



April 30, 2019

Dear Co-owner,

Last spring, the Landscape Committee reviewed their goals and objectives. Their four (4) goals and objectives are: foster resident participation and sense of community, support a safe environment though minimal use of lawn applications, work to eliminate invasive plants, and remove dead, diseased, or dangerous plantings.

In an effort to eliminate invasive plants throughout Pittsfield Village, the Landscape Committee, together with the Board of Directors and the Village's horticulturist, worked diligently to adopt the enclosed ***Do Not Plant List***.

The Landscape Committee encourages you to familiarize yourself with the ***Do Not Plant List***. Each listing includes the botanical and common name of each plant, along with an easily identifiable photo, a brief description, and recommended alternative plantings.

The ***Do Not Plant List*** becomes effective **on May 30, 2019**. Please remove all invasive plantings from your garden bed by this date. If these plants are not removed by May 30, 2019, you will be in violation of this policy. If you are not a Garden Marker Program participant, the plant will be removed by the Association. If you are a Garden Marker participant, you will receive a violation notice.

If you have any questions pertaining to the plants listed on the ***Do Not Plant List***, you are invited to attend a Landscape Committee Meeting. If you would like to make an appeal, please attend a monthly Board of Directors' Meeting. The Landscape Committee meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm at the Community Building. The Board of Directors meets on the last Wednesday of each month at the Community Building, open forum begins promptly at 6:15pm.

Happy Gardening!

On behalf of the Landscape Committee & Board of Directors,

Kendra Zunich, CMCA

Community Association Manager

DO NOT PLANT LIST

INVASIVE GARDEN THUGS

Adopted: March 27, 2019 Effective: May 30, 2019

GLOSSARY:

RHIZOME- horizontally-growing underground stem; sends out roots and new shoots at nodes.

STOLON- horizontally-growing creeping stem that grows along the top of the soil; also called a runner; takes root at points along its length to form new plants.

MILK WEED POLICY:

Milk Weed varieties, excluding Butterfly Weed & Swamp Milk Weed, are prohibited from being planted in garden beds. Butterfly Weed & Swamp Milk Weed can be planted in REAR garden beds ONLY, and residents must participate in the Garden Marker Program. Seed pods must be collected!

Allowed in REAR garden beds with Garden Marker Program participation:

Butterfly Weed



Swamp Milkweed



GROUND COVERS:

The following ground covers are all vigorous, aggressive, and difficult to control-

- **AEGOPodium PODAGRARIA**- Snow-on-the-Mountain or Goutweed- spreads aggressively by brittle rhizomes; if plant is pulled or dug up, new plants will form from any little rhizome piece left behind; can only be eradicated with herbicide.
- **AJUGA**- Bugleweed- spreads by stolons, forming a dense mat; invades the turf; in the Mint family.
- **CONVALLARIA MAJALIS**- Lily-of-the-Valley- difficult to control as it spreads indefinitely by rhizomes to form dense colonies; foliage becomes unattractive in the heat of summer; all plant parts are highly poisonous.
- **EUONYMUS FORTUNEI**- Wintercreeper Euonymus-spreading into native plant areas and crowding out native species in our region. Wintercreeper spreads both vegetatively and by animal and water dispersed seeds.
- **FRAGARIA**- Strawberry- spreads indefinitely by stolons that root as they go; plants are susceptible to many disease and insect problems.



- **HEDERA HELIX**- English Ivy- a vigorous, aggressive, fast-growing woody evergreen vine; both climbs and grows as a ground cover, quickly smothering all plants in its path; easily crawls into homes and under siding and damages painted surfaces and loose mortar.
- **HOULTUYNIA**- Chameleon Plant- spreads vigorously and indefinitely by rhizomes.
- **LAMIASTRUM (SYN. LAMIUM) GALEOBDOLON**- Yellow Archangel or False Lamium- spreads indefinitely both by creeping stems that root at nodes (stolons) and by seed.
- **SEDUM ACRE**- Mossy Stonecrop- spreads rapidly by rhizomes, stem fragments, and self- seeds.
- **VINCA MINOR**- Periwinkle or Myrtle- spreads by stolons that form roots at nodes; escapes from landscaped beds into natural areas; susceptible to Vinca Stem Blight, a fungal disease.



