



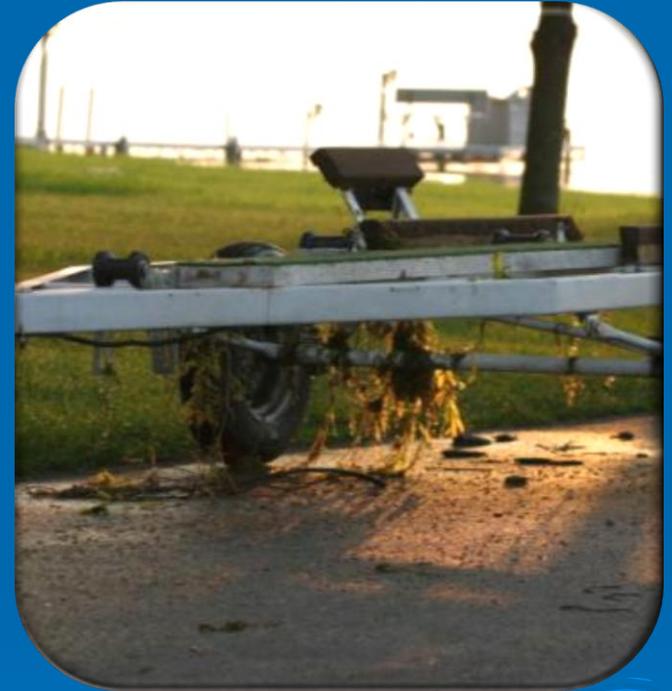
Aquatic Invasive Species in Wisconsin

Paul Skawinski – Regional AIS Education Specialist
Golden Sands RC&D



What are Invasive Species?

- Species that can “take over” an ecosystem
- Not all non-native species are invasive; not all invasive species are non-native
- Successful because:
 - No natural predators, parasites, etc.
 - Native species can't hide, compete, or fight back
 - Often aggressive, prolific, and mature early



How do they get here?

- Shipping - ballast water
- Intentional introduction - stocking
- Canals - migration from the ocean
- Nursery industry
- Anglers/Bait industry
- Aquaculture
- Aquarium trade



How do they get here?

- **Shipping - ballast water**
- Intentional introduction - stocking
- Canals - migration from the ocean
- **Nursery industry**
- Anglers/Bait industry
- Aquaculture
- **Aquarium trade**



How do they spread?



- Boaters
- Anglers
- Other water users (sea planes, SCUBA, etc)
- Water garden & aquarium owners
- Natural dispersal



How do they spread?



- **Boaters**
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Why do we care?

Biodiversity decreases

Boating



Property values

Swimming

Sport fishing

Tourism dollars

Commercial fishing

Stunted fish populations

Food web impacts

Zebra Mussels



- Ballast water introduction to the Great Lakes in 1980's
- Present in 131 WI inland lakes (Nov 2010)
- Attach to any hard surface - may reach tens of thousands per square meter!
- Are microscopic in early life stages
- Female can produce 1 million eggs/season

