

When rain falls and snow melts, the runoff produced picks up a variety of contaminants such as oil, metals, salts, pet waste, fertilizer, and grass clippings as it flows over roofs, roadways, sidewalks and lawns.

Stormwater runoff ultimately flows into storm drains.

Remember: storm drains lead directly to our local rivers and streams.

WHAT ARE INVASIVE SPECIES?

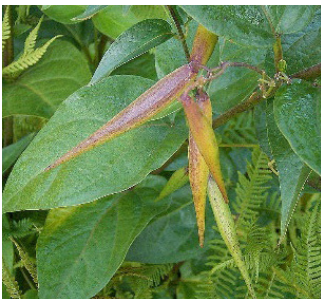
Invasive species are non-native species (species not naturally found in an area, and were introduced through human activities) that cause harm to humans, the environment, or the economy. It is important to know that not all non-native species are invasive, and must cause harm to be considered invasive. Invasive species can be transported by boats, fishing equipment, and by accidental release. Invasive species can spread to freshwater sources via stormwater too, by seedlings that get caught up in flood events.

WHO MANAGES INVASIVES?

In Michigan, they are called Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas, or CISMAs. Visit lakestclaircisma.com for Macomb County, and oaklandinvasivespecies.org for Oakland County. To learn more about what to do when you find an invasive species, scan the QR code to the right of this text box. Below are some (but not all!) invasive species to keep a lookout for.



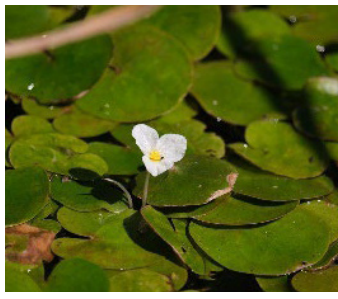
For more information on identifying and reporting invasive species



Black swallow wort
(*Cynanchum louiseae*)



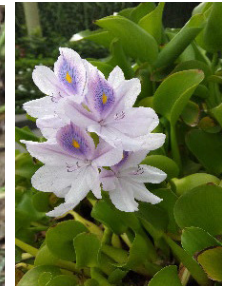
Phragmites
(*Phragmites australis*)



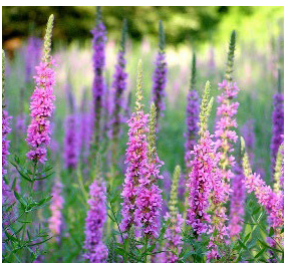
European frogbit
(*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*)



Didymo "Rock Snot"
(*Didymosphenia geminata*)



Water hyacinth
(*Eichhornia crassipes*)



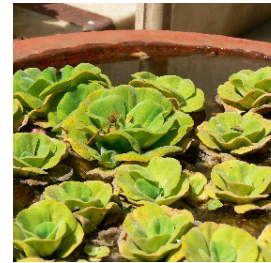
Purple loosestrife
(*Lythrum salicaria*)



Japanese knotweed
(*Fallopia japonica*)
or
(*Polygonum cuspidatum*)



Asian bittersweet
(*Celastrus orbiculatus*)



Water lettuce
(*Pistia stratiotes*)



New Zealand
Mud Snail
(*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*)

