

Help Stop the Spread of Invasive Species Through Early Detection

Nearly **40%** of new infestations are found by **ordinary citizens** who have **learned to identify invasive species**. Detecting invasive species before their populations become too large to control increases the potential for successful management strategies, including possible eradication

Take Action

1. Visit www.sleloinvasives.org and learn how to recognize the invasive species featured on our Prevention & Target Management Species Lists.
2. Take a trip to your favorite land - scape/waterbody and look for invasive species of interest.
3. Search for invasives in "Highly Probable Areas" (HPAs) such as boat launches, trail heads, or disturbed areas where human activities or site conditions favor the introduction, spread or establishment of invasive species.
4. Report observations at www.imapinvasives.org. SLELO hosts annual iMapInvasives trainings. To attend a training contact our office 315-387-3600. x7724, or visit



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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

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*This QR code will link
to more resources.*



SLELO PRISM

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



You Can Help Find Invasive Species



*Invasive Species are
non-native organisms that
cause harm to the
environment, economy
and/or human health.*

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

Invasive Species of Interest

Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)



Asian wood-boring beetle that threatens North American ash tree species.

What to Look for:



Stripped bark due to woodpecker activity



Thinned crown/ trunk sprouts

D-Shaped exit hole
S-shaped larval gallery under bark



Where to Look:

Keep an eye out for these signs in **urban settings, state parks, campgrounds, and other recreational areas**. Pay special attention in regions in close proximity to known infestations along with areas where firewood is used and along highway corridors.

Safety first: never put yourself in danger.

Invasive Species of Interest

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tusgae*)



Asian aphid-like insect that threatens eastern hemlock tree species.

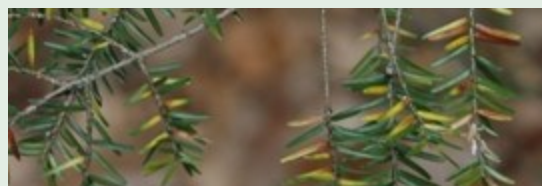
What to Look for:



Small black dots at needle base during summer



White woolly masses at needle base during fall/winter



Needle loss/discoloration. Lack of new growth

Where to Look:

Keep an eye out for these signs at state parks and other forested areas **along the southern portion of the Tug Hill region**. Pay special attention to hemlock stands near water as these are often visited by birds (*a natural vector for the spread of HWA*).

Safety first: never put yourself in danger.

Invasive Species of Interest

Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*)



An invasive aquatic plant that has a negative impact on aquatic ecosystems.

What to Look for:



'Y' shaped Leaf Tips, long petiole



Fan-shaped leaves, small white flower.

Small ovate emerged leaves



Where to Look:

Keep an eye out for plants with these characteristics in **Fish Creek**, which connects Kasoag Lake in Williamstown, NY to Oneida Lake. Pay special attention near docks, and keep watercrafts/ equipment free of debris.

Safety first: never put yourself in danger.