



SC DEPARTMENT *of*
**ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES**

Hydrology & Climate Implications for Invasive Aquatic Plants in South Carolina

SCDES Water Summit

May 19, 2026



What is the Aquatic Nuisance Plants Program?





Why control aquatic plants?

- Invasive and nuisance plants cause big problems
 - Obstruct navigation on waterways
 - Outcompete native species → reduced biodiversity
 - Restrict water flow and clog water intakes for drinking water, power plants, irrigation
 - Damage boats and infrastructure
 - Contribute to fish kills
 - Harbor disease vectors such as mosquitoes

Aquatic Invasive Plants in South Carolina

Illegal Species (Partial List)

- Alligatorweed
- Brazilian elodea
- Common reed
- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Giant salvinia
- Hydrilla
- Slender naiad
- Water hyacinth
- Water primrose
- Water lettuce

Alternanthera philoxeroides

Egeria densa

Phragmites australis

Myriophyllum spicatum

Salvinia molesta

Hydrilla verticillata

Najas minor

Pontederia crassipes

Ludwigia hexapetala

Pistia stratiotes

Full list available at: https://www.clemson.edu/public/regulatory/plant-industry/plant-pest-regulations/state-plant-pest-information/pests_list.html.



Water hyacinth (*Pontederia crassipes*)



Alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)



Giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)



Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)



Giant salvinia weevil
by Judson Riser, Santee Cooper



Alligatorweed flea beetle
by Chelsea Bohaty, USACE



Biological Controls

- Salvinia Weevils
- Alligatorweed Flea Beetles
- Sterile Grass Carp

Physical, Mechanical & Chemical Controls



Drawdowns



Herbicides

How do changes in climate and hydrology affect invasive plants?

