Northeast APMS

Nor' Easter

A Newsletter of the Northeast Aquatic Plant Management Society

Vol. 6 No. 1 Spring 2007

President's Message

Riiiiiiiiiiiiinnnnnnnnggggggggggggggg! Yes, despite the outstanding speakers and great venue at Mount Snow, my most vivid memory of this January's NEAPMS conference was swinging wildly in the dark trying to find the smoke alarm and yank out the battery. Of course, there was no battery – and thankfully no fire! My wife still questions why I chose to focus on the battery, and never once considered that the hotel might actually have been on fire and get myself out. No worries though, since Ken Wagner was right next door and clearly had everything under control. The NALMS President AND a cool leader in an emergency! (Rudy Guiliani's got nothing on that guy.)

Fire alarms aside, our 8th Annual Conference at the Grand Summit Resort at Mount Snow in Vermont was a great success. Our attendance topped 130 again, roughly equal to our best showings at the Gideon Putnam and in Providence. The program put together by Marc Bellaud was varied and interesting, in particular the Wednesday morning focus on fisheries. Several people commented that they wish we had allocated more time for the fisheries panel, so we may have an encore appearance from panel participants in the near future. It was also great to see strong participation from student presenters and NEAPMS scholarship recipients, and know that young people are taking an active role in our industry. I was particularly happy to see awards presented to Mike Netherland and Ken Wagner. I have called on both of these gentlemen at various times of the year for their expertise in aquatics and am never disappointed. Both Ken and Mike are true leaders in the field of aquatic plant management.

Of course, no conference can be a success without a lot of time, work and money. I can't thank enough the group of people that contributed to our meeting: our speakers, many of whom traveled great distances to share their insights; the Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Foundation, who supports the attendance of many of our state regulatory members; our organizers, specifically Amy Smagula, Jim Sutherland, Marc Bellaud and Ann Bove, who put in countless hours pulling everything together; and our sponsors, including our banquet sponsor SePRO Corporation, without whose generous funding we could not put on this high quality event and still continue to grow our scholarship account.

Next year we plan to return to the Grand Summit Resort at Mount Snow for our 9th Annual Conference. Make your plans to be in Vermont from January 14-16, 2008. Hopefully, we'll have some more snow next year (on the ground, not in the air) and more of us can take advantage of the slopes.

For now, enjoy this Spring's copy of the Nor'Easter, and start counting the days until field season begins again.

Glenn Sullivan, President

I N S I D E

Northeast Aquatic Plant Management Society

The Purpose of the Society shall be to assist in the management of aquatic vegetation, to provide for the scientific and educational advancement of members, to encourage scientific research in all facets of aquatic plant management, to promote an exchange of information among members, and to extend and develop public understanding in the discipline.

Mission Statement, adopted April 20, 1999

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NEAPMS 2007 Officers and Board of Directors (missing, Larry Eichler and Barre Hellquist)

Committees

Membership	Glenn Sullivan, Jim Sutherland, Amy Smagula
Editorial	Ann Bove, Bob Johnson
Program	Marc Bellaud, Scott Kishbaugh, Barre Hellquist, John McPhedran
Nominating	Larry Eichler, Glenn Sullivan
By-laws	James Sutherland, Larry Eichler
Internal Audit & Budget	Scott Kishbaugh, Larry Eichler, Lee Lyman
Local Arrangements	Glenn Sullivan, Ann Bove, Melissa Gugliotti
Governmental Affairs	Scott Kishbaugh, Glenn Sullivan, Greg Bugbee
Scholarship	Amy Smagula, Ken Wagner, Bob Johnson, Larry Eichler, Paul Lord, Barre Hellquist
Webmaster	Shaun Hyde, Chris Dickson
Awards	Charles Gilbert, Gerry Smith, Larry Eichler

NEAPMS Scholarship Fund Update

Thanks to the generosity and support of Chapter members, a contribution of $3,292 was made to the NEAPMS scholarship fund from proceeds generated from the silent auction and the banquet raffle held during the 8th annual meeting. A special thanks to Cygnet Enterprises, Inc. for the combination DVD/TV banquet raffle donation.

