MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES USING DIVER ASSISTED SUCTION HARVESTING (DASH)

Wisconsin Lake Convention Stevens Point, WI

March 31st 2016



Photo Credit: GLIFWC

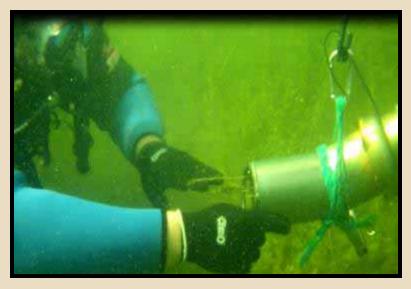
Overview

- What is Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting?
- Considerations
- Efficacy
- Case Studies
- Expectations
- Take Home Messages
- Questions

What is Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting?

- DASH is a tool used in the management of aquatic invasive plant species.
- DASH utilizes divers to hand remove aquatic invasive plants from the lake-bed.
- Instead of divers coming to the surface to dispose of the removed plants or bagging them underwater, plants are fed into a suction line that transports plants to the surface.
- DASH is <u>NOT</u> bottom dredging.



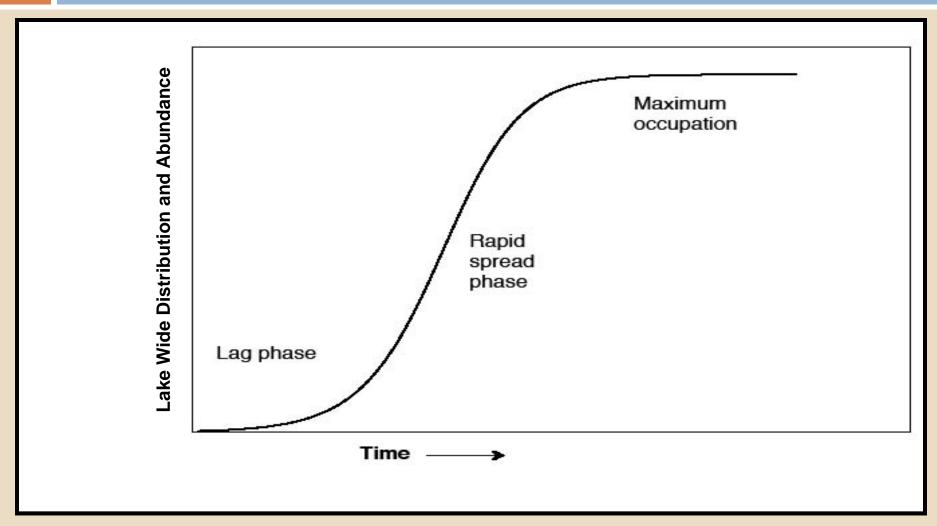


General Considerations

- Less controversial
- Labor & equipment intensive
- Know your State regulations
- Hard to quantify
- Where you are on the invasive species curve



Considerations – Invasion Curve

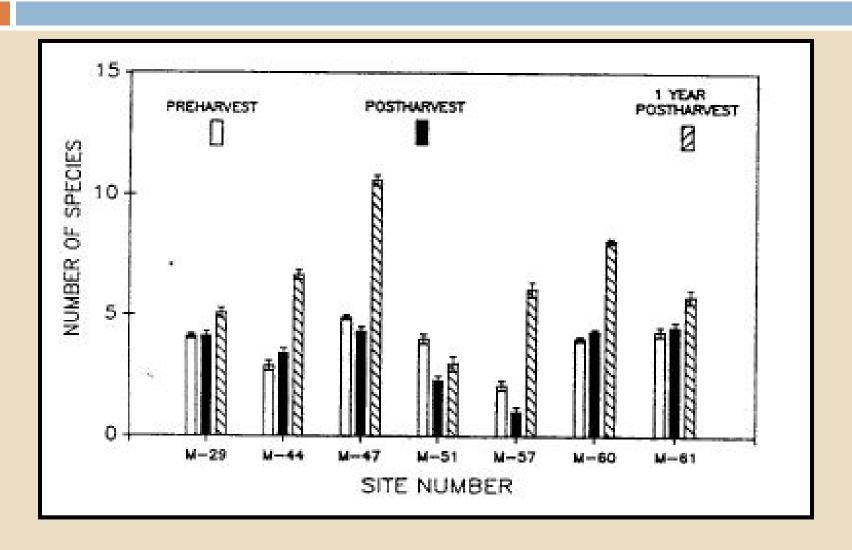


Adapted from: http://srs.fs.usda.gov/futures/technical-report/15-web-images/15.35_opt.jpeg

