

Exotic Aquatic Plants:  
A Growing Problem in New  
Hampshire....

...and Close to Home in  
Robinson and Otternic Ponds in  
Hudson

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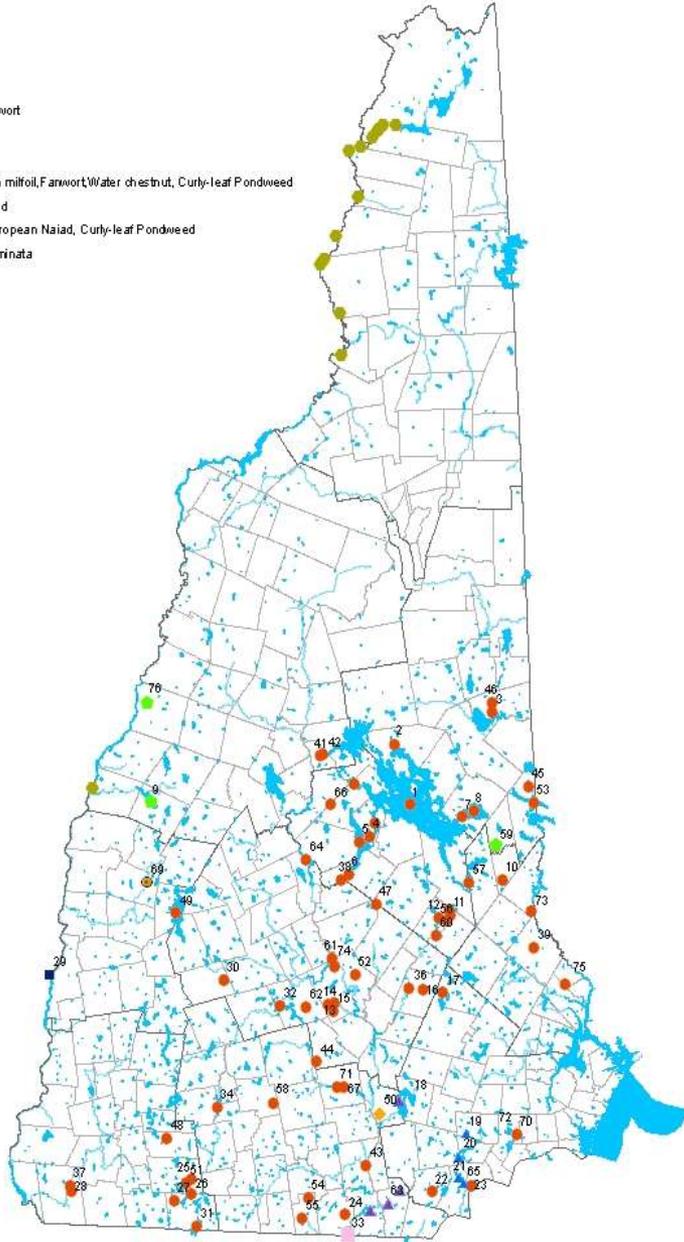
## Exotic Aquatic Plant Infestations in New Hampshire

### Legend

#### Infestation Type

#### SPECIES

- Variable milfoil
- ▲ Fanwort
- ▲ Variable milfoil, Fanwort
- Eurasian milfoil
- Brazilian elodea
- Variable & Eurasian milfoil, Fanwort, Water chestnut, Curly-leaf Pondweed
- Curly-leaf Pondweed
- Eurasian milfoil, European Naiad, Curly-leaf Pondweed
- *Didymosphenia geminata*



# The Haves....

- 69 waterbodies with variable milfoil
- 5 waterbodies with Eurasian milfoil
- 9 waterbodies with fanwort
- 1 waterbody with water chestnut
- 1 waterbody with Brazilian elodea

# And Have Nots (Yet)

- Zebra Mussels – VT, CT, NY, MA
- Hydrilla – MA, ME, CT, NY, RI(?)

