

Tamara Cowles

Cultural Landscapes

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Bibliography

"Annual Report 2009." *Washington Invasive Species Council* (2009):

[http://www.invasivespecies.wa.gov/documents/2009annual_report.pdf.]

This is the goals of the Council and outlines future goals. They also define several programs and policies that are in the works, ranging from education/outreach to joining forces with other state agencies to addresses problems. They have listed their top 50 Priority Species, which includes buddleia (butterfly bush). There is mention of three potential future invaders, feral pigs, nutria, and marine algae. There is a comprehensive list of invaders already here and future possible exotics. The last two pages are an actual poster for the New Zealand Mud Snail. This was interesting to read, however it is not clear where the funding for this will come from. I don't know if this helped me, but it did reintegrate how difficult it is to protect against invasives.

Cronk, Quentin C.B.. and Janice Fuller. *Plant Invaders: The Threat to Natural Ecosystems*. Sterling, VA: Earthscan. 2001.

This book is has a comprehensive list of invasive plant species that are the most common worldwide. It gives detailed descriptions and drawings, eradication methods and countries where it originated and is now invasive. It also addresses the fragile ecosystems of island fauna and why invasives have been able to become established. Threats to native species are detailed and range from fire frequency to alteration of soil chemistry. It also addresses which climates appear to be at more risk and indicators to aid in prediction of invasions. It explains that the role that birds have played in the dispersal of invasive plants. There is also a great explanation of the variety of ways plants are capable of fertilization. I really enjoyed this book. It was an easy read and reinforced earlier studies; however none of our local problem species were addressed.

Ebeling, Susan Kathrin, Isabell Hensen and Harald Auge. "The invasive shrub *Buddleja davidii* performs better in its introduced range." *Diversity and Distributions* no. 14 (2008): 225-233.

This article addresses a study done to determine if butterfly bush grew better in new habitat in comparison to native habitat. In its native China it grows at higher elevations than in the non-native invasion sites in Germany, however the temperature was warmer and moister in China. They also found a lack of herbivore predators in Germany, possibly aiding in the rapid spread. They concluded with the acknowledgement that more research was needed. I really enjoyed this article; it gave me a lot of information on how they did research.

Halpern, Alison, Jill Severn, Tim Miller, Bridget Simon, Angela Celestine, Weeds Cross Borders, Rick Johnson, and Sasha Shaw. *Noxious Weeds that Harm Washington State: Western WA Field Guide*. 2009.

This book covers the most common of invasive weeds in our state. It includes pictures with brief descriptions for indentifying, environmental impact of the plant, and control methods. The control methods section is very useful along with the photographs.

Halpern, Alison, Seth Cool, and Tanya DeMarsh-Dodson. *Garden Wise: Non-Invasive Plants for Your Garden Spring 2008 Western Washington Guide*. Bellingham, Wash.: Premier Graphics., 2008.

This text gives common invasive plants used in gardening and alternative replacements. There excellent photographs and descriptions. It also lists other native alternatives. This text is very useful especially for local gardeners.

Harrington, Timothy B.; Reichard, Sarah H., tech. eds. 2007. Meeting the challenge: invasive plants in PacificNorthwest ecosystems. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-694. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, ForestService, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 166 p.

This article includes numerous journal articles combined and presented at the “Meeting the challenge: invasions of non-native plants in the Pacific Northwest” held at the University of Washington. There are a variety of subjects covered in the report ranging from biological control, control methods using biosolids, to mapping and distribution of our state’s invasive species. There are also two articles addressing problems in Alaska and Canada. There is an article addressing how policies can reduce the possibility of spread through horticultural sales. This is a very long report and I have honestly just skimmed it at this point, however there is a lot of great information that I intend read in its entirety.

Hayden Reichard, Sarah, and Peter White. "Horticulture as a Pathway of Invasive Plant Introductions in the United States." *BioScience* 51.2 (2001): 103-13. Web. 14 Apr. 2010. <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/1313934>>.

Article explains historic plant introduction into the United States and how invasive are entering our ecosystems currently. The authors address past, current, and future regulation on plant introductions. The article explains efforts currently taking place to address invasive species including Nursery responsibility. This article is extremely helpful and touches on the complexity of this issue.

Invasive Alien Species: A New Synthesis. Harold A. Mooney. Island Press, 2005.

This book is a combination of a variety of research papers addressing invasive species worldwide. It gives a great view of the effects on the native systems that have been invaded. It details case studies and the economic costs that occur from invasions. Explains risk assessments and need for early warning system worldwide. Cites several studies on what types of habitat are at risk for invasions and what types of species are most likely to be invasive. Discusses methods used for control and eradication that are being used in different locations, including terrestrial and aquatic. The book contains examples explaining methods of detection and mapping of invasive species. This book was very technical and some of the information was beyond my understanding. I was able to gain a better understanding of the overall situation and the extent of the problem worldwide.

"Invasive Exotic Plants Helped by Natural Enemies." ScienceDaily.

[sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/03/060312214425.htm.] 13Mar2006.

This is a short article addressing the connection of invasive plants to native herbivores. It cites work done at the Georgia Institute of Technology's School of Biology. After researching they came to the conclusion that exotic herbivores (introduced species, including cattle) increase the amount of exotic plant species. They also found that native herbivores reduce the abundance of invasive plants. They concluded that the invasive plants had not yet developed a defense that the natives had. This was a quick read, but it is thought provoking. I would be interested if there was any noticeable difference in areas with large elk herds or deer, hmmm.

Pojar, Jim, A. MacKinnon, and Paul B. Alaback. *Plants of the Pacific Northwest coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia & Alaska*. Redmond, Wash.: Lone Pine Pub., 1994.

This guide gives a general description of a plant including plant structure. It also shows photographs and drawings to add in field identification. There is a section in each plant description that covers historic use by Native Americans and plant origins. This text is an excellent source to aid in plant recognition. Truly a must have for anyone wanting to learn local flora.

Tallent-Halsell, Nita G. and Michael S. Watt. "The Invasive *Buddleja davidii* (Butterfly Bush)." *Springer* no. 75 (2009): 292-325.

This is an extensive article about the butterfly bush. It gives a short history of how it was introduced to the United Kingdom. There is some very interesting information about hybrid plants that are not only sterile, but produce flowers that are twice as large. Just the idea that there is research to produce a sterile plant suggests that buddleia is an aggressive grower. The article gives an extensive description of the plants structure and growth habits. There is an accompanying native range map and plant drawings. There is a reference to plant invasions in areas that had been bombed during World War II. A great description of European countries that

have invasions is included. There are several descriptions with pictures of problem areas in New Zealand. The article also gives a complete explanation of seed production and dispersal. This article was amazing! I had no idea how many countries are having problems with it. It seems to really like moist areas, so if its lag time is long we may be seeing many future invasions here.