

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

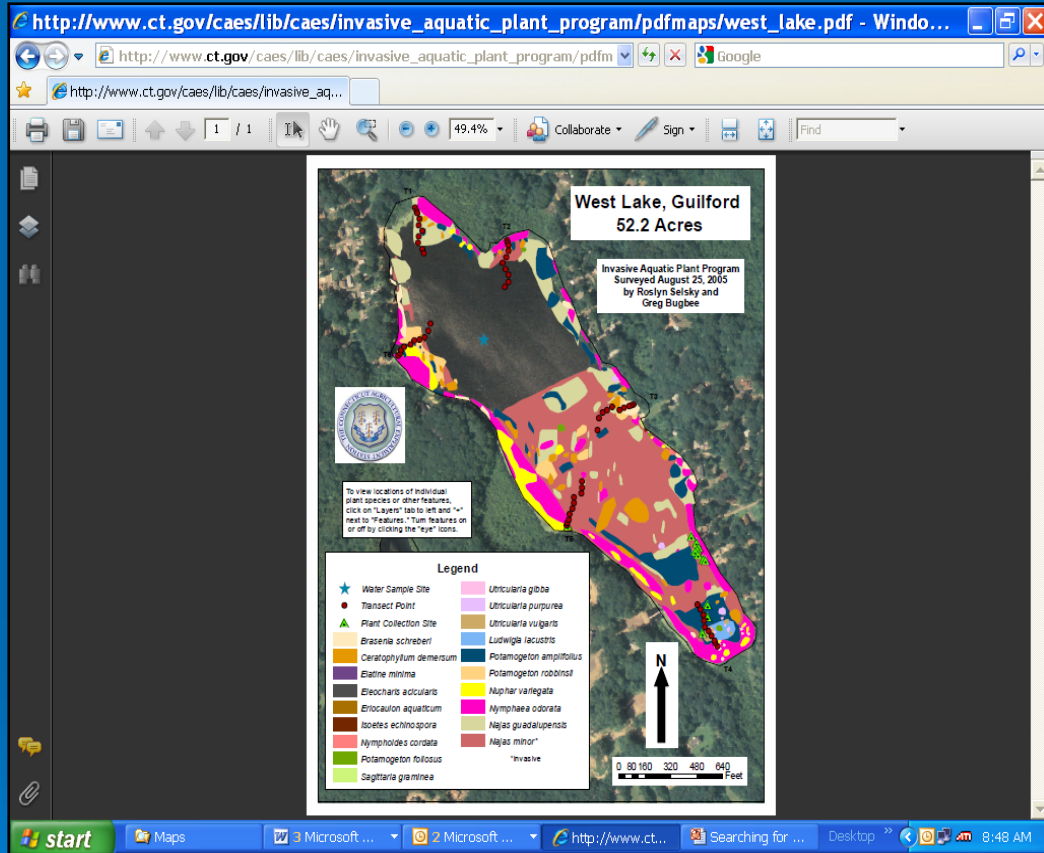
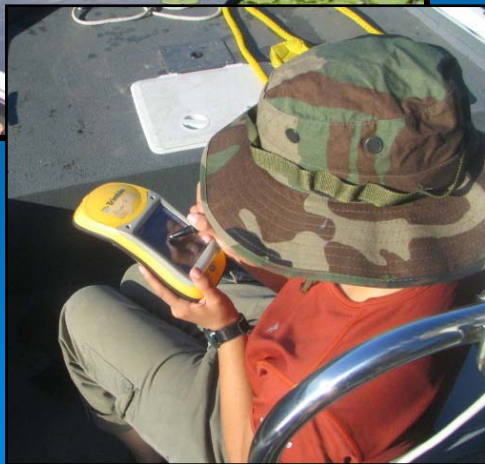
Connecticut's Invasive Aquatic Plants Searching for Solutions



*Greg Bugbee and Martha Balfour
Department of Environmental Sciences
Invasive Aquatic Plant Program*

