

Time is Money

- Cost quickly increases as population becomes more established
- Learn to recognize invasive species, and report sightings to local invasive species managers



Major Invasive Wetland Plants of the Upper Midwest

Eurasian watermilfoil

Curly-leaf pondweed

Brazilian waterweed

Yellow floating heart

Glossy buckthorn

Purple loosestrife

European frog-bit

Hydrilla

Starry stonewort

Flowering rush

Water hyacinth

Water lettuce

Parrot feather

Exotic Nymphaea species

Carolina fanwort

Phragmites

Narrow-leaf cattail

Major Invasive Wetland Plants Commonly Introduced for Ornamental Use

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How do they get into our wetlands?











Why are invasive species used so often in plantings?

Customers like plants that are:

- Quick to establish
- Tolerant of poor conditions and poor maintenance
- ➤ Tough to kill!
- Resistant to pests, diseases, other stressors

These are the same characteristics of...

Remember this?









- Grows emergent in several feet of water.
- Can grow submerged in 10ft+
- Spreads by rhizomes and bulbils





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Parrot Feather (Myriophyllum aquaticum)

- Native to Amazon River region of South America
- Has submergent and emergent leaves
- Grows best in shallow, nutrient-rich waters
- Can survive on wet banks for several weeks



Photo: WA Dept. of Ecology

Parrot feather or other milfoil?

Parrot feather (Myriophyllum aquaticum)







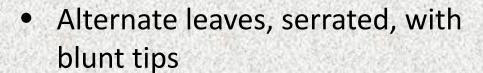
Eurasian watermilfoil Northern watermilfoil M. spicatum M. sibiricum





Curly-leaf pondweed (Potamogeton crispus)

- Native to Europe
- Grows mainly Oct-June



- Turions produced
- Spreads by seeds, rhizomes, turions





Brazilian waterweed (Egeria densa)

- Top-selling "oxygenator" plant for water gardens and aquaria.
- May be sold as:
- Anacharis,
- Elodea densa,
- Giant Elodea,
- Brazilian Elodea
- Elodea canadensis!



Brazilian waterweed (Egeria densa)

- Lance-shaped leaves in whorls of 4-8
- Long stems, bushier near the top
- Serrated leaves, with spines on margins

No spines on midrib, no tubers produced

(Hydrilla)





Brazilian waterweed, *Hydrilla* or *Elodea* spp.?



Brazilian waterweed (Egeria densa)



Common waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*) *Elodea nuttallii*



Brazilian waterweed, *Hydrilla* or *Elodea* spp.?



Brazilian waterweed (Egeria densa)





Elodea canadensis Elodea nuttallii



Hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata)





Fanwort (Cabomba caroliniana)

- Opposite leaves, finely dissected
- Fairly short internodes, usually concealed by dense leaves
- Resembles water marigold (Bidens/Megalodonta beckii)

Fanwort or Water Marigold?

Fanwort (Cabomba caroliniana)







Water marigold (Bidens beckii)









Yellow Floating Heart (Nymphoides peltata)

- Ornamental from Eurasia
- Spreads by fragments and seeds
- Seeds are hairy, which help seeds float and stick to feathers
- Four other Nymphoides species in U.S.. None found in WI.
- Unaffected by herbicides at max concentration

Yellow Floating Heart (Nymphoides peltata)



Yellow floating heart or Nuphar spp.?

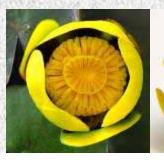
Yellow floating heart (Nymphoides peltata)



Bullhead pond lily (N. variegata)



N. variegata



N. advena



N. microphylla



Brittle Naiad (Najas minor)

- Spreads by fragments (leaf axils)
- Stems brittle, very branched, bushy
- Leaves ~1" long, tiny spines on margins
- Grows to 12ft deep





Brittle naiad or other naiad (Najas spp.)?

Brittle naiad (*Najas minor*)
NR40-prohibited





Spiny naiad (*Najas marina*)
Introduced

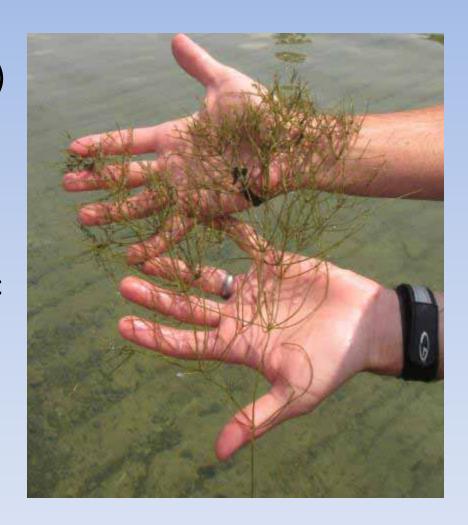
Slender naiad (N. flexilis)







- ➤ Native to Europe (Endangered)
- Identified in SE Michigan in 1986
- Most Characeae prefer specific depth ranges...not Nitellopsis
- Most control options include toxic copper compounds



- > Spreads by fragments and bulbils
- ➤ No sexual reproduction in North America





Spreads only by
 fragments and bulbils –
 likely dispersed by
 equipment moving
 between lakes



European Frog-bit (Hydrocharis morsus-ranae)

- Reproduces by seed and stolons
- > Free-floating
- Not currently known in Wisconsin
- Usually in calm, nutrient-rich areas



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Water Chestnut (Trapa natans)

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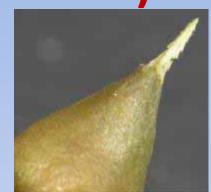
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Water Chestnut (Trapa natans)

- Reproduces by very large seeds and stolons
- Free-floating rosette with submersed leaves
- Not currently known in Wisconsin
- Usually in calm, nutrient-rich areas









Early Detection is Key

If you find a plant that looks like one of these, get it to an expert for verification ASAP



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