

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.

STRATEGIC 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.

SLELO PRISM

*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-l-request@cornell.edu
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

Cover Photo: Robert Videki, *Doronicum Kft.*, bugwood.org.
Hydrilla colony: Gary P. Fleming,
<http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/>. Hydrilla at Cayuga Inlet:
<http://www.seagrant.sunysb.edu/articles/t/ny-boaters-asked-to-help-prevent-spread-of-invasive-water-plant-aquatic-invasive-species-news>. Clean Boats Clean Waters
Logo: <http://www.vtfishandwildlife.com/>. Hydrilla Look-
alikes: <http://www.niipp.net/hydrilla/how-can-i-help>. Hydrilla
Stem Photo: robert Videki, *Doronicum Kft.*, bugwood.org.
Hydrilla leaves photo: [indoaquascape](http://indoaquascape.com), eattheweeds.com.
Hydrilla Tubers Photo: Missouri Dept. Of Conservation,
<http://mdc.mo.gov/>.



SLELO PRISM

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



What You Should Know About Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

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

What is Hydrilla?

Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) is a submerged aquatic plant native to Africa, Australia, and parts of Asia. It is considered to be highly invasive in the US.

It invades deep, dark waters where most native plants can't grow; it is more efficient at taking up nutrients than native plants, and has the ability to produce tubers which can easily generate new plants; these characteristics give hydrilla a competitive edge against native aquatic vegetation.

Furthermore, hydrilla colonies can alter physical and chemical characteristics of the lake, deter recreational activities and reduce lakeside property values. Below are two photos of the dense mats that hydrilla colonies can form.



© DCR-DNH, Gary P. Fleming



Cayuga Inlet, near Ithaca, NY.

You Can Stop the Spread:

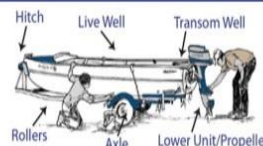
Hydrilla is easily spread by plant fragmentation; be sure to Clean, Drain, Dry your watercraft and equipment when traveling to new waterbodies.

**CLEAN BOATS
CLEAN WATERS**



No More Free Rides

WATERCRAFT CHECK POINTS



Distinguishing Hydrilla From Look-A-likes

4 or more leaves + visible leaf serrations + tubers = Hydrilla

- Look-a-likes have no serrations or a different number of leaves. **Pulling up a tuber helps to identify.**



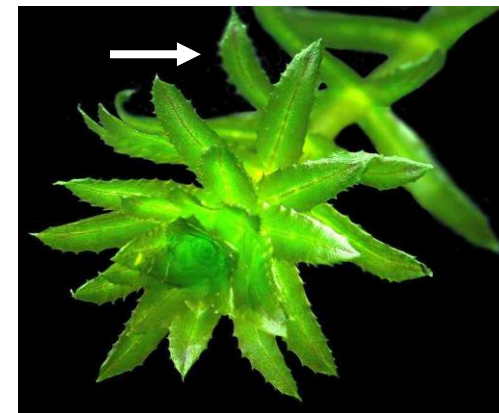
Hydrilla	Brazilian Elodea	American Elodea
4 or more serrated leaves	4 or more <u>non-serrated leaves</u>	3 <u>non-serrated leaves</u>
Tubers	No Tubers	No Tubers

Hydrilla Identification:

Stems can grow up to 25 ft. in length and branch at the surface where growth become horizontal and dense mats form.



Leaves are pointed, **visibly serrated** and arranged around the stem in **whorls of 4-10**, and grow to 2-4mm wide, 6-20mm long.



Tubers are **pea-like structures** buried in underwater sediment, and grow up to **.5 inches** in length and are off-white to yellow in color.

