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Why are they an issue?

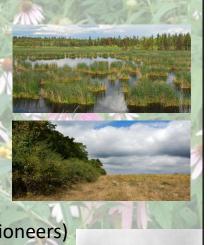
- Invasive Plants are the number one threat to rare plant species in the U.S.
- They often(always) out-compete native flora and affect normal feeding patterns of native animals.
- They often form monocultures therefor reducing native plant diversity.



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Types of invaders

- Wetland Invaders
- Field/Edge Invaders
- Woodland Invaders
- Landscape Invaders AKA(Pioneers)











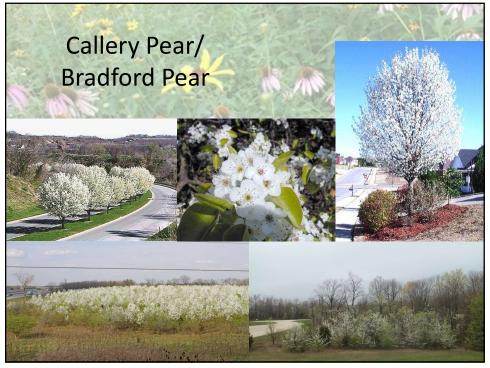




















Fun Fact kJ/g = kilojoule per gram

The highest fat content and energy densities were found in fruits of native shrubs, ranging from 6.57 to 48.72% fat and 18.83 to 28.68 kJ/g of energy. All invasive fruits had ≤0.99% fat and ≤17.17 kJ/g of energy.

Source: The Value of Native and Invasive Fruit-Bearing Shrubs for Migrating Songbirds.

- https://pubag.nal.usda.gov/catalog/1292093

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Control Methods

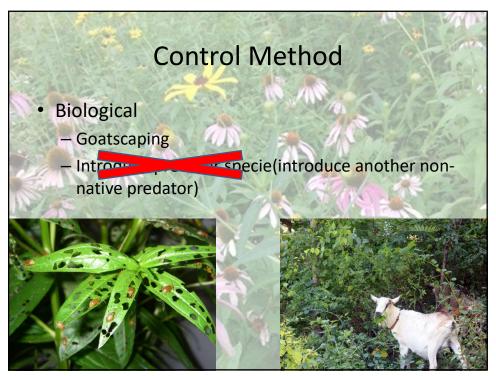
- Prevention
- Mechanical Control
 - Mowing
 - Weed Eating
- Manual
 - Frilling or Girdling
 - Hand Pull/Digging

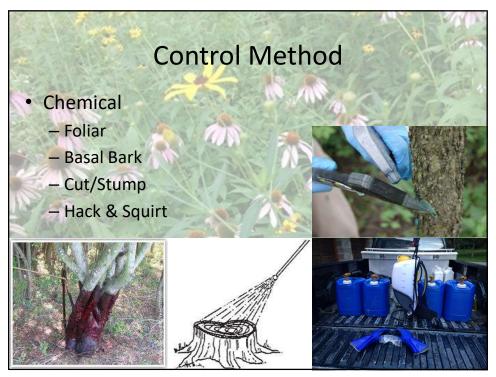
- Chemical
 - Foliar Spray
 - Basal Bark
 - Cut Stump
 - Hack & Squirt
- Biological







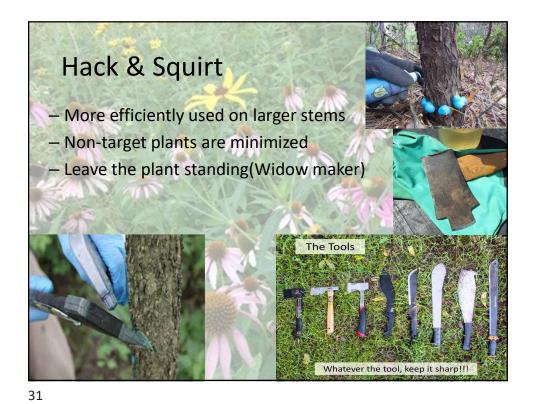












Why is it worth knowing your invasives?

- Proper Control Techniques
- Native Flora/Fauna Integrity
- Plant Diversity
- Economics
- Aesthetics
- Wildlife Foods/Habitat
- Self-Satisfaction
- Recreational Use



Best First Contacts

- Local State Service Forester (Division of Forestry)
- Local Urban Forester (Division of Forestry)
- Local Wildlife Specialist/Forestry Technician (Soil and Water Conservation District)
- Local Private Land Biologist (Division of Wildlife)

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