

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: Aphotoflora,

http://www.aphotoflora.com/mon_hydrocharis_morsus_ran_ae_frogbit.html. Inside left column bottom photo: Jardin Ecologique Fletcher Wildlife Garden, http://www.ofnc.ca/fletcher/invasives/index_e.php

Leaf photo: Arthur Hains, gobotnany.newenglandwild.org. Flower photo inside right column: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hydrocharis_morsus_ranae_male_flowers.jpg. Stem photo: Paul Busselen, gobotnany.newenglandwild.org.

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



What You Should Know About European Frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus- ranae*)



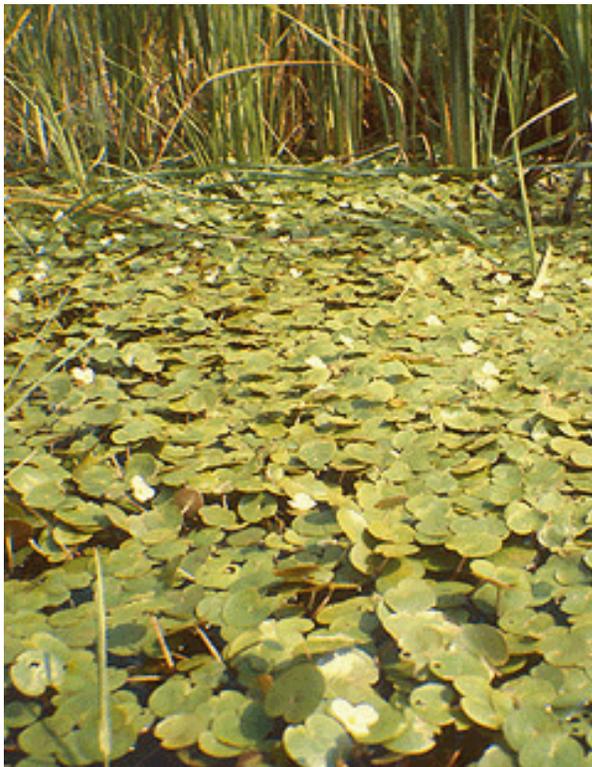
SLELO PRISM

*"Teaming up to stop
the spread of
invasive species"*

What is European Frog-bit?

European frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*) is a free-floating plant that resembles a miniature version of a water lily. Native to Eurasia, the plant can quickly form dense floating mats in wetlands and other slow-moving water systems.

European frog-bit can reduce the growth of native submerged aquatic plants and has the potential to impact recreation. Thick mats of frog-bit inhibit light penetration and hinder the movement of fish, waterfowl and boats. Below is a photo of how dense European frog-bit populations can become.



You Can Stop The Spread:

European frog-bit spreads easily by fragmentation. Therefore, it is important to practice the **Clean, Drain, Dry Protocol** before entering or leaving a waterbody by removing any plant or animal debris and decontaminating your watercraft.



Control & Management

Manual Control: Hand pulling can be used on small plant populations; care must be taken to prevent plant fragments from escaping the site of infestation.

Mechanical Control: Mechanical harvesters should be used for larger populations; again take care not to spread plant fragments.

Chemical Control: Use of herbicides are also effective; permits are required for use on aquatic ecosystems. It is important to **follow all instructions and guidelines on the chemical label** to avoid harming the environment and to ensure the removal of the target species.

European Frog-bit Identification:

Description: European frog-bit is a floating aquatic plant that has distinctive heart-shaped leaves, small white flowers with three petals and fleshy stems.

