



NOR' EASTER

A Newsletter of the Northeast Aquatic Plant Management Society

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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 the 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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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A Message from the President

Never have I been entrusted with leadership responsibilities and found myself so disinclined to change the direction of an organization. NEAPMS is strong, well-managed, and growing. I am excited and grateful to be in a position to work with so many different individuals who meet to protect our waters and to enjoy each other's company.

Our work as aquatic plant managers encompasses more than just science. It crosses boundaries into social, ethical and economic considerations, among others. We have to contemplate much when determining what course of action we will recommend. We often have to evaluate the options available to us for control, depending on species type, waterbody characteristics and local public perspectives when it comes to management. Some of those management strategies may be controversial because of high cost (dredges, divers), fear factor (herbicides and biological controls) or because they are new and generally unknown.

In our annual meetings, we are regularly advised by to not throw our any tool in the aquatic plant management tool box. Let's focus on that theme. I know for myself, by inheritance, through garage sale bargains, and impulsive purchases, both bargains and not, that I own many tools that I use infrequently. Because of this, I am not an expert with those tools. If I have a small job to do with one of these infrequently used tools, I may attempt to do the job myself – or I will call in someone who uses that tool regularly. When I have a big job to do, I will almost always call in the expert. When I don't, I typically regret my do-it-yourself decision. I am always respectful of the craftsmanship of others, but I am particularly grateful for it when that craftsmanship exceeds my capabilities, and am thus awed by all of you who work so hard to better understand and manage problem species, and, by doing so, bring more positive recognition and precision to our field of science.

NEAPMS is a valuable group that allows us each to mix and mingle, share ideas, successes and failures. We are made up of members who sometimes compete against each other, either in the management realm, manufacturing realm or consulting realm, in a relatively small geographical area. We may each have a different approach or perspective about management, a product or a technique. It is to be expected, with the many tools we have available to us, that we will disagree about a method from time-to-time – it's natural. But, too often the dialogue ends right there. We need to consider all alternatives and observe what we can about achieved results whether the alternative selected is one we proposed or is one proposed by another, and respect and learn from directions that are selected by those doing the work. We become better aquatic plant managers when we get together to share our knowledge and experiences. What better place to do that than at our annual meeting, or through our newsletter, website and other resources offered by this great society?

We are all busy around our waters this summer. I believe the last annual meeting provided you valuable tools and techniques for the challenges of this season. Take the time now to consider whether you have something of value to impart to the rest of us. Can you help us master those tools you use regularly? Tell us how you use them. Consider providing a poster or oral presentation in January. I look forward to seeing you then.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul





Ron Lemin accepts his plaque as an outgoing Director.



Jim Petta of Valent shares his many years of wisdom.



Dr. Rob Richardson accepts the Aquatic Plant Science Award



Marc Bellaud accepts his plaque as an outgoing Director



Devon Taylor and band perform at the banquet



**Robynn Shannon and Chris Doyle
lead the Aquatic Plant Workshop**





Paul Lord takes over as President of NEAPMS from John McPhedran



Frank Maier receives the award for Outstanding Member of NEAPMS



The Board of Directors meet following the conference to conduct the Society's business

COMPENDIUM OF STATE UPDATES, SPRING 2013

MAINE:

John McPhedran and Paul Gregory, Maine DEP

Infestation Status: Newest variable-leaf water milfoil infestation to be surveyed, controlled through nascent effort; what does finding only one hydrilla plant after 9-year herbicide program really mean; local groups rally to hold line on variable-leaf water milfoil, hydrilla.

Ossipee River (Parsonfield): In 2013 York County Invasive Aquatic Species Project (YCIASP) will survey Maine's latest (2012) infestation, variable-leaf water milfoil (VLM, *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*), with follow up control efforts by DEP. Likely control options are removal by hand and benthic barriers if currents allow. VLM had been long documented upstream in NH and downstream in Saco River, but hadn't been found in the Maine reach of the Ossipee until last summer.

