



# Linking the Efficacy and Side Effects of Long-Term Best Management Practices for Eurasian Watermilfoil Control in Wisconsin Lakes

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# Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

- Widespread
- Ecological/economic effects
- Management strategies and herbicide treatment
  - Treatment appears to decrease EWM, but most research is limited to one lake for one year.
  - What about the long-term?

# Monitored 28 Wisconsin lakes for 11 years:

- Long-term herbicide efficacy
- Early response
- Non-target effects

# Managed and unmanaged lakes from each of WI's 3 lake-rich ecoregions

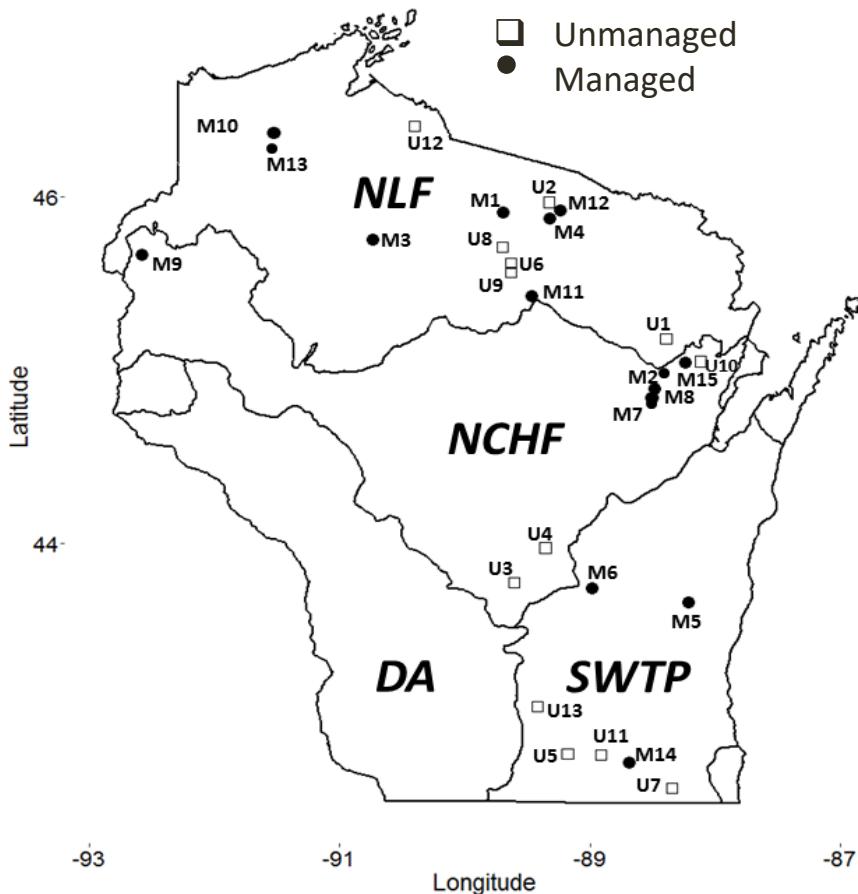


Fig. 1: Site map of long term study lakes

