



Tried and True Native Plants To Replace Invasive Plants

Best Bets: Plants
for Particular Uses
in the Mid-Atlantic

INVASIVE PLANT: Porcelainberry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)



This hardy native of Japan and northern China was introduced to the U. S. in 1870 and is still popular in the horticultural trade. Its attractive berries are carried by animals beyond garden plantings, allowing the vine to spread into natural areas where it can climb to heights of 20 feet or more. It is reported as invasive throughout the Mid-Atlantic region and is prolific in natural areas in Arlington.

Problems	Porcelainberry & Trumpet Honeysuckle
Invades riparian areas	
In urban landscapes, creates sprawling mats, shading out other plants	
Blankets vegetation reducing available light for photosynthesis	
Climbs trees, causing them to weaken and collapse under the weight	
Seeds spread when birds and small mammals eat colorful berries	
Seeds have a high germination rate	
Grows quickly and is difficult to remove	
Desired Characteristics	
Woody vine with fruit	
Native Alternatives	
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i> (Cross-vine)	
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> (American Bittersweet)	
<i>Isotrema macrophyllum</i> (Pipevine)	
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> (Trumpet Honeysuckle)	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (Virginia Creeper)	
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i> (American Wisteria)	
<p><i>developed by Master Gardeners of Northern Virginia, serving Arlington and Alexandria</i></p>	

Images by Robert Kline (top), Kenilworth Aquatic Garden and Elaine Mills (bottom), Arlington