Pickerel Pond (Limerick): Just one plant....After nine consecutive years of herbicide treatment and two years (2010 and 2011) without detection of hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), one hydrilla plant was found by DEP SCUBA divers in late summer 2012. Surveys slated for this summer will attempt to determine whether the 46-acre pond's one and only hydrilla plant represents hundreds yet undetected. DEP will also depend upon a strong local monitoring effort. Hydrilla was initially detected in Pickerel Pond in 2002.

Damariscotta Lake (Jefferson) hosts Maine's other hydrilla infestation in two locations: 1) in a 0.3-acre lagoon quarantined with rip rap barriers from the rest of the 4,686-acre lake and 2) in a tributary, Davis Stream, at the north end of the lake. Hydrilla was first discovered in Damariscotta Lake in 2009.

Control efforts within the lagoon will continue to suppress growth with benthic barriers and DEP SCUBA divers will survey beyond the lagoon for outliers.

A temporary Surface Use Restriction has been ordered for the third consecutive year by the state to limit boat traffic through a portion of Davis Stream. Two new plants were found in 2013 to have migrated downstream towards Damariscotta Lake while original hydrilla colonies discovered in the stream in 2011 responded to control efforts as well as expected. Surveillance of the stream by DEP and volunteers from Damariscotta Lake Watershed Association (DLWA) is already underway in 2013, with no detections yet to report. DLWA will survey the stream weekly with DEP divers on site every 3-4 weeks for the 2013 season. DLWA will continue to train and deploy volunteer monitors throughout the lake to determine hydrilla and other invasive plant status within greater Damariscotta Lake.

Great Meadows Stream/Great Pond (Belgrade): The infestation of variable-leaf water milfoil in the stream and northern portion of the pond will meet a third consecutive season of hand removal, diver assisted suction harvest (DASH) and benthic barrier control efforts led by the Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance and Belgrade Lakes Association. These organizations will hire professional DASH services through much of the summer. This infestation was confirmed in 2010. A temporary Surface Use Restriction authorized by Maine Departments of Environmental Protection and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife was authorized for a third consecutive year to prohibit all watercraft from the stream and a small portion of the pond until year's end.

MAINE continued

Salmon Lake (Belgrade): Two surveys—one from the surface, the other SCUBA—so far in 2013 resulted in no detection of Eurasian water milfoil (EWM, *Myriophyllum spicatum*) in Salmon Lake's Kozy Cove. DEP treated the 6-acre cove with herbicide in September 2009, after manual removal of the then-incipient infestation didn't achieve desired results. DEP biologists expect and are prepared for this milfoil species to reemerge. EWM was first detected in Salmon Lake in 2008.

Courtesy Boat Inspections

The 2012 boating season was yet again another record-breaker: inspectors conducted 81,823 Courtesy Boat Inspections, an increase of 5,718 over 2011. To achieve this, 1,570 additional inspection hours were logged in 2012, for a total of 41,454 hours, roughly equivalent to 20 full-time employees. Boats were inspected both entering and leaving, with the majority of inspections (59%) conducted on boats entering. Maintaining this high level of prevention effort is a tremendous achievement for local and regional groups running the inspection programs.

Once again bass clubs participating in bass tournaments were required to conduct inspections as a condition of their permit from the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. As a result, 56 bass clubs conducted 6,316 inspections at tournaments.

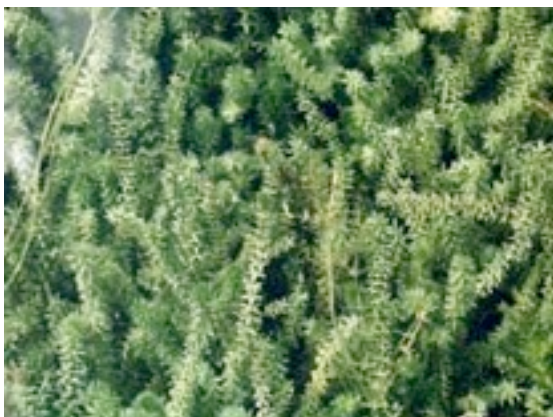
Public Policy for 2013

No legislation has been enacted for this year.

