

# Curly-Leafed Pondweed (*Potamogeton* *Crispus*)

Jack Wall

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# Origin

Curly-Leaf Pondweed is originally from Eurasia, Australia and Africa.

It is a non-native, invasive submersed aquatic plant that was first observed in Minnesota in about 1910 when it was brought over from Europe during some fish stocking operations.

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# Ecosystem

Curly-Leaf Pondweed tends to grow best in standing or slow-flowing waters, and is considered invasive because of its tolerance to nutrient pollution and dredging. They mostly affect the environment by clogging waterways and killing native plant life.

It can be distinguished from other pondweeds by its unique life cycle. It is generally the first pondweed to come up in spring and dies in mid-summer. Leaves have undulating and finely serrated edges.

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# How to remove it

Removal of the pondweed is able to be done by two means, mechanically and chemically with the correct DNR permit.

Mechanically: You can use rakes, blades, hand-operated/motorized trimmers to remove

Chemically: Endothall herbicide has been used with the best results, as long as you have the correct DNR permits

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# Disposal

Most invasive species can be burned on site if it is allowed by the DNR.

If not, most local Yard Waste facilities will accept the plants as long as it is removed from all containers.

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# Prevention

The most important action is to remove all vegetation from your watercraft before you move it from one body of water to another.

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# Pictures!



Virginia Tech Weed ID Guide



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# Groups to contact

Minnesota DNR:

[http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/aquaticplants/curlyleaf\\_pondweed.html](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/aquaticplants/curlyleaf_pondweed.html)

Lake Minnetonka Water Patrol:

[www.hennepinsheriff.org/water-patrol](http://www.hennepinsheriff.org/water-patrol)

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