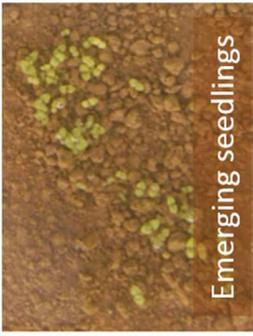


Winged Water-Primrose Detection Summary: 2011 vs 2014

Efforts to control Winged Water-Primrose (WWP) began in 2011. Since then the distribution area has increased slightly both north and south and the overall density of WWP along the canals/ditches has increased substantially. The number of in-field detections has decreased however. The blue ovals (2011) in the attached map indicate areas where dense populations of WWP were observed in and along levees and field edges in areas west of Midway and south of the BUCRA dryer on Riceton Road. It appears that the WWP population has increased in density in almost all of the areas identified since 2011 and that the number of plants in canals and ditches is increasing. The main vector for the distribution of WWP seeds and/or cuttings is thought to be by irrigation canals and drainage ditches. Also shown on the 2011 vs 2014 maps are two separate locations where WWP was detected without the aid of water: north of Richvale Highway and west of Aguas Frias. At this time it is believed that WWP was accidentally spread to these two locations by machinery.



Emerging seedlings



Seedlings



Different sized seedlings



Lanceolate leaves



Root fragment quickly forms a new plant



Winged stem (~ 1 cm)



4 petal flower



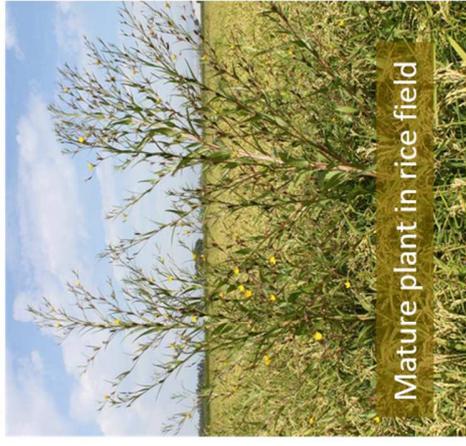
New seed capsule



Seed capsule at leaf node



Plant about 60 days old



Mature plant in rice field

WINGED WATER-PRIMROSE (*Ludwigia decurrens*)