

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.sleloinvasives.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 **listserv** 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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<http://www.eattheweeds.com/water-chestnut-water-caltrop/attachment/24245522/>. Inside left column bottom
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Petiole / Flower photos: Invasive Plant Atlas of New England,
www.eddmaps.org.

SLELO PRISM

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



What You Should Know About

Water Chestnut

(*Anthriscus sylvestris*)



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

What is Eurasian Water Chestnut?

Eurasian water chestnut (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) is a fast-growing, aquatic plant native to southern Europe and Asia.

It can be detrimental to aquatic ecosystems as it completely dominates surface waters by forming large mats that shade out native aquatic vegetation. This aquatic invasive may also reduce dissolved oxygen levels for fish and other aquatic organisms. Its hard pointy seeds can injure feet if stepped on. Below are photos that show how dense water chestnut populations can become.



Steps You can Take To Stop The Spread Of Water Chestnut:

Water chestnut infestations are much easier to control when newly established. Learning to identify water chestnut and reporting infestations immediately is essential to slowing their spread. Contact information by county is listed on the brochure back cover.

Control/Management:

Physical/Mechanical Control:

Depending on size of populations, infestations can be managed by hand-pulling rosettes (floating portion) after the seeds have formed but before they are ripe (before mid August), or by mechanical harvesting.

Chemical Control: May also be used for large infestations. Herbicides are effective in killing the annual growth of the plant but not the **ripened seeds**, which can **remain viable up to 12 years!** Therefore, herbicides should be applied before seeds are produced. **Permits are required for herbicide application and must be applied by a licensed applicator.**

Because water chestnut produces a large number of seeds, treatments may have to be repeated until the seed bank in the sediment is exhausted.

Water Chestnut Identification:

Leaves float on surface and form a rosette, they are waxy, triangular in shape and toothed. **Petioles** have a bladder-like swelling filled with air and spongy tissue giving the plant buoyancy.



Flowers are slightly erect, inconspicuous, and located in the central area of the leafy rosette. They have four white petals, each 1/3 inch in length. Blooms occur in late-July through fall.



Fruit/Nuts are four-horned, pointy; green when immature, black when mature

