



NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON

Emerald Chapter

Dedicated to the enjoyment, conservation and study
of Oregon's native plants and habitats.

Exotic Gardening and Landscaping Plants Invasive in Native Habitats of the Southern Willamette Valley

**Emerald Chapter, Native Plant Society of Oregon
updated 2008**

ABOUT EXOTIC INVASIVES

Invasion by exotic species is second only to direct habitat loss in reducing and eliminating native biodiversity. Not only do exotic invasives occupy space needed by native plants, but when native plant species are locally replaced by exotics, the native invertebrates, fungi or other species that specifically may depend on them also may disappear. This disappearance is termed “extirpation,” and it can further impact species “higher” on the food chain. “Alien, introduced and non-native” all are considered synonyms of “exotic” within this document.

Many of the invasives in our area are intentional introductions brought in for landscaping or other uses. These species escape from cultivation and may become dominant, causing immense damage to natural biotic communities. As a result, they are a contributing cause of many local extinctions of native plants and the animals (both vertebrates and invertebrates) that are dependent on them. Invasive species also are a contributing factor in native species listings under the state and federal Endangered Species Acts. Additionally, many choke waterways, degrade recreational and agricultural areas, lower land values, and some are poisonous to people and/or livestock.

Typically, a small subset of exotic species is considered to be invasive, and although some of them are widely known to be already, others may become so in the future. Predicting future invasiveness is often not possible; especially considering invasiveness of any species may change over time. Useful clues as to whether or not a plant species may become invasive here include whether it is a known invasive elsewhere (particularly in similar climates), if it has close relatives that are invasive, and how it is reproducing here (e.g., producing fertile seed, producing progeny in landscaped areas, etc.). Aspects that are more difficult to predict are if a plant will mutate genetically in a way that increases survival in our present climate, and/or if a plant will change behavior as the climate changes.

ABOUT THE INVASIVE ORNAMENTALS LIST

The purpose of this list is to identify those exotic plants introduced deliberately for landscaping or gardening use which escape and become problematic in wildland habitats. They are spread primarily by birds (which eat the seeds and deposit them elsewhere), wind or water, and after establishment, they often continue to spread vegetatively as well as by producing more seed. The primary list does not include plants that are not introduced deliberately for landscaping or gardening such as agricultural crops, crop weeds or the wide array of accidentally introduced lawn and pasture weeds such as dandelion and wild carrot. Although they may cause large impacts to native habitats, they are not ranked here. A partial list of those species is included as a supplement at the end.

The plants on this list have been ranked in three categories based on the collective assessment of professionals in botany, native nursery/horticulture, public natural area management, and related fields who have field familiarity with the vegetation of the southern Willamette Valley. This list is not a result of a specific academic study or search of published literature applicable to other areas, although some reviewers here utilize published research as supplemental information. It is based on collective, on-the-ground field observation in wildland areas of the southern Willamette Valley.

ABOUT THE RANKINGS

The following three categories comprise the simple ranking assigned to each plant on the master table.

H	HIGH IMPACT	These species repeatedly have been observed to be very invasive locally (or nearby) in native, wildland areas. They often form near-monocultures, becoming the only dominant member of a plant community. They often severely modify native habitats, likely causing local plant extirpations (and their dependent invertebrate and/or fungi extirpations) and significantly alter ecological functions and processes (such as disrupting invertebrate life cycles or arresting plant succession). Examples of high impact species are English and Irish Ivy and Reed Canarygrass, which grow vigorously and regularly form large near-monocultures.
M	MODERATE IMPACT	These species are moderately invasive but may not disperse widely from a source (e.g., planting or dumping/disposal site). May form small near-monocultures, or be one of two or more dominant members of a plant community. They moderately impact native habitats, likely not causing native plant or invertebrate extirpations. They may be in the initial lag period that some exotic plants go through before they become high impact species. Examples of moderate impact species are English Holly and Sweetbriar Rose.
S	SUSPECTED	May be invasive but local observations are limited. May be combined on the list with either of the above abbreviations if a plant is known to be M or H in similar regions, but is not yet well-documented here. Or, if a plant may be a low impact species at present, but local experts suspect it could become M or H impact based on research, it may be combined with M or H.

