



"I guess we should have done more to STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS! Who would have thought that a few weeds would ruin our favorite spot?"



(A Florida Lake infested with dense surface mats of hydrilla. Photo:USDA Agricultural Research Service Archive, bugwood.org)



(A boat and trailer potentially transporting invasive species. Photo: L. Johnson, protectyourwaters.net)

To report a suspect invasive species sighting, or if you have questions or concerns about invasive species in Conesus Lake contact:

Conesus Lake Watershed Manager:
Livingston County Planning Department
585-243-7550
mreid@co.livingston.ny.us

For more information on Hydrilla and other invasive species visit:

New York Invasive Species Clearinghouse:
www.nyis.info

Hydrilla: An Aggressive Waterweed:
www.ccetompkins.org/hydrilla

Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers:
www.protectyourwaters.net



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
 Clean all recreational equipment.
www.ProtectYourWaters.net

STOP THIS PLANT!



Hydrilla
Hydrilla verticillata
 Photo by Vic Ramey
 © 1999 University of Florida

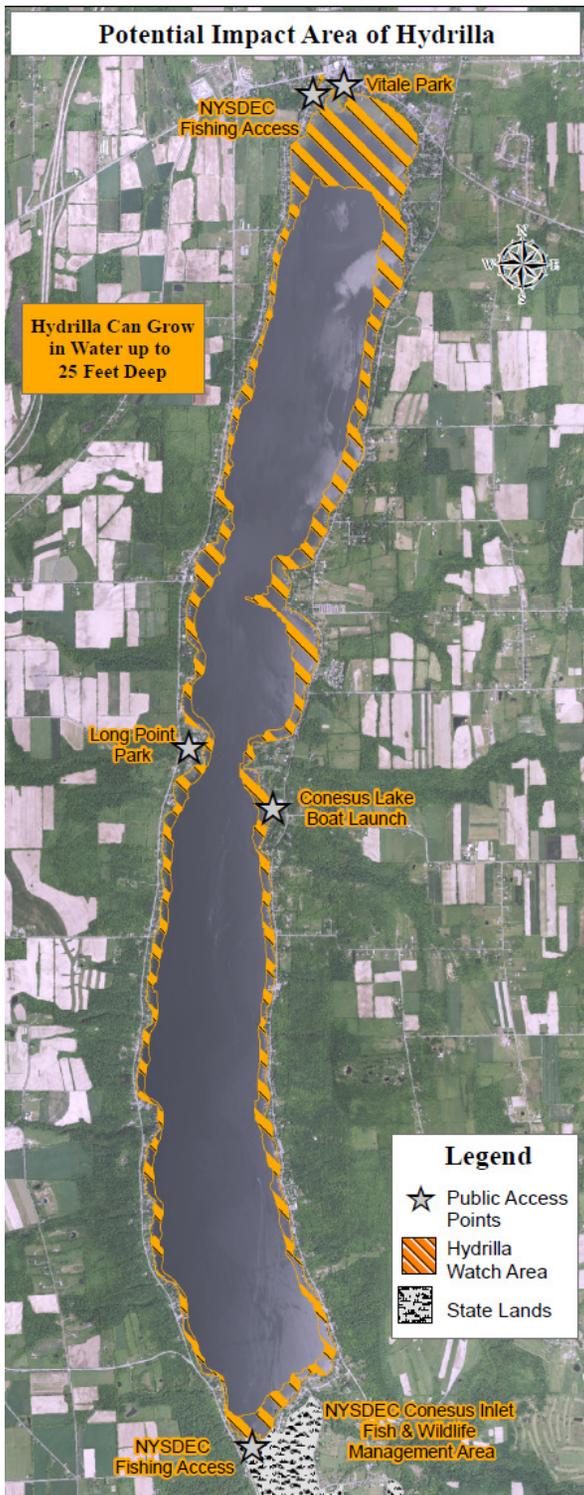
(Photo: – Vic Ramey, University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants. Used with permission)

Conesus Lake is at Risk for a Hydrilla Invasion

Hydrilla, an invasive aquatic plant, was discovered in the Cayuga Lake Inlet, Ithaca, NY, in August 2011. This is the first occurrence of this invader in the Finger Lakes Region.

Hydrilla has the potential to:

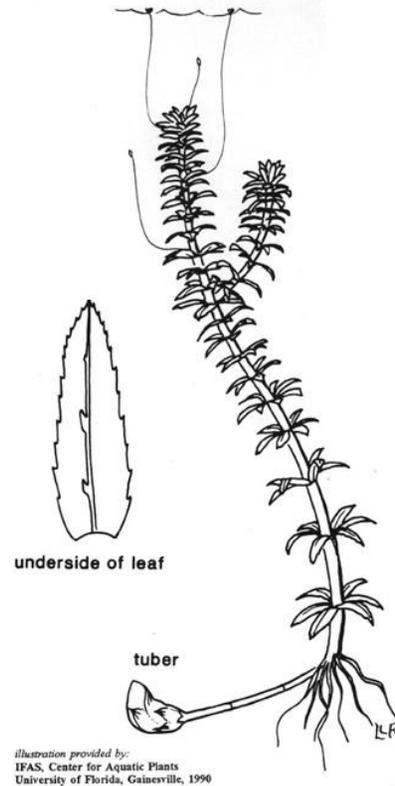
- Spread to new bodies of water attached to recreational equipment such as boats.
- Grow up to a foot a day and in water up to 25 feet deep!
- Clog waterways and limit fishing, boating, swimming, and recreation.
- Outcompete native vegetation species that provide food and shelter for invertebrates, fish and waterfowl.
- Form dense weed mats that reach the water surface, giving a field-like appearance.
- Cause fish kills.



What are Invasive Species?

Invasive species are non-native species that may cause harm to human health, the environment, and the economy when introduced into a new ecosystem.

Hydrilla Identification



What to look for:

- **Leaves:**
 - About 5/8" long
 - Whorls of 3-10 (5 is most common)
 - Small "teeth" on leaf edge
- **Tubers:**
 - White to yellow potato-like tubers attached to the roots

Please report any suspect hydrilla plants!

What Can I Do to Stop The Spread of Hydrilla and Other Invasive Species?

CHECK, CLEAN, DRY

- Remove any visible mud, plants, fish or animals before transporting equipment.
- Eliminate water from equipment before transporting.
- Clean and dry anything that comes in contact with water (boats, trailers, equipment, clothing, dogs, etc.)
- Dispose of mud and plant matter in trashcans or well above the waterline, where they will not get washed back into the waterbody.
- Never release plants, animals or fish into body of water unless they came from that body of water.
- Do not dump aquariums into or near a body of water or storm drain.
- If you have obtained bait at a store or from another body of water, do not release unused bait into the waters you are fishing.

Watercraft Checkpoints:

