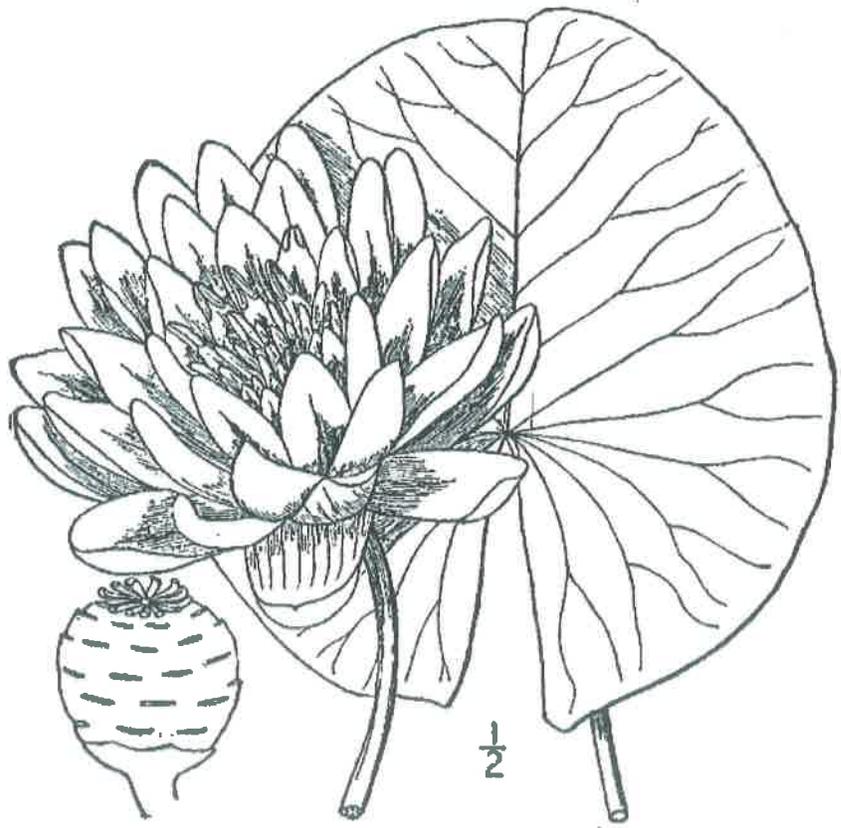


# White Lily

## *Nymphaea odorata*

- Lily pad contains notch
- Circular shaped lily pad
- Flower typically contains 70 stamens
- Native plant
- If nuisance, typically treated in late summer / early fall

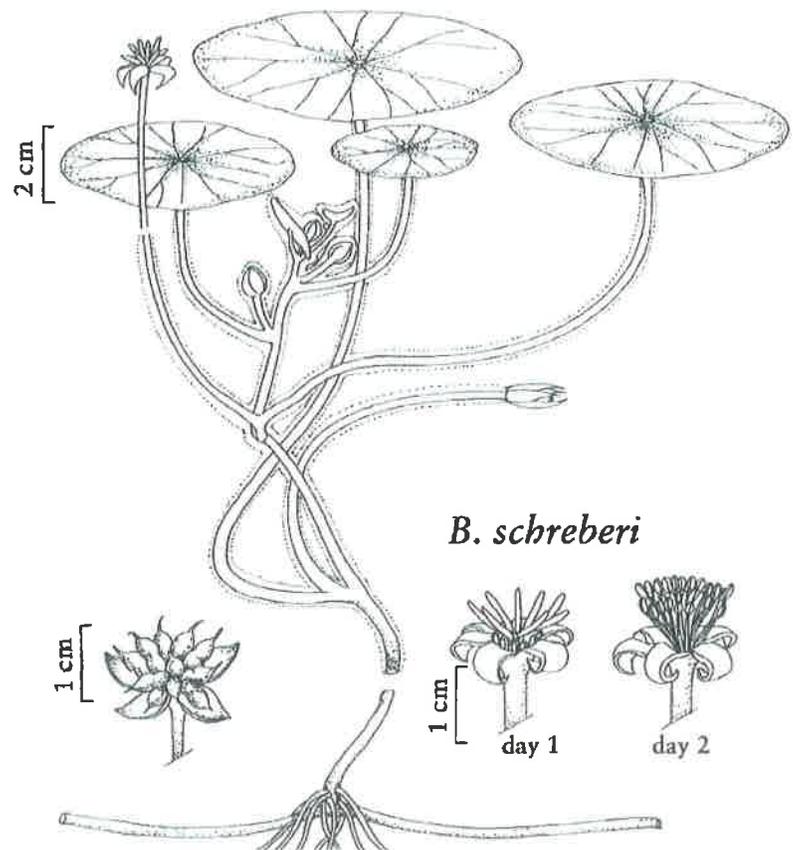


Line Drawing: Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 79. Provided by Kentucky Native Plant Society. Scanned by Omnitek Inc.

