

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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*This QR code will link
to more resources.*



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario

Partnership for Regional

Invasive Species Management

SLELO PRISM

C/O The Nature Conservancy

(315) 387-3600 x 7724

www.sleloinvasives.org

Get Involved

Help find invasive species
of interest in your region.

For details, contact

megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Stay informed, join our listserv

Follow these steps to join:

1. Email cce-slelo-1-request@cornell.edu
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

Cover Photo & EWM Stem Photo: Huron River Watershed Council, <http://www.hrwc.org/category/invasive-species/page/2/>. Hydrilla colony, left side top photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT, bugwood.org. EWM on Boat left side bottom photo: <http://www.adirondackexplorer.org/>. Clean Boats Clean Waters Logo: <http://www.vtfishandwildlife.com/>. EWM look-alikes diagram: <https://sites.google.com/site/eurasianmilfoil/discriptionidentification>. EWM Leaves: Lake George Association. EWM reddish tip photo: watershedmanagement.vt.gov. EWM Flower Photo: Vojtech Herman, gobotany.newenglandwild.org.



SLELO PRISM

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



What You Should Know About Eurasian Water-Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.)

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

What is Eurasian Water-Milfoil?

Eurasian water-milfoil (EWM) (*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.) is a submerged aquatic plant native to Eurasia and northern Africa. It 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 serves as unsuitable habitat for larger fish species. Below are a few photos of the dense colonies that Eurasian water-milfoil can form, and a photo of how easily EWM can attach to watercrafts and trailers.



You Can Help Stop the Spread:

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



Distinguishing EWM From Native Look-a-Likes:

EWM has more than 12 pairs of leaflets/leaf, while native water-milfoil has 12 or fewer leaflets per leaf.



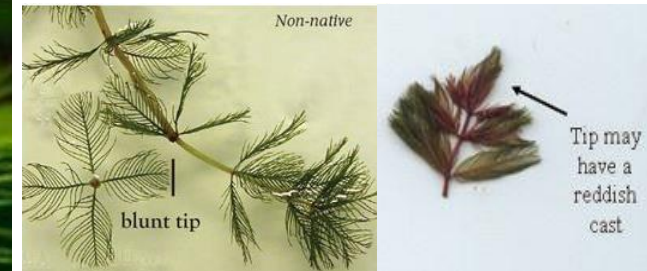
Eurasian Water-Milfoil

Identification:

Plants grow 3-10 ft. long and have slender stems.



Leaves are submerged, feathery and limp when out of water. There are **4-5 leaves whorled around the stem per node each containing 12, or more, thread-like leaflets** that resemble bones on a fish spine. Terminal buds may have reddish cast.



Flowers are tiny, inconspicuous, & located in the axils of flower bracts. Flower spike rises 2-4" above the water.

