

**Great Lakes Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species
Research Coordination Committee Meeting**

May 8, 2025
3:00 – 4:30 PM ET

Microsoft Teams meeting

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Meeting ID: 287 549 602 540 0

Passcode: cv3jc2UT

Standing Committee Charge (2021-2024 GLP Work Plan):

Standing committees will be responsible for updating, maintaining, and tracking progress on AIS priorities and identifying priority issues for GLP discussion and action

Desired Outcomes:

- Inform membership of new and ongoing work related to committee and GLP priorities

Agenda

All times Eastern

2:45 PM

1. Meeting start-up
Lindsay Chadderton, Committee Chair
 - Introductions and ice-breaker
 - Agenda review
 - [Committee membership](#)

3:00 PM

2. Review and approve OCC charge
Lindsay Chadderton, Committee Chair & Theresa Gruninger, GLC
 - Review the new editions in section 5
 - Approve charge

3:30 PM

3. Discuss GLP work plan priorities
All
 - Review list of possible projects and existing work
 - Genetic biocontrol tool perception study
 - Control of established species IJ project
 - Compare against panel workplan priorities (see below)
 - Are there major topic areas that are a concern that are not listed?
 - <https://www.glpanel.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Great-Lakes-ANS-Panel-Work-Plan-2021-2024-final.pdf>
4. Next step for the recommendations listed in the GLP Ruffe Memo
All
 - Letter to Fish committees.
 - Define high risk locations to inform potential ruffe response actions
 - Major range expansion within the Great Lakes. Assumption is that any expansion outside the Great Lakes basin should be deemed a major range expansion.
 - Identify high risk locations. Identify high risk locations within the Great Lakes basin where Ruffe establishment is highly undesirable due to potential for impacts or potential for spread outside of the basin. These are locations where detection should trigger response actions.

4:10 PM

5. Wrap-up and adjourn
Committee Chair and staff
 - Identify timeframe for next meeting
 - Review action items
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1.1 POTENTIAL WORKPLAN PRIORITIES

- Support perception studies on genetic biocontrol
 - Understand current state of knowledge around genetic control tools
 - Aim to advise discussion on the need for research and education to inform Great Lakes communities on potential benefits and risks of genetic biocontrol.
 - Ethical and ecological Criteria for suitable biocontrol agents
- Promote and facilitate progress on priority needs in the Invasive Aquatic Plant Research Agenda
- Complete Control of established animals control tool research prioritization project
- Promote and facilitate research into the spread of ANS through novel recreational activities (i.e. duck hunting pathways, off-road vehicles)
- Address the knowledge gap of ANS early detection and rapid response (EDRR) in inland pond and streams
- Promote relevant work and information regarding the tradeoffs of canal and barrier removals
- Support and promote studies on climate impacts on critical ANS pathways, and the spread and surveillance of ANS

1.2 INVASIVE AQUATIC PLANT GENERAL RESEARCH PRIORITIES

- Investigate effect of, and where necessary refine, current treatment methods for propagules (e.g., bulbils, seeds, turions).
- Investigate biocontrol options, including genetic biocontrol for priority plants.
- Investigate the efficacy of the herbicide florpyrauxifen-benzyl.
- Refine optimal treatment timings for known effective herbicides based on plant phenology knowledge to reduce non-target impacts
- Determine the efficacy of integrated control strategies. Integrated pest management (IPM) is a science-based decision-making process that combines diverse treatment approaches, frequent monitoring, and adaptive strategies
- Establish quantitative, standardized pre- and post-treatment efficacy data relative to each control method.
- Develop decision-support tools to determine treatment methods and approaches for different populations and environments. The most appropriate treatment strategy depends on a variety of factors including size of population, water flow, accessibility, and ecological value of the proposed site. A tool to suggest a treatment strategy based on site characteristics would aid management efforts