

# Invasive Aquatic Weeds to Watch For

## On the Colville Reservation: *Help Control & Report*



These invasive aquatic weeds are non-native and can out compete our native plants on the Colville Reservation. Their spread is detrimental to aquatic habitats. Please help in controlling these when found. Report or get control information by calling the phone number of choice below. *Thank you*

### Japanese Knotweed



Japanese Knotweed is an aggressive ornamental that is capable of forming dense stands, crowding out all other vegetation and degrading habitat. It is difficult to control once established. It is a perennial species with spreading rhizomes and numerous reddish-brown, freely branched stems. Plants can reach 4-8 feet in height.

### Flowering Rush



Flowering Rush is an aggressive colonizer and can spread by seed, bulbils and rhizome fragments. It is an emergent, aquatic, perennial that grows in a range of fresh water habitats. Plants have a cylindrical stalk, up to 5 ft tall, ending in a flat-topped flower cluster with individual flower stalks of 20 to 50 light pink flowers.

### Purple Loosestrife



Purple loosestrife is a vigorous competitor and can crowd out other vegetation including native species. Loosestrife stands provide poor cover for waterfowl. It can reach up to 10 feet tall and 5 feet wide and has a persistent, perennial tap root and spreading rootstock. Flowers are densely clustered on a 4-16 inch terminal flowering spike.

### Yellow Flag Iris



Yellow flag iris is an invasive perennial that is a problem in many states and other countries. It will sicken livestock if ingested and is generally avoided by herbivores. Contact with its resins can cause skin irritation in humans. It is a perennial, aquatic, herbaceous plant which grows 2-3 feet tall along shores and has yellow flowers with brownish purple mottled markings.

### Milfoil



Milfoil is an invasive plant that can alter aquatic ecosystems. It may be able to hybridize with the native watermilfoil resulting in a more aggressive hybrid. It forms mats that shade out native plants and inhibits water flow and recreational activities. It is a submersed, rooted aquatic plant, having both submersed and emergent leaves growing from a stout stem.

### Pondweed



Pondweed is an invasive plant that forms surface mats, interfering with aquatic recreation. Dense colonies can restrict access to docks and sport fishing. It grows entirely underwater except for the flower stalk which rises above the water. It has distinctly wavy-edged, crispy olive-green to reddish-brown leaves. It usually grows early in spring and dies back in summer.

### Hydrilla



Hydrilla forms dense canopies that often shade out native vegetation. Extensive single species stands provide poor habitat for fish and other wildlife. Once established, it destroys freshwater recreational opportunities by forming extensive surface mats. Hydrilla is a submersed perennial herb, growing rooted to the bottom, in either still or flowing water.

## Contacts for Reporting Invasive Weeds and For More Information



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