



Coast Fork Willamette Watershed Invasive Species

Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Watch List

Certain invasive species need to be prevented from becoming established in local ecosystems. If you see any of these, please report the date, location, and suspected invader to www.eddmaps.org and www.oregoninvasiveshotline.org.



Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) —is a biennial flowering plant in the Mustard (Brassica) family with heart shaped leaves and a garlic smell when the leaves are crushed. Look-alikes: native saxifrages like fringe cup and non-native money plant. Native butterflies are at risk from this plant.

False Brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) —a perennial bunchgrass growing in short drooping clumps in shade or sun. Bright green leaves with hairs on leaf edge. Very similar to California brome, except spikelets (seed) are not stalked. It is inedible for deer and livestock and can carpet the forest understory.



Shining Geranium (*Geranium lucidum*) —Herbaceous low-growing annual with red stems and shiny, green obtusely lobed leaves with scattered hairs. Small pink to purple flowers with five petals.

Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) —related to shining geranium, but larger with glandular hairs on stem. Leaves fern-like and green that turn red in fall. Produce odor when crushed, hence nickname 'stinky Bob'. Fruits have long, straight pointed beak.

Both pose a threat to forest ecosystems as they can flourish in shade and spread rapidly.



Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)— a bamboo-like ornamental with large leaves and a hollow stem. It thrives along streams and spreads by stout rhizomes which are very difficult to remove. Photos: USDA PLANTS NCRS Database, US

Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)— an herbaceous perennial with stiff, four-sided stems, growing 6-10' tall. Small magenta flowers with 5-7 petals on tall, showy flower spikes.



Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)—forms a very dense stand in waterways, with a tight knit of tubers that raise the ground level, slowing eliminating rare wetland habitats. While it's pretty yellow flowers look just like our favorite irises, its seed will float like a cork and spread downstream.

STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS--PLEASE CLEAN YOUR BOAT BEFORE MOVING IT!



Gina Mikel www.scientificillustrator.com



Zebra mussels colonized every inch of a shopping cart.



Photo by Myriah Richmond

Zebra (left) and Quagga mussels (right).



New Zealand Mudsnails are tiny (<1/4" long).

Zebra mussels, Quagga mussels, and New Zealand Mudsnails destroy aquatic ecosystems where they become established, so your help is needed in preventing them! For example, zebra mussels have made their way to the Great Lakes where they cost millions of dollars by clogging motors and other industrial parts. www.protectyourwaters.com www.mudsnails.com

For more information:

Field Guide to Weeds of the Willamette Valley—<http://www.appliedeco.org/invasive-species-resources>

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