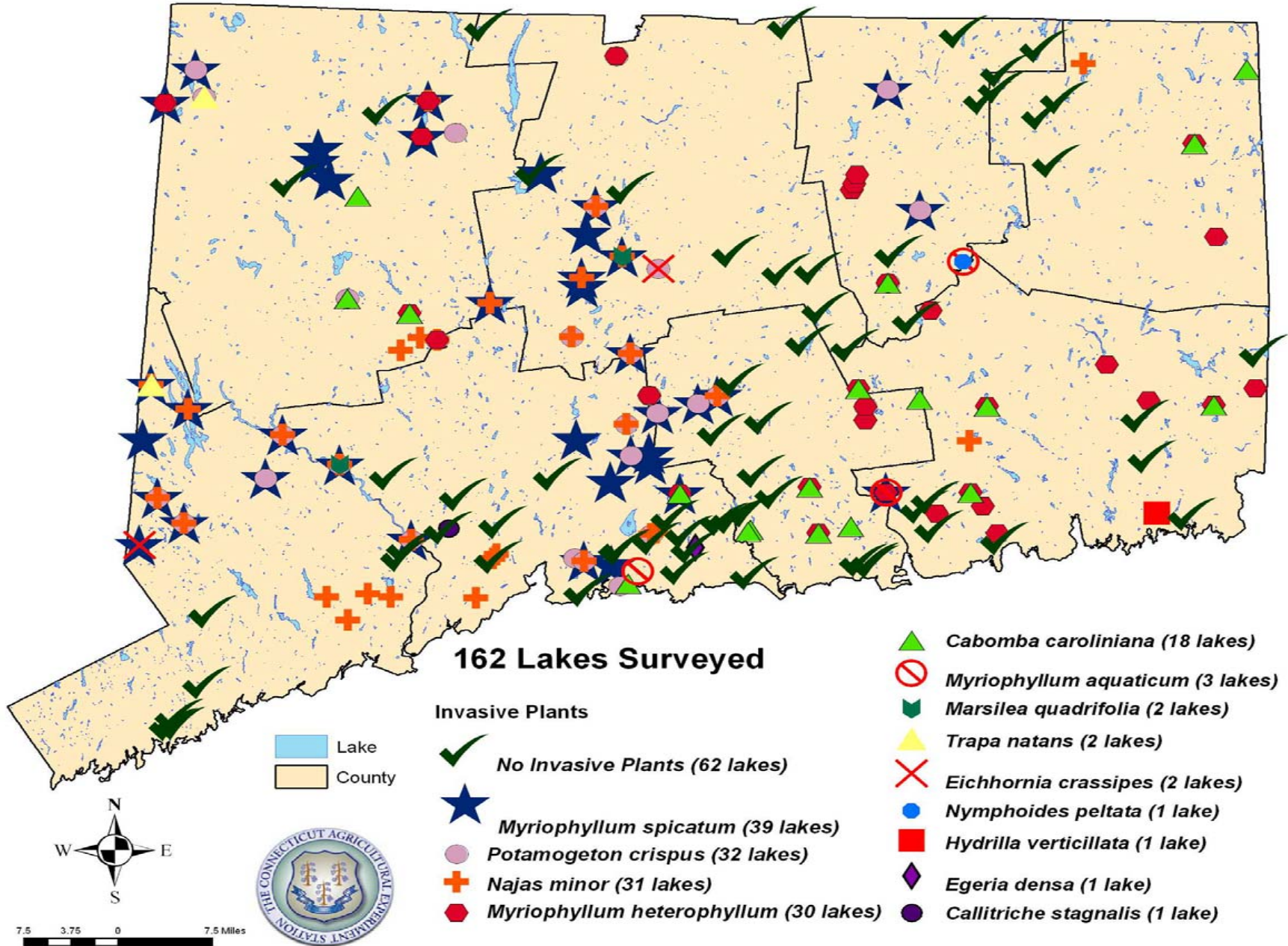
CAES IAPP

Statewide Aquatic Plant Surveys

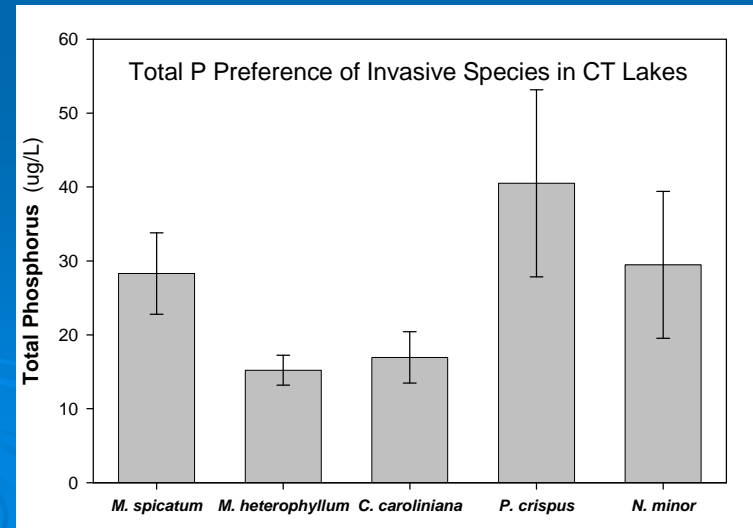
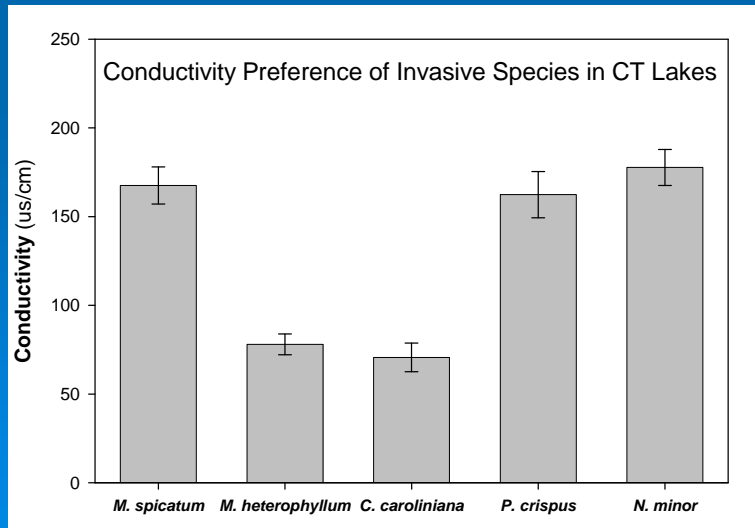
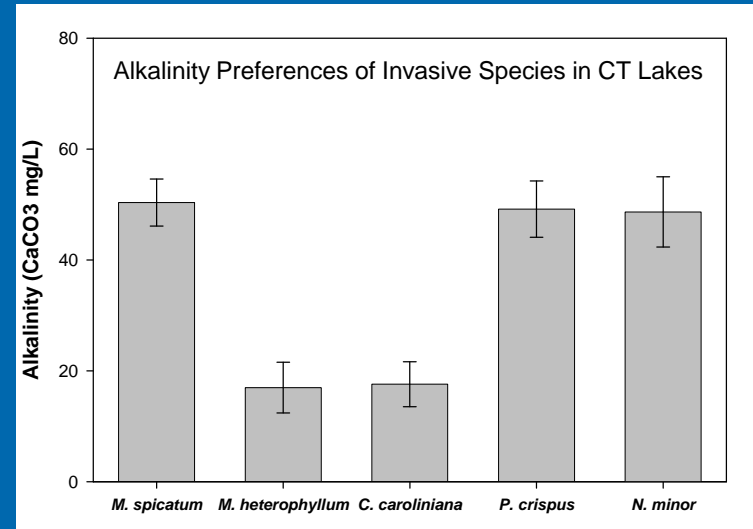
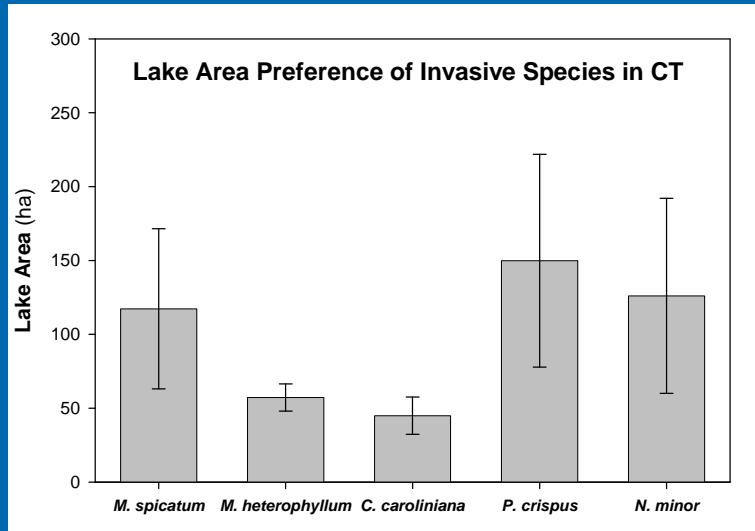


