

# Preserving Alaska's resources by managing invasive species.



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Alaska Regional Invasive Species  
Program Coordinator  
US Fish and Wildlife Service



March, 2020

# What is at stake?

- Infrastructure:

- Floatplanes:

- 114 floatplane bases (40% of all towns)
    - Lake Hood floatplane base
      - ~200 daily takeoffs, 600 peak
      - **\$56 Million** (labor + economic activity)

- Watercraft:

- 68,616 registered watercraft (1/every 9 Alaskans)
    - **\$587M** annual economic impact

- Hydropower facilities:

- 21% of the state's power

- Native fish and wildlife

- Hunting and Wildlife Viewing - \$7.5B
  - Sport Fishing - \$2.4B
  - Salmon commercial fisheries - \$4.2B



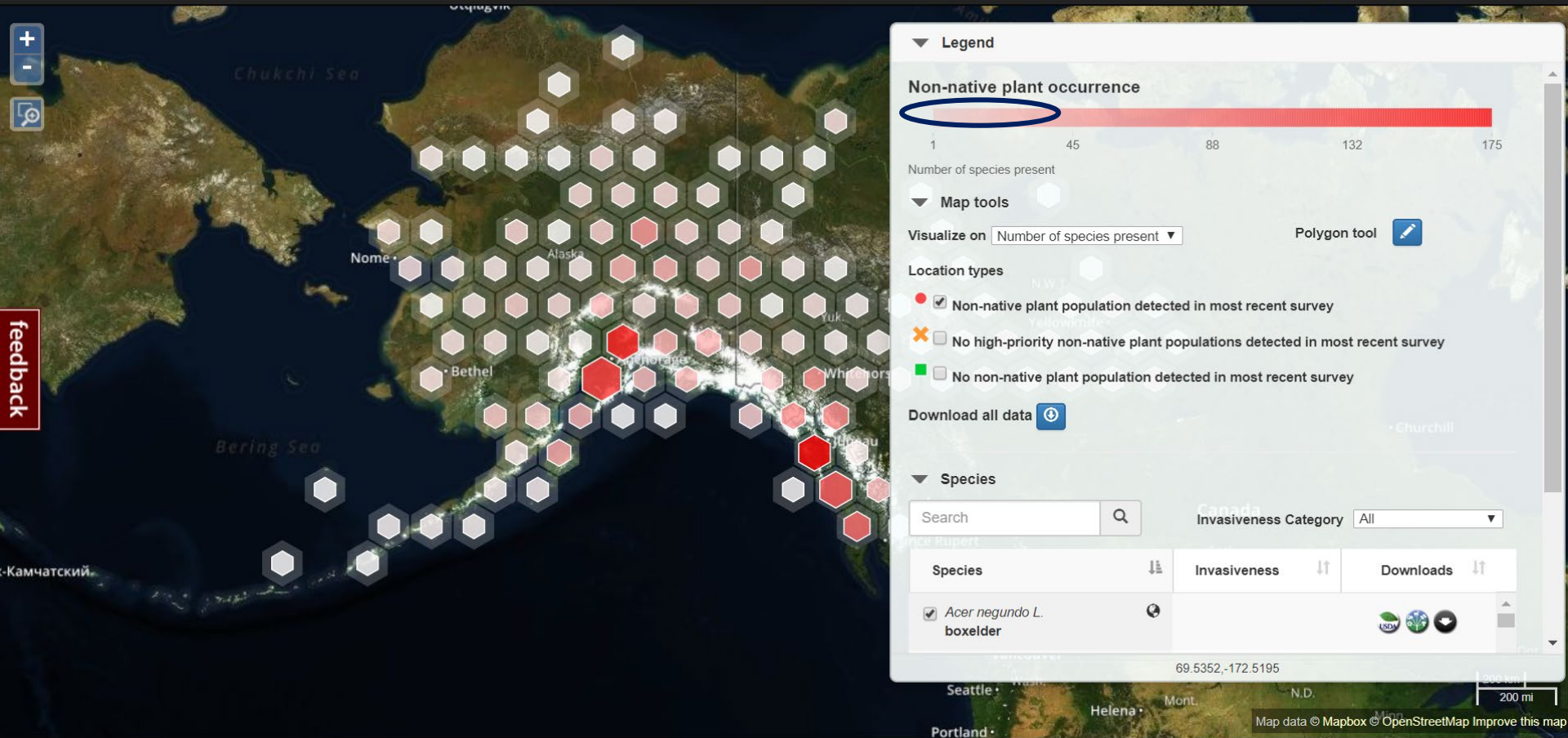


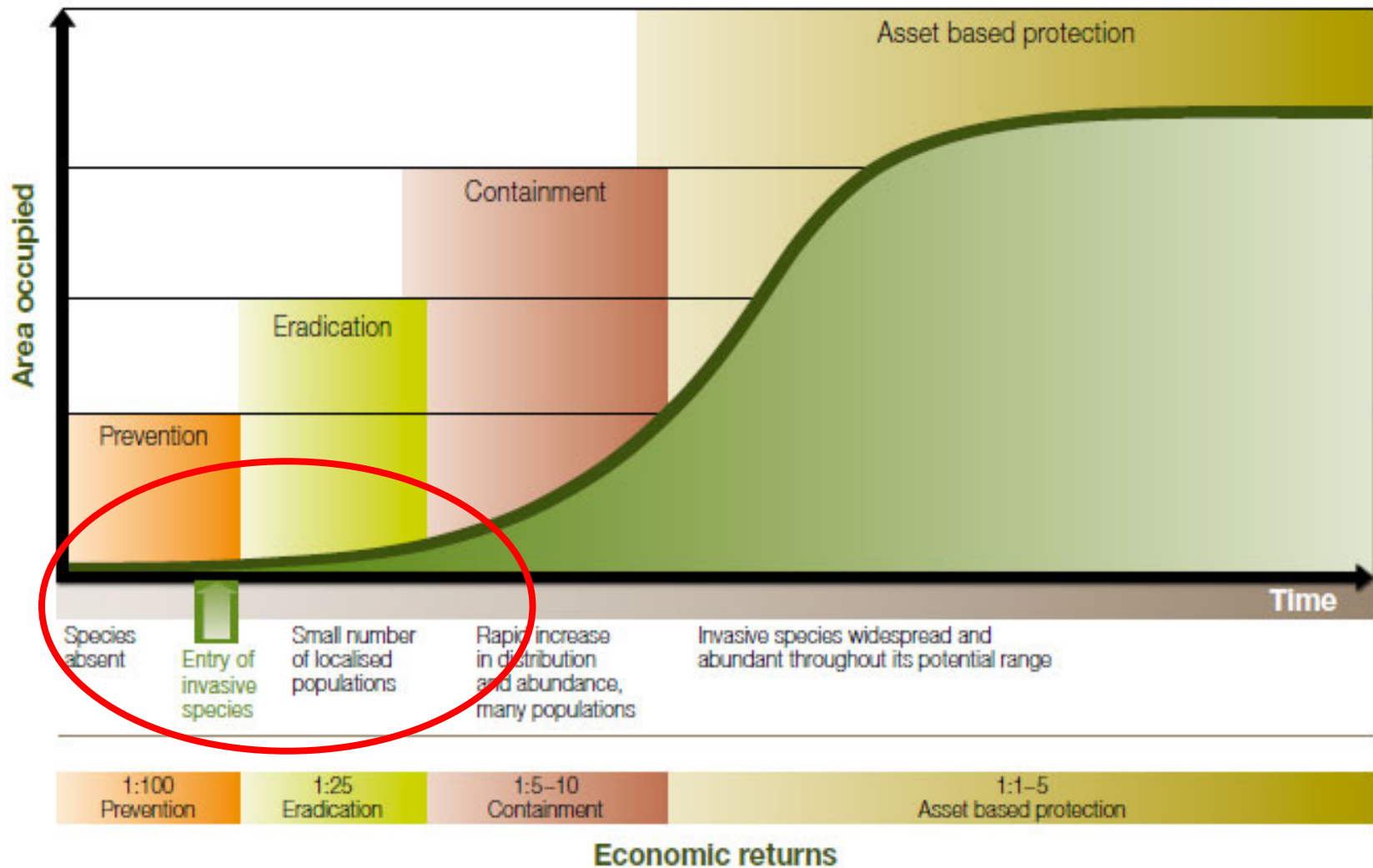
# 35 aquatic invasive species have been reported in Alaska.

(USGS NAS database 03/14/20)

AKEPIC Data Portal

Settings UAA Alaska Center for Conservation Science  
UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE





First step in prevention is to understand risk  
= vectors and suitability.

# Prevention: Quagga and Zebra Mussels

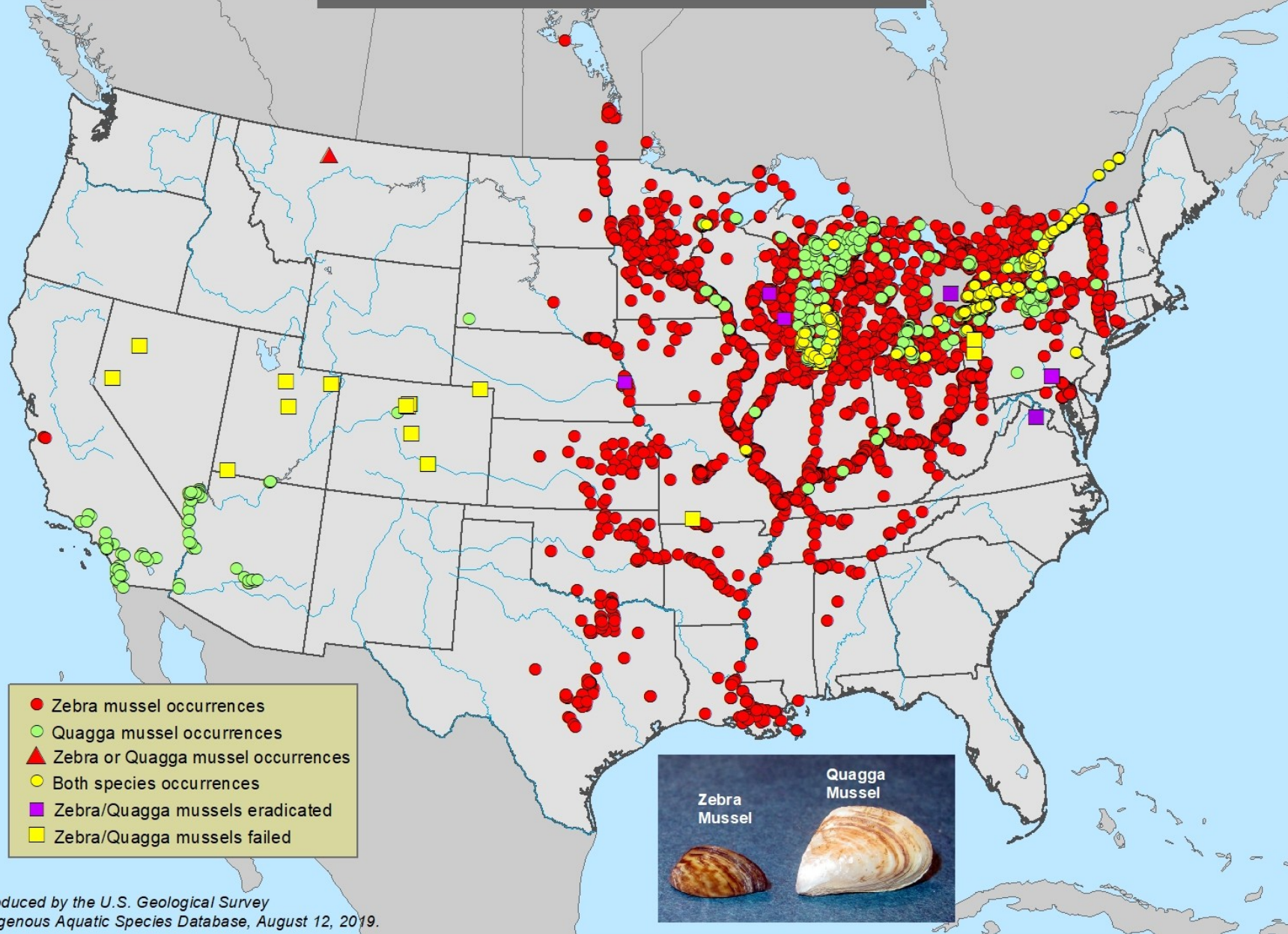


ssels (*Dreissena bugensis*)

