

NATIVES VS. INVASIVES

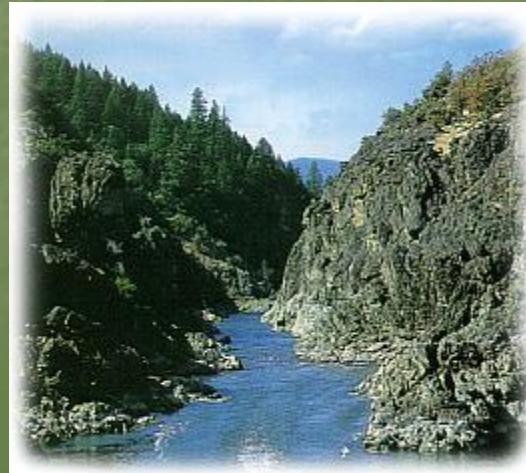


*Who will win?
You have a say...*

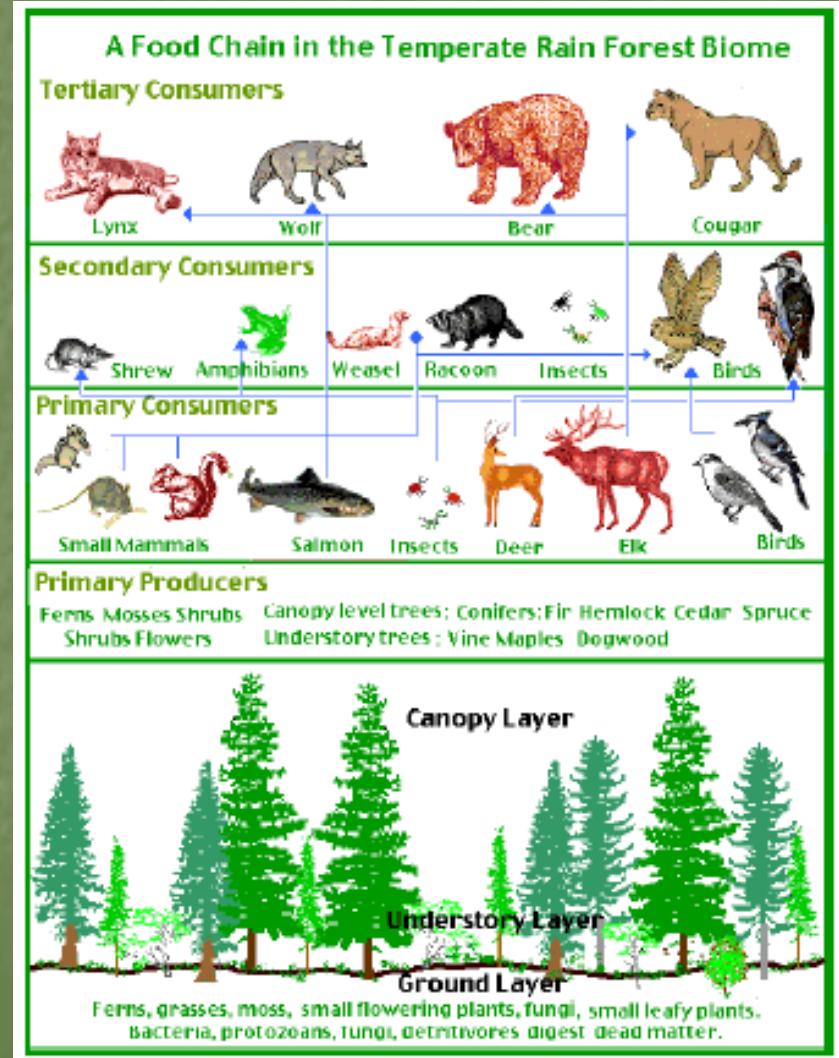


What are NATIVE PLANTS?

- One that was present in a defined area prior to European *settlement* (~1805 Lewis and Clark reach mouth of Columbia – 1822 first official settlement declaration).



That means these are species that have “evolved” in the Northwest and can live “in balance” with the ecosystem.



Native animals use Oregon's native plants...



WHAT IS A WEED (Invasive Plant)?

- Any plant growing where it is not wanted.
- Invasive and noxious weeds are the most troublesome.
 - Rapidly dominate the site
 - Very difficult to control



Invasive plants take over native species...

Purple Loose Strife, English Ivy, Japanese Knotweed, Scotch Broom and Himalayan Blackberry



How do invasive plants spread?

- ~ People have brought them in from other areas and planted them not knowing the harmful effects
- ~ Seeds “hitchhike” on people, animals, vehicles, wind . . .



Remove INVASIVES

Strengthen the BIODIVERSITY of the ecosystem



Beneficial Bugs

Beneficial insects play an important role in reducing and controlling populations of both plant and insect pests by acting as predators to these detrimental pests (bad bugs). The beneficial insects (good bugs) are used for natural, chemical free pest control.



Ladybugs:

Ladybugs (*Hippodarmia Convergens*) are among the most loved and utilized of the beneficial insects. Best of all, both the adults and the larvae feed on aphids (their prey of choice), corn borer, cabbage looper, spidermites, thrips, scale and other pests that inhabit your roses, shrubs, trees, and flowers.



Beneficial Nematodes

- Beneficial Nematodes are microscopic warriors. Our Nematodes will eat soil boring pests in your garden such as: flea larvae, cutworms, weevils, whitegrubs, moth larvae, rootworms, borers, and much, much more.



Praying Mantis

Praying Mantis will eat almost anything that they can catch...and they can catch most anything. They are particularly effective on flies, mosquitoes, bees, wasps, craneflies, grasshoppers and crickets.



Biological Controls

They are also used to control invasive plant species by placing insects that eat parts of the plant that eventually causing it to die.

Like the
Galerucella Beetle on
Purple Loosestrife



Protect, Preserve, Restore Northwest natural ecosystems!

Prairie – Wetland –Forest - Estuary - Oak Savannah
– Riparian Zones everywhere!