Zebra Mussels

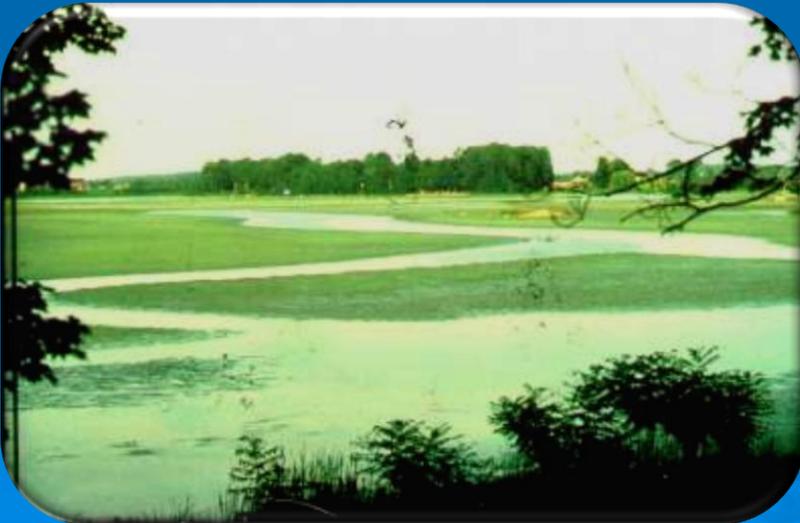


- Currently no management option

- Eaten on small scale by some animals

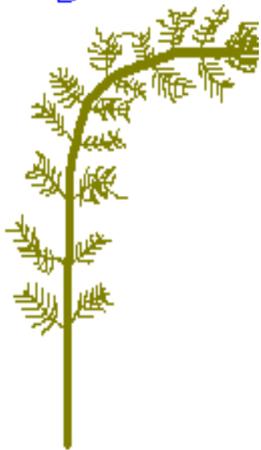


Eurasian Water-milfoil

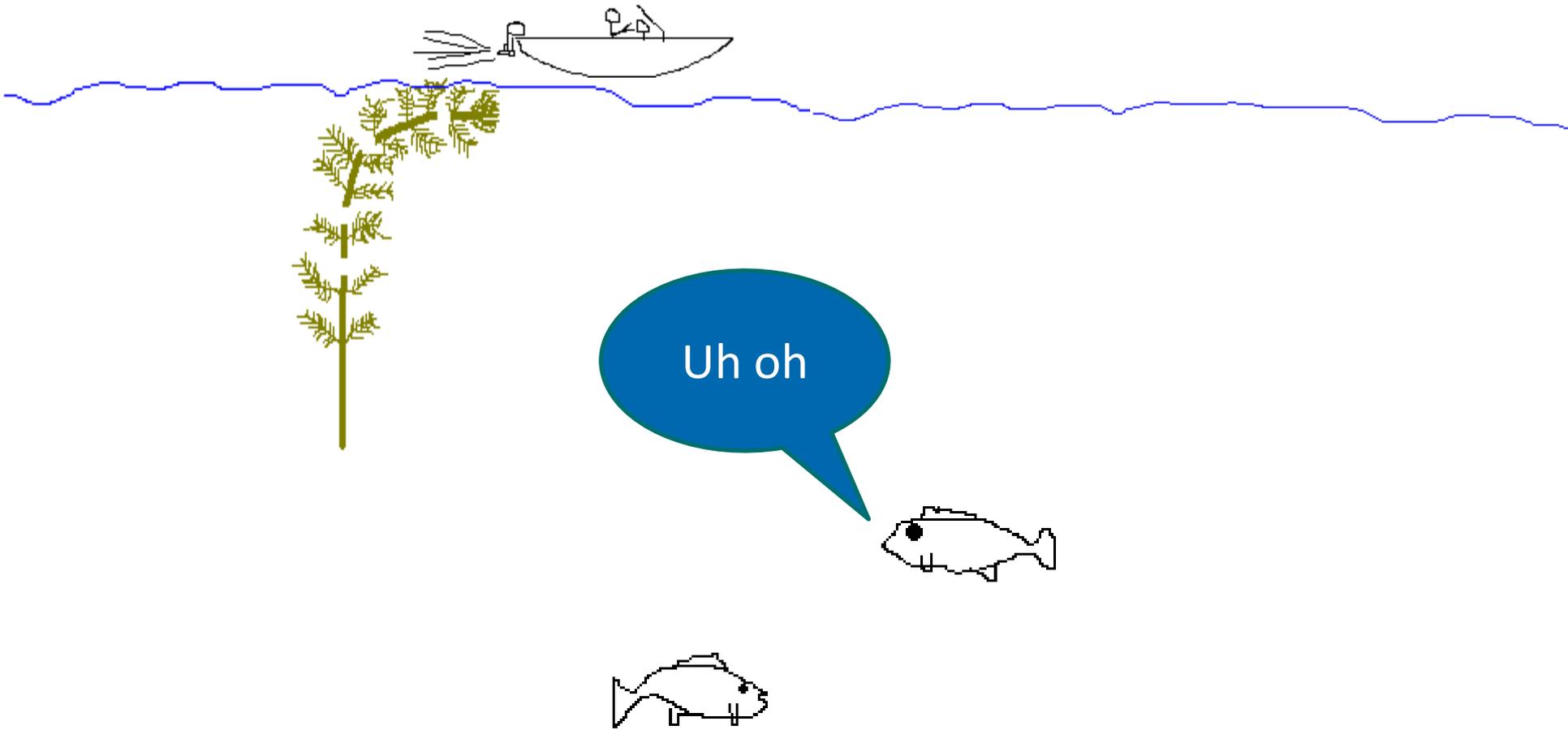


- First found in WI in 1960s
- Currently found in 540 WI lakes (Nov 2010)
- Forms dense mats - interferes with water recreation
- Can spread from small fragments

