

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.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

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

www.sleloinvasives.org

www.swallowwortcollaborative.org

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- **Aquatic Coordinator:** Brittney Rogers
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- **Terrestrial Coordinator:** Robert Smith
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Explore, Observe, Report

Learn to recognize and report invasive species in our region. For details contact:

Stay Connected

1. Email megan.pistolese@tnc.org
2. Type "join e-mail list" in subject space.
3. Receive seasonal e-newsletters and event

Scan QR Code For

More Resources

YouTube



SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Invasive Species Management

Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*)



SLELO PRISM
Protecting Our Lands & Waters

Photo credits: Cover- Robert Vidéki, ipmimages.org.

Inside - Graves Lovell, Bugwood.org. Leslie J. Mehrhoff, Bugwood.org. Native look a likes table photos: Rob Williams, SLELO PRISM, TNC.

What is Fanwort?

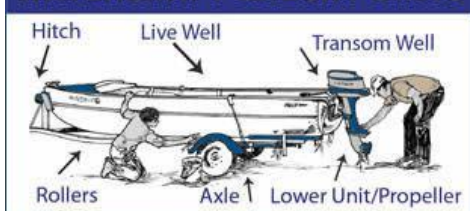
Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) is a submerged invasive aquatic perennial plant native to South America, and the southeastern United States. It has become invasive in the northeastern US, as well as in Europe and Australia. Its name is derived from the fan-like appearance of its foliage.



In areas outside of its native range, fanwort outcompetes native vegetation, reduces light availability for benthic organisms and native plants, and reduces dissolved oxygen levels, all of which can impact populations of native aquatic species.

Fanwort easily spreads via fragments carried by water flow or recreational movements; therefore, it is important that water recreationists practice clean, drain, dry protocols with their watercraft and equipment.

WATERCRAFT CHECK POINTS

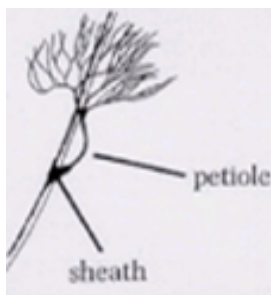


If You Find Fanwort

If you think you've found fanwort, please take a clear close-up photo, note the location (GPS coordinates are best) and report observations to iMapInvasives or directly to the SLELO PRISM's Aquatic Restoration and Resiliency Coordinator, Brittney Rogers at Brittney.rogers@tnc.org.

Join early detection efforts for fanwort and other aquatic invasive species through our Water Protector's Program. Participants will learn to recognize and report priority species to NYiMapInvasives and adopt a waterbody to monitor annually.

Distinguishing Fanwort From Native Look-alikes



Buttercup

(*Ranunculus*)

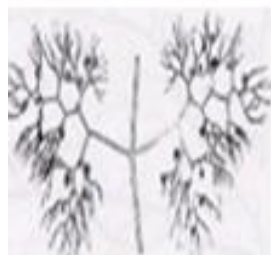
- Alternate leaves
- Distinct petiole grows along stem



Water Marigold

(*Megaladonta*)

- Opposite leaves
- No petiole



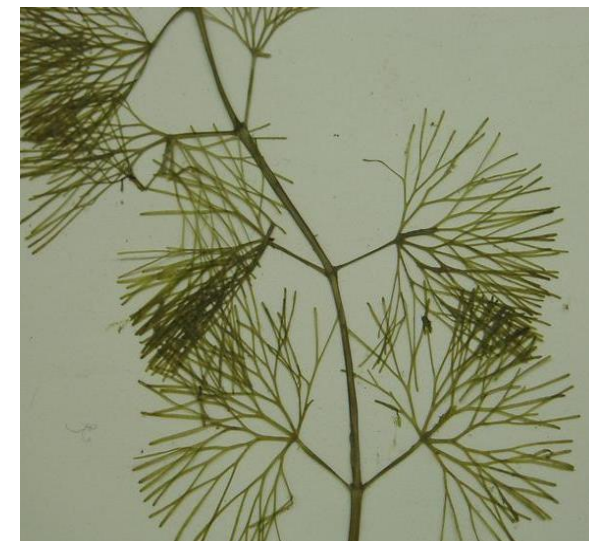
Bladderwort

(*Utricularia*)

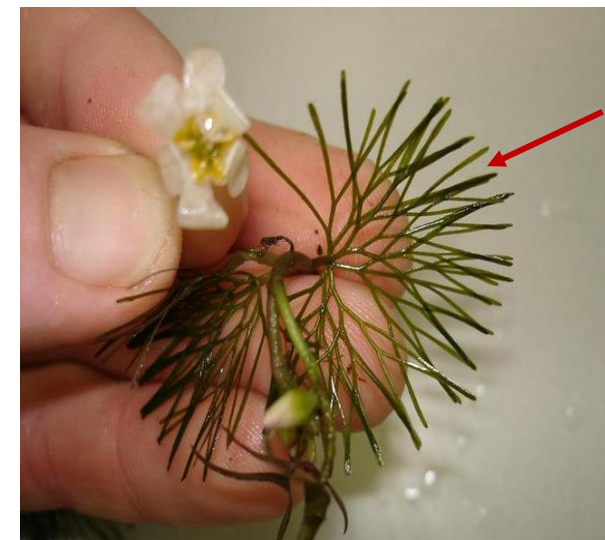
- Distinct bladder sacs on leaves

Fanwort Identification:

Stems are slender, commonly grows between 3-4 feet long.



Leaves are submerged, **opposite** and feathery and are “**Y-shaped**” at the end, often referred to look like a snakes tongue.



Flowers have six white petals with yellow stamens.