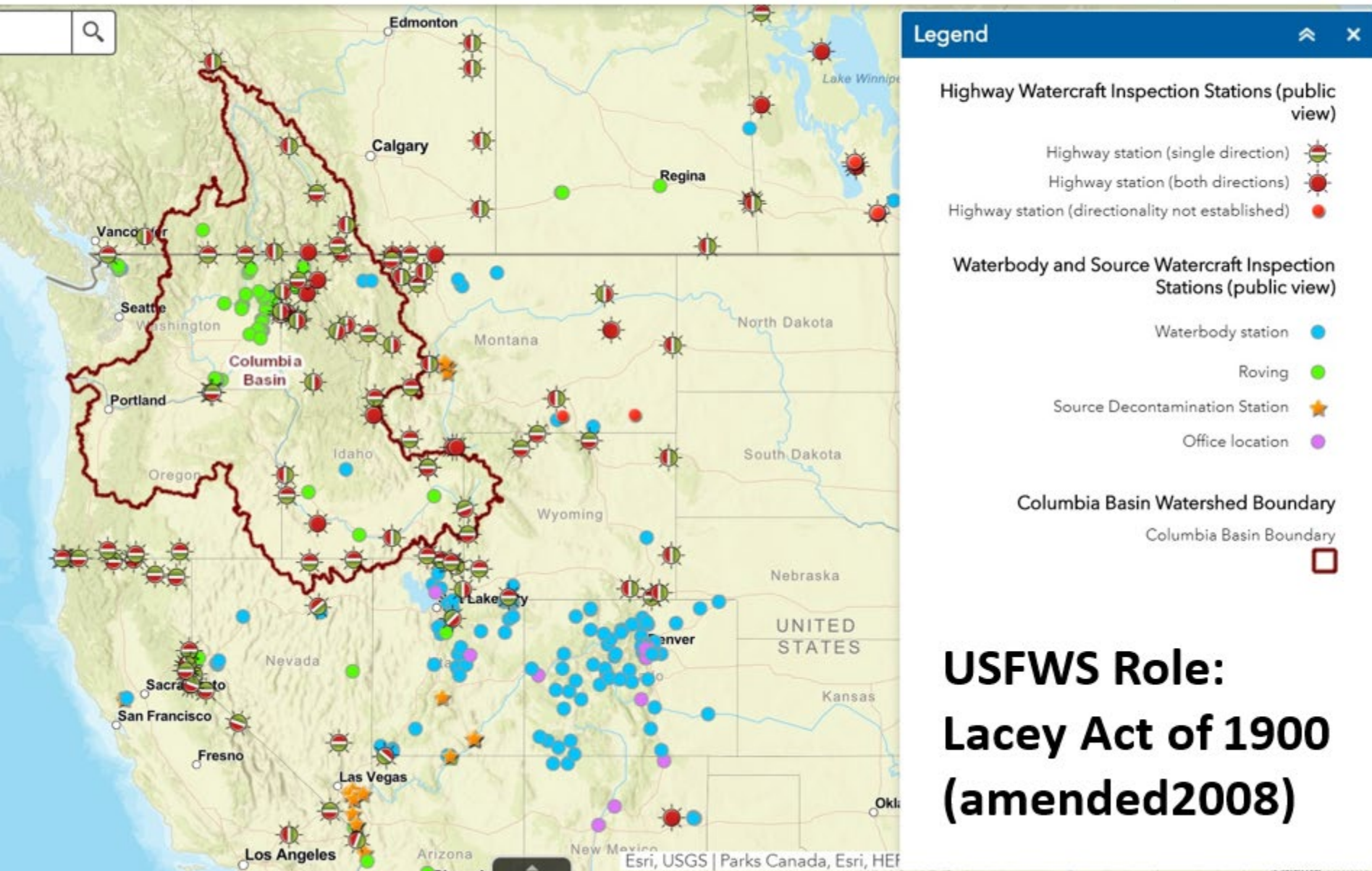


# Zebra and Quagga Mussel Sightings Distribution

*Dreissena polymorpha* and *D. rostriformis bugensis*



# Western Watercraft Inspection and Decontamination Stations



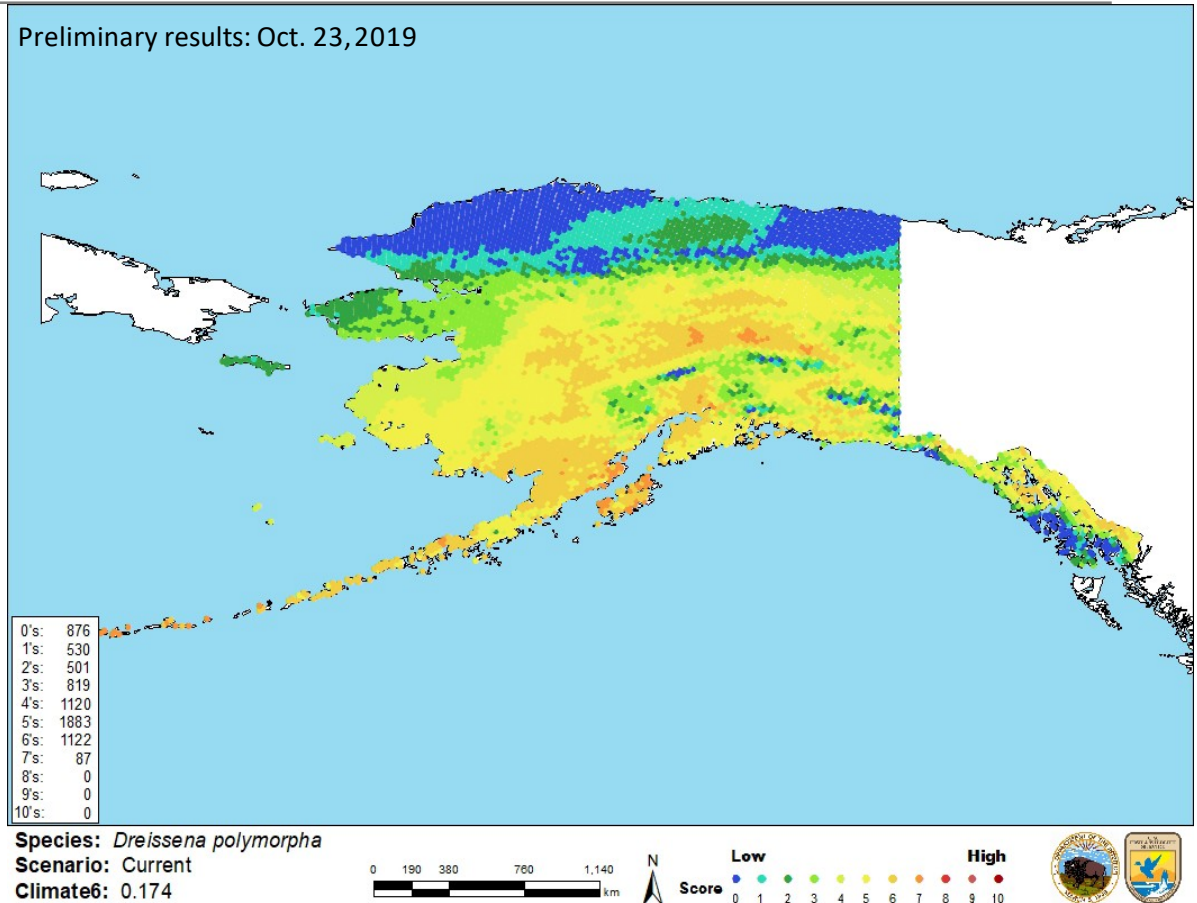
**USFWS Role:  
Lacey Act of 1900  
(amended 2008)**



