

Management of Invasive Species in Lee

Invasive species are organisms that have been introduced into an area where they are not native. Invasive plants, insects, and other invertebrates are becoming more common throughout New Hampshire, including in Lee. Invasive species can reduce biodiversity, imperil rare species, reduce wildlife habitat by eliminating native foods or changing cover or nest sites, degrade water quality, reduce forest and farm crop production, and cause human health problems.

The LCC actively scouts town owned lands for invasive species and works to remove invasive plants. Homeowners can help reduce the spread of invasive species by learning to identify them and taking measures to reduce or eliminate them on their own property.

To learn more:

[New Hampshire Guide to Upland Invasive Species](#)

- **Invasive Plants**

Invasive plants are non-native species that are able to establish themselves rapidly and aggressively in a variety of sites. By monopolizing sunlight, nutrients, water, and space, they disrupt native species, plant communities, and ecosystems. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture lists 506 invasive plant species found in the state of New Hampshire, 402 of which have been found in Strafford County.

To learn more:

[The New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets and Foods, Division of Plant Industry: Invasive Plants](#)

[UNH Extension: Disposing of Non Native Invasive Plants](#)

- **Invasive Insects and Other Invertebrates**

The list of invasive invertebrates is an ever-growing one. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture lists 38 invasive invertebrate species in the state of New Hampshire, of which 22 are found in Strafford County. Currently, emerald ash borer (EAB), Asian jumping worms, wooly adelgid, and hemlock scale have become an increasing problem in Lee.

To learn more:

[NH Bugs](#)