

2018 Hubbard County AIS Program

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Overview

- 2018 AIS Infested Waters updates
- 2018 Summary
- 2019 Planning & Funding Updates
- NEW AIS Interactive Distribution Map



2018 AIS Infested Waters Updates

- **2018**
 - **George** - Faucet Snail
 - **Third Crow Wing** - Faucet Snail
 - **Big Wolf** - Starry Stonewort
 - DNR News Release 8/30/18
 - Discovered 8/18/18 on Starry Trek
 - 1/3 acre bed
 - RMB lake wide vegetation survey 9/7/18



Summary: 2018

- Still have inspectors on Belle Taine, Big Mantrap, Big Sand, Plantagenet
- Over 21,000 inspections
 - Currently completing survey data analysis
 - 24 of 33 lakes completed
- 133 decons (as of 9/17/18)
 - Closes for season 9/30/18
 - Signage upgrades for 2019

Funding: Things to Note

- **2019 AIS Prevention Aid**
 - \$258,396 - increase of roughly \$4,000 from 2018
- **Lake Association Supplemental Funding**
 - Increasing fee from \$18.50 to \$21 for 2019
 - Need to stay competitive in the job market
 - Want to attract high quality inspectors
- **2019 Payment Deadline: January 31st, 2019**
 - Roughly 8,500 State funded hours (8,410 in 2018)
 - Supplemental funding letters will go out in about a month

AIS Interactive Distribution Map

- **Distribution of AIS within Hubbard County**

- Includes species not on the DNR's Infested Waters List
- Banded Mystersnails
- Chinese Mysterysnails
- Common Carp
- Curly Leaf Pondweed
- Eurasian Watermilfoil
- Faucet Snails
- Purple Loosestrife
- Rusty Crayfish
- Starry Stonewort
- Zebra Mussels
- On our doorstep – Spiny Waterflea, Flowering Rush

