



WHAT ARE INVASIVE PLANTS?

Most of the plants used in gardens and landscaping do not invade or harm wildland areas. But a few vigorous species can – and do – escape from cultivation into open landscapes and cause a variety of ecological problems. They crowd out native plants, insects and animals, and can lead to flooding, fire and crop losses.

Invasive species are a leading threat to biodiversity, second only to habitat destruction. And the economic cost is as significant as the ecological cost: in California, more than \$85 million goes to fighting invasive plants and animals every year.



COASTAL INVASION

Iceplant species imported from similar Mediterranean climates adapt well to our friendly California environment. Some species used for ornamental and erosion control purposes have escaped and now grow wild along the entire coast. These iceplants choke out native vegetation and increase the salt content in soil. Californians devote thousands of volunteer hours and millions of dollars every year to control iceplant invasions.

**PLVNT
RIGHT**
KEEP INVASIVE PLANTS IN CHECK
Cal-HIP
c/o Sustainable Conservation
98 Battery, Suite 302
San Francisco, CA 94111



Protecting California from Invasive
Species Costs \$85 Million Every Year

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP



YOUR GARDEN – YOUR ENVIRONMENT – YOUR CHOICE

PlantRight

Beautiful Gardens



There are thousands of gorgeous non-invasive plants to meet your gardening needs! Find the perfect match for your landscape without sacrificing bright color, good shape, or hardiness.

Ask your local nursery professional to suggest non-invasive plants that will flourish in your garden! Visit PlantRight.org to find businesses in your area that have made a commitment to prevent invasive plant introductions.

1 Don't plant invasives

2 Buy beautiful non-invasive alternatives

3 Find resources in your region at PlantRight.org

WWW.PLANTRIGHT.ORG

Great for the Environment

Every smart gardening choice makes a real difference to wildlife in California. You can protect native plants and the animals that rely on them by growing beautiful non-invasive landscapes.

Often, non-invasive alternative plants have additional benefits, like lower water consumption, fewer fertilizer requirements, and attracting wildlife. If you live in a fire zone, planting non-invasive fire-safe plants can help protect your home and property from the dangers of wildfires.



PEOPLE BEHIND PLANTRIGHT

Since 2004, Sustainable Conservation has brought together all sectors of the horticulture industry with environmental groups, public gardens and arboreta, scientists, and government agencies to halt the introduction of invasive plants. This committee, called California Horticultural Invasives Prevention (Cal-HIP), is dedicated to finding practical and collaborative solutions to protect our wildlands.

CAL-HIP STEERING COMMITTEE

Bethallyn Black	UC Cooperative Extension, Master Gardeners Program
Holly Crosson	University of California Davis Arboretum
Jennifer Chandler	Landscape Architect; American Society of Landscape Architects
Maureen Decombe	Association of Professional Landscape Designers
Joe DiTomaso	University of California Davis
Bob Falconer	California Association of Nurseries and Garden Centers
Jim Folsom	Huntington Botanical Gardens
Andrea Fox	California Farm Bureau Federation
Angel Guerzon	Landscape Designer; California Native Plant Society
Doug Johnson	California Invasive Plant Council
Terri Kempton	Sustainable Conservation, Manager of Cal-HIP
Betsy Peterson	California State Floral Association; California Seed Association
Mary Pfeiffer	California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association
John Randall	The Nature Conservancy
Craig Regelbrugge	American Nursery and Landscape Association
Sarah Reichard	University of Washington
Nicholas Staddon	Monrovia
Pat Thalken	California Department of Food and Agriculture
Carolyn Villa-Scott	Yamagami's Nursery; Horticultural Consultant