

INVASIVE SPECIES LEADERSHIP TEAM

NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION



US Army Corps
of Engineers



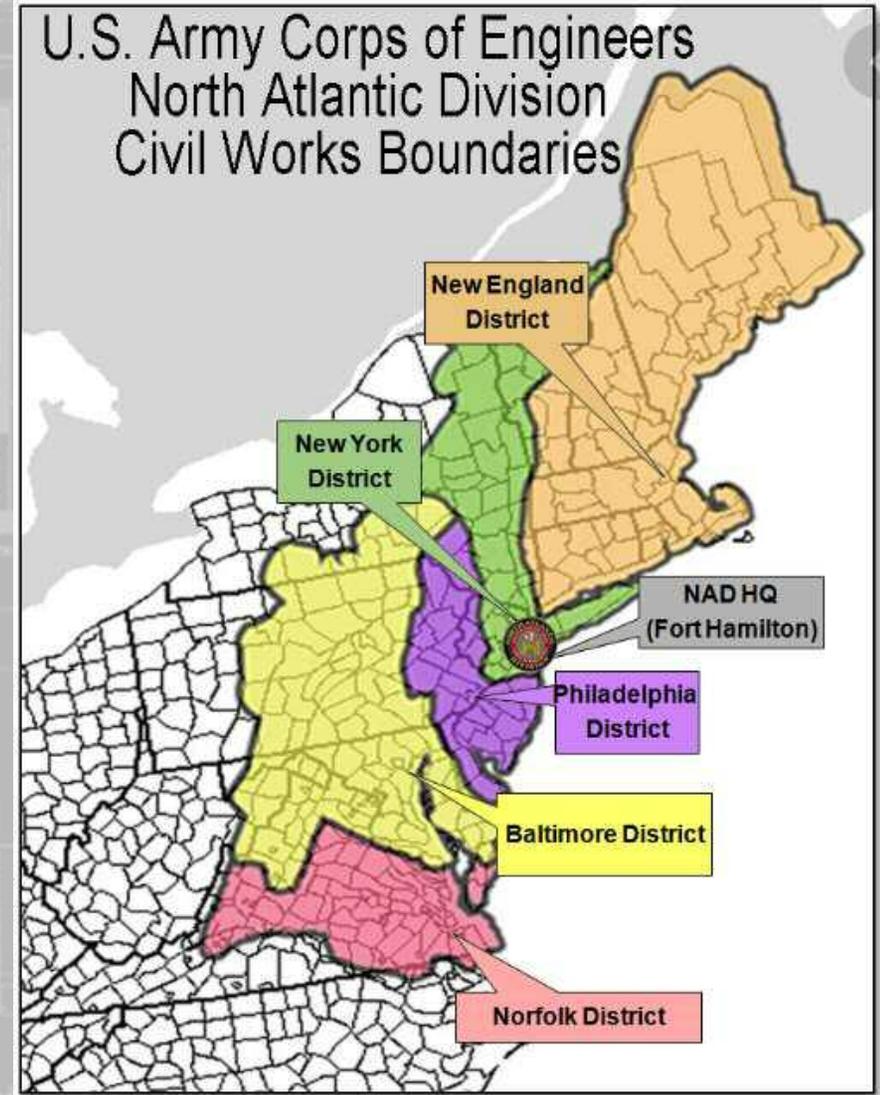
Invasive Species Leadership Team

PREPARE • PREVENT • PROTECT

[http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/
InvasiveSpeciesManagement.aspx](http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/InvasiveSpeciesManagement.aspx)



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NEW INVASIVE SPECIES CONCERNS



“What are the new invasive species concerns within your Division?”

Spotted Lanternfly—Invasive Plant Hopper

Blue Marsh Lake (Philadelphia District) Actively working with PA Department of Agriculture and PSU in monitoring and treatment activities. Currently detected in 11 states – CT, DE, IN, MD, MA, NJ, NY, OH, PA, VA, WV. One adult SL found at Raystown Lake Project in August.

