

Species of Special Focus



Autumn olive



Common Teasel



Garlic Mustard



Callery pear



Bush honeysuckle

More invasive species information can be found at the Midwest Invasive Species Information Network (www.misin.msu.edu) and the Midwest Invasive Plant Network (www.mipn.org)

How can you get involved?

These are some simple steps that each of us can take to make a positive impact on our local environment:

- Be aware of the issue and not plant or spread invasive species.
- Learn to identify the major invasive plants in your area.
- Do not empty aquariums or dump house-plants into the wild.
- Be sure to clean your shoes and brush off your clothes after being in an area with invasive plants.
- Start a control program on your land.
- Talk to local groups, communities, or government officials about invasive plants.
- Volunteer with organizations that fight the spread of invasive plants. Contact HIPP for suggestions



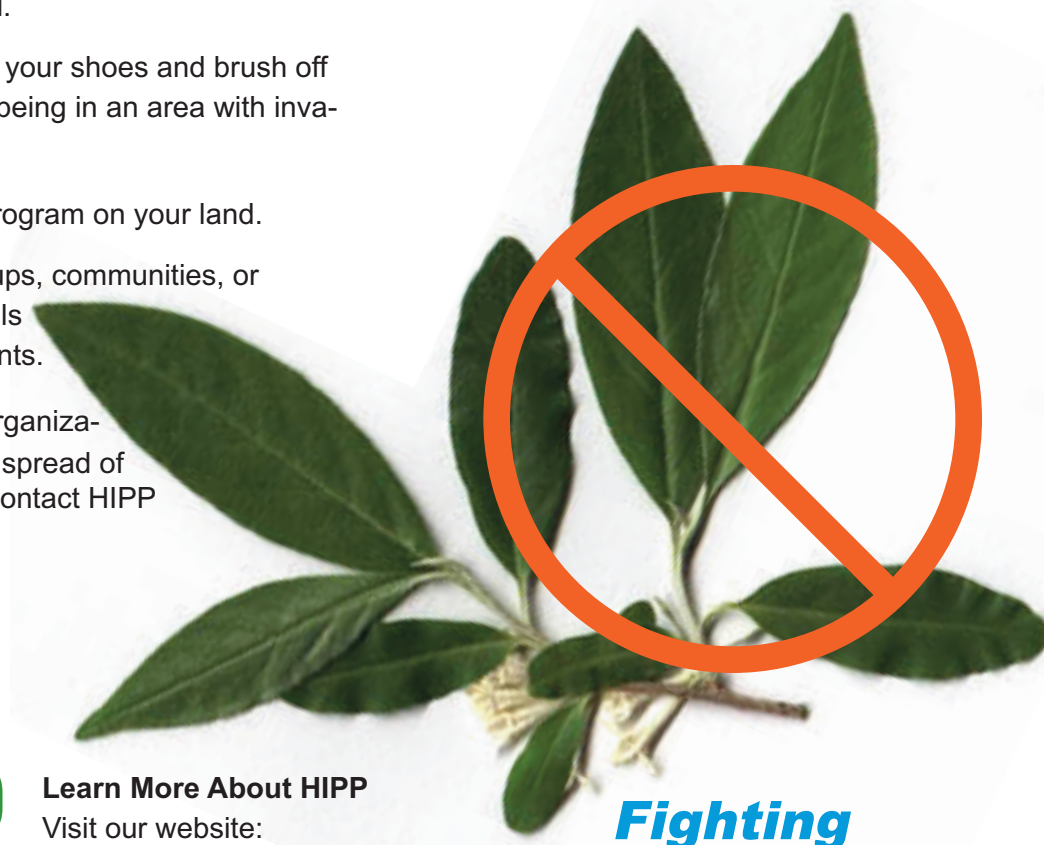
Learn More About HIPP

Visit our website:
ilhipp.org

Or contact us at:
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HIPP

Headwaters Invasive Plant Partnership



***Fighting
invasive plants
is HIPP!***

What is HIPP?

HIPP is a partnership between local, state, and federal agencies, non-profit organizations, private landowners, and university groups in east central Illinois to address the threat of terrestrial and aquatic invasive plants across jurisdictional boundaries. By sharing limited resources, we improve effectiveness and efficiency across these areas:

- Education and Awareness
- Prevention
- Early Detection and Rapid Response
- Control and Management
- Rehabilitation and Restoration

Why is there a Problem?

Invasive plants are plants that are not native and threaten biological diversity by outcompeting native species, reducing wildlife food and habitat. They can also disrupt vital ecosystem functions and cause economic damage to agriculture and recreational pursuits. Some even cause direct harm to humans and domestic animals. It is estimated that damages from invasive plant species cost the US \$33 billion annually.

Where does HIPP operate?

The geographic area covered by HIPP is home to the headwaters and much of the watersheds of the Sangamon, Vermilion, Embarras, Mackinaw, Little Vermilion, and Kaskaskia rivers. The counties are:

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|--------------|--------------|
| • Champaign | • Ford |
| • Cumberland | • Iroquois |
| • DeWitt | • Livingston |
| • Douglas | • Piatt |
| • Edgar | • Vermillion |

Who is involved in HIPP?

Partners who have signed the HIPP Memorandum of Understanding and are committed to reducing the impacts of invasive plants in the region include:

- Allerton Park and Retreat Center
- Champaign County Forest Preserve District
- Champaign County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Champaign Park District
- Coles County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District
- DeWitt County Soil and Water Conservation District
- East Central Illinois Master Naturalists
- Edgar County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Embarras Volunteer Stewards
- Ford County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Grand Prairie Friends
- Illinois Tree Farm System

- Land Conservation Foundation
- Lincoln Heritage Resource Conservation and Development
- Pheasants Forever - Illinois
- United States Department of Agriculture, NRCS Illinois State
- University of Illinois Natural History Survey
- University of Illinois Extension covering Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, and Vermilion Counties
- Upper Sangamon River Conservancy
- Urbana Park District
- Vermillion County Soil and Water Conservation District



What does HIPP do?

- Coordinate community work days to control invasive plants
- Educate the public about invasive species through trainings, presentations and informational materials
- Provide technical assistance
- Collaborate with agency staff, municipalities, and other organizations on projects