

**Native and Exotic or Invasive
Plants:
Quiz Answers**

1. Strawberry bush/ Hearts-a-bustin



- Native to Virginia
- Common in woods in Piedmont Virginia
- Frequently browsed by deer
- Spindly stems, but fruit is outstanding



2. Wintercreeper

- **Aggressive creeping vine**
- **Evergreen**
- **Climbs trees limiting sunlight to crown**
- **Seeds spread by birds**
- **One of worst invasives in JRP**



3. Striped (or Spotted) Wintergreen

- Native to Virginia
- Grows in dry shade
- Perennial, semi-woody stem
- White flowers in spring
- No minty scent



4. Chinese Privet

- Invasive evergreen plant commonly used as hedge
- Forms thickets that shade out other plants; shade tolerant
- Problem along streams & in parks
- Spread by birds that eat seeds



5. Morrow's Honeysuckle

- One of the bush honeysuckles; others also considered invasive
- Dense thickets in forest edges, pastures, roadsides
- Seeds spread by birds
- Long lived seeds
- Common in James River Park



6. Coralberry

- Native to Virginia
- Member of the honeysuckle family
- Coral-colored berries eaten by birds
- Spreads by runners
- Grows in sun or shade



7. Coral Honeysuckle



- Native vine
- Red tubular flowers attractive to hummingbirds
- Red berry
- Vigorous vine
- Prefers sun to part shade

8. Japanese honeysuckle

- **Creeping vine on ground and in trees**
- **Wraps tightly around trunks, strangles saplings**
- **Outcompetes native plants**
- **Grows in sun or shade**
- **Thrives in disturbed soil**
- **Two leaf shapes**



9. Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)

- Native shrub
- Full sun to part shade
- Found along flood plains
- Larval food for spicebush swallowtail butterfly



Uconn Plant Database

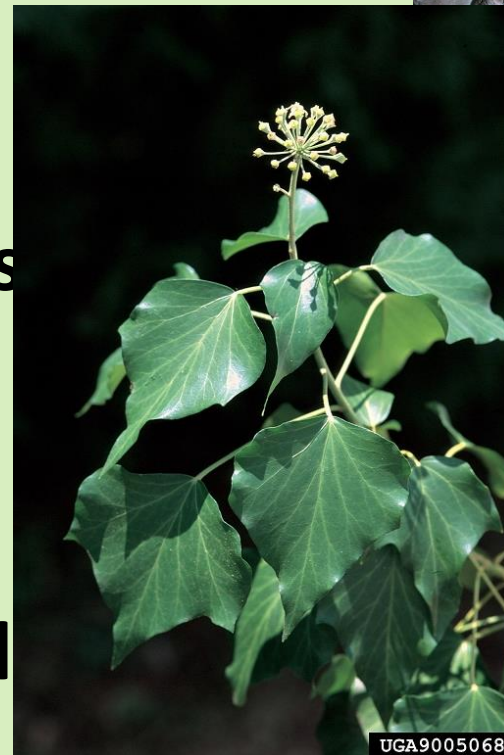


Chris Miller, NRCS



10. English Ivy

- Invasive in woodlands and natural areas
- Harmful to trees
- Highly invasive in James River Park & other Richmond parks
- Prevent it from climbing trees to curtail flowering and seeding



11. Gray's Sedge vs. Liriope

Carex grayi

- Native



Paul Drobot - GoBotany

Liriope spicata

- Can be invasive



Forest and Kim Starr, Starr
Environmental, Bugwood.org

***12. Liriope spicata* - Lilyturf**

- Sold as a ground cover
- Spreads readily by underground rhizomes
- Tolerant of shade
- Birds and animals eat black fruit and spread
- Very difficult to eradicate



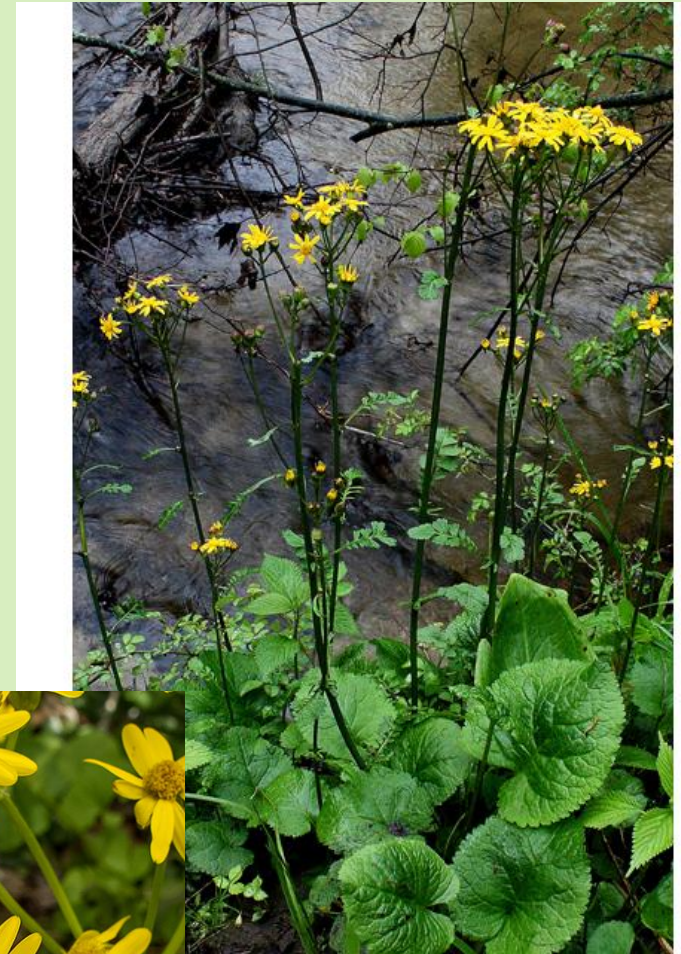
13. Garlic Mustard



- Introduced from Europe in 1800s as food and medicinal plant
- Colonizes flood plains; shade tolerant
- Seeds remain viable in soil for 6 years

14. Golden Ragwort

- Native to most of Virginia
- Tolerant of wet areas
- Grows where fig buttercup invades
- Yellow flower in early April



15. Fig Buttercup or Lesser Celandine



- Highly invasive in wetlands and along streams
- Perennial with tubers forms solid mat
- Yellow flowers similar to native marsh marigold



16. White Avenas

- Native and widespread in VA
- Attractive winter foliage
- Flower stalk with different leaves
- Small white flower
- Attracts native bees



17. Ajuga or Bugleweed

- Native to Europe
- Groundcover
- Readily spreads by runners
- Can easily become invasive
- Shade tolerant



18. Common Blue Violet



- One of violets native to Virginia
- Considered a lawn weed & not appreciated by many
- Food plant for some butterfly species
- Flowers are edible

Wild Ginger

(Asarum canadense)

- Forms low colony 4-8 in. high
- One pair of leaves per plant
- Shade
- Single dark, red-brown flower
- Rich, moist soil
- Neutral pH (6-7)
- Host to pipevine swallowtail butterfly



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Alumroot **(*Heuchera americana*)**

- **Good groundcover in dry shade**
- **Tolerates poor, acid soil**
- **Can be grown in pots**



Coral Bells vs. Ajuga (Bugleweed)

Heuchera americana

- Native



Ajuga reptans

- Can be invasive

