

Aid Early Detection Efforts

1. Join our Invasive Species Volunteer Surveillance Network & learn how to recognize invasive species at www.sleloinvasives.org.
2. Take a trip to your favorite body of water and look for the species in this brochure. *Pay special attention at boat launches, trail heads and disturbed sites.*
3. If possible-remove the species and properly dispose of it to prevent spread. Report your observations via iMapinvasives.org
4. Form an annual neighborhood invasive species surveying/removal event.

5. Always put safety first!

Importance of Early Detection

- Reduces negative impacts (ecologically and economically).
- Improves response time, helps to slow the spread of invasives.
- Smaller infestations are easier to manage.

SLELO PRISM

Hosted by The Nature Conservancy

315 387 3600

www.sleloinvasives.org

www.swallowwortcollaborative.org

PRISM Coordinator: Rob Williams (x7725)

Outreach Coordinator: Megan Pistolese (x7724)

Aquatic Coordinator: Brittney Rogers (x7730)

Terrestrial Coordinator: Robert Smith (x7723)



Explore, Observe, Report Learn to recognize and report invasive species in our region.

For details contact:

megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Stay informed, follow these steps to join our e-mail list:

1. Email megan.pistolese@tnc.org
2. Type “join e-mail list” in subject space.
3. Hit send and receive seasonal e-newsletters and event updates.



YouTube

SLELO PRISM

Scan QR Code For
More Resources



SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Invasive Species Management
“Teaming Up to Stop the Spread of Invasive Species”

Protect Your Waters



Invasive species are a leading cause of ecological and economic damage

SLELO PRISM

“Protecting Our Lands & Waters”

Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

Leaves are whorled in bunches of 4 or more leaflets with distinctive serrated edges



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



Distinguishing Hydrilla From Look-Alikes

4 or more leaves + visible leaf serrations + tubers =

Hydrilla

Where to Look

Slow moving fresh bodies of water & boat launches.

How to Respond if Found

For small scale infestations, remove ENTIRE plant by hand and dispose of it.

Take a close up photograph and/or collect a sample and contact your local DEC office.

Why monitor for Hydrilla

Hydrilla is a highly aggressive aquatic plant that can congest waterways interfering with navigation, recreation, ecology and aesthetics.

Water Chestnut (*Trapa nantans*)

Leaves float on surface and form a rosette, are waxy, triangular in shape, and toothed. Petioles have a bladder-like swelling filled with air and spongy tissue giving the plant buoyancy.



Flowers are slightly erect, inconspicuous, and located in the central area of the leafy rosette. They have four white petals each 1/3 inch in length. Fruits are four-horned, pointy, green when immature, and black when mature.



Where to Look

Shallow freshwater habitats.

How to Respond if Found

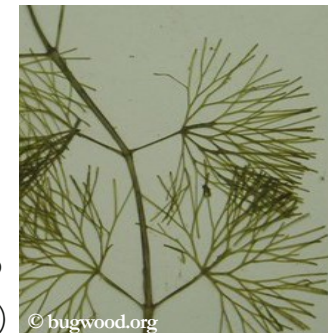
For small scale infestations, hand pull to remove.

Why monitor for Water Chestnut

Water chestnut creates dense floating mats that can completely dominate surface waters rendering them unusable for boating, fishing, swimming and other recreational activities.

Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*)

Leaves are submerged, opposite, feathery and “Y” shaped at the end (like the tip of a snakes tongue)



Flowers have six white petals with a yellow center.

Where to Look

Found in a wide range of aquatic habitats; prefers slow moving waters, such as lakes and ponds but can be occasionally found in rivers.

How to Respond if Found

For small scale infestations, remove ENTIRE plant by hand and dispose of it.

Take a close up photograph and/or collect a sample and contact your local DEC office.

Why monitor for Fanwort

Fanwort has the ability to overwinter and grow early in the spring allowing it to outcompete native vegetation. Populations can become extremely dense and alter native biological diversity.