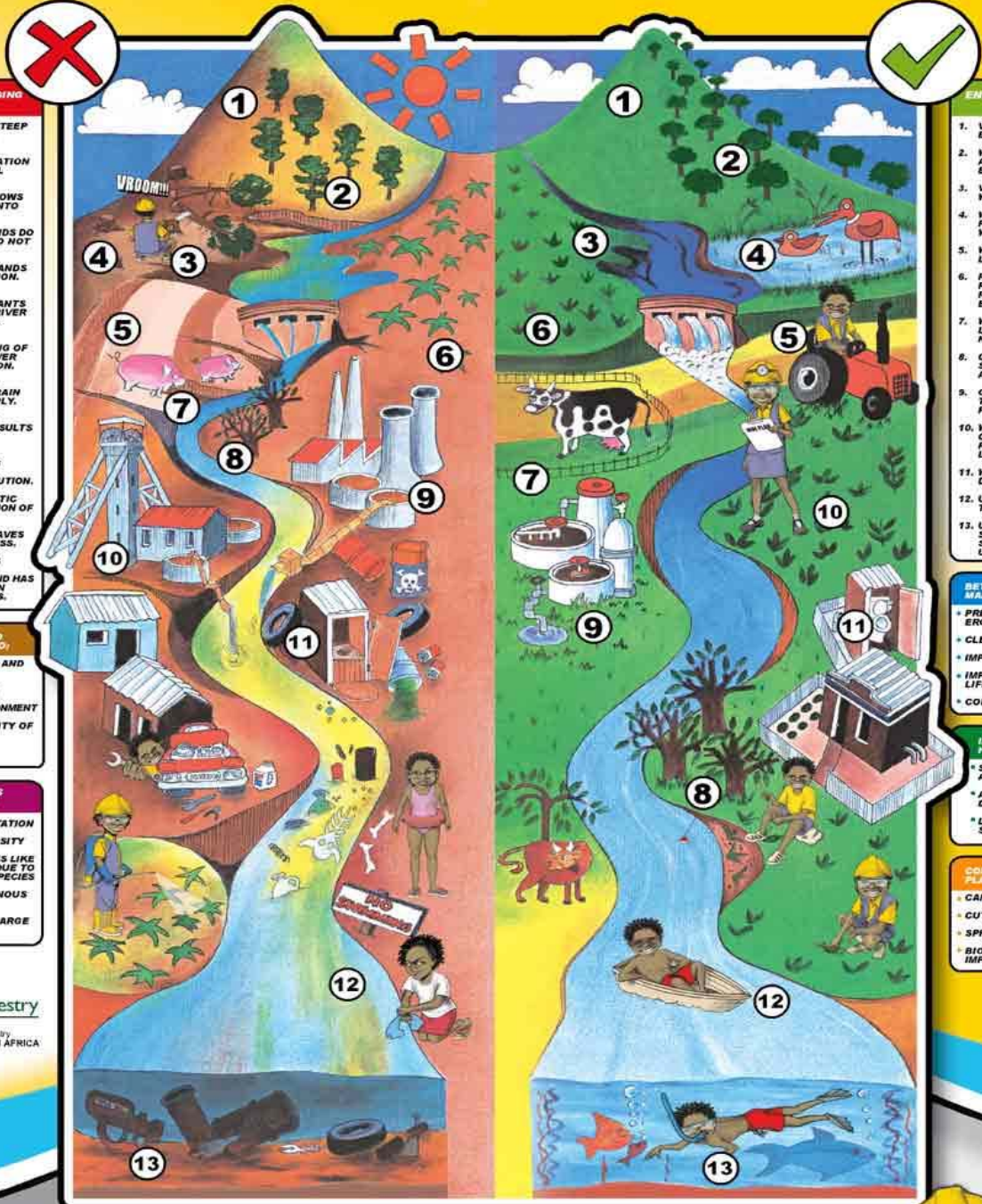


SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT



- ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING PRACTICES**
1. SPARSE VEGETATION ON STEEP SLOPES LEAVES THE SOIL ERODABLE.
 2. POORLY MANAGED PLANTATION AREAS ARE PRONE TO SOIL EROSION.
 3. LACK OF VEGETATION ALLOWS SAND AND SILT TO FLOW INTO RIVERS AND DAMS.
 4. POORLY MANAGED WETLANDS DO NOT FILTER WATER AND DO NOT SUPPORT WILD LIFE.
 5. POORLY MANAGED FARMLANDS ARE PRONE TO SOIL EROSION.
 6. INVASIVE ALIEN PLANTS DISPLACE INDIGENOUS PLANTS LEAVING UNPROTECTED RIVER BANKS SENSITIVE TO SOIL EROSION.
 7. POORLY MANAGED GRAZING OF LIVESTOCK RESULTS IN OVER GRAZING AND SOIL EROSION.
 8. POORLY SITED TREES USE EXCESSIVE WATER AND DRAIN THE GROUND WATER SUPPLY.
 9. POORLY MANAGED WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES RESULTS IN POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.
 10. POORLY MANAGED MINING OPERATIONS RESULTS IN RESOURCE LOSS AND POLLUTION.
 11. POORLY MANAGED DOMESTIC DRAINS RESULT IN POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.
 12. POLLUTION OF RIVERS LEAVES THEM UNSAFE AND LIFELESS.
 13. POLLUTION OF ESTUARIES LEAVES THEM UNABLE TO SUPPORT BIO-DIVERSITY AND HAS A NEGATIVE INFLUENCE ON RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

