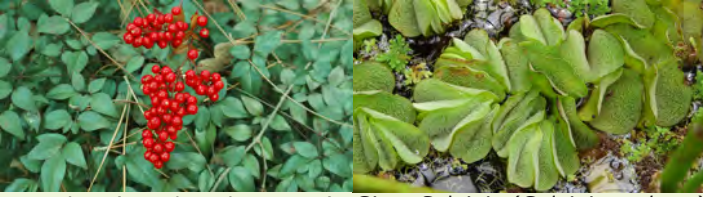


Common Invasive Species in Texas



Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*)

Privet (*Ligustrum species*)



Nandina (*Nandina domestica*)

Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)



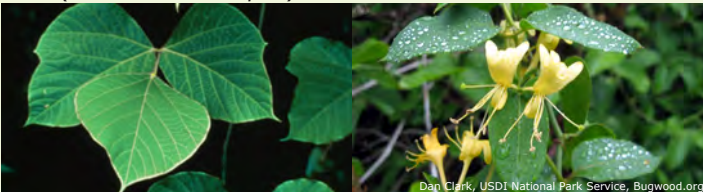
Chinese Tallowtree (*Triadica sebifera*)

Chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*)



Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)

Salt Cedar (*Tamarisk sp.*)



Kudzu (*Pueraria montana var. lobata*)

Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)

Thanks to our Program Partners:



Texas Invasives

Invaders of Texas Program
 Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
 4801 La Crosse Avenue
 Austin, Texas 78739

What is an Invasive Species?

An "invasive species" is defined as a species that is non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Executive Order 13112



This is Giant Salvinia, *Salvinia molesta*, which can double in just seven days.

Why should we care?

Invasive species threaten the survival of native plants and animals.

Invasive species have huge economic consequences. The United States alone spends billions each year trying to control invasive species.

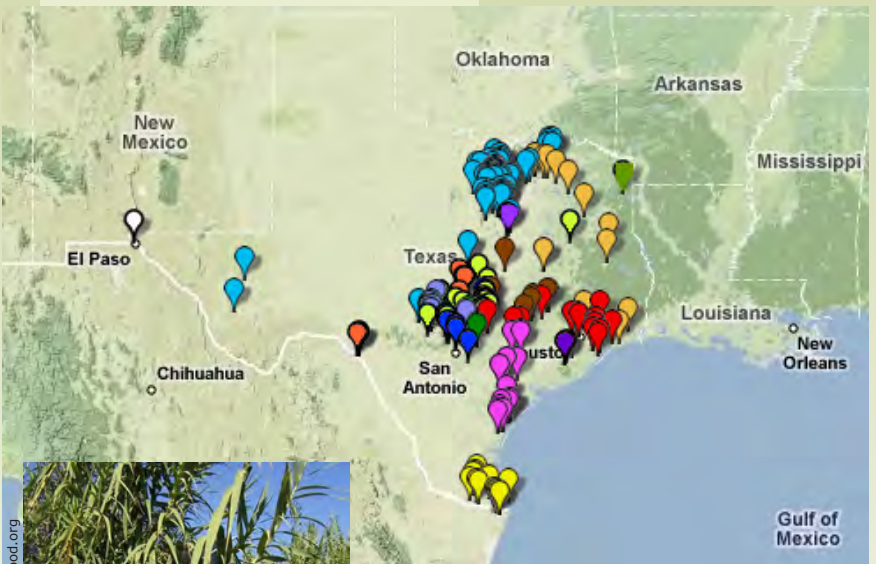
After habitat destruction, invasive species are the single largest cause of native plant extinction.

Become A Citizen Scientist!
 Visit texasinvasives.org



Program Goals

- Develop baseline maps of targeted species in Texas.
- Provide information to partners to support control and/or eradication of invasive species.
- Train volunteers so they feel comfortable training other citizen scientists in the future.



Map from www.TexasInvasives.org showing where citizen scientists have reported *Arundo donax* or Giant Reed.



Volunteers reporting Giant Reed, which chokes stream channels and riversides, increasing fire potential and interfering with flood control.

Getting Started

Visit www.texasinvasives.org and select **Become A Citizen Scientist** under **Invaders of Texas**.

Become a Citizen Scientist

and help do your part to slow down the spread of harmful invasive species.

During the training you will learn how to:

- to identify invasive species.
- use GPS units.
- enter detection data via the web.

The data you collect will be mapped and shared with managers on the ground for use in pest and weed management planning and eradication.

By the end of the training, you will be ready to join over 500 Citizen Scientists engaged in the detection and reporting of invasive species throughout Texas.

Congratulations!

Your efforts as a Citizen Scientist will go a long way toward assisting managers and scientists with the fight to "Stop the Spread" of invasive species.



The invasion of exotic grasses is reducing the native grasslands that birds such as the Northern Bobwhite so greatly depend on.