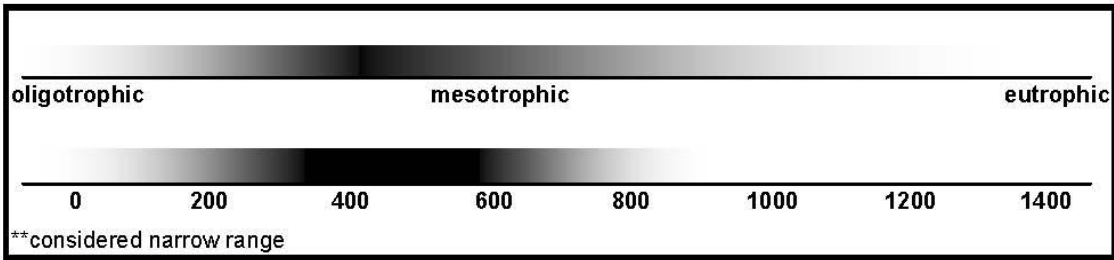


I. Current Status and Distribution *Stratiotes aloides*

a. Range	Global/Continental	Wisconsin
Native Range Temperate Asia, Europe ¹	Recently reported in Ontario, Canada ²	Not recorded in Wisconsin ³
Abundance/Range Widespread: Locally Abundant: Sparse:	Undocumented Trent Severn Waterway, Ontario Canada ² Undocumented	Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
Range Expansion Date Introduced: Rate of Spread:	First discovered in September 2008 ⁽²⁾ Little active expansion in native range ⁴ ; declining in many areas ^{5,6} ; not considered a noxious weed within its current range ⁷	Not applicable Not applicable
Density Risk of Monoculture: Facilitated By:	Often grows in dense stands ⁵ Undocumented	Undocumented Undocumented
b. Habitat	Sheltered bays, backwaters, ditches, canals, shallow, slow moving waters, rivers ⁵	
Tolerance	Chart of tolerances: Increasingly dark color indicates increasingly optimal range	




Preferences	High dissolved inorganic carbon; high free CO ₂ ⁹ ; high to moderate alkalinity ^{5,8,10} ; moderate pH ⁹ ; peaty sediments ⁸ ; sulphide and iron toxicity ⁵ ; eutrophication and impact-intolerant ⁵
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c. Regulation	
Noxious/Regulated ¹¹ :	Previously incorrectly listed as a Federal Noxious Weed, this error was retracted ⁷ ; AL, FL
Minnesota Regulations:	<i>Prohibited</i> ; One may not possess, import, purchase, propagate, or transport
Michigan Regulations:	<i>Not regulated</i>
Washington Regulations:	<i>Not regulated</i>

II. Establishment Potential and Life History Traits

a. Life History	Floating (summer) ⁸ or submerged (winter) ⁵ dioecious ¹² perennial monocot
Fecundity	Medium

Reproduction Importance of Seeds: Vegetative:	Sexual; Asexual Only for dispersal; seed-set can be substantial, but recruitment from seed is limited ¹⁰ Important; extensive clonal growth, but only 1-2 turions/year produced ^{12,13}
Hybridization	Undocumented
Overwintering Winter Tolerance: Phenology:	High: freezing <i>in situ</i> is frequent, turions are frost-hardy ¹³ ; able to over-winter in Ontario, Canada ² Undocumented
b. Establishment	
Climate Weather: Wisconsin-Adapted: Climate Change:	Disturbance to soil (e.g. storms) will increase recruitment from seed ¹⁰ ; hardy up to zone 5 ¹⁴ Yes Likely to facilitate growth and distribution
Taxonomic Similarity Wisconsin Natives: Other US Exotics:	Medium; family Hydrocharitaceae Medium; family Hydrocharitaceae
Competition Natural Predators: Natural Pathogens: Competitive Strategy: Known Interactions:	Undocumented Undocumented Undocumented Undocumented
Reproduction Rate of Spread: Adaptive Strategies:	Undocumented Germination requires neither light, oxygen, nor vernalization: coat-dependant germination ¹²
Timeframe	Undocumented
c. Dispersal	
Intentional: Unintentional: Propagule Pressure:	Aquarium/water garden industry ² Escape from cultivation; water currents Undocumented
	
