

## Contact Us!

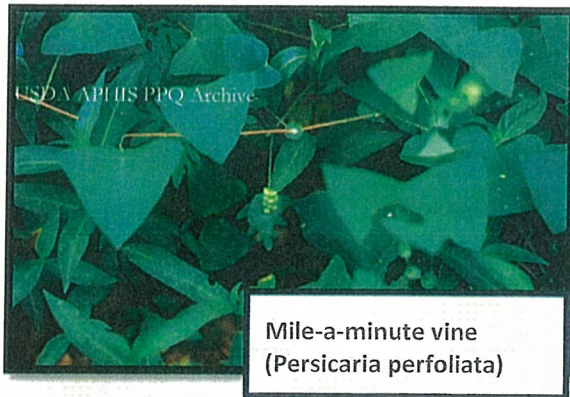
CCE Columbia & Greene Counties:  
<http://www.ccecolumbiagreene.org/>

CCE Schoharie & Otsego Counties:  
<http://cceschoharie-otsego.org/>

CCE Ulster County:  
<http://www.cceulster.org/>

CCE Delaware County:  
<http://www.ccedelaware.org/>

CCE Sullivan County:  
<http://blogs.cornell.edu/ccesullivan/>



Mile-a-minute vine  
(*Persicaria perfoliata*)

For More Information Visit:

New York State Invasive Species  
Information: <http://nyis.info/>

Catskill Regional Invasive Species  
Partnership (CRISP):  
<http://catskillinvasives.com/>

NYSDEC: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/265.html>

iMapinvasives: <http://www.imapinvasives.org/index.html>

## Invasive Species Early Detection Network

Cornell Cooperative  
Extension  
and  
Catskill Regional Invasive Species  
Partnership (CRISP)



Giant hogweed  
(*Heracleum mantegassianum*)



Cornell University  
Cooperative Extension  
Columbia & Greene Counties



Japanese stiltgrass  
(*Microstegium vimineum*)



Black swallow-wort  
(*Cynanchum louiseae*)

**CRISP**   
Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership

## FREE Invasive Species Identification Services Offered at Cornell Cooperative Extension

Invasive species are having an impact on our economies, our environment and our health. Recent increases in global trade have created new opportunities for the spread of exotic species. Even though only about 1% of these introduced exotic species cause serious problems, the damage they do is significant.

There is a need for a national early detection and rapid response system to prevent invasive species from becoming established. We need your help protecting our treasured natural resources in the Catskill region. If you find a plant, insect or animal that you suspect could be invasive, please bring it to one of our offices for a confirmation. You may also send a clear photo with your contact information in the mail or in an email.

If an invasive species is confirmed, you will be given current information including management strategies for the particular species. Please consider getting involved. Together we can make a difference and stop the invasion.





**Kudzu (*Pueraria montana*  
var. *lobata*)**

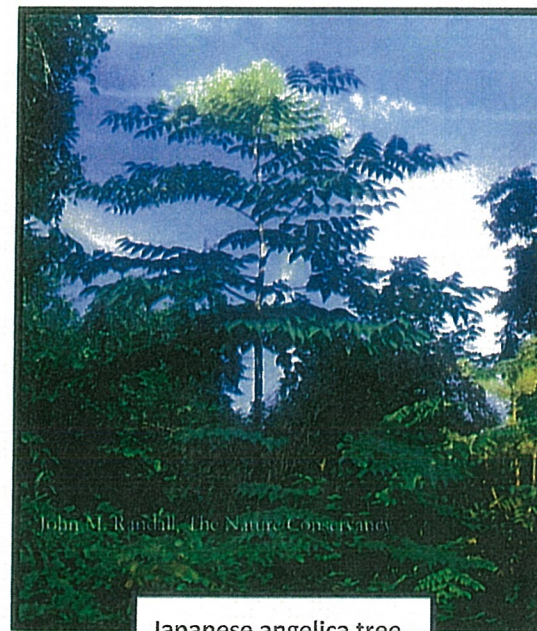
## Invasive Species

Invasive species are plants, animals and other organisms that are non-native or alien to a particular ecosystem and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause harm.

Invasive species populations are a global concern. It is not a new problem but increased globalization is dramatically increasing the rate of invasion.

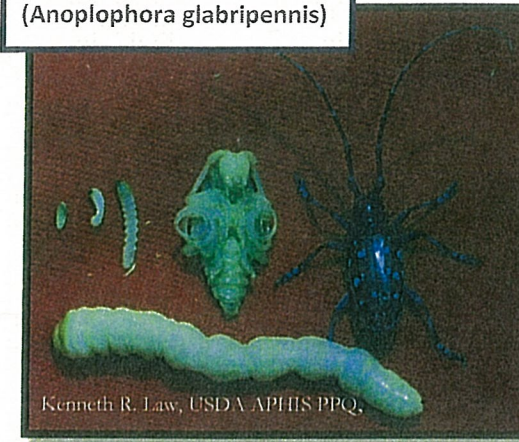
It's difficult to estimate the total ecological harm caused by invasive species. In the United States, costs to deal with problems associated with invasive species are estimated at more than \$138 billion dollars annually. They affect our farms, parks, waters, fisheries, forests, backyards and our health.

Many of the species causing ecological damage in the Catskills have been here for over a hundred years. Most of these problematic species originated in other countries or continents where their populations were kept in balance by pests and predators. Being released from this population control allows them to spread very quickly. Once established, it's difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate them due to the intensive effort and expense it would entail.



**Japanese angelica tree  
(*Aralia elata*)**

**Asian longhorned beetle  
(*Anoplophora glabripennis*)**



What can be done to prevent new invasive species from becoming established? Research has shown that prevention is the best strategy to protect our natural resources. Efforts are being made to prevent new species from reaching our shores but even the best prevention efforts will not stop all invasive species.



**Emerald Ash Borer  
(*Agrilus planipennis*)**

## Early Detection & Rapid Response

An early detection and rapid response system is the best way to deal with invasive species that, in spite of prevention efforts, find their way into our environment. Research has shown that a quick and coordinated response to contain and eradicate new invasive infestations is the most cost effective and successful strategy we can employ. The invasion curve below demonstrates that early detection is key to simple eradication. Once the species has become established, control is very difficult and expensive.

