



Garlic Mustard in Saugeen Shores



Introduction

Tonight, we will briefly explain:

- What garlic mustard is
- Why it is a serious concern
- Its impact on local ecosystems
- What municipalities can do

What is Garlic Mustard?

- First-year plants form low green rosettes.



What is Garlic Mustard?

- Second-year plants grow 30–100 cm tall with small white four-petaled flowers.



What is Garlic Mustard?



Why is Garlic Mustard a Problem?

1. It Crowds Out Native Plants



Why is Garlic Mustard a problem?

2. It alters soil chemistry



Why is Garlic Mustard a problem?

3. It Reduces Wildlife Habitat



Why This Matters Locally

- It's everywhere!





What Can Municipalities Do?

- 1. Early Detection and Rapid Response**
- 2. Manual Removal**
- 3. Public Education**
- 4. Prevent Spread**

What Have We Been Doing



Before



After

What we have been doing



Recommendations to Council

Invader of the Day: Garlic Mustard



First-year plants grow as basal rosette with kidney-shaped leaves. Garlic mustard over-winters in this stage; an advantage over other plants as it photosynthesizes earlier in spring.



Clusters of flowers, each with four petals, bloom throughout late-spring/early summer, and begin to die-off towards mid/late summer.



Flower stalks develop early to late May of the second-year.



In July (sometimes as late as November) seeds are dropped from seed pods (siliques), up to 150 seed pods, with up to 22 seeds per pod.

- Help with an awareness campaign



Conclusion

- Thank you for your time!

References

1. Ontario Invasive Plant Council
2. Invasive Species Centre