

ARUNDO DONAX IMPAIRS CREEK HEALTH.

Invasive species like Arundo (giant cane), privet and others can harm Texas creeks and rivers. They devastate habitat and keep our waterways from providing essential ecosystem services, such as recreation, fresh water supply, and drought and flood protection.



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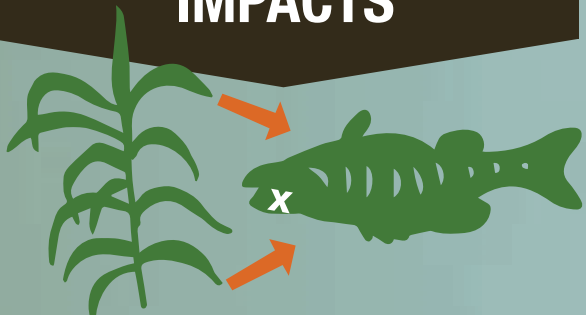
136+

Texas counties,
most problematic in several
Hill Country rivers and along
the Rio Grande.



Arundo can grow up to
2 INCHES PER DAY,
crowding out and replacing
native plants.

FISHING & BOATING IMPACTS



Arundo and other invasive plants degrade habitat for fish such as Guadalupe bass, the official state fish of Texas.



Blocks access for bank, wade, and kayak fishing, a **\$14-32 million industry** in the Hill Country.

DAMAGE TO RIVER BANKS

Arundo roots are very weak below the surface, causing river bank erosion.



They crowd out native grasses whose roots reach more than **6 times** deeper, stabilizing banks. An unmowed native buffer acts as a sponge and helps absorb water.

DROUGHT & FLOOD RISK



Arundo's high wax content makes it a wildfire hazard—particularly during drought.

Can increase the area impacted by flooding up to 10%.

10%

Keep our creeks healthy. Prevent invasives:

- 1 Don't mow, let it grow**
- 2 Let woody debris be**
- 3 Plant natives**

Join the Healthy Creeks Initiative: tpwd.texas.gov/HealthyCreeks