



Department of Environmental Conservation

What's Invading Lake Sebago?

Report sightings to conservation@aca-atlanticdivisionblog.com

Aquatic Invasive Species:

- * Foreign to Lake Sebago
- * Traveled here through human activity
- * Outcompete the native plants and pose a threat to the ecology and health of the environment.

What can you do?

- * Recognize and report Aqua Invasive Species. Email: conservation@aca-atlanticdivisionblog.com
- * Stop aquatic hitchhiking: clean, drain, and dry your boat before bringing it to camp.
- * Join the Camp Conservation Team



1. Eurasian Watermilfoil *Myriophyllum spicatum*

Long, light green stems that usually have 4 feather-like leaves whorled around the stem. It grows in dense patches and forms a monoculture, shading out native species. Unlike native plants, it isn't a food source to many local animals, which causes fish to lose food and foraging space. Fragments of Watermilfoil hitchhike on boats and multiply in the lake.



2. Fanwort *Cabomba caroliniana*

The submerged leaves are oppositely arranged, about 5 cm in diameter, and divided into fine branches, giving the leaf a fan-like appearance. Fanwort spreads through both intentional and unintentional releases in the aquarium trade. These plants reduce sunlight and crowd out native species, which is devastating for biodiversity and water quality.



3. Chinese Mystery Snail *Cipangopaludina chinensis*

The smooth brown shell can grow 6.5 cm in height, usually has 6-7 convex whorls. Plant is transported through the aquarium/food trade and has contributed to a decline in the growth and abundance of native snail species. CMS cause an imbalance of nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus, leading to an overabundance of algae.

Native Look a Like

Thread leaf Naiad



Next Door Threat

Variable Leaf Milfoil

Myriophyllum heterophyllum



This invasive can be found in **Lake Kanawauke**, just *two* miles down the road from Lake Sebago. Without properly cleaning their boats, paddlers could unintentionally transport pieces of this plant to Lake Sebago, where it has the potential to form a dense and devastating monoculture.