ABOUT PLANT USE

Because many of these plants are traditionally sold by nurseries, the NPSO's Emerald Chapter strongly urges gardeners, landscapers and landscape architects to start *new* traditions: avoid buying these species and inform nurseries of their invasive qualities and negative impacts on our native biodiversity. Use of these plants, and their subsequent escape and need for control, is costly, *and the costs often are not seen where they are planted initially*. When invasive plants escape to neighboring private property and public sites, not only may native plants – and the species that depend on them – be lost to invasive exotics, but extensive volunteer or paid public staff time may be invested and use of herbicides may be needed to control spread. All these impacts may be unknown to the owner of the source plants – where an invasive tendency may not be evident. And unfortunately, many of these species simply are impossible to control once they escape. Some of these species are listed noxious weeds by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and are prohibited to sell (<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/lists.shtml>).

We hope that gardeners and landscape professionals will honor the integrity of our remaining natural habitats above tradition and desire for a wider variety and use locally native species wherever possible. When exotic species must be used, we ask that species on this list, and closely related species, be avoided. There are numerous native species and benign ornamental species which can be used as alternatives to nearly every plant on this list. Better still, use only *locally native and propagated* species in your landscaping if possible. The native plant gardening and landscaping plant booklets produced by the Emerald Chapter NPSO are very helpful in this regard: <http://www.EmeraldNPSO.org>.

We urge you to copy and distribute this list freely, especially to nurseries, horticulturists, permaculturists, gardeners, landscape contractors, and landscape architects and designers.

Exotic Gardening and Landscaping Plants Invasive in the Southern Willamette Valley, Oregon 2008 Edition

Rank:

H - High impact on local native vegetation; frequently forms large near-monocultures; severely modifies natural habitats.

M - Medium impact on native vegetation; occasionally becomes a dominant in native plant communities, but not known to form large monocultures; significantly modifies natural habitats.

S - Suspected potential problem, but not well documented in this area. This designation may be combined with H. Three SH species, known to be high threats nearby but are not documented here, are on the High and Medium Impact list.

Nomenclature follows the Oregon Flora Project. Plants in the same genus that resemble each other, and for which control is similar, may be listed within the same row.

Rank	Latin name	Common name	Notes
HIGH AND MEDIUM IMPACT SPECIES			
MH	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	Escaping in the Portland area. Documented in Eugene at Skinner Butte Park (in large populations), Alton Baker Park and Hendricks Park.
M	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	Present in several places in south portion of Hendricks Park, known to be a problem in other cities.
M	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-Of-Heaven	Very invasive, especially in more disturbed sites. Coming into prairie on west side of Skinner Butte, spreading rapidly around Beltline/I-5 area.
SH	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	One of the most invasive forest understory plants in the East and Midwest; now established in the Portland area and up the Columbia Gorge. A Working Group has formed to address this species in the Willamette Valley.
H	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	Highly invasive grass expanding very rapidly in forests and along rivers in our area in numerous places. It may drastically change forest understories. In the northwest Corvallis area it also invades upland and wetland prairies (threatening rare, native species). A Working Group has formed to address this species in western Oregon.

H	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush	Invading riparian zones and other areas in western Oregon and Washington. Can outcompete native willows which are essential host plants for native butterflies. Called <i>B. variabilis</i> in some sources. Deadheading is infeasible because of the long flowering and fruiting time.
H	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveler's-Joy	Vigorous climber in Portland and Seattle, also in our area. Somewhat difficult to distinguish between this and the native clematis (<i>C. ligusticifolia</i>).
M	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Cotoneasters	Escaping in native prairies, savannas and woodland edges. (<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i> , <i>C. franchetti</i> , <i>C. horizontalis</i> , <i>C. parneyi</i> , etc. Best to be very cautious with any red-fruited ornamentals that appeal to birds.)
H	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	English Hawthorn	Dominates wetland and upland prairies, savannas, and understories in woodland and forest areas. A very serious problem in the Portland area, Corvallis, Umpqua Valley, and on the increase here.
H	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scot's Broom	Serious problem in prairies and savannas, along the Willamette, at the coast, etc. Watch also for a closely-related invasive species, <i>Cytisus striatus</i> (Portuguese Broom).
H	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel	An increasing problem in woodlands around Eugene, Corvallis, McMinnville (dominating a 52 ac. hillside there, according to CWMA coordinator), Portland, Seattle, Vancouver B.C.
M	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	Widely escaped, especially in foothills of Cascades and Coast Range. Forms large stands, particularly in clearcuts and along roadsides. Also in mesic meadows. Likely introduced originally for medicinal purposes, but now also planted for aesthetic reasons.
H	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian Waterweed	Established and dominant in Coyote Creek north of Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lake Creek below Triangle Lake, and several other Willamette Valley and nearby coastal sites. A very aggressive aquatic invader.