# Why are exotic plants bad?

- ◆ They grow rapidly and form monocultures
- ◆ They reduce and replace native plants
- ◆ They alter habitat
- ◆ They change water chemistry, temperature
- ◆ They cause declines in shorefront property values (and thus can impact the tax base)
- ◆ They are expensive to control and difficult to eradicate

# Two Invasive Aquatic Plants in Hudson Waterbodies



Variable milfoil



Fanwort





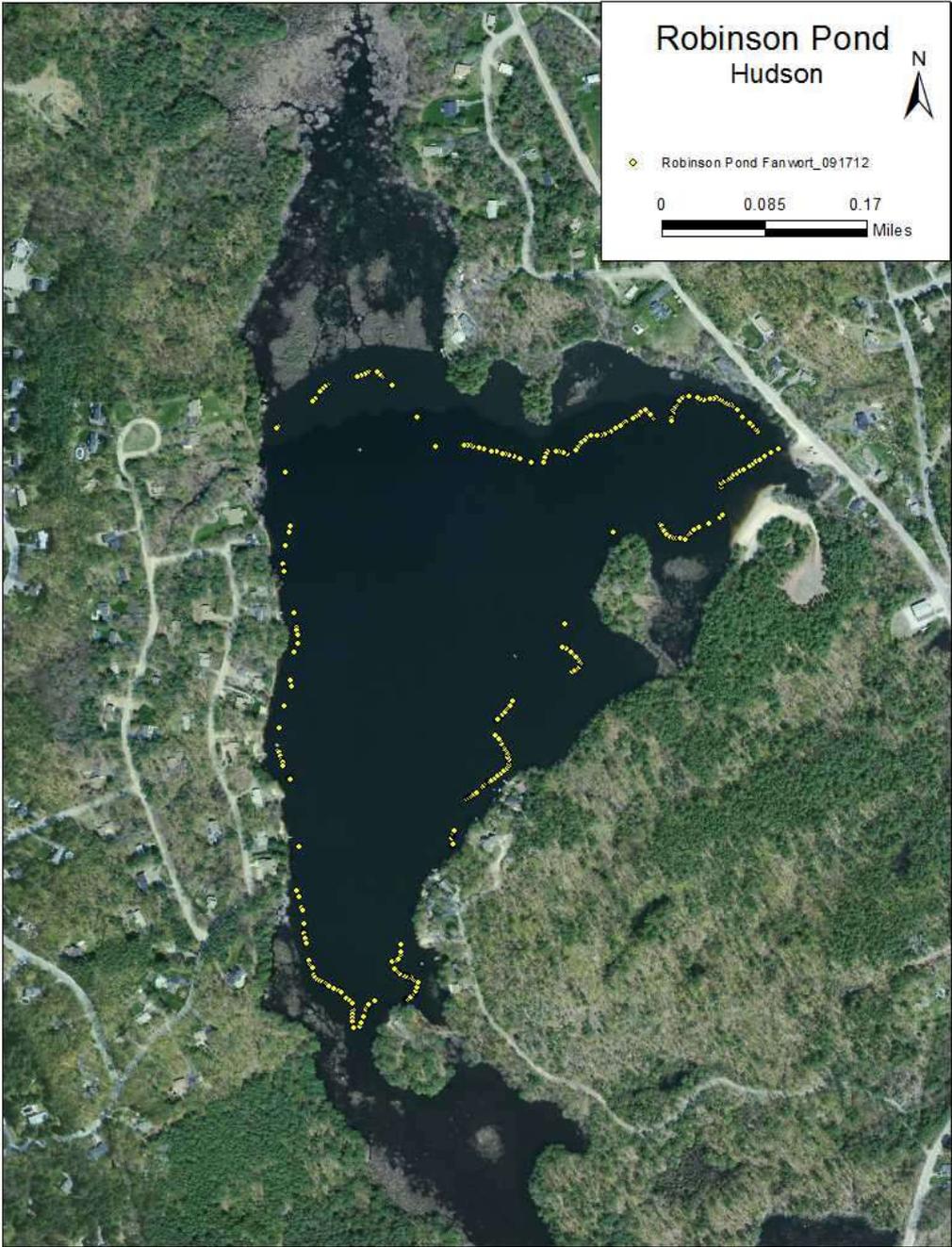




# Native Aquatic Plants Are Beneficial and Provide:

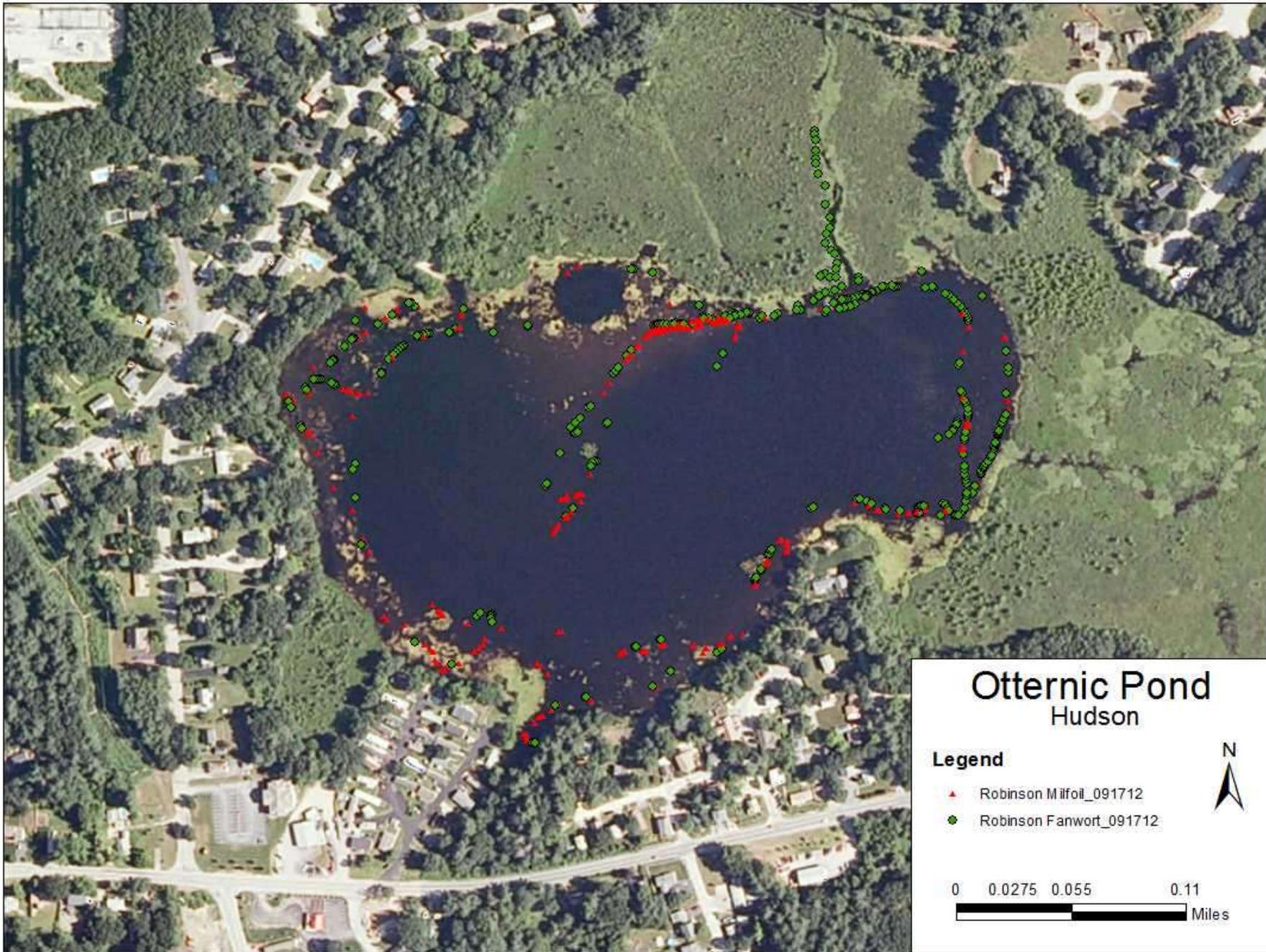
- ◆ Surfaces on which algae grow
- ◆ Refuge for zooplankton, fish
- ◆ Shade
- ◆ Oxygen
- ◆ Nutrient uptake/ recycling
- ◆ Erosion control
- ◆ Food for critters and people too
- ◆ Shelter-building materials
- ◆ Bottom sediment stabilization
- ◆ Aesthetic value
- ◆ Macroinvertebrate habitat