# Watershield

## *Brasenia schreberi*

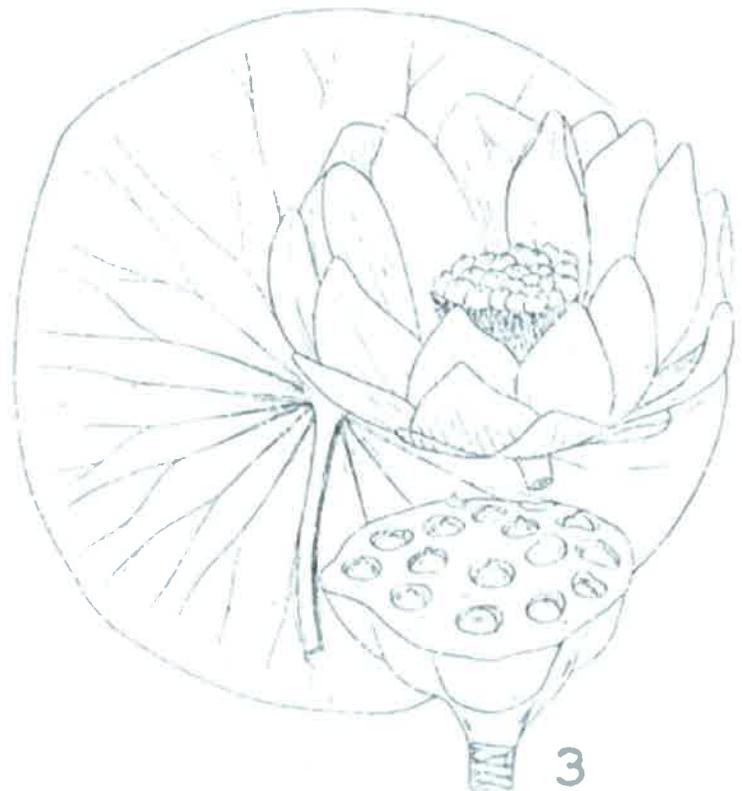
- Stems and leaf stalks are “elastic-like”
- Clear gelatinous slime covers the stems and undersides of the pads
- Oval shaped pads (4 – 12 cm)
- Native plant
- If nuisance, typically treated in late summer / early fall



# American Lotus

## *Nelumbo lutea*

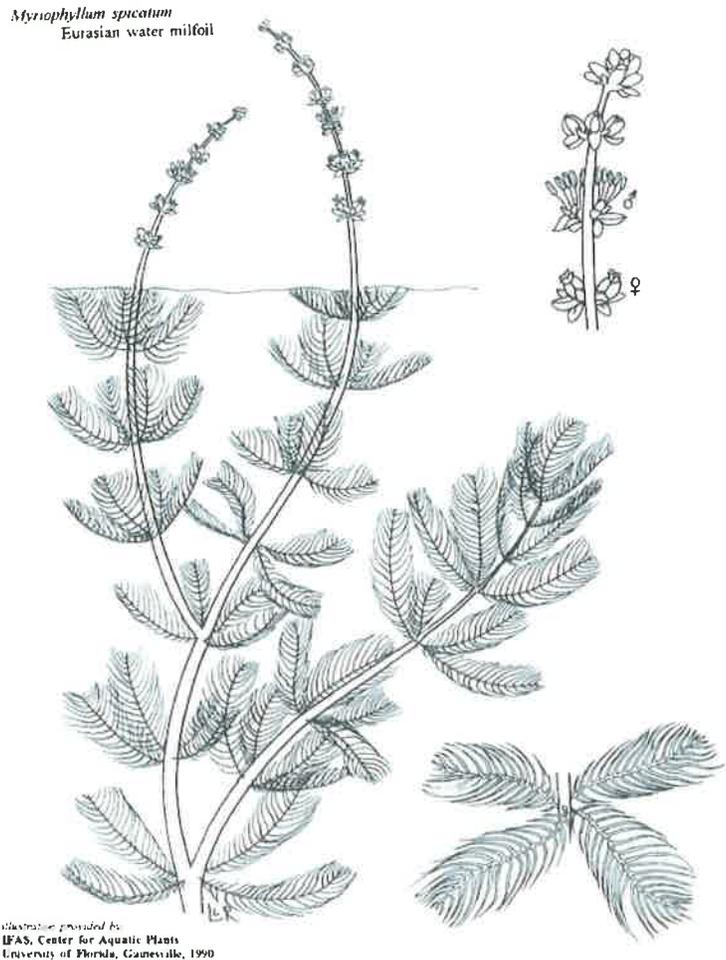
- Round felted pad (no notches)
- Center of flower contains a cone-like seed structure
- Stems of both the flower and the pad are thick
- Pad and flowers begin to lift in mid-summer
- Invasive plant
- Typically treated in late summer