H	<i>Fallopia xbohemica</i> <i>F. japonica</i> <i>F. sachalinensis</i>	Bohemian Knotweed Japanese Knotweed Giant Knotweed	All formerly classified in the genus <i>Polygonum</i> . Form monocultures in riparian or other moist habitats. Bohemian most frequent in Lane County. Occurs along McKenzie, Willamette, and Tenmile Creek, and at Sweet Creek Falls trailhead. See the related <i>Persicaria wallachii</i> (Himalayan knotweed), also. A Working Group has formed to address these species in the Willamette Valley.
MH	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	S. side Skinner Butte and north side Willamette just upstream from Valley River Center shopping center (both Eugene), Hwy. 58 roadside at Lookout Point Reservoir, I-5 shoulders (Eugene), etc. Occasional in other places locally, but expanding rapidly. Extensive in coastal southern Oregon and northern California.
M	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French Broom	Spreading rapidly by seed in Coburg Hills, invading meadows with rare species. Serious problem in CA and OR south coast; now appearing in Eugene.
H	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-Bill	In the last 10 years has become a dominant in forest and oak woodland understories in the central and southern Willamette Valley. Especially thrives in riparian areas, and other shady sites.
H	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert (Stinky Bob)	Dominates forest understories all over the greater Portland area and Columbia Gorge, and is now becoming regular at the Coast, in Eugene and Corvallis. Up the McKenzie River at least as far as lower delta of Horse Creek.
H	<i>Hedera helix</i> <i>H. hibernica</i>	English Ivy Irish Ivy	Completely overruns forest understories and riparian areas. An immense and expensive problem. <i>H. hibernica</i> may be more common as an escapee in the Eugene area than <i>H. helix</i> . Additional species may be present in limited areas.
H	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	ODA has worked hard to control two populations of this in Lane County. It likely will show up again.
M	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's Wort	Planted for medicinal use, but has spread widely into meadows and roadsides in the Valley and Cascades.

MH	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English Holly	Appears regularly in forest understories. Spread by birds.
M	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Policeman's Helmet	Four locations in Wolf Creek Drainage. Also in Alsea drainage, and near Portland.
H	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag Iris	Forms monocultures in wetlands. Has established itself in Bertelsen Slough, Amazon Creek, other west Eugene wetland areas, and now is regular along the Willamette River. Also, Kelly Creek in upper Siuslaw watershed, Leaburg Lake (reservoir) on the McKenzie River, Portland and Columbia River habitats
M	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Redcedar	Birds eat berries and spread seeds. Occurs in Willow Creek Preserve (TNC) and other wetlands in west Eugene.
H	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	Widely escaped in upland prairies, along roadsides. Formerly <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> . Watch also for <i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Shasta daisy) which occasionally appears as an escapee.
M	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel	Primarily moved by humans. Very aggressive, primarily moving out from landscaped areas. Escaped in Eugene, Springfield, Corvallis, and Seattle (where it "covers hillsides," according to a botanist there).
M	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Sweet, Perennial Or Everlasting Pea	Well established, primarily along roadsides and hedgerows. Now moving higher into the Cascades.
M	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common Privet	Naturalizing on slopes of Skinner Butte in partial shade to shade. Occasional elsewhere in the greater Eugene area.
M	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i> <i>L. vulgaris</i>	Dalmatian Toadflax Butter And Eggs	Both move in along roadsides, then invade native meadows in the Cascades. A few clumps are present along BPA corridor in S. Eugene, and in Kirk Park at Fern Ridge.
H	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> <i>L. uliginosus</i>	Birdsfoot Trefoil Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>L. corniculatus</i> (and possibly <i>L. uliginosus</i>) sold in pasture and rough lawn mixes. Invade and dominate wet and moist prairies.

