



## **OVERVIEW**

The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP) is an award-winning program initiated in 1998 to protect the Adirondack Park from the negative impacts of invasive plants.

APIPP coordinates two projects: the Terrestrial Invasive Plant Project, and the Aquatic Invasive Plant Project. Each project involves a broad coalition of cooperating organizations - from non-profits to state agencies and lake associations to municipalities - that help to advise and implement the program.

## **OBJECTIVES**

Three objectives guide APIPP's activities:

- 1. Prevent the introduction of invasive plants.
- 2. Promote early detection and rapid response to eradicate new infestations.
- 3. Facilitate management and mitigate impacts of existing infestations.

APIPP aims to meet regional needs by broadening its scope beyond plants to assist initiatives addressing aguatic nuisance species and forest pests and pathogens.

# **STRATEGIES**

Foster cooperative approaches and strengthen stewardship through effective partnerships.

Coordinate regional activities and facilitate information exchange across boundaries.

Seek funding to ensure that adequate resources are directed toward invasive species issues in the park.

Identify invasive species pathways and put mechanisms in place to stop their spread.

Empower the public with knowledge through presentations, training programs, and educational materials.

Engage volunteers and local stakeholders to keep watchful eyes for top invaders on lakes and land.

Respond to new infestations with rapid and organized action.

Utilize best management practices to control the most threatening species.

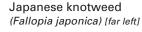
Support academic research on invasive species' biology, impacts, and management.

## TARGET PLANTS

APIPP focuses its efforts on the following plants, which pose the greatest threat to communities, transportation corridors, and natural areas.







Common reed grass





Garlic mustard (Alliaria petiolata) [far left]

(Phragmites australis) [left]

Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria) [left]

Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum) [right]

Water chestnut (Trapa natans) [far right]

Curlyleaf pondweed (Potamogeton crispus) [right]

Fanwort (Cabomba caroliniana) [far right]









The good news—and a prognosis that few other areas can claim—is that within the Adirondack Park, opportunities still exist to prevent invasive species from becoming widespread, well-established, and impacting our native ecosystems, local economies, and quality of life.



Visit www.adkinvasives.com for plant descriptions and other information. Before beginning any management program, please confirm species identification and learn proper control and disposal techniques.



# ADIRONDACK PARK **INVASIVE PLANT PROGRAM**

## **INVASIVE SPECIES...**

- are nonnative plants and animals that cause harm to our economy, environment, or human health;
- are introduced either accidentally or intentionally by human activities;
- displace native species and disrupt ecosystems such as wetlands, forests, lakes, and rivers;
- inhibit outdoor recreation opportunities such as boating, birding, hunting, and fishing; and,
- · hurt industries such as forestry, fisheries, agriculture, utilities, and transportation.

### SIMPLE STEPS TO STOP THE SPREAD

- · Clean your boots, boats, and bikes.
- · Landscape with non-invasive plants in the garden.
- Dispose of aquarium plants in the trash, not the wild.

## MAKE A DIFFERENCE—BE INVOLVED

- · Learn to identify invasive species.
- · Volunteer with APIPP to assist with mapping control, surveys, or education projects.

## APPIP'S FOUNDING PARTNERS



Adirondacks

www.nature.org/adirondacks



Department of Environmental Conservation

www.dec.state.ny.us



Adirondack **Park Agency** 

www.apa.state.ny.us



**Department of Transportation** 

www.dot.ny.gov

Mailing Address: APIPP c/o The Nature Conservancy

P.O. Box 65, Keene Valley, NY 12943

(518) 576-2082

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Protecting the Adirondack Park from the negative impacts of invasive plants.

ADIRONDACKS

WWW.ADKINVASIVES.COM