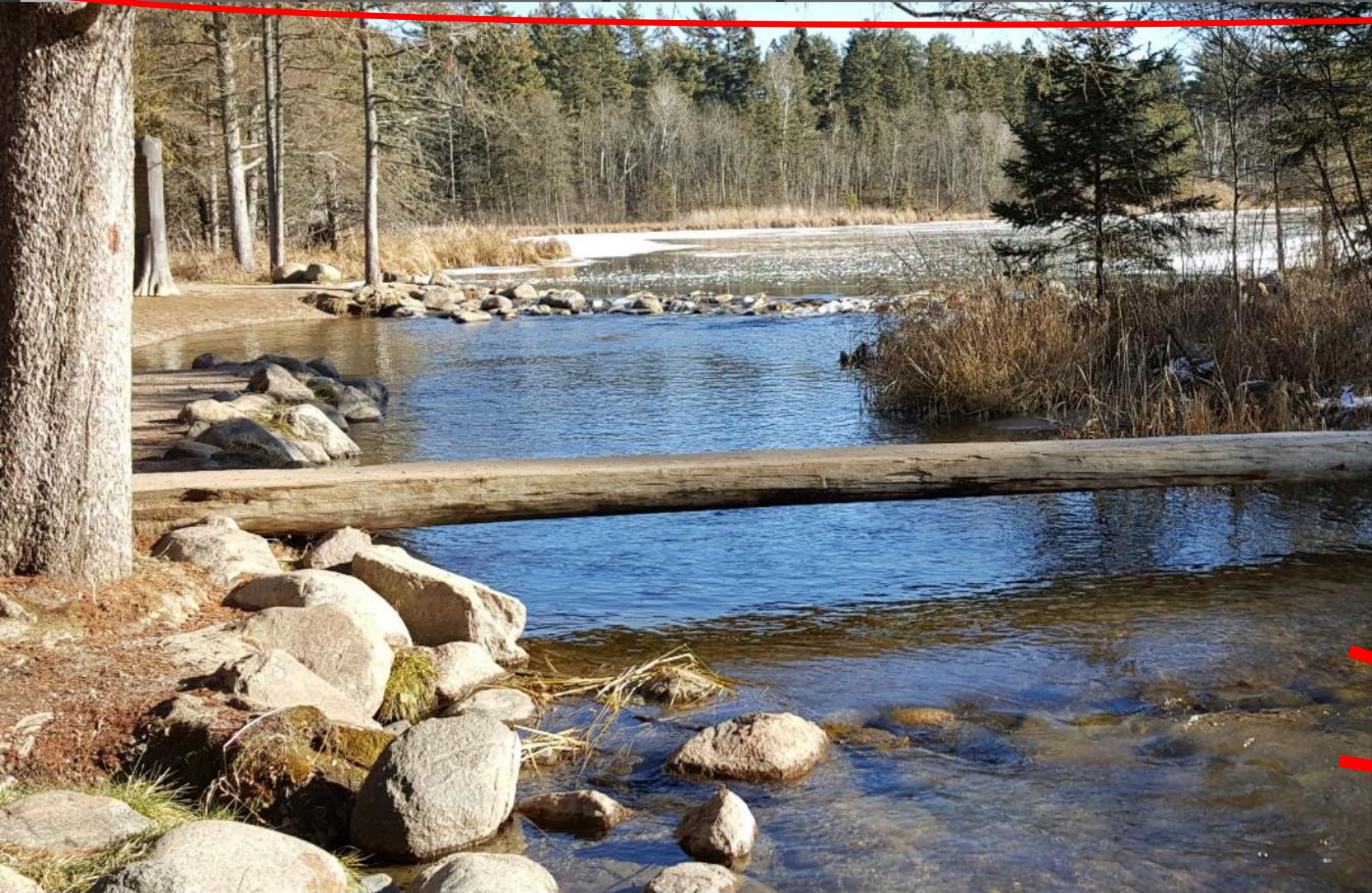
- **Decons in our area**

- **Search-A-Lake feature**

<https://arcg.is/fGiSa>

Hubbard County Aquatic Invasive Species

- Introduction
- Banded Mysterysnail
- Chinese Mysterysnail
- Common Carp
- Curly-Leaf Pondweed
- Eurasian Watermilfoil
- Faucet Snail
- Purple Loosestrife
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- Zebra Mussels
- On Our Doorstep - AT RISK



Various Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) have been present in Hubbard County lakes and rivers for many years. According to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' (MN DNR) Infested Waters List and the Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System (EDDMapS) the first recorded documentation of AIS in Hubbard County was in 1987 when the MN DNR confirmed Purple Loosestrife to be in Little Mantrap and Petit Lakes. That same year Common Carp, also an AIS, was identified on a DNR Fisheries Survey in Hinds Lake.

In 2017 Eurasian Watermilfoil was confirmed in Bad Axe Lake, and Zebra Mussels were confirmed in Benedict, Garfield, and Steamboat Lakes. In 2018 Hubbard County encountered Starry Stonewort for the first time when Big Wolf Lake (Hubbard/Beltrami County Line) had an infestation discovered. Eurasian Watermilfoil, Zebra Mussels and Starry Stonewort are new AIS to Hubbard County that pose many challenges for all users of the lakes. The following pages represent the distribution for various AIS of concern within Hubbard County. For more information regarding AIS distribution outside of Hubbard County please refer to the [MN DNR Infested Waters List](#) and the [Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System](#).

For more help with identification of an invasive species [Click Here](#)



Reminder - It is important to remember to **Clean**, **Drain**, and **Dispose** when using lakes and rivers in Minnesota. Public water users can significantly cut down on the risk of spreading invasive species by following these three easy steps.