M-H	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i> <i>L. peploides</i>	Water Primrose; Floating Primrose Willow; others	Pests in both flowing and ponded water. One or both are known from Smith and Bybee Lakes and along the lower Columbia Slough, the Corvallis area, and in the Eugene area in Delta Ponds, Spring Creek, Golden Gardens Ponds and along the lower Amazon.
M	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty; Money Plant	Somewhat invasive in forest understories; widespread.
M	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	Rose Campion	Becoming established in lower Horse Creek watershed of upper McKenzie River (east Lane County) and along Middle Fork Willamette, where it can dominate open areas and stream banks
H	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	Forms near-monocultures in wetlands. Has been found in along Amazon Creek and the Willamette River. Immense problem across the continent.
M	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort	Regular dominant of riparian wetlands in our area, both in sun and shade.
H	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	Widespread in emergent wetlands in west Eugene Wetlands and elsewhere. Difficult to control.
M	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon Balm	Widespread weed in native prairies and openings in woods.
H	<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.	Parrot's Feather, etc.	Includes water-milfoils. <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (<i>M. brasiliense</i> ; parrot's feather) is the most common, and <i>M. spicatum</i> (Eurasian milfoil) also is impacting aquatic habitat.
M	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	Chokes out small waterways on the valley floor. Up the McKenzie as far as lower Horse Creek. (= <i>N. aquaticum</i> ; <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>)
H	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Yellow Floating Heart	Known from two private ponds: one in SE Springfield, one in Marcola. Recent addition to ODA list.
H	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Bugloss	Large escaped population on Lorane Highway along Spencer Creek; small populations in NW Lane County, Cottage Grove, Masonic Cemetery (Eugene); likely it is frequently misidentified as <i>Anchusa</i> . Widespread escapee in NW Oregon counties.

H	<i>Persicaria wallachii</i>	Himalayan Knotweed	Documented as an escapee below Blue River Dam, and more common on the N. Coast. One of the "giant" knotweeds (see <i>Fallopia</i> also; was <i>Polygonum polystachum</i>).
H	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Harding Grass	<i>P. aquatica</i> infests drier areas than reed canarygrass, and is newer to the area. It is expanding very rapidly in west Eugene near and other areas in the Willamette Valley. Seed for sale on the internet 1/2008.
H	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> is a widespread problem in wetlands and riparian areas, forming huge monocultures. Control is very difficult, primarily because of water-side locations. A variegated form of this grass is forming large monocultures along the Metolius River (Jefferson Co.) and along Tenmile Creek estuary (Lane Co.) at the Coast. That form also has been seen in the Bull Run Watershed east of Portland, but it is not yet documented in our area. Seed for sale on the internet, 1/2008.
---	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	Giant Knotweeds	See <i>Fallopia</i> .
SH	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Sulphur Cinquefoil	Extremely invasive in far eastern OR and eastward. Just beginning to show up here; was being sold accidentally in a native plant outlet in our area, so likely is established here. Not easy to separate from the native <i>Potentilla gracilis</i> .
H	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet Cherry	Shades out forest understories. A widespread problem.
MH	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> <i>P. lusitanica</i>	English Laurel Portugal Laurel	Appear regularly in forest understories, sometimes common.
M	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> <i>P. domestica</i> <i>P. spinosa</i>	Thundercloud Plum Domestic Cherry Sloe	Grafted species and rootstocks that sucker and flower, produce fruit spread easily by birds & raccoons. Not as invasive as <i>P. avium</i> .

