

Courte Oreilles Lakes Association

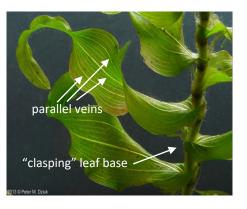
Curly-leaf Pondweed (Potamogeton crispus) INVASIVE Characteristics Grows in depths up to 15 feet from rounded leaf tips ice-off through August and forms dense, thick reddish-green mats branched secondary veins Green to reddish-brown leaves arranged alternately along stem fine teeth Dense cylindrical flower spike ½ to 1½ inch above water with reddishbrown flowers flower spike • Wavy, lasagna-like leaves, 1/2" wide and 2 to 3" long Rounded leaf tips prominent midvein Secondary leaf veins branching from prominent midvein Produces greenish-brown buds "lasagna" leaves (turions) at leaf axils that remain viable for long periods before turion

NATIVE

Clasping-leaf Pondweed

(Potamogeton richardsonii)





Characteristics

• Grows in depths up to 15 feet

sprouting to form new plants

- Leaves arranged alternately along stem
- Dense cylindrical flower spike $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above water
- Wide (¼ to 1"), wavy, long green leaves
- Leaves have a broad base (stipule) that clasps stem
- Leaf edges are smooth (without "teeth")
- Leaf tip is pointed
- 3 to 5 prominent parallel leaf veins

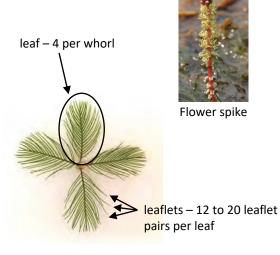


INVASIVE

Eurasian Watermilfoil

(Myriophyllum spicatum)







Flower spike

Characteristics

- Grows in depths of 3 to 15 feet and forms dense, thick mats
- Feathery looking with 4 leaves per whorl
- Pink and white flowers on spike above surface
- Stem segments can root and grow into new plants
- Each leaf has 12- 20 leaflet pairs
- Leaves become limp when taken out of water

NATIVE

Northern Watermilfoil

(Myriophyllum sibiricum)







Flower spike

Characteristics

- · Grows in depths of up to 20 feet
- 4 leaves per whorl
- Pink and white flowers on spike above surface
- Stem segments can root and grow into new plants
- Each leaf has 4-11 leaflet pairs
- Leaves have a central axis and are rigid when taken out of water

Eurasian watermilfoil can hybridize with northern watermilfoil. Hybrid plants are intermediate in appearance and considered invasive. They should be reported when found.

leaflets – 4 to 11 leaflet pairs per leaf

Photo credits: Peter M. Dzuik, Katy Chayka, Steve D. Eggers (https://minnesotawildflowers.info), and Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center (https://maisrc.umn.edu)