# Hydrilla

*Hydrilla verticillata*

### History

* There are two types of hydrilla in the United States: monoecious and dioecious
* The monoecious type is found in the northeastern states. It was first discovered in the Potomac Basin in the 1980's and was likely introduced from Korea.
* The dioecious type is primarily found in the southern states. It was introduced in Florida in the 1950's for use in the aquarium trade.

### Characteristics

* Submersed aquatic plant
* Stem of the monoecious type has a delicate sprawling growth that freely branches at the lake bottom with stems reaching to the surface.
* Leaves are bright green, small and pointed; 1-5 mm wide and 6-20 mm long. Margins are toothed. Leaves grow in whorls of 3 -10 along the stem though 5 leaves per whorl is most common.
* Roots are fibrous rhizomes and above ground stolons.
* Unique to hydrilla is the peanut-sized or smaller tubers which form along the rhizomes. Tuber is whitish to brown.
* Flower: the monoecious type has both female and male flowers on the same plant. The female flower has 3 small white petals, 4-8 mmwide and 1-5 m long, and is attached to the stem tip by a slender stalk. Male flowers are produced in the leaf axils, but detach and become free-floating. Blooms mid to late summer.
* Tuber is the primary identifier for hydrilla.

### Habitat

* Lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, canals, reservoirs, drainage ditches
* Usually in shallow water (1.5-20 ft, 0.5-6 m) but as deep as 40 ft (12 m) in non-turbid water
* Acidic or alkaline waters
* Tolerates moderate salinity and high levels of raw sewage

### Known Distribution

* Present in many areas of U.S., including Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York
* Believed to be native to Asia or Africa, now widespread around the world

### Impacts

* Competes with native plants by growing to the water surface and forming dense mats that block sunlight

* May affect fish that cannot hunt effectively in the thick mats
* Impairs recreational activities such as fishing, boating, swimming
* Clogs rivers, irrigation ditches, and flood control canals, creating stagnant water that is prime mosquito breeding habitat
* May cause flooding and alter water quality by decreasing oxygen levels and increasing pH and water temperature

Hydrilla leaf whorl
Credit: K. Hahnel, ME DEP


Hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata)
Credit: Robert Videki, Doronicum Kft.

Hydrilla
Credit: ME DEP

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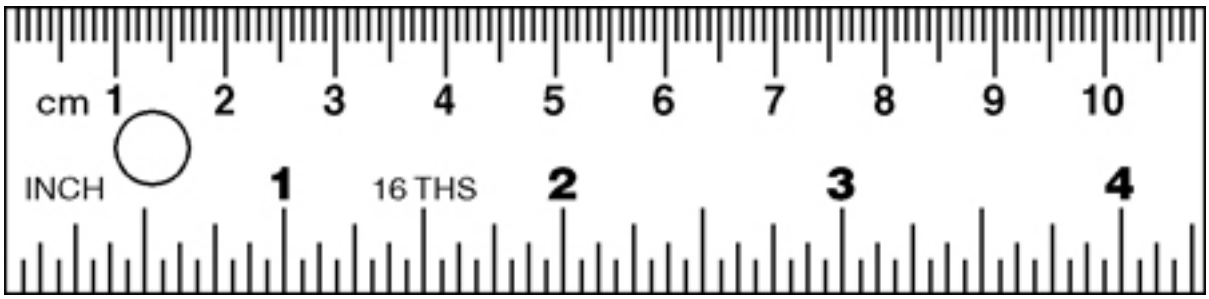
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