

# Great Lakes Interjurisdictional GLRI Boater Behavior Change Project

2023 UPDATE

**Tim Campbell** 

AIS Program Manager National AIS Liaison

### As a reminder...

- Design and host a website dedicated to aquatic plant management information geared toward waterfront property owners, lake organizations, and other stakeholders interested in lakes
- 2) Develop an aquatic plant management decision guide for lake organizations
- Create scientifically informed and regionally applicable aquatic plant management outreach materials and strategies for waterfront property owners and lake organizations
- Manage a multi-state advisory group to inform the development of all project materials

3) Create scientifically informed and regionally applicable aquatic plant management outreach materials and strategies for waterfront property owners and lake organizations

### Aquatic Invasive Plants: Management Options for Lakeshore Property Owners

Does your lake currently have aquatic invasive species? If so, you are not alone. While it may be stressful to learn that your lake has an aquatic invasive species (AIS), there are a variety of strategies available to manage them. It's also important to know that non-native species are not always "invasive" and can often coexist with native species without significant disturbance to your lake. A recent survey conducted by the University of Wisconsin–Madison found that 51% of lakeshore property owners surveyed reported that their lake had invasive plants and many are unfamiliar with ways to manage them once they have been found in their lake. The purpose of this information is to provide practical



guidance about the various management strategies that are available to you as a lakeshore property owner in Wisconsin.

A lakeshore property owner performs a rake toss aquatic plant survey. Monitoring for aquatic invasive species is one effective management strategy that lakeshore property owners can take. Creat: Golden Stath RCAD

#### Key points about common invasive species management approaches

Management method	What is it?	Permit required?	Key advantages	Key disadvantages	How long to see results?	
Biological	Includes the releasing of natural predators, such as insects, that feed on specific species of plants in the lake	Maybe; some methods may require a permit. Contact local WDNR representative for more details.	<ul> <li>Native plants will often not be harmed after a healthy invasive plant predator population is established.</li> <li>While biological control does not often completely eradicate invasive plants, it can greatly reduce the impact of invasives on native plants.</li> <li>Once a predator population is well- established, plant control can continue with limited effort.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Biological control agents often take years or decades to become widely available for use.</li> <li>Biological control agents do not exist for all invasive plants.</li> <li>Results are not guaranteed and may vary over time.</li> </ul>	Up to two years or longer (may not need to be repeated)	
Chemical	Includes use of herbicides, applied either directly onto the plant or below the water surface via boat. Common herbicides include endhothall, diquat, and 2,4-D	Yés	<ul> <li>Can be effective at reducing invasive plants over a short time frame</li> <li>Feasible for whole-lake treatments</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Long-term population control is variable.</li> <li>Multiple treatments may be required.</li> <li>Repeated treatments may result in herbicide-resistant plants, which are more difficult to control long-term.</li> <li>Herbicide can negatively impact desirable native plants.</li> </ul>	Within weeks, but may depend on the specific chemical compound used (may need to be repeated)	
Manual	Pull plants by hand or with non-mechanized handheld devices	No, but a permit is required if one wishes to remove plants in an area greater than the 30-ft corridor allowed for lake access.	<ul> <li>Can target specific invasive plant species</li> <li>Can be helpful for controlling smaller populations of invasive plants</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Time and labor intensive for large populations of invasive plants</li> <li>May not be practical for larger populations of invasive plants</li> </ul>	Immediate (better for smaller populations of plants)	
Mechanical	Harvest via mechanical methods, mowing by boat, or diver-assisted suction harvest	Yes	<ul> <li>Can result in an overall reduction of plant abundance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May potentially result in the spread of invasive species if cut fragments are not properly removed</li> <li>May need to be done continuously to control plant levels</li> </ul>	Immediate (must be repeated)	
Monitoring	Use field sampling techniques to track and monitor the growth of aquatic plant populations over time	No	More information about the aquatic plant community present in the lake leads to more effective management outcomes.     Can sometimes be done by trained volunteers     Can be done at same time as other methods	<ul> <li>Monitoring does not directly control existing invasive plants in lake.</li> <li>Invasive plant populations may continue to grow during monitoring period.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	