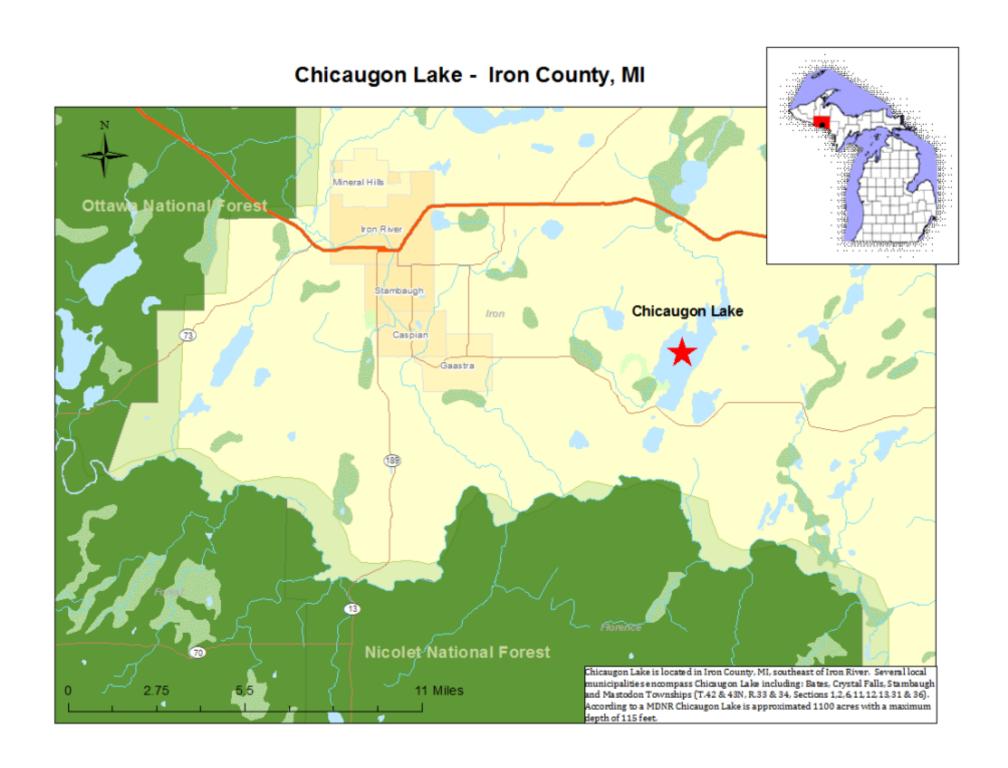
Efficacy

- Effectiveness of suction harvesting on EWM at one year post removal ranged from 86%-94% (Eichler et al., 1993).
- At large scale moderate to high densities of EWM, hand removal resulted in less than 5% of frequency over 90% of the littoral area (Keltina & Laxar, 2010).
- Removal of hydrilla biomass successful with the use of suction harvesting, however, effectiveness at removing tubers limited (Johnston & Johnson, 2011 Interim conclusions).