DEP Grant activities

DEP awarded \$105,000 in competitive grants to lake associations and municipalities for boat inspection programs on uninfested lakes in 2013. Further, DEP awarded \$80,000 in competitive grants to lake associations working to manage infestations of invasive aquatic plants. Also funded directly was an additional \$75,000 to lake associations for boat inspections on infested lakes.

For more information, please check DEP's website <http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/invasives/> or email milfoil@maine.gov.



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STATE UPDATES

MASSACHUSETTS:

Marc Bellaud, Aquatic Control Technology, LLC.

Without question the most noteworthy development in Massachusetts' Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) management efforts is the recent passage of "An Act Protecting Lakes and Ponds from Aquatic Nuisances." This new legislation was filed by Massachusetts Senator Ben Downing and officially took effect on April 9, 2013. Similar to laws in neighboring States, it is now illegal to introduce or transport aquatic nuisance species in Massachusetts. This legislation was years in the making, having been originally filed in 2009 in response to the discovery of zebra mussels in western Massachusetts, which increased AIS awareness statewide. Senator Downing and the Lakes and Ponds Associations of Western Massachusetts (LAPA-West) were instrumental in getting this important law passed and are owed a debt of gratitude.

AIS monitoring and management efforts continue on numerous public and private waterbodies in the Commonwealth. Hydrilla management programs continue at several sites in eastern and central Massachusetts, while zebra mussel monitoring efforts are ongoing at high-risk waterbodies in western Massachusetts. The newest AIS identification in the State was the May 2013 discovery of didymo in an approximate two-mile stretch of the Green River near Egremont in the Berkshires. The discovery was made by the Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game staff.

Despite strained municipal and state budgets, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation has managed to continue its "DCR Partnerships Matching Funds Program." This program provides a 2:1 match on contributions up to and including \$25,000 and a 1:1 match on contributions over \$25,000. The only catch is that the project must be associated with DCR property. Fortunately, DCR owns or has parks and forests on several multiple-use lakes and ponds located throughout the state and several groups are able to take advantage of this program.

Special thanks go out to Tom Flannery from the DCR Lakes and Ponds Program for providing content for this AIS update.



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NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Amy Smagula, New Hampshire DES

Prevention/Early Detection: Several training sessions for prevention (Lake Host) and early detection (Weed Watchers) have already taken place this spring and summer, with many more scheduled in the months ahead. The Lake Host Program is off to a good start, with more than 80 public access sites being monitored by volunteers and paid staff through the summer. Already the program is credited with more than 100 "saves" of invasive plants attached to boats and trailers moving around the state. Weed Watchers are also active surveying waterbodies across New Hampshire, sending in live plant voucher specimens and emailing digital pictures of plants in for quick ID. So far no new infestations of invasive aquatic plants have been documented in the state this year, and it is comforting to know that there are hundreds of pairs of eyes out there helping in the search for new infestations, so that a rapid response can be initiated if any are found.

Control/Management: The Department of Environmental Services (DES) has awarded 42 matching grants to various lake associations and municipalities across New Hampshire for 2013 control activities. Control activities range from herbicide treatment to hand removal to diver-assisted suction harvesting (DASH), often with a combination of two or three of these techniques in each waterbody, for a more integrated approach at management. Treatments include a variety of products such as Navigate, Renovate MaxG, Clean Amine and Sculpin to control variable-leaf water milfoil, and Clipper for fanwort control. A large-scale harvesting project for water chestnut is ongoing in the Nashua River, the only waterbody in the state so far to support this species (though the caltrops have been found on several trailers at other launch sites, a sign that more infestations are likely to come). DASH projects and diver projects are taking place in over 50 waterbodies this summer.

