

Handout 6—Survey: Invasive Species—Aquatic Plants

Check the survey area for the following invasive species. For more information about Texas invasive species, visit <texasinvasives.org>.

Submerged		
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrilla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark-green plant with long branching stems. • Leaves have toothed margins and midrib spines. • Flowers are inconspicuous and white on long stalks. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> Parrotfeather milfoil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reddish-brown stems and olive-green leaves divided into feather-like segments. • Often extends above the water surface approximately 10 centimeters. 	
Emergent		
<input type="checkbox"/> Alligator weed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perennial plant with leaves approximately 10 cm long. • Each leaf is long, narrow, and elliptical. • White, clover-like flowers appear near the tip of the plant. 	
Floating		
<input type="checkbox"/> Giant salvinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green aquatic fern with a chain-like appearance that can form dense floating mats. • Each leaf (frond) is approximately 13 millimeters wide and 25 mm long. • The upper surface of the leaf contains coarse, white hairs. • Underwater are brown, thread-like leaves that resemble roots. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water hyacinth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free-floating plant with spongy stems and light-blue (or even violet) flowers. • Beneath the plant are numerous dark, fibrous roots. • The plant is dark green and ranges from 10 cm to almost 1 meter high. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water lettuce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant with floating leaves that are thick, hairy, ridged, and light green. • Resembles an open head of lettuce. 	

Source: University of Florida Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

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