Native Plants to Compete with Invasive Species

Because of their adaptability and hardy, aggressive nature, these species make excellent candidates for competing against invasive plants. For best results, remove as many invasive plants as possible in an area before planting native replacements.

Herbaceous Perennials

Packera aurea (Golden ragwort)

Helianthus sp. (sunflower species)

Solidago canadensis (Canada goldenrod)

Rudbeckia laciniata (cut-leaved coneflower)

Panicum virgatum (switch grass)

Monarda fistulosa (wild bergamot)

Anemone canadensis (Canada anemone)

Silphium perfoliatum (cup plant)

Eutrochium sp. (joe pye weed species)

Conoclinium coelestinum (blue mist flower)

Physostegia virginiana (obedient plant)

Euthamia graminifolia (grass-leaved goldenrod)

Pycnanthemum sp. (mountain mint species)

Matteuccia struthiopteris (ostrich fern)

Ageratina altissima (white snakeroot)

Shrubs

Rhus sp. (sumac species)

Lindera benzoin (Spicebush)

Cornus sp. (shrubby dogwood species)

Myrica pensylvanica (Bayberry)

Cephalanthus occidentalis (buttonbush)

Rubus occidentalis (black raspberry)

Rosa sp. (wild rose species)

Vines

Lonicera sempervirens (coral honeysuckle)

Aristolochia sp. (pipevine species)

Campsis radicans (trumpet vine)

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia creeper)

Trees

Celtis occidentalis (common hackberry)

Asimina triloba (common pawpaw)

Cercis canadensis (Eastern redbud)

Prunus serotina (black cherry)

Platanus occidentalis (sycamore)

Juniperus virginiana (Eastern red cedar)

Pinus strobus (white pine)

Populus tremuloides (quaking aspen)