The scholarship committee is currently reviewing two proposals for future scholarships.

Projects supported to date by the NEAPMS scholarship fund include:

- Ryan Thum and Michael Bronski of Cornell University for watermilfoil DNA analysis. (*final report summary on this work below).* Michael will present the results of this research at the upcoming NEAPMS 9th annual conference, January 2008.
- *Gleotrichia echinulata* bloom mechanisms research recently completed by Cayelan Carey of Dartmouth College.. Cayelan will also present her results at the upcoming 9th annual meeting.

FINAL REPORT:
Development of Microsatellites for Variable Watermilfoil

Michael Bronski, NEAPMS Scholarship Recipient

In total, we designed primers for 40 putative microsatellite loci for DNA fingerprinting analysis of variable watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*). Of these 40 loci, 3 were found to be variable within variable watermilfoil and we have been using these loci as part of a comprehensive genetic analysis of variable watermilfoil. We have recently completed DNA sequencing of genotyping of over 150 individual samples of variable watermilfoil from throughout the country. This analysis will shed a great deal of light on the role of hybridization and geographic variation in the spread and establishment of variable watermilfoil. We will continue to sequence and genotype additional watermilfoil samples as they are sent to us. In addition, we will develop additional microsatellite markers in the future to use as a genetic linkage map to explore the genetic basis of phenotypic traits that are related to the spread and establishment of variable watermilfoil.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE: Working on this project has exposed me to many issues related to invasion biology in general, and to the problem of milfoil invasions in particular. Prior to this research experience, I had no exposure to these issues. As a result, I have become aware of the concerns and challenges associated with the management of invasive species. I also learned about the unique contributions that genetic investigations can make to studies of invasive species. Intellectually, it was very exciting to see how evolutionary tools, such as population genetic studies, could be brought to bear on the management and study of invasive watermilfoils.

My participation in this project has contributed greatly to my growth and education as a developing molecular biologist. The basic techniques that I employed on a daily basis, such as PCR and DNA sequencing, will be invaluable in my future molecular biological work. In addition, this experience provided me with a microsatellite-specific skill-set that I am currently using in my new job in a plant systematics laboratory at Cornell University .

We are in the process of preparing a scientific publication regarding the results of our DNA sequencing and genotyping analyses of *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* samples from across the country.

State Updates

At the January 2007 NEAPMS BOD meeting, the Board appointed state liaisons to improve communication and assist with regulatory participation within the Society. The following updates are provided by the NEAPMS state liaisons.

CONNECTICUT

Shaun Hyde, SePro Corporation

Connecticut has over 425 major lakes, ponds, reservoirs and impoundments covering more than 56,000 surface acres. More than 200,000 people fish in our lakes and ponds each year, and even greater numbers participate in various recreational activities such as swimming and boating.

Aquatic plants are extremely important to lake ecosystems. However, the introduction and spread of invasive aquatic weeds can rapidly and negatively impact the balance of these lake ecosystems. Currently, the following invasive aquatic/wetland species have been confirmed in CT: *Potamogeton crispus, Myriophyllum spicatum, Trapa natans, Hydrilla verticillata, Cabomba caroliniana, Myriophyllum heterophyllum, Egeria densa, Phragmites australis, Lythrum salicaria, Myriophyllum aquaticum, Nelumbo lutea, Pistia stratiotes, Rorippa microphylla, Callitriche stagnalis, Najas minor, Iris pseudacorus,* and *Rorippa nasturium-aquaticum*

It's the Law (Public Acts 03-136 and 04-203)!

Boaters must inspect their vessel for vegetation and properly remove and dispose of any vegetation before transporting the vessel. A violator can be **fined up to $100 per plant** and may have to appear in court for failure to comply.

The importation, transportation, sale, purchase, possession, cultivation or distribution of the species listed previously as well as *Salvinia molesta* and *Nymphoides peltata* is currently prohibited.

Controlling Aquatic Invasive and Nuisance Plant Species in CT

For information on certification requirements for aquatic plant control and required permits, go to: http://www.ct.gov/dep/cwp/view.asp?a=2709&q=324184&depNav_GID=1712

DELAWARE/MARYLAND

David Hardin, Restoration Ecological Services, Inc.