SH	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	Kudzu	This vine has a reputation in the South of being the worst (or nearly so) invasive plant to ever escape there. It is valued for medicinal properties. It recently has shown up twice in the Willamette Valley. Formerly known as <i>P. lobata</i> .
M	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Firethorn	Birds eat fruits and spread plants into prairies. <i>P. angustifolia</i> , <i>P. coccinea</i> , et al.
MH	<i>Pyrus communis</i> <i>P. calleryana</i>	Domestic Pear Callery Pear	Both become thorny as they revert to non-horticultural forms. Callery includes the widely used "Bradford" and "Autumn Blaze" cultivars, as well as others. Sterile when alone, but fertile when different introductions cross-pollinate.
H	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	Highly invasive in Hendricks Park, Mt. Pisgah Arboretum, and more recently, upper Amazon Creek and Tugman Creek (and many other areas in the Willamette Valley). Very difficult to control. A look-alike, <i>Caltha palustris</i> (yellow marshmarigold), does not seem to be invasive in the southern Willamette Valley area.
H	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Highly invasive and widespread, especially on moist riparian terraces. It forms large monocultures, especially in moist areas.
MH	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	Widely escaped east of the Cascades, beginning to naturalize on West Side: Portland area; Benton County; Lane County, Highway 126 east and west of Eugene, lower Horse Creek Delta (McKenzie Bridge). Has been seen in significant numbers in west Cascades timber sale areas. Can form woodland monocultures.
M	<i>Rosa eglanteria</i>	Sweetbriar Rose	Invades native prairies: mostly upland, occasionally wetland.
MH	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflowered Rose	Nationwide problem escapee. Oregon Department of Transportation has planted it widely. A major problem in West Eugene Wetlands, Fern Ridge Wildlife Area and E.E. Wilson Wildlife Area in Benton County.

H	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> <i>R. vestitus</i>	Armenian Blackberry European Blackberry	Very invasive and widespread. Expensive control measures are being widely implemented. Identification of <i>R. vestitus</i> likely is lumped under <i>R. armeniacus</i> . (Note: Himalaya Blackberry, <i>R. discolor</i> , has not been documented here.)
M	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Evergreen Blackberry	Not as invasive as <i>R. armeniacus</i> , but forms dense clumps.
M	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Bouncing Bet	Forming dense patches along Willamette River at Elijah Bristow State Park.
M	<i>Securigera varia</i>	Crown Vetch	Known at sites near Hills Cr. Reservoir and Blue River Reservoir; also escaped around Corvallis. Formerly known as <i>Coronilla varia</i> .
M	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet Nightshade	Widespread in many wetlands and riparian area.
H	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Still occasionally planted. Very serious infestations on central and south coast, now appearing in numerous sites in Willamette and Umpqua valleys.
M	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Mullein	Colonized sandy/gravelly river bars and banks. Especially problematic east of the Cascades, but increasing in our area.
MH	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> var. <i>opulus</i>	European Cranberry Bush; Snowball Bush	Extensive population around Patterson Slough. Rare/occasional elsewhere along the Willamette River in Eugene.
M	<i>Vinca major</i> <i>V. minor</i>	Greater Periwinkle Lesser Periwinkle	Mostly near old home sites—they appear to primarily spread vegetatively. Capable of completely dominating understories.
SUSPECTED / WATCH LIST			
S	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore Maple	Aggressively invading shady areas and wetlands in Portland area.
S	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear Breeches	Spread by dumped yard debris, very difficult to get rid of, long-lived. Seen outside of Brownsville on Timber Road, on Wallace Creek road outside of Springfield, and other areas.
S	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Goutweed	Escaping from landscaped areas into wild areas: Eugene, Oakridge, Fall Creek.

S	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye	Naturalizing and thriving in one area along Oak Creek, just NW of Corvallis.
S	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Ajuga; Common Bugle	Reported as escaping, but data are needed.
S	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Lady's Mantle	Scattered reports; may be associated with garden waste dumping.
S	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False Indigo	"Locally abundant on upper beaches and cut banks along the Columbia River. Becoming common along the entire length of river in Oregon and Washington" (Glad and Halse 1993).
S	<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Anchusa; Common Bugloss	Only one W. OR site on OFP (1/08): Polk County.
S	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Absinthe Wormwood	Escaping to the north of us: common along the Columbia and Willamette rivers on dry, sandy soils. Also at the north end of Sauvies Island.
S	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Arum	While it appears to primarily be moved by humans, it occasionally is documented away from human activity areas. Very difficult to eliminate once established.
S	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch	Widely scattered in Fern Ridge area, West Eugene Wetlands, elsewhere. To the north of us: Invasive and well distributed throughout the region (Multnomah & Benton counties) on dry road cuts, disturbed soils, and in wetlands. Peach Cove Fen, Columbia Slough, Newell Canyon, Clackamas River floodplain (all in greater Portland area). Frequently sold commercially as an ornamental.
S	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Pond Water-Starwort	Extensive on surfaces of slow-moving water.
S	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Fanwort	Documented population in Sutton Lake at Coast. From north, moving south. No inland records yet known here.
S	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Hanging Sedge	Documented escapee in Multnomah and Clackamas counties, as well as in the Seattle area.
S	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Jupiter's Beard; Red Valerian	Self-seeds readily. Self-seeding along I-5 in Douglas County.

