



# Invasive Plants

Find the invasive plants below and on the back of this sheet.

## 1) What is an invasive plant or species?

Plants that are not native to an area that are destructive, competitive, and difficult to control or eliminate. They reduce crop yields, clog streams, reduce land values, destroy native habitat, and damage hiking and boating areas.

## 2) How do invasive plants enter an ecosystem?

Humans and animals. People can transport seeds on their shoes, clothing, and car tires.

## 3) How do invasive plants impact an ecosystem?

Invasive plant species outcompete native plant species for sunlight, water, and nutrients. These invaders form monocultures (an area polluted by a single species) that wipe out the native plants and create less diversity.

## 4) Are all non-native plants invasive?

No, not all non-native plants become destructive and take over the area. Most introduced species do not cause any problems and some can be beneficial. Not all non-native plants are invasive.

## 5) What can you do about this problem?

Plant native trees and plants, remove invasive plants, and learn to identify locally-important invasive plants.



**HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRIES**  
(Native to Asia)



**CREEPING BUTTERCUP**  
(Native to Europe, Asia and NW Africa)

# Invasive Plants

Find the invasive plants below.



## ENGLISH IVY

This vine climbs trees or covers the ground  
(Native to most of Europe and western Asia)



## ENGLISH HOLLY

Grows 15-20 feet tall and has very sharp leaves  
(Native to most of Europe and western Asia)



## STINKY BOB

Grows about knee high  
Don't confuse it with salmonberry!  
(Native to Europe, north Africa, and SW Asia)



## SCOTCH BROOM

Grows in open grassy areas  
(Native to Europe)