



WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP REDUCE INVASIVE SPECIES?

In Fayetteville, invasive species are spreading at an alarming rate. Our region is characterized by a love of the natural environment, outdoor recreation, and sustainability. These values are cornerstones of our economy, as well as our community. With help from community partners and dedicated citizens, we can protect and encourage native species, keeping the entire ecosystem healthy and beautiful.

1. PREVENT



A vital step in reducing invasive species is preventing their introduction to our local space. Use the tips below to prevent invasive plants, insects, animals, and fungal hosts

Adopt a "Know Before You Grow" policy to make sure no new invasive species are added to landscaping or gardens at home and work



Native plants require less watering, have stronger root systems, and are better equipped to resist pests. Fewer pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers are needed to grow native plants. The result is healthier soils and cleaner water



Never move firewood more than 50 miles. Invasive fungus and disease is often spread in firewood

Clean burrs and seeds off shoes after running or hiking to reduce invasive's spread



When fishing, dispose of unused bait away from water to keep aquatic invasives out of native waterways

2. IDENTIFY & REMOVE

Fayetteville's Invasive Species Manual provides pictures and descriptions to help you identify many of the common invasive plants in our area:

www.fayetteville-ar.gov/invasive

Types of Removal	
<p>Manual</p> 	<p>Chemical</p> 
and/or	
<p>Removal most often begins with cutting, burning, or pulling plants out by the roots. Tools like chainsaws or loppers may be required. All debris should be mulched, composted, burned, or disposed of in yard waste bags (which the city will pick up free of charge).</p>	<p>In addition to manual removal, herbicides are often required. Spraying, stump painting, or soil and root treatments may be necessary to prevent regrowth. Follow all precautions listed on herbicide labels. When near waterways, only apply herbicides rated for stream-side use.</p>
Helpful Hints	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Watch out for poison ivy and wildlife like snakes and spiders -Wear gloves and long sleeves 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Time removal projects in Fall when seeding and regrowth are less likely -Revegetate cleared areas once invasives are under control

3. REPLACE



Once invasive species have been removed, native species must take their place. Without new growth, invasive species may re-establish

New problems like streambank erosion and reduced water quality can occur without native revegetation



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Fayetteville's Invasive Species Manual not only helps identify invasives, but can also help you make a plan for replacement

The Manual provides native plant alternatives to replace invasives. The suggested replacements share similar characteristics with the original plants like canopy coverage and flower color



When replacing invasive plants, use potted plants or plugs in a layer of mulch. This gives natives a head start over any invasive seeds still living in the soil

Fayetteville is located in an important monarch migration corridor. Consider replacing invasives with pollinator-friendly plants like Milkweed



Pro Tips

- Visit the Tool Library at the Fayetteville Public Library for free and easy access to gardening tools
- The Library is a great place to find resources on rain gardens, native gardens, and pollinator gardens

Pro Tip

- Check with the City's Sustainability Department, Urban Foresters, or the County Extension Office for details on removal techniques

Pro Tip

- Keep an eye out for free native plant giveaways like the Celebration of Trees in October

Our NATURAL STATE thanks you!

What are invasive species?

Invasive species are non-native plants, insects, animals, or fungal hosts which have been introduced by accident or on purpose from other parts of the world. While they may be interesting or beautiful, they often threaten native wildlife and ecosystems, particularly in sensitive habitats.

Why should we prevent invasive species from spreading?

Invasive species often out-compete natives species, resulting in wide-spread ecological and economic damage. For example, when invasive plants overtake native ecosystems, they provide inferior food for birds, butterflies, and other pollinators.

Many of our local commercial, agricultural, and recreational activities depend heavily on healthy ecosystems. The impacts of invasive species cost U.S. businesses billions of dollars each year, in addition to reducing the rich biodiversity and beauty of our local habitats.

What is Fayetteville doing to prevent invasive species?

Fayetteville City Council adopted Ordinance #5820 on November 3, 2015.

This ordinance directed the City to create an Invasive Species Manual which names 18 invasive plants. These plants are restricted in any new development requiring a Landscape Plan review by an Urban Forester. You can check out the full manual at the link below.

In addition to the ordinance, the City works to prevent and remove invasive species from city property including local parks and trails. Parks and Recreation and other local groups regularly host removal events across the city. Contact Parks and Rec or the County Extension office for upcoming events.

Invasive Species Manual:
www.fayetteville-ar.gov/invasive

Developer? Landscape Architect?

Dedicated home gardner?

Use this list to replace common invasives with native alternatives:

INVASIVES

NATIVES

Asian Wisteria <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> <i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	American Wisteria <i>Wisteria frutescens</i>
Bamboo <i>Phyllostachys spp.</i>	River Cane <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
Bigleaf/Littleleaf Periwinkle <i>Vinca major/minor</i>	Wild Ginger <i>Asari, canadense</i>
Bradford Pear <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Yellow-wood <i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>
Burning Bush <i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Bush Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera maackii</i> , <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Carolina Buckthorn <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>
Chinese Privet <i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Blackhaw Viburnum <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Creeping Euonymus <i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Carolina Jessamine <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
English Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>	Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinuefolia</i>
Heavenly Bamboo <i>Nandina domestica</i>	Virginia Sweetspire <i>Itea virginica</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>
Kudzu <i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinuefolia</i>
Mimosa, Silktree <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Fringetree <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>
Multiflora Rose <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Summersweet <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Sericea Lespedeza <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Spider Milkweed <i>Asclepias viridis</i>
Shrubby Lespedeza <i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	Blue Wild Indigo <i>Baptisia australis</i>
Tree-of-Heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>