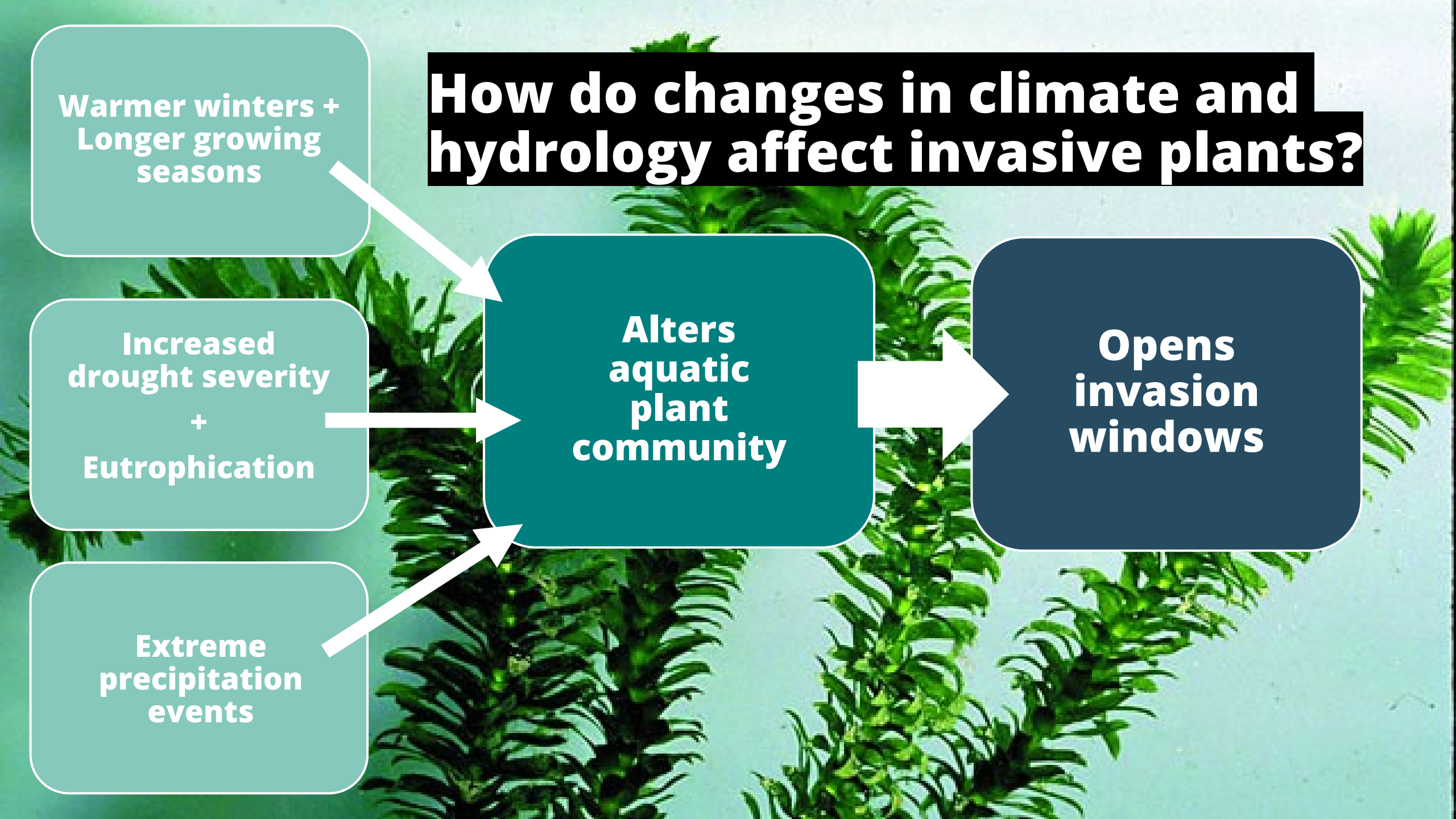
Warmer winters +
Longer growing
seasons

Increased
drought severity
+
Eutrophication

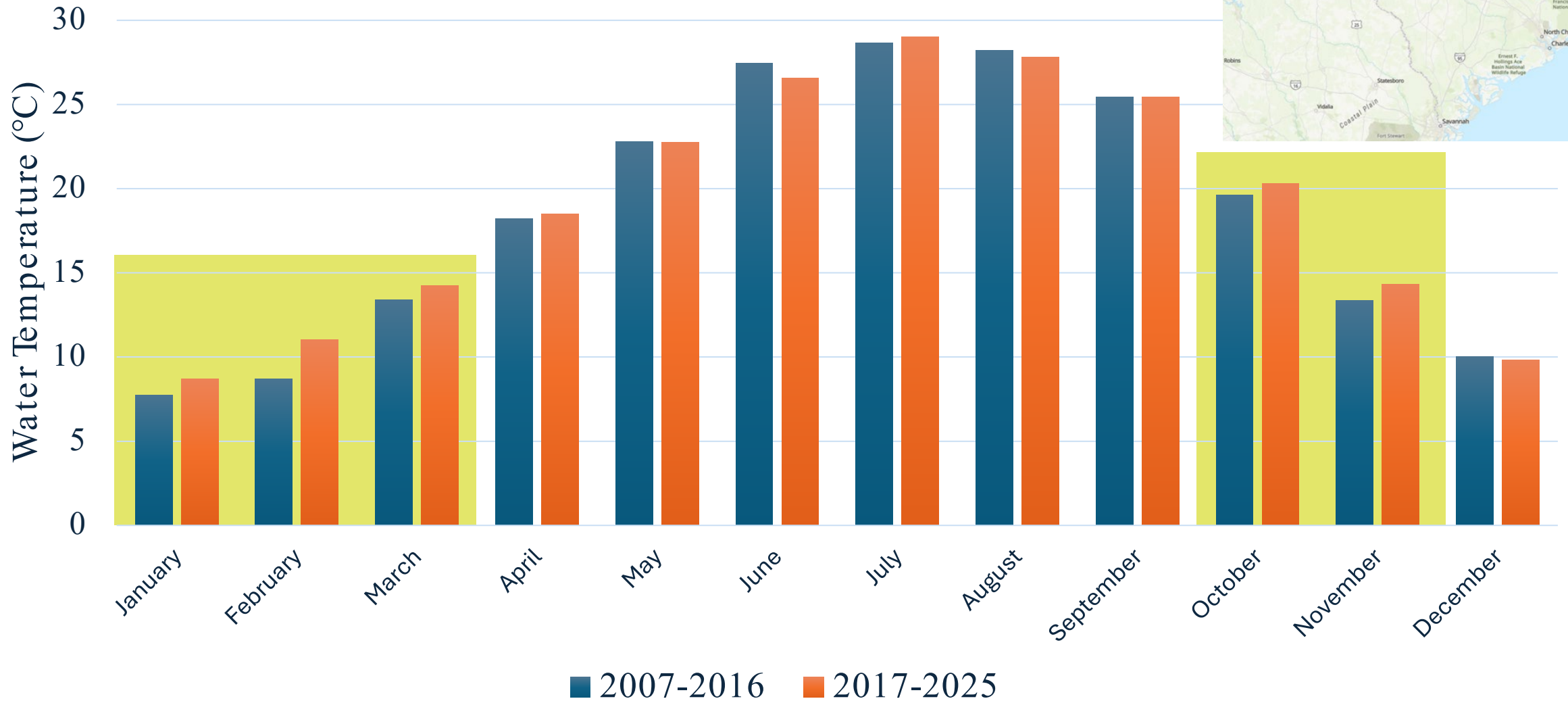
Extreme
precipitation
events

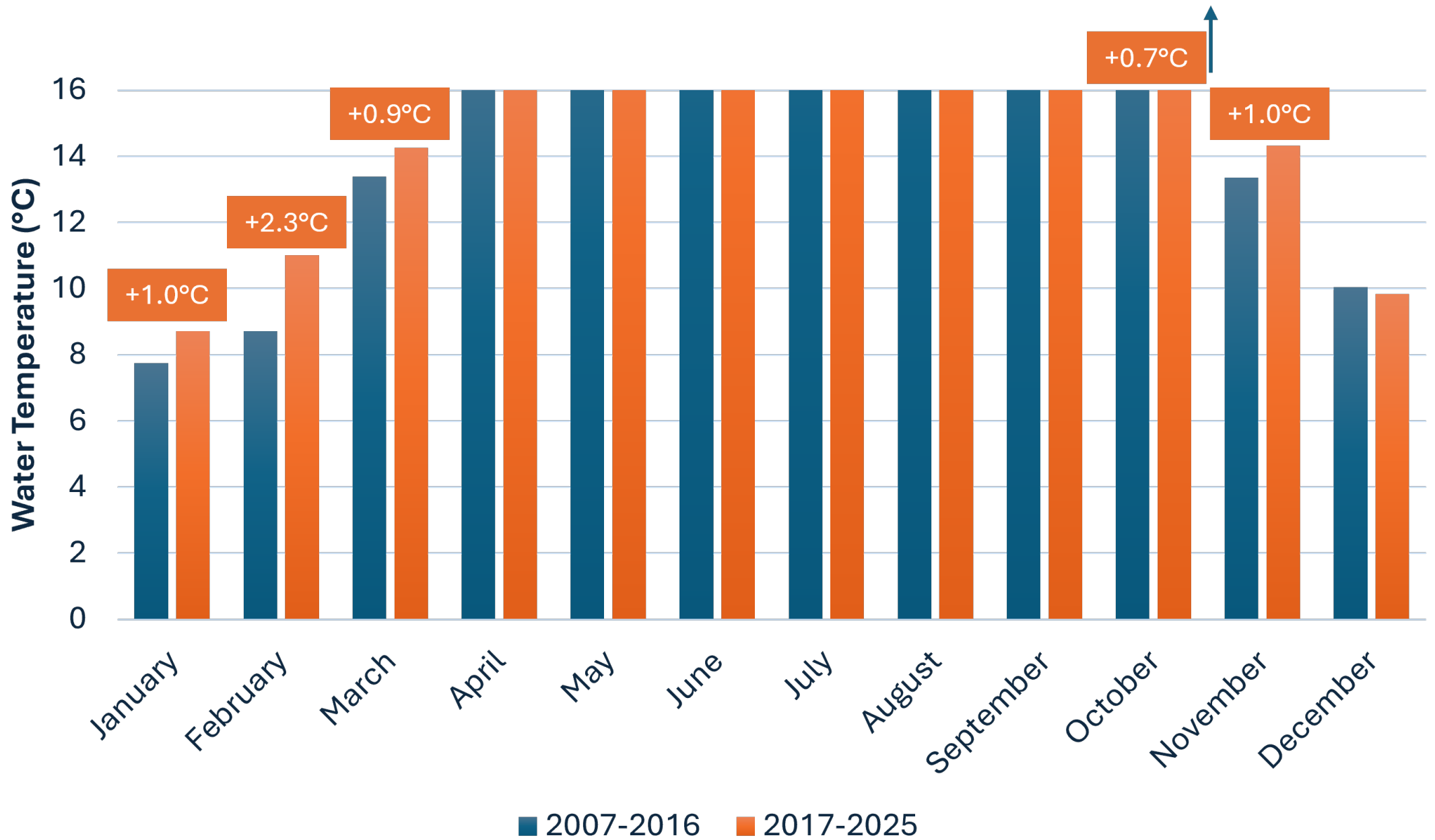
Alters
aquatic
plant
community

Opens
invasion
windows



Warming winter waters in SC





A photograph of a river with a white text box overlaid on the left side. The river is surrounded by lush green trees and vegetation. The water is clear and reflects the surrounding greenery.

Drought Conditions

- **Increased salinity**
- **Saltwater intrusion**
- **Shallower water**
- **Slower flow**
- **Eutrophication**
- **Lower dissolved oxygen**

A photograph of a dense stand of common reeds (Phragmites australis) growing in a wetland area. The reeds are tall and green, with some brown seed heads visible at the top. The background shows a clear blue sky.

Common reed
(*Phragmites australis*)



**Giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
Lake Marion**



Extreme Precipitation → High Flows

- Invasive plants move downstream
- Reduced persistence of chemical/biological controls

LOWFALLS LANDING BAITSHOP

Elliott's Landing and Campground

Camp Woodie



Management Response

- Predict range expansions of nearby invasives
- Adapt control strategies to changing conditions
- Focus on prevention, early detection, and rapid response to invasion





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Invasive species prevention: You can help

DO'S:

- Clean up after your pets
- Leave or plant native vegetation along shorelines.
- If you take boats, gear or pets to a waterbody, clean them before going to another waterbody

DON'TS:

- Don't overuse herbicides/pesticides/fertilizers
- NEVER apply herbicide to public waters
- Don't dump bait
- Don't dump your aquarium in public waters
- NEVER remove grass carp from public waters

Contact us

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