

How To Get Involved:

1. Join our Invasive Species Volunteer Surveillance Network & learn how to recognize invasive species at www.sleloinvasives.org. Be careful of “look-alikes”.
2. Take a trip to your favorite hiking spot and look for the species of interest. *Pay special attention at, trail heads and disturbed sites.*
3. If possible-remove the species and properly dispose of it to prevent spread. Report observations via iMapinvasives.org
4. Form an annual neighborhood surveying/removal event, look for invasive species and remember always bring safety gear and equipment.



Safety First!

Things YOU can do to stop the spread of Invasive Species:

1. Clean your boat, trailer, and gear thoroughly before entering a new waterbody.
2. Remove debris from your hiking shoes prior to entering and leaving a trail.
3. Never release unwanted aquarium plants, fish or bait into waterways.
4. Plant native plants instead of exotic non-native species.

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.

For more information or to get involved, contact the SLELO-PRISM office at (315) 387-3600 x7725

www.sleloinvasives.org

SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management



Surveying for Terrestrial Invasive Species You Can Help!



Invasive species are a leading cause of ecological and economic damage

SLELO PRISM

“Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species”

Be On the LOOKOUT for these Plant Invaders

Kudzu

(*Pueraria lobata*)



Mile a Minute

(*Persicaria perfoliata*)



Porcelain Berry

(*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)



The species above are **NOT** known to be in SLELO PRISM. They 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 reduced.**

If you see these species, note the location, take an up-close photo, and contact SLELO PRISM at 315-387-3600 x 7725

Be On the LOOKOUT for these Forest Pest Invaders

Asian Long-horned Beetle

(*Anoplophora Glabripennis*) (ALB)

An invasive wood-boring beetle that feeds on and eventually kills native hardwood trees, such as sugar maples.



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

(*Adelges tusgae*) (HWA)

An invasive sap sucking, aphid-like insect that kills hemlock trees. Look for white woolly masses on hemlock trees in the winter.



The species above are **NOT** known to be in SLELO PRISM. Their presence would cause significant environmental and economic impacts. **If detected early, monetary and environmental costs will be greatly reduced.**

If you see these species, note the location, take an up-close photo, and contact SLELO PRISM at 315-387-3600 x 7725

Common Terrestrial Invasive Plants Found in SLELO PRISM

Black and Pale swallow-wort

(*Cynanchum spp.*)

A herbaceous perennial, vine. Swallow-worts smother out more desirable native vegetation, and releases chemicals into soil that deters the growth of other plants. Their leaves are unpalatable to grazing animals.



Giant Hogweed

(*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

A biennial herbaceous plant that is a danger to human and ecological health. Contact with this species causes burns and scarring.



Japanese Knotweed

(*Fallapia japonica*)

Knotweed is perennial bamboo-like shrub. It alters delicate riparian ecosystems. It interferes with human activities, such as fishing and creates fire hazards in its dormant season.