Introductions of zebra and quagga mussels, new round goby, spiny water flea in Lake Champlain watershed. Zebra mussels were found for the second year in a row on a specific boat moored at Raystown Lake. A drawdown was conducted in December/January and no other zebra mussels were found after inspection.





TOP 3-5 INVASIVE SPECIES CHALLENGES



“What are the top 3-5 invasive species challenges within your Division?”

1. Terrestrial Plants

-Various species to include Japanese stilt grass, mile-a-minute, Japanese knotweed, multiflora rose, Tatarian honeysuckle, and others continue to be costly to treat and monitor across most NAD projects.

2. Spotted Lantern Fly

-Continues to be a major challenge at Blue Marsh Lake.
-MOU with PSU to conduct a multi-faceted comprehensive study on Spotted Lanternfly, its effect on the local environment, and various management solutions.

3. Aquatic Plants-Hydrilla and Milfoil

-Raystown Lake Project continues to work with Buffalo District to monitor sub-aquatic vegetation; six years' worth of data. Two annual treatments of *hydrilla* were successful using Sonar & Chinook, and Aquathol K; ERDC researchers completed a study on water exchange using rhodamine dye; they will complete a Procella-COR treatment during summer 2022.

4. Largest expenditures remain on phragmites, water chestnut, milfoil/hydrilla control and on expanding cyanobacteria surveys.

5. Lack of cooperative and coordinated management with Federal, State, and local resources.

6. COVID restrictions-lack of control treatments; lack of yearly maintenance actions may put as back many years on invasive aquatic plant control.





INVASIVE SPECIES SUCCESS



“What invasive species success occurred within your division?”

- PSU is noting that SLF activity is killing *Ailanthus altissima* and grape vines. It will stress other trees but is not causing notable tree death in other species at this time.
- Blue Marsh Lake is coordinating with PSU Extension to hold trainings for staff and other agencies on proper treatment of clonal stands of *Ailanthus* through herbicide applications in the fall. They will be demonstrating the effectiveness of spring/early summer treatments vs the recommended fall treatments for clonal stands.
- Blue Marsh Lake is working on a strategic management/monitoring/risk communications plan for HABs.
- PA does not have a HABs program like other states, PA DEP is working on formulating standards through their Task Force. Blue Marsh Lake is being used as an example in some cases with the known regular occurrence of HABs during the summer season.
- Blue Marsh Lake is working with students from PSU Berks campus to complete an Environmental Awareness & Community Action Project (EACAP). A few groups will be pursuing projects to help identify, catalog, and remove invasives species at Blue Marsh Lake.

