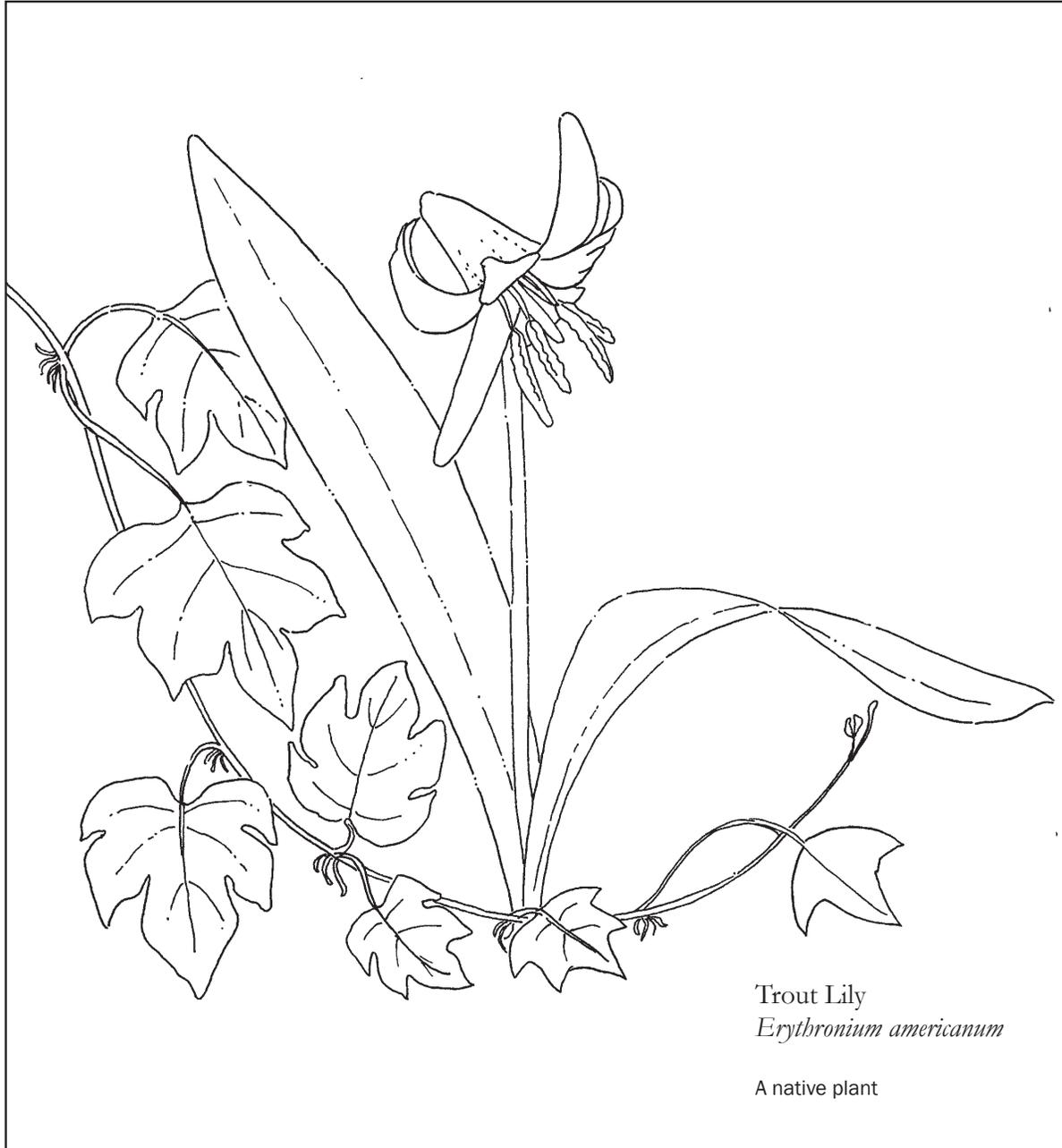


# Help Save Lily and Her Friends

## Learn to identify plant bullies!



This coloring book was made possible by the generosity of the Richmond Tree Stewards.  
[richmondtreestewards.org](http://richmondtreestewards.org)

Content and illustrations by Paula Blair, Susan Estes, Cheryl Exley, and Judy Thomas. Additional art by Winnifred Hebb.  
Plants of the James River Project

Please enjoy this coloring book and consult the web-sites on the back cover to learn what to plant and what to avoid. This coloring book will help you identify some nasty invaders. Look out for these invading plants and don't buy them. Plant native plants instead!

**What is a native plant?** A native plant is a plant that evolved and grew in a specific place. It is adapted to that place, like the pretty Trout Lily on the cover.

