

NWF PNW North (Seattle) Do-not-Buy/ Do-not-Plant List

Non-Native Plant to Avoid		Notes	Plant Instead	
Common Name	Latin Name		Common Name	Latin Name
Grasses				
Giant Cane	<i>Arundo donax</i>	disturbs desert grasslands and shrub ecosystems, competes for limited water resources, increases fire risk	Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Golden Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> <i>Bambusa sp.</i>	Available for sale online and in garden centers, this type of plant quickly spreads by underground rhizomes and escapes cultivation.	Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>
Weeping Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Originally planted for ornamental use and erosion control, this grass takes over disturbed habitats.	Tufted Hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	WA Class C Noxious Weed - This grass has tiny seeds that can be spread great distances by wind. Due to its large size, this species affects wildlife habitat and human use, and additionally creates a fire hazard.	California Brome Grass	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>
Herbaceous				
Bohemian knotweed/ Hybrid Japanese knotweed	<i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i> (<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>)	WA Class B Noxious Weed - This perennial has stems similar to bamboo that quickly outgrow shrubs and trees along waterways. Stem fragments that get moved by water or with soil will quickly yield new colonies.	Goat's Beard	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>
Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>)	WA Class B Noxious Weed - This semi-evergreen groundcover spreads through its numerous seeds and pieces of root when disturbed.	Woodland Strawberry Creeping Oregon Grape	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> <i>Mahonia repens</i>
Herbaceous Aquatic				
Yellow Water Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	WA Class C Noxious Weed - This aquatic species spreads by seed, rhizomes, and rhizome fragments. Seeds float great distances. Native plants in wet habitats are displaced and water structures can become clogged by the iris.	Seep Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> (<i>Erythranthe guttata</i>)

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Vines				
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	WA Class C Noxious Weed - This vine can kill trees that it climbs and smother vegetation along the ground. Additionally, it can harbor rats and snails that are non-native, helping to disrupt the ecosystem.	Western Trumpet Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>
Old Man's Beard/ Traveler's Joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	WA Class C Noxious Weed - This woody vine spreads aggressively and can grow up to 100' long, smothering any plants in its way. It is found along openings such as streams, hillsides, and fencelines. Seeds are spread by wind and stems that are cut can re-sprout.	Hairy Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	This herbaceous vine spreads rapidly as its sprawling stems or stem fragments root upon touching the ground. Forming dense mats, this species crowds out native plants and detracts from habitat.	Yerba Buena	<i>Clinopodium douglasii</i>
Shrubs				
Blackberry – Himalayan, Evergreen	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> <i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	WA Class C Noxious Weeds - The plants form dense thickets and continue to grow as stems reach the ground and root in.	Trailing Blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>
Brooms	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> <i>C. scoparius</i> <i>Spartium junceum</i>	WA Class A&B Noxious Weeds - These shrubs have invaded vast acreage in California, displacing native vegetation and creating a fire hazard. Prolific seeds build up in the soil to help create dense stands of these species.	Low Oregon Grape Pacific Willow	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i> <i>Salix lucida</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	WA Class B Noxious Weed - This deciduous shrub is often used for landscaping to attract butterflies. Although it can be used for nectar, it will not serve as a larval food source. Instead, it invades and displaces those critical host plants serving as larval food sources.	Red Stem Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>

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Cherry Laurel/ English Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Frequently used for landscaping, this evergreen shrub has escaped into urban forests and beyond. This poisonous plant can be spread by birds that have eaten the seeds and by yard waste.	Shining Willow Snowbrush	<i>Salix lasiandra</i> <i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i> (<i>C. coriaceus</i>)	Seeds of this shrub can be widely distributed by birds. Fast growing with aggressive roots, these shrubs can quickly displace native plants and wildlife.	Cascara Black Twinberry	<i>Frangula purshiana</i> <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Although attractive, all parts of this plant are highly toxic and can be fatal to humans, pets, and birds if ingested. Contact with the skin causes dermatitis. Oleander attracts pollinators with its flowers and scent, however offers no nectar reward, which wastes the pollinators' energy. Seeds of this plant are spread by wind, making it easy to spread to natural areas.	Red Flowering Currant Dwarf Rose	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i> <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	WA Class C Noxious Weed - This tree displaces native species and is tolerant of a wide range of stressors including salt, drought, and shade. The seeds are widely dispersed by wildlife.	Scouler's Willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>
Spurge Laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	WA Class B Noxious Weed - This toxic evergreen shrub can displace understory vegetation and is problematic to certain forest ecosystems. Seeds are spread by animals and roots can also produce new plants.	Oregon Boxwood	<i>Paxistima myrsinites</i>

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Trees				
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	This species grows throughout large areas of California and spreads by seeds and root sprouts. The large, dense stands crowd and shade out most other vegetation.	Big-leaf Maple Pacific Dogwood	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> <i>Cornus nuttallii</i>
English Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	WA Class C Noxious Weed - This species has invaded the Pacific Northwest and is spreading south into northern California forming dense thickets. Seeds can be dispersed by birds over great distances. It is thought that this species may be able to hybridize with native hawthorns.	Douglas Hawthorn Western Crabapple	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i> <i>Malus fusca</i>
English Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	This widely-used landscape and floral species has escaped into natural areas with the help of birds spreading seeds and vegetative reproductions. It displaces understory vegetation.	Tall Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Saltcedar	<i>T. parviflora</i> <i>T. ramosissima</i>	WA Class B Noxious Weed - These have invaded much of California and the SW. They use large amounts of water and concentrate salt in the soil, which helps to outcompete other species, and are also a fire hazard.	Water Birch Red Alder	<i>Betula occidentalis</i> <i>Alnus rubra</i>
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	WA Class C Noxious Weed - This tree resprouts to quickly forms thickets with toxins to kill nearby plants. Its roots can damage building and water infrastructure.	Bitter Cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>

➔ on WA Noxious Weed List (regulated)

denotes plants that have been specified on landscape plans (or planted) for Taylor Morrison

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References:

King County Washington Noxious Weeds [Weed Identification Photos](#)

Trees for Seattle [Restoration Starts at Home](#)

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board [Noxious Weed List](#)

Native Plants PNW [Alphabetical Index by Species](#)

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board [Garden Wise Non-Invasive Plants for Your Garden Western Washington Guide](#)
[Invasive Plant Atlas of the United States](#)

University of Georgia Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health [EDDMapS](#)

USDA National Invasive Species Information Center [Terrestrial Plants](#)

USDA [Federal Noxious Weed List](#)

(In addition to the plants listed above, species listed as noxious weeds may not be planted in Washington under any circumstances.)