

# INVASIVE SPECIES IN MAINE

## 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 Maine: A Quick Look

Maine 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
Chestnut blight	Fungus	China; probably introduced on nursery stock in the 1890s. It was first detected in New York city in 1904.	By 1926, the disease had devastated chestnuts from Maine to Alabama	Chestnut once comprised one-fourth to one-half of eastern U.S. forests, and was prized for its durable wood, and as a food for humans, livestock and wildlife. Today, only stump-sprouts from killed trees remain.
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.
Multiflora rose	Weed	Japan & China; promoted in 1900s as a "living fence"	Found in Oxford, Waldo and York Counties, and beyond	Forms dense thickets that crowd out native species, also a weed in crop and pasture lands
Variable-Leaf Milfoil	Aquatic Weed	Southern U.S.; intentionally introduced	Found in 16 different waterways in ME	Forms dense mats that crowd out native vegetation, challenge recreation, and breed mosquitoes
Hydrilla	Aquatic weed	Imported via aquarium trade from Asia	Found in Pickerel Pond in ME and throughout northeast	Out-competes native aquatic vegetation and chokes off waterway for boating, swimming, fishing, etc.
Garlic mustard	Weed	Europe; brought by settlers as a vitamin-rich winter herb	Spreading through nearly a dozen locations	Grows earlier in spring than native plants, allowing it to dominate forest understory and crowd out natives

Name	Type	Origin	Extent	Damage
Purple loosestrife	Wetland plant	Europe and Asia; introduced in 1800s as ornamental and medicinal plant in 1800s	Found in all but 3 counties in Maine in glaciated woodlands	Displaces native wetland plants; has less food and habitat value for waterfowl and other wildlife
Japanese knotweed	Weed	Eastern Asia; introduced in 19 <sup>th</sup> century as an ornamental plant	Found in all but 2 counties in Maine	Forms dense thickets that out-compete native vegetation reducing overall sunlight and biodiversity

## 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:

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