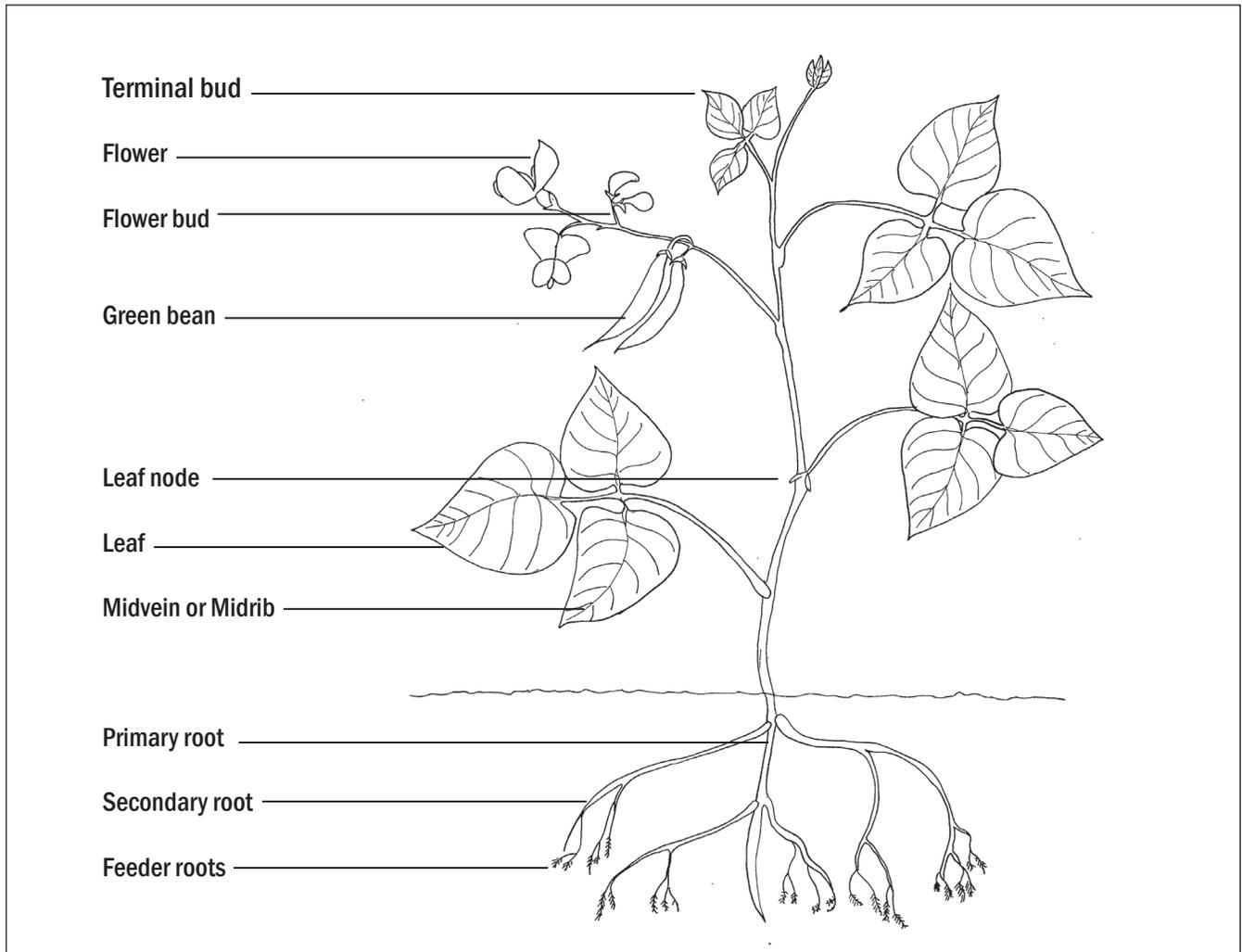
**Why do we prefer native plants?** Native plants are often unique and beautiful, and may only exist in a small area. Many native bugs and other animals depend on native plants for food and shelter, like the