DE and MD lie south of the southerly extent of the last glaciers and do not contain any natural lakes or freshwater ponds. All lakes and ponds have been created through impoundments, excavation or a combination of the two. Most of the larger water bodies are impoundments created either as reservoirs or ponds and date from the 17th and 18th centuries. The Civilian Conservation Corps created some ponds during the 1930s. Most of the lakes and larger ponds have some ownership or control by state or local government. Stormwater management ponds are quickly becoming the main ponds requiring algae and aquatic plant management in both states.

Delaware

The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC), Division of Fish and Wildlife owns or has an ownership/easement interest in most of the former mill ponds and does most of the management of these water bodies in-house. The Fisheries Section of the DNREC provides pond management advice to private pond

Continued on next page

owners, but does not provide any management services. Invasive aquatic/wetland species confirmed in include *Hydrilla verticilata* and *Phragmites australis*. The algae *Pithophora* and *Lyngbya* are also problematic in Deleware.

While Delaware does not require a permit for the application of aquatic herbicides, they do require permits for the release of grass carp with certain restrictions. Grass carp must be certifiably 100% tripoid and are not allowed in ponds that drain directly into tributaries of Chesapeake Bay or stormwater management ponds.

There are two cost share programs in DE, one for Phragmites control on private property and a Land-Owner Incentive Program to manage vegetation where it would benefit species of special concern. For more information go to:

http://www.fw.delaware.gov/

Maryland

Invasive aquatic/wetland plant species of concern in MD are *Hydrilla verticilata*, *Phragmites australis* , *Lythrum salicaria* and *Trapa natans*. The Potomac River was the sight of the initial outbreak of *H. verticillata* in MD. *Trapa natans* occurs primarily in the upper freshwater reaches of tidal rivers on the upper Eastern Shore of the state. Control efforts (both mechanical and chemical) by MD Department of Natural Resources (MD DNR) have recently been successful; densities have been significantly reduced. *Lythrum salicaria* control includes physical removal, selected spot spraying of herbicides and release of *Galerucella* beetles. *Phragmites* control (aerial spraying) is a cost share program using federal funds and funding from Ducks Unlimited.

MD DNR is also concerned about two other species that frequently occur as riparian species and are treated as aquatic for the purposes of herbicide application: *Polygonum perfoliatum* and *Fallopia japonica*.

Permit Requirements

A Toxic Materials Permit from the Maryland Department of the Environment is required to control aquatic life (including mosquitoes, fish, algae or aquatic vegetation) in ponds, ditches or waterways by the deliberate use of toxic chemicals. For information go to:

http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/invintro.asp

MAINE

John McPhedran, MEDEP

New Infestations

Three new infestations of *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* were added to ME's list of infestations in 2006 which now totals 29 lakes, ponds, and rivers. The new 2006 infestations are found in:

- Little Ossipee River in Waterboro
- Skelton Flowage on the Saco River in Dayton
- Great East Lake in Acton and on the ME/NH border.

Both the Little Ossipee and Saco River new infestations are downstream of other *M. heterophyllum*-infested water bodies. *M. heterophyllum* may exist but has yet to be documented in other reaches of these rivers. The Great East Lake infestation, apparently a single plant, was spotted by New Hampshire volunteers and removed immediately – truly a rapid response.

Four invasive aquatic plants are known to exist in ME lakes, ponds, and rivers: *M. heterophyllum* in 26 waters (2 of these are the hybrid with *M. laxum*) and *Hydrilla verticillata*, *M. spicatum*, and *Potamogeton crispus* in one water each.

Regulations vis a vis Herbicide use

A state waste discharge license is required for discharges of aquatic herbicides in ME. According to ME statute, such discharges must be approved by the Department of Environmental Protection (ME DEP) and

Continued on page 6

conducted by the ME DEP (or an agent of ME DEP) for the purpose of restoring biological communities affected by an invasive species. The ME DEP is currently treating *Hydrilla* and *M. spicatum* under two individual waste discharge licenses.

