



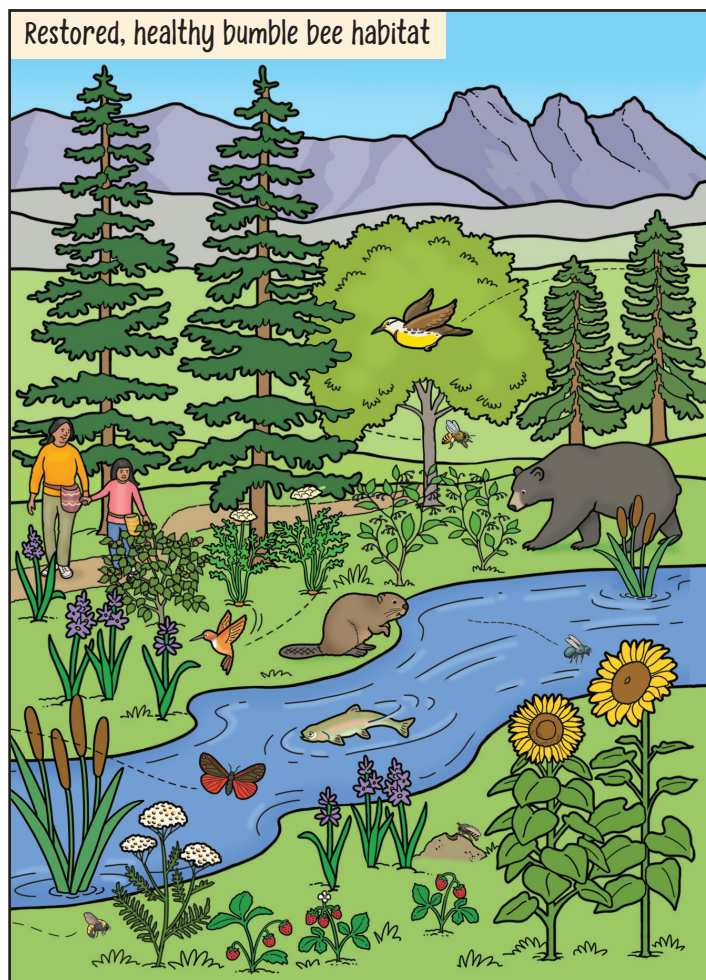
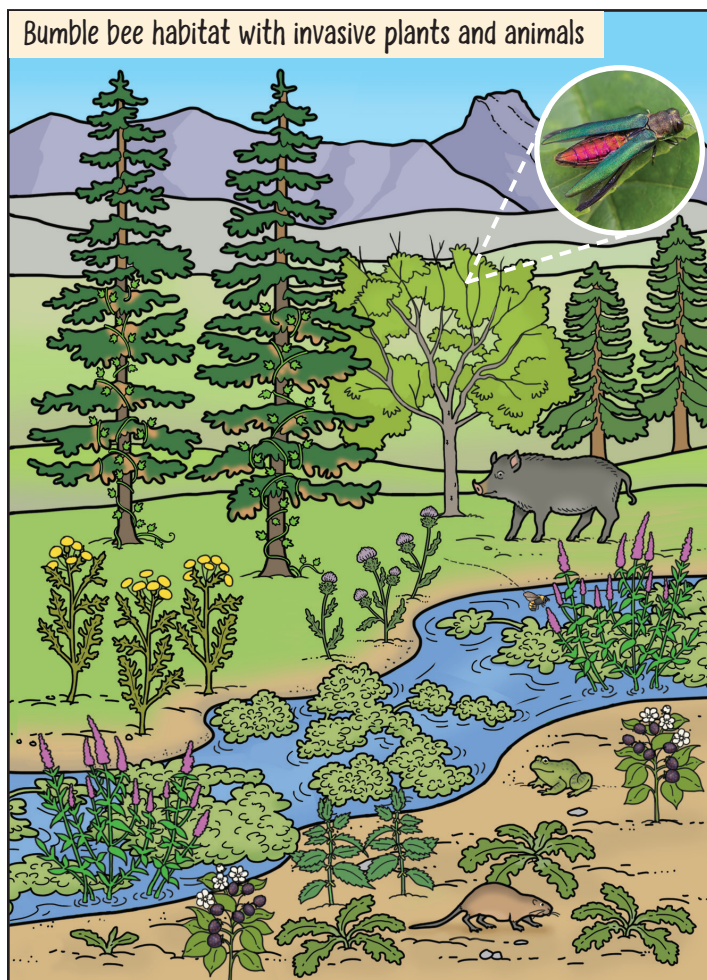
Some kinds of non-native plants and animals cause trouble when they are released outside their normal range. We call these “invasive species.” Once they have settled in a new area, invasive species can displace native plants and animals and damage the environment, the **economy** and human health. Gardeners, farmers and scientists manage invasive species in four different ways. These are: 1) **mechanical** (pull up the invasive plants), 2) **chemical** (use a pesticide), 3) **cultural burning** (conduct a controlled burn over an area and replant with native plants) and 4) **biological** (release or support enemy native species). Often these methods are combined to control invasive species and bring an ecosystem back into balance.

**Some pesticides are toxic to bees!** Safe pesticides are used to keep bee-friendly plants growing or to keep bee habitats free of invasive weeds. Only adults should handle pesticides! If pesticides are needed, they should be used in a place and time that does not harm bees. Adults should read the label on each pesticide container looking for instructions or warnings that will help protect pollinators. If you have questions about pesticides, such as if a pesticide is safe to use around bees, contact the **National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC)** at <http://npic.orst.edu> or call **1-800-858-7378**.



Bumble bee on Penstemon

**Compare the pictures below.** Mark at least ten things that are different between them. At the bottom of the page, check your answers.



1. Fir trees choked by ivy
2. Ash tree canopy with fewer leaves
3. Fewer types of pollinators (notice the Western meadowlark, cinnabar moth and bees)
4. River clogged with invasive plants (notice the purple loosestrife)
5. Fewer species of bees
6. More invasive animals (notice the feral swine [pig], emerald ash borer beetle and American bullfrog)
7. Fewer native animals (notice the rainbow trout and American beaver [the state animal] and black bear [the state bear])
8. More invasive plants (notice the Himalayan blackberry, tansy and Canadian thistle)
9. Fewer native plants, including edible plants (notice the sunflowers, camas, salmon berries, yampah [wild carrot] and cattails)
10. Loss of hiking trail for outdoor recreation