



MIDWEST AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT SOCIETY, INC. PLANT REFERENCE CHART

CURLYLEAF PONDWEED

(Potamogeton crispus)
This undesirable exotic, also known as Crisp Pondweed, bears a waxy cuticle on its upper leaves making them stiff and somewhat brittle. The leaves have been described as resembling lasagna noodles, but upon close inspection a row of "teeth" can be seen to line the margins. Growing in dense mats near the water's surface, it outcompetes native plants for sun and space very early in spring. By mid-summer, massive natural die-offs can dramatically lower oxygen levels triggering fish kills.



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

(Myriophyllum spicatum)
An aggressive plant, this exotic milfoil can grow nearly 10 feet in length forming dense mats at the waters surface. Growing in muck, sand, or rock, it has become a nuisance plant in many lakes and ponds by quickly outcompeting native species. Identifying features include a pattern of 4 leaves whorled around a hollow stem. Feathery in appearance, each leaf consists of 10-21 pairs of closely packed leaflets. Out of the water the leaves become limp, compressing against the stem. Recent hybridization with native milfoil species is common.



STARRY STONEWORT

(Nitellopsis Obtusa)
This plant-like algae is very similar in appearance to Chara. Unfortunately it is highly invasive not only outcompeting native submerged plants but exotic species also. It also destroys crucial fish spawning habitat. It has uneven branches that look angular at each joint. Branches feel smooth with a green gelatin appearance. A cream colored bulb can be found at the base of each cluster of branches. This species can be found growing in shallow and slow moving deep waters.



Starry Stonewort - *Nitellopsis Obtusa*
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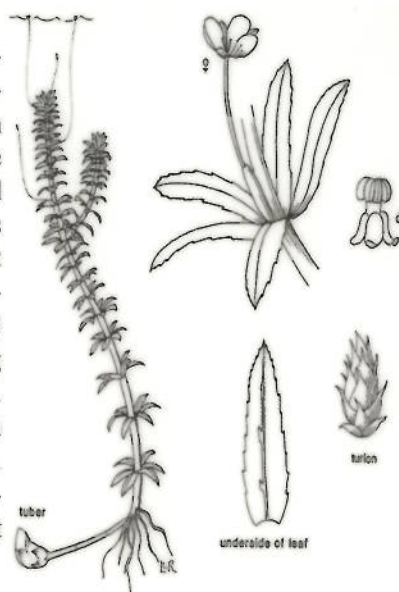
CHARA

(Chara spp.)
Chara is typically found growing in clear, hard water. Lacking true stems and leaves, Chara is actually a form of algae. It's stems are hollow with leaf-like structures in a whorled pattern. It may be found growing with tiny, orange fruiting bodies on the branches called akinetes. Thick masses of Chara can form in some areas. Often confused with Starry stonewort, Coontail or Milfoils, it can be identified by a gritty texture and musky odor when crushed between the fingers. The gritty texture is caused by calcium deposits on the surface of the stems and branches.



HYDRILLA

(Hydrilla verticillata)
This extremely invasive submerged plant contains oppositely arranged leaves with whorls of 3 to 8 leaves. The leaf has distinctive toothed margins, with pointed spines on the underside mid-rib. It is easily confused with native elodea, which has 3 leaves per whorl and lacking evident toothed leaf margins. Reproduces through turion formation and fragmentation. In 2006 Hydrilla was confirmed in the Midwest (Indiana).



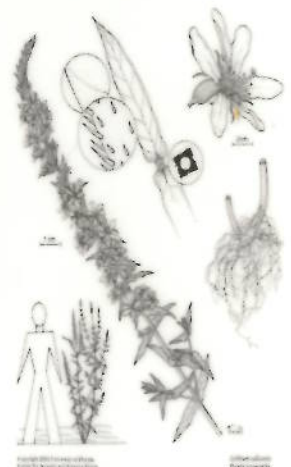
COMMON REED

(Phragmites australis)
This emergent exotic plant grows extremely tall (15 ft.), outcompeting native wetlands plants and altering hydrology and blocking sunlight to aquatic shoreline species. Phragmites is a perennial grass that has broad pointed flat leaves (6-24 in. long) (1-6 cm wide). Which arise from a very thick stalk. The plant flowers in July thru October with dense, fluffy, gray or purple appearance. Native species also exist.



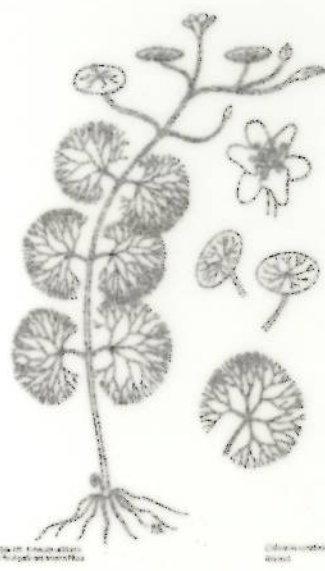
PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

(Lythrum salicaria)
An established invasive species. Outcompeting many wetland species and altering habitat. Plants form dense stands reaching heights of six feet. Leaves are alternate opposite attached directly to the stem with a heart-shaped base. The flowers are magenta with five to seven petals. Flowers usually appear in July and continue to bloom thru October.