# Eurasian Watermilfoil

## *Myriophyllum spicatum*

- Leaves deeply divided, feather-like; arranged in whorls of 3-6
- Immersed flower spike of small reddish flowers
- Apical meristems are often a shade of red or green
- Invasive plant
- Typically appears in May and tops out in June
- Typically treated in May or June



CRYSTAL LAKE

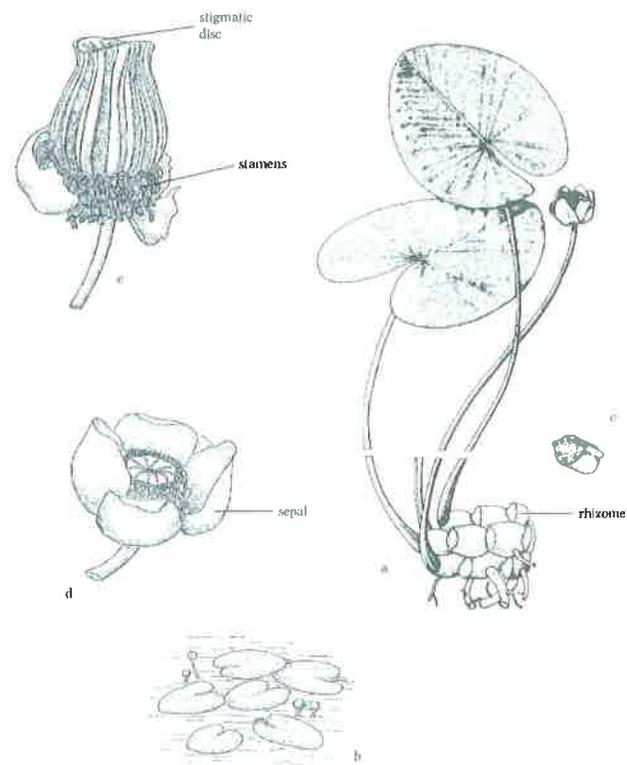
DEVIL'S DISHFULL

ELGINWOOD POND

# Yellow Waterlily

## *Nuphar variegata*

- Floating leaf is cordate, fleshy
- Grows from rhizome, highly odoriferous when exposed
- Yellow flowers grow slightly above waterline
- If nuisance, typically treated in late summer / early fall after flowering



BARTHOLOMEW POND

CRYSTAL LAKE

ELGINWOOD POND

ALSO KNOWN  
AS SPINY NAIAD

## Brittle Naiad

*Najas minor*

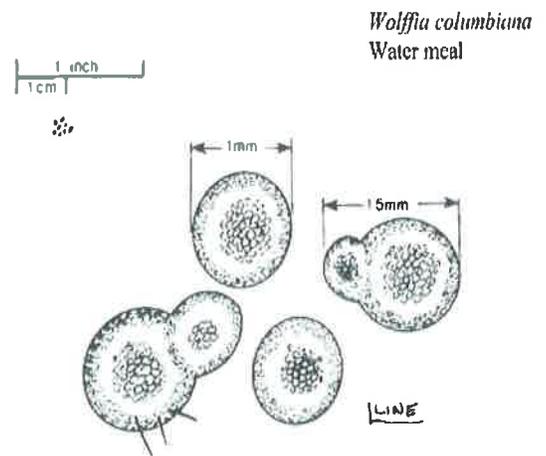
- Contains teeth on the leaves
- Small and coarse / stiff
- Leaves are in a whorl
- Invasive plant
- Typically appears in mid-late July
- Typically treated late-July or early August



# Water meal

## *Wolffia spp.*

- Tiny, floating, rootless
- Resemble tiny green seeds
- Found in dense colonies often mixed among duckweed



