

INVASIVE SPECIES IN ARKANSAS

What is an invasive species?

Invasive alien species are plants, animals, or other organisms that are introduced to a given area outside their original range and cause harm in their new home. Because they have no natural enemies to limit their reproduction, they usually spread rampantly. Invasive alien species are recognized as one of the leading threats to biodiversity and impose enormous costs to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and other human enterprises, as well as to human health.



- The cost to control invasive species and the damages they inflict upon property and natural resources in the U.S. is estimated at **\$137 billion** annually.

Invasive Species in Arkansas: A Quick Look

Arkansas has been invaded by a number of harmful exotic plants and animals. Here is a quick look at some of the worst current and potential invaders:

Name	Type	Origin	Extent	Damage
Zebra mussel	Mollusk	Caspian Sea region of Asia; accidentally released into Lake St. Clair in 1988 in ship ballast water	Arkansas & Mississippi Rivers along their entire lengths in AR	Voracious filter feeders that out-compete native animals; fouls boats & clogs intake pipes at power plants and municipal water sources
Dutch elm disease	Fungus	Asia; one strain of the disease arrived in the 1930s in Cleveland, OH on infected elm logs from Europe; a more virulent strain arrived in 1940s	American elm originally ranged in all states east of Rockies- most of this area is infested	Elms were once the nation's most popular urban street tree, have now largely disappeared from both urban and forested landscapes. It is estimated that "Dutch" elm disease has killed over 100 million trees.
Fire Ant	Insect	South America; accidentally introduced to Alabama in 1930s	300 million acres of Southern U.S., including 30 counties in southern Arkansas	Aggressive, multiple biter with painful venom and chance of allergy; may also damage fruits, berries and young crops; also damage electric boxes; ant mounds are a hazard to farm equipment
Japanese beetle	Insect	Introduced in New Jersey in 1916 on nursery stock; arrived in AR by 1997	Present in 10 counties in AR in 2003	Feed on the foliage and fruit of hundreds of species; particularly damaging to orchards, turfgrass and roses.
Johnsongrass	Grass	Mediterranean region; introduced deliberately for forage in 1800s	Southern half of US, including most of Arkansas	Considered one of the world's top ten worst weeds in corn, soybeans, cotton & sugarcane; hybridizes with sorghum, toxic to cattle after frosts

Name	Type	Origin	Extent	Damage
Bighead and Silver Carp	Fish	China; introduced in 1972 to control parasites in catfish ponds; fertile carp escaped in 1993	Found throughout much of Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers	Compete with native wildlife for food; reach sizes large enough to damage fishermen's nets; also known to jump out of the water when startled, potentially injuring boaters

What Congress Can Do:

A. Make Prevention Our Top Priority

- Reverse current U.S. policy on the intentional import of live plants and animals, that is, switch from a “dirty” to a “clean” list approach that requires screening for invasiveness before import and which keeps out or limits import of species so as to prevent harm to native species or ecosystems – and make the legislative changes to do so.
- Substantially cut the unintentional introduction of aquatic invaders by overseeing federal standard-setting on the discharge of ballast water in the United States, supporting the development of technology to meet these standards; ensuring that agencies monitor and enforce compliance; and reauthorizing the 1996 National Invasive Species Act in the strongest and most comprehensive form.
- When considering, reviewing, or approving trade agreements, rigorously address invasive species, e.g., by allowing for restriction of imports of non-native species that are invasive elsewhere and by identifying pathways by which inadvertent introductions travel so that they may be interrupted.

B. Make Federal Agencies More Effective

- Use oversight authority to ensure that all federal agencies immediately and strongly implement that part of Executive Order 13112 that asks them to identify and reduce actions that introduce or spread invasive species in the United States or elsewhere.
- Appropriate adequate funds so that federal agencies have the resources to address invasive species problems promptly and comprehensively over the long-term.
- Strengthen the structure and leadership of the National Invasive Species Council and prompt more aggressive implementation of its National Management Plan.
- Oversee the work of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to ensure that the agency and its Administrator are committed to protecting biological diversity as well as agriculture.
- Evaluate the serious problems with border inspection for pests, weeds, and pathogens, e.g., in staffing and cross-department coordination, exacerbated by moving these functions into the Department of Homeland Security and amend its authorizing legislation if needed.

References:

How to Identify and Manage Dutch Elm Disease. http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_ded/ht_ded.htm#intro

The Nature Conservancy. Johnsongrass profile. <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/esadocs/sorghale.html>

University of Arkansas Japanese Beetle Fact Sheet. <http://www.uark.edu/depts/entomolo/museum/japbeet.html>

USDA APHIS Fire Ant Page. <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/fireants/>

USGS Zebra Mussel Page. <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/taxgroup/mollusks/zebramusssel/>

USGS Bighead and Silver Carp Fact Sheet http://www.cerc.usgs.gov/pubs/center/pdfDocs/invasive_carp.pdf

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