



Vanderburgh County Soil and Water Conservation District

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*Serving Vanderburgh, Warrick, Posey, Gibson, and Pike Counties*

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Office: 812-423-4426 Ext: 3  
[www.vandswed.org](http://www.vandswed.org)

921 North Park  
Evansville, IN 47710

# WANTED

Invasive Plant

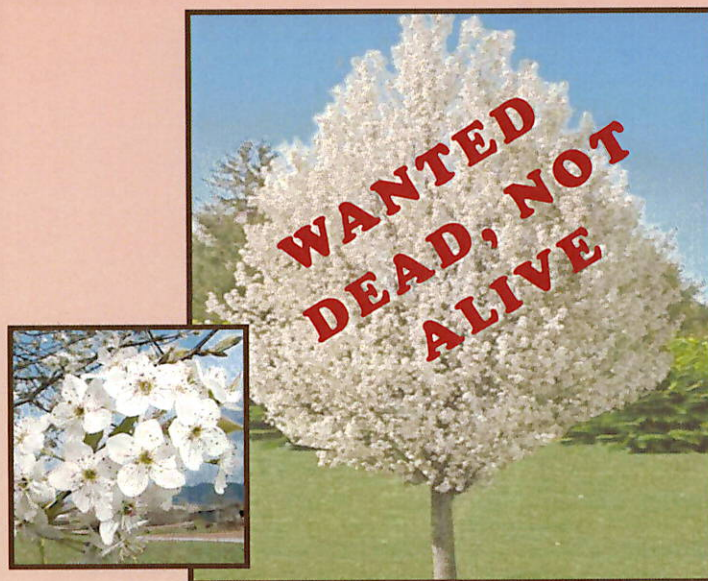


Spreading Quickly



Destroying Native Ecosystems

**REWARD : Free Native Tree**



## BRADFORD PEAR

**AKA: CLEVELAND SELECT, CALLERY PEAR, CHANTICLEER, ARISTOCRAT *Pyrus calleryana***

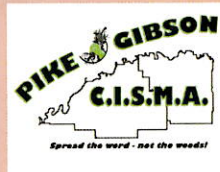
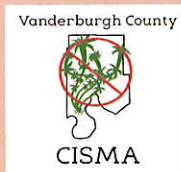
If you find this invasive tree on your property the CISMAs of Southwest Indiana will reward you with a free native tree if you destroy the Bradford Pear. Native trees will be distributed in April of 2020. Date and location unique to each county. For more information contact your local Soil and Water Conservation District:

Warrick County SWCD 812-897-2840 ext 3, Vanderburgh County SWCD 812-423-4426 ext 3,

Pike County SWCD 812-354-6120 ext 3, Gibson County SWCD 812-385-5033 ext 3, Posey County SWCD 812-838-4191 ext 3

follow us on Facebook [@WarrickInvasiveSpeciesPartnership](#) [@VanderburghCISMA](#) [@PikeGibsonCISMA](#) [@PoseyInvasivePartnership](#), or

email [megan.ritterskamp@in.nacdn.net](mailto:megan.ritterskamp@in.nacdn.net)





# AlterNATIVES to Callery Pear Trees!

## Aka Bradford Pear

### What is Callery Pear?

Callery Pear is also called Bradford Pear, after its first cultivar (or cultivated variety). All ornamental pear trees are considered callery pears; some cultivars include: Aristocrat, Cleveland Select, Autumn Blaze, and Capital.

### Why Shouldn't I Plant It?

While pears have been widely planted as an attractive, fast growing, landscape tree, the creation of multiple cultivars has allowed the once sterile trees to start producing abundant fruit. This fruit is eaten by birds that carry the seeds across the landscape, allowing callery pears to invade natural areas. Now an aggressive invasive, callery pears form dense thickets, displace native plants, degrade wildlife habitat, and cause problems along roadsides. They can also pose a safety hazard as their poor structure causes the trees to easily split.



### Why Should I Choose a Native Alternative?

Native plants are not only beautiful, but also benefit birds and other wildlife. Unlike non-native species, these plants support multiple pollinators and insects, providing food for Indiana birds. Seedlings of native plants also play nicely in neighboring natural areas.

### For More Information

- Indiana Native Plant Society: [www.indiananativeplants.org](http://www.indiananativeplants.org)
- Indiana Invasive Species Council: [www.indianainvasivespecies.org](http://www.indianainvasivespecies.org)
- Local SWCDs: [iaswcd.org/contact-your-local-swcd/](http://iaswcd.org/contact-your-local-swcd/)
- Additional native alternatives include: Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), Black Gum (*Myrica sylvatica*), and Wild Plum (*Prunus americana*).

Created by the Daviess-Dubois-Martin Invasive Plant Partnership, with funding from a Clean Water Indiana grant.

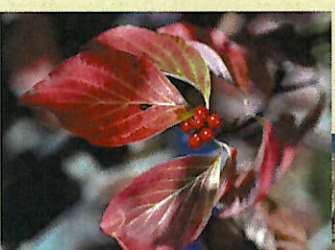
Photos courtesy of Julie Makin, Sally & Andy Wisniewski, James Garland Holmes, Stephanie Brundage, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, Ryan Hubert, and Anous Oliver Doyle. [WilkinetiaCommons.com](http://WilkinetiaCommons.com), [Bugwood.org](http://Bugwood.org).



