

English Ivy (Hedera helix)

Kills native trees and plants!

- English Ivy steals the light, nutrients and space of trees and plants.
- ⋄ Ivy **smothers** native plants.
- ⋄ Ivy **stops** the growth cycle of native plants.
- Native habitat is **lost** unless ivy is removed.

Disrupts our ecosystem!

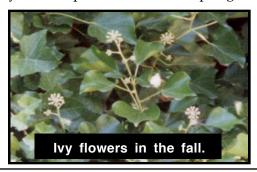
- Rats and other vermin nest in Ivy, but desirable wildlife won't eat it or live near it.
- Ivy paves the way for other invasive species like Morning Glory, Himalayan Blackberry and Clematis.
- ⋄ Ivy's shallow roots aid ground erosion.
- ⋄ Ivy causes poor watershed health.

Quarantined in Oregon!

- English Ivy cannot be imported, exported, propagated, cultivated, retailed, or wholesaled in the state of Oregon.
- ⋄ English Ivy is on Oregon's noxious weed list.
- English Ivy is on Portland's prohibited plant list for new projects.

Cut your blooming ivy.

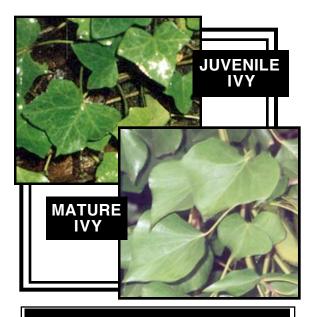
- In late fall, the mature plant produces a small, white flower that looks similar to mistletoe.
- If its flowers are cut once in fall, English Ivy will not produce berries in spring.



Stop the seeds.

- In late winter and early spring, mature ivy produces purple berries.
- Birds like starlings and stellar jays eat the berries and spread the seeds into pristine natural areas, as well as areas cleared of English Ivy.
- Ivy berries are toxic to most native birds, and are not an important food source for northwest wildlife.





Know the difference.

The Leaf

- ⋄ Juvenile ivy has three to five points and is not rounded.
- Mature ivy has oval-shaped leaves.

On the Ground

- ⋄ Juvenile ivy grows in a mat on the ground.
- Mature ivy has bushy stalks that rise a short distance above the ground.

On Trees

- ⋄ **Juvenile ivy** clings to trees.
- Mature ivy spirals around trees and grows outward.

Most Importantly...

 Mature English Ivy produces flowers in fall and berries in spring.