

INVASIVE SPECIES OVERVIEW

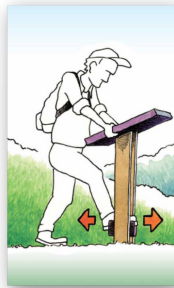
Invasive species: any organism that is non-native to the environment in question that has the ability to cause harm to the environment, economy, or human health.

How do invasive species spread?

- Hitchhikers on shipping material, recreation gear, work equipment, etc.
- Extreme weather events
- Wildlife dispersal
- Pet Trade
- Ornamental Plants

Threats to Terrestrial Habitat:

- Outcompete native species
- Threaten agriculture and livestock
- Human health hazards
- Loss of ecosystem services

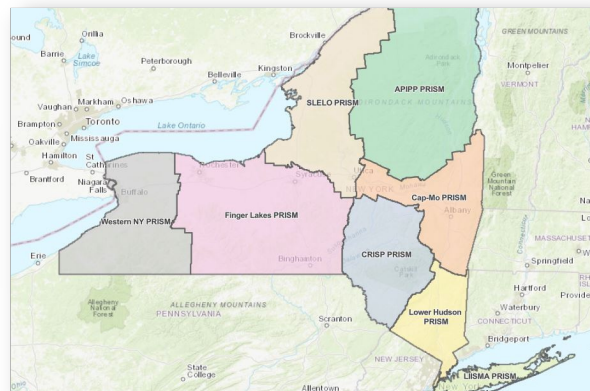


Boot brush stations, found on many New York State trails, are one example of how hikers can **Play, Clean, Go** to prevent the spread of invasive species.

Capital Region PRISM

The CR-PRISM is a not-for-profit organization, that receives its funding from the NYS DEC. The CR-PRISM is hosted by the Cornell Cooperative Extension of Saratoga County and provides services to eleven counties.

These include Albany, Columbia, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Schenectady, and parts of Fulton, Herkimer, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington.



iMap Invasives

iMapInvasives is an online tool used to record and map out the location of invasive species. Data collected in iMapInvasives is used to help natural resource professionals protect the environment from the threat of invasive species.

Download the iMap Invasives Mobile App or visit imapinvasives.org.



TERRESTRIAL INVASIVE SPECIES OF THE CAPITAL REGION PEST EDITION



INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
CAPITAL REGION

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Saratoga County



The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation provides financial support to the Capital Region PRISM via the Environmental Protection Fund

Capital Region Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM)
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capitalregionprism.org

TERRESTRIAL INVASIVE PEST IDENTIFICATION



Asian Longhorned Beetle
(*Anoplophora glabripennis*)

About 1 in. long black with white spots. Antennae 2x longer than body with alternating black and white segments
Feed on branches and twigs; larvae feed on bark
Large holes in bark



Gypsy Moth

(*Lymantria dispar asiata*)

Females ivory, males brown, only females fly
Tan egg masses laid on bark and overwinter
Caterpillars black with red/blue dots and feed on leaves of trees



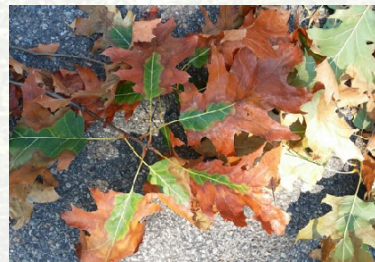
Southern Pine Beetle
(*Dendroctonus frontalis*)

Small, black beetle inhabits pine tree species
Larvae laid in holes in bark and create S-shaped galleries
Excess resin production and presence of blue stain fungus indicate infestation



Jumping Worms
(*Amyntas spp.*)

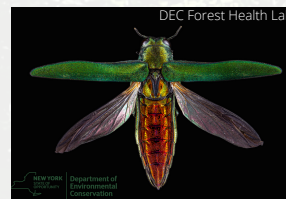
Earth worm with light colored band, flush with body
Snake-like movements
Occur in large numbers & change the chemistry and texture of the soil



Oak Wilt

(caused by *Bretziella fagacearum*)

Fungus that impacts all oak species
Red oaks can die within 6 months
Blocks the flow of water and nutrients to the crown, leading to death
Spread by insects and through roots



Emerald Ash Borer
(*Agrilus planipennis*)

1/2 in. long, shiny green wings, copper body
D-shaped exit holes
Spread easily in firewood
Eggs laid in late summer and larvae create S-shaped galleries in bark.



Spotted Lanternfly
(*Lycorma delicatula*)

Large, flying insect with spotted outer wings and red inner wings.
Nymphs start small and red and turn red before reaching adulthood
Feed on over 70 different plants, potential multimillion dollar losses



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
(*Adelgis tsugae*)

Small (1.5 mm) black sap-sucking insect
Found at base of hemlock needle
Develop white "wool" during winter that becomes egg sac in spring
Tree death in 3-10 years

**Tips on Reporting
Invasive Species**



1. Record location

2. Take photo, use ruler or hand for size reference

3. Include name and contact information on report

4. Send report to iMapInvasives or local PRISM