## Flowering Dogwood

(*Cornus florida*)

- Many cultivars available, largest/showiest of the dogwoods
- Year-round interest (spring flowers, fall foliage, and red berries in winter)
- Small tree, prefers partial shade



## Redbud

(*Cercis canadensis*)

- Brilliant early blooms in pink-purple
- Small tree, does well even in urban areas, tolerates clay soil
- Good for full sun to part shade
- Unique heart-shaped leaves



## Serviceberry

(*Amelanchier laevis*, *A. arborea*)

- Season long interest (early flowers, summer berries, fall foliage)
- Delicious berries!
- Good small street tree, tolerates air pollution
- Multiple species, but *A. laevis* and *A. arborea* are best suited for Indiana





# AlterNATIVES to Heavenly Bamboo!

## Aka Nandina or Scared Bamboo

### What is Heavenly Bamboo?

Heavenly Bamboo (*Nandina domestica*) is also called Scared Bamboo, or just Nandina. It is in the barberry family (*Berberidaceae*) and not bamboo at all. This is a popular shrub used in landscaping because of its evergreen leaves and ability to grow in many climates. Heavenly Bamboo is native to Asia and India and was introduced in the United States in 1804 as an ornamental shrub.

### Why Shouldn't I Plant It?

Heavenly Bamboo is considered invasive in many southern states where it has formed dense stands in natural areas. These dense stands displace rare plant species that would otherwise thrive. While Heavenly Bamboo has not been observed spreading in Indiana, it is still a harmful plant. The fruit that it produces contains cyanogenic glycosides. When these fruit are consumed by birds in late winter or early spring this glycoside is converted into cyanide, killing the bird that consumed them. Reports in Georgia found mass death of Cedar Waxwings with stomachs filled with Heavenly Bamboo fruit. Some birds succumbed to this poison within minutes of consumption.

### Why Should I Choose a Native Alternative?

Native plants are not only beautiful, but also benefit birds and other wildlife. Unlike non-native species, these plants support multiple pollinators and insects, providing food for Indiana birds. Seedlings of native plants also play nicely in neighboring natural areas.

### For More Information

- Indiana Native Plant Society: [www.indiananativeplants.org](http://www.indiananativeplants.org)
  - Indiana Invasive Species Council: [www.indianainvasivespecies.org](http://www.indianainvasivespecies.org)
  - Local SWCDs: [iaswcd.org/contact-your-local-swcd/](http://iaswcd.org/contact-your-local-swcd/)
- Created by Vanderburgh SWCD with funding from a Clean Water Indiana grant.



## American Beautyberry

(*Callicarpa americana*)

- Flowers are attractive to bees and hummingbirds
- Pretty lavender berries attract birds in late summer and fall
- Fruits best in full sun
- Loose forming shrub, plant in masses



## Winterberry

(*Ilex verticillata*)

- Showy red berries in fall and winter
- Prefers acidic to medium soils but tolerates clay, wet soil, and pollution
- Need male and female plants to produce fruit



## Black or Red

### Chokeberry

(*Aronia melanocarpa*; *A. arbutifolia*)

- Spring flowers in May
- Fruit (black or red) in late summer and fall
- Beautiful fall foliage
- Good for hedges and rain gardens.





# AlterNATIVES to Burning Bush!

## *Euonymus alatus*

### What is Burning Bush?

Also called Winged Burning Bush, this is a popular landscape shrub known for its fall color. Brought to the US from northeast Asia.

### Why Shouldn't I Plant It?

While attractive, birds spread the seeds of burning bush from landscaped yards to natural areas. Like other invasive shrubs (honeysuckle, autumn olive), burning bush seeds grow into large and dense thickets, outcompeting native plants for space and light. They invade a variety of habitats, even heavily shaded woodlands. Burning Bush can further colonize areas via root suckers, degrading wildlife habitat and offering little value in return.



### Why Should I Choose a Native Alternative?

Native plants are not only beautiful, but also benefit birds and other wildlife. Unlike non-native species, these plants support multiple pollinators and insects, providing food for Indiana birds. Also, if spread to nearby natural areas, natives plants don't harm the ecosystems.

### For More Information

- Indiana Native Plant Society: [www.indiananativeplants.org](http://www.indiananativeplants.org)
- Indiana Invasive Species Council: [www.indianainvasivespecies.org](http://www.indianainvasivespecies.org)
- Local SWCDs: [iaswcd.org/contact-your-local-swcd/](http://iaswcd.org/contact-your-local-swcd/)
- Additional native alternatives include: Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), Virginia Sweetpire (*Ilex virginica*), American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*), Strawberry Bush (*Euonymus americana*), and Blackhaw Viburnum (*Viburnum prunifolium*).

Created by the Daviess-Dubois-Martin Invasive Plant Partnership, with funding from a Clean Water Indiana grant.

Photos courtesy of Makenzie Smith, R.W. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center; University of Connecticut Plant Database: <http://hort.uconn.edu/plants>; Mark H. Brand, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture, Dow Corning; Rob Kowledge, South College; John Ruter, University of Georgia; T. Davis Sclater, The Ohio State University; Leslie J. McInthoff, University of Connecticut; Bugwood.org



## Eastern Wahoo

(*Euonymus atropurpureus*)

- Native relative of burning bush
- Attractive red berries and fall color
- Tolerates shade and a wide range of soil types



## Black & Red Chokeberry

(*Aronia melanocarpa*; *A. arbutifolia*)

- Season long interest (spring flowers, summer berries, fall foliage)
- Good for hedges and rain gardens



## Ninebark

(*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

- Several cultivars, including with purple leaves
- Tolerates a wide range of sites, even clay and rocky soil; full sun to part shade
- Showy white or pink flowers