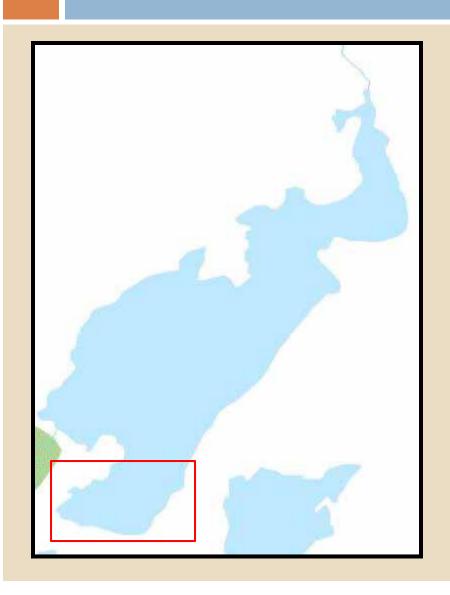
Selectivity

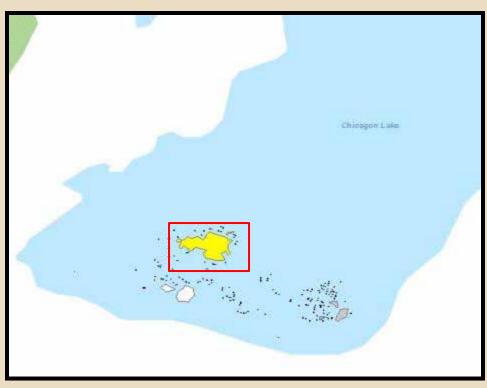


Eichler et al., 1993

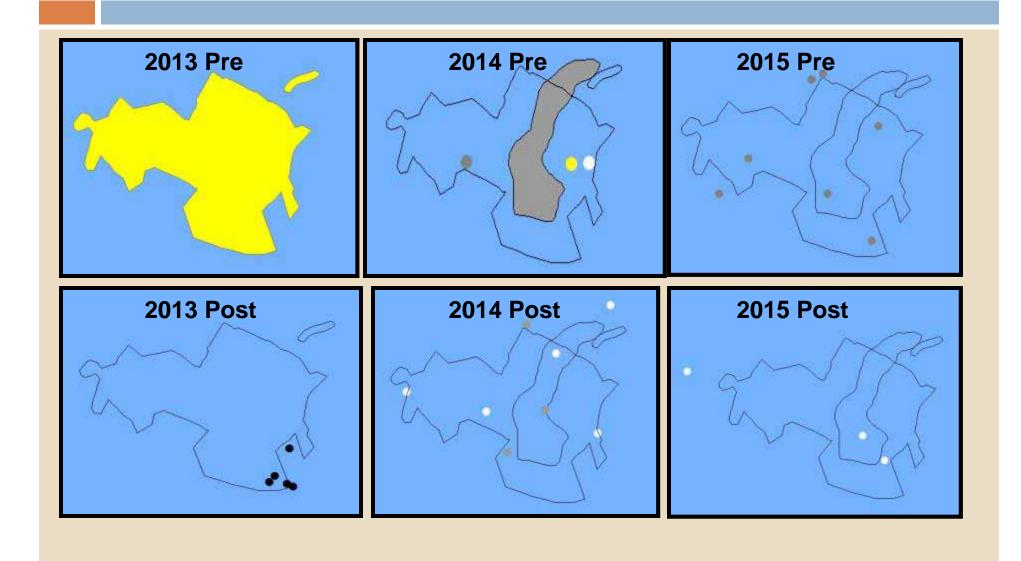


Chicaugon Lake - Iron County, MI

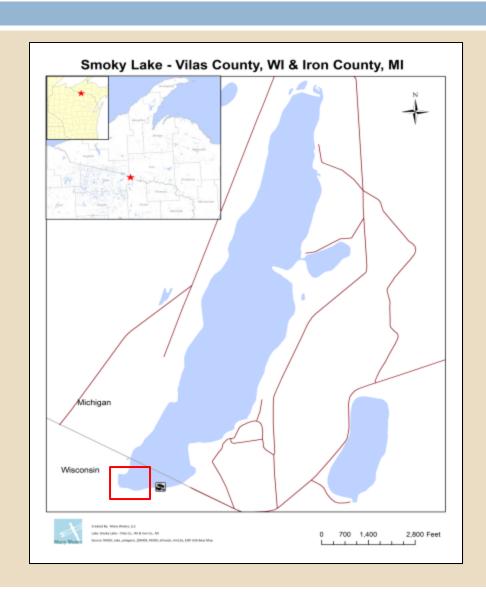




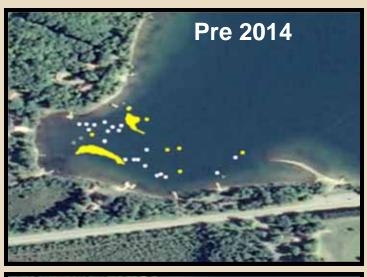
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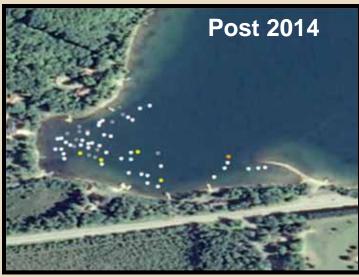


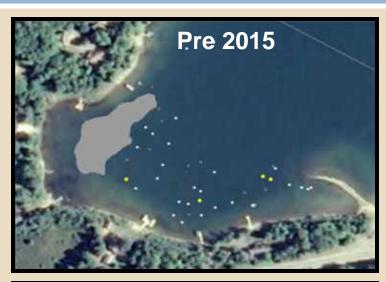
Smoky Lake - Vilas County, WI & Iron County, MI



