



JOIN IN CALIFORNIA INVASIVE SPECIES ACTION WEEK!

ELIZABETH BRUSATI

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Invasive Species Program



What Is CISAW?

- **Saturday, June 1 – Sunday, June 9, 2024**
- Annual event to raise awareness of invasive species in California and encourage public action.
- A chance to showcase your organization's work while highlighting the broader problem of invasive species.



American River Parkway Foundation, San Mateo County Agriculture, CDFW Elkhorn Slough

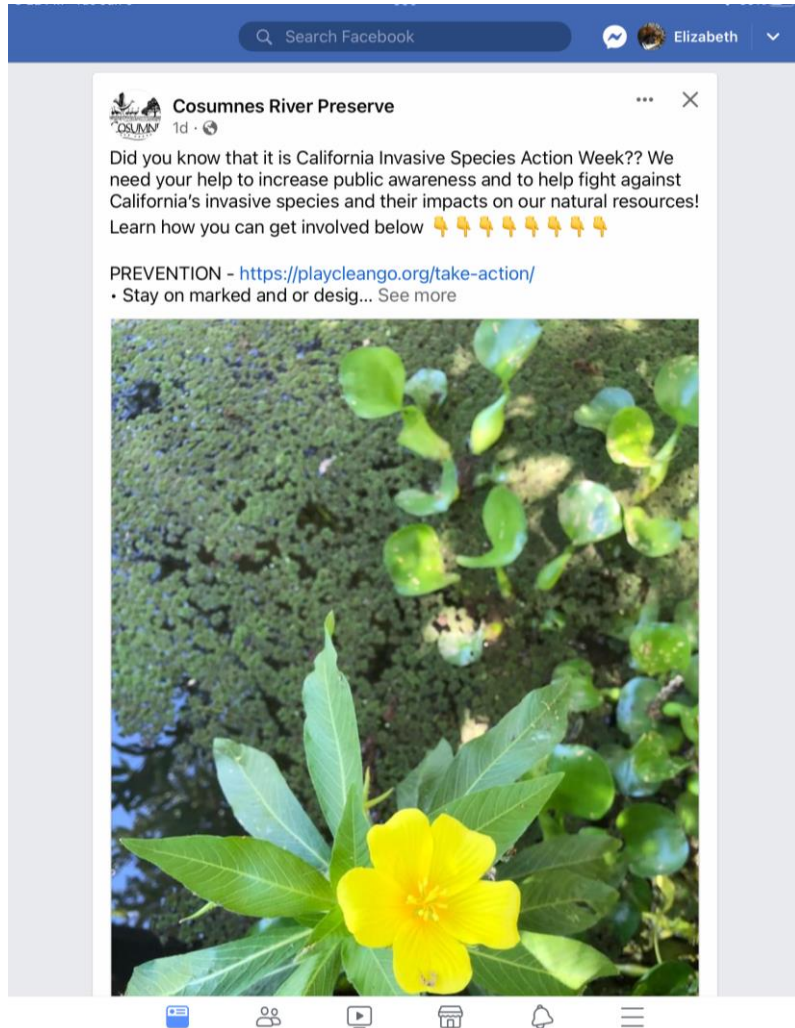
Youth Art and Video Contest



- Art + science
- Grades 2-12
- Deadline early May
- Past themes:
 - Be an Invasive Species Detective
 - Don't Let it Loose
 - Think Ahead; Stop the Spread

Alyssa Park, 1st Place Grades 5-8, 2023

Post on Social Media



- Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, whatever you've got
- #CISAW
- Post about your organization's work
- Your worst weeds
- Restoration success stories, before/after
- Facebook Live tour of a project site
- Profile of a volunteer or staff
- Share posts from CDFW and others

Host an Event

- Volunteer workday
- Bioblitz to record invasive species
- Project site tour (live or virtual)
- Evening talk
- Display in public building
- Submit events to our statewide calendar using the online form!



Big Sur Land Trust removes iceplant and brome at Martin Dunes 2023.

