

## 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.

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### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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

#### SLELO PRISM

##### Main Office

(315) 387-3600 x7725

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](http://www.sleloinvasives.org)

Cover Photo & EWM Stem Photo: Huron River Watershed Council,  
<http://www.hrwc.org/category/invasive-species/page/2/>. Hydrilla colony, left side top photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT, bugwood.org. EWM on Boat left side bottom photo: <http://www.adirondackexplorer.org/>. Clean Boats Clean Waters Logo: <http://www.vtfishandwildlife.com/>. EWM look-alikes diagram: <https://sites.google.com/site/eurasianmilfoil/discrptionidentification>. EWM Leaves: Lake George Association. EWM reddish tip photo: watershedmanagement.vt.gov. EWM Flower Photo: Vojtech Herman, gobotany.newenglandwild.org.

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

## What You Should Know About Eurasian Water-Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.)



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*“Teaming up to stop the  
spread of  
invasive species”*

**What is Eurasian Water-Milfoil?**

Eurasian water-milfoil (EWM) (*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.) is a submerged aquatic plant native to Eurasia and northern Africa. It has the ability to overwinter and grow rapidly in the spring, blocking out sunlight needed by native vegetation. It impairs the ability of some fish to spawn and serves as unsuitable habitat for larger fish species. Below are a few photos of the dense colonies that Eurasian water-milfoil can form, and a photo of how easily EWM can attach to watercrafts and trailers.



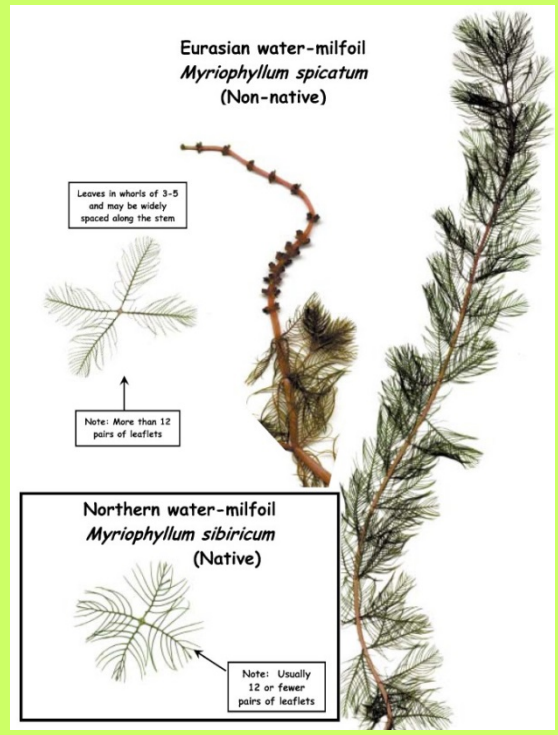
**Steps You Can Take to Stop the Spread of EWM:**

EWM is easily spread by plant fragmentation; be sure to Clean, Drain, Dry your watercraft and equipment, and avoid driving watercrafts through established EWM colonies.



**How to Distinguish EWM From Look-a-Likes:**

EWM has more than 12 pairs of leaflets/leaf, while native water-milfoil has 12 or fewer leaflets per leaf.



**Eurasian Water-Milfoil Identification:**

Plants grow 3-10 ft. long and have slender **stems**.



**Leaves** are submerged, feathery and limp when out of water. There are **4-5 leaves whorled around the stem per node each containing 12, or more, thread-like leaflets** that resemble bones on a fish spine. Terminal buds may have reddish cast.



**Flowers** are tiny, inconspicuous, located in the axils of flower bracts. Flower spike rises 2-4" above the water.