FANWORT

(Cabomba caroliniana)
This submerged exotic species is not common but management tools are limited. Very similar to aquarium species. Leaves are divided into fine branches in a fan-like appearance, opposite structure, spanning 2 inches. Floating leaves are small, diamond shape with a emergent white/pinkish flower. Dense stands can occur forming mats at the waters surface.



COONTAIL

(Ceratophyllum demersum)
Supporting waterfowl, fish, and insects, Coontail can be a desirable aquatic plant. However, thick growths around shore can be problematic. Lacking true roots, it commonly floats near the surface later in summer. Stiff leaves are whorled around a hollow stem in groups of five to twelve. Coontail can be differentiated from milfoils by forked, not feathery leaves. Leaf spacing is highly variable, but the ends are often bushy, like a raccoons tail.



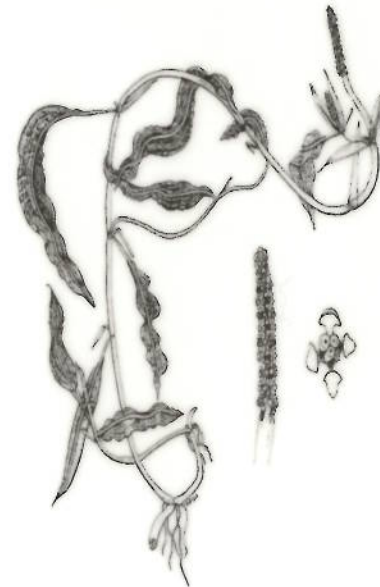
RICHARDSON'S PONDWEED

(Potamogeton richardsonii)
Appearing extremely leafy at the tip due to frequent branching, Claspingleaf can be easily confused with Curlyleaf Pondweed. Both bear wavy, submerged leaves, however Curlyleaf Pondweed's leaves are serrated along the edges. Claspingleaf has leaves with smooth edges and a wide base that wraps around the stem almost completely.



AMERICAN PONDWEED

(Potamogeton americanus)
Floating leaves are oval and the base tapers to a distinct petiole. The submerged leaves of this plant are often lance-like, and also taper to a long petiole. This plant generally has sparse leafing that is arranged alternately.

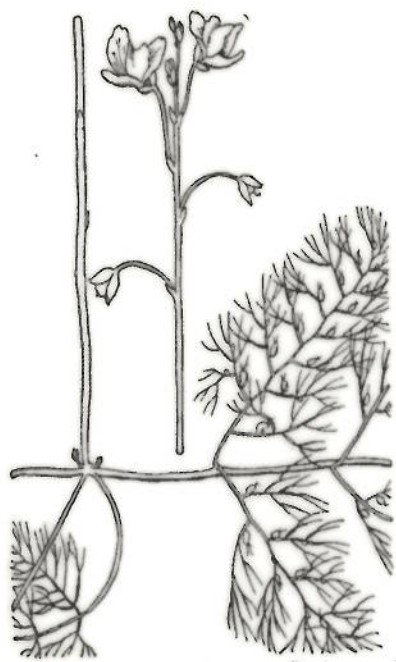


LARGELEAF PONDWEED

(Potamogeton amplifolius)
Thick, large stems and broad leaves aid in identification of Largeleaf pondweed. The submerged leaves appear wavy and taper toward the stem. Floating leaves are egg shaped. Rarely is this pondweed found branching.



* Submerged



BLADDERWORT

(Utricularia spp.)
This plant is free floating and does not utilize a standard root system. There are finely divided leaves scattered along the stem with many small structures that look like bladders attached to the leaves. These bladders act as traps to capture small aquatic invertebrates. Due to this plant not being rooted, floating plants may re-infest treated areas.

BULRUSH

(Scirpus spp.)
This plant has a long, tall triangular or round stem that may or may not contain leaves. This plant has a cluster of brownish flowers and seeds located at the end of the stem. This plant will generally be found along the shoreline or in shallow waters.



ELODEA

(Elodea canadensis)
This submersed weed with broad oval leaves at first glance appears very similar to Hydrilla, however this plant usually contains its leaves in whorls of 3 around the stem. Whorls are compact near the growth tip with spacing between the whorls gradually increasing as you go down the stem. This plants leaves have smooth edges and lack the spine on the underside of the leaf that Hydrilla has.

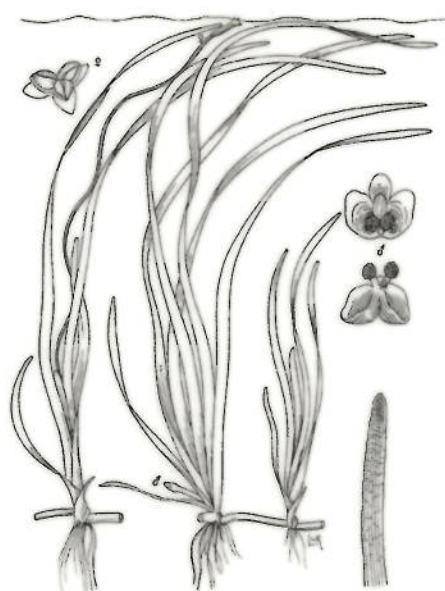
DUCKWEED

(Lemnaceae spp.)
Duckweeds are members of the family containing the world's smallest flowering plants. They are generally a very small floating green plant, usually smaller than your smallest fingernail. Often mistaken for algae, this plant floats on the surface of the water and reproduces very rapidly. This plant may or may not have a 'root' extending from the underside, but the plant is not rooted to the soil.