Encourage Action




US Coast Guard Auxiliary-Modesto

- How can your local community help?
- Why should they help?
- Post prevention tips:
 - Clean your boots, bike, off-road vehicle
 - Clean your boat
 - Choose non-invasive landscaping plants (PlantRight)

Resources




- CISAW Toolkit
- CDFW Invasive Species Profiles
- Cal-IPC ID cards
- Calflora “What Grows Here?”
- PlayCleanGo.org

Cheatgrass
(*Bromus tectorum*)

Mature Size Knee 


Description

- Up to 2.5 ft. annual grass with soft, drooping seedheads
- Yellowish-green seedheads are bristly, in a loose, branched cluster
- Seeds have slender, straight bristle at the tip that are 1/3-3/4 in. long
- Seedheads turn reddish-purple as they mature
- Leaves densely covered with short, soft hairs
- Reproduces by seed
- Spread by construction equipment, roads, wind, wildlife, livestock, hay, forage, seed
- Native to Europe, southwestern Asia, and northern Africa



Bloom Period May - Jun

Habitat Scrub, chaparral, grassland, woodland, forest



2-Minute Removal Pull

Image credits: Front and back: J.M. DiTomaso ©2007 The Regents of the University of California; icons by Tim Hyland. These cards were adapted from a design by National Park Service.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE Invasive Species Fact Sheet
American bullfrog, *Lithobates catesbeianus*

General Description
American bullfrogs are large frogs with wide heads, stout bodies, and long, hind legs with fully-webbed hind feet. Bullfrogs have smooth skin which is green to brown in color on their backs, often with dark spots or mottling, and white to grey to yellow in color on their bellies, with or without mottling. Bullfrogs have large eardrums, or tympanum, which are larger in males (twice the size as their eye) than females (same size as their eye). Male bullfrogs can also be distinguished from females by their smaller body size, yellow throat, and deep, low-pitched mating calls bellowed during the breeding season. Adult bullfrogs can weigh over 2 pounds and measure more than 8 inches in length. Bullfrog tadpoles are green to yellow in color with small, dark spots on their backs, and can grow up to 6 inches in length.



Current Distribution
American bullfrogs have become widespread throughout California, however they are absent from the high elevations of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Bullfrogs are native to the central and eastern United States and are currently found throughout these areas, as well as within many areas of the western United States where they have been introduced, including Hawaii.

Habitat Preference
American bullfrogs occupy a wide range of both natural and manmade habitats, including lakes, ponds, swamps, marshes, brackish waters, streams, rivers, ditches, and canals. They prefer warm, slow or stagnant waters with abundant vegetation, but are also found along the shorelines of lakes and banks of streams. Bullfrogs are tolerant of cold temperatures and have the ability to hibernate in bottom substrates.



2-Minute Removal Pull

SPRAY DOWN YOUR BIKE
with water or compressed air to remove mud and plant parts from tires and fenders.

introduced into the western United States for biological control of insects, and may have been accidentally introduced to some areas when they escaped from frog farming operations and/or were introduced into the wild by escaping from or being released by pet owners. Once in the wild, bullfrogs disperse to new areas by swimming or being carried by water.

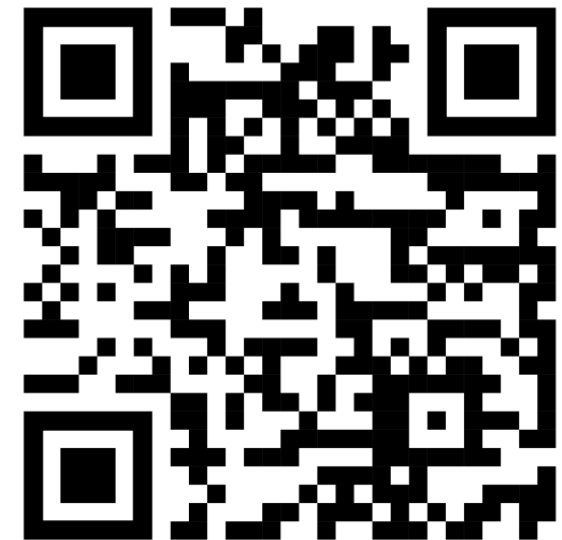
They have voracious appetites and will eat anything they can fit into their mouths, including insects, newts, lizards, snakes, and turtles. Bullfrog tadpoles mainly eat algae, aquatic insects, and the tadpoles of other frog species. As a result of these feeding habits, they will also eat the tadpoles of other frog species. As a result of these feeding habits, they are able to out-compete native frogs and other aquatic species. Bullfrogs are also a carrier of chytrid fungus, which causes the potentially fatal skin disease in frogs called chytridiomycosis. It is believed to be a leading cause of the decline of native amphibian populations all over the world, and the extinction of over 100 species since the 1970s.

If you have a sighting, please report your sighting to the CDFW Invasive Species Program at [invasives/report](https://www.cdffishandwildlife.ca.gov/invasives/report), by email to invasives@wildlife.ca.gov, or by calling (866) 440-9630.

For More Information

invasives@wildlife.ca.gov

www.wildlife.ca.gov/cisaw



Friends of Five Creeks 2023



Saturday, June 1 –
Sunday, June 9, 2024