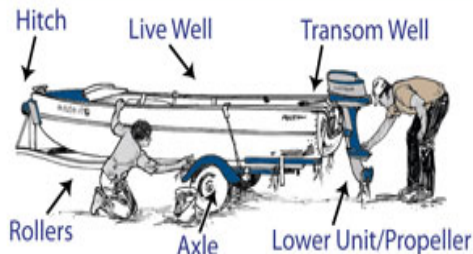


## Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean, drain and dry boats, trailers and equipment.

### WATERCRAFT CHECK POINTS



#### When you leave a body of water:

- Clean** off any mud, plants (even small fragments), and animals from boats, trailers and equipment. If possible wash at home or at a car wash.
  - Drain** boat and equipment away from water.
  - Dry** anything that comes into contact with water.
- Never release plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water.

## Don't Dump Bait

Dispose of unused bait in the garbage, **not** in waterways.



## Report Invasive Species Sightings

Visit [www.imapinvasives.org](http://www.imapinvasives.org) to report invasive species sightings.



## 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  
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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)

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<http://www.threelakescouncil.org/Portals/0/curlyleaf.JPG>

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credit: <http://usfoundation.net/blog/spiny-water-flea/>.

Bloody red shrimp top right photo credit: S.

Pothoven, GLERL, [http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/pubs/photo-gallery/Waterlife/index\\_3.htm](http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/pubs/photo-gallery/Waterlife/index_3.htm).

bottom right photo

Great Lakes Aquatic Nonindigenous Species

Information System,

<http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/Programs/glansis/hemi-brochure.html>.

SLELO PRISM

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



# What Boaters/Anglers Should Know About Invasive Species



## SLELO PRISM

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

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

## Invasive Species to Watch For While Boating/Fishing

Eurasian Water-Milfoil (EWM),  
(*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.)



EWM 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 is not valuable habitat for larger fish species. It also impedes recreational activities.

Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)



This submerged invasive plant invades deep dark waters where most native plants can't grow. It can alter the biological processes of infested waterbodies and impedes recreational activities.

Distinguishing Characteristics of Hydrilla

4 or more leaves whorled around stem + visible leaf serrations + tubers = Hydrilla

## Invasive Species to Watch For While Boating/Fishing

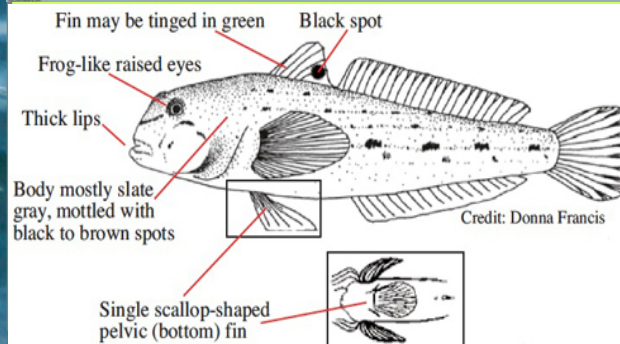
Curly Leaf Pond Weed, CLPW  
(*Potamogeton crispus*)



CLPW emerges early in the spring gaining a head start over more desirable native plant species. It grows into dense mats that impede recreational activities and die-backs reduce water quality and dissolved oxygen levels.

Round Goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*)

These invasive fish impact aquatic food webs, consume fish eggs by robbing active nests and are a vector for botulism.



## Invasive Species to Watch For While Boating/Fishing

Spiny Waterflea  
(*Bythotrephes longimanus*)



Despite their small size, spiny waterflea (a species of zooplankton) can have a big impact on the aquatic food web as they prey on other zooplankton—a major food source in the aquatic ecosystem.

Bloody Red Shrimp  
(*Hemimysis anomala*)

\*6-13 mm in length



This invasive crustacean eats tiny plants and animals such as, plankton and insect larvae, which could impact the aquatic food chain reducing food availability for young native fish.

