

Invasive plants and California gardens

All over California, natural areas and parks are under attack by invasive plants. As the population of the state increases, we lose natural habitats that can support native wildlife and plants. When non-native plants invade the precious remaining habitats, the ecosystems are disrupted and degraded because these plants push out the native plants that provide useful shelter, nest sites, and food for native birds, mammals, and other creatures.



Thousands of species of landscape ornamentals are used in California. Only a small percentage have become invasive pest plants in the wild. But, these species constitute over half of the worst invasive plants in the state. Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), shown above, is a problem in wetland habitats in southern California. It is important that gardeners recognize this problem and make informed choices when selecting landscape ornamentals to help preserve California's natural beauty.

California is very diverse ecologically. Just because a garden plant is invasive in one area of the state does not mean it will be a problem in all areas of California. Myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*), shown below in an estuary in San Diego County, is invasive along much of the California coastline. However, it is not likely to be a problem when used as a landscape plant in the desert or other inland areas of California.



In the **central and southern coastal** areas of California, the following are examples of plants that should not be used for landscaping, because they are known to be invasive in the region. Consult your local nursery professional, UC Master Gardener, or an advisor at the University of California Cooperative Extension Office for other plants with similar characteristics that are not invasive. To protect California's beautiful natural habitats, choose garden plants wisely in order to **KEEP IT IN THE GARDEN**.

Pampasgrass Cortaderia selloana

Pampasgrass has been in California for more than 150 years and is planted extensively throughout the state. It is invading many areas of coastal habitat and along rivers and creeks. A close relative, jubatagrass, *Cortaderia jubata*, is invasive along the coast up to Oregon.



Pampasgrass aggressively invades wet areas along the coast, crowding out the native plants. In addition to being competitive with native plants, it also is a fire hazard. Pampasgrass burns more readily and recovers more easily after a fire than the native plants. These fires are a threat to public safety, and also help expand the territory of pampasgrass.

ICEPLANT
Carpobrotus edulis



Iceplant has been commonly planted in gardens, commercial landscapes, and along many of California's highways. It is easy to grow and drought tolerant. Unfortunately, it has spread out from these planted areas into natural habitats, especially onto sand dunes on the coast.

FENNEL
Foeniculum vulgare



Fennel is a commonly planted perennial herb that has been present in California for over 100 years. It reproduces readily from seed and from root crown. Fennel occupies disturbed areas, and is very competitive against natives that try to re-inhabit a site.

For more information on the subject of invasive plants, we suggest the following websites:

- ≈ wric.ucdavis.edu – the site for the University of California Davis Weed Research and Information Center
- ≈ caleppc.org – the site for the California Exotic Pest Plant Council
- ≈ invasivespecies.gov – the gateway site for the federal government invasive species programs

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**KEEP IT IN THE GARDEN:
PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S NATURAL HABITATS**



DEVELOPED FOR THE

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN COASTAL REGION OF CALIFORNIA



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