# Results



- Research suggests high habitat suitability for invasive mollusks.
- No confirmed reports of invasive mollusks.
  - Smith et al. 2005
  - D. Bogan 2012 – AKISP presentation Kodiak 2012



RAMP



- Alaska has 3 native mussels and 21% of state's power comes from hydropower facilities.
- 226 watercraft inspected (2017-19) at Alcan Port of Entry:
  - 70% not inspected in route, 30% inspected in-route
  - 38% coming from a state with Q/Z mussels, 62% coming from states without
- No live mussels detected yet, but...
- Currently assessing other critical control points in BC, WA, and OR.

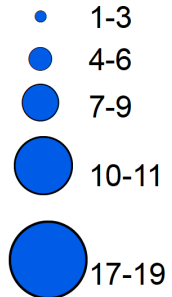
Sailboat being decontaminated, Tok AK July 2019



# Originating locations of watercraft crossing into AK, summer 2017-2019

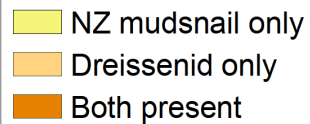
## Legend

### Number of watercraft



✱ Alcan border

### Infected states



**STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!**  
Be A Good Steward.  
Clean. Drain. Dry.  
[StopAquaticHitchhikers.org](http://StopAquaticHitchhikers.org)



# Keep Alaska Wild & Free of Invasive Species

Green leaves in clusters of 3, occasionally 4 →

## Elodea

Long trailing stem →

Grows in a tangled mass  
Can survive when frozen in ice  
Endangers safe float plane operation  
Degrades fish habitat and displaces native plants  
By law, cannot be brought into or moved around the state  
Can form new plants from broken segments, roots, and seeds  
Makes boat travel difficult and reduces recreation opportunities



### STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

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#### ✓ CLEAN

Remove all visible mud, plants, and fish/animals from equipment

#### ✓ DRAIN

Eliminate water from all equipment before transporting; pull the plug

#### ✓ DRY

Dry everything for at least five days OR dry thoroughly before next launch

Report anything suspected to be an **invasive species**:

📍 Note its location: Get GPS coordinates

📝 Describe its habitat

📷 Snap some photos

📞 INVASIVE HOTLINE: 1-877-INVASIV (468-2748)



# Prevention and Eradication: Elodea

## • Background:

- Alaska's 1<sup>st</sup> submerged aquatic invasive plant
  - Native to the Pacific Northwest and New England
- Introduced through aquarium dumps

## • Impacts:

- Habitat degradation/ loss for fish and wetland obligate species
- Reduced biodiversity, fishing opportunities, floatplane and watercraft safety
- Increased sedimentation



**FAIRBANKS SOIL & WATER**  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT



**Homer Soil & Water**  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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# Prevention and Eradication: Elodea

- Economic analysis:
  - Elodea impacts in Alaska: Mean annual loss of \$159M to the sockeye salmon fisheries in Alaska if not stopped (Schwoerer et al 2019).
  - Ship-borne AIS impacts in the Great Lakes: Median annual cumulative loss of \$138M/year to sportfishing, commercial fishing and water use. (Rothlisberger et al 2019).

Photo credit: Jason Ching



Photo credit: USFWS





# Known Elodea Infestations in Alaska

Eradication  
in progress

Manley Slough  
Bathing Beauty Pond  
Birch Lake

**Fairbanks:**

Chena Slough  
Chena River  
Chena Lake  
Totchaket Slough

**Anchorage:**

~~Lake Hood~~  
~~Sand Lake~~  
~~Little Campbell Lake~~  
~~Delong Lake~~  
Potters Marsh  
Jewell Lake

Eradication  
in progress

**Mat-Su:**

Alexander Lake  
Sucker Lake Complex

Eradication  
beginning  
2020

**Cordova:**

Eyak Lake  
Eyak River System  
Bering Lake  
McKinley Lake  
Martin Lakes  
Odiak Lagoon  
Wooded Pond  
~~Wrong Way Pond~~  
Alaganik Slough System