Legislation: Just two bills related to invasive species were heard during the 2012/2013 legislative session. One was seeking to charge a fee for out of state boaters using New Hampshire's waters in a sticker program similar to that implemented in the state of Maine. The fee was slated to be \$15 per boat if the boat was registered in a state other than New Hampshire. The concept of the bill was supported, but the details of implementation and enforcement were lacking in the original bill text, so the bill was retained and a legislative subcommittee is working with key state agency staff and other interests to refine the bill language and bring it back to full committee for consideration in the 2013/2014 legislative session. The other bill sought to repeal legislation that created an invasive species legislative study committee. This standing committee worked with the DES and other groups to evaluate programs associated with invasive species work in New Hampshire, and to develop legislation to help expand the program and protect lakes from invasive species. Fortunately the bill was deemed "inexpedient to legislate" and was killed on the floor of the house. The committee therefore still stands, and has been meeting monthly to discuss legislation and new directions for invasive species initiatives in New Hampshire.

Invasive Animals: More emphasis has been placed on education, outreach, prevention and early detection for invasive aquatic animals in New Hampshire. With three documented infestations of Asian clam, the reality that there is more than just plants out there is hitting home in New Hampshire. The Chinese mystery snail is spreading rapidly in the state, and we're still waiting for our first spiny water flea and zebra mussel finds. The Department of Environmental Services is partnering with Region 1 biologists from the Environmental Protection Agency this summer for a special study on the Asian clam populations that have been documented. Biologists will be looking at habitat, population densities, and water quality conditions where they have invaded. DES is also working with volunteer monitoring groups to do some expanded monitoring for presence/absence of the clams in waterbodies across New Hampshire. Invasive aquatic animals fall under the purview of the Fish and Game Department, but DES has taken the lead in many of the initiatives related to field work for these various species.

NEW JERSEY:

Glenn Sullivan, Allied Biological Inc.

New Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team (www.njisst.org)

The NJISST continues to build its database on invasive species, including several not-yet-widespread invasive aquatic plants. The website's interactive map lists four populations of Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), generally in the central and southern portion of the state. On this year's "Top 20" Target Species List are Parrotfeather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) and Yellow Floating Heart (*Nymphoides peltata*). Parrotfeather is listed at four sites in the state, from Sussex County in the north, to the southern tip of the state in Cape May Point. The infestation at Lake Lily in Cape May Point was first reported last Fall. To date, a reported occurrence of Yellow Floating Heart is not listed.

In addition to the Target Species, the NJISST also maintains a "Watch List" for new invasives. The two aquatic plants that appear on the list are waterwheel (*Aldrovanda vesiculosa*), found last Fall in Sussex County, and Java dropwort (*Oenanthe javanica*), currently reported only as close as Virginia, and confirmed by USDA only in Missouri.

As reported on the website, the NJISST has applied to the Natural Resources Conservation Service for a Conservation Innovation Grant to develop smart phone apps to make identifying, mapping and managing invasive species as easy as possible. Although the apps will be designed specifically for use by farmers and other agricultural professionals, the information they contain will make them useful to everyone.

NJ Aquatic Pesticide Permits

NJDEP rolled out its new on-line permitting system this spring, just in time for seasonal aquatic pesticide permits to be used on curly-leaf pondweed and Eurasian water milfoil infestations. The new system provides three significant improvements for permittees. Permits are now approved for two years with no renewal requirement in the second year, and allow an applicator to list up to ten potential products to use under that permit, a change from the previous four products. This allows applicators maximum flexibility when dealing with unanticipated problems in the field or with the supplier. The new permit system also provides essentially same-day approval for permits, except for those sites never previously permitted or within Pinelands jurisdiction. This should free up pesticide staff to increase fieldwork, since previous permits took 3-4 weeks to process.

NPDES

On March 22, 2013, NJDEP distributed a Pre-draft Surface Water Master General Permit to comply with NJPDES requirements. The pre-draft does not start the necessary public comment period, but allows concerned parties additional time to become familiar with the document. The draft is expected in late June or early July. There don't appear to be significant changes to the state's requirements in comparison to the currently operating model. Aquatic weed and algae control operations are not subject to a threshold, but are all required to file and Request For Authorization (RFA), NJ's term for a Notice of Intent (NOI). The need for a Pesticide Discharge Management Plan (PDMP) has been determined, and is limited to "Large Entities" defined as any entity not defined as a "Small Entity". I kid you not. A "Small Entity" is defined as "Any (1) private enterprise that does not exceed the Small Business Administration size standard, or (2) local government that serves a population of 10,000 or less." It is expected that most aquatic pesticide applicators, and thus their clients, will not be required to prepare PDMPs. A copy of this document can be found on the Division of Water Quality website at www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/gp_surfacewater.htm under Surface Water General Permits.

