

U.S. National Early Detection and Rapid Response System for Invasive Plants

EDRR Fact Sheet

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Common Name: Crested Floating Heart

Scientific Name: *Nymphoides cristata* (Roxb.) O. Ktze.

Family: Menyanthaceae

Description: An herbaceous aquatic plant with floating stems from a buried rootstock. **Slender tuberous roots** dangle from the stem-leaf node. **A Single Heart-shaped Leaf** with smooth margins, cordate base, and short petiole at the tip of each stem. **Flowers** white, with membranous margins, 0.3-0.9” wide, petal lobes with a ruffled crest (like a rooster’s comb) along the upper midvein, blooming from summer to fall. **Fruit** an oblong capsule, with smooth, rounded seeds.



Plant Images: Crested Floating Heart on Lake Marion, South Carolina. Photos courtesy of Santee Cooper Electric Cooperative, Moncks Corner, South Carolina.

Similar Plants: The native [Banana lily \(*Nymphoides aquatica*\)](#).

Habitat: Crested floating heart grows in ditches, canals, ponds, and lakes.

Native Range: Asia.

Pathways of Introduction and Spread: Crested floating heart (CFH) was first introduced to the U.S. as a water garden plant. Once established in a waterway, fragments of the plant are spread by wind, flowing water, boats, and trailers.

Crested Floating Heart in Florida - Ecological and Economic Impacts: Free living populations of CFH were first observed in cypress swamps and water management canals in southeast Florida in the late 1990s. Within a few years, large canals and suburban lakes in the central and eastern parts of the state had become infested. There is serious concern about this plant because herbicides that control other floating and emergent invasive plants have had little effect on it. *It is still being sold in the water garden trade.*

Crested Floating Heart in South Carolina: Crested floating heart was first detected in a 20 acre cove near Eutaw Creek at the southeastern end of Lake Marion (Orangeburg County), South Carolina, in August, 2006. This was the first time that free living populations of the plant had

been found outside of Florida. The plant was most likely introduced into the Santee Cooper Lake System (Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie) from backyard water gardens, or by recreational boaters from other from Florida, or elsewhere. Initial applications of herbicides that control other aquatic weeds were largely ineffective – *as already seen in Florida*. Low water levels experienced during of 2007-2008, as well as freezing winter temperatures also had little effect on the plant. By mid-2007, about half of the cove at Eutaw Creek was covered by the plant. By late 2008, the plant had spread to other areas of the lake, both downstream and upstream from the original infestation. In 2009, it was estimated that about 2,000 surface acres of Lake Marion are infested with the plant. It has also been found in nearby Lake Moultrie, as well as the Santee River below the Lake Marion dam. Crested floating heart has also been detected in a golf course pond on Pawleys Island, South Carolina (Jack Whetstone, Clemson University, Georgetown, S.C. Personal Communication, May 19, 2010).

Control Strategies: In October, 2009, Santee Cooper Electric Cooperative aerially sprayed 350 surface acres of Lake Marion that had become infested by the plant. Currently, Santee Cooper is using a tank mix of glyphosate ([Touchdown Pro](#)) plus imazamox ([Clearcast](#)), combined with [TopFilm](#) (a pesticide adjuvant/sticker), or the surfactant [AquaBuph](#), in efforts to control CFH. Santee Cooper has also found that endothall ([Aquathol K](#)) provides short term control of the plant in enclosed water bodies with still water. Early results from the 2009 treatment effort show a small reduction in total surface acres infested in the Santee Cooper lakes.

The Role of Volunteers in Detection and Reporting of Crested Floating Heart: Based on available habitat, biologists estimate that CFH could ultimately infest as much as 40% of the 160,000 acre Santee Cooper Lake System if it is not controlled. Therefore, in 2010, Santee Cooper is planning to conduct early detection and delimiting surveys across the lake system, and will conduct additional treatments, based on the effectiveness of the 2009 control program. However, surveys are also needed on the Santee River and on area golf courses. At this point, it is critical that preventative measures be taken by boaters and water garden enthusiasts to minimize the spread of this new invader. New infestations should be reported to state officials, and eradicated to prevent further establishment and spread. *This is a good example of the field work that EDRR volunteers could do to assist agencies such as SC-DNR and Santee Cooper in their efforts to detect and manage new invasive species such as Crested floating heart.*

Regulatory Status: Crested floating heart is not currently being regulated at the state or federal level in the United States.

Online Resources:

Crested Floating Heart in Lake Marion, South Carolina. Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council – EDDMapS. URL: <http://www.eddmaps.org/southeast/distribution/point.cfm?id=633409>

Crested Floating Heart Profile – U-FL Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants. URL: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/node/291>

Crested Floating Heart Supplier – The Water Garden, Chattanooga, TN. URL: <http://www.watergarden.org/Pond-Supplies/Lily-like-Aquatics/White-Snowflake>

Florida's Floating Heart Fact Sheet – Comparison of the Four Floating Heart Species that Occur in Florida. Colette Jacono, U.S. Geological Survey, Gainesville, Florida. URL: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/misc/pdfs/nymphoides.pdf>

New Nymphoides in Lake Marion. S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Society Newsletter. 28(1):3. URL: <http://www.scapms.org/images/may2007news.pdf>

Santee Cooper plans aerial spraying to fight invasive lilies. The DigitalCharleston. 10-1-2009. URL: <http://charleston.thedigitel.com/green/santee-cooper-plans-aerial-spraying-fight-invasive-6353-1001>

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