



Canary Grass

Urban areas & riparian zones
Forms dense colonies, flowers are large, long, branched & purplish colour, grows to 1.5 m in height
Negatively alters wetlands & riparian zones by crowding out native species



Woodland Angelica

Open woods, marshes & fields
Leaves with toothed leaflets, larger leaves doubly pinnate
Uppermost leaves consist mostly of a large sheath, with a small pinnate leaf-blade on the end
Impacts unknown but may negatively affect natural habitats in the region



Wild Parsnip

Roadsides & fields
Grows to 1.5m in height, leaves opposite & compoundly pinnate, many small yellow flowers
Impacts unknown but may negatively affect native plants via aggressive colonization
Sap from this species can burn the skin
Handle carefully!



Common Valerian

Roadsides, ditches & thickets
Can grow to over 1.5 m in height
Leaves basal & pinnately divided, flower small and white
May be locally aggressive to natural habitats & riparian zones

Invasive Alien Species (IAS) are plants and animals introduced to a location where they are not naturally occurring. Invasive species can alter ecological interactions amongst native species and can affect both the function and economic value of ecosystems. Human health may also be affected by IAS. The threat of IAS is a significant environmental issue in Canada, and although numerous ecological ramifications have been documented nationally and world wide, it is the lack of information on invasive species in the greater Saint John region that is of greatest interest to this project.

The Detection of IAS in Saint John is an initiative of the Atlantic Coastal Action Program (ACAP) Saint John. The project will investigate nineteen invasive alien species and determine which of these may have the greatest impact on our natural environment. This guide includes species of high concern to our local ecosystems; however it is by no means an exhaustive list. The project relies upon participation of community partners like the Hammond River Angling Association, who share a common concern for conserving our natural capital. For more information about this program or to report a sighting please contact the ACAP Saint John office.

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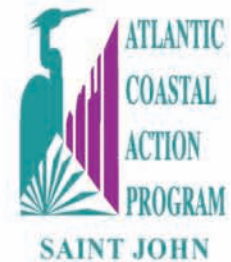


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Invasive Alien Species Guide for the Greater Saint John Region New Brunswick, Canada





Mute Swan
Lakes, ponds & marshes
Adults have white plumage & orange bills with a black basal knob, length 144-158cm
Overgrazes aquatic plants & competes with native waterfowl



Northern Snakehead
Lakes, wetlands & ponds
Adults have black splotches, large mouth & long dorsal & anal fins, length to 1.5m
Preys on native fish species & can introduce disease



Western Mosquitofish
Estuaries, lakes & wetlands
Adults have flattened head, back arched, greenish olive to brownish with no lateral line, length 40-70mm
Preys on zooplankton & insect communities, introduction of helminth parasites



Rainbow Trout
Lakes, ponds & streams
Adults highly coloured with dark olive on back, black spots & pink band on side, silvery underneath, Length to 30cm
Preys on & competes with native fish species



Brown Trout
Lakes, rivers & streams
Adults have a golden brown hue, rusty spots on sides, adipose has reddish hue, Length to 40 cm
Preys on & competes with native species



Small Mouth Bass
Lakes & rivers
Adults have dark bars on sides, olive colour skin, length 20-40cm
Preys on & competes with native fish species



Large Mouth Bass
Lakes, ponds & streams
Adults have dark band on side, body green colour, mouth extends beyond eye, Length 20-40cm
Preys on native species



Goldfish
Lakes, ponds & ditches
Gold to olive brown, forked tail, Length 10-35cm
Negatively impacts aquatic ecosystems by increasing cyanobacteria causing algal blooms



Green Crab
Marine & estuarine environments
Adults greenish to brownish, 5 antero-lateral teeth, 3 lobes between eyes, length to 60mm
Preys on & competes with native marine species



Zebra Mussel
Lakes, rivers & urban areas
Adults have white and brown stripes, 3 cm long, shell highly carinate (angled)
Negatively impacts aquatic habitats by shifting nutrient balances from the pelagic to the benthic zones Alters bottom substrate through dense colonization



Winter Moth
Fruit orchards & forests
Females wingless, male wingspan 28-33 mm, buff & dark brown pattern on wings
Causes defoliation of many native tree species



Purple loosestrife
Wetlands, ditches & shorelines
Has magenta coloured flowers, whorled leaves, height 1-3m
Negatively impacts aquatic ecosystems by out competing native species



Japanese Knotweed
Urban areas & riparian zones
Looks like bamboo with purple speckles on stalk, white flowers, heart shaped leaves, height 1-3m
Negatively impacts riparian zones by excluding native species and preventing regeneration



Indian Balsam
Urban areas & riparian zones
Flowers irregular, pink to white in colour, stem red, 3 whorled leaves to a node, height 1-3m
Competes with native species, negatively impacts riparian zones by choking out native species



Norway Maple
Urban areas & forests
Deciduous tree 20-30 m high, rounded crown & grey bark, leaves are opposite & palmate with 5 lobes.
Causes decline in native tree species by forming dense canopies