ACCEPTABLE GROUND COVER ALTERNATIVES:

- **ASARUM CANADENSIS AND A. EUROPAEUM**- Wild Ginger- part shade to full shade
- **GALIUM ODORATUM**- Sweet Woodruff- partial shade
- **GERANIUM CANTABRIGENSE 'BIOKOVA'**- Cranesbill- partial shade to full sun
- **LAMIUM 'ORCHID FROST'; 'PINK PEWTER'**- Spotted Dead Nettle- part sun
- **LIRIOPE MUSCARI 'BIG BLUE'** – Lilyturf- partial shade to full sun; AVOID Liriope spicata
- **PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS**- Spurge- requires shade
- **SEDUM 'JOHN CREECH'**- Creeping Sedum- sun
- **SEDUM 'LIME ZINGER'**- Creeping Sedum- sun
- **THYMUS**- Creeping Thyme- full sun; my favorite is Thymus praecox 'Coccineus'
- **VERONICA 'WATERPERRY BLUE'**- Creeping Veronica- partial shade to full sun
- **VERONICA REPTANS 'SUNSHINE'**- Golden Creeping Veronica

VINES:

The following vines are extremely vigorous and fast-growing; they grow to be too heavy and large and will damage the siding, roof, and could break the trellis.

- **CAMPIS RADICANS**- Trumpet Creeper- spreads aggressively by seed and rhizomes.
- **CLEMATIS TERNIFLORA**- Sweet Autumn Clematis- vigorous, rampant growth up to 30' in length; aggressively self-seeds and has escaped cultivation and invaded natural areas.
- **FALLOPIA AUBERTII**- Chinese Fleece Vine or Silver Lace Vine- aggressive weedy vine that spreads by rhizomes; reaches 35 feet in length.
- **HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS**- Climbing Hydrangea- large and heavy clinging vines reaching 50 to 80 feet long require a substantial support; do not plant on trellis.



- **PARTHENOCISSUS QUINQUEFOLIA**- Virginia Creeper **AND PARTHENOCISSUS TRICUSPIDATA**- Boston Ivy- both grow vigorously and must be pruned regularly to keep in check; they stick to surfaces with sucker discs which are difficult to remove and will damage paint; creep under siding and shingles.
- **VITIS**- Grape Vine- grows aggressively and will quickly blanket an area.
- **WISTERIA**- grows too robust and heavy for most structures; spreads into surrounding areas by aggressive rhizomes.



ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR TRELLIS PLANTINGS:

- **CLEMATIS** that grow to a mature height of **10-12'**
- **LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS**- Honeysuckle Vine- choose a variety that reaches a mature height of 10 to 15 feet. ('Major Wheeler' and 'Blanche Sandman' are excellent choices)
- **ROSA 'WILLIAM BAFFIN'**- Climbing Rose- reaches a mature height of 10 feet. **Avoid** Climbing Roses that are taller than 10-12 feet and avoid rambling roses
- **ANNUAL VINES**- such as Morning Glory, Black-Eyed Susan Vine, Mandevilla, Purple Hyacinth Bean, or Climbing Nasturtium. Annual vines may get quite large by season's end but will not survive the cold winter weather.

SHRUBS:

All listed are invasive.

