

Our 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.

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.

INNOVATION

Explore technologies to enhance invasive species prevention and management initiatives.

SLELO PRISM

Hosted by The Nature Conservancy

315 387 3600

www.sleloinvasives.org

www.swallowwortcollaborative.org

PRISM Coordinator: Rob Williams (x7725)

rwilliams@tnc.org ; **Outreach Coordinator:**

Megan Pistolese (x7724), megan.pistolese@tnc.org;

Aquatic Coordinator: Brittney Rogers (x7730),

brittney.rogers@tnc.org; **Terrestrial Coordinator:**

Robert Smith (x7723), robert.l.smith@tnc.org



Explore, Observe, Report

Learn to recognize and report invasive species in our region.

For details contact:

megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Stay Connected

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



Cover photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, 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/phaul.htm> Flowers photo: <http://mnfi.anr.msu.edu/phragmites/native-or-not.cfm>.



SLELO PRISM
St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Invasive Species Management
"Teaming Up to Stop the Spread of Invasive Species"

Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)



SLELO PRISM
Protecting Our Lands & Waters

What is *Phragmites*?

Scan the QR code on the back for more information.

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.

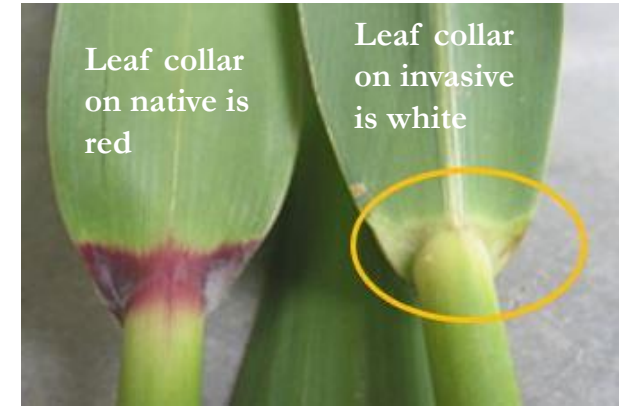
Control & Management

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.

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 new plants.

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 all chemical label guidelines**

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.

Native



Non-native