www.ct.gov/caes/iapp

Locations of Invasive Plants Found by CAES IAPP 2004-2009



Invasive Plant Correlations



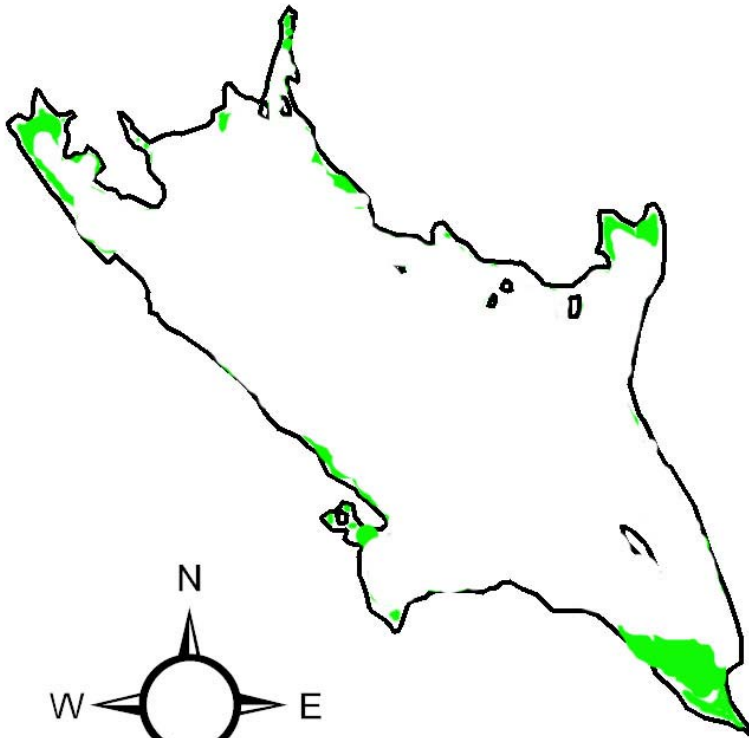
Variable Water Milfoil

Myriophyllum heterophyllum

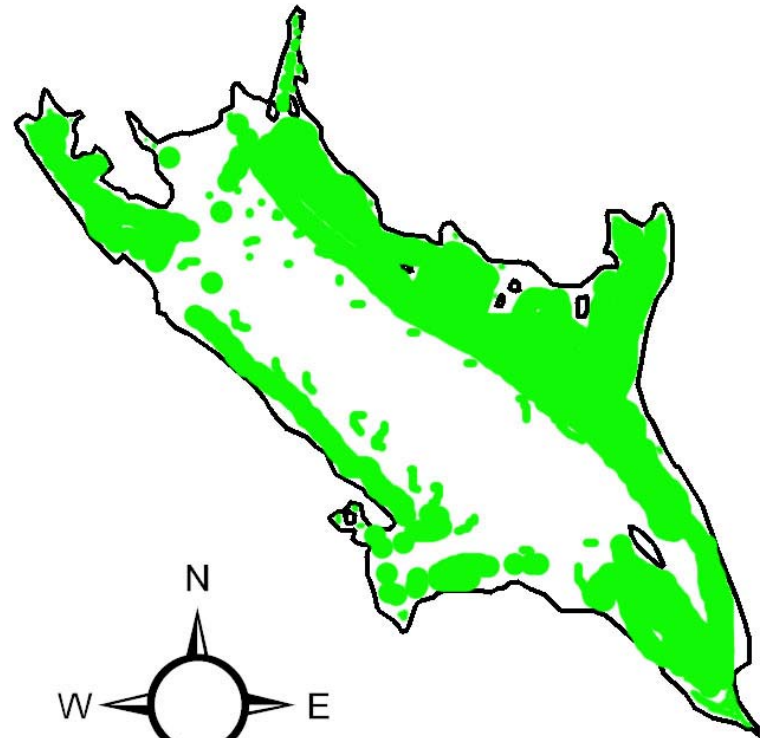
➤ Goals

- Find methods for selective removal
- Enhance native plants species
- Assure public safety

Bashan Lake
Areas of Variable Milfoil
CAES Survey 1999



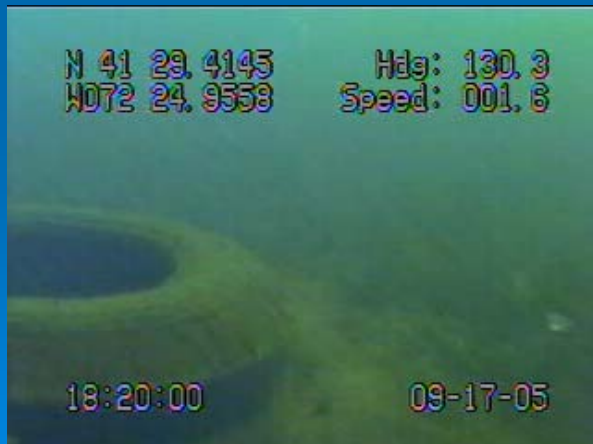
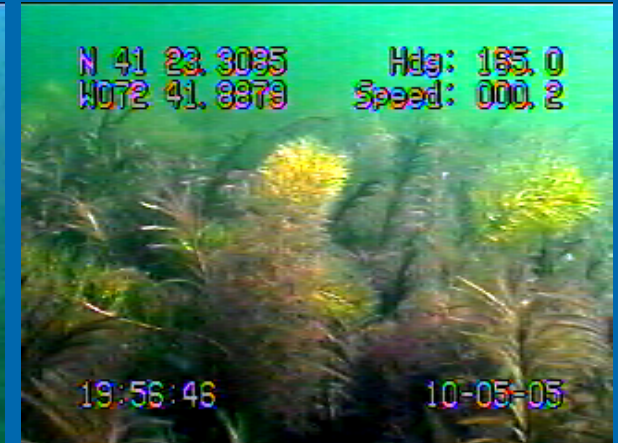
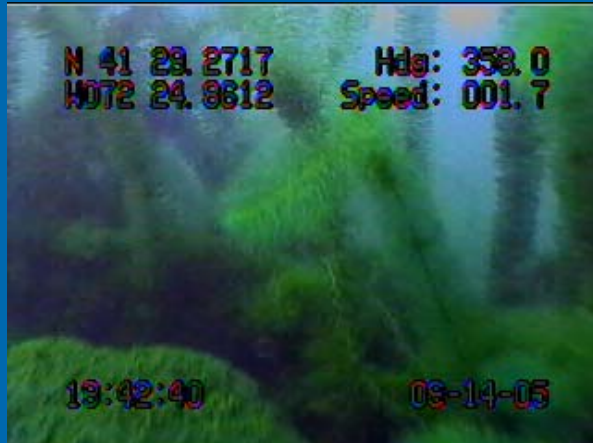
Bashan Lake
Areas of Variable Milfoil
CAES Surveys 1999 - 2006