# Annual point-intercept (PI) surveys

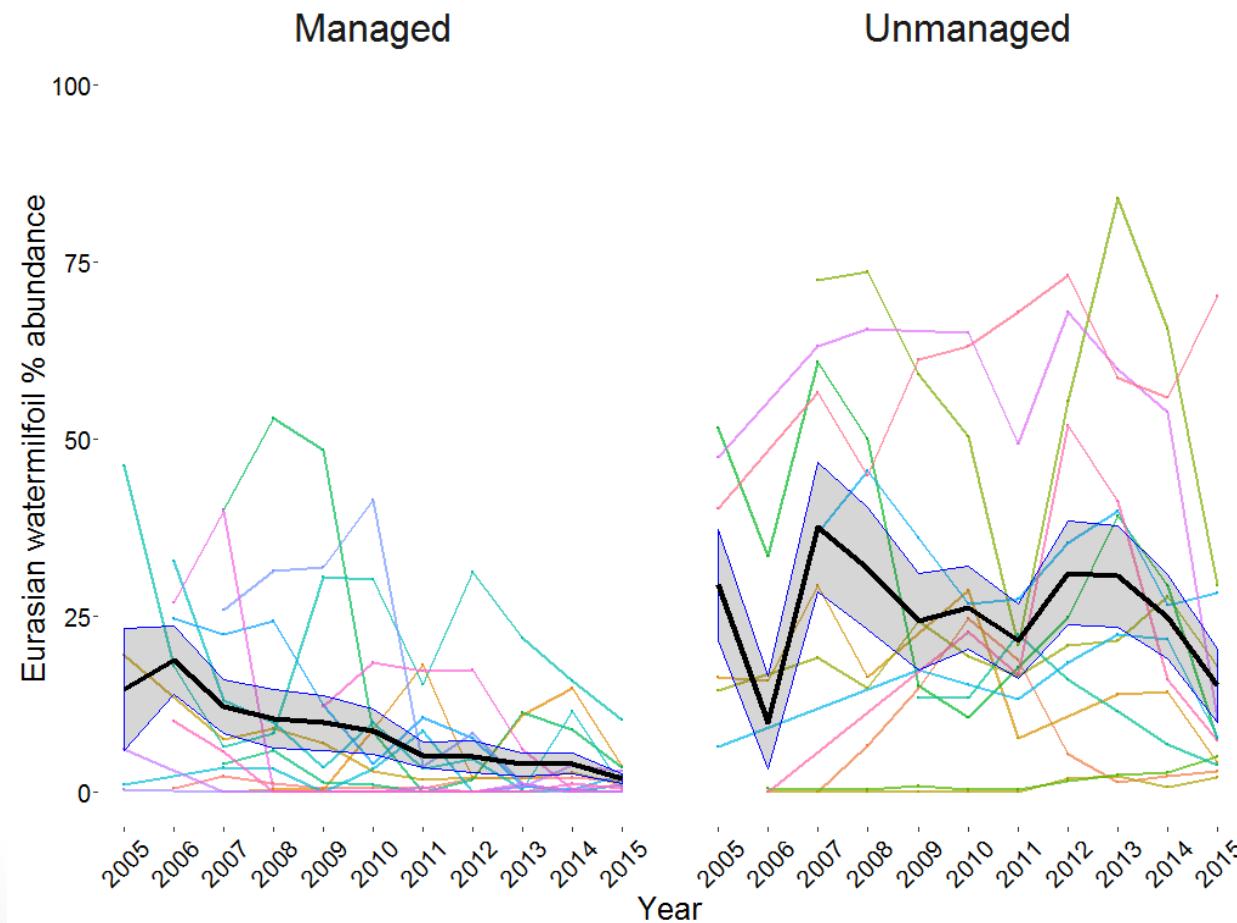
- Hauxwell et al. 2010



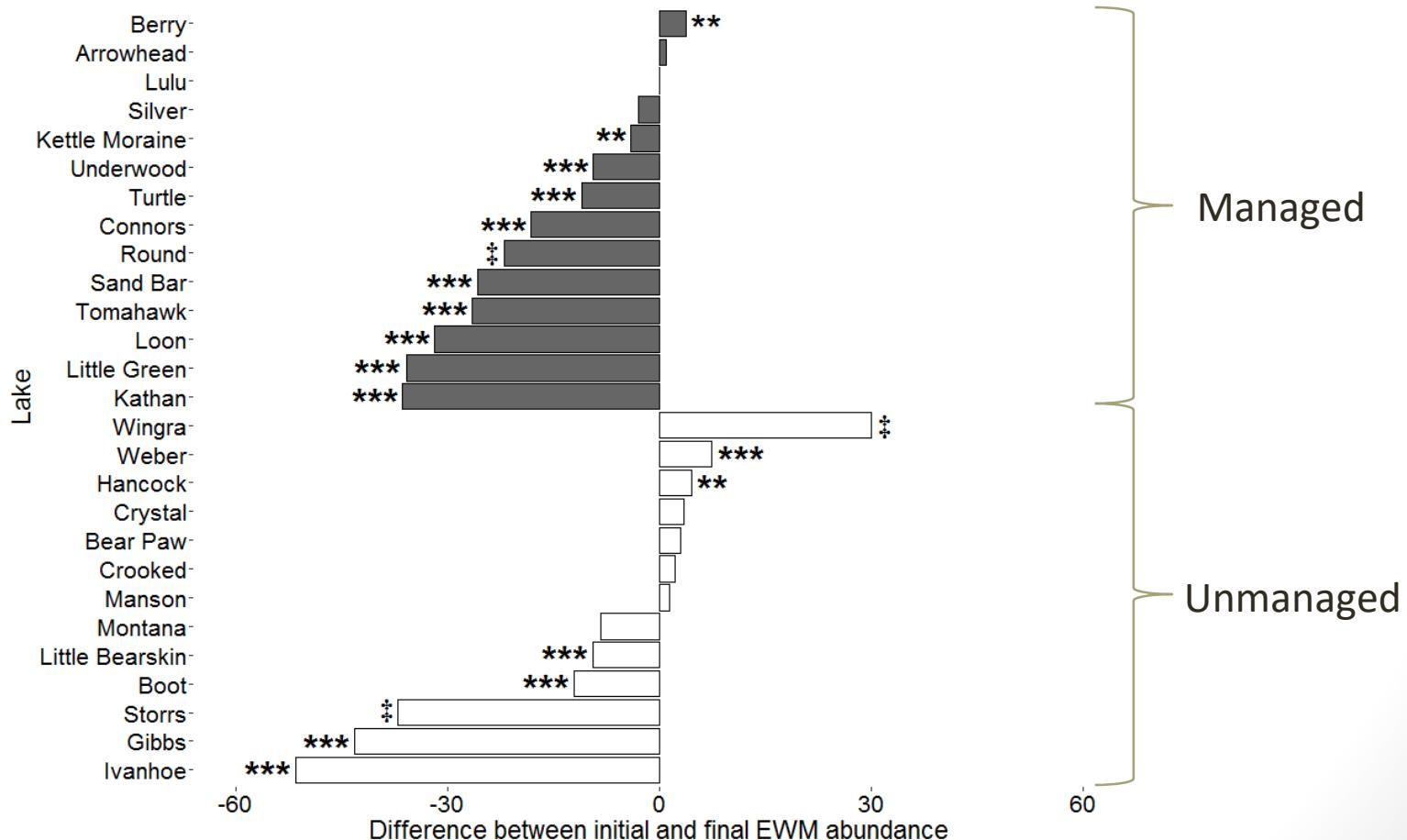
# Statistical analyses

- Generalized estimating equations (GEE)
- McNemar's tests
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests

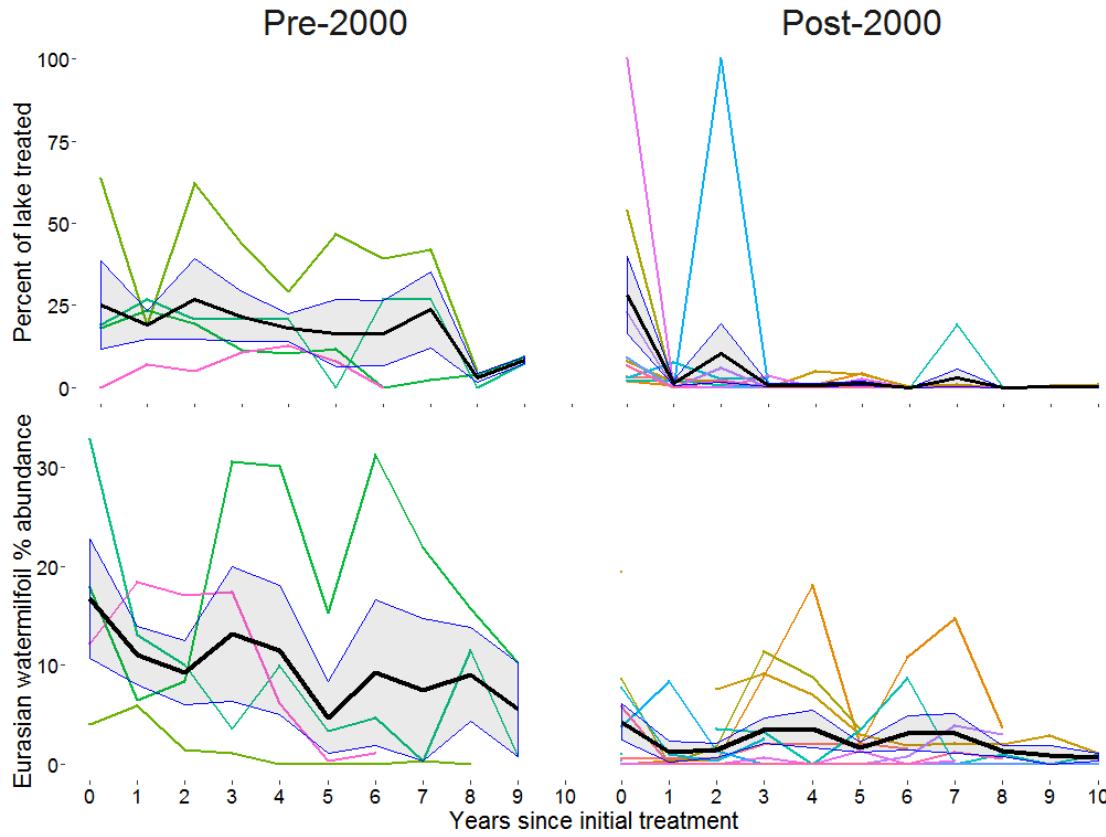
# Lakes that treated as part of an adaptive management strategy had lower EWM abundance



