

SLELO PRISM Partners Share These Goals:

PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment, and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

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

CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

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 through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.

FOR MORE INFORMATION or to REPORT A SIGHTING CONTACT:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario
Partnership for Regional Invasive
Species Management

SLELO PRISM

Main Office

(315) 387-3600 x25

c/o The Nature Conservancy

St. Lawrence County CCE

315-379-9192

Jefferson County CCE

315-788-8450

Lewis County SWCD

315-376-6122

Oneida County CCE

315-736-3394

Oswego County SWCD

315-592-9663

Or Visit Us Online At

www.sleloinvasives.org

Cover: Rob Williams, PRISM Coordinator holding Zebra/Quagga Mussel shells covering Eastern Lake Ontario beaches. Photo credits: Cornell Cooperative Extension of Lewis Co.); (USDA APHIS Archives, (Barry Rice / The Nature Conservancy); (Jil M. Swearingen, US National Park Service; Bugwood.org.

SLELO PRISM



SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

What You Should Know About Invasive Species



*Compliments of the
SLELO PRISM*

*"Teaming up to stop the spread of
invasive species"*

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.

Mission of the SLELO PRISM

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.

PARTNERSHIPS

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

- Cornell Cooperative Extension County Offices
- County Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- 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
- New York Sea Grant
- Tug Hill Commission
- Ducks Unlimited
- Fort Drum Military Installation
- Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust
- Save The River
- Audubon - Central NY Chapter

Invasive Species of Concern

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*)

Water chestnut is an invasive aquatic plant 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 promoted. It outcompetes more beneficial native plants.

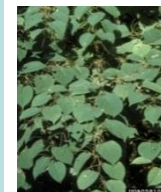
HYDRILLA (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

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 tree and plant species.



JAPANESE KNOTWEED

(*Polygonum cuspidatum*)

Japanese knotweed can grow up to 15 feet tall. It thrives in riparian 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!