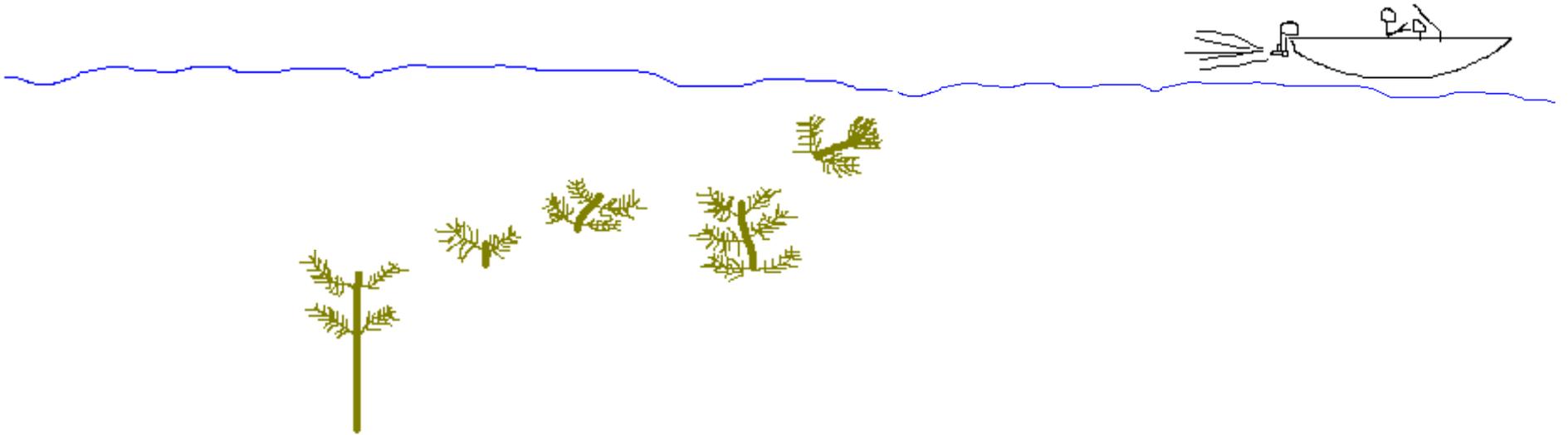
Eurasian Watermilfoil Spread



Eurasian Watermilfoil Spread



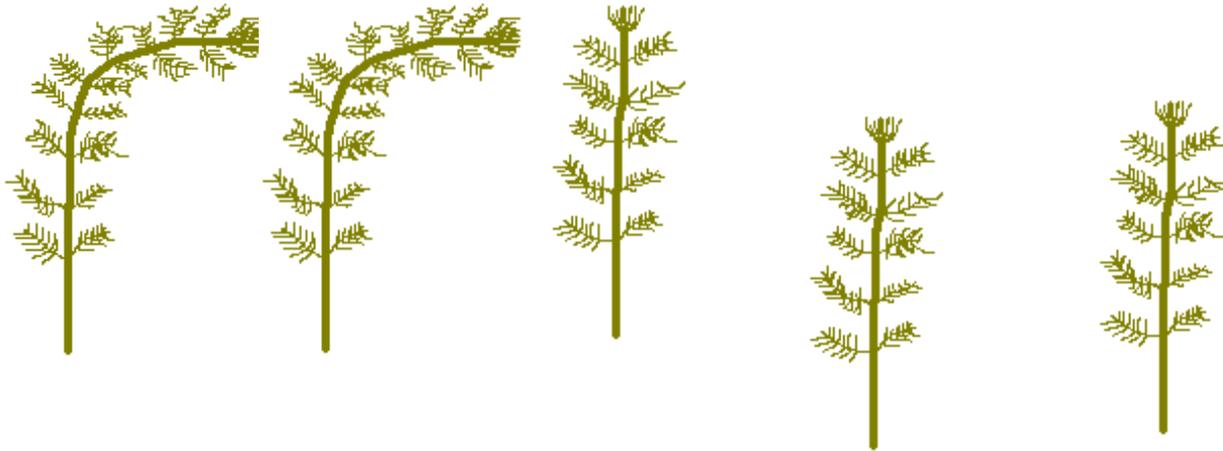
Eurasian Watermilfoil Spread



Eurasian Watermilfoil Spread



Eurasian Watermilfoil Spread





Adventitious roots





Northern watermilfoil
Myriophyllum sibiricum

Eurasian watermilfoil
Myriophyllum spicatum





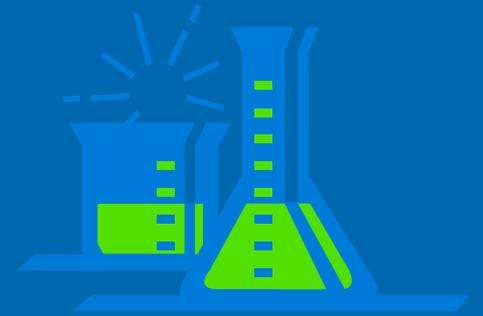
Whorled WM –
Myriophyllum verticillatum