The ability to respond rapidly to new infestations is constrained by the time required for development and review of individual waste discharge licenses. To facilitate rapid response when herbicide use is deemed necessary, ME DEP is drafting a General Permit for herbicide use by the ME DEP's Invasive Aquatic Species Program (IASP). The draft permit was issued for public comment in March 2007. The IASP hopes to have an approved General Permit by early summer 2007.

Grants

Competitive small grants (up to $2,000 each) are available annually to municipalities and lake associations to support invasive aquatic plant prevention and control programs. ME DEP continues to search for ways to increase grant funds for local control projects while maintaining the State's strong spread prevention program. The application deadline for grants is typically March..

More information

Please check the ME IASP's website http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/topic/invasives/index.htm

or email milfoil@maine.gov

MASSACHUSETTS

Barre Hellquist,

MA College of Liberal Arts

MA has over 3500 lakes and ponds, only 768 (~20%) of which have been surveyed for the presence of non-native aquatic species. Of the ponds surveyed, only 41 were found to be free of AIS at the time of the survey . Numerous non-native aquatic species occur in MA water bodies including the following established 13 species, in order of frequency:

Lythrum salicaria (384), *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* (177), *Cabomba caroliniana* (155), *Myriophyllum spicatum* (98), *Phragmites* (88), *Potamogeton crispus* (53), *Trapa natans* (23), *Najas minor* (12), *Nymphoides peltata* (2), *Egeria densa* (2), *Utricularia inflata* (2), *Hydrilla verticillata* (1), and *Myriophyllum aquaticum* (1).

It's the Law!

As of January 2006, the MA Department of Agricultural Resources implemented a ban on the importation, sale and distribution of over 140 plants that are considered noxious or invasive, including 22 aquatic species. For information visit: www.mass.gov/agr/farmproducts/Prohibited_Plant_Index2.htm

What is MA doing to prevent the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species?

The MA Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan

This ambitious five-year plan for AIS and has received over $200,000 in federal funds for control of AIS in fresh water and marine environments.

The Generic Environmental Impact Report: Eutrophication and Aquatic Plant Management in MA and The Practical Guide to Lake Management in MA

These two documents, released in 2004, provide descriptions on various available plant and nutrient control techniques.

Weed Watcher Training

This program trains citizens to identify aquatic plants and carry out lake surveys. To date, over 600 volunteers associated with 70 water bodies have participated.

Boat Ramp Monitors

Six seasonal staff inspect boats and educate boaters at public boat ramps about AIS annually. Since the start of the ramp monitoring program in 2004, 5,103 surveys were completed and 4,701 boats inspected. Of these inspections, 306 "saves" or the re-

moval of an aquatic invasive species, were documented.

The MA Invasive Plant Advisory Group

This collaboration of government, industry and environmental organizations has published a definitive invasive plant list, which includes upland as well as aquatic species. Visit: http://massnrc.org/mipag

NEW JERSY/NEW YORK

Glenn Sullivan, Allied Biological

New Jersey

NJ has roughly 1,100 named lakes. With many of then in private ownership, the State does not focus on aquatic vegetation management. As of 2005, the Bureau of Freshwater & Biological Monitoring assesses groups of 40 lakes each year. The monitoring data collected focuses on water quality parameters for comparison to Clean Water Act standards, and includes qualitative evaluations of algae and aquatic vegetation.

Several invasive species of concern have been found in New Jersey. *Trapa natans* has had a small presence in the northern part of the state for some years. *Hydrilla verticillata* was confirmed in one NJ lake in 2005. Prior to the initiation of control efforts, the lake's dam was removed during a storm and there is concern that new infestations of *H. verticillata* will now occur in downstream waters. A handful of northern lakes also support either *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* or *Egeria densa*. *M. spicatum, Potamogeton crispus, Phragmittes australis* and *Lythrum salicaria* are well established in the state.

