

Grow Indiana Natives

Provide better habitat for pollinators and wildlife by replacing invasive plants in your landscaping with these and other native plants.



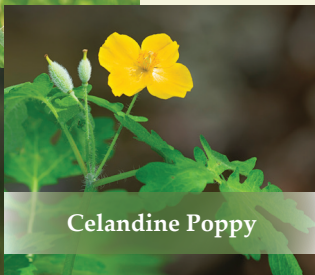
Wild Columbine



Butterflyweed



Purple Coneflower



Celandine Poppy



Dense Blazing Star



To learn more about native landscaping, where to buy native plants, and to certify your native garden visit:

www.GrowIndianaNatives.org



For More Information:

Monroe County–Identify and Reduce Invasive Species:

www.MC-IRIS.org

Join our Facebook group ‘MC-IRIS’

Southern Indiana Cooperative Invasives Management:

www.SICIM.info

Grow Indiana Natives:

www.GrowIndianaNatives.org

Indiana Native Plant Society:

www.IndianaNativePlants.org

Indiana Invasive Species Council:

www.indianainvasivespecies.org

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Invasive species on front panel are (left to right) Callery Pear,
Autumn Olive, and Purple Wintercreeper.

MC-IRIS

Monroe County– Identify and Reduce Invasive Species



MC-IRIS is a coalition of Monroe County citizens aimed at reducing the environmental and economic impact of invasive species in our county through education and action.



Monroe County
Identify and Reduce Invasive Species

What Are Invasive Plants?

Invasive plants are non-native species that cause a host of negative environmental and economic impacts. Invasive plants decrease biodiversity, harm wildlife, reduce habitat for pollinators, and more.

Where Do They Come From?

Most of the invasive plants in Monroe County were brought from Asia for landscaping purposes and they have since escaped from yards into our forests and wetlands.

What Is MC-IRIS Doing About It?

MC-IRIS provides information to landowners to help them identify and control invasive plants, and to replace invasive plants in their landscaping with native plants.

- We conduct invasive control work days through the year.
- We put on educational workshops open to county residents.
- We provide free invasive plant surveys for all county landowners.
- We help neighborhoods organize to work together on invasive control and native plantings.

For details on these and other projects visit MC-IRIS.org.

Why Should I Care About Invasive Plants?

- Invasive plants hurt wildlife by crowding out the plants our native animals need for food and cover.
- Most invasive shrubs and trees are little used by native insects. This reduces habitat for beneficial pollinators and predatory insects, as well as reducing the amount of food available for birds to feed their nestlings.
- Invasive plants destroy habitat for rare wildflowers and animals, threatening two-thirds of all endangered species.
- Invasive plants can become weedy in a home garden, crowding out other landscaping.

Native Plant Landscaping

vs.

Invasive Plant Landscaping



A garden with native plants provides food and cover for wildlife and pollinators, supporting the entire food chain of soil microbes, insects, birds, and mammals. Some native plants shown above are (left to right): Leadplant, Butterflyweed, Pale Purple Coneflower, Dense Blazing Star, Royal Catchfly, and Bur Oak.



In contrast, a garden with invasive and non-native plants is relatively sterile, providing little food and cover for wildlife and pollinators. Some invasive plants shown above are (left to right): Callery (or Bradford) Pear, Burning Bush, and Purple Wintercreeper.

What Can I Do To Help?

Control invasive plants and grow more native plants—it's that simple. Go to MC-IRIS.org for information on how to get started.