NEW YORK:

Scott Kishbaugh, New York DEC

Hydrilla redux

The hydrilla eradication project in Cayuga Inlet moves into its third year. The local Task Force hired a program coordinator (James Balyszczak) to oversee the myriad of activities heretofore assumed by a combination of local and county government staff, volunteers, and others. However, all of those who dedicated countless hours and much sweat to bring this infestation to its knees continue to be actively engaged in this work.

This work has paid off. Hydrilla tuber counts have dropped by more than 90% and active biomass is hard to find, greatly reducing the immediate risk of fragmentation and spread. Tuber germination appears to have been delayed by a few weeks (relative to expected emergence) in 2013 due to the unusually cool and wet weather. The two pronged endothall-fluridone approach through a multitude of herbicide formulations and delivery methods used successfully in 2012 will be used again in 2013 through the recommendations from both local and state task force members and external academic peer reviewers. A healthy mix of local, state, and federal funding sources continue to support this work, and signs point toward a coming second phase of the project moving from eradication toward some more persistent hydrilla populations within the infestation zone.

The eradication project directed toward the other major infestation in New York State- the Erie Canal/Tonawanda Creek infestation in far western NYS- continues to work toward an initial strike. The US Army Corps of Engineers is working closely with NYSDEC, the state Canal Corporation, and other local partners to further delineate the infestation and tuber bank in an effort to develop an eradication plan. The challenges of the high flow and heavy use of the 275 acre infestation zone limit control options (but unfortunately do not limit costs). A one time contact herbicide treatment will

likely occur later in 2013. Outreach activities are also being developed, with a focus on public education at the public launches found within the infestation zone.

AIS surveillance activities are well underway for 2013. The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP) conducted three aquatic plant training workshops, attracting more than 80 participants. The Cayuga Inlet hydrilla eradication project has prompted a wide variety of outreach activities, including several plant ID workshops, educational outreach for boaters and anglers, particularly at fishing tournaments, and radio, newspaper and television interviews with local Task Force members. A statewide Hydrilla Hunter webinar, public event, and surveillance program will be initiated in late July.

On the prevention front, federal funding continues to be channeled into watercraft inspectors, boat stewards and other spread prevention activities. The Lake George Park Commission has proposed a mandatory boat washing and inspection program, to be funded by boat registration and inspection fees. The Park Commission issued a Draft Invasive Species Prevention Plan and Environmental Impact Statement



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NEW YORK continued

to evaluate the efficacy and feasibility of aquatic invasive species spread prevention measures that may be employed in the Lake George Park. The DGEIS evaluates alternatives for AIS spread prevention including mandatory inspections of all trailered boats prior to launch, a boater self-certification program, as well as public outreach and voluntary compliance. Public hearings to consider the plan are underway.

The NYSDEC secured \$450,000 to fight invasive species specific to Lake George and to support several initiatives this year, including:

- Expanding the Lake George Association's boat steward program from May to September to provide additional protection during months when boat traffic is relatively high. The season previously ran from June to August.
- Developing and implementing a more comprehensive outreach program to local and regional boaters who boat on Lake George on how they can reduce the risk of spreading and introducing invasive species.
- Increasing patrols by DEC Environmental Conservation Officers and LGPC officers trained in aquatic invasive species spread prevention. These officers will work the launches on a regular required basis.

The Park Commission also received \$50,000 in EPA funding to install two boat washing stations in Bolton Landing.

Finally, on the state side, significant strides have been made toward funding the balance of the eight public-private grassroots Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISMs) throughout the state. NYSDEC has started the process for updating the state Aquatic Invasive Species plan. The Invasive Species Coordination Unit will be dedicating significant time toward developing the regulations associated with the invasive species list bill passed by the NYS Legislature in 2012, to restrict the sale, purchase, possession, introduction, importation and transport of invasive species.



