Aid Early Detection Efforts


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.

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.

Explore, Observe, Report

Learn to recognize and report invasive species in our region.

For details contact: megan.pistolese@tnc.org

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: Brittnney Rogers (x7730)
Terrestrial Coordinator: Robert Smith (x7723)

Protect Your Waters

Invasive species are a leading cause of ecological and economic damage

SLELO PRISM

“Protecting Our Lands & Waters”
**Hydrilla** (*Hydrilla verticilata*)

*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.

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**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**

Slow moving fresh bodies of water & boat launches.

**How to Respond if Found**

For small scale infestations, hand pull to remove. Take a close up photograph and/or collect a sample and contact your local DEC office.

**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.

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**Fanwort** (*Cabomba caroliniana*)

*Leaves* are submerged, opposite, feathery and “Y” shaped at the end (like the tip of a snake’s 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.