

**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.



**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](http://www.sleloinvasives.org)

**Get Involved**

Help find invasive species  
of interest in your region.

For details, contact

[megan.pistolese@tnc.org](mailto:megan.pistolese@tnc.org)

**Stay informed, join our listserv**

**Follow these steps to join:**

1. Email [cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu](mailto:cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu)
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

Cover photo: Jill Swearingen, USDA National Park Service, bugwood.org. Inside left column top photo: Bernd Blossey, Cornell University, bugwood.org Inside left column bottom photo: John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, bugwood.org. inside far right column top ligule and stem photos: illinoiswildflowers.info. Inside far right fungal spot photo: <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/phau1.htm> Flowers photo: <http://mnfi.anr.msu.edu/phragmites/native-or-not.cfm>.



**SLELO PRISM**

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



**What You  
Should  
Know About  
Phragmites  
(*Phragmites australis*)**

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

## What is *Phragmites*?

*Phragmites* (*Phragmites australis*), also known as common reed, is an invasive perennial grass and is thought to be one of the most widespread plants on Earth. It is believed to have originated from the Middle East, and is sometimes hard to distinguish from the native *Phragmites* species (*Phragmites australis subsp. Americanus*). Invasive *Phragmites australis* outcompetes native vegetation, reduces biodiversity, and alters the habitats and hydrology of wetland regions. It also increases the potential for natural fires to occur. Below are pictures that illustrate how dense invasive *Phragmites australis* populations can become.



## You Can Stop The Spread :

*Phragmites australis* is on the New York State Prohibited & Regulated Invasive Plants list; you can stop its' spread by not buying or selling this invasive plant.

### Control & Management

**Manual control:** It is best to cut the stalk below the surface using a the blade of a spade shovel. If the stalk can't be cut below the soil surface, cut it down to 6" or less from the ground. Late July is the best time to cut the stalk to reduce stimulating growth. These methods works best on small stands in sandy loose soils in which chemical control isn't an option. Learn more at [www.sleloinvasives.org](http://www.sleloinvasives.org) .

**Mechanical Control:** repeated mowing can produce short-term results; breaking stems in high-water years has also shown to control large portions of *Phragmites* colonies. However, these methods require repeated application as broken plant fragments can generate a new plant.

**Chemical Control:** Chemical applications are best applied in late summer or early fall **after the plant has flowered**. Multiple years of treatment may be necessary to eradicate surviving rhizomes. It is important to follow specific herbicide control guidelines as per label.

## Native Vs. Invasive Phragmites:



**Invasive varieties have a bushier flower head that are purple to golden brown in color and grow to 1-2 feet in length and drape to one side.**

**Non-native**



**Native**

