Invasive plant species are early colonizers of disturbed soils. Once you have cleared an area and exposed bare ground, remember to plant with native species as soon as possible.

... Pull, then Plant!

Priority Areas for Invasive Plant Management

The dark areas are “hot spots” for invasive plant control. The darker the area, the more likely management will both prevent invasive plant spread to new areas and protect critically sensitive natural resources.

Invasive plant species have not yet fully taken root in Pinkham’s Grant. This means they are the easiest battles to fight. Early detection and rapid response to control small populations of these species might prevent them from becoming fully established in your municipality.

- Autumn olive *(Elaeagnus umbellata)*
- Japanese barberry *(Berberis thunbergii)*
- Perennial pepperweed *(Lepidium latifolium)*

Restoration is a Full Circle ...

No one knows your municipality like you. If you would like to suggest updates to this list, please contact douglas.cygan@agr.nh.gov
How “Hot Spots” for Invasive Plant Control were Identified:

The model on the previous page was created from three composite layers. These layers represent areas of high ecological significance, areas that provide ecological services to human activities, and areas that, if invasive plants are present, have a high risk of spreading to establish new populations. The model supports a landscape scale prioritization strategy customized for your municipality. More details about the strategy, and suggestions of how to prioritize restoration at the individual property scale, can be found at www.wildnh.com/invasives.

For More Information about Upland and Wetland Invasive Plants

Contact your UNH Cooperative Extension County Forester at 629A Main Street, Lancaster, NH 03584. Phone: (603) 788-4961