pink (<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>)	Native perennial wildflower, with bright red and yellow flowers, drought tolerant, grows 2 to 3 feet tall, and great nectar source for hummingbirds.
			Slender False Dragonhead or Obedient plant (<i>Physostegia intermedia</i>)	Native perennial with pale purple to rose flowers, borne on a showy terminal spike, 12-60 inches tall, attracts native pollinators like butterflies and bees, also attracts hummingbirds. Other <i>Physostegia</i> species may be better suited to your conditions.
	Elephant ears (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>)	Non-native herbaceous perennial (2-5'h) from Asia, invasive in wet areas	Pickeral weed (<i>Pontederia cordata</i>)	Native aquatic perennial (2-3'h) with erect heart-shaped leaves and deep blue to purple flowers above foliage all summer. Excellent for pollinators.
			Lizard's tail (<i>Saururus cernuus</i>)	Native aquatic perennial (2'h) with thin, tapering leaves and white showy flowers on a curved spike that bloom all summer. Excellent for pollinators.
Yellow flag iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>)	Invasive nonnative iris that outcompetes natives; recognizable by thick midrib that can be felt down middle of leaves	Louisiana irises Blue flag (<i>I. giganteaerulea</i>) Dixie (<i>I. hexagona</i>) Copper (<i>I. fulva</i>) Zig-zag (<i>I. brevicaulis</i>)	Native perennials (2' h) with showy flowers in spring. Plant all three to mix colors and extend bloom season from March to May. Found naturally in wet conditions but also thrives in raised beds. Supports insects and birds. Hybridize in nature to produce varieties like Abbeville red.	

Instead of *That* VINE or GROUND COVER, Plant *This*

	Non-native plant	Why not?	Native plant	Why?
Vines and Ground Covers	Air Potato (<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>)	Non-native invasive perennial vine (up to 60 ft long), native to Africa, Asia and northern Australia; grows extremely quickly, climbs to the tops of trees and has a tendency to take over native plants.	Alabama supplejack (<i>Berchemia scandens</i>)	Native perennial vine that is large stemmed, high climbing vine with smooth green-gray bark with white streaks, makes a purple fruit, 3-120 feet tall, the fruit of is eaten by many native species of birds.
			Carolina Jessamine (<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>)	Native evergreen vine with showy bright yellow funnel shaped flowers. Easily maintained on trellis or fence.
			Crossvine (<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>)	A climbing, woody vine reaching 50 ft. long with showy orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers hanging in clusters
	English Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	Invasive non-native vine from Europe	Crossvine (<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>)	A climbing, woody vine reaching 50 ft. long with showy orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers hanging in clusters
			Trumpet vine or Trumpet creeper (<i>Campsis radicans</i>)	Native perennial, large, high climbing vine with reddish orange, trumpet-shaped flowers, 10-32'h, extensively used by carpenter bees and native hummingbirds. Can be aggressive.
	Japanese Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	Aggressive invasive vine from Asia that girdles small trees and forms dense mats that block light to plants below.	Coral Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>)	High-climbing, twining vine, 3-20 ft long with smooth, glossy, paired, semi-evergreen leaves and clusters of red tubular flowers
			Passionvine (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>)	Herbaceous vine up to 25' long, climbs with tendrils. Large lavender flower that produces a large fruit with edible pulp. Larval host for fritillary butterflies.
			Yellow passionvine (<i>Passiflora lutea</i>)	Herbaceous vine with petite yellow flowers. Larval host for fritillary butterflies.
	Wisteria (<i>Wisteria chinensis</i>)	Non-native invasive woody vine with showy purple or white flowers. Escapes cultivation and strangles nearby trees.	American wisteria (<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>)	Native deciduous vine with fragrant blue, purple or white flowers that bloom April-August. Not aggressive like non-native. Supports insects.
	Asiatic Jasmine (<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>)	Used widely as a ground cover, spreads by vines to form mats. No known wildlife value.	Frogfruit (<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>)	Native low-growing ground cover that can spread aggressively and form mats in sunny areas therefore functions well as a green mulch that resists weeds. Can be mown. Small flowers attract small butterflies.
	Japanese Ardisia (<i>Ardisia japonica</i>)	Invasive non-native used for groundcover; forms dense mats by underground stolons in shade. Red fruits eaten by birds, which spread seeds; is becoming threat to Louisiana native plants.	American Germander (<i>Teucrium canadense</i>)	Native perennial ground cover, 2-3' h, in mint family with pink flower spikes May-Oct, thriving in moist to wet conditions.
			Prairie Petunia (<i>Ruellia humilis</i>)	Native low-growing ground cover (to 1') with purple flowers, sun or shade, self-seeds. Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and hummingbird sphinx moth.
	Ajuga	Non-native in the mint family. From Asia but mass-propagated in the horticulture industry for ground cover	Lyre-leaf sage (<i>Salvia lyrata</i>)	Low-growing basal rosette with spikes of purple flowers in early spring. Ubiquitous, easy to transfer.
			Rosette grass <i>Dicanthelium acuminatum</i>	Medium size/height grass (to 1') with spikelets of fine seeds of high wildlife value.
			Basketgrass <i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Ubiquitous low-growing native groundcover especially in shady wet areas but with little known wildlife value

Instead of *That* GRASS, Plant *This*

	Non-native plant	Why not?	Native plant	Why?
Grass	Pampas Grass (<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>)	Introduced as an ornamental from South American, this grass forms dense clumps that can reach a height of 10'. Once established it is difficult to remove. Seeds are dispersed by wind up to 20 miles from the parent plant.	Gulf Muhly Grass (<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>)	Clump-forming grass (18" - 24") that prefers well-drained soils and sun to part shade exposure. The plant is transformed in fall by attractive frilly pink to purple seeds.
	Japanese Silver Grass (<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>)	Non-native invasive clumping grass (5'h) from China widely available in the nursery trade.	Indiangrass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)	Native clumping grass with erect blades (6-8'h) and long golden plumes. Use as a screen or accent plant.
	Canary Reed Grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)	Non-native invasive grass	Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>)	Native clumping grass (6-8'h) with blue-green foliage and large open panicles of seeds, attractive to birds.
	Purple Fountain Grass (<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>)	Non-native clumping grass widely available in the nursery trade	Gulf Muhly Grass (<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>)	Native clump forming grass (2-3'h) for well-drained soils. Used as accent or mass planting. Showy pink or white plumes attract birds.

References:

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