Guidelines for safely harvesting and consuming invasive plant species

- Don't eat or prepare anything you don't recognize or cannot identify.
- Avoid harvesting invasive plants where they may have been sprayed with pesticides, such as in public roadsides and railroad rights-of-way.
- Ask before harvesting from any private property.
- Wash all plants thoroughly before preparing.
- To learn more about noxious weeds, review the Oregon Department of Agriculture's State Noxious Weed List. Please report noxious weed populations as noted in the list.
- Please visit the <u>Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife website</u>, and see regulations if you are considering harvesting invasive land or aquatic animals.

Common edible invasive plants in the Western U.S.: Himalayan blackberry, garlic mustard, Japanese knotweed, mint, dandelion, lemon balm, nettles, wakame seaweed, sheep sorrel, kudzu, dandelion, Queen Anne's Lace (beverages), bull thistle (cook spines until soft).

Common edible invasive animals in the Western U.S.: Nutria, American bullfrog, purple varnish clams, starlings, wild boar, red swamp crayfish, Asian carp (silverfin), wild turkey (native to Eastern U.S.).

<u>Helpful Links</u>

- USDA invasive Bullfrog information: https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/aquatic/fish-and-other-vertebrates/bullfrog
- ODFW Invasive Nutria information: https://myodfw.com/wildlife-viewing/species/nutria
- IAE's cookbook, <u>They're Cooked</u>, details recipes and guidelines for cooking invasive species.
- IAE Membership Page: https://appliedeco.org/support/membership/
- OPB field guide video of the Invasive Species Cook-off and gigging frogs: https://www.opb.org/television/programs/oregon-field-guide/article/invasive-species-bbq/
- "Meet the 11 invasive species wreaking havoc on Oregon's environment," by Kale Williams. The Oregonian, May 30, 2018.

- Eat the invaders website: http://eattheinvaders.org.
- You can order frog legs and some other interesting meats online at <u>Nicky Foods USA</u> based in Portland, OR.

Invasive Species and IAE:

Does IAE control invasive animals?

- IAE does not work on animals directly, but we educate about all invasive species.
- Our program work does involve controlling invasive plants that threaten our native plant communities and the wildlife and pollinators that need diverse, healthy ecosystems.

Why does IAE advocate for killing wild animals?

- Our mission is to support our native wildlife and pollinators.
- Many people are not aware which species are non-native, and the damage they can inflict on our native wildlife and plant populations.
- We want to raise awareness of invasive species in a fun way with our annual Invasive Species Cook-off contest and social media campaign.
- We know it may not be for everyone, but many people ask us about harvesting and eating meat that already requires control in a safe and sustainable way.

Why do you use herbicides on natural areas?

- Herbicides are one tool that we have to remove invasive plants on the large scale, and is often done prior to replanting with native species.
- We often use spot treatments with a backpack sprayer rather than broadcast sprays to remove unwanted plant species that are noxious and not providing food, nectar, or shelter resources to our wildlife and pollinators.
- We also hand-pull many weeds, though this is much more time-consuming.