S	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	Noted away from trails in Willow Creek Natural Area. To be watched for elsewhere.
S	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> <i>C. selloana</i>	Jubata Grass Pampas Grass	These giant grasses (especially jubata grass) are highly invasive on the southern coast, and are moving northward. There are a couple of inland records of escapees, also.
S	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	European Hazel; Filbert	Spread by jays and squirrels. Occasional and most common near large orchards. Beginning to naturalize in South Hills of Eugene as a volunteer in yards.
S	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn	Recently documented as a thriving escapee in our area (Dillard Road at Hwy. 99), and smaller populations known from Willow Creek Natural Area and EE Wilson Wildlife Area (north of Corvallis).
S	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Kenilworth Ivy	A common escapee on shaded, moist or seepy rock faces and garden rockwork in the Portland area. East Bank Esplanade near SE Alder and Washington, Elk Rock, etc. Documented in Salem area, also.
S	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Datura	Forming dense patches along Willamette River at Elijah Bristow State Park.
S	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	Our warmer waters may be susceptible. Areas to the south have huge infestations.
S	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive	Occasional in West Eugene hedgerows, and one site recorded in north Eugene. Other <i>Elaeagnus</i> species are naturalizing in other areas.
S	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European Euonymus	Naturalizing in small numbers at Patterson Slough, Eugene.
S	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Sweet Woodruff	Escapes in and near gardens. Watch for it in natural areas.
S	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	European Avens	Locally abundant and spreading in yards, moist draws, and disturbed forests in the West Hills of Portland (Zika and Alverson 1993; Jacobson et al. 2001). Stephens Creek, Ash Creek, Fanno Creek, West Slope. Its occurrence seems to be correlated with urbanization, as it is not known from open spaces outside of the urban core. It is often mistaken for the very similar <i>G. macrophyllum</i> . Also collected in Corvallis in 1995.

S	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy; Creeping Charlie	Can become a dominant in moist, shady riparian areas. May not persist if there is competition.
S	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla	California and Washington have costly control programs underway. A likely source is emptying aquarium plants into waterways.
S	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Ornamental St. John's Wort	Rare escapee in Willamette Valley.
S	<i>Inula helenium</i>	Alant; Elecampane	Lorane Hwy. at Hamm Rd. (Lane Co.) and Ft. Hoskins (Benton Co.).
S	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Kerria; Japanese Tea Rose	Invasive mostly (or entirely?) from vegetative material. Noted escaped in McKenzie Bridge area by former USFS botanist.
S	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Poker Flower; Red Hot Poker	From dumped yard debris, long lived, makes huge dense patches, hard to eradicate.
S	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Narrowleaf Everlasting Pea	Becoming common in S. Eugene in prairie areas (Amazon Park, Frank Kinney Park).
S	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	Just outside residential area in two areas near Leaburg. Top of Skinner Butte: have photo, but needs collection and keying.
S	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Crabapple	Rare in wetlands in west Eugene.
S	<i>Mentha x piperita</i> ssp. <i>piperita</i>	Peppermint	Large patches in upper McKenzie and Horse Creek riparian areas.
S	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Common Forget-Me-Not	Can dominate forest understories, especially openings and on edges.
S	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Yellow Floatingheart	Now established in two aquatic habitats, north and south of Springfield.
S	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Empress Tree	Large problem in the Appalachians. Occasionally seen escaping in our area: recently, on banks of the Willamette River in Portland.
S	<i>Pennisetum</i> spp.	Fountain Grass	Not yet a problem here, but they are elsewhere.
S	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Definitely root sprouts; suspected as spreading remotely by other means.

