

How to Get Involved with Invasive Species monitoring

1. Learn how to identify invasive species in your area, visit www.sleloinvasives.org
2. Take a trip to your favorite landscape and look for the species of interest.
3. If possible-remove the species and properly dispose of it to prevent spread.



Partnership For
Regional Invasive
Species Management

Importance of Early Detection

- Reduces negative impacts (ecologically and economically).
- Improves response time, helps to slow the spread of invasives.
- Smaller infestations are easier to manage.

Things you can do to stop the spread

1. Visit www.sleloinvasives.org to learn more about invasive species in your area.
2. Brush off your boots and gear after hiking to remove trapped seeds and plants.
3. DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD— (more than 50 miles) It's the law!
4. Plant only native species in your garden.
5. When crossing the border leave plants, seeds and fruits behind.

Surveying for TERRESTRIAL Invasive Species

Invasive Species are aggressive non-native organisms that prolifically invade natural areas.

These species are a leading source of environmental and economic damage in the U.S.



We Need Your Help!

Be On the lookout for these Possible Invaders

Kudzu-
(*Pueraria lobata*)



Mile a Minute-
(*Persicaria perfoliata*)



Porcelain Berry-
(*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)



These species are extremely aggressive and have the ability to cover entire landscapes including buildings and road signs. If detected early monetary and environmental costs will be greatly



For more information about the SLELO PRISM Partnership, visit our website at www.sleloinvasives.org

The Big 3

Terrestrial Invasive species in our area

Black and Pale swallow-wort

This species is an Invader of commercial crop areas such as Christmas tree plantations, and perennial crop sites. It reduces biodiversity and is toxic to grazers so it does not provide forage. Monarch butterflies lay eggs on pale swallow-wort but the larvae do not survive.



Giant Hogweed

This species is a danger to human and environmental health. It negatively impacts native vegetation and animals. In addition, contact with this species causes extreme photosensitivity leading to burns and scarring.



Japanese Knotweed

Knotweed aggressively invades riparian areas. It grows quickly and creates thickets that alter native ecosystems. It also interferes with human activities such as fishing and creates fire hazards in its dormant season.



Effective Surveying

Identifying Highly Probably Areas (HPAs) as a method for increasing efficiency of invasive species early detection.

A highly probably area is a location where invasive species are most likely to arrive or persist.

Criteria for an HPA

1. Human movement through the area— provides an avenue for invasive species to travel.
2. Disturbance— caused by human activities, disturbances may provide suitable habitat for some invasive species to establish themselves.
3. Site Conditions— look for an invasive species in areas it is likely to be found based on its habitat

Examples of HPA's

- Trails and trail heads
- Camp areas
- Construction sites
- Parking areas (including public fishing access sites)
- Logging platforms and trails

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