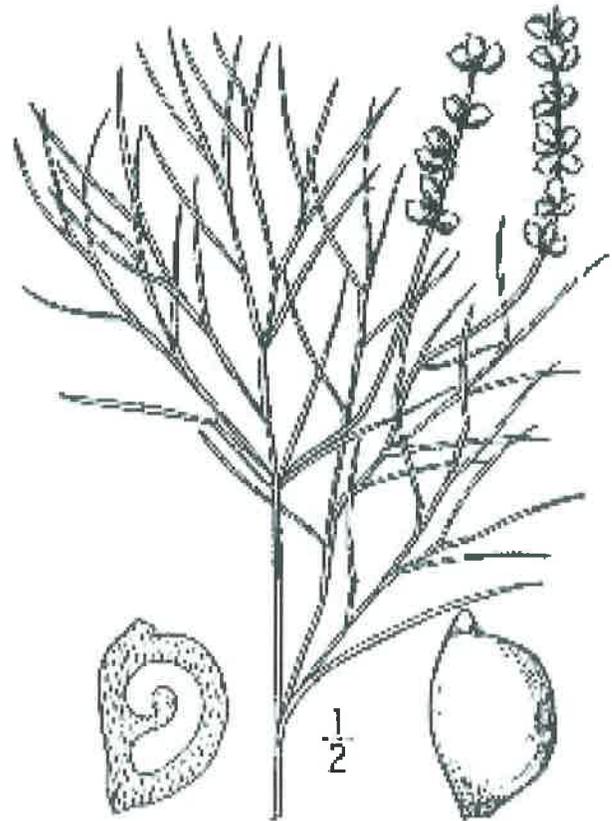
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Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

- Can be confused for an algae bloom

# Sago Pondweed

## *Potamogeton pectinatus*

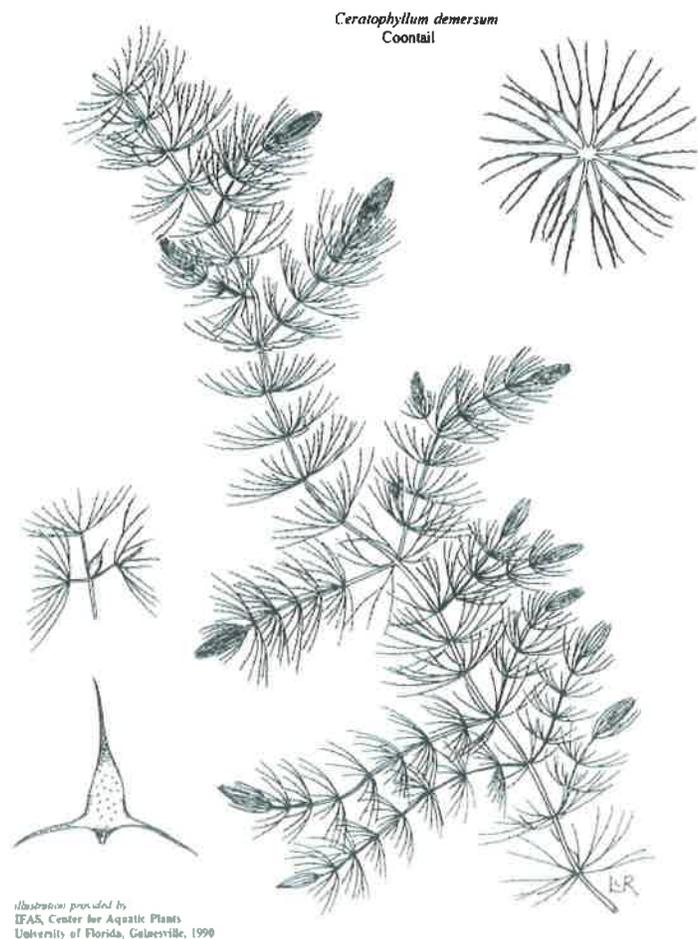
- Leaves are long and thin ending in a sharp point
- Up to 2-3 branches emerging from a single node
- Stipules fused to leaf base
- Native plant