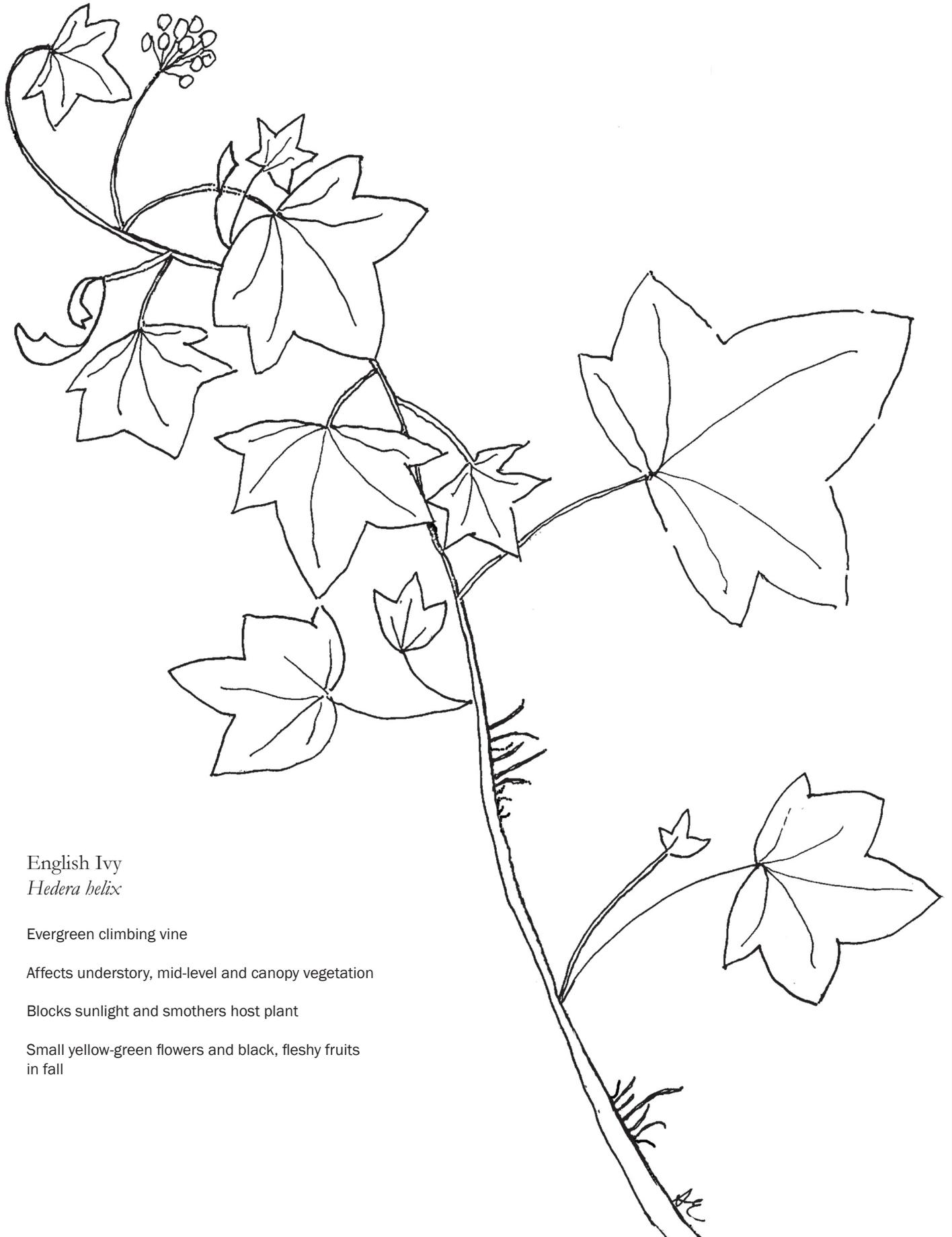
monarch butterfly depends on the milkweed plant. Native plants make a place unique.

**What is an invasive plant?** Invasive plants are plants that spread rapidly, reproduce efficiently and in great numbers, and overwhelm native plants. Invasive plants come from another place, sometimes from across the globe!

**Why are invasive plants a problem?** They are often poor sources of food and shelter for native birds, butterflies, ladybugs, bees and other animals. Poor Lily gets smothered by these plant bullies, like English Ivy and garlic mustard. And who wants a field full of only one plant?