Hitchhiking on hitchhikers



Managing EWM

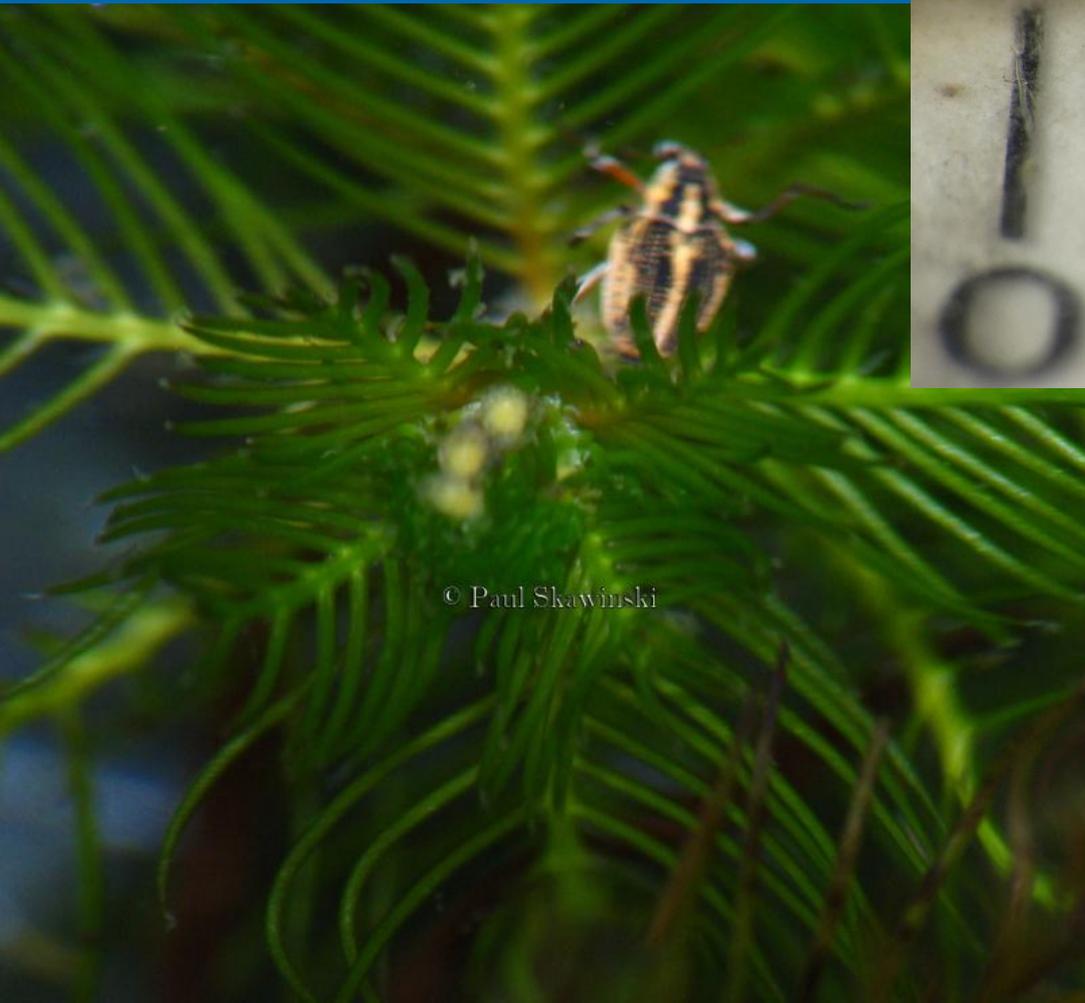


EWM weevils
© Paul Skawinski 2006



EWM Biological Control

Euhrychiopsis (and *Phytobius*) weevils



Manual Removal Option



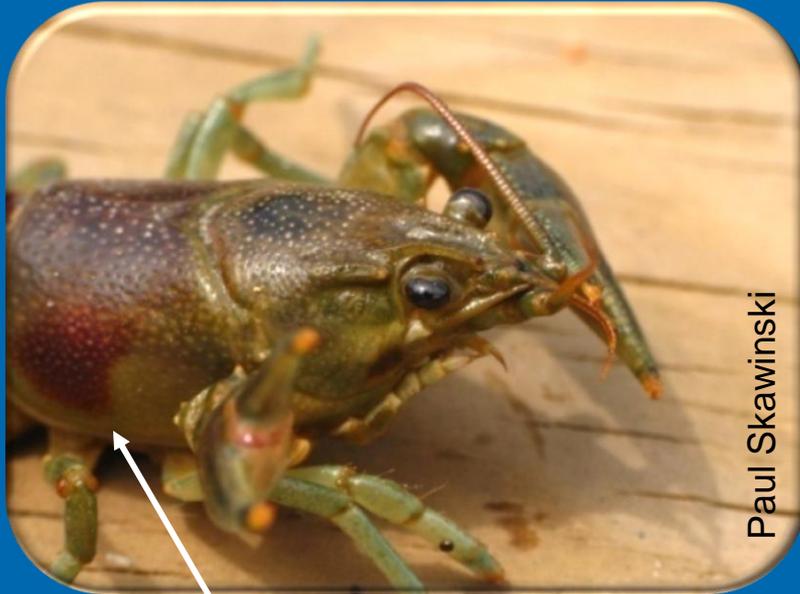
Hand-pulling

AIS hand-removal can be done by anyone, anytime
no permit needed

Just be sure to get the roots! Do not fragment it!



Rusty Crayfish



ID tip: Dark, rusty spot on each side of carapace.