Surveillance

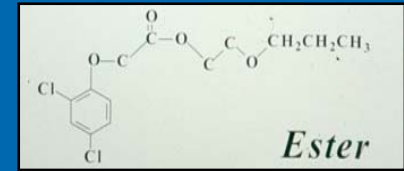


Underwater Pictures



2, 4-D

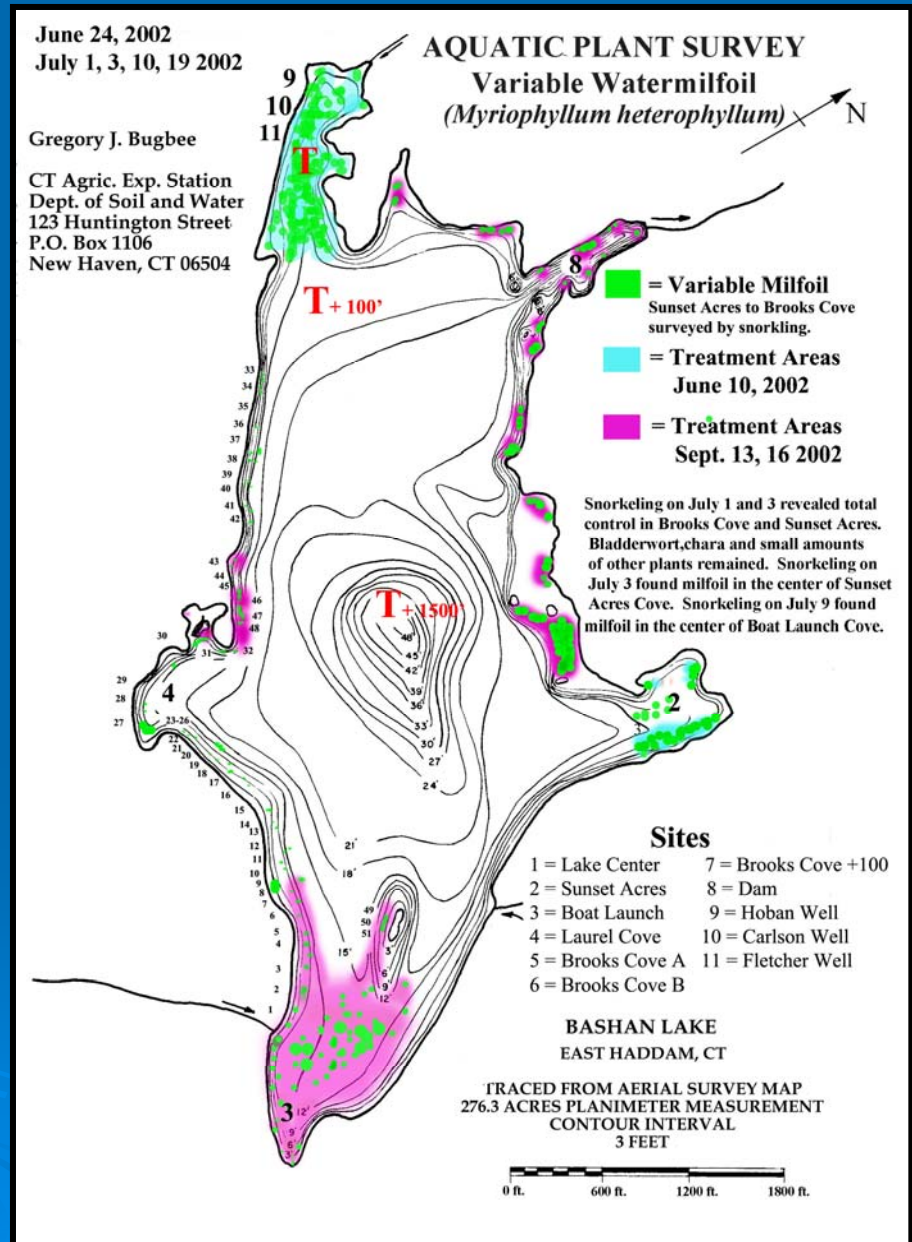
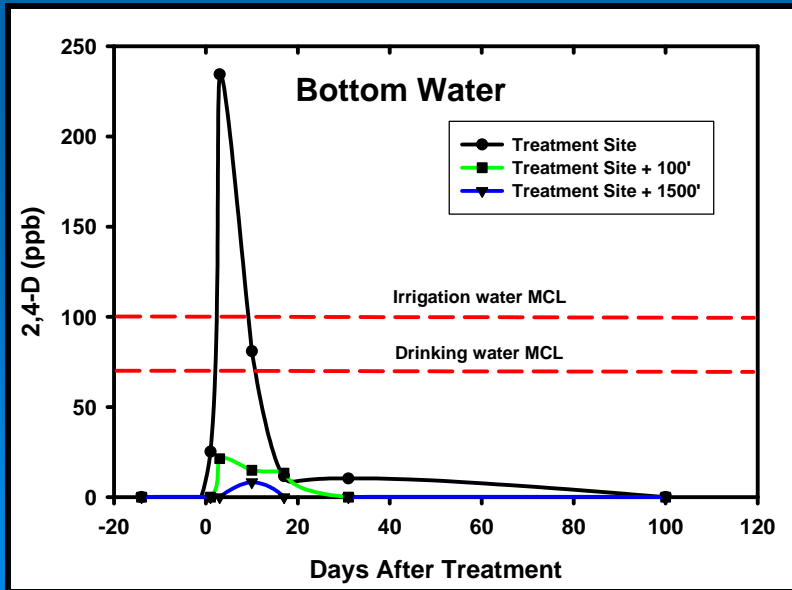
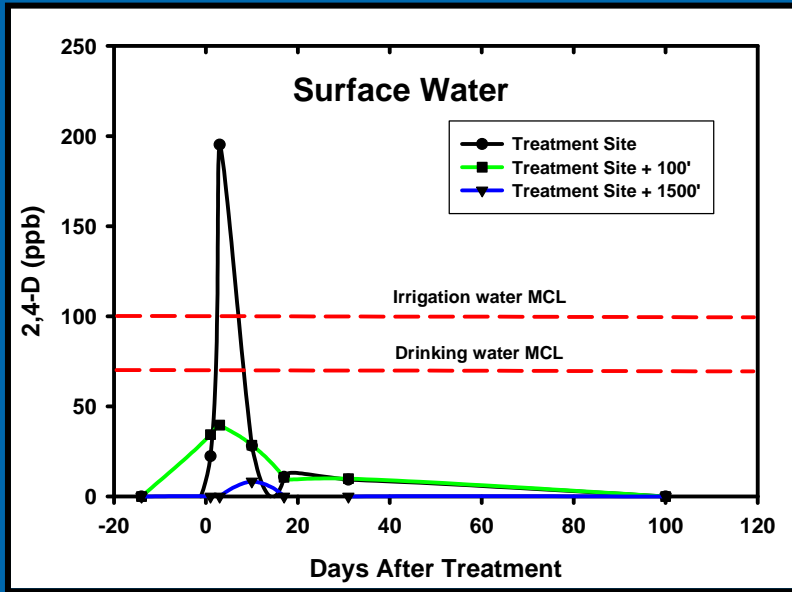
Navigate, Aquacide



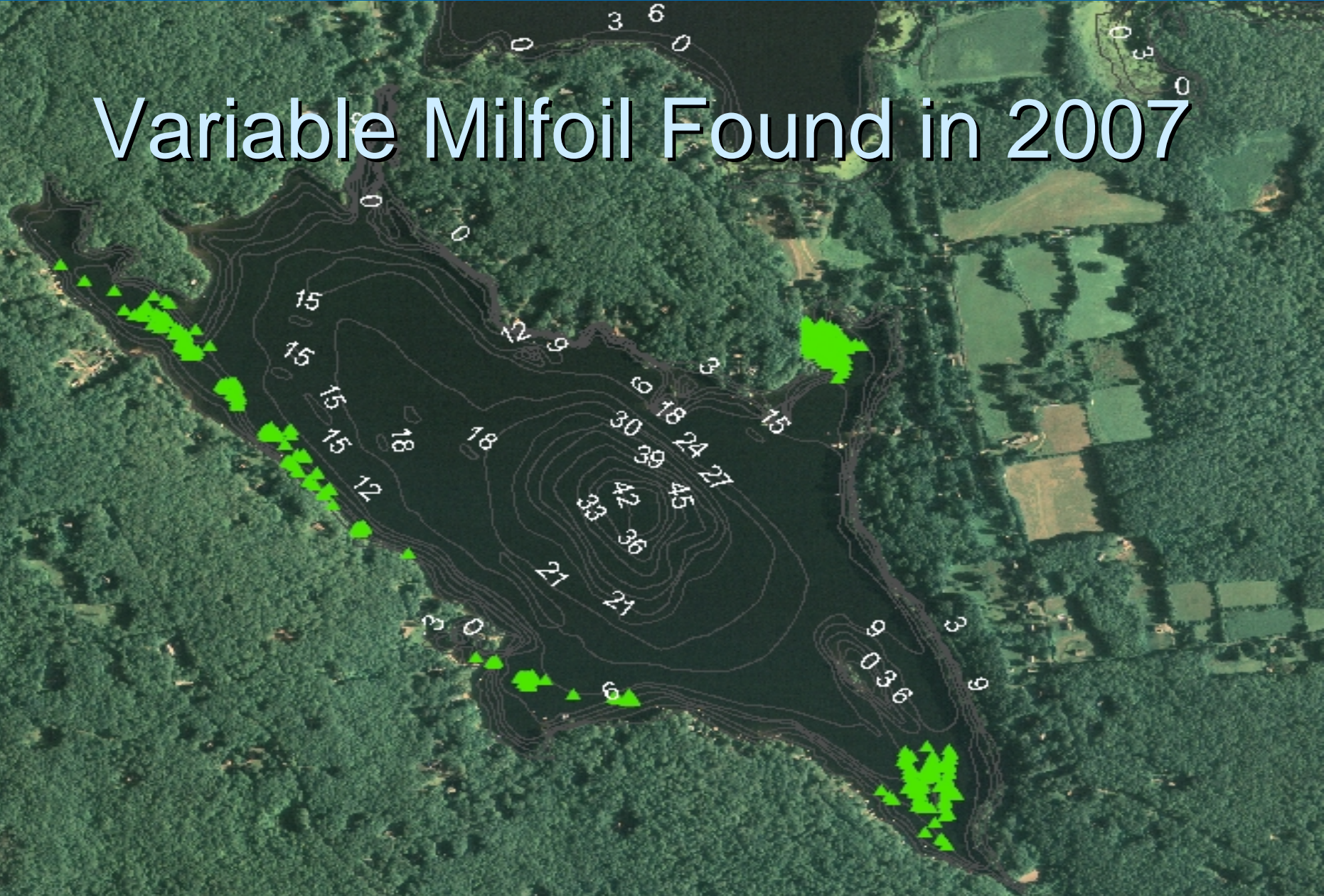
- Aquatic and Terrestrial Herbicide
- Selective to broadleaf plants
- Systemic
- Half life (water) 5-50 days
- USEPA MCL
60 ppb – drinking
100 ppb - irrigation



