

INVASIVE PLANTS IN ONTARIO

Japanese Knotweed*

Herbaceous perennial spreading primarily through rhizomes, which can cause significant damage to habitat and infrastructure.



Phragmites*

Grass reaching heights over 5m and densities of over 200 stems/m². Biggest threat to Great Lakes coastal habitats.



Dog-strangling Vine*

Quick-spreading herbaceous perennial forming thick mats of vegetation. Spreads primarily by seed.



*Invasive Species Act, 2005
Section 8: Restricted Invasive Species

No person shall deposit or release a member of a restricted invasive species in Ontario or cause it to be deposited or released in Ontario.

Yellow Iris

Aquatic perennial forming dense stands and floating mats of vegetation. Spreads through rhizomes and seeds.



Garlic Mustard

Self-pollinating biennial spreading primarily by seed carried by humans. Can cause enduring damage to natural biodiversity.



Autumn Olive

Shrub with leaves distinctly silvery beneath. Spreads primarily through prolific seed production.



Wild Parsnip

Fast-growing perennial spreading primarily through seed carried by humans. Phototoxins can cause a burn-like rash.



Running Bamboo

Evergreen bamboos growing up to 9m. Aggressive, extensive spreading root system is difficult to control.



Common Buckthorn

Shrub to small tree; spiny tips on branches. Black fruits are eaten and seeds spread by animals.



Black Locust

Thicket-forming tree; saplings have thorny spines. Spreads primarily by suckering.



Invasive Honeysuckle

Multi-stemmed woody shrub; showy flowers yellow, white, or red. Red berries stay through winter. Spreads primarily by seed.



White Mulberry

Tree with distinctive red-to-black fruits which are eaten and spread primarily by animals.



Barberry

Shrub with distinctive red berries. Spreads by seed and vegetatively; branches can root when they droop and touch soil.



WHAT WE ARE DOING

The City of Windsor and partners are performing ongoing work to manage and remove invasive plant communities throughout our natural areas. We are improving habitat for wildlife and restoring connectivity between habitats, which facilitates movement of rare species and allows native species to thrive.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- Come clean, leave clean! Use the brush at trail entrances to:
 - Clean your shoes and gear before entering and upon exiting the trail
- Remove mud and burrs from your pet's fur
- Stay on authorized trails
- Avoid planting invasives in your garden

WITH SUPPORT FROM

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Species at Risk Stewardship Program



WHAT'S AT STAKE

Invasive plants are harmful non-native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that are spread by human and animal transport.

The rich and incredibly biodiverse ecosystem of the Ojibway Prairie Complex is heavily impacted when invasive species outcompete native species for resources such as light, moisture, and nutrients.

The entire composition of a natural area is affected when aggressive, introduced species are left to invade. This ultimately impacts our ecosystem's strength and resilience.

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INVASIVE PLANTS

in the Ojibway
Prairie Complex

