

Ohio Invasive Plants Council



www.oipc.info

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Addressing invasive plant threats to Ohio's ecosystems
through leadership, stewardship, education, and research



Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

OIPC is a non-profit coalition of organizations and individuals with a shared interest in Ohio's natural ecosystems and the effects of invasive plants on their biological diversity.

WHAT OIPC DOES:

- Offers hands-on educational programs and workshops throughout the state
- Assesses non-native plant species for invasiveness annually
- Develops educational brochures and fact sheets
- Provides a website full of resources
- Offers research grants on Ohio invasive plants
- Hosts a conference every three years on current invasive plant issues, research, management, and technologies
- Holds quarterly meetings with a board of diverse stakeholders
- Hosts a research conference on invasive plants every three years

InvasivesOhio-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Subscribe to the OIPC list-serve to get the latest news on Ohio invasives and join discussions between members on plant topics and upcoming events.

Production support provided by:



www.onapa.org

Lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*)

Front: Habitat once filled with native Virginia bluebell (*Mertensia virginica*), is now dominated by lesser celandine.

Cover photo by Jim McCormac
Along the Olentangy River, Spring 2017



WHAT IS AN INVASIVE SPECIES?

An introduced or non-native species in Ohio that aggressively reproduces and expands into natural areas, or other green spaces, negatively impacting native Ohio species, ecosystems and people

Invasive plants can:

- compete with native Ohio species for resources
- hybridize with native and rare Ohio species which could lead to population declines
- change the structure and function of native habitats by altering nutrient cycling and soil hydrology

Invasive plants will spread by:

- attaching to boots, tires, camping equipment, clothes, boats, ballast water, and vehicles
- moving by seed and vegetative means without natural controls
- moving by natural forces such as wind, water, and wildlife

Invasives are typically imported from outside the state or the US for agriculture, horticulture, soil stabilization, forage, aquariums, herbal and medicinal uses, and can be introduced accidentally from ballast or packing materials.

Invasives may impact outdoor recreation, such as fishing, hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing, and water based activities, by negatively affecting water quality, plant and animal diversity, and species abundance.



Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

- Use appropriate non-invasive and native plants in landscaping and habitat restoration
- Clean equipment, clothes, boats, and other materials before and after working around invasive plants to reduce their spread
- Control the spread of invasive plants on your property as soon as they appear
- Share information about invasive plants with others
- Report invasive plant locations on mapping applications and to public agencies
- Get involved and volunteer with local groups, agencies, and organizations, such as OIPC and ONAPA
- Visit websites and attend programs to learn more about invasive plants



Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)



Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)



Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)



Common reed (*Phragmites australis*)