



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Educational Materials About Invasive Species Available at No-Cost

Outreach Material Examples

Below are some examples of signs posters or flyers we can co-design and produce with your departments, staff or community. Educational materials can be designed based on your priorities, produced, and delivered to you at no cost. We can create signs, flyers, posters, boot brush stations, laminated ID cards, and more depending on the resources you need. Together we can raise awareness and reduce the impacts of invasive species.

European Green Crab

Carcinus maenas

Tribal Logo Here



Identification

- 5 marginal teeth
- Back shell up to 4 inches across
- Last pair of legs slightly flattened
- Adults are dark green with yellow markings often with orange joints
- Juvenile can change color with molts to match their surroundings
- Color is not the best means of identification as it varies

The Impact

The establishment of the European Green Crab may compete with native fish and birds for food, negatively impact fisheries and aquaculture operations, and could ultimately alter the ecosystems it invades.

European Green Crabs have already invaded communities outside of its native range and has been blamed for Maine's collapse of their soft-shell clam industry.

Report observations to help reduce the impact of these crabs on our fisheries, native species, natural resources, and the environment.



Learn More & Report Sightings

Reports can be made to the Washington Invasive Species Council



Using the 'WA Invasives' App

Local Tribal Department Contact Here

Tribal Logo Here

Coosue Chibweh
1200 6th Street
1800-442-6684

Joseph Hulbert
1240 4th Street
hulbe@wsu.edu
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George Brunk
USDA APHIS PPA
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Provided by WSU through USDA APHIS PPA Section 7721
Funding for INVASIVE project number 62096

Protect Our Cultural Resources

Remove These Invasive Species



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| <p>Knottweeds</p> <p><i>Polytaenium</i> spp.</p> <p>Knottweeds are non-native perennial plants 1-2 feet tall. Flowered stands cut compete native vegetation, degrade wildlife habitats including streams and riparian areas. They spread by rhizomes, cane nodes and seed. Flowers bloom in late summer, leaf shape varies between species, but some are heart shaped.</p>  | <p>Tansy Ragwort</p> <p><i>Senecio jacobaea</i></p> <p>This non-native biennial plant is toxic to livestock and other animals. In the eerste stage the first year it has unfilled stems. During the second year, it forms one or two flowering stems, 2-4 feet tall, that bloom with yellow daisy-like flowers from June-October. Flowering parts should be removed from site after harvest to avoid seed rain.</p>  |
| <p>Hawkweed</p> <p><i>Ranunculus</i> species</p> <p>Hawkweeds are perennials that compete with native species. They form many leafy rosettes at the base and have long flowers. The basal leaves are long. Flower buds have dark hairs and flowers can be orange or yellow, clustered at the top of a long, hairy, hollow stem. Flowering occurs May-June.</p>  | <p>Wild Chernil</p> <p><i>Achillea sylvestris</i></p> <p>Wild Chernil flowers are white, 3 inches wide in open umbels. Forming in April-May. It can be recognized by its plants by its hollow and ridged stems. Stems are also hairy on the lower portion and smooth on the upper portions of the stem. Use caution and to combine with Poison Hemlock, which has purple spots on a smooth stem.</p>  |
| <p>Knappweeds</p> <p><i>Centaurea stoebe</i> & <i>C. diffusa</i></p> <p>Knappweeds spread rapidly, out-competing native plants and affecting wildlife habitat and soil quality. Knappweeds have pink to purple flowers with dark spots on bracts. Diffuse Knappweeds have white flowers with spots on bracts. Both species start as a basal rosette in spring and early summer flowers.</p>  | <p>Wild Basil</p> <p><i>Clitropidium vulgare</i></p> <p>Wild basil is a rhizomatous plant that rapidly colonizes forest understories and creates a monoculture. Wild basil is part of the mint species, so it has a square, hairy stem with opposite leaves. Flowers are pink to purple and grow in clusters at the tip of leafy panicles and bloom June-September.</p>  |

These invasive plants can out compete our native species in the Tomanamus Forest. Their spread is detrimental to our natural resources, cultural plants and wildlife habitat. Please help control these species when found. Report and receive more control information by contacting any of the following individuals.

Thank You!

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1200 6th Street
1800-442-6684

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Ying County
1200 6th Street
1800-442-6684

Platte County
1200 6th Street
1800-442-6684

Clatsop County
1200 6th Street
1800-442-6684

State Operations Coordinator: USDA
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Office of Invasive Species Management
1400 Independence Ave SW
Washington, DC 20250

Images from Washington State Invasive Plant Control Board. These resources were collected, produced, and shared only for educational purposes. More information is available at <http://extension.wsu.edu/invasive-species>


Japanese Beetle

Popillia japonica



Adult Beetle

Adult beetles have a 'scarab' beetle shape up to 1/2" long. The beetles have a metallic green thorax with copper wing covers. Abdomens have five patches of white hair on sides and two patches on the tip.



Larvae

Larvae have a white C-shaped body and a tan head. These grubs are found in roots or soil below host plants or in turf. Larvae feed on roots and commonly cause turf kill.



Adults damage plants by skeletonizing foliage and feeding on buds, flowers, and fruit.

The Impact

The establishment of Japanese beetles in the Yakama Nation Region will negatively impact agricultural trade and the economy and cause direct damage to many crops and resources.

Japanese Beetles threaten more than 300 plant species. Outbreaks can reduce yield and growth or kill plants.

Report observations to help reduce the impact of these beetles on our farms, gardens, natural resources and the environment.

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Provided by WSU through USDA APHIS PPA Section 7721
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Washington State University has support to provide educational materials to Tribal communities in the Northwest thanks to grants from USDA APHIS PPA 7721.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Learn More



Scan the QR code
-OR-
Visit our website at <https://extension.wsu.edu/invasive-species/>
-OR-
Contact Joey Hulbert at hulbe@wsu.edu