- **BERBERIS THUNBERGII**- Barberry- spreads into natural areas.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** cotinus 'Winecraft'- Dwarf Smokebush; Weigela 'Dark Horse' or 'Spilled Wine'; Physocarpus 'Little Devil'- Ninebark.
- **FALLOPIA JAPONICA (SYN. POLYGONUM CUSPIDATUM)**- Knotweed- one of the most invasive plants in the world.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** Cornus alternifolia- Pagoda Dogwood; Cornus kousa- Kousa Dogwood; Syringa reticulata- Japanese Tree Lilac.
- **HIBISCUS SYRIACUS**- Rose of Sharon (sterile varieties are acceptable)- if not sterile, this plant will self-seed prolifically.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** STERILE VARIETIES: Azurri Blue Satin; Sugar Tip; Diana; Aphrodite; Minerva; Helena; Violet Satin
- **RUBUS**- Raspberry-spreads aggressively by suckers.



PERENNIALS / HERBS / ANNUALS:

For specifics regarding Milk Weed, please see the Village's separate Milk Weed policy outlined at the beginning of this document.

- **ADENOPHORA**- Ladybells- spreads aggressively by numerous seeds.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** BRUNNERA- Siberian Bugloss; CAMASSIA- Fall-planted bulb; SALVIA 'MAY NIGHT'- Meadow Sage



- **BRUGMANSIA**- Angel's Trumpets- highly toxic.
- **DATURA**- Devil's Trumpets; Jimsonweed; Moon Flower; Devil's Weed- extremely dangerous; poisonous flowers and seeds.
 - **ALTERNATIVES FOR BOTH (TRUMPETS):** MANDEVILLA; HIBISCUS 'SUMMERIFIC PERFECT STORM'- Annual Hibiscus
- **ELYMUS GLAUCUS (SYN. LEYMUS ARENARIUS)**- Lyme Grass or Blue Wild Rye- notoriously invasive; self-seeds prolifically.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** HELICTOTRICHON SEMPERVIRENS- Blue Oat Grass; FESTUCA 'ELIJAH BLUE'- Blue Fescue; PANICUM 'HEAVY METAL'- Switch Grass; SCHIZACHYRIUM S. 'THE BLUES'- Little Bluestem
- **MATTEUCCIA**- Ostrich Fern- spreads aggressively by stolons, rapidly colonizing a garden bed; fronds become unattractive as summer progresses.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA- Lady Fern; DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS- Male Fern; ATHYRIUM N. 'PICTUM'- Japanese Painted Fern
- **MENTHA**- Mint-spreads aggressively; difficult to eradicate.
 - **ALTERNATIVE:** Plant mint in pots; make certain that the stems do not come into contact with the garden bed.
- **OENOTHERA**- Evening Primrose-spreads aggressively; tap-rooted and difficult to control.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** COREOPSIS; LEUCANTHEMUM 'BANANA CREAM'- yellow Shasta Daisy
- **PERSICARIA**- all species are invasive and cause skin irritation on contact.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** SALVIA 'BALLERINA PINK' OR 'PRETTY IN PINK'- Meadow Sage
- **PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA**- Ribbon Grass or Reed Canary Grass- this aggressive ornamental grass is on the Midwest Invasive Plant Network.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** MISCANTHUS- Maiden Grass; CALAMAGROSTIS- Feather Reed Grass; PANICUM- Switch Grass; SPOROBOLUS HETEROLEPIS- Prairie Dropseed
- **PHYSALIS**- Chinese Lantern- spreads aggressively by seed and rhizomes; unripe berries and leaves are poisonous.
- **RICINUS COMMUNIS**- Castor Bean- highly poisonous seeds contain ricin toxin.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** CANNA LILY with purple foliage; PENNISETUM 'RUBRUM'- annual purple fountain grass.
- **SOLIDAGO CANADENSIS**- Common Goldenrod (cultivated varieties such as 'Fireworks' are acceptable)- Common Goldenrod spreads aggressively by seed and rhizomes, rapidly colonizing a garden bed; becomes unattractive and weedy.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:**SOLIDAGO 'FIREWORKS' OR 'LITTLE LEMON'-- a cultivated variety that doesn't spread.