- Brought to WI as bait in 1960s
- In 465 inland lakes and streams (Nov 2010)
- Severely reduce aquatic vegetation, impacting spawning
- Aggressive; compete with native crayfish and fish for cover and food

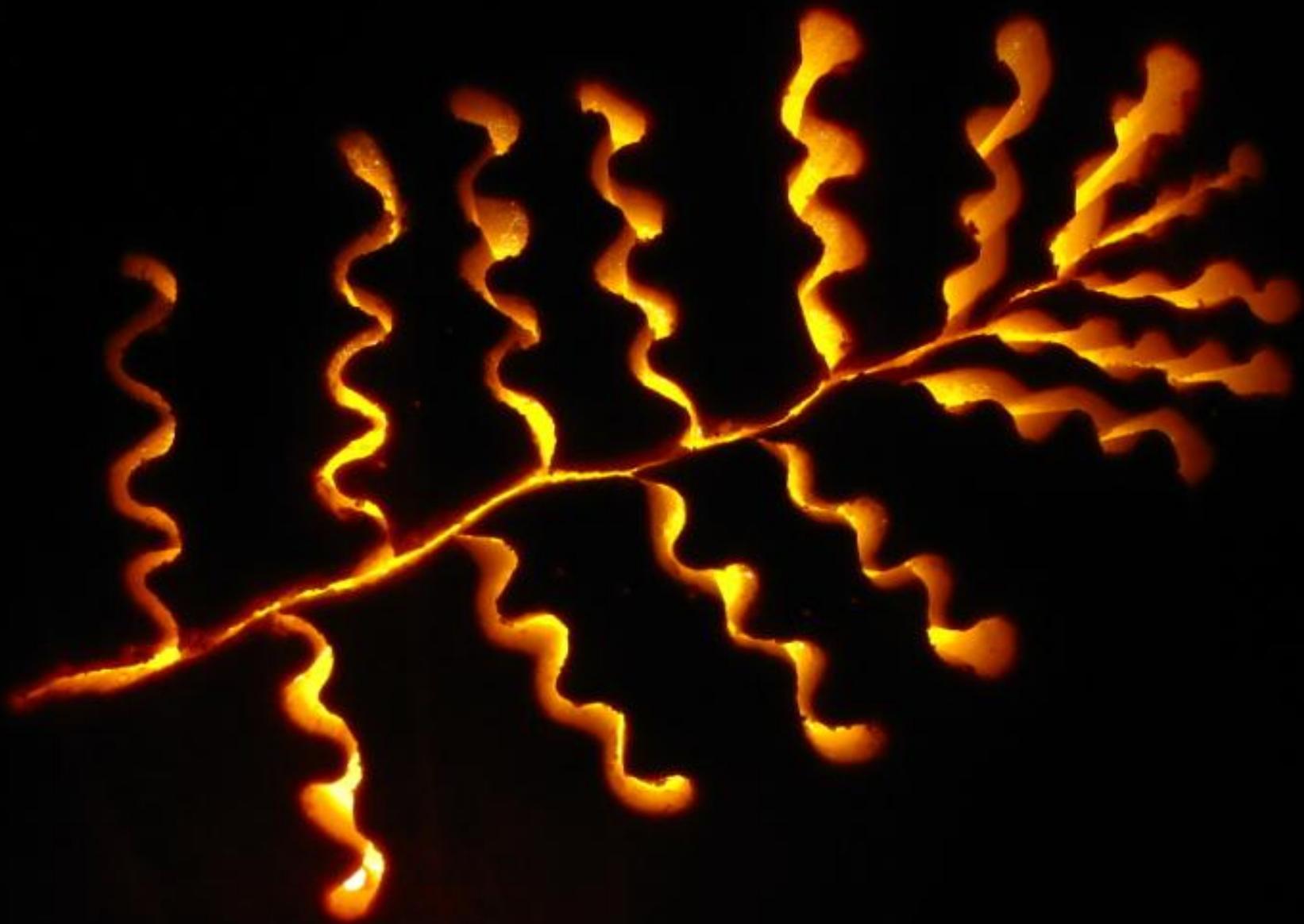
Rusty Crayfish



Rusty Crayfish Trapping





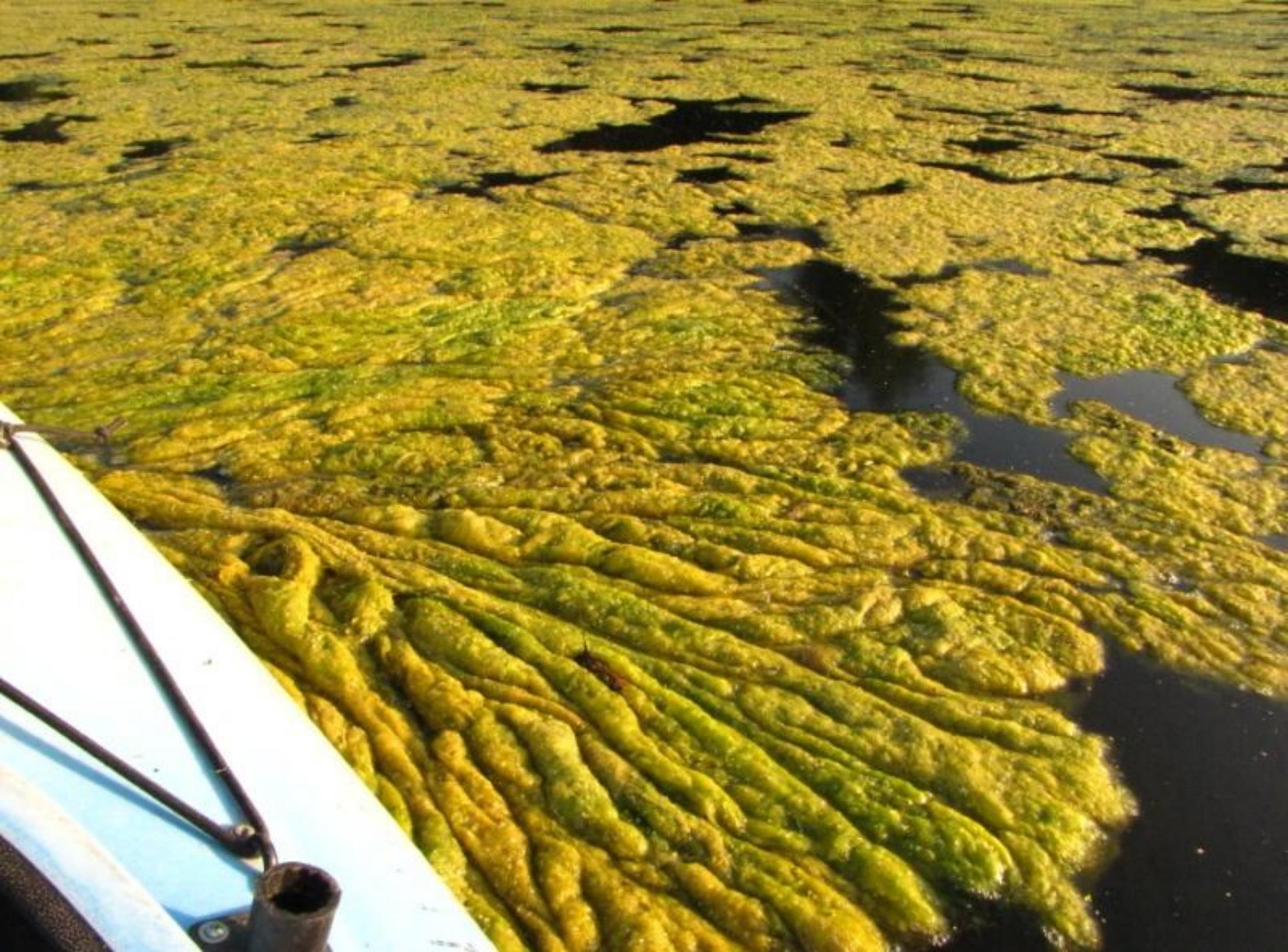


Curly-leaf Pondweed



- Accidentally introduced as aquarium plant (1880s)
- Fairly widespread – in 382 water bodies (Nov 2010)
- Active very early in growing season – even under ice
- Can form dense mats, interfering with recreation and native plants









Paul Skawinski

Paul Skawinski

Curly-leaf pondweed turions





Paul Skawinski

Curly-leaf
pondweed turions

Japanese Knotweed



- Ornamental species
- Resembles bamboo
 - Trade names
- Spreads quickly by rhizomes, especially along river corridors

Japanese Knotweed



©Paul Skawinski



Japanese Knotweed





Purple Loosestrife



- Imported from Europe for gardens (late 1800s), also seeds in ballast water
- Crowds out native wetland species
- Spreads rapidly: >1 million seeds annually, plus vegetative spread

