

- Increases flooding erosion
- Found in disturbed sites and take over areas and seeds transported by birds and bears
 - 2breads through root tragments

pegalled

clusters that are stalked and 5 Flowers are small white/pink

• Leaves are in groups of 5 or 3

large prickles

• Stiff, 5-angled stems covered in

पश्चाप प्यह •

and wildlife

thickets blocking access for people • Dense shrub creates unpenatrable



HIMILAYAN BLACKBERRY

TANSY RAGWORT

- Bright yellow daisy like flower
- Flower heads arranged in dense, flat topped clusters and each flower has 10-15 petal-like ray flowers
- Grow to 1.2 m high
- Purplish stems are branched near the
- Dark green leaves are ruffled and alternate
- Reproduces through seeds
- Grows in pastures, hay fields, and disturbed areas
- Reduces production of pastures, taints honey produced be bees so it can't be sold, and causes liver damage in livestock.













- Seeds spread though air, water, along roads
- Stem is 5 angled, ridged, woody, and brown or

nustalked and upper leaves are stalked with 3 leatlets

- Lower leavers are
- Yellow pea-like flowers
 - About 3m high

SCOTCH BROOM

MORE INFORMATION

Greenways Land Trust is a conservation organization that works to enhance recreational and ecological greenways for people and wildlife.

We have workdays throughout the year to help remove invasive species from environmentally sensitive areas.

For more information on invasive species, workdays, and what Greenways does visit our website or contact us with your questions!



TOP



Campbell River













- · Forms dense thickets in well drained soil
 - - Grows from seeds
 - Reddish orange berries
 - · 2mall, whiteish flowers
- Dark green, thick, wavy leaves with sharp spines
 - Glossy shrub, 5-18m high

НОГГА

Invasive Species

LAMIUM



- Trailing groundcover
- Coarsely toothed, heartshaped leaves with silvery-grey markings
- Square stems with leaves opposite
- Spreads aggressively by seeds and vegetative runners
- It likes moist shaded sites such as ravines and is well adapted to

shaded open areas

• Grows over other forest dwelling plants smothering them





ENGLISH IVY



- Ground cover and climbing vine
- Leaves are dark green, white veins, waxy/leathery texture, arranged alternately. Often 5-lobed, occasionally 3-lobed,

or if it is mature, unlobed

- Clusters of small, pale yellow-green flowers
- Spreads through vegetative growth and seeds
- Infests woodlands, and other upland areas where moisture is present and soil is slightly acidic
- Climbs up trees, engulfing branches, eventually killing the tree
- Weight of vines make infested trees more susceptible to blow-over and are hazardous







PERIWINKLE

• Trailing vine, forms dense mats along the forest floor • Green,

slender.





woody vines grow up to 3m long

- Glossy, dark green, oval shaped leaves about 3cm long
- Violet flowers with five pinwheel-like petals in late March/April
- Spreads vegetatively through rhizomes





 Areas with moist soil and partial sun

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

- Thrives in moist habitats, such as ditches, ponds and wetlands
- Grows up to 3m tall
- A spike of vibrant purple flowers is found at the top of the stiff, square stems
- Flowers have 5-7 petals arranged vertically
- Leaves are short, lance-shaped and opposite
- Becomes taller and bushier as it matures over the years
- Spreads through seeds and root fragments
- Aggressively crowds out native vegetation





YELLOW FLAG IRIS

- Bright, flashy plant that can grow to 1.5m
- Long, sword-like leaves with bases that fold and meet at the stem like a fan
- Yellow iris-like flowers and green pods with brown seeds
- Grows in wet areas like ditches, irrigation canals and wetlands
- Spreads through horizontal root systems and rhizomes
- Huge impenetrable thickets









KNOTWEED

- Large, woody, bamboo-like shrub
- Grows to over 3m high
- Whitish flowers in plumelike clusters along stem and leaf joints
- Stems are reddish-brown, look like bamboo and are hollow
- Dense thickets
- Spreads quickly and aggressively
- Grows along roadsides and wetlands causing bank erosion, fire hazards, and clogs waterways lowering habitat quality