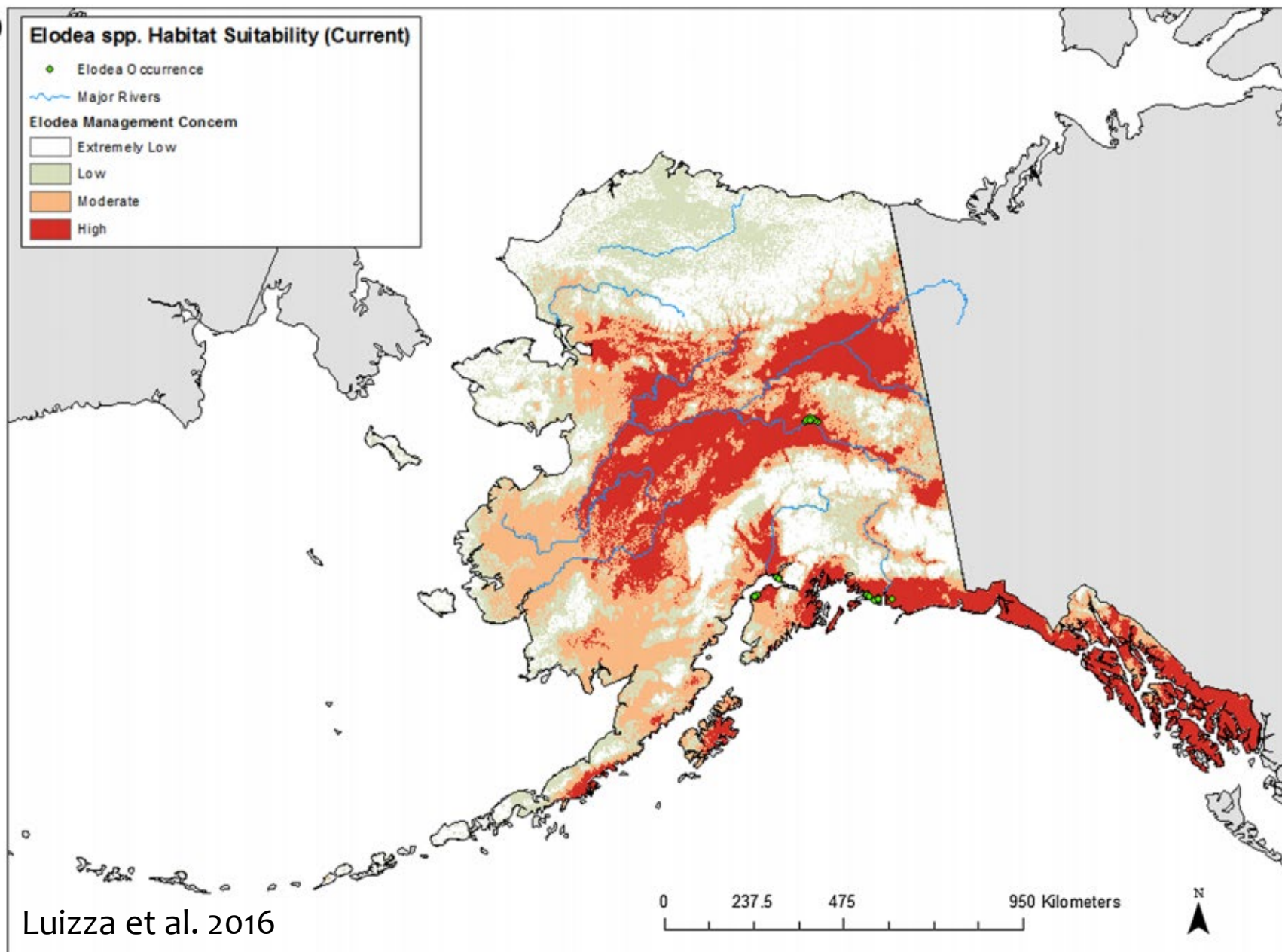
Eradication  
in progress  
by USFS

**Kenai Peninsula:**

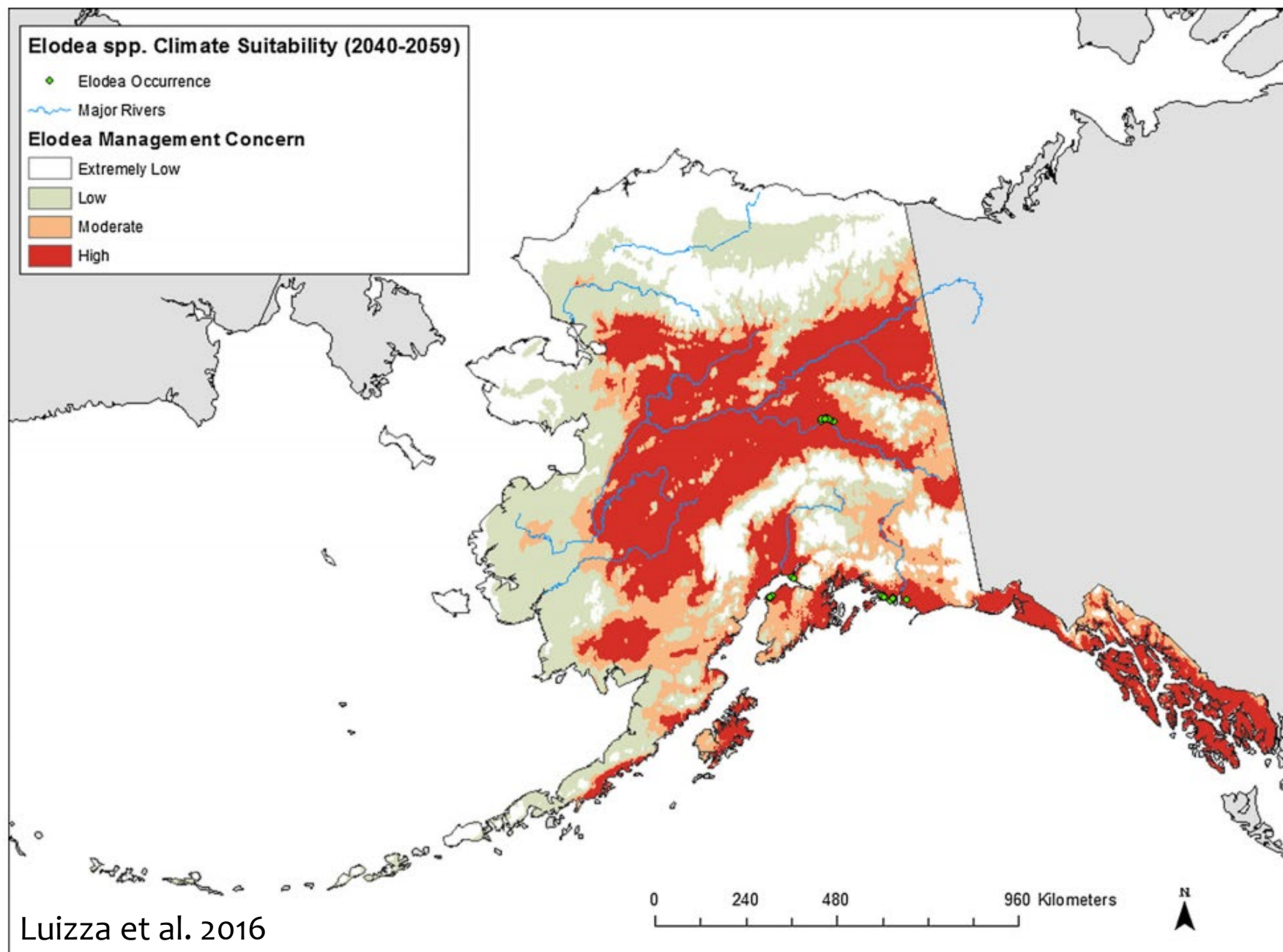
~~Stormy Lake~~  
~~Daniels Lake~~  
~~Beck Lake~~  
North South Lakes  
~~Sport Lake~~