Purple Loosestrife ID

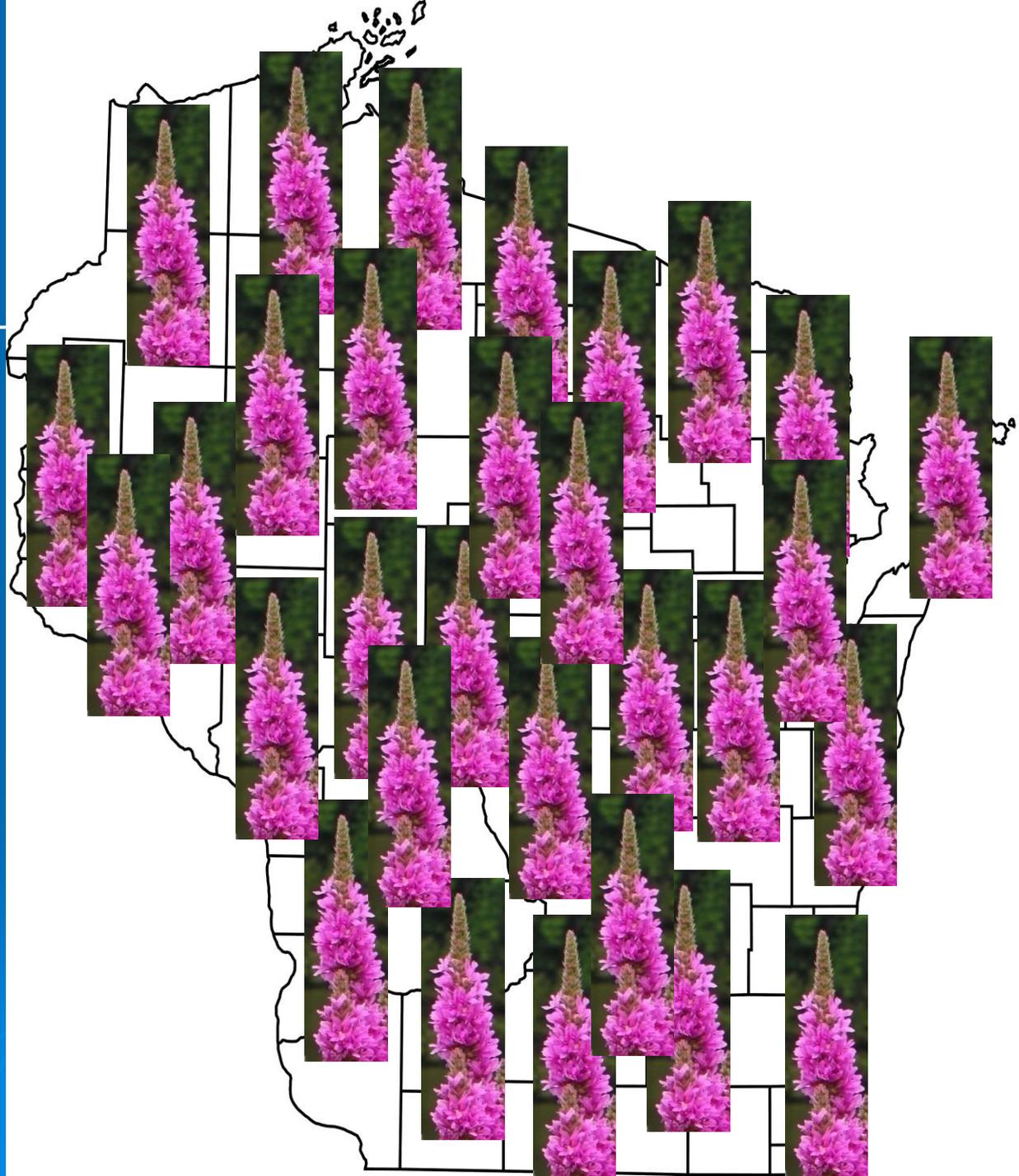


- Square stem
- Opposite or whorled leaves
- Leaf margins are smooth or with very small teeth
- Flowers pink or purple in spike arrangement, each with 6 petals

