

AQUATIC PLANTS COMMON TO NEW YORK PONDS KNOWN TO BE CONTROLLED BY TRIPLOID GRASS CARP

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COMMON ELODEA (*Elodea Canadensis*) Densely whorled leaves opposite on stem. Flowers inconspicuously. Reproduce from fragments



COONTAIL (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) Leaves whorled at each point. Forked leaflets have toothed edges. Leaves are densely crowded near stem tip giving coon tail appearance. Roots may be absent leaving plant to float. Reproduce from fragments. Found in hard water



FANWORT (*Cabomba caroliniana*) Leaves are opposite, whorls or fan shaped. Forked leaflets are wider at tip than base. Have a gelatinous slime. Reproduces by fragments



NAIAD (*Najas*) Leaves are whorled or opposite. Very narrow and toothed on edges. Stems are much branched. Can grow in deep water but usually found in 1-4' depths. Reproduces by seed.

CURLY PONDWEED (*Potamogeton crispus*) Leaves are alternate with finley tooth, crinkled, or puckered edges. No floating leaves. Flower spike at tip above water. Reproduce by seeds and winter buds. Found in hard water



LEAFY PONDWEED (*Potamogeton foliosus*) Narrow grass like leaves with sides essentially parallel. Leaves are about 1/16" wide. Reproduces by seeds and winter buds



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SAGO PONDWEED (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) Leaves are fine thread like and spread as a fan, Multi branched stems. Leaves have a sheath base. Flowers born on terminal spike. Tubers grow from horizontal rootstock. Reproduces from tubers and seeds



FLOATING PONDWEED (*Potamogeton natans*) Two types of leaves , underwater leqves are narrow grass like, Floating leaves are oval with notched base flow-ers and seeds born on terminal spike. Reproduces by tubers , seeds and buds

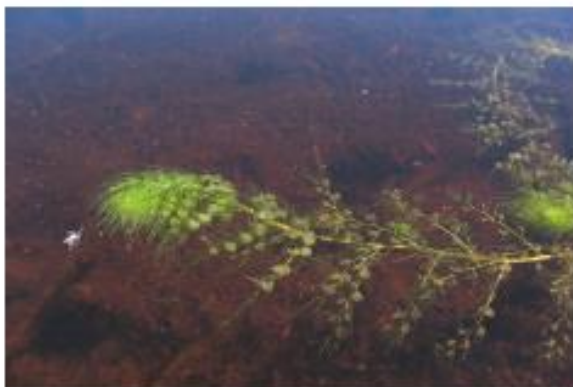


DUCK WEED (*Lemna*) Tiny free floating plant bod-ies that have a single root. Sometimes several plants are attached together. Among the smallest of flowering plants. Reproduces rapidly by plant division. Often forming a floating mat over the pond



MUSK GRASS or Stonewort algae have the appearance of flowering plantrts. Occ-ur in hard water and often gritty to the touch and have a musky oder. An up-right plant with whorled branchlets. Each joint consists aof a single cell. Re-produce by spores born in cases near branch tips

BLADDERWORT (*Utricularia* spp.) Has tiny oval bladders borne near the base of the finely divided leaves. Plant lacks true roots and my float under the water surface, Found in cold acidic water. Reproduce by winter buds



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL (*Myriophyllum* supp.) Whorled leaves on the stem and pinnately divid-ed as a feather. Leaves are not forked as in coon-tail. Flowers on ter-minal spikes with very short leaves surrounging them. A perennial plant. It reproduces by plant fragments

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WATER STARGRASS (*Heteranthera dubia*) Resembles some narrow leaved pondweeds but leaves lack a midvein. A yellow star like flower appears on the terminal. It reproduces from plant fragments.



WILD CELERY (*Vallisneria americana*) Leaves grow to 6 feet long, ribbon like with tips that float on the surface. Female flowers are on long stalks that float, but retract after pollination. Wild celery reproduces mainly by buds on roostock.



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ARROWHEAD
(*Sagittaria*) Arrow shaped leavers but also has ribbon and tongue like leaves at base and under water. Flowers are white, 3 petaled, whorled and grow on stalk tips. Fruits are tightly packed balls of seeds. Reproduces by rootstock or seeds

BULRUSH (*Scirpus americanus*) Rootstock gives rise to stems that are triangular in cross section but round in some bulrushes. Height is 2 to 3 feet. Flowers and seeds are borne in spikes along stem near tip. May form dense stands after several years of establishment.



BURREED
(*Sparganium eurycarpum*) Leaves are long erect, ribbon like and usually 1 to 3 feet. Stems bear male flowers at tip and female flowers below. Fruiting heads are 1 inch round balls and contain many seeds. Reproduces by seeds and rootstock

CATTAIL (*Typha latifolia*) Leaves are long erect and ribbon like, can reach 6 feet tall and taper to a point. Flowers occur on stalks that are taller than the leaves. Male flowers are at the tip Female flowers are below. Grow at waters edge but can be found at depths of 3 to 4 feet. Reproduce from rootstock sand seeds



WATERSHEILD
(*Brasenia schreberi*) Floating leaves are oval to elliptical, entire and have stem attachments at the center. A gelatinous coating occurs on the stems and underside of leaves Flowers are dull red to purple. Grow in acid water. Reproduce by rootstock and seeds

WHITE WATERLILY (*Nymphaea odorata*) Floating round leaves grow to 10 inches, are split to the stem at the center and often purple underneath. Flowers are showy white or pink. Reproduces by rootstock and seeds



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ALGAE Plankton algae are minute, free-floating plants that cause water to have a greenish or brownish color. Overabundant plankton referred to as a bloom, give the water a pea soup appearance. Filamentous algae are single algae cells that form long visible chains, threads, or filaments. These filaments intertwine forming a mat that resembles wet wool.

PLANKTONIC ALGAE



FILAMENTOUS ALGAE

