EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

Myriophyllum spicatum



Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center





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IDENTIFICATION

LIFE CYCLE:

Submerged aquatic perennial

LEAVES:

3 to 4 bright green leaves that are 11/4 inch long with 12 to 28 threadlike divisions are whorled around the stem at each joint. Leaves rarely extend above the water surface.

FLOWER:

Rigid, pink flowering spike, 2 to 8 inches long, held erect above water. Small, yellow, four-petaled petals in clusters.

STEMS:

Slender, hairless, leafless toward base, 10 feet or longer and 1/10 inch thick. Grow to water surface then branch forming dense floating mats. Somewhat whitened when dry.

For more detailed information on Protecting Montana Waters from Aquatic Invasive Species visit https://fwp.mt.gov/conservation/aquatic-invasive-species

DISTRIBUTION





HABITAT:

Submerged in water 4-10 meters deep. Can survive in moving water; prefers alkaline conditions.

NATIVE TO: Eurasia, Northern Africa

PREVENTION AND SPREAD:

Originally introduced in water gardens it now grows and reproduces rapidly; reproduction is mainly done through fragmentation which can occur from waves or boats. Prevent the spread by cleaning, draining, and drying waders, boats, any anything else that comes into contact with the water. Place any collected plant material in plastic bags to dispose of.

IMPACTS:

Create dense, floating mats that outcompete native plants, disrupts recreation, and can clog water pipes. Decreases water quality by contributing to nutrient loading and sedimentation and decreasing oxygen.

IN MONTANA:

Listed as a Priority 2A Noxious Weed.

Sources:

Montana Noxious Weeds by Monica Pokorny and Jane Mangold Montana Field Guide & *Aquatic Invasive Species Threatening the Crown of the Continent* **NATIVE LOOKALIKES:** Two native watermilfoil species in Montana Short Spiked Water-milfoil *Myriophyllum sibiricum*

Whorl-leaved Watermilfoil *Myriophyllum verticillatum* To differentiate between these native species and invasive Eurasian watermilfoil, take a specimen out of the water, the native species leaves will remain rigid, while the invasive leaves will fall. However, Eurasian Watermilfoil has the ability to hybridize with M. *sibiricum*, which makes identifications very difficult.



Minnesota AIS Research Center

Paul Skawinski, Aquatic Plants of the Upper Midwest

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If you see or suspect a new infestation of an invasive plant or animal, please save a specimen, and record the location.

Report observations to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks at https://fwp.mt.gov/conservation/aquatic-invasive-species/report-an-ais Or call the MT FWP front desk at 406-444-2440