# Coontail

## *Ceratophyllum demersum*

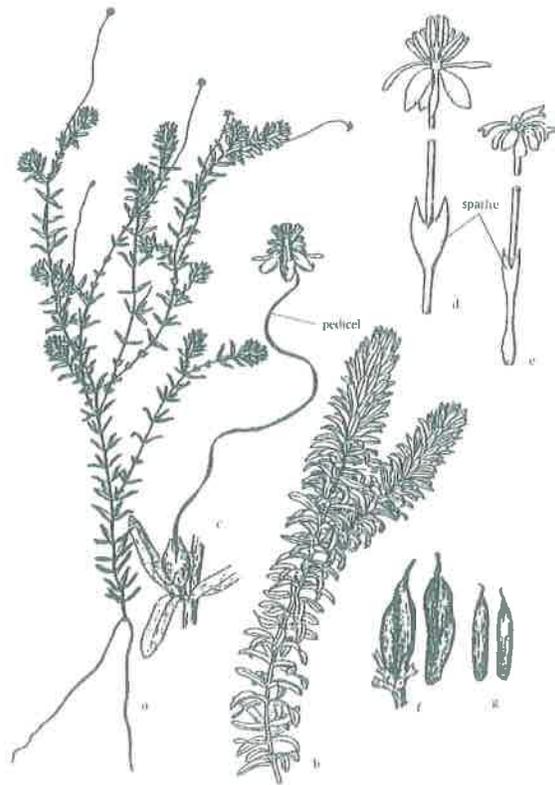
- Leaves are stiff in a whorl
- Leaves are lined with small teeth
- Whorls are closely spaced at the base of the stem
- Native plant
- Can be confused with milfoil



# Common Waterweed

## *Elodea canadensis*

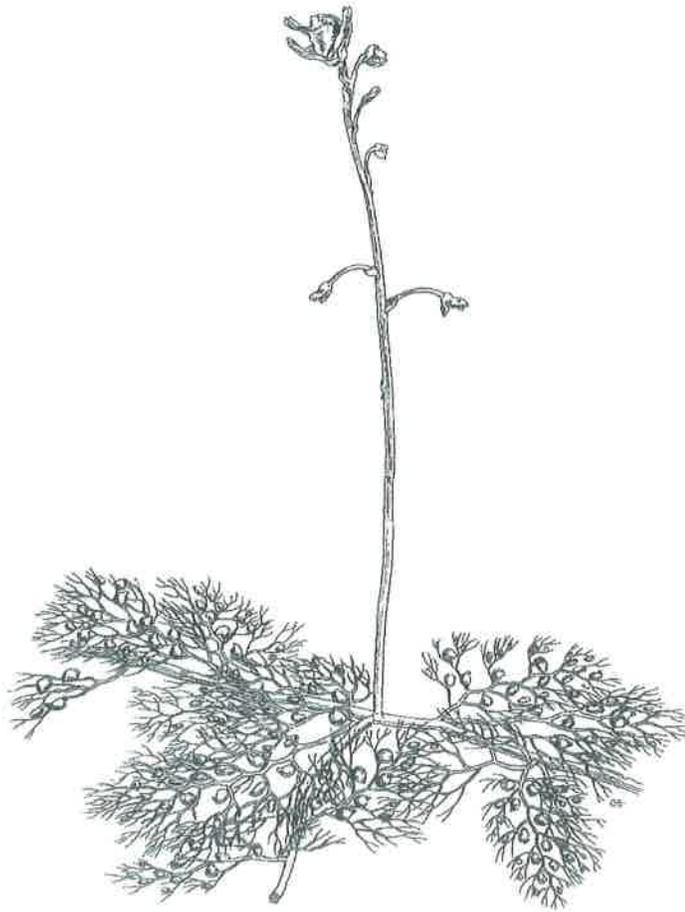
- Leaves 1-5 mm wide, in whorls of 3 or 4
- Gradient spacing of whorls, spreading with distance from stem tip.
- Native across USA, often growing at nuisance levels
- Often confused with the invasive, Hydrilla



# Common Bladderwort

## *Utricularia vulgaris*

- Branches are finely divided 3 – 7 times
- Numerous bladders attached to leaves
- Does not contain a root system
- Native plant
- Can be confused with milfoil
- Can create dense, nuisance, floating mats of vegetation



# Filamentous Algae

- Naturally occurring throughout a waterbody
- Visually stringy, slimy, typically green

- Capable of forming nuisance, floating mats that rise from the pond bottom



- Can be present in cold or warm water

- An important part of the food web as a food source for fish

# Microscopic Algae

- Naturally occurring throughout a waterbody
- Countless species at various times of the year – some species are toxin producing
- Greatly dependent upon sunlight and phosphorus
- Can cause foul odors
- Visually can be murky and/or green (i.e. pea soup)
- An important part of the food web as a food source for fish

