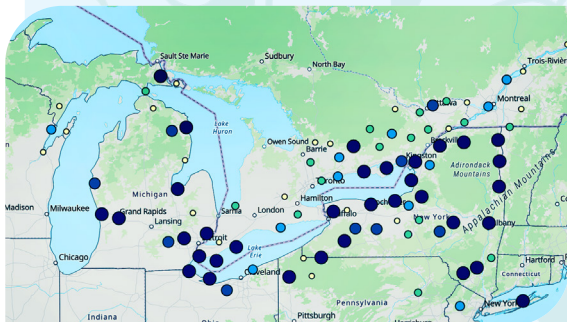


Where did EFB come from?

EFB is native to Europe and northeast Asia but was introduced into North America in the 1930s as an ornamental plant.

Where has it invaded?

It made its way into the eastern portion of the Great Lakes basin in the 1970s and has been spreading westward. It has been recorded as far west as Wisconsin.



YOU can be the solution to keeping your favorite hunting spots free of invasive species like European frog-bit.

Remember to clean, drain, and dry your hunting boat and gear!

European Frog-bit Collaborative

1300 Victors Way
Suite 1350
Ann Arbor, MI
48108

 efb@glc.org

 efbcollaborative.net



EUROPEAN FROG-BIT

An invader in waterfowl hunting territory



KEY CHARACTERISTICS

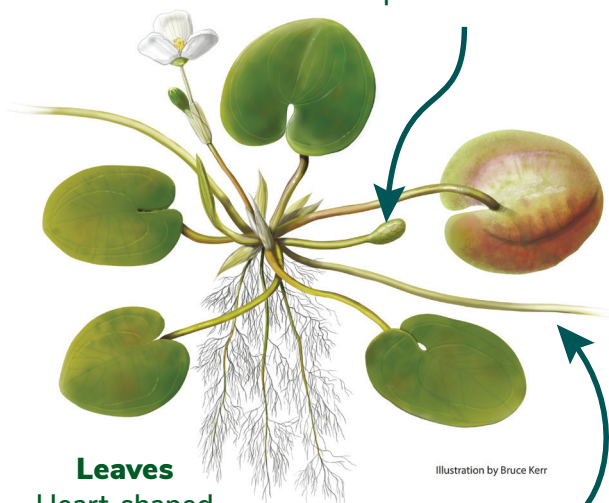
for identifying European frog-bit



Flower
Three white
petals



Turions
Reproductive bud



Leaves
Heart-shaped
and 0.5-2.5
inches across

Stem/Stolon
Runs along the water's
surface to produce a
new plant

Plant
Free-floating
rosette-shaped



Impacts to hunting opportunities

When European frog-bit (EFB) invades prime hunting areas, it doesn't just change the landscape — it can ruin your entire outing. **This fast-spreading aquatic plant forms large, dense mats that float along the water's surface, turning once-accessible marshes and backwaters into impassable zones, tangling boats and damaging motors.** Whether you're wading out to set decoys or navigating by boat to reach your favorite spot, EFB can make movement frustratingly slow or even impossible. Plant parts and turions can get stuck in boot treads and other gear, promoting further spread, **so always check your gear for EFB!**



Not only can EFB limit access, **but most waterfowl are unable to use areas overrun by EFB.** This invasive species outcompetes native vegetation that provides food for ducks and geese.

PRO TIP!

Be sure to wash off and brush your dog if they enter the water. Their fur can harbor small plant fragments or turions!



Keep EFB out of your favorite hunting spots!

Taking precautions after hunting is critical to reducing spread

CLEAN all gear that has come in contact with the water and remove visible plant material and mud before leaving

DRAIN all water from your equipment including boat bilges and buckets

DRY all equipment thoroughly before use in another water body for 5 days minimum

What to do if you think you've found EFB

- **Note** your geographic location
- **Take pictures** of the plant including important identification characteristics and include a coin for a size reference
- **Report your sighting** online through one of the following avenues: Midwest Invasive Species Information Network, iNaturalist, EDDMaps, Nonindigenous Aquatic Species database, or the EFB Delimitation App
- **Contact** your local natural resources administration staff