Sandpiper Lake  
Eradication  
beginning  
2020

(a)



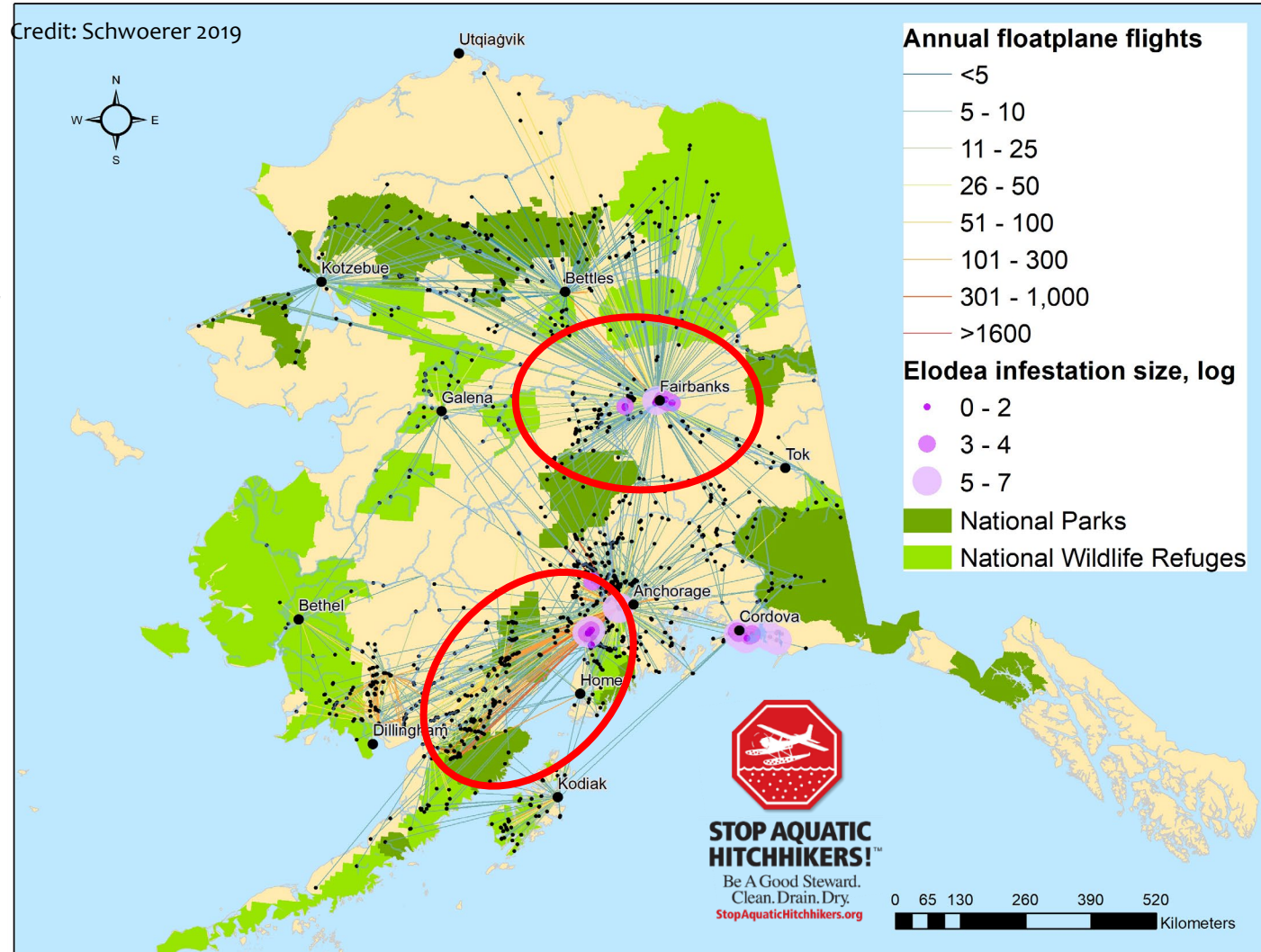




# Freshwater Vectors – Floatplanes

16

Floatplanes' first-leg flight paths between freshwater start and destination locations. Data from a survey with pilots about their 2015 flights. Schwoerer et al. 2017.