Persistence and Movement of 2,4-D



Variable Milfoil Found in 2007



Variable Milfoil Found in 2008



Use of Early Season Herbicide to Control Curly Leaf Pondweed and Eurasian Water Milfoil



- **Crystal Lake**
- **Middletown, CT**
- **32 Acres**
- **Maximum Depth = 20 feet**
- **Mean Depth = 8 feet**



Curly Leaf Pondweed

grows in the fall and spring sets reproductive structures called turions then dies back during the summer

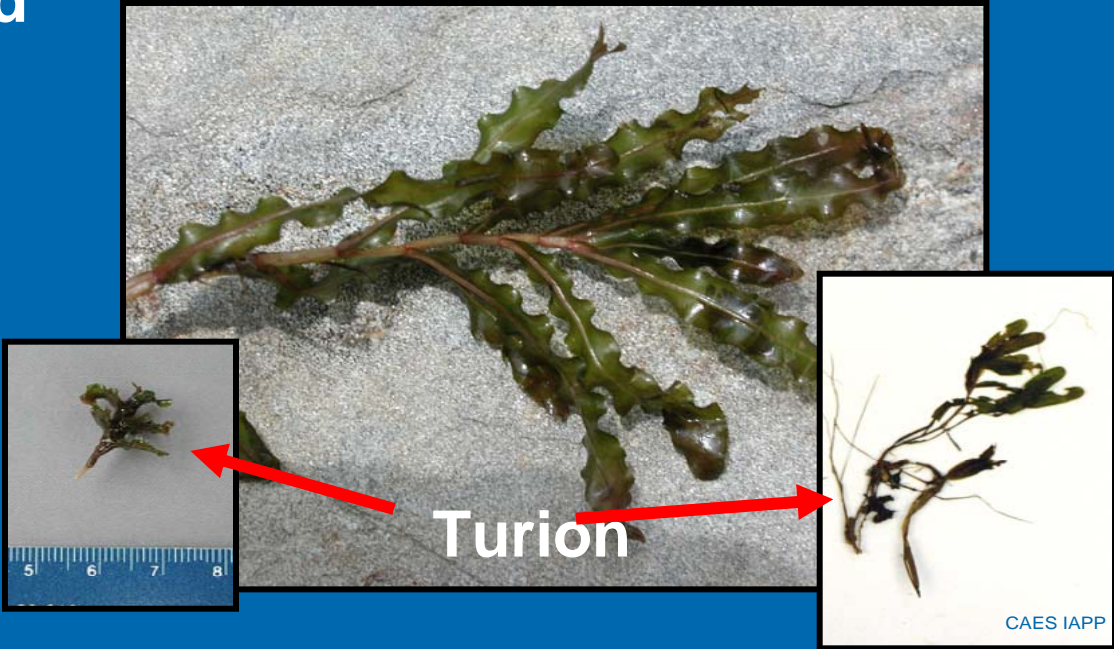


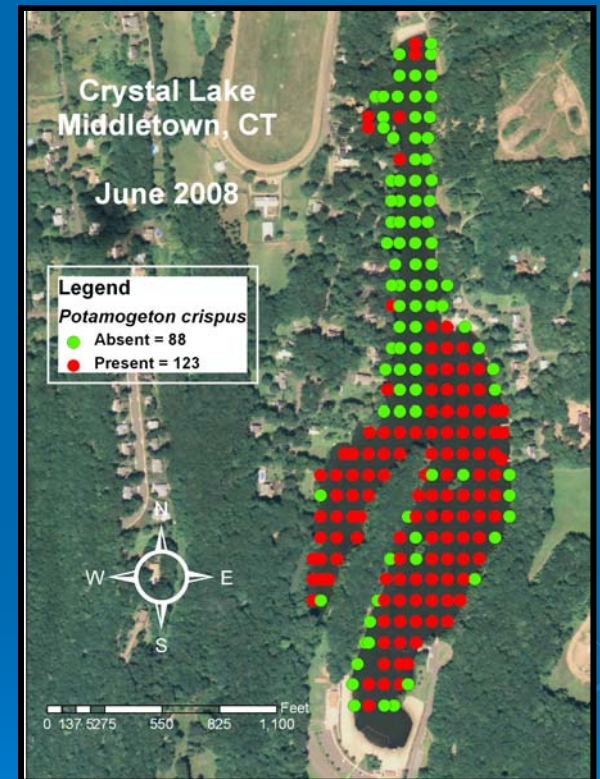
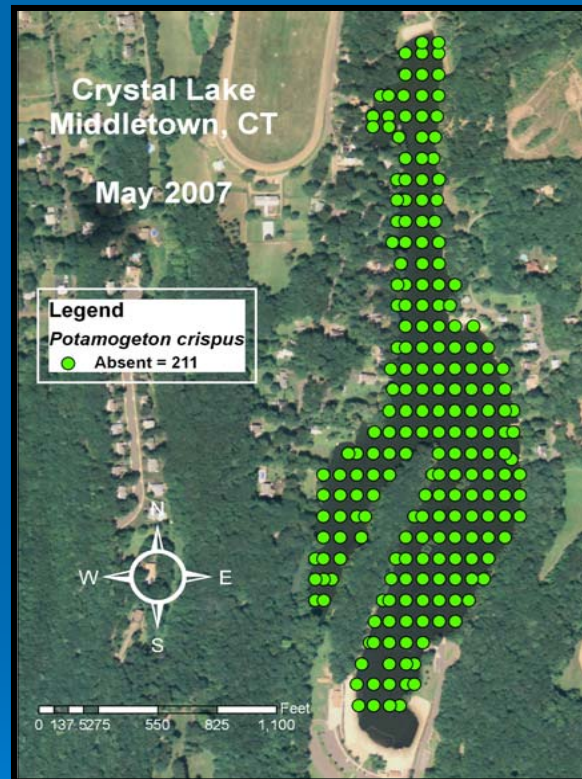
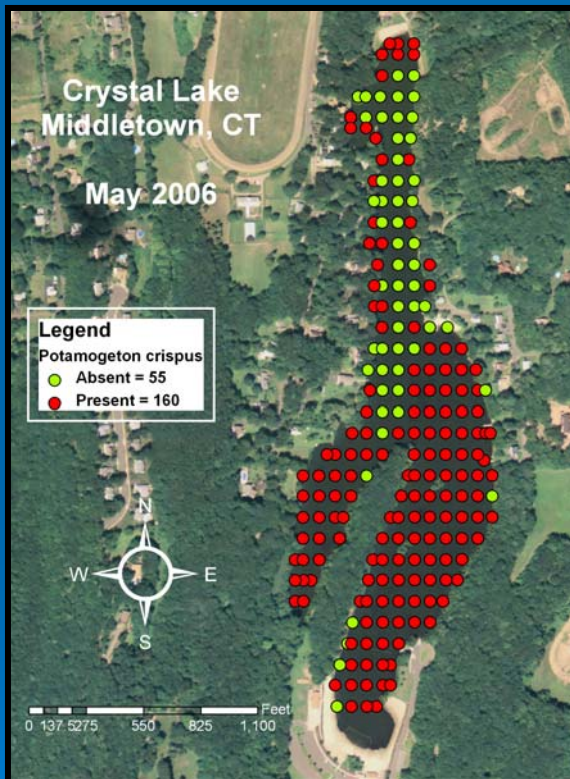
Table 1. Presence (Y) or absence (N) of turions on *Potamogeton crispus* prior to treatment.