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Reminder

**NEAPMS Board
of Directors
Meeting**

**Tuesday,
Sept. 17, 2013
Westbrook, CT**

PENNSYLVANIA:

Jack Hanish, Pennsylvania Lake Management Society

The *Pennsylvania Field Guide to Aquatic Invasive Species* has been released. In addition to identification, it has sections on prevention, reporting, and collecting specimens. The field guide is designed to aid science professionals and other interested individuals in early AIS detection and reporting. If you are lucky enough to get a first edition, it is printed on water resistant paper.

Pennsylvania is updating its Noxious Weed and Controlled Plant Act. It expands noxious weeds into three categories, Class A, B, and C. Purple loosestrife is on the list under Category B, meaning it is widely established in the Commonwealth and it is not feasible to eradicate it. The act also removed the public health provision of the law unless the weed(s) meet the new definition as injurious to crops, livestock, agricultural land or other property. This change tentatively removes marijuana and jimson weed from the list.

At the PISC meeting of May 28, 2013, it was announced that educational products and resources are available through the Habitattitude program. The list includes floor displays, banners, factsheets, watch cards, and presentations. Contact Sarah Whitney or Sara Grise at 610-304-8753 or 814-602-4383 respectively, for more information.

Too Many Weeds Spoil the Fishing



Exotic invasive aquatic plants such as Hydrilla, Eurasian Water Milfoil, Curlyleaf Pondweed, Water Chestnut and Water Hyacinth can be detrimental to a healthy fishery in lakes across the country.

These invasive plants when left unmanaged can alter the ecosystem of lakes and reservoirs, causing a decline in the fishery, as well as interfering with other valued uses of waterbodies.

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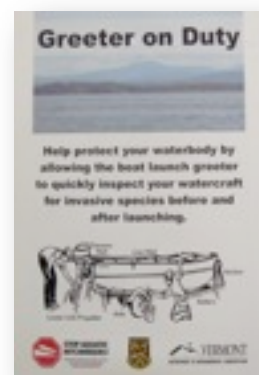
VERMONT:

Ann Bove, Vermont DEC

In February 2012, Vermont's Invasive **Plant Quarantine Rule #3** was amended to *prohibit the sale and movement/distribution of two additional aquatic/wetland species, yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and European naiad (*Najas minor*)*. These species are recognized as invasive in Vermont or adjacent States. The impacts of these plant species on native ecosystems outweigh their value as ornamental plants in the nursery and landscaping trades to the extent that the Agency of Agriculture has banned their sale in an effort to prevent their introduction into as yet uninfested areas, or slow their further spread across the state through commerce.

The Agency of Natural Resources issued a **NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System) Pesticide General Permit (PGP)** for pesticide discharges to Vermont waters in compliance with the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act. Vermont's NPDES PGP took effect November 9, 2011 and expires on midnight of October 31, 2016. Coverage under this permit is available for mosquito and other nuisance pest control; weed and algae control; nuisance animal control; and forest canopy and area-wide pest control. Coverage under the NPDES PGP does not obviate the requirement to obtain an Aquatic Nuisance Control permit. A copy of Vermont's NPDES PGP and information on applying for coverage is available at www.vtwaterquality.org/lakes.htm

2013 marks the 6th year VTDEC offers trainings for **public boat access "greeters."** Greeters "educate, inspect and stop aquatic invasive species introductions." In 2012, 24 Greeter Programs reported a total of 17,557 inspections of boats at Vermont boat launches (up from 9,838 in 2011). Of these, 152 (4%) launching boats were found to be carrying plant material, including some that were carrying Eurasian water milfoil and zebra mussels. Collaboration with the VT Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation to train park staff as greeters at parks with boat launches in the northeast region of the state will kick-off in June. Two of the five public launches on 839-acre Waterbury Reservoir in the central part of the state will be covered by a state-hired greeter. Waterbury Reservoir was confirmed with a reservoir-wide population of brittle naiad (*Najas minor*) in 2012.