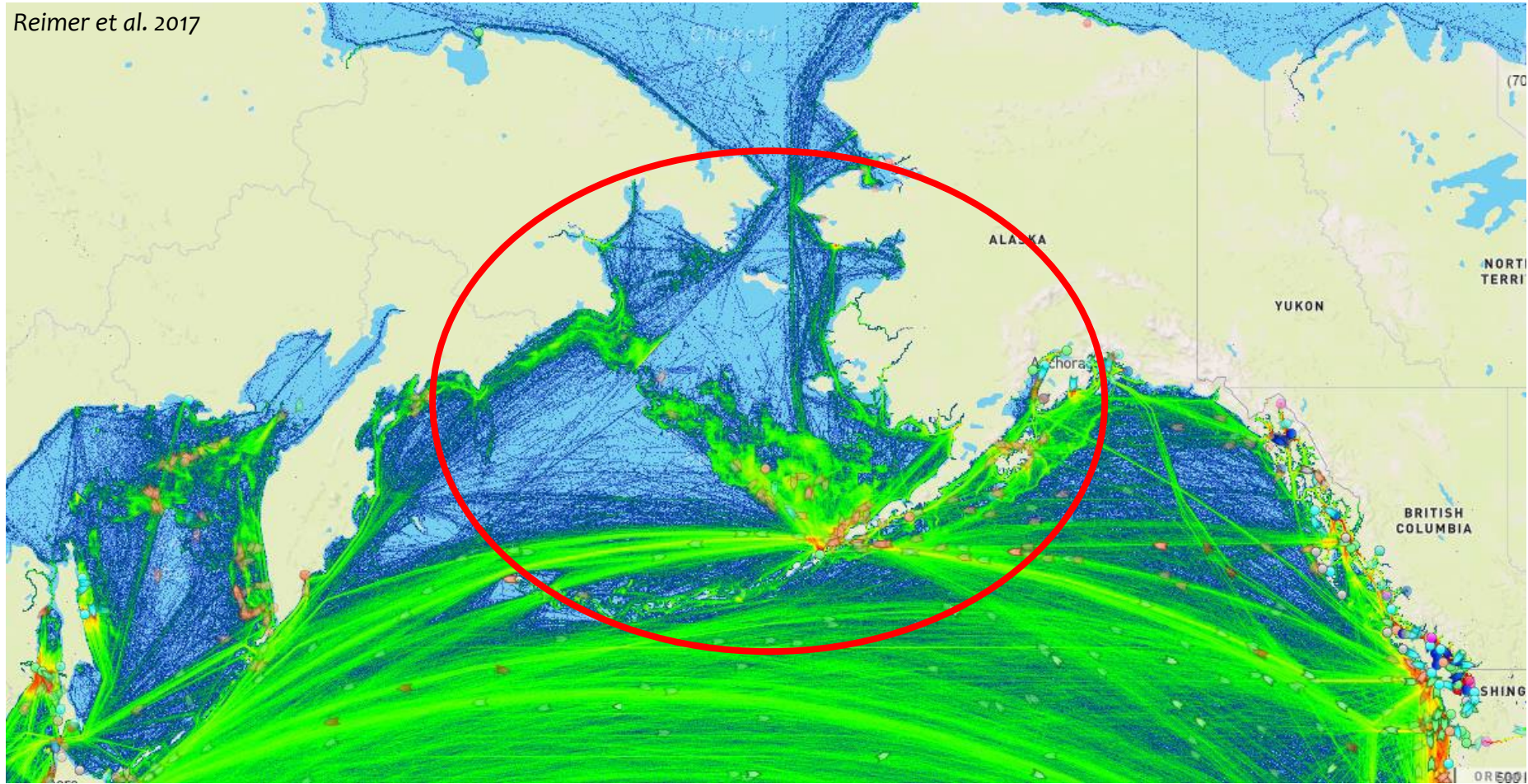




# Marine Vectors

## Commercial boating traffic in the North Pacific (2015).

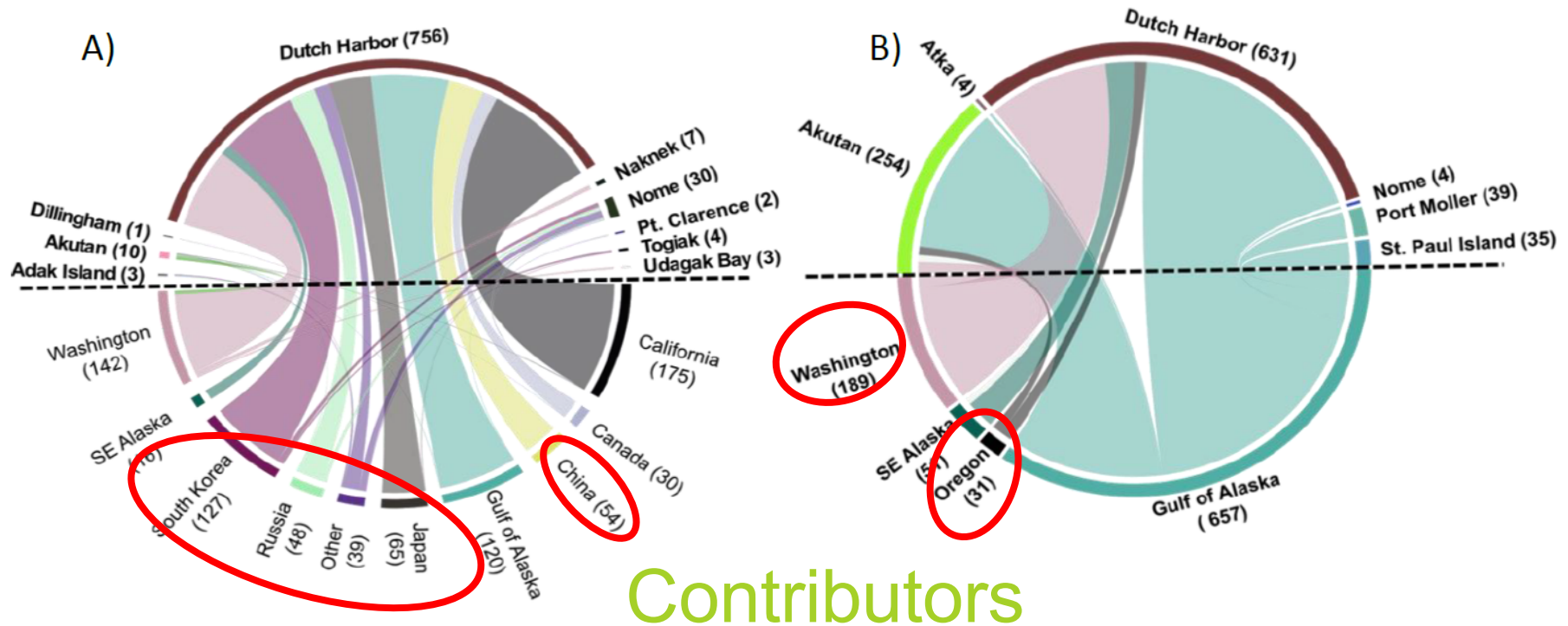
Reimer et al. 2017



# Marine Vectors – Bering Sea

Reimer et al. 2017

## Receivers



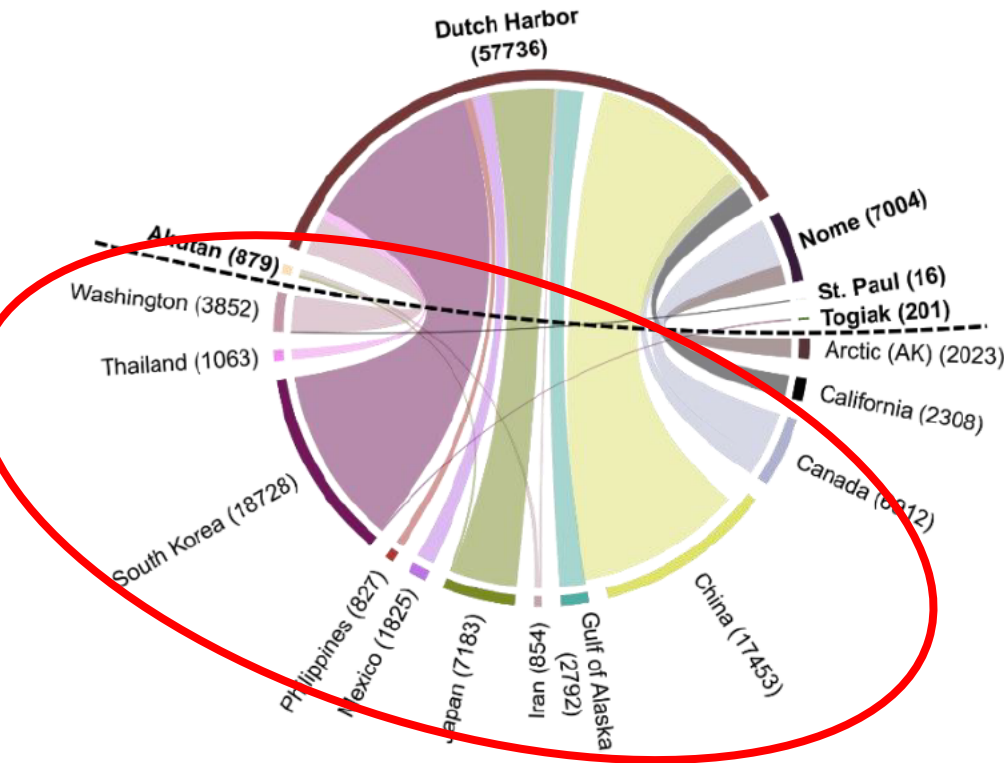
Transit origins outside of the Bering Sea and the Bering Sea destination, 2014-2016 for A) all marine vessels and B) commercial fishing vessels. Reimer et al. 2017





