

## Butterfly Bush *Buddleja davidii*

Is a shrub from China that now is a common garden plant. Butterflies are attracted to shrub's flowers which come in many different colors. The leaves are long and narrow or sometimes egg-

shaped. This apparently pretty shrub actually has a very bad impact. Butterflies are attracted to this plant because of its flowers but when they lay their eggs and the caterpillars start eating the leaves, the caterpillars may die because of a chemical in the leaves. If you come across this plant it is best to pull it out by the roots and leave it in a spot where it cannot replant itself.



## Spurge Laurel *Daphne laureola*

A slow growing, shade tolerant shrub that has escaped from gardens and naturalized in forests and other shady areas. Once established, that shrub is very hard to get rid of. Spurge Laurel is a significant threat to certain native forest

ecosystems especially the Garry Oak woodlands and the dry Madrone/Douglas Fir forests. If you come across this plant **USE GLOVES WHEN PULLING IT OUT!** Because of the irritating toxins in the sap, fruit and leaves, wear gloves and other protective clothing when removing or cutting Spurge Laurel.



## English Holly *Ilex aquifolium*

A large, dense, slow growing tree or shrub. The plants can grow up to 15 to 20 feet tall and 5 feet wide. The leaves are about 2 inches long with 3 to 7 spikes. English

Holly forms dense thickets that suppress germination and growth of native trees and plants. It spread by suckering and layering. Suckering is when the shrub sends up shoots from the roots and layering is when it grows roots when the top of the stem touches the ground. The berries from the female plants can be dispersed by the birds that eat them. The small plants can be pulled up by the roots which is best but larger trees have very extensive root systems, so they are very hard to remove by the roots. Holly can also replant itself even after you pull it out so it is best to put it somewhere where it can't do that.



Stinky Bob and English Ivy

Weed Identification Photos. (2019, February 19). Retrieved from <https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/noxious-weeds/weed-identification.aspx>

## The Sneaky Seven invasive species that are taking over Washington

Non-native noxious weeds are a threat to salmon streams, livestock and cattle, native trees and plants, and animals' habitats. You will find these seven species on Bainbridge Island and in other places in Washington. If you come across any of these listed species, don't hesitate to pull them out.



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**Himalayan Blackberry**  
*Rubus armeniacus*

A thorny shrub with rounded leaves with notched edges. In spring and summer there are white flowers that turn into small edible fruits. The plant creates thickets that are impassible and covers nearby species. Like holly, Himalayan Blackberry creates dense thickets that prevent native plants and trees from germinating, especially ones that require sunlight. Since Blackberry is so thorny, it is difficult to pull. If you have thick gloves it is sometimes manageable. A very effective way of pulling out Blackberry is by using a weed wrench (a device that clamps on the base of the stem while you pull it out).



**Stinky Bob**  
*Geranium robertianum*

Sometimes known as herb Robert, is a pink flowered geranium that covers forest floors. When crushed, it will emit a "stinky" odor. Like most invasive species, Stinky Bob outcompetes most native understory. The seeds will adhere to wildlife, humans, and pets which helps Stinky Bob spread far and wide. If you come across Stinky Bob all you have to do is pull it out by the roots, crush it up, and throw it in the bushes.



Large Holly Bush



Himalayan Blackberry Bush



Scotch Broom and Ivy

**Scotch Broom**  
*Cytisus scoparius*

A yellow flowered shrub that is in the pea family. It reproduces year after year mainly in open fields and cleared forests. The shrub creates dense thickets which reduce wildlife habitat and overpower vegetation in upland sites. When you come across Scotch Broom, it is best to pull it out by the roots but sometimes this is harder because the root system grows bigger after a while. If you do get the Scotch Broom out, all you have to do is throw it in the bushes because Scotch Broom does not resprout.



**English Ivy**  
*Hedera helix*

A vine that will take over any unoccupied area. The leaves are dull green with distinct light veins. On forest floors, Ivy crowds out wildflowers and ferns as well as other native species. When it has the opportunity, Ivy will climb up trees and suck the life out of them. Also it will act as a "sail" so when the wind blows there is a higher chance that the tree will fall over. To prevent these two things from happening, you just have to cut the Ivy close to the base of the tree and it will eventually die. When you come across Ivy on the ground, it is best to pull it out by the roots, roll it up, and leave it to rot.