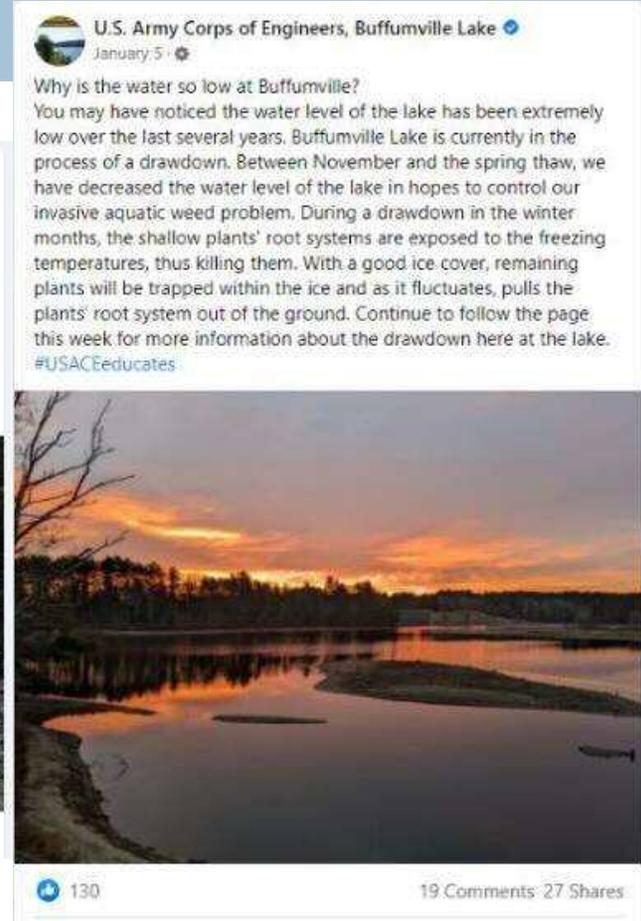
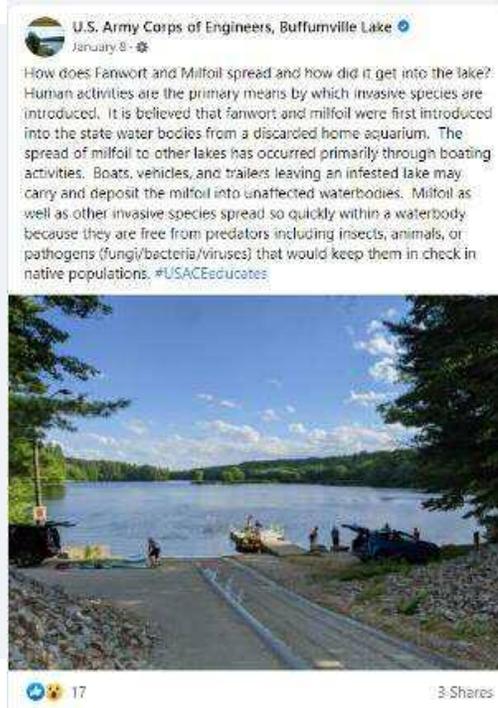


INVASIVE SPECIES SUCCESS



“What invasive species success occurred within your division?”

- Buffumville Lake’s social media outreach campaign in JAN 2022 on aquatic invasives under the #USACEeducates included info on their lake drawdowns and other methods to treat milfoil infestations impacting the lake





INVASIVE SPECIES COSTS



“What are the costs associated with invasive species in your division?”

NAD TOTAL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL: \$2,224,200

- NAE: Cyanobacteria surveys at approximately \$63K, \$20K, superfund site phragmites, \$14.65K FUDS bittersweet control. TOTAL NAE Costs: \$97.65 K.
- NAN: Lake Champlain and feeder lakes control of 1600 acres of water chestnut (*Trapa Natans*) and Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) at a cost of \$550K, phragmites removal in support of CSRM site construction of \$ 1,546,000. TOTAL NAN Costs: \$2,046,000
- NAP: Support Operations Division and partnerships within the District for spotted lanternfly of \$10-15K, as well as phragmites control at the Lower Cape May Meadows project \$50,547. TOTAL NAP COSTS: \$65.55K
- NAB: Poplar island treatment of phragmites- TOTAL NAB Cost: \$15K
- NAO: Continued phragmites control at constructed sites – limited cost in FY21



INVASIVE SPECIES COSTS



“What are the costs associated with invasive species in your division?”

NAB Projects' 2021 costs for treatment of various invasive costs. *(primarily chemical treatment, project staff labor not included)*

Raystown Lake Project (terrestrial herbicide, aquatic herbicide)	\$290,957.97
Jennings Randolph Lake	\$14,147.00
Tioga-Hammond & Cowanesque Lake (terrestrial herbicide)	\$35,345.00



INVASIVE SPECIES COSTS



“Is there anything else of relevance to the ISLT within your region that you would like to share?”

- Lake Champlain Canal Barrier Study Phase I will be completed with recommendations for actions. Those recommendations will be further developed, as well as environmental compliance under NEPA undertaken, in Phase II.