### Parts of a plant





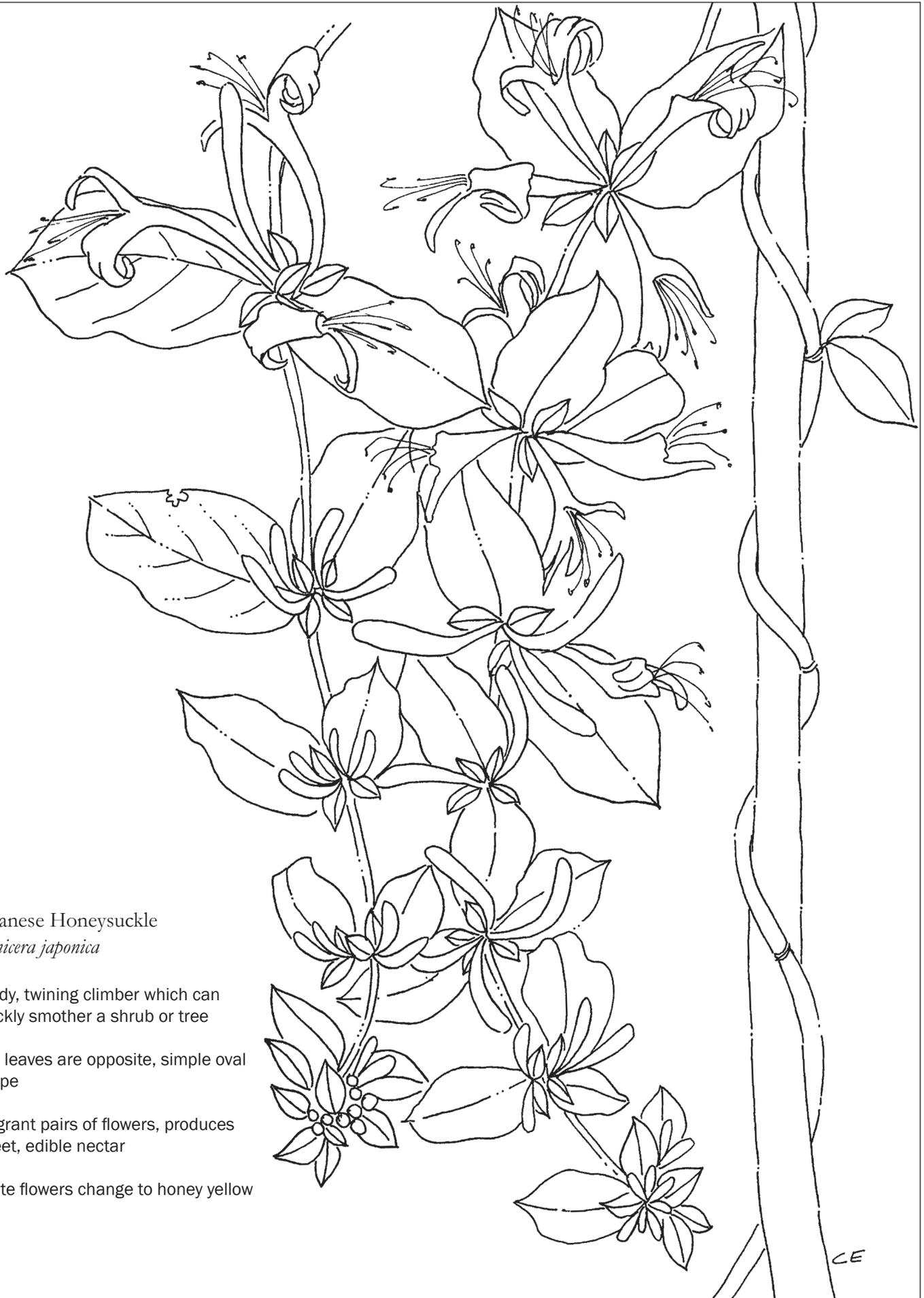
English Ivy  
*Hedera helix*

Evergreen climbing vine

Affects understory, mid-level and canopy vegetation

Blocks sunlight and smothers host plant

Small yellow-green flowers and black, fleshy fruits  
in fall



Japanese Honeysuckle  
*Lonicera japonica*