Rep #	Site 1				Site 2				Site 3				Site 4			
	Length* (cm)	Turions		rhizome	Length* (cm)	Turions		rhizome	Length* (cm)	Turions		rhizome	Length* (cm)	Turions		rhizome
		old	new			old	new			old	new			old	new	
1	60	N	N	Y	40	Y	N	Y	35	Y	N	Y	70	Y	N	Y
2	55	N	N	Y	80	N	N	Y	30	Y	N	Y	68	Y	N	Y
3	50	N	N	Y	50	N	N	Y	25	N	N	N	25	Y	N	Y
4	45	N	N	Y	30	N	N	Y	15	N	N	N	70	N	N	Y
5	40	N	N	Y	45	N	N	N	30	N	N	Y	70	N	N	Y
6	40	N	N	Y	30	N	N	Y	28	N	N	Y	50	N	N	Y
7	65	N	N	Y	33	N	N	Y	28	N	N	Y	85	Y	N	Y
8	50	N	N	Y	40	N	N	Y	15	N	N	Y	40	Y	N	Y
9	65	N	N	Y	50	Y	N	Y	16	Y	N	Y	95	Y	N	Y

* Stem length

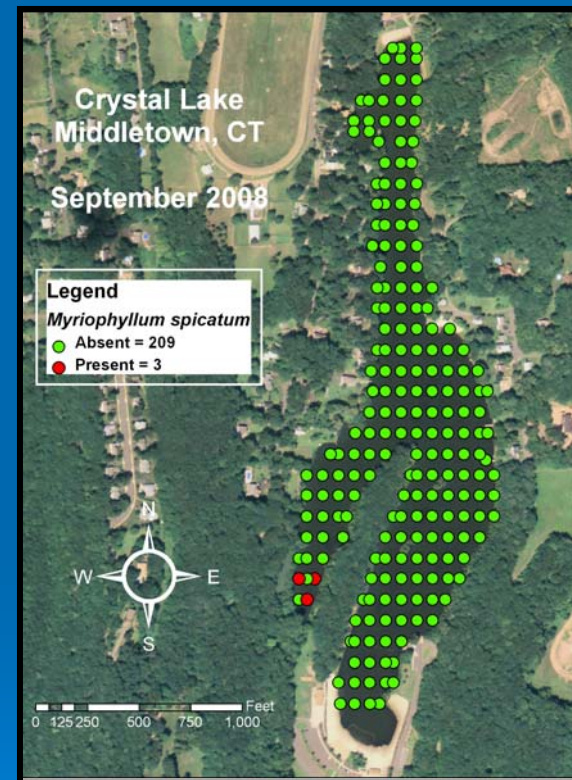
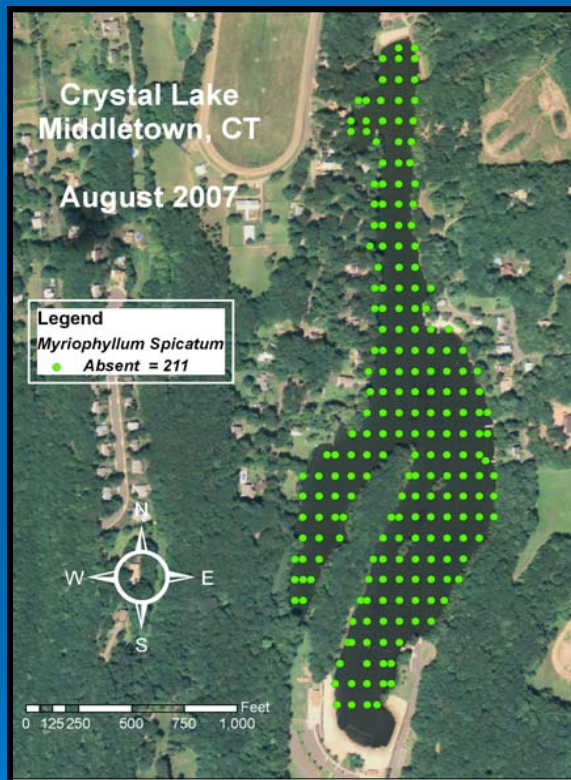
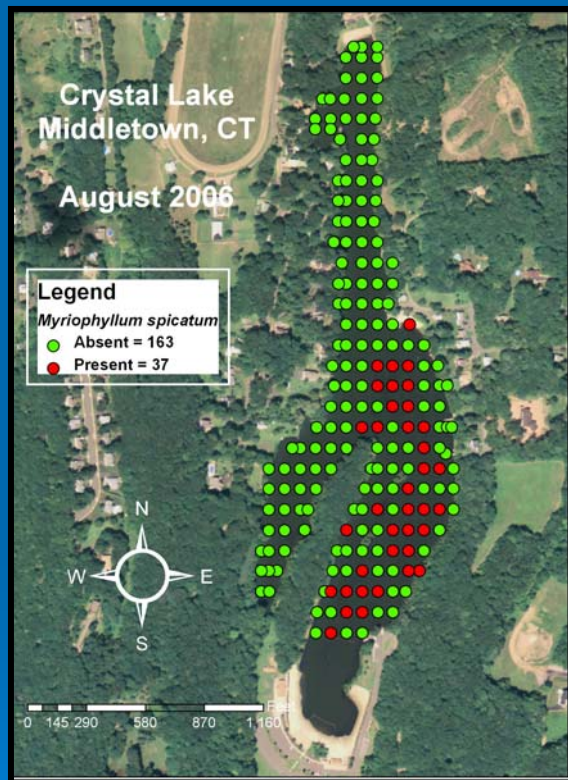
Effectiveness of Early Season Diquat Application on Curly Leaf Pondweed

Application on Curly Leaf Pondweed



Effectiveness of Early Season Diquat Application on Eurasian Water Milfoil

Application on Eurasian Water Milfoil



Frequency of Occurrence All Plants Species Found in Crystal Lake From 2006 - 2008

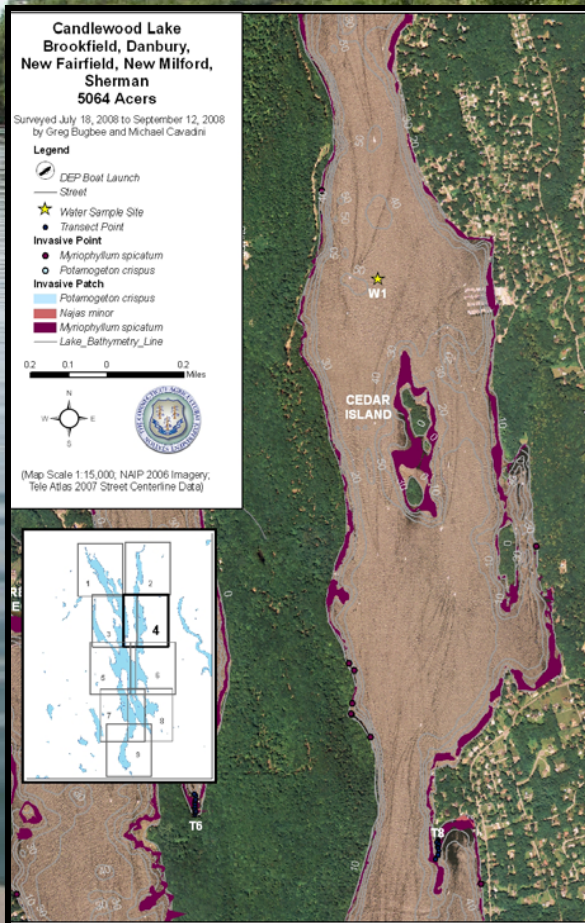
Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency (mean dry wt)					
		Spring			Summer		
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	10(0.9)	16(3.6)	19(0.7)	46(4.8)	38(3.3)	102(11.8)
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Spikerush	0	0	0	0	0	5(2.1)
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Waterweed	5(2.4)	1(0.3)	0	5(0.8)	1(2.0)	11(5.3)
<i>Gratiola aurea</i>	Golden hedge-hyssop	3(0.5)	1(2.0)	0	2(0.5)	3(0.3)	3(0.4)
<i>Isoetes sp.**</i>	Quillwort	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ludwigia palustris**</i>	Marsh primrose-willow	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum*</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	24(1.3)	0	0	37(3.6)	0	3(7.8)
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Nodding waternymph	0	0	1(0.6)	11(6.9)	6(1.4)	2(0.9)
<i>Najas minor*</i>	Brittle waternymph	0	0	0	4(1.0)	14(2.9)	43(2.6)
<i>Nymphaea odorata**</i>	White water lily	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamogeton bicupulatus</i>	Snailseed pondweed	0	0	2	0	2(3)	0
<i>Potamogeton crispus*</i>	Curly leaf pondweed	160(7.6)	0	123(19.3)	9(1.2)	27(0.6)	106(7.1)
<i>Potamogeton gramineus**</i>	Variable leaf pondweed	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Small Pondweed	0	0	0	0	0	6(1.4)
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Robins Pondweed	3(0.2)	6 (5.7)	4 (0.4)	3(4.1)	24(2.0)	43(7.8)
<i>Potamogeton vaseyi***</i>	Vasey's pondweed	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Stuckinia pectinatus</i>	Sago pondweed	0	0	2(4.4)	0	0	0