Permit Requirements

The Department of Environmental Protection's Pesticide Control Program requires a permit for all aquatic pesticide applications. For information go to:

http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/pcp/index.htm

New York

Invasive aquatic plants continue to move throughout NY. *Myriophyllum spicatum* is widespread in the south and central regions, and is expanding in the Adirondack region. *Trapa natans* is well established along the major river corridors, and infestations are increasingly found in waterbodies within 20 miles of these corridors. Both of these species were recently found for the first time in Long Island. *Cabomba caroliniana* is well established on Long Island but is not widespread upstate. *Utricularia inflata* has been found in the Catskills, but little seems to be known about its extent further north. A SUNY Binghamton researcher is currently studying and tracking *U. inflata* in the Adirondacks. *Nitella obtusis* was first identified near Lake Ontario and has also been confirmed inland. *Egeria densa* was found in one lake in the southern part of the state and on Long Island.

Funding Update

$3.25 million has been allocated this year for all invasive species management. A new Aquatic Invasive Species Eradication Grant Program will receive 1 million and require a 50% cost match. Eligible projects under the program will now include terrestrial species as well. Applications are available on the Program at: http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/habitat/erad.html (All project applications must be postmarked by June 29, 2007.) Of the other $2.25 million, $0.25 million goes to Lake George and the remaining $2 million will implement the recommendations of the NY Invasive Species Task Force.

Permit Requirements

Pesticide use, mechanical raking, grass carp and alum require permits in the state. For information go to:

http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/pesticid/aqsav.html#A

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NEAPMS 8th Annual C
West Dover, Vermont

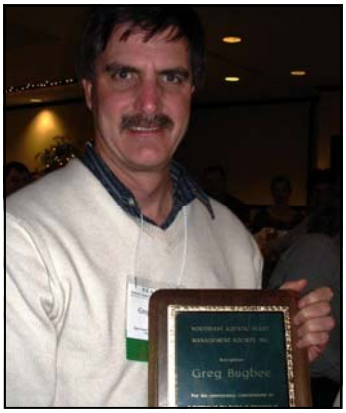
Left: NEAPMS Awards Co-chairs Charles Gilbert (right) and Jim Sutherland (center) honored out-going President Larry Eichler (left) for his service to NEAPMS.

Ken Wagner (above) received this year's NEAPMS "Outstanding Member" award.

The recipient of the "Scientist of the Year" award was Mike Netherland (above left).

Conference, Mount Snow,

January 15-17, 2007



Don Doggett

Greg Bugbee (top) and Marc Bellaud (above) received awards for their service on the NEAPMS Board of Directors.

Special thanks to our 8th Annual Conference Sponsors

whose contributions allow NEAPMS to continue to offer professional and educational programs to members annually.

Dinner Banquet

SePRO Corporation

President's Reception

Applied Biochemists

Cerexagri-Nisso

Platinum

Cygnet Enterprises, Inc.

Gold

Syngenta LLC

Bronze

Allied Biological, Inc.

Aquatic Control Technology, Inc.

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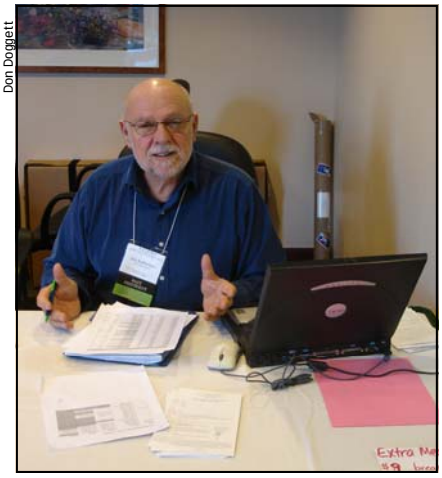
Don Doggett



Don Doggett

NEAPMS 2007 Annual Conference

January 15-17, 2007

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Amy Smagula, NHDES

The primary purpose of NH's Exotic Aquatic Plant Program is to prevent the introduction and further dispersal of exotic aquatic weeds and to manage or eradicate exotic aquatic weed infestations in the surface waters of the state. Currently, 58 of the states 950 lakes and ponds are infested with some type of exotic aquatic plant (primarily *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*), and 10 river systems are also infested with exotic plants. A map of infestations in NH waters can be found online at: http://www.des.state.nh.us/wmb/exoticspecies/milfoil_list.htm.