S	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-Leaved Dock	Widespread. Invades rapidly in flooded areas on Horse Creek delta up the McKenzie River.
S	<i>Satureja vulgaris</i>	Wild Basil	Spotty distribution at present along roadsides. Large patch just N of Highway 126 on W side of Poodle Cr. Road. Seen in several other areas.
S	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European Mountain-Ash	Occasional in west Eugene wetlands and uplands. Birds spread seed.
S	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	More a problem to the south of us, but is established near top of Skinner's Butte on City park land.
S	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey	Scattered reports in our area and throughout the Willamette Valley.
S	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Brazilian Verbena	Escaping in Corvallis (traces), Portland, and Northern California hills. Very few escapees documented in Eugene area to date.
S	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	One vigorous Hendricks Park (Eugene) population documented. City of Eugene staff note that it produces seedlings vigorously in landscaping bed at Skinner Butte Park.
S	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Common Garden Violet	Common escapee from homesites into nearby forest understories.

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Supplemental Lists

1. Outplanted Flowers

Ornamental flowers occasionally and deliberately outplanted in native habitats:

Hyacinthoides non-scripta (English Bluebells)

Iris germanica (Bearded Iris)

Muscari botryoides (Grape Hyacinth)

Narcissus spp. (Daffodils)

Sarracenia spp. (Pitcher Plants; WA bogs; one reproducing as an invasive)

2. Common Weeds (partial list).

The following list is a *partial* list of other common, exotic wildland weeds. Although they generally are not purchased or planted in landscaping or gardens, many of these (and many others not listed here) still are planted for lawn, golf course, or agricultural/grazing, or habitat restoration uses, and can negatively impact wildland habitats.

<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Colonial Bentgrass	Commonly planted grass.
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bentgrass	
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	Chervil	Very common under <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Tall Oatgrass	Very widespread invader of upland prairies; overruns rare prairie plants. Threat to <i>Lupinus sulphureus</i> ssp. <i>kincaidii</i> & Fender's Blue Butterfly, and <i>Erigeron decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> .
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silver Hairgrass	Two vars.: <i>caryophyllea</i> & <i>elegans</i>
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	Common pasture grass in damp areas.
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernalgrass	
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock	
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oats	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	English Lawn Daisy	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Little Quakinggrass	
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	All five of these annual bromes often are found as dominants on large sites in the S. Willamette Valley.
<i>Bromus rigidus</i>	Ripgut Brome	"
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Chess Brome	"
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	"
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass	"

<i>Carduus</i> spp.	Italian, Slender-Headed Thistles	<i>C. pycnocephalus</i> , <i>C. tenuiflorus</i>
<i>Centaurea</i> spp.	Knapweeds	Includes <i>C. cyanus</i> (Batchelor's Buttons, now escaping)
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull Thistle	
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Hedgehog Dogtail	Very widespread.
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchardgrass	Major invader of rare oak (and other) habitats in OR, WA and B.C.
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot; Queen Anne's Lace	Very widespread in upland prairies.
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> present also, in S. Oregon
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard Grass	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	There are varieties. NONE are known to be native to the Willamette Valley.
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Carolina Geranium	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cutleaf Geranium	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovefoot Geranium	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvetgrass	
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Velvetgrass	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear; False Dandelion	
<i>Lactuca</i> spp.	Wild Lettuce	<i>L. muralis</i> , <i>L. serriola</i> , <i>L. saligna</i>
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	
<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i> ssp. <i>taraxacoides</i>	Hairy Hawkbit	Very common in slightly moist areas.
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Narrow-Leaved Flax	
<i>Lolium</i> spp.	Ryegrass	<i>L. perenne</i> , <i>L. multiflorum</i> are commonly planted grasses.
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Yellow & Blue Forget-Me-Not	
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	
<i>Poa pratensis</i> ssp. <i>pratensis</i>	Kentucky Bluegrass	Commonly planted turf and pasture grass.
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly Dock	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-Leaved Dock	
<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	Tall Fescue	Formerly <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> . Commonly planted turf and pasture grass. By stem count, likely the most common species in the Willamette Valley.
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Tansy Ragwort	

<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel	
<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	Prickly & Common Sow Thistles	<i>S. asper</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i>
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Least Hop Clover	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White or Dutch Clover	
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	
<i>Ventenata dubia</i>	N. Africa grass; ventenata	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Mullein	Thrives along rivers in sandbars and gravel. Also other well-drained areas.
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Cat-Peas; Bird Vetch	
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Vetch	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Two varieties.
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Slender Vetch	
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Winter Vetch	Very similar to <i>V. cracca</i> .