# Robinson Control Activities

<b>DATE</b>	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>ACRES</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR/ ENTITY</b>
11-Jun-02	FLURIDONE	97	LYCOTT
18-May-10	FLURIDONE	97	ACT
Summer 2011	DASH	Varied	AB Aquatics
Summer 2012	DASH	Varied	AB Aquatics



# Otternic Control Activities

<b>DATE</b>	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>ACRES</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR/ ENTITY</b>
01-Jun-05	2,4-D	25	ACT
01-Jun-09	FLURIDONE-P	34	ACT
22-Jun-09	FLURIDONE-P	34	ACT
20-Jul-09	FLURIDONE-P&L	34	ACT
Summer 2010	Diving/DASH	Varied	AB Aquatics
Summer 2011	Diving/DASH	Varied	AB Aquatics
Summer 2012	Diving/DASH	Varied	AB Aquatics

# Why Are the Invasive Back?

- ◆ After long-term and intensive management, why are the invasives creeping back in?

# 2012 Growing Season

- ◆ Mild winter, short ice cover
- ◆ Ice out in early to mid-March
- ◆ Warm sunny days
- ◆ Ideal growing conditions
- ◆ Much of state had extensive plant growth
  - Native plants bigger, more expansive
  - Exotic aquatic plants in many areas rebounded significantly even with progress in management in last several years



Variable milfoil from Otternic Pond

# Similar Trends in 2012 Among Infested Waterbodies

- ◆ Many waterbodies that had infestations in check for a few years, that were relying on diving alone, saw major increases in infestation:
  - Back Bay went from 35 acres of milfoil a few years ago to very little in the last couple of years, to back to 28 acres in 2012
  - Lake Potanipo went from >40 acres of growth down to minimal scattered growth in the last couple years, this year they rebounded back up to nearly 40 acres again.
  - Phillips Pond saw fanwort that was nearly eradicated in a treatment a few years to rebound to a few acres this summer, after no growth for 4 years, and only a few stems in last couple of years

# Status of Growth in Both Ponds

## ◆ Robinson

- 75% fanwort coverage in nearshore zone
- 5% variable milfoil coverage
- 20% native plants

## ◆ Otternic

- 40% fanwort coverage
- 40% variable milfoil coverage
- 20% native plants

# Control Options

- ◆ Herbicide treatment
  - Fluridone (systemic) or Clipper for fanwort, 2,4-D formulation for variable milfoil
- ◆ Physical removal
  - Hand removal and DASH (how much is too much to pull, how many days are needed, etc)
  - Benthic barrier placement (small areas only)
- ◆ Biological control
  - No identified pests or pathogens
  - Grass carp- fanwort not preferred food, and illegal in NH

# 2013 Control Specifics (in an ideal world)

## ◆ Robinson

- Clipper treatment in spring 2013
- Monitoring and diver follow-up remainder of summer and fall

## ◆ Otternic

- Clipper treatment in spring 2013
- 2,4-D treatment in fall 2013
- Monitoring and diver follow-up remainder of season

# Weed Watchers

- ◆ Weed Watchers provide the benefit of an 'eye on the lake' through the growing season
  - They report new or expanding growth
  - They help mark and guide diver work
  - They keep an eye out for any new infestations
- ◆ Weed Watcher work is a supplement to lakewide biologist surveys
- ◆ *Kudos to the Weed Watchers on both Otternic and Robinson Ponds*

# Beyond 2013

- ◆ Might need to treat again in 2014 or 2015 in one or both ponds
- ◆ An integrated approach is recommended, with both chemical and non-chemical means of control linked to continue to reduce biomass in both ponds
- ◆ Move to more 'on call' diver to come a few days a month through the summer for a few years to keep biomass low in both waterbodies, rather than a spring and fall "cleaning"

# 2013 Grant Funds

- ◆ For 2013, DES is able to provide the following:
  - Up to \$17,800.00 for exotic plant control activities
    - ◆ Diver/DASH- \$6,400.00
      - (split between both ponds)
    - ◆ Herbicide Treatment- \$11,400.00
      - (for one waterbody)

# Next Steps

- ◆ Grant paperwork has been sent to town, and town:
  - Needs to decide which waterbody will be treated with herbicide in 2013, then
  - Needs to enter into agreements with herbicide and DASH providers for 2013; then
  - Needs to complete and return grant paperwork to DES for processing

# Thank you!

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