Didemnum vexillum marine vomit

- Few known predators, smothers substrate and organisms, impacts mariculture, alters ecosystem integrity, has impacts on eelgrass and seagrass communities important for nursery habitat

Elodea nuttallii
western waterweed

- Degraded fish habitat, difficulty with boat travel, alter freshwater habitat

Phalaris arundinacea
Reed canarygrass

- Reduces biodiversity, alters hydrology, and limits tree regeneration

Esox lucius
Northern Pike

- Native in some parts of Alaska but introduced in others
- Piscivorous fish, causes large-scale changes in fish communities

Rattus norvegicus
Norway rat

- Decimated seabird populations by eating adults and eggs in island and coastal habitat

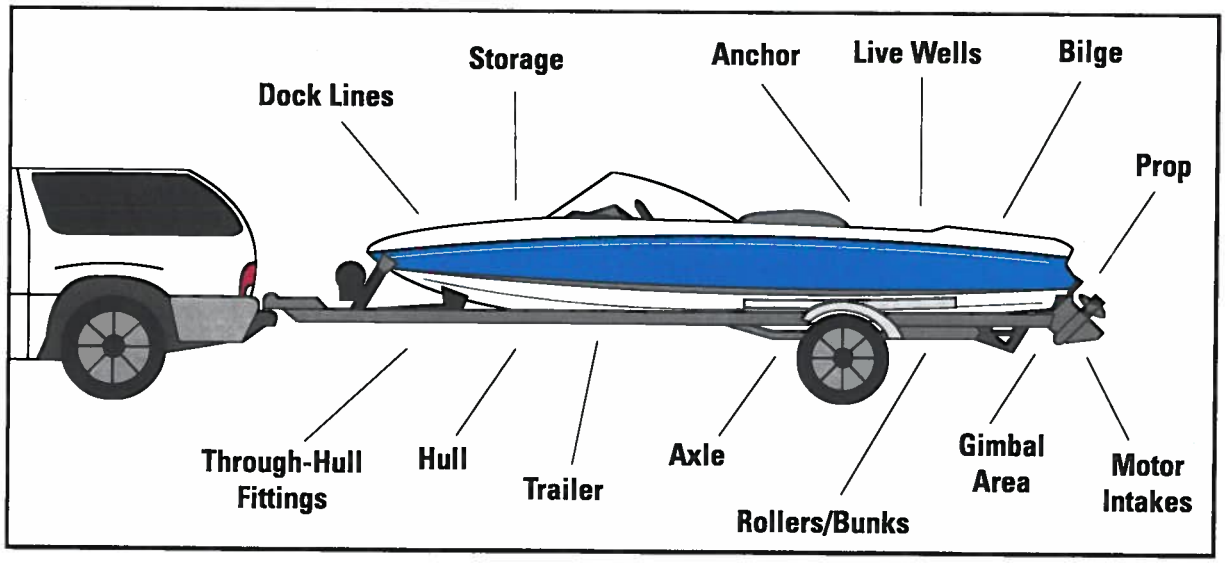
STOP THE SPREAD OF AQUATIC INVADERS

Motorboats, kayaks, canoes, drift boats and other watercraft can carry destructive quagga and zebra mussels, New Zealand mudsnails and aquatic plants—invasive species that cause serious economic and environmental damage to lakes, streams, irrigation and water delivery systems. To halt the spread of these destructive invaders, clean, drain and dry your boat.

Before launching and before leaving... INSPECT EVERYTHING!

CLEAN all aquatic plants, animals and mud from your vehicle, boat, motor or trailer and discard in the trash. Rinse, scrub or pressure wash, as appropriate away from storm drains, ditches or waterways.

DRAIN livewell, bilge and all internal compartments.
DRY your boat between uses if possible. Leave compartments open and sponge out standing water.



Oregon requires boaters to have an Aquatic Invasive Species Permit. Information:

www.dfw.state.or.us or www.boatoregon.com

Report invasive species, 1-866-INVADER

OREGON Fish & Wildlife

the OREGON CONSERVATION STRATEGY

OREGON STATE MARINE BOARD

Help Stop the Spread of Aquatic Invasives!

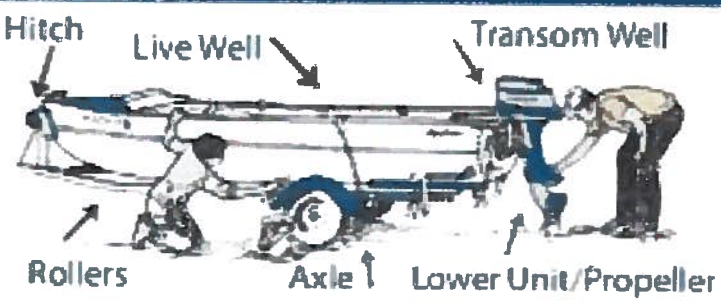
Aquatic invasive species (AIS) are non-native plants and animals that threaten native plants, wildlife, and their habitat. They also affect humans by degrading boating and fishing areas and reducing lake shore property values and tourism. Once AIS are established, eradication is almost impossible and management programs are very expensive. Spread prevention is the most cost-effective option for protecting our lakes.

