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.

STRATEGIC 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 or to REPORT A SIGHTING 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

Cover Photo: Robert Videki, Doronicum Kft., bugwood.org. Hydrilla colony: Gary P. Fleming, http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/. Hydrilla at Cayuga Inlet: http://www.seagrant.sunysb.edu/articles/t/ny-boaters-asked-to-help-prevent-spread-of-invasive-water-plant-aquatic-invasive-species-news. Clean Boats Clean Waters Logo: http://www.vtfishandwildlife.com/ . Hydrilla Look-alikes: http://www.niipp.net/hydrilla/how-can-i-help. Hydrilla Stem Photo: robert Videki, Doronicum Kft., bugwood.org. Hydrilla leaves photo: indoaquascape, eattheweeds.com. Hydrilla Tubers Photo: Missouri Dept. Of Conservation, http://mdc.mo.gov/.

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

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What You Should Know About

Hydrilla

(Hydrilla verticillata)

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"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What is Hydrilla?

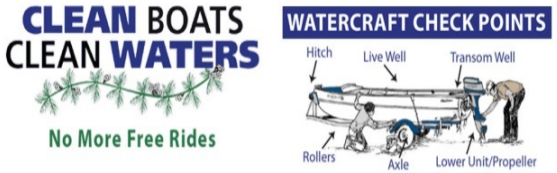
Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) is a submerged aquatic plant native to Africa, Australia, and parts of Asia. It is considered to be highly invasive in the US. It invades deep, dark waters where most native plants can't grow; it is more efficient at taking up nutrients than native plants, and has the ability to produce tubers which can easily generate new plants; these characteristics give hydrilla a competitive edge against native aquatic vegetation. Furthermore, hydrilla colonies can alter physical and chemical characteristics of the lake, deter recreational actives and reduce lakeside property values. Below are two photos of the dense mats that hydrilla colonies can form.

© DCR-DNH, Gary P. Fleming

Cayuga Inlet, near Ithaca, NY.

Steps You Can Take to Stop the Spread of Hydrilla

Hydrilla is easily spread by plant fragmentation; be sure to Clean, Drain, Dry your watercraft and equipment when traveling to new waterbodies.



How to Distinguish Hydrilla From Look-A-likes

4 or more leaves + visible leaf serrations + tubers = Hydrilla

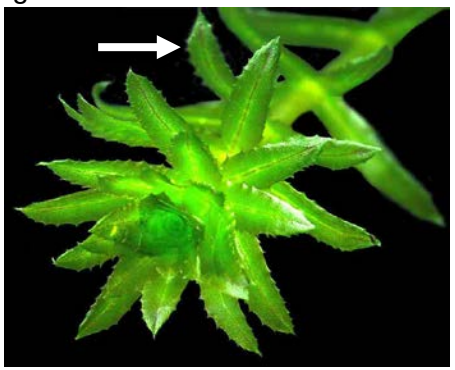
- Look-a-likes have no serrations or a different number of leaves. **Pulling up a tuber helps to identify**.

Hydrilla	Brazilian Elodea	American Elodea
5 or more serrated leaves	4 or more non-serrated leaves	3 non-serrated leaves
Tubers	No Tubers	No Tubers

Hydrilla Identification

Stems: can grow up to 25 ft. in length and branch at the surface where growth becomes horizontal and dense mats form.

Leaves: pointed, **visibly serrated** and arranged around the stem in **whorls of 4-10**, and grow to 2-4mm wide, 6-20mm long.



Tubers: **pea-like structures buried** in underwater sediment, they are **.2 - .4** inches long and off-white to yellow in color.