MISCELLANEOUS



Mulberry weed *Fatoua villosa*
Description: A sticky, annual weed to 4' tall with heart-shaped leaves and feathery clusters of light purple flowers in leaf axils. Germinates when soil temperatures rise above 70 F and can produce multiple generations per season. Prefers moist habitats but is adapting to drier soils in disturbed areas and in forests. Produces seeds after 30 days of germination, and they explosively dehisce.
Native lookalikes: False nettle *Boehmeria cylindrica*



Asian bamboos *Phyllostachys spp. and Bambusa spp.*
Description: Tall jointed canes up to 40' tall. Branches are narrow with grass-like leaves. Roots are large, matted rhizomes.
N**ative alternatives**: Cane *Arundinaria gigantea*, *A. tecta*, *A. appalachiana*



Chinese & Japanese Wisteria *Wisteria sinensis & W. floribunda*
Description: Deciduous, high climbing, twining, or trailing woody vine to 70' with long, pinnately compound leaves and showy spring flowers. Flowers are in large lavendar clusters that appear before leaf out. Fruit is a velvety brown pod.
N**ative Lookalikes**: American & Kentucky wisteria *Wisteria frutescens & W. macrostachya*

CONTROL STRATEGIES

Refer to the USDA's ***Management Guide for Invasive Plants in Southern Forests*** for correct methods for mechanical and chemical control. Additional methods and timing can be found in published literature and on Extension websites. When in doubt, contact Extension for guidance. The mechanical method works by depleting the underground stores of energy in plant roots and can be used for many invasive plants. Chemical removal requires the correct usage of appropriate herbicides for the site and plant. Google the herbicide you are using and the word "label" to understand whether it is appropriate for cut stump, foliar or another method on your site. Please prioritize the Dirty Dozen for removal. It may take many years to fully deplete the seedbank, and some plants are highly persistent from the seedbank (multiflora rose, mulberry weed, mullein, etc). Fruits and herbaceous plants should be bagged and trashed.

This brochure was adapted by WildOnes North Alabama from the "Dirty Dozen of Monte Sano" brochure originally created by the Flint River Conservation Association for the Monte Sano State Park. Pictures from the authors

GET INVOLVED

Join WildOnes or one of our partner organizations to gain hands-on-experience with invasive plant removal. Protect our public land by removing all invasive plants from **your landscape**..



DIRTY DOZEN

OF NORTH ALABAMA

Non-native invasive plants are an exponentially growing threat in Alabama. Invasive plants can be seen in all habitats, landscapes and preserves. No habitat that is immune from invasive plants.

The Dirty Dozen are plants that likely dispersed from a home landscape. They are biological pollutants that harm the ecosystem and economy, steal productivity and threaten rare and endangered species.

Organizations in the region are working to halt the spread of invasive plants and to educate the public about them. The **Alabama Invasive Plant Council** (ALIPC) publishes the latest list of invasive plants in our state.

Please join **WildOnes North Alabama**, the **Land Trust of North Alabama**, the **Green Team** or **Alabama State Parks** to find out how you can contribute to the solution.

VINES



English Ivy *Hedera helix*
Description: Evergreen, woody vine to 90' or trailing as a dense ground cover. Leaves are dark green and have a waxy coat. Creates habitat for invasive rats and tiger mosquitoes.
Native alternatives: Crossvine *Bignonia capreolata* & Allegheny spurge *Pachysandra procumbens*



Japanese honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*
Description: A semi-evergreen twining vine. Leaves opposite and often lobed on new growth. Flowers are white to yellow, bilabiate, fragrant, and paired along the stem in summer. Berries are black and appear in fall.
Native Lookalikes: Coral honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens* and other native honeysuckle vines (*Lonicera spp.*), Carolina jessamine *Gelsemium sempervirens*



Sweet Autumn Clematis *Clematis terniflora*
Description: A semi-evergreen woody vine to 30' with masses of 4-petaled, white, fragrant fall-blooming flowers. Seeds have feather-like hairs.
Native Lookalikes: Virgin's bower *Clematias virginiana*

SHRUBS



Nandina *Nandina domestica*
Description: Evergreen shrub up to 8' tall with glossy compound leaves. Terminal flowers appear in early summer, and produce red fruit clusters in fall and winter.
Native alternatives: Yucca *Yucca filamentosa*, Devil's walking stick *Aralia spinosa*, Deciduous holly *Ilex decidua* or *I. verticillata*



Chinese Privet *Ligustrum sinense*
Description: A semi-evergreen with multi-stemmed trunks. Leaves are small, entire and opposite. Flowers are small, fragrant, white terminal clusters that appear in May. Berries appear as dark blue-black clusters that are prominent in the fall and winter.
Native Lookalikes: Glade Privet *Forestiera ligustrina*



Bush honeysuckles *Lonicera maackii, L. fragrantissima*
Description: A semi-evergreen multi-stemmed shrub. Leaves are leathery, opposite with pointed tips. Flowers are white to yellow, bilabiate, fragrant, and appear in pairs along the stem February & May. Berries are red, watery, occurring along stems and appear in spring and summer depending on species.
Native Lookalikes: Indian currant *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* & Native bush honeysuckles *Diervilla spp.*

TREES



Multiflora rose *Rosa multiflora*
Description: A pirckly rose bush with arching canes and recurved thorns. Leaves are pinnately compound with 5-11 leaflets. White, fragrant flowers appear in June, followed by small red rose hips in early fall.
Native lookalikes: Native roses eg *Rosa carolina*, *R. setigera*



Callery Pear *Pyrus calleryana*
Description: A deciduous tree to 60' tall with gray lichen-covered bark. Twigs have gray lenticels and sharp thorns to 4". White 5-petaled flowers with pink-purple anthers prior to leaf out. Leathery ovate leaves with crenate, wavy margins that turn brilliant colors in fall. It spreads aggressively in old fields and along forest edges.
Native Lookalikes: Native plums, cherries, apples and hawthorns in genera *Prunus, Malus, Crataegus*



Tree of Heaven *Ailanthus altissima*
Description: deciduous tree with long, pinnately compound leaves with a lobe near the base. When crushed, the leaves smell like rancid peanut butter. Stout twigs have large, heart-shaped leaf scars. Flowers in April-June in terminal clusters. Seeds turn from green to brown, and are persistent in winter.
Native lookalikes: Sumacs Rhus spp., Black walnut *Juglans nigra*