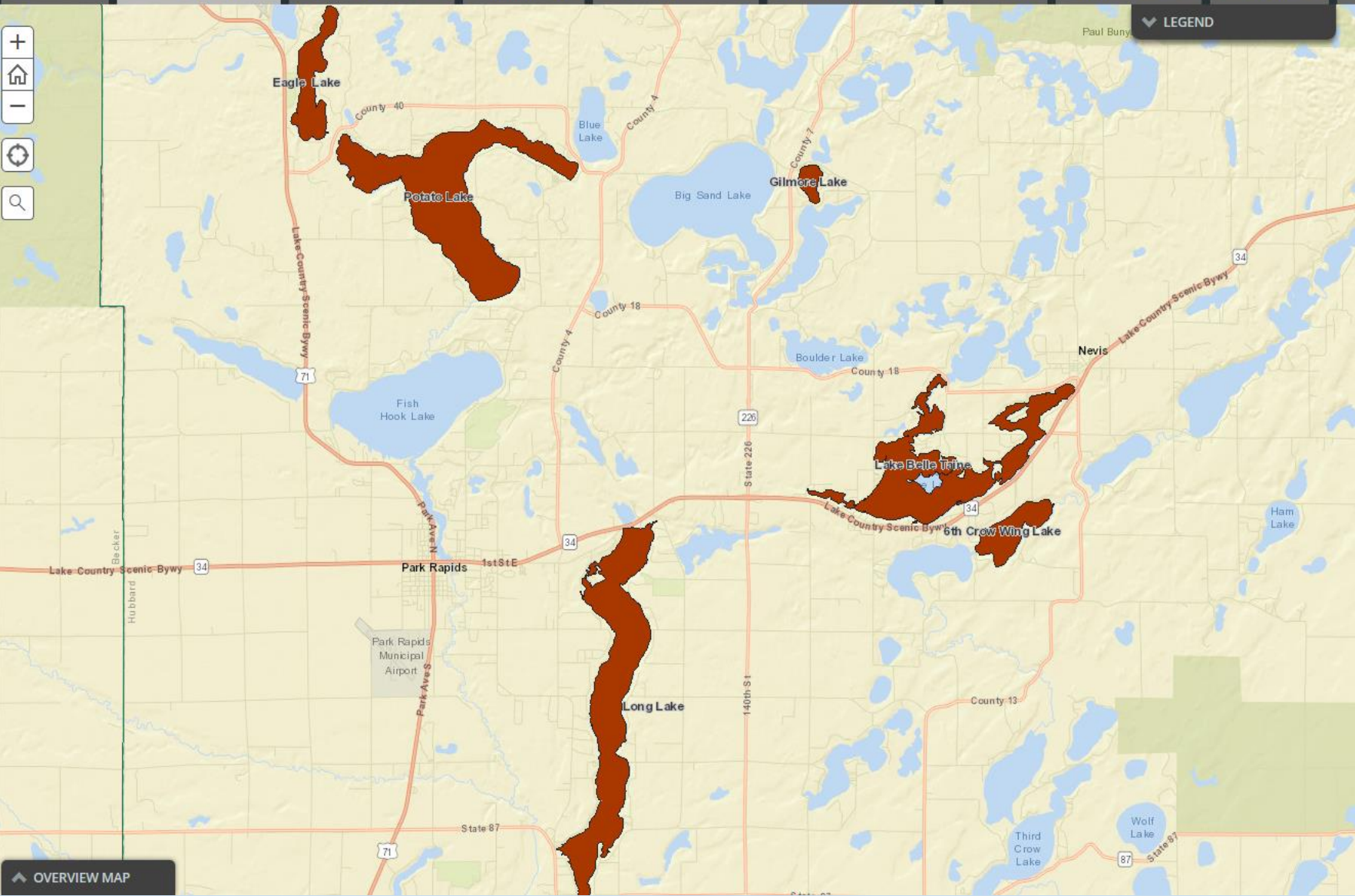
1. **Clean** their watercraft of aquatic plants and prohibited invasive species
2. **Drain** all water by lowering your motor, removing drain plugs and keeping them out during transport
3. **Dispose** of unwanted bait in the trash. To keep live bait, drain the water and refill the bait container with bottled or tap water

To accommodate the public, Hubbard County has a FREE on-call decontamination site. Click below to find a decon station near you!

- FIND A DECON
- SEARCH A LAKE

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Banded Mysterysnail

Banded mysterysnails - are small animals with a coiled spiral shell. They grow up to one and a half inches tall and are light brown with red/brown horizontal bands that follow the spiral of the shell. The bands may be hidden by algae or sediment. The shell opening is on the right when the shell is pointed up. They have an operculum ("trapdoor") covering the opening, which is missing when the snail is dead and the shell is empty. The species is commonly imported and sold by the aquarium trade, leading to the potential for illegal release into the wild.

Banded Mysterysnail Impacts:

- Cause mortality of largemouth bass embryos when they invade nests
- Sometimes die-off in large numbers, fouling beaches and shoreland

Banded Mysterysnails were first discovered in Minnesota in the early 2000's. Banded Mysterysnails were first confirmed in Hubbard County in 2005 in Belle Taine and Grace Lakes, and have since been confirmed in 6th Crow Wing, Bad Axe, Big Mantrap, Eagle, Garfield, Gilmore, Long, Midge and Potato Lakes.



Questions?

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