

Celebrate California Invasive Species Action Week!

Elizabeth Brusati, Senior Environmental Scientist

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fisheries Branch, Invasive Species Program
West Sacramento, CA



What is CISAW?

Annual event to raise awareness of invasive species in California and encourage public action.

Saturday, June 7 – Sunday, June 15, 2022

Local events throughout the state

A chance to showcase your organization's work while highlighting the broader problem of invasive species.



Youth Art Contest

Art + science

Grades 2-12

Deadline early May

New theme each year

Past themes:

Be an Invasive Species Detective

Don't Let it Loose

Be a Habitat Hero



Host an Event

Volunteer workday

Bioblitz to record invasive species

Project site tour (live or virtual)

Evening talk (live or virtual)

Display in public building

Submit events to our statewide calendar using the online form!



Golden Gate Audubon volunteers remove Algerian sea lavender.

Post on Social Media

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, whatever you've got
#CISAW

Post about your organization's work

Your worst weeds

Restoration success stories, before/after

Facebook Live tour of a project site

Profile of a volunteer, staff, intern

Share posts from CDFW and others



Elkhorn Slough Reserve 3h · 🌐

To get them away from the parent plant, Italian Thistle literally sends its seed flying! A feather-like structure attached to the seeds can dis... See More



WHAT'S THAT WEED??

Italian Thistle

Carduus pycnocephalus

Introduced likely by accident through western colonization, Italian Thistle can quickly grow into a dense monoculture, and poses an increased fire threat in forests. The sharp spines keep livestock from grazing it, and make it hard to remove by hand. Individual plants can be dug up, so long as most of the root is removed to prevent re-growth. Larger populations can be mowed to reduce seed production, but will require repetition to fully eliminate it.

INVASIVE SPECIES ACTION WEEK

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👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share

Encourage Action

How can your local community help?

Why should they help?

Post prevention tips:

Clean your boots, bike, off-road vehicle

Clean your boat

Choose non-invasive landscaping plants
(PlantRight)

Plant these instead:

 indicates a California native

bull grass (*Muhlenbergia emersleyi*)



This plant grows well in these regions:



Resources for CISAW

CDFW Invasive Species Profiles

Cal-IPC Inventory with links to information

Cal-IPC ID cards

Calflora "What Grows Here?" and plant lists

PlayCleanGo.org



SPRAY DOWN YOUR BIKE

with water or
compressed air to
remove mud and
plant parts from tires
and fenders.



Invasive Species Fact Sheet American bullfrog, *Lithobates catesbeianus*

General Description

Bullfrogs have wide heads, stout bodies, and webbed hind feet. Bullfrogs have smooth skin in color on their backs, often with dark spots or yellow in color on their bellies, with or without large eardrums, or tympanum, which is the size as their eye) than females (same size as their eye). Bullfrogs can also be distinguished from other frog species by their body size, yellow throat, and deep, low-pitched croak during the breeding season. Adult bullfrogs can measure more than 8 inches in length. Tadpoles are yellow in color with small, dark spots on their backs and grow up to 6 inches in length.



Adult American bullfrog
Photo by Kerwin Russell, RCRCD

Cheatgrass

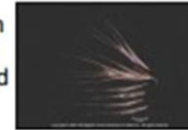
(*Bromus tectorum*)

Mature Size Knee



Description

- Up to 2.5 ft. annual grass with soft, drooping seedheads
- Yellowish-green seedheads are bristly, in a loose, branched cluster
- Seeds have slender, straight bristle at the tip that are 1/3-3/4 in. long
- Seedheads turn reddish-purple as they mature
- Leaves densely covered with short, soft hairs
- Reproduces by seed
- Spread by construction equipment, roads, wind, wildlife, livestock, hay, forage, seed
- Native to Europe, southwestern Asia, and northern Africa



Bullfrogs have become widespread throughout California, from the high elevations of the Sierra Nevada to the lowlands. Bullfrogs are native to the central and eastern United States and are currently found throughout these areas, as well as the western United States where they have been introduced.

Bullfrogs occupy a wide range of both natural and manmade habitats, including ponds, swamps, marshes, brackish waters, and canals. They prefer warm, slow or stagnant water, but are also found along the banks of streams. Bullfrogs are tolerant of cold temperatures and are able to hibernate in bottom substrates below freezing.

