

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Empty your aquarium in the yard - not down the drain.
- Remove all plant material from boats, trailers and fishing gear, when leaving lakes or streams.
- Put weed fragments in plastic bags and in the garbage - not back in the water.
- Tell others about hydrilla. Alert them to the threat of hydrilla and ask them to help watch for it.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

on the Hydrilla Eradication Program
https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/ipc/hydrilla/hydrilla_hp.html

HELP STOP THE SPREAD OF HYDRILLA

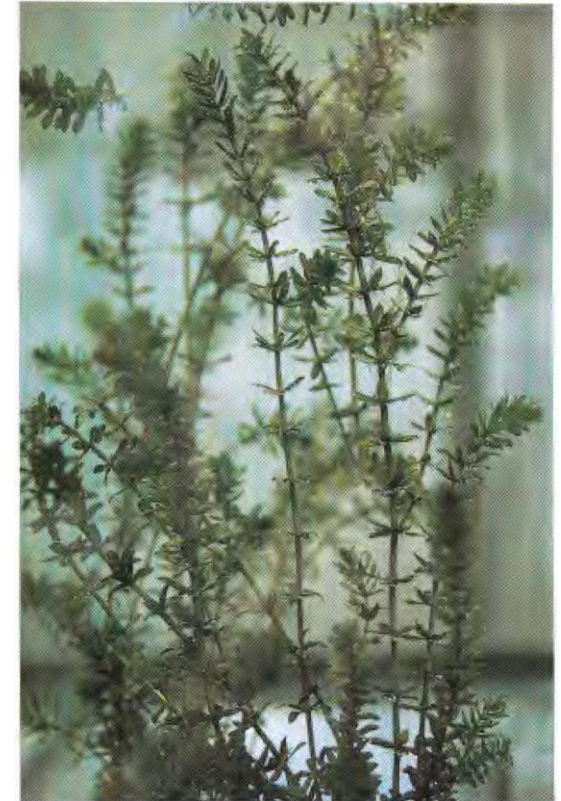
If you see any plant which could be hydrilla, please take a sample to the local County Department of Agriculture:

or send a pressed plant specimen to:
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
Plant Pest Diagnostics Center
3294 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832-1437

**HELP STOP THE SPREAD
OF HYDRILLA
Don't Move Aquatic Plants**

HYDRILLA

A SERIOUS WATER WEED PROBLEM



THE SPREAD

WHAT IS IT?

Hydrilla is a rapidly spreading aquatic plant that has invaded thousands of acres of lakes, rivers and canals throughout the United States. First discovered in Florida in 1960, it has since spread throughout the southeast states and into Texas and California.

WHAT DOES IT DO?

When it is well-established, hydrilla will clog irrigation canals and municipal water systems, resulting in thousands of dollars lost in flooding or control and removal costs. It can drastically affect agriculture and recreational activities (boating, swimming, and fishing) and even endanger people and property through flooding.

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

Hydrilla spreads from one body of water to another by means of boats, motors, trailers, bait pails, fishing tackle, and possibly even waterfowl. Even a tiny fragment of the weed can easily grow into a thriving plant when it gets back into water. During warm weather, hydrilla can grow more than an inch per day.



Hydrilla growth in irrigation canals can result in reduced flow and water delivery



Mechanical removal of hydrilla

HOW CAN YOU IDENTIFY IT?

Hydrilla resembles and is often confused with other plants commonly used in aquariums and found in public waters, so check carefully for:

- Rough leaves with "sawtooth" edges
- Small spines on the underside of the leaf on the center vein
- Small potato-like, peanut-sized tubers on the roots

Hydrilla feels rough and rasp-like when pulled through your hand.

