

Team:

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Station 1-1. Water Hyacinth
1-2. Eichhornia crassipes
1-3. Water Hyacinth grows profusely, forming dense mats that can spread across water surfaces eventually choking the entire water body.
1-4. The Water Hyacinth was introduced from its native home in South America to various countries by well-meaning people as an ornamental plant.
1-5. * 1884
Station 2-1. Chilli Thrips
2-2. Scirtothrips dorsalis
2-3. Sexually and parthenogenically.
2-4. Attacks over 100 crops, including chilli peppers, tea, strawberries, and tomatoes, resulting in defoliation and crop loss.
2-5. Southeast Asia or Indian subcontinent
Station 3-1. Giant African Snail
3-2. Lissachatina fulica
3-3. Causes extensive damage to plants in tropical and subtropical agricultural systems as well as the environment. Consumes over 500 different types of plants.
3-4. * A single snail can produce from 300 to 1000 eggs in 3 to 4 batches per year.
3-5. Eosinophilic meningitis
Station 4-1. Rock snot or Didymo
4-2. Didymosphenia geminate
4-3. Clean contaminated fishing gear (waders).
4-4. * 2005
4-5. Both epilithic and epiphytic and can survive in large range of physical and chemical conditions in lakes and rivers.
Station 5-1. Spiny water flea
5-2. Bythotrephes longimanus
5-3. Sexually and by parthenogenesis
5-4. Northern Europe and Asia
5-5. Other zooplankton
Station 6-1. Giant reed
6-2. Arundo donax
6-3. Wetlands
6-4. * 4 inches
6-5. It can provide a lot of fuel for fires which are typically very uncommon in riparian areas.
Station 7-1. Musk thistle
7-2. Carduus nutans
7-3. * 1500
7-4. 7-1. Musk thistle head weevil, musk thistle rosette weevil and musk thistle tortoise beetle and rust fungus
7-5. Terrestrial; fields, rights-of-way, open forest
Station 8-1. Formosan Subterranean Termite
8-2. Coptotermes formosanus
8-3. * 1956
8-4. * China
8-5. * none

Station 9-1. Japanese knotweed
9-2. Fallopiia japonica
9-3. Elephant ear bamboo or Mexican bamboo
9-4. Source of vitamin C or erosion control
9-5.* Via rhizomes
Station 10-1. Caulerpa, Mediterranean Clone
10-2. Caulerpa taxifolia
10-3.* Killer algae
10-4. it crowds out other plants and animals as it colonizes an area with great monotypic stands of vegetation.
10-5.* 2000
Station 11-1. Hydrilla
11-2. Hydrilla verticillata
11-3. native to Australia, Africa and parts of Asia.
11-4. Hydrilla can be controlled by aquatic herbicides.
11-5. Hydrilla creates dense mats of vegetation that destroy fish and interfere with wildlife habitats and recreation and affect water delivery systems.
Station 12-1. Water spinach
12-2.* Ipomoea aquatic
12-3. Forms dense floating mats of intertwined stems over water surfaces, shading out native submersed plants and competing with native emergents.
12-4. An oval or spherical capsule, woody at maturity, about 1 cm (0.5 in) wide; holding 1–4 grayish seeds, these often short, hairy.
12-5. Not feasible to cut as the plant readily spreads from fragments.
Station 13-1. White nose bat syndrome
13-2. Pseudogymnoascus destructans
13-3. Europe
13-4. Winter 2006-2007
13-5. Disease of bats causing a population decline of 72 to 88 percent of hibernating species in the northeastern U.S.
Station 14-1. European Green Crab
14-2. Carcinus maenas
14-3. The crab is an effective predator, adept at opening bivalve shells, and has been blamed for harming the soft shell clam industry on the U.S. East Coast.
14-4.* 1817
14-5.* 1980s
Station 15-1. Cogongrass
15-2. Imperata cylindrical
15-3. Perennial Graminoid
15-4.* Southeast US
15-5. Used as packing material for imported goods