

HOW DO INVASIVE SPECIES SPREAD?

Most often it is because of us. Everyday human activities are the primary way invasive species spread. Many plants and animals have the potential to become invasive if introduced to new regions.

When hiking, hunting, biking, camping, or just walking your dogs in the woods, you can unintentionally transport plant seeds and invasive insects into and around the Adirondacks.

To prevent the spread of invasive species when you **PLAY** in the Adirondacks, always **CLEAN** footwear, gear, vehicles, bikes, and pets of mud, seeds, and plants before and after each outdoor adventure. **STAY** on trails to avoid carrying invasive seeds into new areas.

BUY IT WHERE YOU BURN IT. Prevent the spread of harmful forest pests that threaten trees - buy local firewood close to your campsite or buy heat-treated firewood. Learn about local firewood regulations at www.dontmovefirewood.org. The forest will thank you!

WHAT IS THE ADIRONDACK PARK INVASIVE PLANT PROGRAM (APIPP)?

APIPP serves as the Adirondack Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM), one of eight PRISMs in New York. APIPP is hosted by The Nature Conservancy with financial support from the Environmental Protection Fund administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Our mission is to protect the Adirondack region from the negative economic, environmental, and public health impacts of invasive species.

Since 1998, APIPP and our many dedicated partners have worked to limit the introduction and spread of invasive plants and animals to the Adirondack region through comprehensive education, prevention, and strategic management programs.

Interested in learning more?

WWW.ADKINVASIVES.COM



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Department of
Environmental
Conservation

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PROTECT YOUR FORESTS

FROM HARMFUL INVASIVE SPECIES



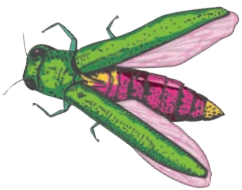
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SIMPLE STEPS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE SPECIES WHEN YOU CAMP, HUNT, HIKE, BIKE, AND HAVE FUN IN THE ADIRONDACKS



Above: APIPP staff inspecting emerald ash borer damage (Photo: Gwendolyn Craig, Adirondack Explorer)
Below: Emerald ash borer, a harmful forest pest that travels on untreated wood products

WHAT ARE INVASIVE SPECIES?



Invasive species can be plants, insects, fish, or animals. They can be found on the land, in the water, or even in our backyards.

These species are not native to our region and cause harm to ecosystems, human health, and vital economic sectors such as farming, forestry, and tourism.

Invasive species compete with native plants and animals for space, nutrients, and/or water. Once an infestation is established, invasive species damage forests, destroy wildlife habitat, take over fields and wetlands, dominate waterways, ruin crops, and cause human health problems.

You can protect the places you love by following the tips in this brochure when hiking, hunting, camping, biking, and horseback riding in New York's Adirondack region.

Together we can conserve the recreational opportunities, scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, and economic vitality of the Adirondacks.

Visit www.ADKinvasives.com to learn more about invasive species and how you can help protect the lands you love.

Thank you!

SIMPLE STEPS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE SPECIES IN THE ADIRONDACKS

CLEAN
dirt and debris from footwear, pets, bikes, and gear after every outdoor adventure



STAY
on designated trails and roads to avoid picking up or spreading invasive plant seeds



USE LOCAL
hay for horses and carry out leftover animal feed



BUY IT WHERE YOU BURN IT
to stop the spread of harmful forest pests by not moving untreated firewood. Buy firewood close to your campsite or buy heat-treated firewood



TERRESTRIAL SPECIES TO LOOK OUT FOR:

Below are important invasive plants and animals to be aware of when you are out and about in the Adirondacks. Avoid walking or riding through invasive plants to prevent the spread of seeds, roots, or stems to new areas. Clean all footwear and gear before and after recreating in the great outdoors. Be aware of invasive insects threatening the region, and don't move firewood. Report any sightings using **iMapInvasives**, a free, easy-to-use, citizen science tool available online at www.NYiMapInvasives.org or download it for your smartphone at the Apple App Store or Google Play by searching for "iMap."

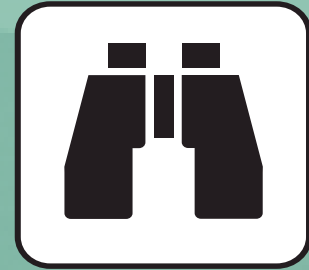


Photo: Leslie Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org
CUP PLANT



Photo: US Department of Agriculture
EMERALD ASH BORER



Photo: David Cappert, Michigan State University, Bugwood.org
GARLIC MUSTARD



Photo: Bob Kleinberg and provided by NYSDEC
GIANT HOGWEED



HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID



Photo: David J. Moorhead, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org
KNOTWEEDS



Photo: Leslie Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org
JAPANESE TREE LILAC



Photo: Susan Day, UW Madison Arboretum
JUMPING WORMS



Photo: Leslie Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org
MILE-A-MINUTE



Photo: Johnathan Wilkins
PHRAGMITES



Photo: AnRo0002, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons
PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE



Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
SPOTTED LANTERNFLY



Photo: Leslie Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org
SWALLOW-WORTS



Photo: Karduelis, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons
TREE OF HEAVEN



Photo: Dimitar Naydenov, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons
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LEARN MORE ABOUT THESE PLANTS AND ANIMALS, REPORT SIGHTINGS, AND FIND WAYS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVES WHEN YOU RECREATE BY VISITING WWW.ADKINVASIVES.COM OR SCAN THE QR CODE