<p>Figure 1: Courtesy of R.A. Howard, USDA Plants¹⁵ Figure 2: Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons¹⁶</p>	

III. Damage Potential	
a. Ecosystem Impacts	
Composition	Undocumented
Structure	Undocumented
Function	Undocumented
Allelopathic Effects	Inhibits and stimulates phytoplankton; inhibits certain cyanobacteria ^{17,18}
Keystone Species	Keystone species in the hydrosere ⁵
Ecosystem Engineer	Potentially, if matting is thick enough
Sustainability	Undocumented
Biodiversity	Integral to the survival of an endangered dragonfly, <i>Aeshna viridis</i> , in Europe ^{19,20,21}
Biotic Effects	Undocumented
Abiotic Effects	Undocumented
Benefits	Inhibits algae (increase in clarity); provides habitat for invertebrates
b. Socio-Economic Effects	
Benefits	Reported but unconfirmed medicinal value
Caveats	Risk of release and population expansion outweighs benefits of use
Impacts of Restriction	Increase in monitoring, education, and research costs
Negatives	May present problems if growth reaches nuisance levels
Expectations	Undocumented
Cost of Impacts	Undocumented
“Eradication” Cost	Undocumented
IV. Control and Prevention	
a. Detection	
Crypsis:	Low
Benefits of Early Response:	Undocumented
b. Control	
	Undocumented

¹ USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. 1996. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. *Stratiotes aloides* L. Retrieved December 29, 2010 from: <http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?316418>

² MacDonald, F. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2012. Personal communication.

³ University of Wisconsin – Madison. 2005. Family - Brassicaceae. Wisconsin Botanical Information System Wisflora. Retrieved December 29, 2010 from: <http://www.botany.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/SearchResults.cgi?Family=Brassicaceae>

⁴ Vekhov, N.V. 1994. The expansion of the ranges of water vascular plants in the taiga zone of Arkhangelsk region (Russia) as impacted by anthropogenic factors. *Botanicheskii Zhurnal* (St. Petersburg) 79(5):72-81.

⁵ Smolders, A.J.P., L.P.M. Lamers, C. den Hartog and J.G.M. Roelofs. 2003. Mechanisms involved in the decline of *Stratiotes aloides* L. in the Netherlands: sulphate as a key variable. *Hydrobiologia* 506-509(1-3):603-610.

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- ⁶ Zantout, N., P. Wilfert, A.J.P. Smolders, G. Weber, D. Zacharias. 2011. Effects of sediment pore water qualities on the decline of *Stratiotes aloides* L. stands in Bremen, Germany. *Fundamental and Applied Limnology* 179(2):131-136.
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- ⁸ Smolders, A.J.P. and J.G.M. Roelofs. 1996. The roles of internal iron hydroxide precipitation, sulphide toxicity and oxidizing ability in the survival of *Stratiotes aloides* roots at different iron concentrations in sediment pore water. *New Phytologist* 133:253-260.
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- ¹¹ United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. 2012. The PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA, USA. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from: <http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=STAL6>
- ¹² Smolders, A.J.P., C. den Hartog and J.G.M. Roelofs. 1995. Germination and seedling development in *Stratiotes aloides* L. *Aquatic Botany* 51(3-4):269-279.
- ¹³ Erixon, G. 1979. Population ecology of a *Stratiotes aloides* L. stand in a riverside lagoon in N. Sweden. *Hydrobiologia* 67(3):215-221.
- ¹⁴ Plants for a Future Database. 2010. *Stratiotes aloides*. Retrieved December 29, 2010 from: <http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Stratiotes%20aloides>
- ¹⁵ Howard, R.A. *Stratiotes aloides* L. USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database. Retrieved October 19, 2010 from: http://plants.usda.gov/gallery/pubs/stal6_002_php.jpg
- ¹⁶ Wikimedia Commons. 2006. Water soldier, *Stratiotes aloides* plants growing in a pond. Retrieved October 19, 2010 from: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/33/Water_soldier_plants.JPG
- ¹⁷ Mulderij, G., B. Mau, E. van Donk and E.M. Gross. 2007. Allelopathic activity of *Stratiotes aloides* on phytoplankton-towards identification of allelopathic substances. *Hydrobiologia* 584:89-100.
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