

## 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:

[http://fl.biology.usgs.gov/Carp\\_ID/html/spawning\\_requirements.html](http://fl.biology.usgs.gov/Carp_ID/html/spawning_requirements.html).

Silver carp jumping out of water: Nerissa Michaels, Illinois Natural History Survey, <http://illinoistimes.com/article-7433-attack-of-the-flying-fish.html>.

Man holding Asian carp: Michigan Sea Grant Archive, the University of Michigan and Michigan State University, Bugwood.org

Asian carp identification photos: The Tip of the MITT Watershed Council, <http://www.watershedcouncil.org/how-to-identify-asian-carp.html>.



SLELO PRISM

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

## What You Should Know About Asian Carp

*(Hypophthalmichthys spp., Mylopharyngodon spp., Ctenopharyngodon spp.)*



Silver Carp



Grass Carp



Black Carp



Bighead Carp

**SLELO PRISM**

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

## What are Asian Carp?

Native to Asia, there are four species of Asian carp that are considered invasive and a threat to the Great Lakes: the bighead, silver, grass, and black carp. *However, in some cases, sterile grass carp are permitted to control algae.* Asian carp were originally imported into the southern United States in the 1970s as an inexpensive food source and as a biological control for algae in aquaculture facilities. Natural flooding allowed their escape and now they are found in 12 states throughout the U.S., including the Mississippi River Basin and the Illinois River system.

Asian carp grow quickly, and lay from 250,000 to 3 million eggs per year. Asian carp are voracious eaters, depending on the species they strip their environment of plankton, aquatic plants, and invertebrates. In addition, Silver carp can injure boaters, as they jump out of the water when startled.



## More Impacts of Asian Carp:

Asian carp are capable of doubling in size in one year, quickly placing them out of range of most predators.



## You Can Stop The Spread:

You can help stop the spread of Asian carp by not selling/purchasing this invasive species. It is crucial to prevent Asian carp from entering the Great Lakes. Once established in an ecosystem they are virtually impossible to eradicate.

For information on Control & management of Asian Carp please refer to the [Management and Control Plan for Bighead, Black, Grass, and Silver Carps in the US](http://www.sleloinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Carps_Management_Plan.pdf) at the following link: [http://www.sleloinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Carps\\_Management\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.sleloinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Carps_Management_Plan.pdf)

## Asian Carp Identification:

Asian carp are large, weighing 60-110 pounds. They have low-set eyes below the mouth, no scales on the head and large upturned mouths without barbels.

### **Bighead Carp**

Dark blotches along the back (dorsal) region

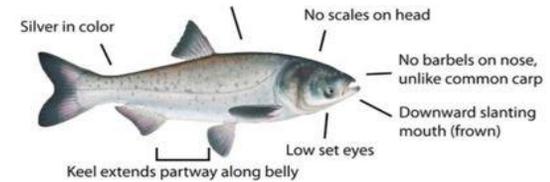


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### **Silver Carp**

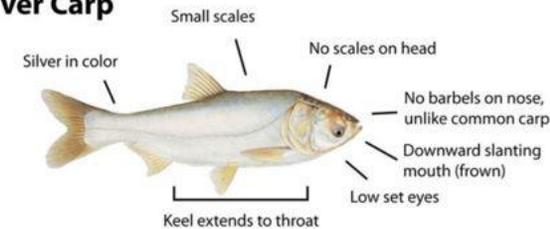


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### **Grass Carp**

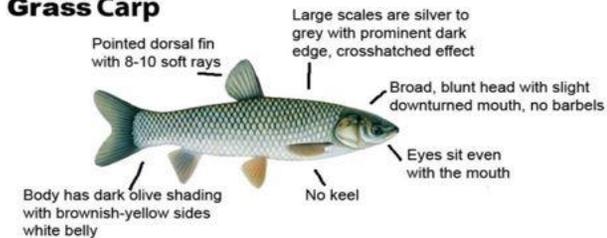


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### **Black Carp**

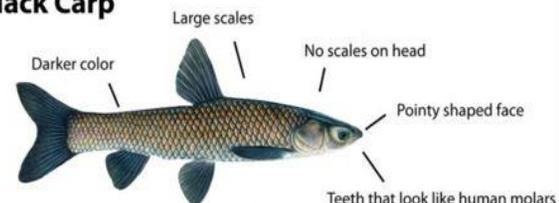


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