PLANT NATIVE!
There are plenty of native alternatives that are both beautiful and beneficial.

AMERICAN WISTERIA
* Wisteria frutescens
  * Sun, Part Shade
  * Medium moisture soil
  * Aromatic flowers

VIRGINIA CREEPER
* Parthenocissus quinquefolia
  * Sun, Part Shade, Shade
  * Dry to average soil
  * Stunning fall foliage

VIRGIN’S BOWER
* Clematis virginiana
  * Sun, Part Shade, Shade
  * Dry to moist soil
  * Attracts native bees

ALLEGHENY VINE
* Adlumia fungosa
  * Prefers Part Shade
  * Average moisture soil
  * Deer resistant

CORAL HONEYSUCKLE
* Lonicera sempervirens
  * Sun, Part Shade
  * Dry to average soil
  * Attracts hummingbirds

LEATHER FLOWER
* Clematis viorna
  * Sun, Part Shade
  * Average to moist soil
  * Attracts birds and butterflies

HIGH QUALITY HABITATS START WITH NATIVE PLANTS
You can make a difference for the environment and wildlife through your gardening choices. The first step? Avoid adding invasive species to your yard. With over 2,000 species native to Pennsylvania, there are many options to replace any invasive species. Contact Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania for more information and resources.

Virginia Creeper is an often-overlooked native vine that looks great on a fence or arbor and produces berries that are a key resource for many songbirds.

Did you know that Exotic Wisteria is a non-native, invasive species that provides little support for wildlife? Incorporating native vines into your landscape enhances your yard’s wildlife value.

COMMON BACKYARD INVASIVE VINES and Bird-Friendly Native Replacements
WHY ARE INVASIVE VINES SUCH A BIG PROBLEM?
• They spread easily into natural areas.
• Invasive vines can grow on the ground, forming dense mats that block valuable native plants from growing—creating an ecological dead-zone.
• Vines grow up trees, shading them and adding weight that can topple the tree.
• Some species can girdle and kill a tree by growing tightly around its trunk.
• Vines that reach the canopy can shade out native plants below.

BENEFITS OF NATIVE VINES
• Good for the environment.
• Less aggressive growing habits.
• Attract pollinators and birds.
• Provide food, shelter, and nesting opportunities for local wildlife.
• Aesthetically pleasing.
• Won’t damage local ecosystems.

Native vines such as Coral honeysuckle are beautiful and attract birds and pollinators.

VINE SPECIES TO AVOID
In the past, these species were chosen because of their good looks—but looks can be deceiving. These invasive plants damage ecosystems. Avoid planting them and replace any that you already have with native plants that attract and benefit birds, butterflies, beneficial insects.

CHOCOLATE VINE  Akebia quinata
ENGLISH IVY   Hedera helix

EXOTIC WISTERIA  Wisteria sinensis
WINTER CREEPER  Euonymus fortunei

EXOTIC BITTERSWEET  Celastrus orbiculatus
HONEYSUCKLE VINE   Lonicera japonica

MANAGING INVASIVE VINES
In addition to resources found at aswp.org, these organizations provide effective and environmentally-friendly ways to manage invasives and transition to native plants:
• PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources: www.dcnr.pa.gov  /  (717) 787-2703
• Penn State Extension: www.extension.psu.edu  /  (877) 345-0691