

What Can I Do?

- Understand the difference between native and invasive plants. Native species grow naturally in our ecosystem. Invasive species are non-native and spread from the point of introduction and become abundant.
- Do not empty aquariums, dump fish bait or introduce house plants into the wild.
- Be sure to clean your shoes, brush off your clothes, and remove any debris from equipment after being in an area with invasive plants.
- Replace invasive species in your landscaping with native species.
- Consider hosting a field day on your property for a hands-on demonstration of identification and control.
- Attend the JCIP education activities when advertised.
- Request to be on the e-mail list and receive the SWCD newsletter which includes articles on invasive weeds and upcoming JCIP events.

Website Links

Look at the following websites for information on invasive species:

Indiana Invasive Species Council

www.entm.purdue.edu./iisc/

Southern IN Cooperative Invasives Management

www.sicim.info/

Midwest Invasive Plant Network

www.mipn.org

Indiana Native Plant Society

www.indiananativeplants.org

Indiana Terrestrial Plant Rule

Brochure

https://www.in.gov/dnr/files/ep-terrestrial_plant_rule.pdf

Report invasive species using ED-MapS(<https://www.eddmaps.org>)

Contact Us for JCIP Information:

Jackson County Soil & Water

Conservation District

1350 Woodside Drive

Brownstown, IN 47220

Phone: 812-358-2367 ext. 3

E-mail: jacksoncoswd@gmail.com

Visit us on Facebook: Jackson County Soil
Water Conservation District



Beautiful Burning Bush—But It's Invasive!

Our mission is to educate the public on the importance of eradicating noxious & invasive weeds through field days, workshops, training, and publications.

Why Are Invasive Species a Problem?

An invasive species is one that is not native to the area, but has been introduced, is starting to spread, and is causing damage to the natural environment. Since these species are in a new environment, free of natural predators, parasites, or competitors, they often spread quickly. These large populations can out compete and displace native species or can reduce wildlife food and habitat.

Some species can also disrupt vital ecosystem functions like nutrient cycling or soil decomposition. Other invasive species cause economic damage to agriculture. They can harm or kill crops, clog equipment, and contaminate produce. Some invasive plants can even cause direct harm to humans or domestic animals.



Education Activities

The group plans to educate the public through various activities such as:

- Holding weed identification field days which includes information on identification, control, and prevention of invasive species.
- Hold meetings to address land-owner concerns and get updates on the newest projects that can be used to eradicate the weeds.
- Have identification and control materials on common invasive species available to the public at the office.
- Conduct a “Weed Wrangle” to eradicate an invasive plant in a specific area each year.

Common Invasive Weeds in Jackson County

Poison Hemlock	Autumn Olive
Garlic Mustard	Purple Loosestrife
Bush Honeysuckle	Callery Pear
Tree of Heaven	Winter Creeper
Canada Thistle	Burning Bush

Come Join Us!

The Jackson County Invasive Partnership (JCIP) would like to invite anyone interested in promoting native plants and controlling invasive weeds to come to our meetings.

Our meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of January, March, May, July, September, and November at 9:00 a.m. Location and method of hosting the meeting may vary.

We host educational events and field days, distribute informative brochures to the public through manned booths, conduct native plant sales, sponsor a United Way Day of Caring project, and publicize our organization in print and on social media to spread our mission.

