



# Adopt a Home for Wildlife

Adopters Workshop

# Agenda

- Introductions
- Volunteer botanist role
- Overview of invasive species
- Plant surveys and key findings
- Propagation update
- Next steps and Q&A
- Summary, feedback form and refreshments

# Introduction to the Project - Delmaude

# Volunteer Botanist Role



# Invasive Species - Elvis

# Fieldwork Demonstration

- Insert video

# Plant Surveys and Key Findings - Ajhermae

Plant surveys are a part of the process of collecting baseline data

Purpose - to have data to compare to at the end of the project

Method - identify the list of plants at random points

Plants are then separated into 3 groups: native, non-native/introduced and invasive

We use this information to advise adopters on what plants they can remove, keep or replace with better alternatives.



# Invasive plants

Invasive plants are non-native plants that are able to establish quickly, spread to the point of disrupting other plant communities and ecosystems.

Many invasives were purposely introduced.

Adopters would be advised to remove invasive plants because of their negative impacts which include their ability to:

- Exclude native plants out of the environment
- Reduce plant biodiversity
- Reduce food availability for native animals
- Make landscapes vulnerable to erosion
- Multiply and spread quickly and aggressively



# Invasive plants found in surveyed areas



Casuarina



Castor oil plant

# Invasive plants found in surveyed areas



Blackberry/Java plum



Wild Tamarind



Neem

Some invasive plants may be valuable for their uses. If they are present they need to be managed.

# Introduced/Non-native plants

Non-native plants are plants that are not originally from the Montserrat or the Caribbean region.

Some of these plants were purposely introduced by humans to Montserrat, some species were accidentally introduced by humans, while others spread from island to island after being brought to the region.

Some of these plants have the potential to become invasive

These plants need to be managed.

# Introduced/Non-native plants identified during surveys



Cowitch



Logwood



Clammy Cherry

# Native plants

A native plant is one that occurs naturally in a country or region without human introduction.

Some native plants are only found in Montserrat, some are only found in the Caribbean, while other native plants are widespread throughout the Tropical Americas

Benefits of native plants:

- Natural food source for animals
- They have relationships with other native plants and animals
- They allow other plants to grow around them, maintaining plant biodiversity
- Some may be less susceptible to pest
- They are better adapted to the soil

# Native plants identified during surveys



Broom Palm



Wild Frangipani



Fiddlewood

This project promotes replacing invasive or introduced plants with native plants, therefore propagation of native plants is being done in the MNT.

# Propagation - Antwone

Muaby

Cactus Pear

Erect Prickly Pear

Lady of the night cactus

Tuna

Melon cactus

Grizzly Bear Prickly Pear