# Managed lakes had more significant decreases in EWM abundance over the course of the study



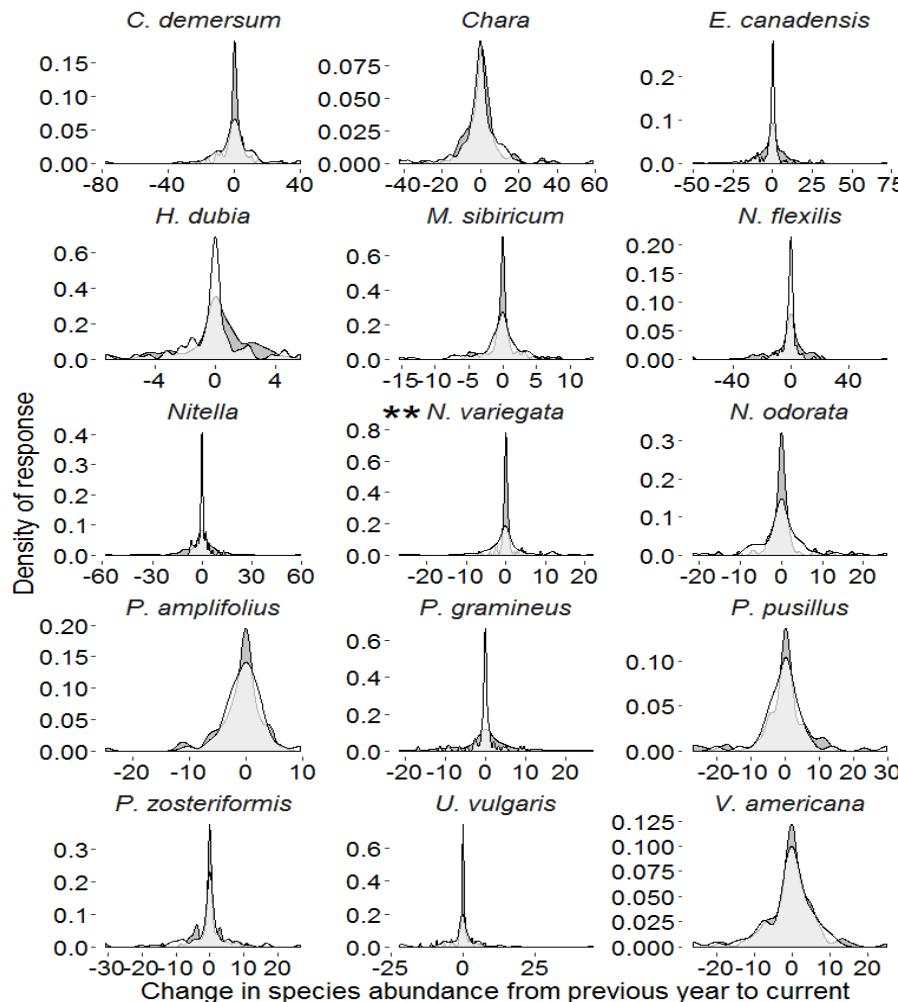
Early response to EWM invasion appears to increase treatment efficacy.



\*Sample size low\*

# Native macrophyte responses to management are variable and can be significant.

- Decreased coontail and yellow-pond lily
- Increased Canadian waterweed and *Nitella* spp.



# Results Recap

- Lakes that treated as part of an adaptive management strategies had lower EWM abundance.
- Managed lakes had more significant decreases in EWM abundance over the course of the study.
- Early detection of, and response to EWM invasion increases treatment efficacy (but low sample size!)
- Native macrophyte responses to management are variable and can, in a few cases, be significant.

# Conclusions and further research directions

- Herbicide treatment appears to be an effective management tool, particularly for recently invaded lakes, though responses by native species should be considered carefully.
- To our knowledge, this is the largest and longest study of EWM, and provides new information to researchers, managers, and other lake stakeholders.
- Further research areas include:
  - Which factors optimize treatment efficacy
  - Whether early detection & response increase management success on a broader scale
  - Viability long-term management is, from an economic and social perspective

A dense, green, aquatic plant, likely hydrilla, grows in clear, shallow water. The plants have long, thin, branching stems with small, needle-like leaves. Some stems are red, indicating new growth or stress. The water is clear enough to see the plants and the bottom of the lake.

# Questions?