

**The California Delta – Aquatic Plant Invaders Identification and Management.** John D. Madsen, USDA ARS, Department of Plant Sciences, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA, USA. [jmadsen@ucdavis.edu](mailto:jmadsen@ucdavis.edu)

The California Delta is a complex freshwater estuary encompassing over 60,000 acres of surface water. A number of invasive aquatic plants have established in the Delta, creating significant nuisance problems. Invasive plants include water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), Brazilian waterweed (*Egeria densa*), water primrose (*Ludwigia* spp.), South American spongeplant (*Limnobium laevigatum*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*), Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*). Some of the native plants with which these species may be confused, and certainly may be found alongside them, include sago pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinata*), bulrush or tule (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), American pondweed (*Potamogeton nodosus*), common waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), and ribbonleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton foliosus*). In addition to clarifying the identification of these species, a discussion of potentially-applicable biological, chemical and mechanical, and physical control techniques will be reviewed. The current regulatory restrictions on management will also be presented to illustrate the difficulty of managing aquatic weeds in this location.