

What is an invasive species?

"Invasive species are alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health."

-Executive Order 13112



Prevent



Eradicate



Contain



Control

Some infestations are small and can still be eradicated; other species are widespread and can no longer be eradicated but can still be contained. Prevention is the most cost-effective method!



Help
Protect
Kodiak's
natural
resources

How can you help?

- Know what you plant. Not everything labeled for Alaska is good for Alaska!
- Control invasive species on your property.
- Clean recreational gear & equipment before & after use.
- Report suspected invasive species to the landowner and our office. When in doubt, please report!
- Don't dump garden plants in the wild or on our roadsides.
- Don't dump aquarium contents outside.

Join KA-CISMA

Contact us about joining the Kodiak Archipelago Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area. Members can share resources and information, ask questions, and discuss managing invasive species!

KODIAK
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INVASIVE SPECIES CONCERNS of the Kodiak Archipelago



Working together, resource managers and users can maintain productive habitats through cooperation, prevention, identification, and control of invasive species.

SELECTED SPECIES OF CONCERN IN KODIAK



Creeping Thistle

Cirsium arvense

Forms monocultures, displaces native species, and affects native plant-pollinator relationships. Leaves are shiny, unlike bull thistle.

Note on Invasive Thistles

There are no native thistles in Kodiak. Both creeping and bull thistle have spiky leaves and flower buds. Please take photos and report any suspected thistles to KSWCD and the landowner!

Bull Thistle

Cirsium vulgare

Displaces native species and decreases quality of foraging sites for grazing animals. Leaves and buds have soft fuzz and sharp spines.



Bohemian Knotweed

Fallopia x bohemica

Currently confined to residential areas in Kodiak. Major threat to river banks and salmon habitat when established. Replaces salmonberry

and other shrub habitats. Increases potential for soil erosion.



Orange Hawkweed

Hieracium aurantiacum

Common in Kodiak, Ouzinkie and Port Lions. Please control them in your yard and clean recreational gear of seeds. Replaces meadows with pure stands of orange hawkweed. There are no native look-alike flowers.



Oxeye Daisy

Leucanthemum vulgare

This pretty flower escaped cultivation and spread to natural areas. Shasta daisy is a preferred alternative for gardens in Kodiak.

Highly toxic to insect herbivores, reduces native plant diversity, and degrades pastures. Dense infestations increase potential for soil erosion.



Reed Canarygrass

Phalaris arundinacea

Once established, it decreases stream flow, restricts fish passage, and increase stream sedimentation, affecting fish movement and spawning habitat. It stays green later into the year than native grasses. Take photos of the leaves and seed heads for identification assistance.



White Sweetclover

Melilotus albus

Widespread on mainland Alaska, but newly introduced to Kodiak. If you see this plant anywhere on the archipelago, report it to the landowner and our office ASAP! Early detection rapid response is key for controlling this species: it can produce tens of thousands of seeds per plant that can be viable for 30-70 years!



Signal Crayfish

Pacifastacus leniusculus
AKA crawdads, this species impacts salmon habitat and competes with salmon for food.



Tansy Ragwort

Senecio jacobaea

Toxic to livestock and affects native plant pollination. Can produce tens of thousands of seeds.



Other Species

For a full list of invasive species documented in Kodiak, please visit the invasive species page on our website.

