Plants Preferred by Grass Carp

Pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.)
Common elodea (*Elodea canadensis*)
Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)
Naiad (*Najas* spp.)
Duckweed (*Lemna* spp.)
Watermeal (*Wolffia* spp.)
Chara or Muskgrass (*Chara* spp.)
Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum* spp.)
Bladderwort (*Utricularia* spp.)
Water-stargrass (*Heteranthera dubia*)


A thin-leafed pondweed


Naiad, brittle leaves in tufts


A floating-leafed pondweed


Curly-leaf pondweed


Common elodea

Watermeal & Duckweed


Coontail


Chara, a branched algae


Bladderwort, note sacs


Eurasian watermilfoil

Plants not Preferred by Grass Carp

Filamentous algae (various species)
Large-leaf pondweed (*P. amplifolius*)
Cattail (*Typha* spp.)
Bulrush (*Scirpus americanus*)
Arrowhead (*Sagittaria* spp.)
Burreed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*)
Watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*)
White water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*)
Spatterdock (*Nuphar* spp.)


Filamentous algae


Watershield


Large-leaf pondweed


White water lily


Cattail


Spatterdock

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

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 densly 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 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 ususlly founf in 1-4' depths. Reproduces by seed.

CURLY PONDWEED (Potamogeton crispus) Leaves are alternate with finley toothe, 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 (Patamogeton foliosus) Narrow grassl ike leaves with sides essentially parallel. Leaves are about 1/16" wide. Reproduces by seeds and winter buds

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

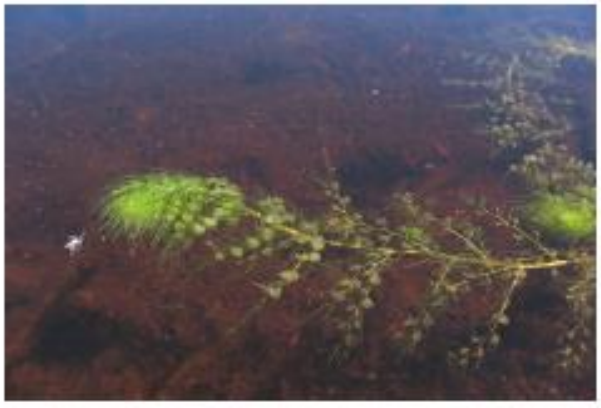
SAGO PONDWEED (Potamogeton pectinatus) Leaves are fine thread like and spread as a fan, Multi branched stems. Leaves have a sheath base. Flowers born on terminal spike. Tubers grow from horizontal rootstock. Reproduces from tubers and seeds

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

DUCK WEED (Lemna) Tiny free floating plant bodies 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 planrts. Occur in hard water and often gritty to the touch and have a musky oder. An upright plant with whorled branchlets. Each joint consists aof a single cell. Reproduce 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



EURAISIAN WATERMILFOIL (Myriophyllum supp.) Whorled leaves on the stem and pinnately divided as a feather. Leaves are not forked as in coontail. Flowers on terminal spikes with very short leaves surrounging them. A perennial plant. It reproduces by plant fragments

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 preproduces mainly by buds on roostock.

AQUATIC PLANTS COMMON TO NEW YORK PONDS NOT CONTROLLED BY TRIPLOID GRASS CARP

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 (Scipus 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

AQUATIC PLANTS COMMON TO NEW YORK PONDS NOT CONTROLLED BY TRIPLOID GRASS CARP

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

PLANKTONIC ALGAE

FILAMENTOUS ALGAE