

SLELO PRISM partners share these goals:

PREVENTION – Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE – Rapidly detect new and recent invaders and eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION – Share resources, including funding personnel, equipment, information, and expertise.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT – Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring, and research.

CONTROL– Control established Inv. Spp. infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include; Containment – reducing the spread of established infestations. Suppression which is to reduce the density but not necessarily the total area of established species. Large scale control which combines partner resources and methods to contain, suppress, or eradicate infestations.

RESTORATION – Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH – Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues.

DIDYMO (*Didymosphenia geminata*)

a.k.a. Rock Snot forms large mats within freshwater systems and grows so dense that it destroys critical habitat for fish and prey species and disturbs spawning areas. A single drop of water can transport this microscopic algae.



FOR MORE INFORMATION or REPORT A SIGHTING

CONTACT:
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Main Office
(315) 387-3600

or

St. Lawrence County
315-379-9192

Jefferson County
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Lewis County
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315-736-3394

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www.sleloinvasives.org



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension



Photo credits: Swallow-wort, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Lewis Co.); Hogweed, © USDA APHIS Archives, USDA APHIS, www.forestryimages.org); Purple Loosestrife (© Barry A. Rice / The Nature Conservancy); European Frogbit (© Dave White, Lake Champlain Sea Grant); Japanese Knotweed (© Jil M. Swearingen, USDI National Park Service, www.forestryimages.org)

SLELO - PRISM

“Spread the Word” “About Invasives”



Partnership For Regional Invasive Species Management



For More Information On
Invasive Species & How You
Can Get Involved, Contact
The SLELO-PRISM Office at
(315) 387-3600 Ext/25
Or Visit Our Website

www.sleloinvasives.org

2012 Edition

PURPOSE

The mission of the St. Lawrence – Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership For Regional Invasive Species Management (SLELO PRISM) is to protect the natural and cultural integrity of aquatic and terrestrial areas from invasive species. SLELO PRISM includes; St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oswego, Oneida, and Lewis, counties outside of the Adirondack Park Blue Line.

WHAT IS AN INVASIVE SPECIES?

The term "invasive species" is used to describe non-native organisms that aggressively compete with, and displace, locally adapted native species. Invasive species can have a profound, negative impact on biodiversity, agriculture, recreation, human health and our economy.

PARTNERSHIPS

SLELO PRISM functions as a collaborative effort between principal and cooperating partners throughout the area. Some partners include:

- Cornell Cooperative Extension
- The Nature Conservancy
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
- New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
- New York State Department of Transportation,
- United States Department of Agriculture,
- NYS Sea Grant
- Ducks Unlimited
- Lake Bonaparte Conservation Club, Inc.
- County Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- Fort Drum Military Installation
- Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust & T.H. Commission
- Save The River Organization
- Audubon - Central NY Chapter

Examples of Invasive Species within the SLELO PRISM focus area:

BLACK & PALE SWALLOW-WORT

(Cynanchum louiseae & C. rossicum)

Swallow-worts, can completely smother native vegetation. They are also known to be toxic to livestock and monarch butterfly larvae. Their wind-dispersed seeds spread over long distances.



EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL

(Myriophyllum spicatum)

This submerged aquatic invasive plant grows year around, blocking out sunlight needed by native plants. It keeps out larger fish, impairs the ability of some fish to spawn and depletes oxygen when large masses decompose.



WATER CHESTNUT (Trapa natans)

The Water Chestnut plant is an aquatic invasive capable of complete domination of open waters.



GIANT HOGWEED

(Heracleum mantegazzianum)

Giant hogweed is a toxic plant which, upon contact with the skin or eyes, causes painful blisters, UV sensitivity, and/or blindness. It grows up to 15 feet tall. It is found in open fields, along roadsides and along streams.



PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

(Lythrum salicaria)

Purple loosestrife is a wetland plant native to Eurasia. Because of its perceived beauty, this plant continues to be sold in the nursery trade. It outcompetes native plants which provide wildlife habitat.

HYDRILLA

(Hydrilla verticillata)

Hydrilla is a submersed aquatic plant. It can grow to the surface and form extremely dense mats. It may be found in all types of water bodies and significantly alters native habitats.



GLOSSY BUCKTHORN (Rhamnus frangula)

Glossy Buckthorn is a small tree or shrub that is very aggressive in wet areas. It produces dense shade that eliminates other trees and ground species.



JAPANESE KNOTWEED

(Polygonum cuspidatum)

Japanese knotweed can grow up to 15 feet tall. It thrives in disturbed areas and spreads rapidly. It threatens natural areas by changing the habitat, shading out native vegetation, reducing species diversity and impacting wildlife habitat.



ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

(Anoplophora glabripennis)

a.k.a. ALB, is an invasive wood-boring beetle that feeds on and eventually kills native trees. Preventing their introduction into our area is imperative. If you see this beetle – REPORT IT!

