

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative

Needs Assessment Survey Executive Summary

1. Introduction

Under the direction of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Buffalo, and with input from the Great Lakes Commission (GLC), Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) developed and distributed a Needs Assessment Survey to gauge stakeholder interest in the development of the Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative (the collaborative) and to solicit input regarding the issues of greatest need for the collaborative to address. The survey was comprised of eighteen questions and was modeled after a similar survey conducted at the outset of the Great Lakes Phragmites Collaborative. The survey was conducted using the online software application Survey Monkey. Seventy-five stakeholders completed the survey between the first announcement on December 12, 2017 and the January 5, 2018 deadline. A survey report created in Survey Monkey, including the full survey and a summary of the responses to each question, is attached as Appendix A.

The survey was initially announced and promoted during a webinar held on December 12, 2017, which was attended by approximately 50 stakeholders. It was further promoted in three emails sent in December and early January to the full stakeholder list of more than 200 individuals identified under a previous task. Additionally, to increase the number of survey respondents, USACE Buffalo promoted the survey to their professional networks through a posting on LinkedIn, and the GLC promoted the survey to their Great Lakes aquatic invasive species contact lists.

The following sections summarize the survey results and consider how the results should inform the pending activities of the collaborative.

2. Summary of Stakeholder Feedback

As a whole, survey feedback indicates strong agreement among stakeholders that the collaborative is a useful, valuable initiative. Some feel it will be extremely helpful. No respondent feels that the collaborative is not necessary or is redundant. Strong interest was expressed in case studies and early detection/rapid response approaches for hydrilla, and in becoming conversant in the latest research suggestions for management and control practices, grouping these areas as those of greatest need. There appears to be less interest in research that focuses on other subjects, like plant biology. Lastly, the survey provided a good starting point for finding appropriate guest presenters for the collaborative's five-part webinar series as ten respondents expressed their willingness to present.

2.1 Stakeholder Demographics and Experience with Hydrilla

Approximately 31% of survey respondents are practitioners, 31% focus on education and outreach, and 15% are researchers. The remainder (23%) identify as policy makers, regulators, or “other”—this latter group appears to be primarily comprised of practitioners. Approximately 50% of respondents work for government agencies, 25% for non-profits, and 25% for a business, research institution, or other kind of organization.

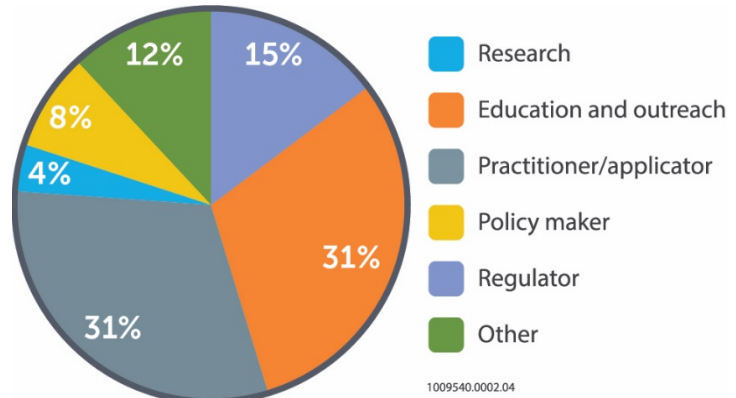


Figure 1. Stakeholder roles in hydrilla management

While nearly all respondents (90%) characterized themselves as intermediate or advanced in terms of their familiarity with hydrilla (which suggests that basic, introductory content may not be needed for the collaborative stakeholders), only 33% of respondents have been involved in the response to a hydrilla infestation. Those who have been involved in the response to an existing hydrilla infestation were asked to identify their biggest challenge, and approximately 33% indicated funding was their biggest challenge. Other responses mention challenges in areas such as treatment implementation (e.g., identifying the right herbicide, or determining the right treatment regimes in different kinds of systems), public buy-in, procurement and continuation, and monitoring and detection.

2.2 Identified Stakeholder Needs

2.2.1 Hydrilla Topics of Greatest Interest and Need

Survey respondents identified two topics of greatest interest with respect to hydrilla and for which they would like to see information shared through the collaborative: 80% of respondents selected “management techniques and case studies,” and about 70% of respondents selected “early detection/rapid response” among their top three interests (see Figure 2). There was little interest in policy, permitting, or any open-ended “other” area. As indicated above, 33% of survey respondents indicated that they have direct experience responding to a hydrilla infestation. Therefore, the identification of “management techniques and case studies” as the leading topic of interest could be attributed to the fact that the majority of the respondents have not had to manage hydrilla, but want to understand how to do so, should the need arise.