*Invasive plant

**Not found on georeferenced grid but observed in lake by CAES

***Not found on georeferenced grid but observed in lake by CTDEP.

Mapping Invasive Plants in Candlewood Lake



- Connecticut's largest lake
 - 5086 Acres
 - 62 miles of shoreline
 - Used for hydro-generation of electricity
- Three invasive species
 - Eurasian water milfoil
 - Minor naiad
 - Curly leaf pondweed
- Managed by drawdown

What Makes a Drawdown Successful?

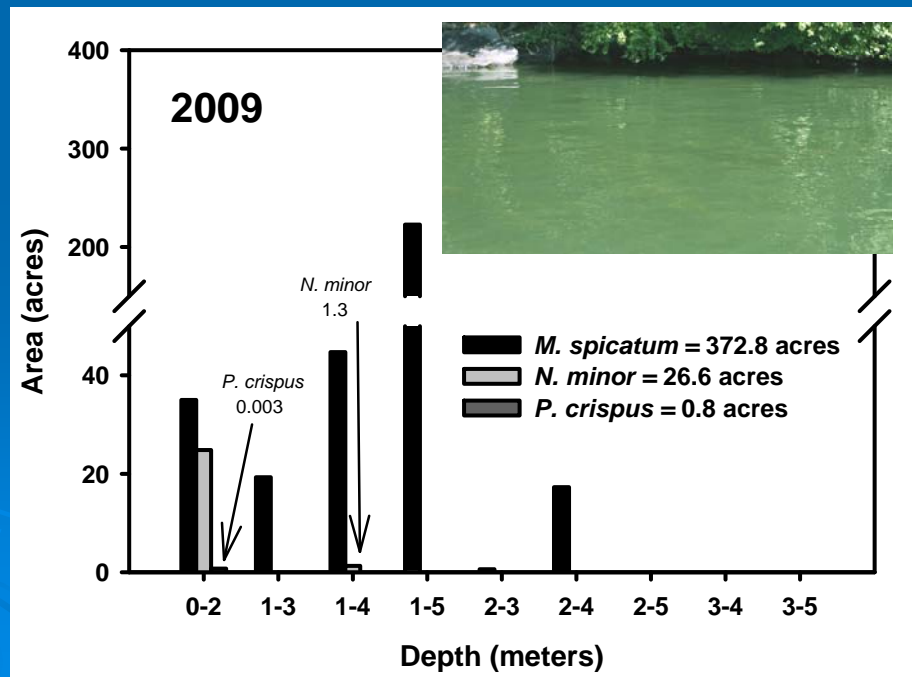
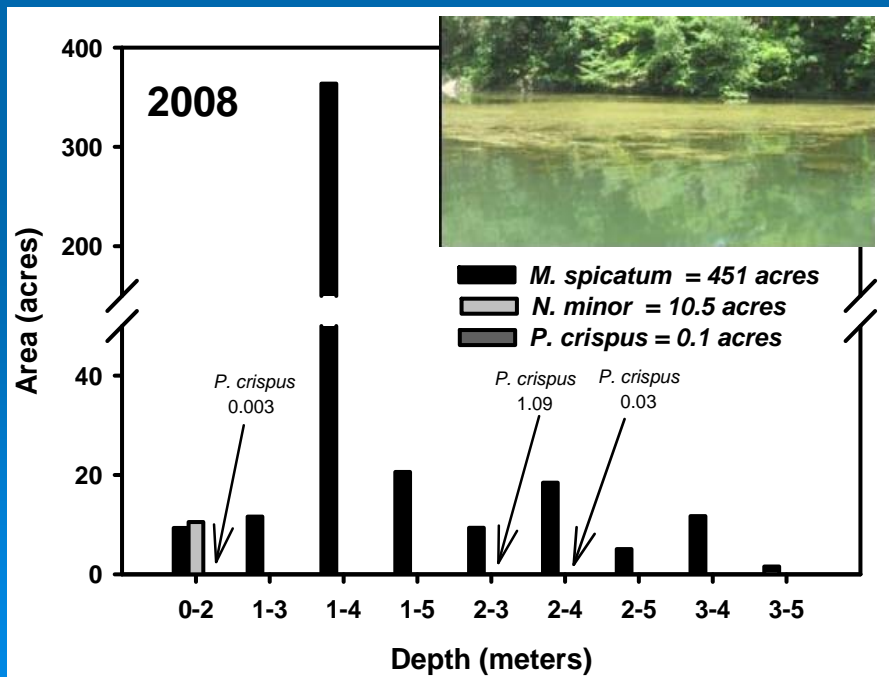
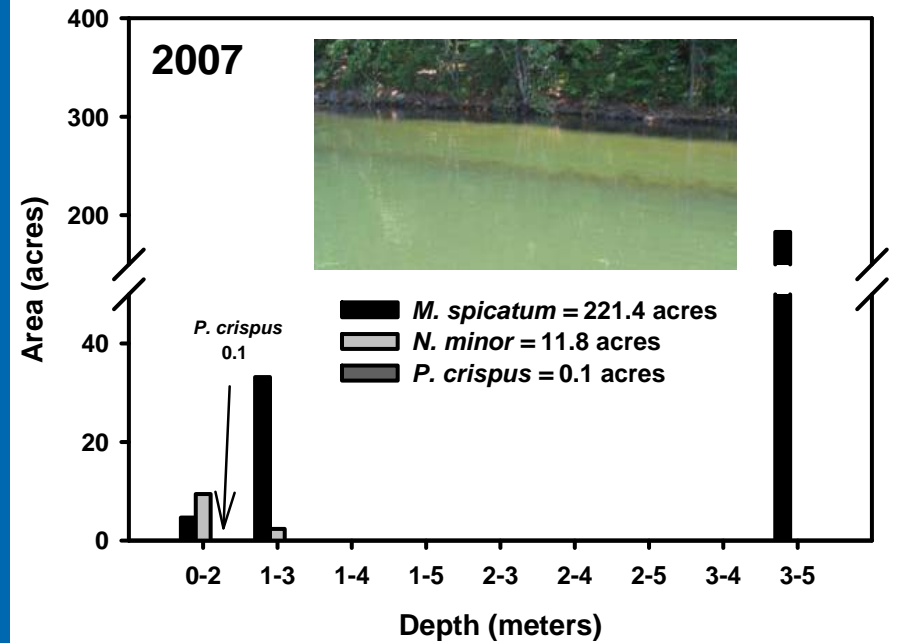
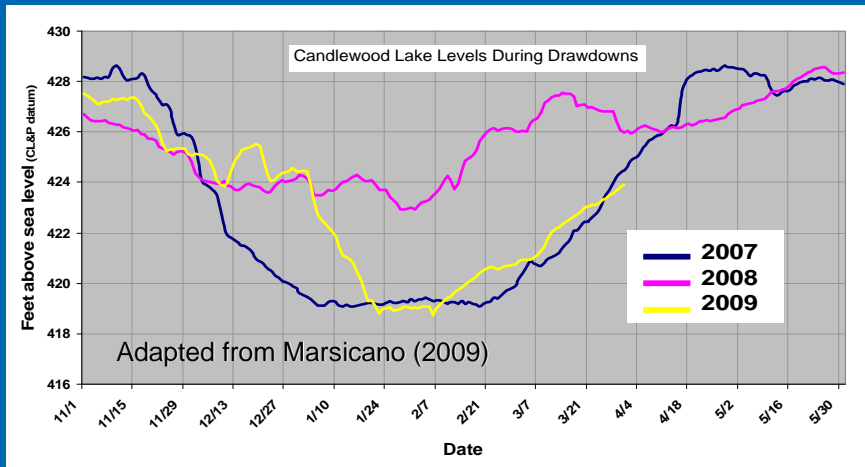
➤ Temperature