Bullfrogs were intentionally introduced into the western United States for biological control of insects, and may have been accidentally introduced into some areas where they are also likely spread to new areas when they escaped from frog farming operations and/or were released by pet owners. Bullfrogs continue to be introduced into the wild by escaping from or being released by pet owners. Once in the wild, bullfrogs disperse to new areas by swimming or being

Bullfrogs have voracious appetites and will eat anything they can fit into their mouths, including insects, rodents, frogs, newts, lizards, snakes, and turtles. Bullfrog tadpoles mainly eat algae, aquatic plants, and detritus, but they will also eat the tadpoles of other frog species. As a result of these feeding habits, bullfrogs prey upon and are able to out-compete native frogs and other aquatic species. Bullfrogs are also a known carrier of chytrid fungus, which causes the potentially fatal skin disease in frogs called chytridiomycosis. Chytridiomycosis is believed to be a leading cause of the decline of native amphibian populations all over the world and is responsible for the extinction of over 100 species since the 1970s.

Find a Frog
If you are in California, please report your sighting to the CDFW Invasive Species Program at <https://www.cdffw.gov/conservation/invasives/report>, by email to invasives@wildlife.ca.gov, or by calling (866) 440-9530.



American bullfrog tadpole
Photo by Gary Nafis, California Herps

Bloom Period May - Jun

Habitat Scrub, chaparral, grassland, woodland, forest



2-Minute Removal Pull

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These cards were adapted from a design by National Park Service.

CDFW & EDDMapS App

Early **D**etection and **D**istribution **M**apping **S**ystem

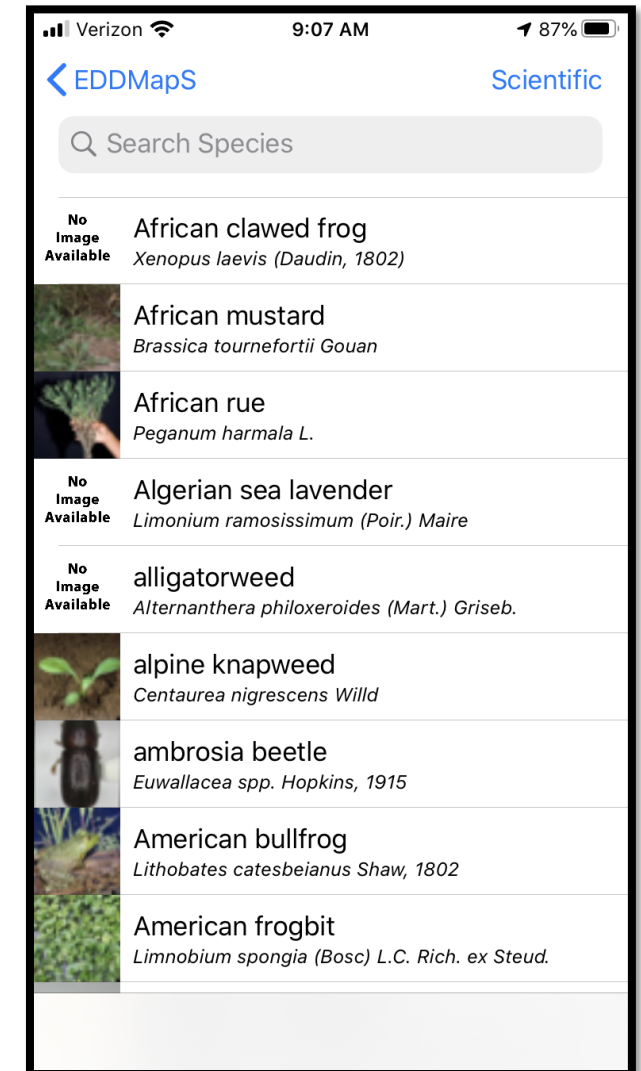
“EDDMapS” on iPhone and Android stores

Create an account and select “California”

Submits reports to CDFW (primarily animals, also some plants)

Does not need cell service or wifi to create a report

You can also submit negative survey reports because knowing where invasive species are is just as important as knowing where they aren't!



For More Information

CDFW Invasive Species Program:

invasives@wildlife.ca.gov

<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Invasives>

Elizabeth.Brusati@wildlife.ca.gov

Please share ideas in the Chat:

What has your organization done for CISAW or what could you do?



June 7-15, 2022

CDFW workday, American River Parkway, CISAW 2019

