

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

C/O The Nature Conservancy

(315) 387-3600 x 7725

www.imapinvasives.org

Get Involved

Report Invasive Species Observations at www.imapinvasives.org

Join our invasive species **Volunteer
Surveillance Network (VSN).**

For details, contact

megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Join our list and get notifications for upcoming trainings and workshops.

To join follow these steps:

.Email cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu

.Type “join” in subject space

.Send a blank email body

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Inside - Graves Lovell, Bugwood.org. Leslie J. Mehrhoff,
Bugwood.org. Native look a likes table photos: Rob
Williams, SLELO PRISM, TNC.

SLELO PRISM

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



What You Should Know About Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*)



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

What is Fanwort?

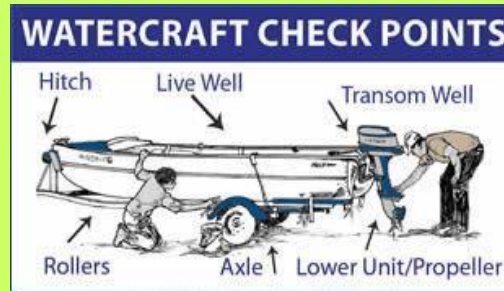
Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) is a submerged aquatic plant native to South America. It has the ability to overwinter and grow rapidly in the spring and summer outcompeting and dominating native vegetation.

Populations can become extremely dense altering native biological diversity. Below are photos of the dense colonies that fanwort can form, and a photo of how easily fanwort can hitchhike on watercrafts and trailers.

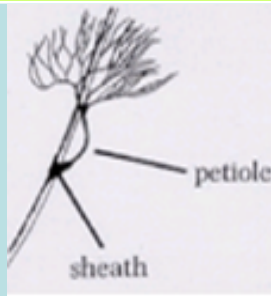


Steps You Can Take to Stop the Spread of Fanwort:

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



Distinguishing Fanwort From Native Look-Alikes:



Buttercup (*Ranunculus*)

- Alternate leaves
- Distinct petiole grows along stem



Water Marigold (*Megaladonta*)

- Opposite leaves
- No petiole



Bladderwort (*Utricularia*)

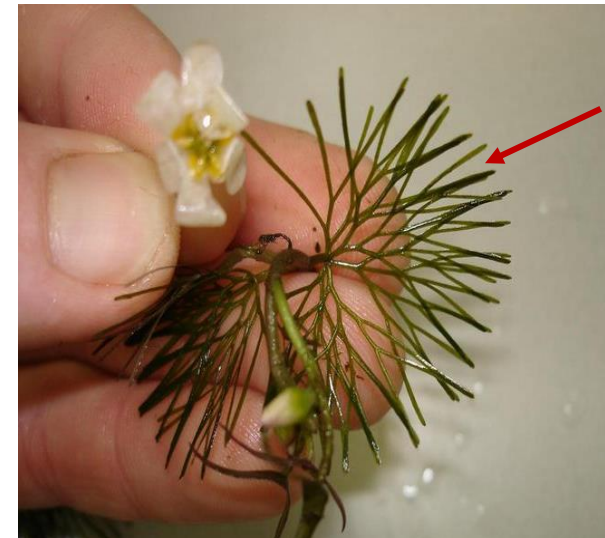
- Distinct bladder sacs on leaves

Fanwort Identification:

Stems are slender, commonly grows between 3-4 feet long.



Leaves are submerged, **opposite** and feathery and are “**Y-shaped**” at the end, often referred to look like a snakes tongue.



Flowers have six white petals with yellow stamen.