Hardy, twining climber which can quickly smother a shrub or tree

The leaves are opposite, simple oval shape

Fragrant pairs of flowers, produces sweet, edible nectar

White flowers change to honey yellow

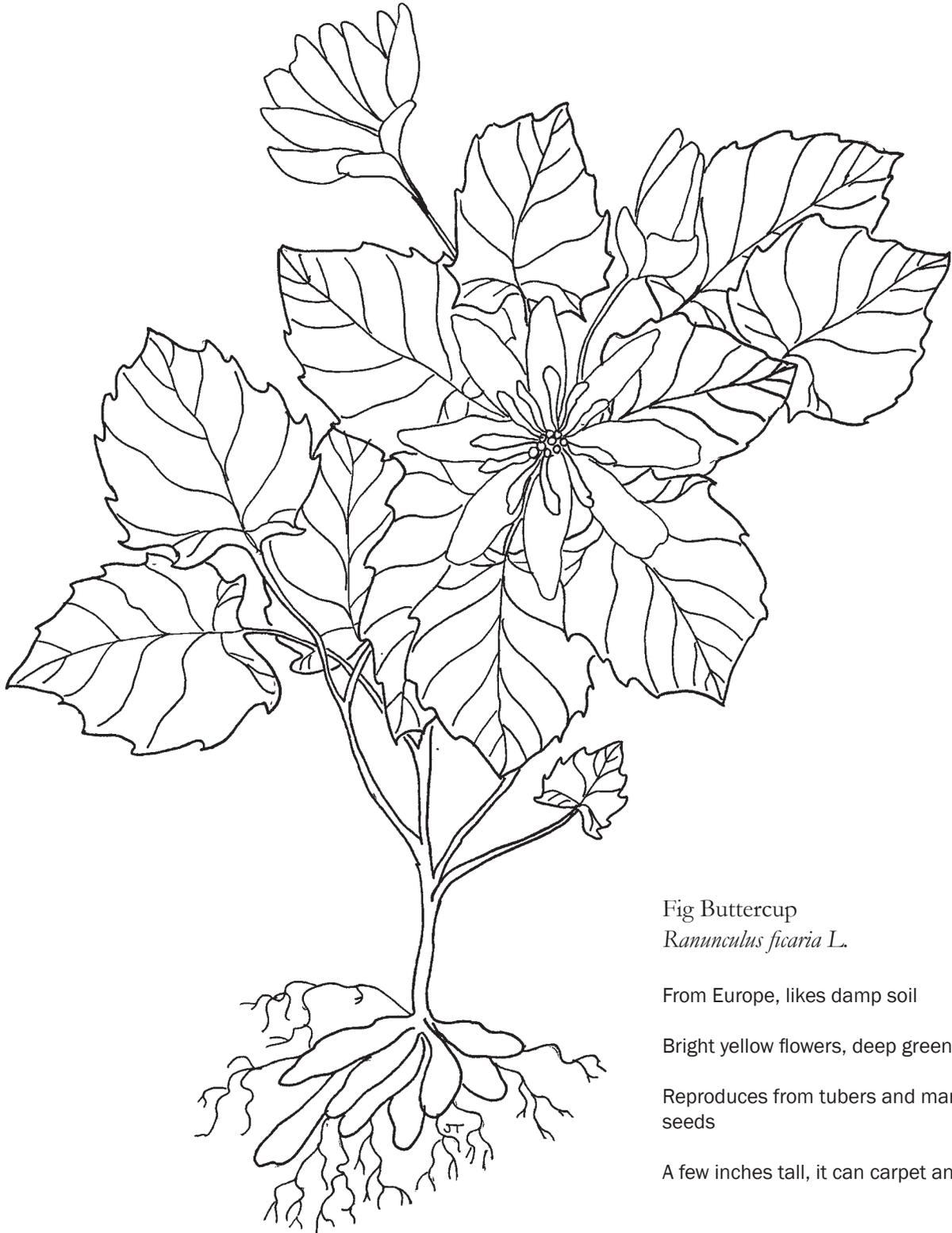


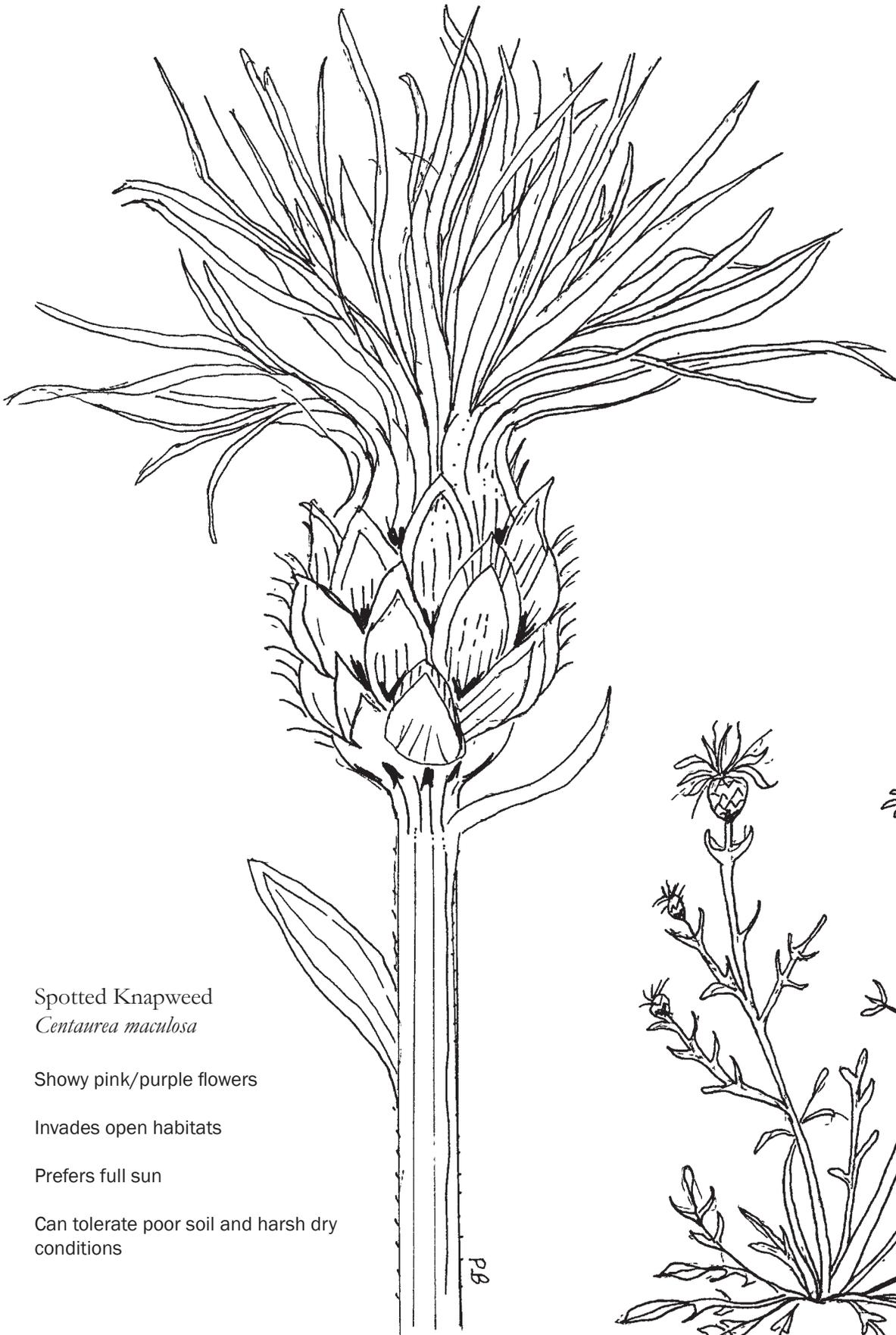
Fig Buttercup  
*Ranunculus ficaria* L.