Lake George currently has four known AIS: Eurasian watermilfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, zebra mussels, and Asian clam. There are many more AIS that have already invaded other lakes close by, such as spiny waterflea, alewife, and hydrilla. Boats travel between these lakes and Lake George, creating pathways for AIS to spread.

Not all hitchhikers are as visible as a prop covered in adult zebra mussels. Some adult or juvenile stage AIS are so small they can't be seen without magnification. Invasive viruses, zooplankton, and recently hatched zebra mussels and Asian clams can be transported in mud, on plant fragments, or in small amounts of water. When you exit a waterbody, check for anything visible while at the launch and remove it. Then wash your boat and equipment more thoroughly at a boat wash station, car wash, or back home.

Data collected during the 2017 Lake George Lake Steward Program found that boats came from almost 200 different waterbodies in 15 different states prior to launching in Lake George. Many of these waterbodies are invaded with AIS.

WATERCRAFT CHECK POINTS



Alternative Cleaning/Disinfecting Options

Dip gear that cannot withstand hot water into:

100% vinegar for 20 minutes

OR

1% table salt solution for 24 hours

2/3 cup of salt mixed with 5 gallons of water

OR

2% bleach solution for 10 minutes

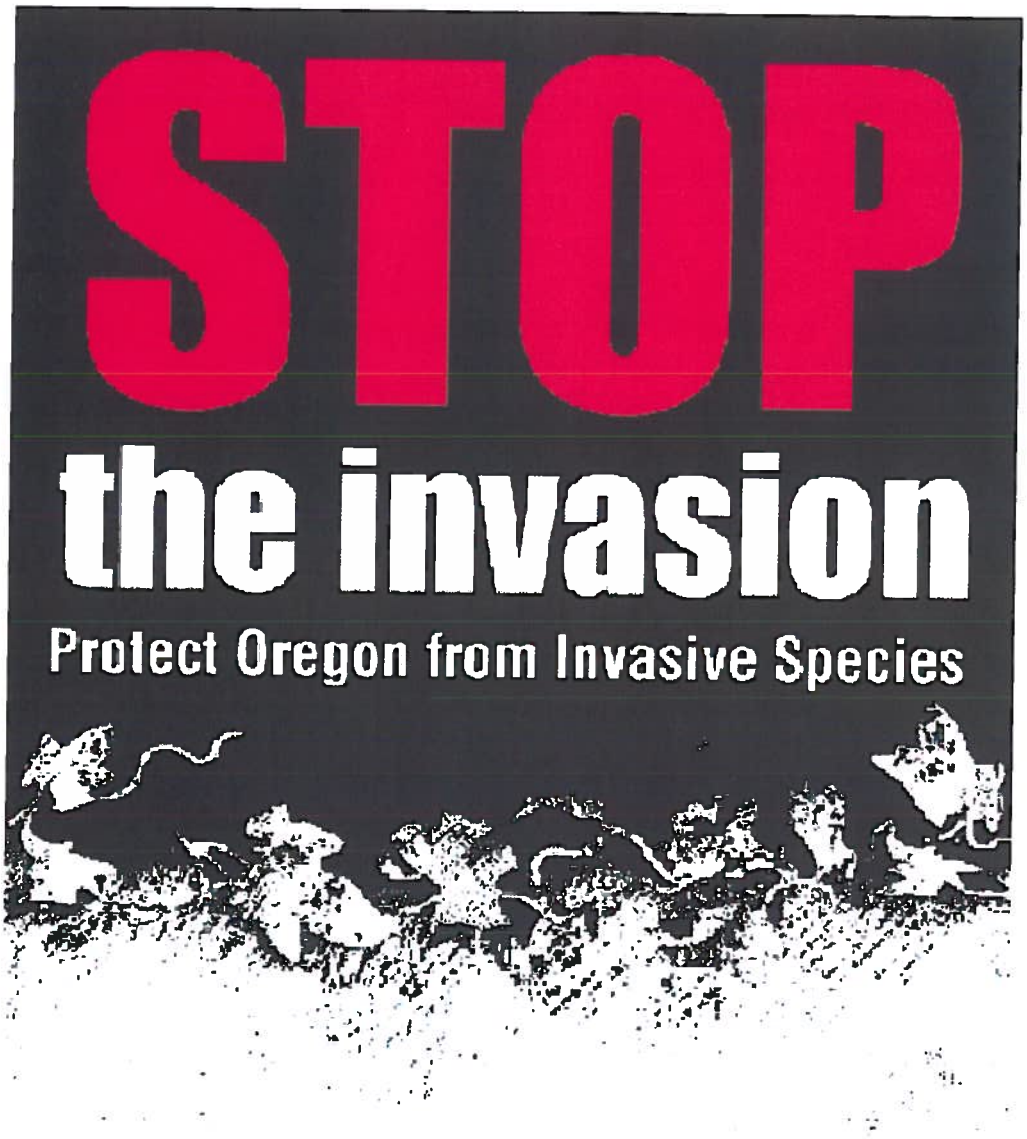
3 oz. bleach mixed with 1 gallon of water

OR

Household cleaners such as Fantastik® or Formula 409®, (or any cleaner with the active ingredient alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride) for 10 minutes.

Rinse with clean water after disinfecting.

Follow label instructions for all materials. Dispose of all cleaning solutions away from surface waters in accordance with label restrictions.


STOP
the invasion
Protect Oregon from Invasive Species