Smoky Lake - Vilas County, WI & Iron County, MI

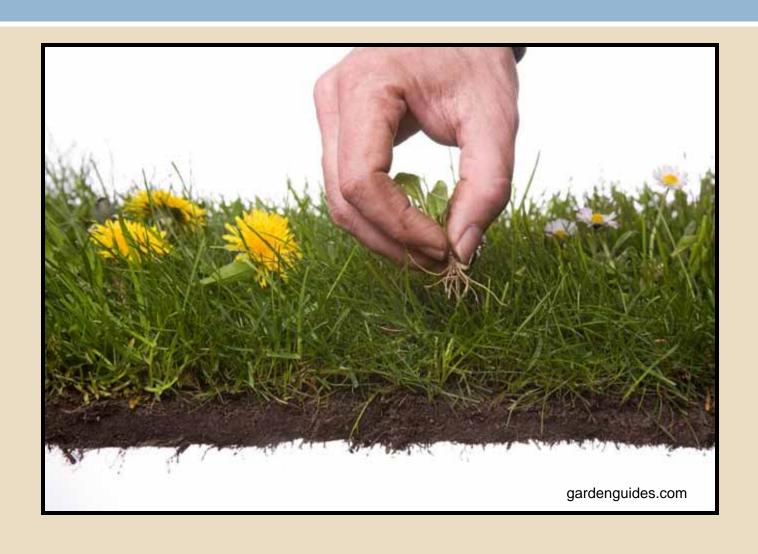




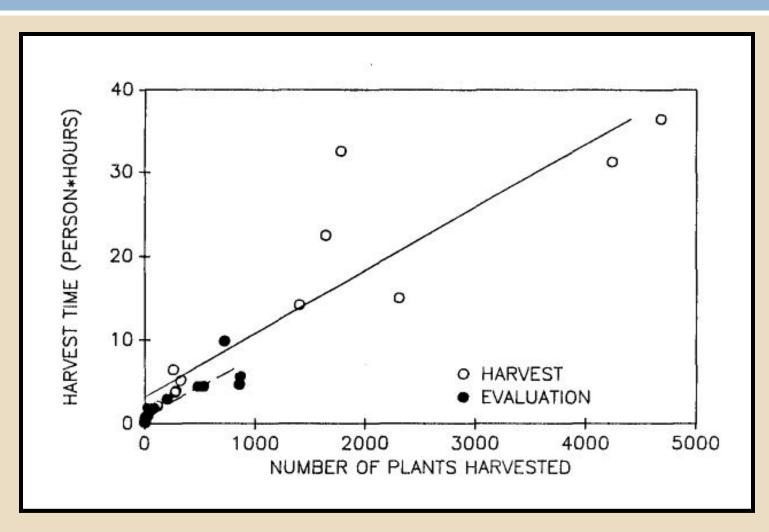




Expectations - Garden Analogy



Expectations – Garden Analogy



Madsen et al., 1989

Take Home Messages - BMPs

AIS	Steam Cleaning (212°F)	Hot Water (140°F, ≤10 min)	Drying (5 days)	Chlorine (500 ppm, ≤10 min)	Virkon (2:100 solution, ≤20 min)	Freezing (26°F, ≤24hrs)
Faucet Snail		✓ ^{18*}	⊗18,35	\otimes^{18}	® 18	\square
New Zealand mud snail	☑	√ 4,65*	✓ 6*,66*	⊗21,78*	1 0*, 76, 77	✓ ^{4,6*}
Quagga Mussel (Adults)	☑ [†]	✓ 7*,16*	✓ ^{14*,67}	\square	✓ ⁹	☑
Quagga Mussel (Veligers)	☑ †	☑ ^{4,17}	✓ ^{69*, 79*}	\square	✓ 9	☑
Zebra Mussel (Adult)	☑ †	7*,8*,54,67	✓ 14*,25*,67	☑ 11,19,22	®	25,27,67,68
Zebra Mussel (Veligers)	☑ †	☑ ⁴	R	☑	®	☑
Asian Clam		✓ ^{4,37,41,42,4}	⊗4,44*,45	⊗ ^{36*,37*,38} *,39*,40	✓ ²³	✓ ^{46*}
Spiny Water Flea (Adult)	☑	₹7*,47*	☑ ⁴	☑ ⁷⁸	✓78	✓78
Spiny Water Flea (Resting Eggs)	☑	 ✓2*	☑ 2*	⊗2,78*	✓ 78	☑ 2*
Bloody Red Shrimp	®	®	®	®	®	®.
Rusty Crayfish	?	?	?	?	?	?

