

Preventing the occurrence and spread of aquatic weed infestations in public waters can save millions of public and private dollars each year in avoided control costs.



South Carolina Noxious Weed List

Alligatorweed
Brazilian elodea
Common reed
Eurasian watermilfoil
Hydrilla *
Purple loosestrife
Slender naiad
Water chestnut
Water hyacinth
Water lettuce
Water primrose
African oxygen weed *
Ambulia *

Arrowhead *
Arrow-leaved monochoria *
Duck-lettuce *
Exotic bur reed *
Giant salvinia *

Mediterranean caulerpa *
Melaleuca *
Miramar weed *
Pickerel weed *
Mosquito fern *
Rooted water hyacinth *
Water spinach *
Wetland nightshade *

* Also on the Federal Noxious Weed List

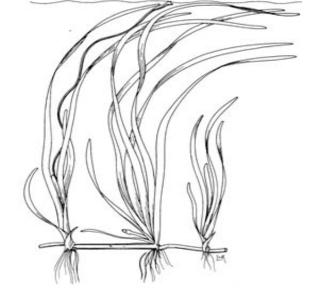
Alternanthera philoxeroides Egeria densa Phragmites australis

Phragmites australis Myriophyllum spicatum Hydrilla verticallata Lythrum salicaria Najas minor Trapa natans Eichhornia crassipes Pistia stratiotes Ludwigia hexapetala

Ludwigia hexapetala
Lagarosiphon major
Limnophila sessiltjlora
Sagittaria sagittifolia
Monochoria hastata
Ottelia alismoides
Sparganium erectum
Salvinia molesta S. biloba,

S. herzogii, S. auriculata Caulerpa taxifolia Melaleuca quinquenervia Hygrophila polysperma Monochoria vaginalis Azolla pinnata

Eichhornia azurea Ipomoea aquatica Solanum tampicense



OXYGENATING PLANTS

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR JUST NEED MORE INFORMATION CONTACT US AT THE FOLLOWING:

http://www.dnr.state.sc.us/water/envaff/aquatic/index.html E-mail pagec@dnr.sc.gov



Aquatic Nuisance Species Program 2730 Fish Hatchery Road West Columbia, SC 29172 Phone (803)755-2836



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Oxygenating Plants

Aquatic plants that grow completely or mostly under water are often termed "oxygenating" or "oxygen" plants by the water garden and aquarium industry because these submersed plants contribute dissolved oxygen to the water during photosynthesis. Dissolved oxygen is important to support fish and other aquatic life. These plants also provide food and cover for fish and other aquatic organisms. The term "Anacharis", as used by commercial aquatic plant suppliers, includes a variety of oxygen plants that resemble the elodeas. Plants sold under this name include the true Elodeas and two species that are illegal to sell in South Carolina, Brazilian elodea (Egeria densa) and Hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata).



CANADIAN ELODEA (*Elodea canadensis*)
Leaves in whorls of 3 and smooth to the touch.

CANADIAN ELODEA

CABOMBA (*Cabomba caroliniana*) Opposite fan shaped leaves & slender stem, purple and green forms.





RUSH (Juncus repens)
Submersed form grows in tufts, looks grasslike in appearance.

TAPE GRASS (*Vallisneria americana*) Long, thin, ribbon-like leaves with finely serrulate margins.



TAPE GRASS

SOUTHERN NAIAD

(*Najas guadalupensis*) Leaves are linear and opposite with toothed margins.



SOUTHERN NAIAD



PONDWEED (Potamogeton diversifolius)
Submersed leaves are thread-like and have a bristlelike point.

PONDWEED

COONTAIL

(Ceratophyllum demersum) Olive-green in color, leaves are whorled and repeatedly forked.



COONTAIL



BACOPA

BACOPA (Bacopa caroliniana)
Round, light green leaves, very ornamental.
Predominately an emergent but will grow submersed.

How you can help!

Aquatic weed problems are caused primarily by boaters and fishermen unknowingly spreading aquatic weeds from one lake to another and homeowners disposing of water garden and aquarium plants in public waters. You can help control the spread of nuisance aquatic plants by the following:

- Never purchase, sell, or transport illegal aquatic plants
- Never dump aquarium plants or animals into public waters.
- Remove all plants from your boat, motor, and trailer before leaving any water body.
- Report aquatic weed problems in public waters to the Aquatic Nuisance Species Program, SCDNR (1-803-755-2836).