- Air
- Sediment
- Vegetation



- Duration
- Drying
- Freezing
- Snow, ice cover etc.

Results

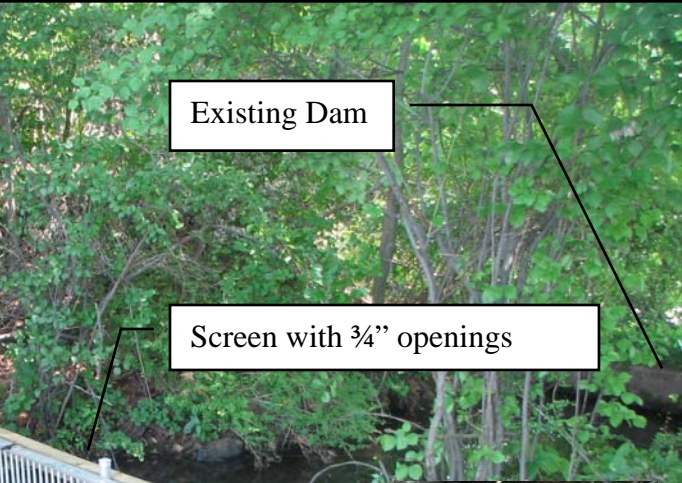




Introduce in September 2007
15 fish per acre

Grass Carp

(*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)
20 acres
Grannis Lake
East Haven CT



Existing Dam

Screen with 3/4" openings

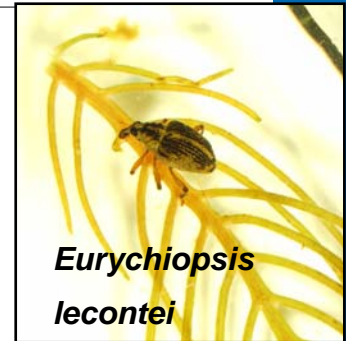
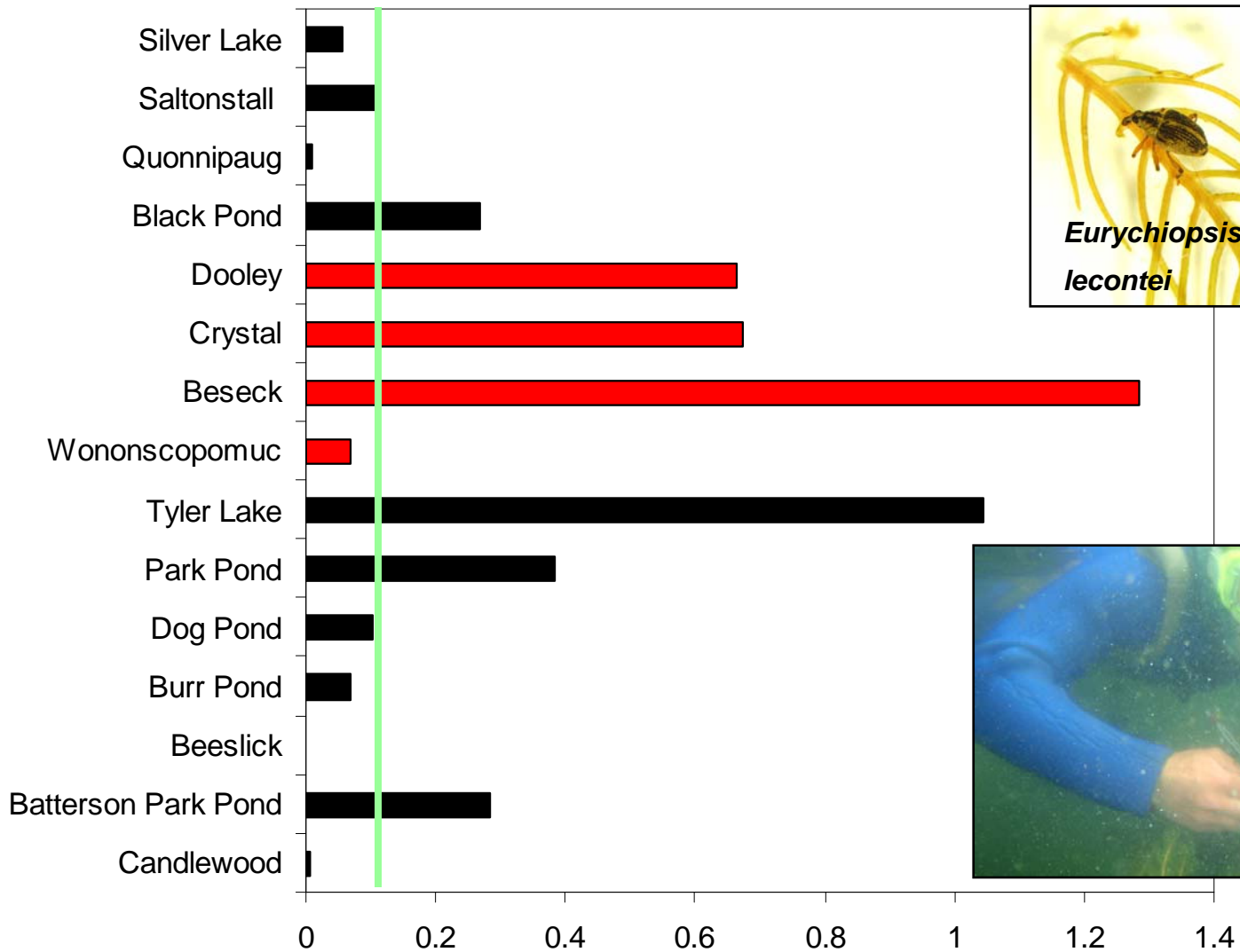


Loose boards and rocks placed to allow people to cross outlet stream



Milfoil Weevils Per Stem

Lake



Number of weevils/stem

Questions?

Greg Bugbee

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
Invasive Aquatic Plant Program

123 Huntington St.

P.O. Box 1106

New Haven, CT 06504

gregory.bugbee@po.state.ct.us

(203) 974-8512

www.ct.gov/caes/iapp