From Europe, likes damp soil

Bright yellow flowers, deep green leaves

Reproduces from tubers and many tiny seeds

A few inches tall, it can carpet an area



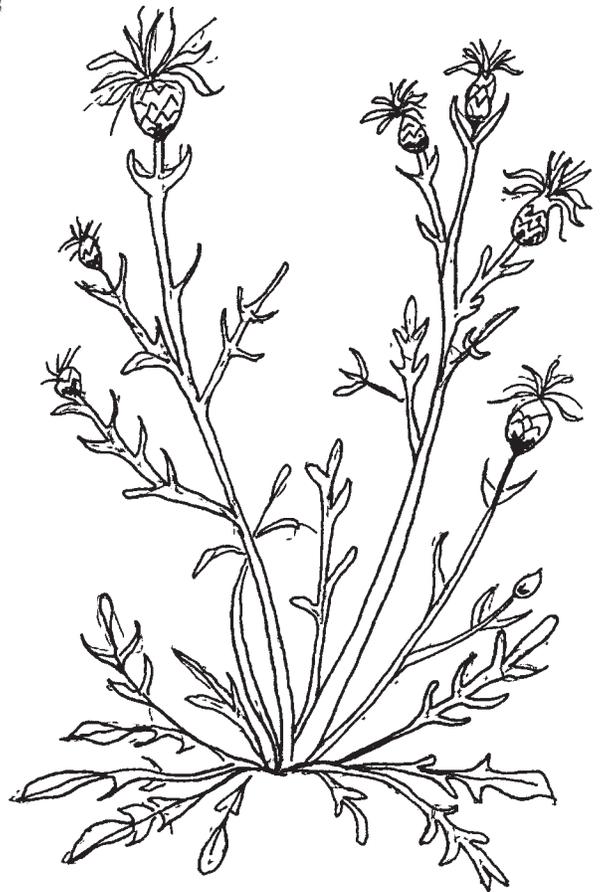
Spotted Knapweed  
*Centaurea maculosa*

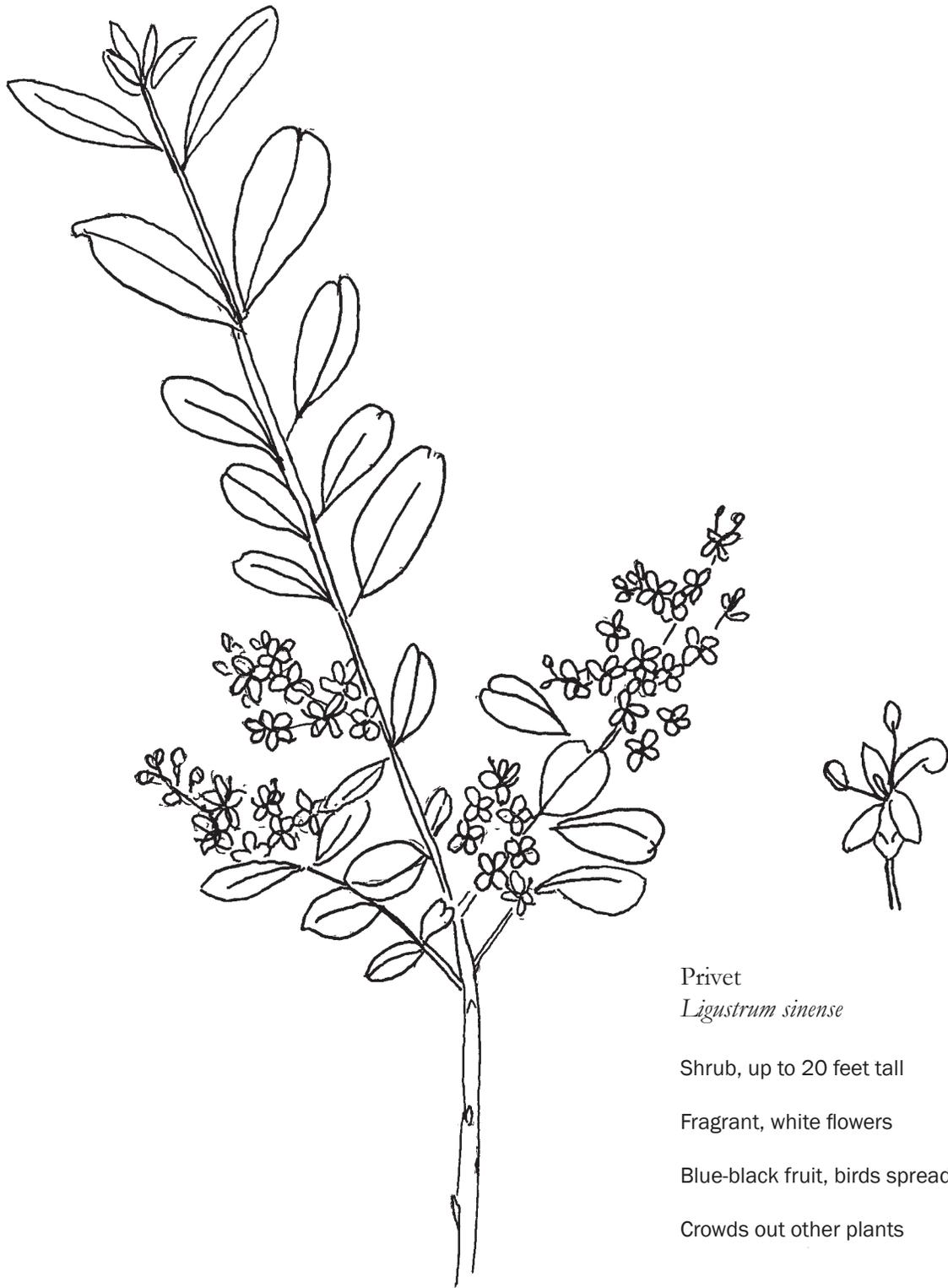
Showy pink/purple flowers

Invades open habitats

Prefers full sun

Can tolerate poor soil and harsh dry conditions





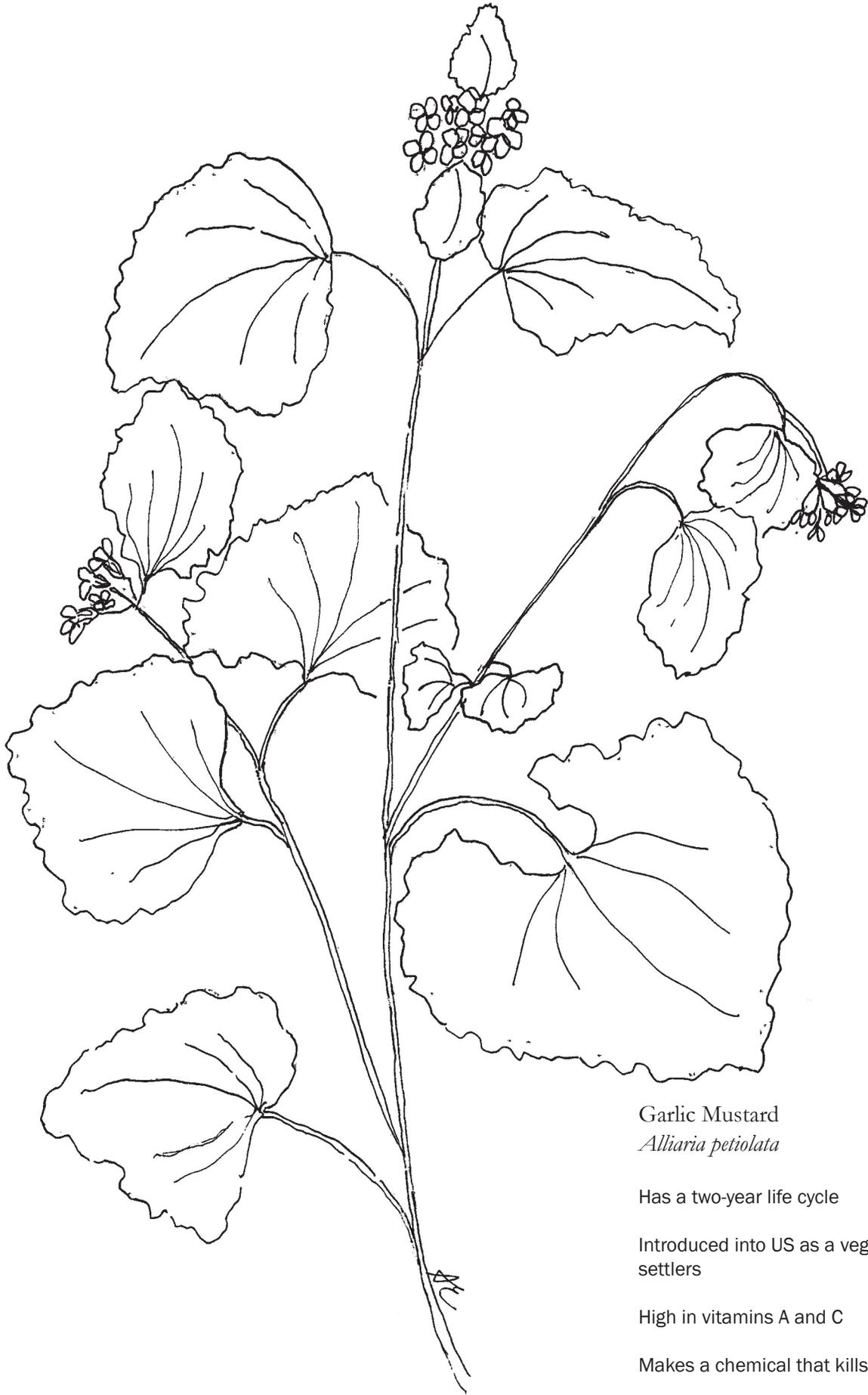
Privet  
*Ligustrum sinense*

Shrub, up to 20 feet tall