The program, initiated in 1981, has five focus areas: 1) prevention of new infestations, 2) monitoring for early detection of new infestations to facilitate rapid control activities, 3) control of new and established infestations, 4) research towards new control methods with the goal of reducing or eliminating infested areas, and 5) regional cooperation. The program is funded through a $5 fee derived from NH boat registrations. Of that $5 fee, a total of $4.50 is dedicated to tasks and projects associated with exotic aquatic plants.

There are currently 27 species of aquatic or wetland plants prohibited by DES. The species of primary concern are *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*, *Cabomba caroliniana*, *Egeria densa*, and *Trapa natans*. Other species also in NH waters include *Potamogeton crispus* and *Myriophyllum spicatum*. Other species on the list are either present in low numbers, or not yet in New Hampshire. More specific information about all aspects of the DES Exotic Species Program can be found in the most recent program report online at:

http://www.des.state.nh.us/wmb/exoticspecies/documents/2004-2005_Report.pdf

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Graduate and Undergraduate Scholarships and Stipends Available

NEAPMS provides scholarship monies for students pursuing degrees in AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT.

Graduate scholarships can range up to $2500 per year for two or three years (maximum), depending on the degree pursued. Undergraduate students interested in participating in an internship in Aquatic Plant Management can be eligible for a stipend to pay for salary and/or related expenses during the internship.

For more detailed information visit the NEAPMS website at www.neapms.net or contact Amy Smagula at (603) 271-2248 or asmagula@des.state.nh.us

Recent Program Activities

- Six federally funded research projects with various contractors that focused on *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* control options and risk assessment evaluations were finalized.
- Initiated four rapid response actions in summer 2007 to prevent three new variable water-milfoil infestations and one curly-leaf pondweed infestation. All four sites were contained and exotic plants were eliminated. These successes are credited to the vigilant groups of Weed Watchers that live on these waterbodies and the rapid response of state and lake association divers.
- Expanded the list of prohibited species from 14 to 27 in state regulations in fall 2006 and expanded many regulations that pertain to these species.
- Seeking additional funding for the program in the 2007 legislative session. A bill in session currently seeks to add an additional $4.50 per boat registration to the program for prevention and education activities.

For information on the NH Exotic Aquatic Plant Program go to www.des.state.nh.us/wmb/exoticspecies

RHODE ISLAND

Lee Lyman, Lycott Environmental

The RI Natural History Survey, a consortium of organizations and individuals seeking to advance knowledge and understanding of RI's biology, geology, and ecosystems, tracks and surveys for aquatic invasive plants. Species known from the state to date include: *Potamogeton crispus, Cabomba caroliniana*, *Myriophyllum heterophyllum,* and *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum.*

For more information, visit The RI Invasive Species Portal at:

http://odonata.edc.uri.edu/cgi-bin/page.cgi/?page=invasives&head=home

PENNSYLVANIA

Sarah Whitney, PA Sea Grant

PA now has an Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan. The plan was developed through the PA Invasive Species Council, signed by Governor Rendell in November 2006 and approved by the Federal ANS Task Force in early 2007. The plan is available online at: http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/agriculture/cwp/view.asp?A=3&Q=139310

The PA Aquatic Invasive Species workgroup is now working to implement the plan.; to get involved, contact swhitney@psu.edu

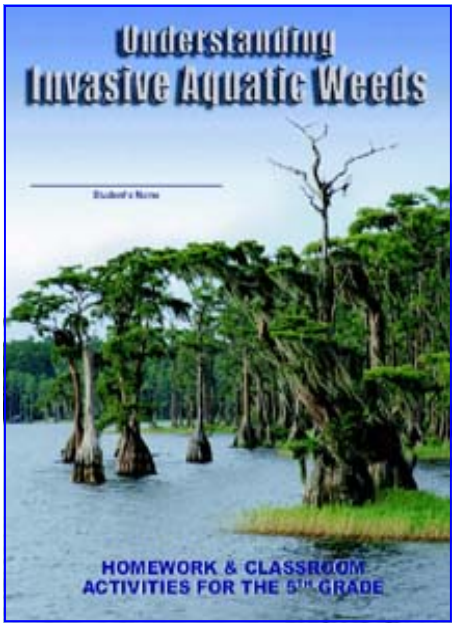
More information on the PA Invasive Species Council will be at 10 a.m. on April 18th in Harrisburg, PA. More information is available at:

http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/agriculture/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=139310

