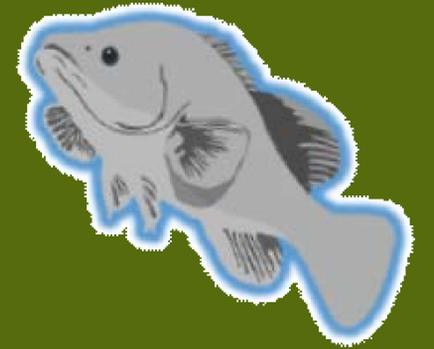
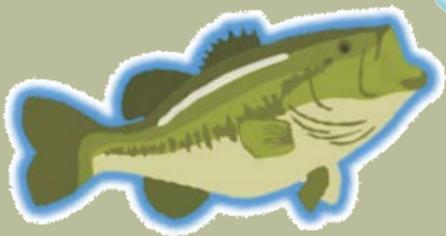


KEEP LINCOLN POND BREATHING.



Aquatic invasive plants overrun water bodies, reducing water quality, threatening native plants and fish, and limiting recreational opportunities.



What's The Problem?

Water Chestnut (*Trapa natans*) has been found on Lincoln Pond.

- Originally grown for its edible nuts across East Asia and India, Water Chestnut was brought to the United States in 1874 and now threatens waters from Virginia to Vermont.
- Water Chestnut plants have triangular toothed leaves, grow as rosettes, and produce distinctly shaped nuts that persist in the sediment for up to 12 years.



What You Can Do

See it. Report it. Call the Preserve office at (518)797-3440. Managing invasive species is worthwhile to protect the places we love. Won't you join us? Email us at info@huyckpreserve.org to learn how you can help!

Other Invasive Plants To Watch For...

Curly-Leaf Pondweed
(*Potamogeton crispus*)



Originating in Europe, Africa, and Asia, this aquatic plant can be identified by its rigid, reddish-green, oblong leaves that have finely toothed, wavy edges.

Eurasian Watermilfoil
(*Myriophyllum spicatum*)



This plant is native to Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa and is recognized by its feathery leaves that grow on long stems submerged under the water's surface.

Hydrilla
(*Hydrilla verticillata*)



Originally from the Indian subcontinent, this plant was introduced as an aquarium plant. It can be identified by its five leaf whorls and serrated leaf margins. It grows on long stems and forms dense mats near the water's surface.



INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
CAPITAL REGION



STOP INVASIVE SPECIES
IN YOUR TRACKS.
PlayCleanGo.org



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

This project was supported with funding from the NYSCPP and New York's Environmental Protection Fund (EPF). The NYSCPP is administered by the Land Trust Alliance, in coordination with the NYS DEC.