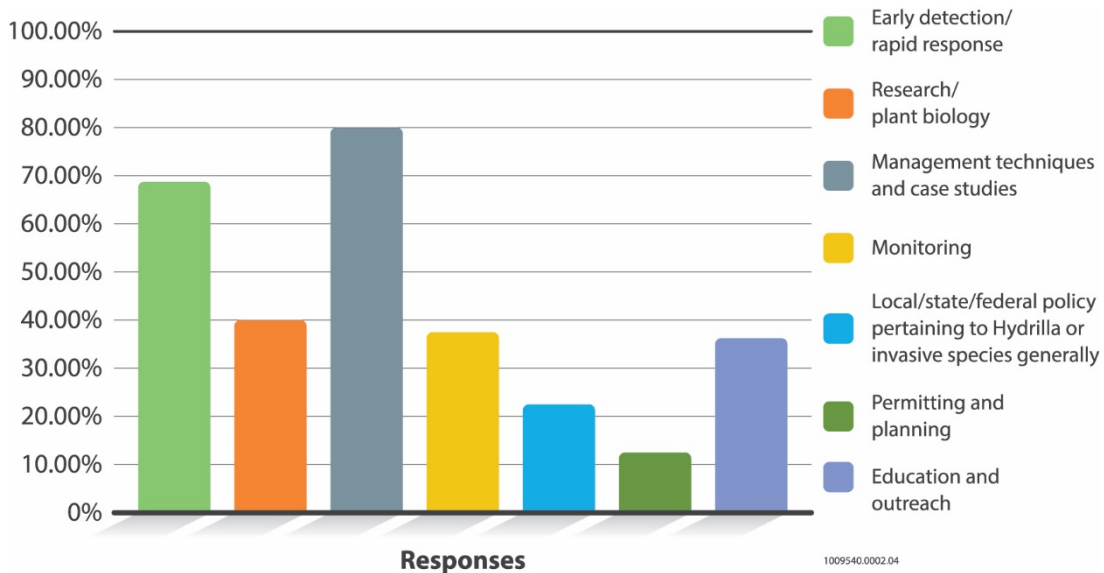


Figure 2. Aspects of hydrilla that stakeholders indicated the most interest in and for which they would like to see information shared through the collaborative

Responses to a similar question focused on the hydrilla aspects that stakeholders feel they need to learn the most about were consistent with the topics identified as being of greatest interest. The most commonly identified needs were “management techniques and case studies” (61%) and “early detection/rapid response” (45%) (see Figure 3).

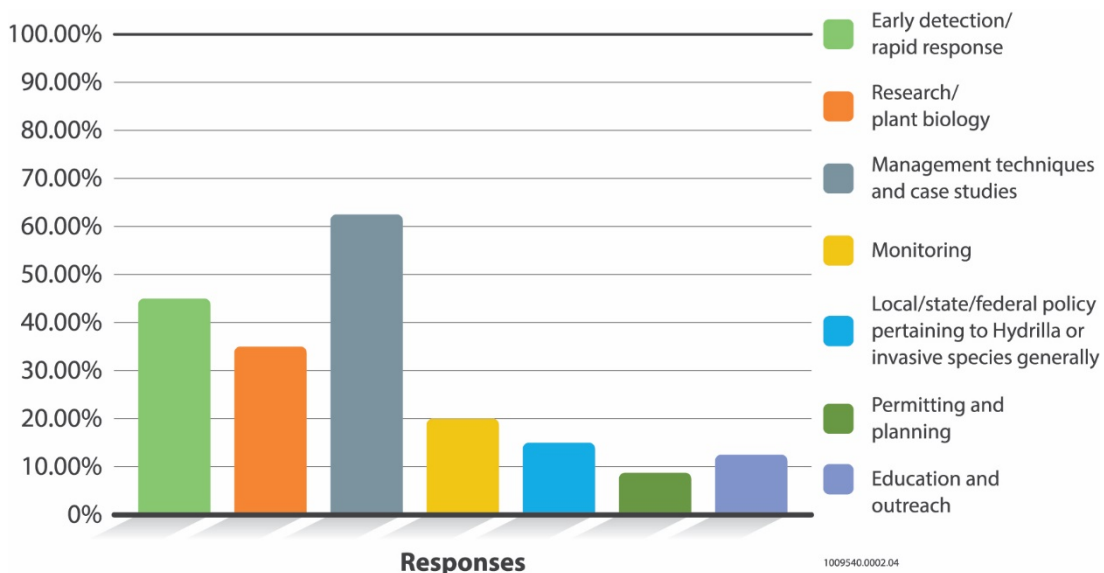


Figure 3. Aspect of hydrilla that stakeholders feel they need to learn the most about