Take Home Messages

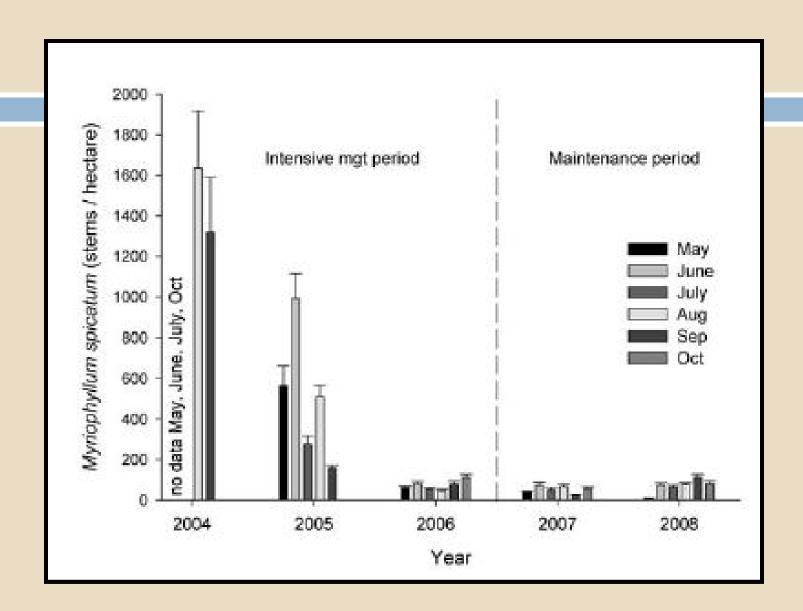
- Can be integrated, but may need to pay attention to timing.
- It is not a silver bullet, annual monitoring and follow up visits are necessary to ensure success.
- Hard to generalize across lakes, results maybe site or lake specific.
- Limited non-target ecological impacts.
- Decontamination takes time.
- Good to have a plan.

- Eichler, L. W., Bombard, R. T., Sutherland, J. W., & Boylen, C. W.. 1993. Suction Harvesting of Eurasian Water milfoil and Its Effects on Native Plant Communities. JAPM. 31: 144-148.
- Madsen, J.D., Sutherland, J. W., & Eichler, L. W.. 1989. Hand Harvesting Water milfoil In Lake George. Interim Report. FWI Report #89-08.
- Kelting, D. L., & Laxon, C. L. 2010. Cost and Effectiveness of Hand Harvesting to Control the Eurasian Water milfoil Population in Upper Saranac Lake, New York. JAPM 48: 1-5.
- Johnston, R. & Johnson, R. (2011). *Hydrilla verticillata Hand Removal:* A review of suction-assisted hand-harvesting by divers in the Cayuga Inlet, Interim Conclusions.



Lac Vieux Desert - Vilas County, WI & Gogebic County, MI

	2013 Hand Removal		2014 Hand Removal		2013 DASH	2014 DASH	2015 DASH
Area of Lake	~ Number of Plants	Weight* (lbs)	~ Number of Plants	Weight* (lbs)	Weight* (lbs)	Weight* (lbs)	Weight* (lbs)
Thunder Bay	33	70.0	170	117.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Desolation Point	35	25.0	7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Simpson's Point	398	334.0	40	6.0	974.0	41.0	238.0
Simposite i siik		000		0.0	00	1110	200.0
South Shore	15	13.0	16	~7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rice Bay	131	115.0	224	149.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rose's Island	30	25.0	15	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Near Island	5	4.0	30	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Shore	0	0.0	8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slaughter Bay	529	398.0	165	73.0	59.0	178.5	166.0
Big Duck	2	2.0	105	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West of Duck Point	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	93.0	24.0
Open Water (east of islands)	36	30.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTALS	1214	1016.0	780	390.0	1033.0	312.5	428.0



Considerations – Integrated Management



Considerations - AIS Management Practices

Small Scale	Large Scale		
Aquatic Herbicides	Aquatic Herbicides		
Benthic Barriers	Draw Downs		
Hand Removal - DASH	Mechanical Harvesting		
Do Nothing	Do Nothing		



State Regulations
Costs
Desires/Values
Management Goals/Objectives

Considerations- Efficiency

Efficiency is affected by:

- Obstacles/Structure
- Water Clarity
- Sediment Type
- EWM Density & Distance Between Sites
- Native Vegetation Density & Type

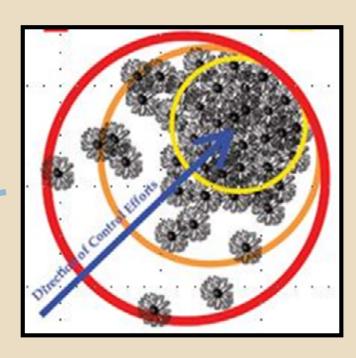






Smoky Lake - Vilas County, WI & Iron County, MI





Adapted from work by Fred Clark, Clark Forestry, Inc. and WNDR-Urban Forestry

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