- **TRADESCANTIA-** Spiderwort- self-seeds prolifically; very difficult to eradicate; looks unattractive in summer after spring bloom.
 - **ALTERNATIVES:** IRIS SIBIRICA 'CAESAR'S BROTHER'- Siberian Iris; SALVIA 'MAY NIGHT'- Meadow Sage; VERONICA- Speedwell
- **VINCA MAJOR-** Annual Vinca Vine- an annual that sometimes survives Michigan winters; spreads aggressively, rooting at the nodes where the stems touch the soil; if used as an annual in summer pots, be sure to dispose of it in garbage bin at season's end.
 - **ALTERNATIVES FOR PLANTERS:** VARIEGATED SWEET POTATO VINE; VARIEGATED SEDUM; DICHONDRA – Pony's Foot. Trim your vines from the bottom when they get long and discard the plants at the end of the season.



LISA'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRELLIS PLANTINGS:

- Clematis that remain under 10-12' in height.
- Lonicera sempervirens- Honeysuckle Vine- choose a variety that reaches a mature height of 10 to 15 feet. ('Major Wheeler' and 'Blanche Sandman' are excellent choices).
- Rosa 'William Baffin'- Climbing Rose- reaches a mature height of 10 feet. Avoid Climbing Roses that are taller than 10-12 feet and avoid rambling roses.
- Annual vines such as Morning Glory, Black-Eyed Susan Vine, Mandevilla, Purple Hyacinth Bean, or Climbing Nasturtium. Annual vines may get quite large by season's end but will perish in the cold winter weather.



Acceptable Butterfly Host Plants and Nectar Sources

HERBACEOUS:

ACHILLEA 'APRICOT DELIGHT'; 'PRETTY BELINDA'; 'MOONSHINE'; 'RED VELVET'- Yarrow
AGASTACHE 'BLUE BOA'; 'BLUE FORTUNE'; 'HONEY BEE BLUE'; 'VIOLET VISION'- Hyssop or Hummingbird Mint
ALLIUM 'PURPLE SENSATION' (fall-planted bulb); 'MILLENNIUM'- Ornamental Onion
ANEMONE 'SEPTEMBER CHARM'; 'HONORINE JOBERT'; 'PAMINA'- Windflower
ASTER
ASTILBE
BUDDLEIA- Butterfly Bush
CAMPANULA 'BLUE WATERFALLS'- Bellflower
CARYOPTERIS- Bluebeard
COREOPSIS V. 'MOONBEAM'- Tickseed
ECHINACEA- Coneflower
EUPATORIUM 'LITTLE JOE'- Dwarf Joe-Pye Weed
HELENIUM 'TINY DANCER'- Sneezeweed
HEUCHERA- Coral Bells
LAVANDULA 'PHENOMENAL'; 'HIDCOTE SUPERIOR'- Lavender
LIATRIS S. 'KOBOLD'- Gayfeather
MONARDA 'JACOB CLINE' OR SUGAR BUZZ SERIES- Beebalm
NEPETA 'CAT'S MEOW'- Catmint
PEROVSKIA- Russian Sage
RUDBECKIA 'GOLDSTURM'- Black-Eyed Susan
SCABIOSA 'FAMA'; 'PINK MIST'- Pincushion Flower
SEDUM- Stonecrop
SOLIDAGO 'FIREWORKS' OR 'LITTLE LEMON'- Cultivated Goldenrod
STOKESIA 'KLAUS JELITTO'- Stokes Aster
VERNONIA- Ironweed
VERONICA- Speedwell

SHRUBS:

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS- New Jersey Tea; native nectar and larval host.
CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS 'SUGAR SHACK'- Buttonbush- moist soil only.
CLETHRA A. 'RUBY SPICE' OR 'HUMMINGBIRD'- Summersweet
FOTHERGILLA GARDENII
HAMAMELIS- Witchhazel
PHYSOCARPUS- Ninebark
SAMBUCUS NIGRA 'BLACK LACE'- Elderberry
SPIREA J. 'NEON FLASH'- Spirea with hot pink flowers all summer.
SYRINGA RETICULATA- Lilac
VIBURNUM 'COMPACTUM'; 'SPICE BABY'