Over \$1.2 million in requests were received for **aquatic invasive species grants** from municipalities to manage and prevent the spread of AIS. With \$244,000 in state funds to award, a number of projects were not funded and overall award amounts reduced from past years. Thirty-four grants will be awarded for a mix of spread prevention related programs and Eurasian water milfoil control efforts. Many of these programs are already underway for the season; lots of available sunlight this spring boosted invasive aquatic plant growth, despite cool temperatures and excessive rainfall.



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VERMONT continued

Certified **Vermont Invasive Patrollers (VIPs)** trainings began in June and will continue throughout the growing season. In 2012, VIPs submitted 48 aquatic invasive species surveys for 15 of Vermont's lakes. No new invasive species infestations were reported through their efforts.

VTDEC's **management of water chestnut** in 2013 will likely be delayed due to high water levels at most of the infestation sites. This summer will mark the 31st year of this effort, utilizing mechanical harvesting of dense mats and handpulling of scattered populations. Notable population reductions in Lake Champlain and in the 22 other Vermont water bodies confirmed with this species have been documented. VTDEC partners with the Lake Champlain Basin Program, The Nature Conservancy, the US Fish and Wildlife Partners Program, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for this successful effort.

Lake Champlain Cooperative Boat Wash Initiative, a partnership between the Lake Champlain Basin Program, the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation and car wash stations in Vermont and New York, connects boaters to pressure washing facilities for their boats, trailers and other equipment. Twelve car wash stations will participate in 2013, up from 10 in 2012.

CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE/MARYLAND, RHODE ISLAND:

No report. New liasons welcome for these states!

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SCHOLARSHIP UPDATES

Bianca Pier

Darrin Fresh Water Institute/Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Title: Acclimation to and possible mitigation of anthropogenic nutrients by wetland plants in the Lake George Watershed

The 2013 field season has gotten off to a great start. I have been focusing on assessing vegetation establishment and health at the West Brook Conservation Initiative wetland site in Lake George, in conjunction with water quality and macroinvertebrate community monitoring. I have also developed a nutrient uptake simulation experiment using *Lemna minor* in order to observe differences in uptake between plants from anthropogenically impacted and unimpacted wetland systems. These studies have helped to elucidate wetland plant response to anthropogenic impact, as well as aided in the development of phytoremediation methods. In June 2013, I delivered an oral presentation at the Society of Wetland Scientists International Conference in Duluth, Minnesota, where I suggested new methods for assessing wetland condition via objective plant morphology and tissue chemistry analyses. At the close of the season, I will be writing three manuscripts to share the results of my work, which will ultimately become a part of my doctoral dissertation.

Jeremy Farrell

Darrin Fresh Water Institute/Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Title: Identification of Eurasian water milfoil using hydroacoustics

With partial support from the NEAPMS scholarship I was able to finish my doctorate at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Darrin Fresh Water Institute. My dissertation included a chapter on identifying Eurasian water milfoil with hydroacoustics, an article that has been accepted for publication in the Journal of Aquatic Plant Management. My other projects included using hydroacoustics to examine other biological organisms within the aquatic environment. I very much appreciate the support the society has given me through my studies and I look forward to applying my training toward my career, hopefully including future work in the aquatic plant management industry.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

July 14-17 - National **APMS** Meeting
San Antonio, TX
www.apms.org

July 25 - **South Florida APMS**
Coconut Creek, FL
www.sfapms.org

September 16-18 - **MidSouth APMS**
Tunica, MS
www.msapms.org

October 14-17 - **Florida APMS**
St. Augustine, FL
www.fapms.org

October 16-18 - **Oregon & Washington Lakes**
Vancouver, WA
www.oregonlakes.org

October 23-25 - **South Carolina APMS**
Myrtle Beach, SC
www.scapms.org

October 30 - November 1 - **NALMS**
San Diego, CA
www.nalms.org

January 21-23, 2014 - **NEAPMS**
Westbrook, CT
www.neapms.net



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