

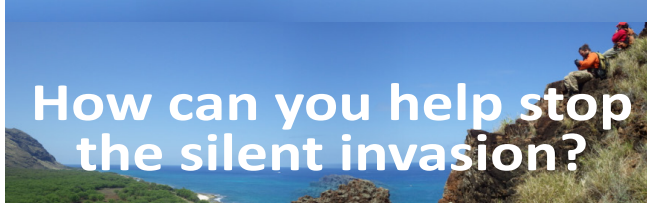


Who is OISC?

The O'ahu Invasive Species Committee (OISC) is a partnership of individuals, governmental and non-governmental organizations, all united in preventing new invasive species from spreading on O'ahu.

OISC works to eradicate species that, if left uncontrolled, will so severely disrupt the island's ecosystems that essential services, such as recharge of the island's aquifers and protection from wildfires, will be lost.

The success of the program is due in large part to our partnerships, allowing OISC to implement management strategies island-wide.



How can you help stop the silent invasion?

Plant native or non-native. Ask for native or non-invasive plants to landscape your yard. Learn how to "plant pono" by checking the potential weediness of plants using the Hawai'i Weed Risk Assessment tool at:

www.PlantPono.org

Buy local. Alien fungi, insect pests, and agricultural diseases can hide in imported produce. Buying local helps protect the economy and Hawai'i's farmers.

Let OISC survey your property. If you live in a neighborhood where an OISC target species is found, we may ask to access your property in order to survey and remove the invasive species. Hawai'i State law does NOT hold landowners liable if workers are injured while removing invasive species from their property.

Travel responsibly. Declare ALL produce, plants, seeds, soil, sand, and animals when entering the state and traveling between islands. You can also prevent the spread of invasive species by cleaning your footwear and gear, both before and after traveling.

Be a responsible pet owner. Exotic pets such as parrots and Jackson's chameleons were never part of Hawai'i's native ecosystem and become pests when released. Keep pets contained and give unwanted pets to animal shelters or return them to the pet store.

Volunteer! OISC leads monthly volunteer trips to remove invasive species from O'ahu. Call 266-7994 or email oisc@hawaii.edu for more information.

**Report unknown plants and animals to the statewide pest hotline at:
643-PEST (7378)**

	OISC O'AHU INVASIVE SPECIES COMMITTEE	743 Ulukahiki Street Kailua, HI 96734 808-266-7994 oisc@hawaii.edu
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www.oahuisc.org

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WHAT ARE INVASIVE SPECIES?

Invasive species are non-native plants and animals that negatively affect Hawai'i's economy, environment, human health, and quality of life. They can live in a variety of habitats, reproduce rapidly, aggressively compete for resources, and lack natural enemies in new environments.

OISC PRIORITY PESTS

OISC selects a limited number of target species based on the potential for successful eradication or control, while weighing the potential cost of inaction. Below are the priority pests actively controlled on the island. Learn more about OISC targets at www.oahuisc.org.

WHAT IF I SEE ONE?

Sightings of OISC's priority pests should be reported immediately. Please do NOT pull plants! Instead, report their location for proper removal and disposal. Take a photo and/or GPS point of suspected pests and email them to oisc@hawaii.edu or call 808-266-7994.



MICONIA

Leaves are large, dark green with bright purple underneath.
Produce up to 9 million seeds/yr.
Severely reduces watershed functionality.
Displaces native species.



DEVIL WEED

Leaves are triangle-shaped with a toothed edge. Crushed leaves smell like turpentine.
Leaf veins shaped like a pitchfork.
Skin irritant and toxic to livestock.
First detected in 2011, only known on O'ahu.



FOUNTAIN GRASS

Clumping grass with long, spiked flower heads.
Leaves are not flat "blades" rather, they are long & round.
Creates a serious fire hazard.
On the Hawai'i Noxious Weed List.



FIREWEED

Small, yellow flowers with 13 petals.
Once eradicated from O'ahu, it has recently been detected on the North Shore.
On the Hawai'i Noxious Weed List and toxic to livestock.



LITTLE FIRE ANT

Detected on O'ahu in late 2013.
Small, 1/16" long. Light brown rust color.
Lives in moist, shady areas. Nests in the trees and on the ground. Powerful stings harm humans and pets.



PAMPAS GRASS

Large clumping grass with large, feathery seed heads.
Creates a serious fire hazard.
Out-competes native species.



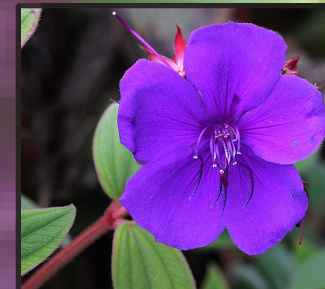
CAPE IVY

Vine with yellow, cluster flower heads.
Aggressive, grows in both disturbed and native ecosystems. Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Spreads by both seeds and broken plant parts.



COQUI FROG

Small, nocturnal frog.
Distinct, round toe-pads.
Loud! Two-note call "ko-kee".
Usually gray-brown.
Out-competes native species.



GLORY BUSH

Shrub with oval leaves & showy purple flowers with 5 petals.
Creates impenetrable thickets, crowding out native species.
On the Hawai'i Noxious Weed List.



HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY

Sprawling, thorny bush with shiny black fruit when ripe.
Found in disturbed & open areas.
Infestations can produce up to 13,000 seeds/year.



COCONUT RHINOCEROS BEETLE

Large, about 2 inches long.
Dark brown/black beetle with up-turned "horn" on head.
Adults feed on many species of palms, favoring coconut trees, eventually killing them.



CANE TI

Upright shrub with many fuzzy stems, called "canes".
Oval, fuzzy leaves.
Purple flowers with 4 petals and yellow stamens.
On the Hawai'i Noxious Weed List.