- POOR BEHAVIOUR AND MANAGEMENT LEADS TO:**
- UNCONTROLLED POLLUTION AND EROSION
 - INVASION BY ALIEN PLANTS
 - DESTRUCTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT
 - DEGRADATION TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE
 - LACK OF SUSTAINABILITY

- INVASIVE ALIEN PLANTS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT**
- DISPLACE INDIGENOUS VEGETATION
 - ARE A THREAT TO BIO-DIVERSITY
 - NATURAL SCARCE RESOURCES LIKE SOIL AND WATER ARE LOST DUE TO INVASIONS OF ALIEN PLANT SPECIES
 - GROW FASTER THAN INDIGENOUS VEGETATION
 - MANY ARE PRODUCERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

- ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRACTICES**
1. VEGETATION ON STEEP SLOPES BINDS THE SOIL.
 2. WELL MANAGED PLANTATION AREAS HAVE LIMITED SOIL EROSION.
 3. VEGETATION FILTERS RUN-OFF WATER TO RIVERS AND DAMS.
 4. WELL MANAGED WETLANDS FILTER WATER AND SUPPORTS WILD LIFE.
 5. WELL MANAGED FARM LAND LIMITS SOIL EROSION.
 6. ROOTS OF SUITABLE INDIGENOUS PLANTS BIND THE SOIL OF RIVERBANKS LIMITING SOIL EROSION.
 7. WELL MANAGED GRAZING BY LIVESTOCK CONSERVES THE NATURAL RESOURCES.
 8. CORRECTLY SITED TREES OFFER SHELTER TO ANIMALS, CROPS AND HOMESTEADS.
 9. CORRECTLY MANAGED WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES LIMIT POLLUTION.
 10. WELL MANAGED MINING OPERATIONS RESULTS IN RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND LESS POLLUTION.
 11. WELL MANAGED DOMESTIC DRAINS LIMIT POLLUTION.
 12. UNPOLLUTED RIVERS ARE SAFER TO USE AND SUPPORT LIFE.
 13. UNPOLLUTED ESTUARIES SUPPORT BIO-DIVERSITY AND ARE SUITABLE FOR RECREATIONAL USE.

- BETTER BEHAVIOUR AND MANAGEMENT RESULTS IN:**
- PREVENTION OF POLLUTION AND EROSION
 - CLEARING OF ALIEN PLANTS
 - IMPROVEMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
 - IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE
 - CONTINUED SUSTAINABILITY

- INDIGENOUS PLANTS IN THEIR HOME ENVIRONMENT?**
- SUPPORT INDIGENOUS ANIMALS AND INSECTS
 - ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF BIO-DIVERSITY
 - LIMITS SOIL EROSION BY BINDING SOIL WITH THEIR ROOTS

- CONTROLLING INVASIVE ALIEN PLANTS**
- CAN BE PULLED OUT BY HAND
 - CUT DOWN CLOSE TO THE GROUND
 - SPRAYED WITH HERBICIDE
 - BIOLOGICAL CONTROL, E.G. BY IMPORTED NATURAL ENEMY INSECTS



- INVASIVE ALIEN PLANTS**
- COMES FROM PARTS OF THE WORLD THAT HAVE SIMILAR CLIMATES AND SOILS
 - GROWS FAST AND ARE ABLE TO PRODUCE LARGE NUMBERS OF VIABLE SEEDS
 - REACH MATURE AGE VERY QUICKLY
 - SEEDS ARE EASILY SPREAD BY WIND, BIRDS AND WATER
 - HAVE FEW OR NO LOCAL INSECT PREDATORS AND DISEASES – BIOLOGICALLY CONTROLLED IN THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

- KEY STATISTICS**
- ABOUT 25 000 ALIEN PLANTS THAT HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO SOUTH AFRICA FOR COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC USE
 - NOT ALL ALIEN SPECIES ARE INVASIVE; CURRENTLY ABOUT 200 ARE REGULATED BY LEGISLATION AND NEED TO BE CONTROLLED (LESS THAN 2%)
- Working for Water Programme** Toll-free Number 0800 005 376