VERMONT

Ann Bove, VTDEC

In 1978, the VT legislature established a program within the Agency of Natural Resources' Department of Environmental Conservation to address aquatic invasive species issues. VT's *Aquatic Invasive Species Program* currently provides technical assistance for control and spread prevention projects, administers grant and



Check out the Aquatic Plant Management Society's Student Activity Booklet,

"*Understanding Aquatic Invasive Aquatic Weeds*"

at: http://www.apms.org/activity.htm

This 16 page booklet contains information and activities about aquatic ecology and the major weeds affecting North American aquatic ecosystems.

permitting programs, conducts environmental monitoring, provides public education, and conducts control technology research for both invasive plant and animal species.

New invasive plant infestations

In 2006, new infestations of both *Myriophyllum spicatum* and *Trapa natans* were added to VT's list of infested waters. Eight new infestations of *Myriophyllum spicatum* were confirmed bringing the total number to 62 lakes/ponds and 24 other waters. Three new infestations of *Trapa natans* were confirmed; the total of infested waters for this species is now 19. (A list of infested waters for both species can be found at http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/waterq/lakes/htm/ans/lp_ans-index.htm

Rapid response actions were initiated in 2006 in all three newly discovered *T. natans* waters and in one of the eight newly discovered *M. spicatum* waters. Success of these initiatives will be evaluated in 2007.

Four other invasive aquatic plants are also known in VT: *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* in 2 waters, *Najas minor* in 3 waters, *Nymphoides peltata* in 1 water, and *Potamogeton crispus* in 25 waters. In addition, five wetland/shoreline species also are known: *Butamous umbellatus*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Fallopia japonica* and *Phragmites australis*.

Regulations

An Aquatic Nuisance Control permit is required to control invasive aquatic plants in VT waters. Some types of nuisance control activities are exempt (e.g. removal by hand). The use of chemical herbicides, benthic barrier materials or powered mechanical devices may also require a Wetland Conditional Use Determination.

Grants

Grants to municipalities to support invasive aquatic species prevention and control programs are available through the state's Aquatic Nuisance Control Grant-in-Aid Program, funded through a portion of annual boat registration receipts and supplemented with available federal dollars. Small competitive grants for aquatic invasive species projects have also been available through the Vermont Watershed Grants Program, funded through VT's conservation license plate sales. Both grant opportunities are annual programs, typically with application deadlines in October (Watershed Grants) or March (Grant-in-Aid Grants). More information on both grant programs is available at http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/waterq/grants.htm

More information

Please check VT's Aquatic Invasive Species website http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/waterq/lakes/htm/ans/lp_ans-index.htm

Opportunities/Upcoming Events

Call for Papers for Upcoming New Journal The Weed Science Society of America will launch a new peer-reviewed journal - "Invasive Plant Science and Management" - in early 2008. The journal will link science and management with peer-reviewed research articles, reviews, and case studies. Call for Papers submission deadline **May 14—June 15, 2007**. See the Call for Papers at: http://www.wssa.net/WSSA/Pubs/IPSM.htm

2007 New England Lakes Conference, New England Chapter of North American Lake Management Society, **June 8-9, 2007**, University of CT in Storrs, CT http://www.nalms.org/necnalms/

47th Annual Meeting of the Aquatic Plant Management Society, July 15-18, 2007, Nashville, TN http://www.apms.org/2007/2007.htm

9th International Conference on the Ecology and Management of Alien Plant Invasions, September 17-21, 2007, Perth, Australia http://www.congresswest.com.au/emapi9/

Save the Date!

Northeast Aquatic Plant Management Society Annual Conference

JANUARY 15 & 16, 2008

NEAPMS Evening Welcome Reception January 14th

Grand Summit Resort at Mount Snow

West Dover, Vermont

www.mountsnow.com

Look for conference and hotel registration details in the fall 2007 issue of Nor'Easter.

Check out the NEAPMS website: http://www.neapms.net

Northeast Aquatic Plant Management Society

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