Fragrant, white flowers

Blue-black fruit, birds spread seed

Crowds out other plants



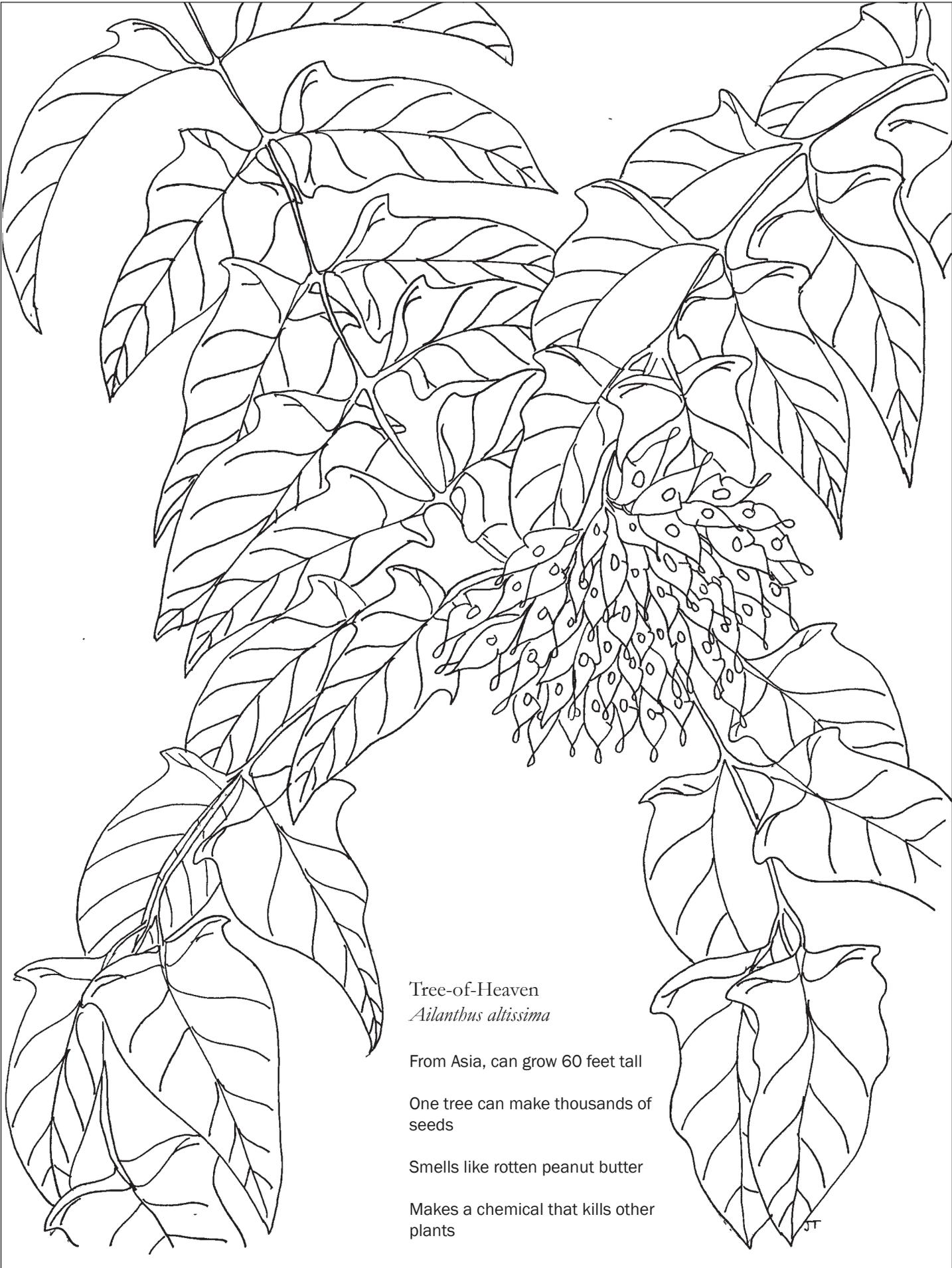
Garlic Mustard  
*Alliaria petiolata*

Has a two-year life cycle

Introduced into US as a vegetable by early settlers

High in vitamins A and C

Makes a chemical that kills other plants



Tree-of-Heaven  
*Ailanthus altissima*

From Asia, can grow 60 feet tall

One tree can make thousands of seeds

Smells like rotten peanut butter

Makes a chemical that kills other plants

JT

Autumn Olive  
*Elaeagnus umbellata*

Underside of leaf is a silvery color

Pale yellow flowers in the spring

Red berries in fall

Can grow up to 20 feet tall



Multiflora Rose  
*Rosa multiflora*

Clusters of small, white flowers

Hairy or fringed at the base of each leaf stalk

Long, arching stems on very large plants

Backward-curved thorns



Winter Creeper  
*Euonymus fortunei*

Evergreen vine

Can grow on the ground and climb

Smother other plants

Pink/red fruit, birds spread seeds