NORTHERN WATERMILFOIL

(Myriophyllum sibiricum.)
This native species of milfoil has a hollow stem with whorled leaves at intervals along the entire length of the plant. Leaves are finely dissected to the mid-rib and feather-like in appearance. This entire plant is submerged with the exception of a tiny stalk of flowers that may extend above the water surface. This plant can easily be confused with and hybridize with the invasive Eurasian watermilfoil.

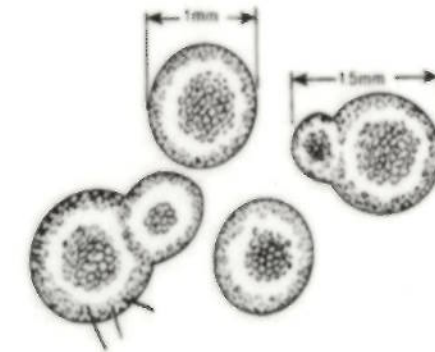
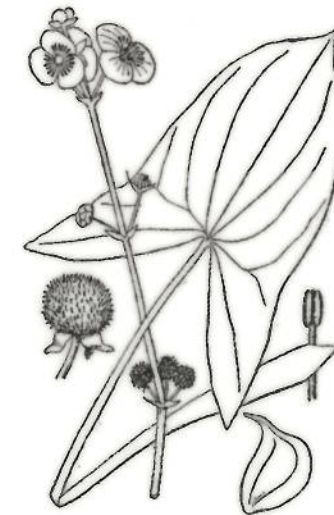


WILD CELERY

(Vallisneria americana)
Also known commonly as Eelgrass or Tapegrass, this submersed plant can form thick beds and dominate an area. The grass like leaves have a distinctive pattern used to identify the plant. Flaccid when out of the water, the foliage occurs in tufts, much like turf grass. Soft muck bottoms are its preferred substrate.

ARROWHEAD

(Sagittaria spp.)
This plant is named for its arrow shaped leaf. This emergent plant may also have some elliptical emergent leaves and sometimes will also have ribbon, or tongue-like submersed leaves. This plant has underground rootstocks with tubers and may have tiny white flowers sometimes present.



WATERMEAL

(Wolffia spp.)
This plant is extremely small, no larger than a pin head. It shows no visible roots and looks like green cornmeal or grits. The smallest of the flowering plants, it is usually very abundant when present. It is also often mistaken for seeds floating on the surface. This species is generally very difficult to control, and often coexists with duckweed.

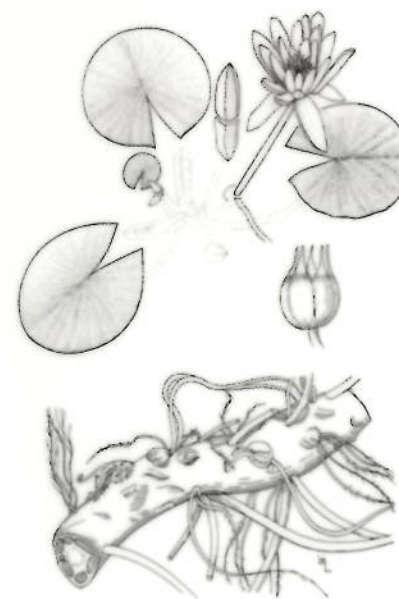


COMMON NAIAD

(Najas flexilis)
Leaves of the Common Naiad may occur in pseudo-whorls or oppositely positioned pairs (whorls tend to occur at the end of the stems). The ribbon like leaves are submersed with variable spacing between nodes. The edges may or may not appear spiny and the leaf tips taper to a fine point. Naiads are annual plants, growing from seed each year, and can form dense, bushy masses by midsummer.

SOUTHERN NAIAD

(Najas guadalupensis)
Closely resembling Slender Naiads, Southern Naiads tend to be leafier reddish brown stems. Leaves appear spiny along the margins. Sheaths at the base leaves surround the stem and may conceal seeds.



WATER LILY

(Nymphaea spp.)
Large round pad with a cleft running almost to mid-vein. Leaves are usually 6-8 inches in diameter and the leaf veins radiate outward from the petiole. The underside of the leaf is a purplish red color and the flower is white with many rows of petals. This plant has a thick, fleshy rhizome network buried in the mud

WATERSHIELD

(Brasenia schreberi)
Also known commonly as Dollar Bonnet. This plants leaves are oval to elliptical with a smooth edge. The stem (petiole) is attached to the middle of the leaf. Leaves are 2-5 inches in length. Mature plants will have a slimy, gelatinous coating on the leaf underside. Produces a dull purple flower in late summer, grows from roots.

