

GORSE IS AN EXTREME FIRE RISK TO OUR COMMUNITY

HOW CAN YOU TAKE ACTION?



REDUCE GORSE ON YOUR PROPERTY



LEARN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



CONTROL AND REDUCE THE SPREAD OF GORSE ON YOUR PROPERTY



HELP SPREAD THE WORD TO STOP GORSE



JOIN THE GORSE ACTION GROUP



GORSEACTIONGROUP@GMAIL.COM



541-435-1731

Prevention is the best defense against gorse!
Early detection & rapid response is crucial!
Successful control of Gorse IS possible!

Gorse Action Group Partners

Bandon Dunes Golf Resort
By-the-Sea Gardens
City of Bandon
City of Port Orford
City of Brookings
Coos County Board of Commissioners
Coos County Forest Patrol
Coos County Noxious Weed Control District
Coos Watershed Association
Coquille Indian Tribe
Coquille Watershed Association
Curry County Office of Emergency Management
Curry Soil & Water Conservation District
NeighborWorks Umpqua
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Department of Aviation
Oregon Department of Forestry
Oregon Department of Transportation
Oregon Regional Solutions, Office of Governor Kate Brown
Oregon State Representative, Caddy McKeown
Oregon State Parks and Recreation
Oregon State University Extension
The Bureau of Land Management
South Coast Cooperative Weed Management Area
South Coast Watershed Council
South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Wild Rivers Coast Alliance
Private Landowners And Many More!



GORSE

ACTION GROUP

GORSE

ACTION GROUP



LET'S TAKE ACTION AGAINST GORSE!

The **Gorse Action Group** is an example of how we can work towards a common and achievable set of solutions



ABOUT US

The Gorse Action Group (GAG) is a collaborative of representatives from Federal, State, and County agencies, non-profit organizations and private landowners in Coos and Curry Counties.

The GAG as a collective is an excellent example of multiple groups collaborating together to pool resources and work towards a common solution to control gorse in southern coastal Oregon.

Some of our current objectives include:

- ◆ Map the extent of gorse in western Coos, Curry & Douglas Counties.
- ◆ Enlist committed partners in the region to coordinate and work together in controlling gorse.
- ◆ Develop local gorse removal projects, research best management techniques for gorse removal and secure funding for gorse management.

For more information on **FIRE RESISTANT PLANTS & GARDENING IN GORSE INFESTED HABITAT** visit our website: GORSEACTIONGROUP.ORG



LOCAL PARTNERS TAKING ACTION

Highway 101 Gorse Removal Demonstration South of Bandon, OR.



The Hwy 101 Demo project shows innovative techniques for controlling gorse with multiple modes of action and methods.

Bullards Bridge Gorse Removal Project North of Bandon, OR.



The Bullard Bridge Project is an example of when public and private landowners come together to reduce the spread of gorse along the HWY 101 corridor. The partnership shares resources to remove gorse from roadways, private lands, and in natural areas.

The Harris Beach Gorse Removal Project Brookings OR.

WRCA, OSPR and Curry SWCD help private landowners build on the work of Oregon State Parks & multiple landowners that are combating gorse in southern Curry County.



For more information about gorse and the Gorse Action Group, visit our webpage at

GORSEACTIONGROUP.ORG



Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) is a highly flammable, invasive plant on the southern Oregon coast, first introduced to Oregon from Ireland in the late 1800s. You can identify gorse by its green spiky spines and vibrant yellow flowers.

Like Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), gorse is an evergreen plant that can grow to over 10 feet tall, but its thorny nature is an easy way to tell gorse from other invasive shrubs.

Currently, gorse flourishes throughout Curry and Coos Counties, especially on cleared landscapes. Gorse is a highly invasive weed, which is extremely flammable and poses a serious fire risk. Gorse threatens our environment and our economy impacting farming, grazing, forestry, native plant communities and recreational opportunities.



Gorse is highly invasive plant and it's foliage is waxy and holds high amounts of oils that easily ignite and burn hot, making fire movement very rapid and difficult to control.