When stakeholders were asked what they are not getting from existing resources that the collaborative could provide, the responses to this question pointed most often to case studies and access to current research initiatives. The responses also suggest that existing resources may not provide best

management practices, a clearinghouse or “one stop shop” kind of website, up-to-date occurrence maps, and opportunities for direct collaboration/interaction with peers.

2.2.2 Website Content

When asked about what information should be provided on the collaborative’s website, none of the provided selections were chosen in more than half of the survey responses. Based on the answers to the questions focused on topics of interest and greatest need, a large percentage of respondents may have been expected to select “management and monitoring case studies,” but only 23% of respondents selected that among their top three selections, while 47% selected “best management practices/lessons learned” (the second most popular response). This may suggest that survey respondents do not feel that the website will be a good forum for presenting case studies.

With respect to the level of detail presented in content posted on the website, survey respondents expressed strong agreement that any content on the website related to management tools and strategies should be at least moderately detailed, more extensive than just summary-level information.

When asked where stakeholders have previously sought out information on hydrilla, the most popular resources cited were the U.S. Geological Survey, specifically the Nonindigenous Aquatic Species website and the website of the Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants at the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences.

2.2.3 Webinar Series

With respect to webinar content, there is strong interest in “management techniques and case studies.” Sixty-nine of the 75 respondents (92%) indicated an interest in this topic. The second most popular topic, selected by 64 respondents (85%), was “current research on hydrilla management and control.” (see Figure 4). Very few people are interested in learning more about permitting or regulations during webinars.

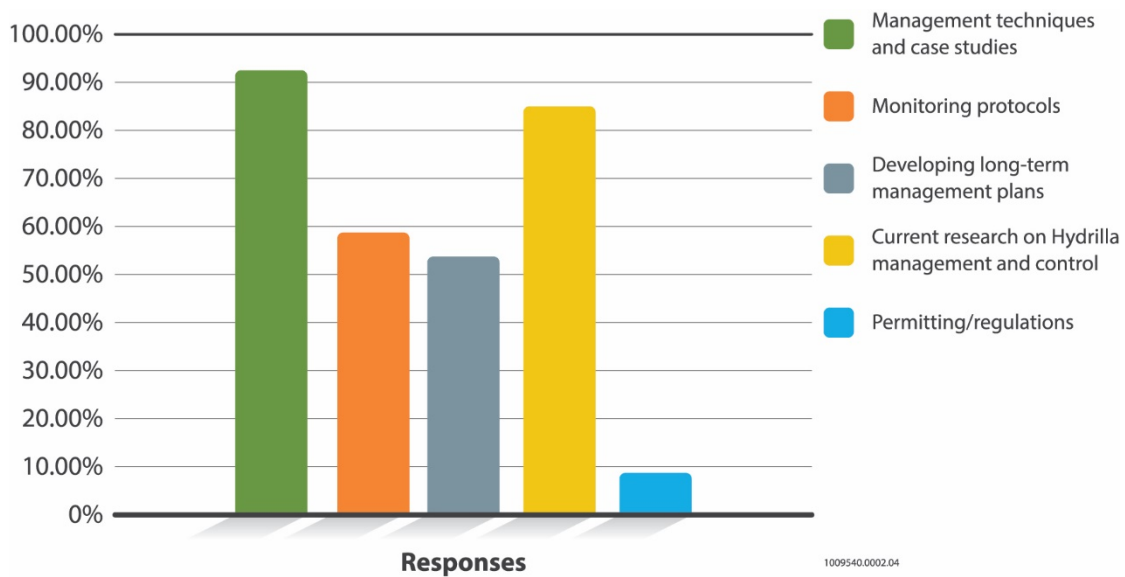


Figure 4. Identified topics for inclusion in a webinar series

Respondents were asked whether they had interest in being a presenter as part of a webinar series. Ten respondents representing a mix of focus areas and locations indicated an interest in being a webinar presenter (see Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Stakeholder Feedback in Participating in a Webinar