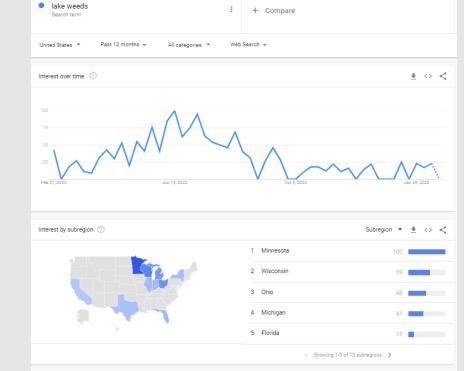
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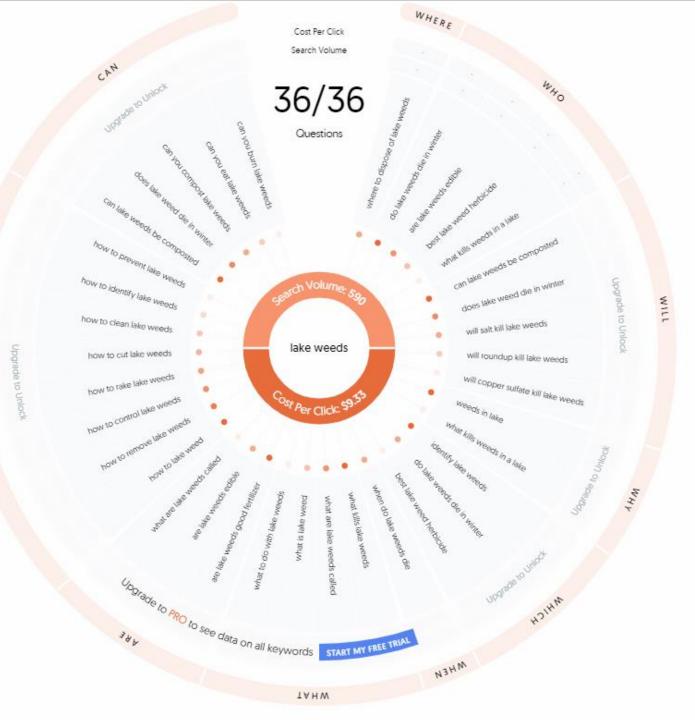
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#### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SEA GRANT

- How are people looking for information online?
  - Active information seekers in response to something they observed

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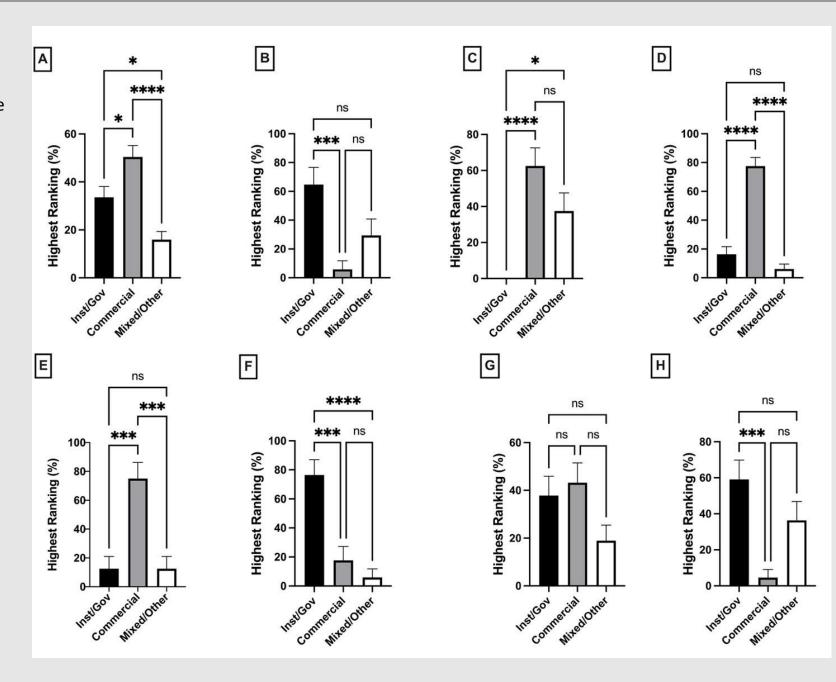
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How are people getting to topics?

## Where are we going with this?

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Tim.Campbell@wisc.edu

@t\_campy

