

Why Get Involved in the SLELO PRISM Invasive Species Volunteer Surveillance Network (VSN)?

Early Detection aids in spread prevention giving an advantage to the management of invasive species and reduces their negative impacts on the environment and economy.

Steps to Take Action

1. Call 315-387-3600 x 7724 to sign up for the VSN
2. Visit www.sleloinvasives.org to learn how to identify invasive species in your area
3. Take a trip to your favorite landscape/waterbody and look for invasive species of interest
4. Search for invasives in Highly Probable Areas (where human activities or site conditions may facilitate an introduction, spread or establishment of invasives)
5. Report observations at www.iMapInvasives.org



Things you can do to Stop the Spread of Invasive Species

- Visit www.sleloinvasives.org to learn more about invasive species in your area.
- Brush off your boots and gear after hiking to remove trapped seeds and plants.
- DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD (more than 50 miles) it's the law!
- Plant native species in your garden.
- When crossing the border, leave plants, seeds and fruits behind.

Photo Credits: Cover photo: Caitlin Muller, SLELO PRISM. Emerald ash borer photo: USDA-APHIS <http://www.hungrypests.com/6.jpg>. Hemlock woolly adelgid photo: ag.umass.edu. Emerald ash borer photo: USDA-APHIS <http://www.hungrypests.com/6.jpg>. Fanwort photo, Graves Lovell, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bugwood.org



SLELO PRISM

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



Become Part of the SLELO PRISM Invasive Species Volunteer Surveillance Network (VSN)



Invasive Species are non-native organisms that cause harm to the environment, economy and/or human health.

“Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species”

Volunteer Surveillance Network

Invasive Species of Interest

Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)



Emerald ash borer (EAB) (*Agrilus planipennis*) is a beetle native to Asia. It is smaller than a penny, and is dark emerald green with a coppery red abdomen. It kills North American ash species (*Fraxinus sp.*) including green, white, black and blue ash, and their cultivars. The larval stage of EAB feeds under the bark of ash trees, cutting off the flow of water and nutrients. Infested trees gradually die over a two to four year period.

What to Look for:

- Extreme woodpecker damage. (shallow holes, in a checkerboard like pattern)
- Loss and discoloration of leaves, broken branches and cracked bark.
- 'S' shaped larval tunnels exposed under bark ; peeling back bark causes damage

Where to Look: We are asking volunteers to keep an eye out for this forest pest at state parks, campgrounds, and other recreational areas along the St. Lawrence River, as these are the likely entry points for EAB. Pay special attention to areas where firewood is used and along highway corridors.

Safety first: never put yourself in danger.

Volunteer Surveillance Network

Invasive Species of Interest

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tusgae*)



Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) (*Adelges tusgae*) is an aphid-like insect native to Asia. It is roughly 1.5mm in length and is reddish-brown to purplish-black in color. It kills hemlock trees (*Tsuga spp.*). HWA feeds on the host tree's food storage cells, disrupting nutrient flows, eventually leading to mortality of the host tree.

What to Look for:

- White woolly cotton-like filaments at the base of hemlock needles (these can be easily seen throughout the year but are most predominant from late fall to spring)
- Loss and greying of needles

Where to Look: We are asking volunteers to keep an eye out for this forest pest at state parks and other forested areas along the southern portion of the Tug Hill region as these are the likely entry points for HWA. Pay special attention to hemlock stands near water as these are often visited by birds (a vector for the spread of HWA).

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Volunteer Surveillance Network

Invasive Species of Interest

Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*)



Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) is a submerged aquatic plant native to South America, and southern parts of the US. It has the ability to displace native vegetation, reduce biodiversity, and impede recreation.

What to Look for:

- Slender 3-4 ft. long stem,
- Small ovate floating leaves
- Submerged opposite branching feathery leaves with distinctive **Y' shaped leaf tips**
- Small white or pink flowers with six petals and a yellow center.
- Blooms May-September

Where to Look: We are asking volunteers to search for fanwort in Fish Creek, which connects Kasoag Lake in Williamstown, NY to Oneida Lake. Search near docks, check watercrafts and trailers and keep them free of debris. Survey for fanwort while out on the water or along the shore.

Safety first: never put yourself in danger.

For more information contact:

315-387-3600 x 7724