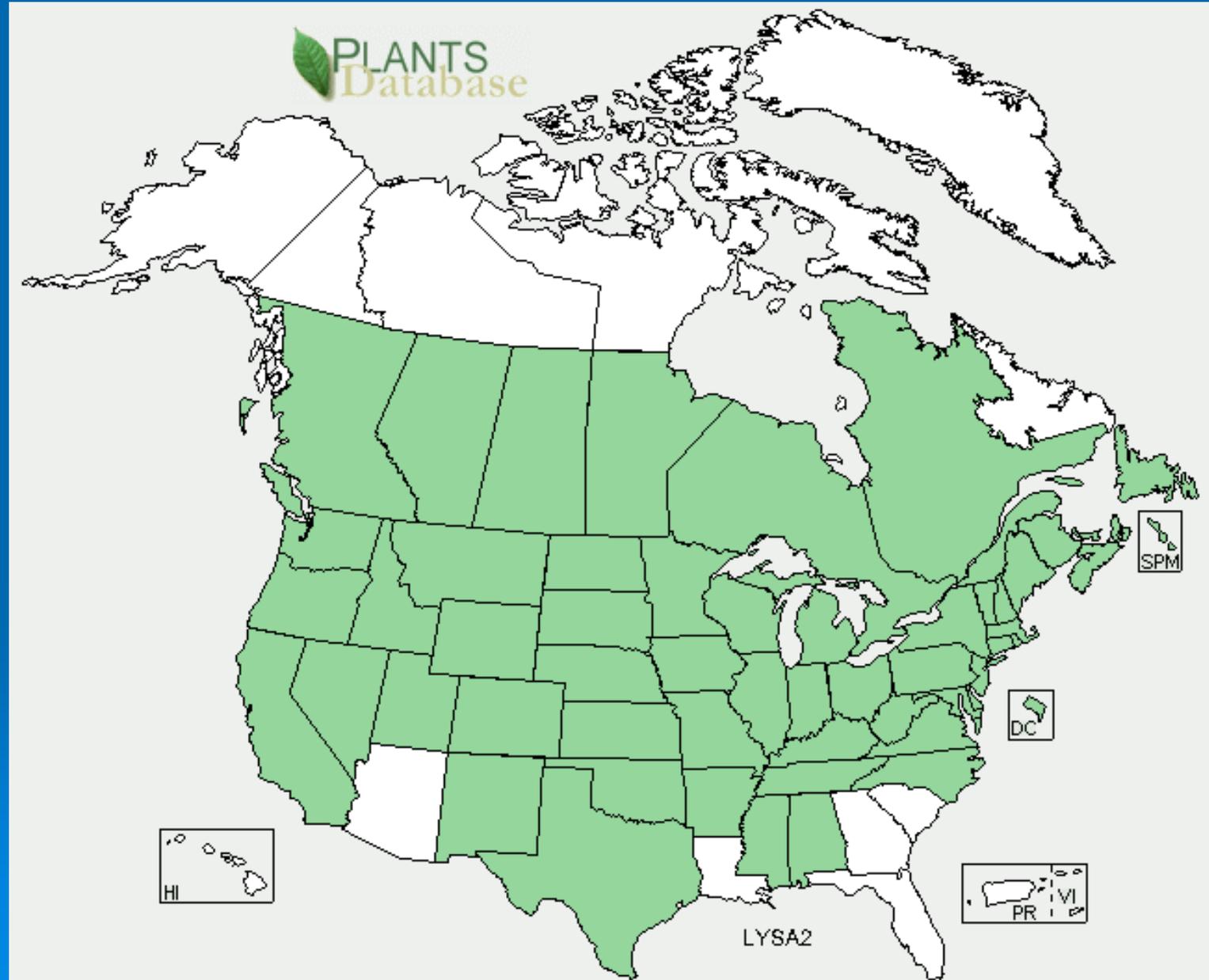


Purple Loosestrife Distribution

Purple loosestrife is
now found in every
county in WI.



National Distribution



Many More in Wisconsin...



**Mystery
Snails**



And Many More on the Way...

A few future threats:



New Zealand mud snail



Wisconsin's Aquatic Invasive Species Program

➤ Education & Outreach

- Statewide coordination
- Publications & boat launch signs
- Displays & presentations
- Media

➤ **Contact:** *Christal Campbell*
608-266-0061



Wisconsin's Aquatic Invasive Species Program

➤ Watercraft Inspection

- DNR inspection program places staff at high-traffic boat landings
- 'Clean Boats, Clean Waters' trains volunteers to monitor landings and educate boaters



➤ **Contact:** *Erin McFarlane*
715-346-4978



Wisconsin's Aquatic Invasive Species Program

➤ Volunteer Monitoring

- Volunteers collect data on lake health including aquatic invasives
- Data used to map extent of spread for species

➤ **Contact:** *Laura Herman*
715-365-8998



Wisconsin's Aquatic Invasive Species Program

➤ Purple Loosestrife Biological Control

- Volunteers help raise & release beetles
- Beetles available for free—great school or family project

➤ **Contact:** *Brock Woods*
608-221-6349



Paul Skawinski

Galerucella californiensis



Wisconsin's Aquatic Invasive Species Program

➤ AIS Grants

- \$4.3 million available each year
- State funds up to 75% of project
- Local governments no longer given priority
- Match includes cash, volunteer time, services, etc.
- Funds provided as reimbursement

➤ **Contact:** *Regional Lake Coordinator [Brenda Nordin-WDNR]*

Purple Loosestrife Biological Control

- Volunteers help raise & release beetles – feed on roots or foliage/flowers
- Beetles available for free—great school or family project



Paul Skawinski

Galerucella californiensis

- **Contact:** *Brock Woods*
608-221-6349
Paul Skawinski
715-343-6278





Netted, beetles stocked



Wisconsin Purple Loosestrife Biological Control Project

This project is part of a national effort to control purple loosestrife, a highly invasive plant species that has become a major threat to native plant and animal communities. Purple loosestrife is a non-native species that was introduced to North America in the 1800s. It has since spread rapidly, displacing native plants and animals and causing significant damage to ecosystems. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is leading a project to control purple loosestrife using biological control agents. These agents are natural enemies of purple loosestrife that have been introduced from other parts of the world. The project is currently in the planning and implementation stages. For more information, please contact the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 600 North Monona Way, Madison, WI 53706, or visit our website at dnr.wisconsin.gov.

By the end of the project, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will have:

- Identified and stocked biological control agents.
- Released biological control agents into the field.
- Monitored the progress of the project.
- Evaluated the effectiveness of the project.

These benefits were added for public access before being finalized for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. They have been added to the project plan to ensure that the project is transparent and accountable. The benefits will be added to the project plan as they are identified and implemented. For more information, please contact the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 600 North Monona Way, Madison, WI 53706, or visit our website at dnr.wisconsin.gov.

**Purple Loosestrife
Biological Control
Project**



Paul Skawinski



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Questions on AIS?

Paul Skawinski

AIS Coordinator – Portage, Wood, Waushara,
Marathon Counties

Golden Sands Resource Conservation &
Development Council, Inc. (RC&D)

715-343-6278 skawinsp@co.portage.wi.us

Contracting with RC&D... 

Golden Sands RC&D

Adams

Juneau

Marathon

Marquette

Monroe

Portage

Waupaca

Waushara

Wood



Contracting with an RC&D Council

AIS summer field staff

Quad-county

WC inspection, hand-pulling, surveys

McDill Pond – EWM intern

Portage County Parks – WC insp., surveys

Lake Emily – WC insp., hand-pulling EWM

McDill Pond AIS Contract

\$3,150

441 – Administrative

598.75 – Supervisor

115 – Mileage

1,995.25 – LTE 185 hours @ 10.61 gross

McDill Pond AIS Contract

Mapping EWM

Hand-removal of EWM

Coordinating harvesting per APM plan

Confirming new reports of EWM, other AIS



Questions?

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