# Marine Vectors – Bering Sea

Reimer et al. 2017



Receivers

Contributors

Volume of ballast water (metric tons) discharged to Alaska ports in the Bering Sea and the vessels' region of origin. Reimer et al. 2017



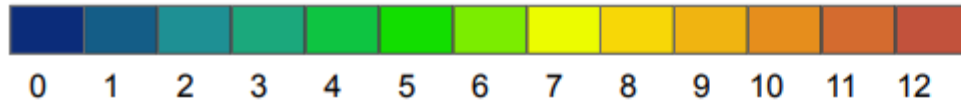
# European Green Crabs (*Carcinus maenas*):

Limited reproductive habitat (Requires 6-9 weeks)

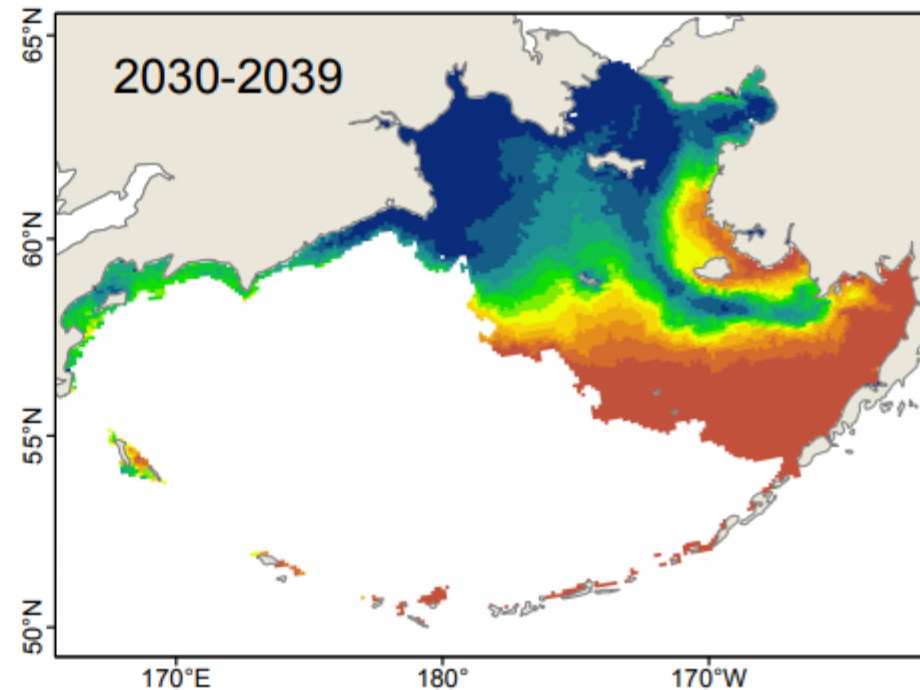
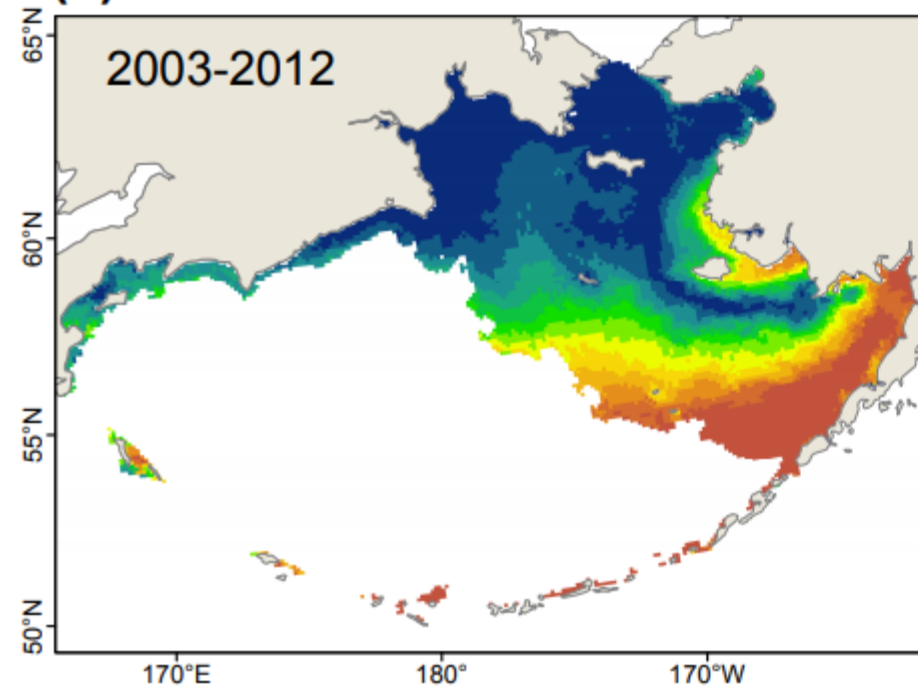


## *Carcinus maenas*: Reproduction

Average number of consecutive weeks of suitable habitat



**(a) Model: CGCM3-t47**





# Alaska Invasive Species Partnership

Annual Workshop Tentative Dates:

September 22-24, 2020

Anchorage, Alaska



<https://www.uaf.edu/ces/invasives>



# Freshwater Vectors – Watercraft

Results of year one pilot work assessing watercraft travel destinations and frequency within Alaskan waterways, 2018. T. Schwoerer 2019.

