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| **Non-Native/Exotic/Alien/Invasive Species Graphic Organizer**  <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/resources/databases.shtml> | | | |
| **Name** | **Where did it come from?** | **Where is it now?** | **Why is it a problem?** |
| Arundo donax  Giant reed | Southern Asia, and the Mediterranean Basin | Mediterranean, California, the western Pacific and the Caribbean | Arundo is hypothesized to displace native plants and associated wildlife species as a consequence of the massive stands it forms the mechanism of competition with native species is not established. |
| Water Hyacinth | Amazon River basin of tropical South America | California | Water hyacinth can quickly dominate a waterway or aquatic system because of rapid leaf production, fragmentation of daughter plants, and copious seed production and germination. |
| Asian Swamp Eel | Southern Asia | Northern Australia | They have insatiable eating habits that could affect the food source native fish species. |
| Sea Lamprey | Atlantic Ocean | Welland Canal | Sea lampreys are aggressive predators and are not native to the Great Lakes. They’re parasitic. |
| Northern Snakehead | China, Russia, North Korea, and South Korea | United States | They carry a virus that sickens and can kill largemouth bass. |
| Quagga Mussel | Dnieper River | United States | They cause substantial, ecological, and environmental impacts |
| Zebra Mussel | Lakes of Southern Russia | North America, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Spain, and Sweden | They damage harbors and waterways, ships and boats, and water treatment and power plants. |
| Africanized Honeybee | Africa | Brazil | They attacked intruders in numbers much greater than European Honey Bees. Since their introduction into Brazil, they have killed some 1,000 humans, with victims receiving ten times as many stings than from the European strain. |

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| **Name** | **Where did it come from?** | **Where is it now?** | **Why is it a problem?** |
| Asian Tiger  Mosquito | Southeast Asia | Europe, the Americas, the Caribbean, Africa and the Middle East | Competes with established species. |
| Formosan  Subterranean  Termite | Taiwan and Southern Asia | United States | Colony can cause more structural damage in a shorter time. |
| Mediterranean  Fruit Fly | Sub-Saharan Africa | United States | Female flies lay eggs in apples, apricots, citrus, cherry, mango, pears, peach, plum, olives, and guava. After about two days, the eggs hatch into larvae and invade. |
| Red Imported  Fire Ant | South Africa | Florida | Fire ants aggressively defend their soil mounded colonies. When you disturb a mound, hundreds of RIFA worker ants will "boil" out of the mound to attack the intruder. The attacking ants simultaneously sting their victim repeatedly |
| Cane Toad | Central and South America | Oceania and the Caribbean | Highly Toxic and are destroying the native animals life style. |
| European  Starling | Europe | North America | Abundance and aggressiveness |
| Wild Boar | Northern and Central Europe. | The Americas | Two million to six million of the animals are wreaking havoc in at least 39 states and four Canadian provinces; half are in Texas, where they do some $400 million in damages annually. |
| Salt Cedar (plant) | Eurasia and Africa | North America | Degrades native wildlife habitat, by outcompeting and replacing native plant species, salinizing soils, monopolizing limited sources of moisture, and increasing the frequency, intensity and effect of fires and floods |
| White Pine  Blister Rust | Asia | Europe and North America | White pine blister rust is a serious, tree-killing disease of eastern white pine and its close relatives |