

Invasive Species Impact Wildlife...



Together
we can protect our
hunting areas



Make a Difference

- Learn to identify some common invasive species in your area. To learn more visit: dnr.wi.gov Search keyword “invasives”
- Avoid transferring soil and seeds from one area to another—brush off clothing, shoes, and dogs before leaving an area. These are some of the main ways that seeds from invasive species are spread.
- Keep motorized vehicles on authorized roads and trails. Clean equipment and vehicles prior to relocating them to avoid transporting invasive species.
- Don't move firewood! Buy it locally, don't move it, or burn it all before leaving an area. This will help stop the spread of destructive insects like the emerald ash borer.
- Try to avoid traveling through known patches of invasive plants
- Tell others about invasive species and their effects on our environment, economy, and recreation lands.



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Invasive species are taking over our forests, fields, wetlands and parks throughout Wisconsin. They can make hunting difficult and damage habitat for wildlife.



Photo Credit – Sara Meinert



Photo Credit – Jason Toboyek



Photo Credit – USFWS

INVASIVE SPECIES are plants, animals, and diseases that cause harm.

INVASIVE SPECIES decrease the number of native plants and trees and degrade natural habitat by reducing the food and cover important to wildlife species. **POOR HABITAT MEANS LESS WILDLIFE.**

INVASIVE PLANTS can grow quickly and thickly, blocking trails and limiting access to favorite areas to hunt and watch wildlife.

NATIVE PLANTS are important forage for turkeys, grouse, waterfowl, deer, and other wildlife.

INVASIVE HONEYSUCKLES, for example, shade out oak saplings, resulting in fewer acorn-producing trees for deer, grouse, and turkeys.

By doing our part to keep invasive species out of Wisconsin, we can all continue to enjoy the quality hunting experiences and wildlife viewing that Wisconsin offers.



Photo Credit – Elizabeth Czarapata

Common buckthorn
(*Rhamnus cathartica*)



Photo Credit – Elizabeth Czarapata



Photo Credit – WDNR

Wild parsnip
(*Pastinaca sativa*)



Photo Credit – WDNR

Garlic mustard
(*Alliaria petiolata*)



Photo Credit – Elizabeth Czarapata



Photo Credit – Chris Evans, River to River CWMA



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Bush honeysuckle
(*Lonicera tatarica*)