



**KEY
CHARACTERISTICS**

growth

Plants never forming turions (overwintering bud), dying back to root crowns over winter.

flower

Flowers small and pink.

stems

Stem thickened below the inflorescence to almost double the width of the lower stem, usually curved to lie parallel with the water surface;

Scales at the inflorescence nodes 2-3, black, distinct in fresh material.

leaves

Emergent leaves less than 2 cm long. Leaf margins are entire, serrate or comb-like; the teeth or divisions less than 4 mm long; petiole absent or less than 2 mm long.



Elevation:
200-6500 feet

Ecotypes Invaded:
Freshwater systems; lakes, ponds, rivers and streams.

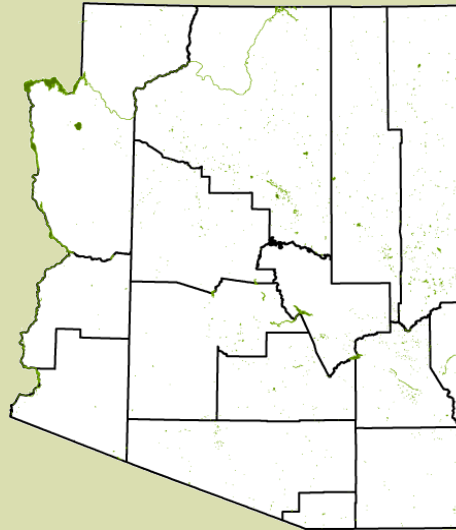
ECOLOGY & DISTRIBUTION

This species is known to occur in a variety of habits, becoming established in both impoundments and natural waters, sometimes brackish water or in clear, cool, spring-fed rivers.

It grows rapidly and tends to form a dense canopy on the water surface, which often interferes with recreation, inhibits water flow, and impedes navigation.

Problems associated with this species include displacement of native vegetation, disruption of navigation and recreation by the formation of impenetrable mats, and decreased water flow.

SUITABLE HABITAT



Suitable habitat based on the Arizona Wildlands Invasive Plant Working Group (AZ-WIPWG) assessment. Green = suitable habitat; White = unsuitable habitat; Gray = unknown. Based on Brown, Lowe & Pase (1980) vegetation communities.

