

## Membership

Membership Categories (please circle one)

Individual	Institution
Student \$10	General \$100
General \$20	Contributing \$500
Contributing \$50	Donor \$501-10,000
Donor \$51-500	Patron \$10,000 and up

Members will receive the  
**KY Invasive Species Field Guide**  
while supplies last.

## Wildland Weeds Subscriptions

*(Note: All KY-EPPC members receive this quarterly magazine. If you would like to receive Wildland Weeds without becoming a Council member, you may order an annual subscription.)*

- Individual Subscription \$15
- Library/Institutional Subscription \$100

For more information, please visit the  
KY-EPPC web site at:

[www.se-eppc.org/ky/index.htm](http://www.se-eppc.org/ky/index.htm)

Name:

Business/Organization affiliation:

Address:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail to:  
Lisa Morris, KY-EPPC Treasurer  
114 Woodland Avenue  
Lexington, KY 40502

*As a non-profit organization KY-EPPC is able to accomplish its goals through the support of its members. Your membership helps provide the needed resources for KY-EPPC to work to raise awareness about biological pollution in Kentucky and seek solutions to the ongoing threat. KY-EPPC appreciates your support and participation.*

# KY-EPPC

## Kentucky Exotic Pest Plant Council



*Dioscorea oppositifolia* (Chinese yam)  
photo by James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service

**Established in 2000 as a non-profit organization to:**

- raise awareness about threat posed by invasive exotic pest plants to native plant communities in Kentucky.
- facilitate the exchange of information concerning the management and control of invasive exotic plants.
- provide a forum for all interest parties to participate in meetings and workshops; and to share the benefits from the information provided by KY-EPPC.
- serve as an educational, advisory, and technical support council on all aspects of exotics in Kentucky.
- initiate campaign actions to prevent future introduction.

*“We must make no mistake: We are seeing on of the great historical convulsions in the world’s flora and fauna. We might say, with Professor Challenger, standing on Conan Doyle’s ‘Lost World’, with his black beard jutting out: ‘We have been privileged to be present at one of the typical decisive battles of history - the battles which have determined the fate of the world.’”*

- Charles Elton, 1958

*“...there are the adventive plants, the wanderers, of which we have, as yet, comparatively few species; but later, when the country is older and generally more cultivated, there will surely be an army of them.”*

- Charles Torrey Simpson, 1920

**EPPC Resources**

- Wildland Weeds Magazine
- Invasive Exotic Plants in Kentucky
- Kentucky’s Least Wanted Plants
- EDDMapS
- Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida’s Natural Areas
- Landscaping with Native Species
- Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Management Manual
- Proceedings of the Exotic Pests of Eastern Forests Conference (published with the US Forest Service)
- Plants out of Place (video)

**Beautiful, but bad...**

Although some non-native plant species display colorful flowers and are popular as garden ornamentals, some of them are highly invasive and destructive to a natural environment.

Many introduced, or “exotic” plants were planted to decorate homes and gardens. Over the years, they have escaped cultivation and infested natural areas.

Because these plants are growing in an environment that lacks natural controls (insects, diseases, etc.), they have an advantage over native species and can easily crowd them out. This causes an imbalance in the ecosystem and threatens the biodiversity of the area.

**What you can do:**

**Discover *alternatives* in your landscape.**

Promote responsible gardening by learning about the plants around you. Remove invasive exotic plants from your yard and replace them with native plants.

**Know the habits of the species you plant.**

In addition to potential threats to biodiversity in natural areas, some exotics become pests in carefully planned landscapes and gardens. They may be very time-consuming to remove or control.

**Buy nursery-propagated plant material.**

Never dig up plants from the wild. When landscaping with natives, match the plants with the site conditions. Consider using plants that occur together in natural habitats. You can easily learn plant relationships by visiting natural areas and observing how plants grow.

**Join KY-EPPC today!**