Topic	Name	Organization	State
Detection program	Hilary Lambert	Cayuga Lake Watershed Network	NY
Detection technologies	Eric Randall, PhD	Non-profit/research	NY
Management in Florida	Ed Harris	Florida Wildlife Commission	FL
Management in shallow waterbodies	Mark Warman	Cleveland Metroparks	OH
Management: chemical treatments	Mark Heilman, PhD	SePRO	NC
Monitoring case studies	Chris Doyle	SOLitude Lake Management	NJ
Monitoring program	Jo Latimore	Michigan State	MI
Outreach: stakeholder communication	Cathy McGlynn	NYSDEC	NY
Outreach: watercraft inspection steward program	Brittney Rogers	NY Sea Grant	NY
Plant biology (as well as management and monitoring)	Rob Richardson	NC State University	NC

3. Translating Survey Feedback into Next Steps

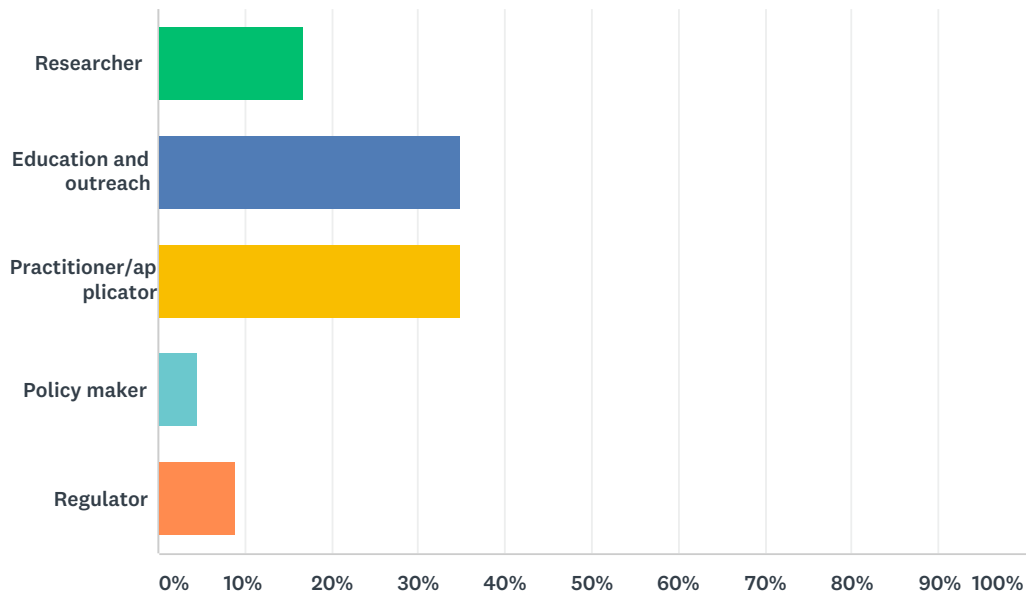
Based on the survey responses and the discussion above, the needs and interests expressed in the survey feedback translate into the following next steps:

1. Based on the survey feedback, the biggest identified needs pertain to information sharing regarding case studies and early detection/rapid response. To address these needs, E & E will proceed with compiling a list of webinars and facilitating the quarterly webinar series. While the webinar series will include more than just management case studies and early detection/rapid response (e.g., monitoring programs and research on management practices), the webinars identified for 2018 will likely focus heavily on those two topics.
2. E & E will continue to develop website content. The website will allow stakeholders to access recordings of the webinars, and a “Case Studies” page has already been added to the collaborative’s website and will continue to be populated. This will be an area for targeted information sharing. Tonawanda Creek is the first case study that has been uploaded, and additional project sites representing a wide range of systems will be added. Information in the form of treatment plans, monitoring reports, and other related data will be uploaded for each case study.

Other resources will be added on the collaborative's website under "Research and Resources." These will include relevant research summaries – both published and unpublished. For example, the growth studies undertaken by Dr. Rob Richardson and his graduate students, as part of the Great Lakes Hydrilla Risk Assessment, will be provided. Additionally, E & E will review the websites identified as the stakeholders' preferred online resources for hydrilla information, identifying content that should either be included on the collaborative's website or provided via a link from the website to external information.

Q1 What is your role in Hydrilla management or other invasive species management?

Answered: 66 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Researcher	16.67%	11
Education and outreach	34.85%	23
Practitioner/appliator	34.85%	23
Policy maker	4.55%	3
Regulator	9.09%	6
TOTAL		66

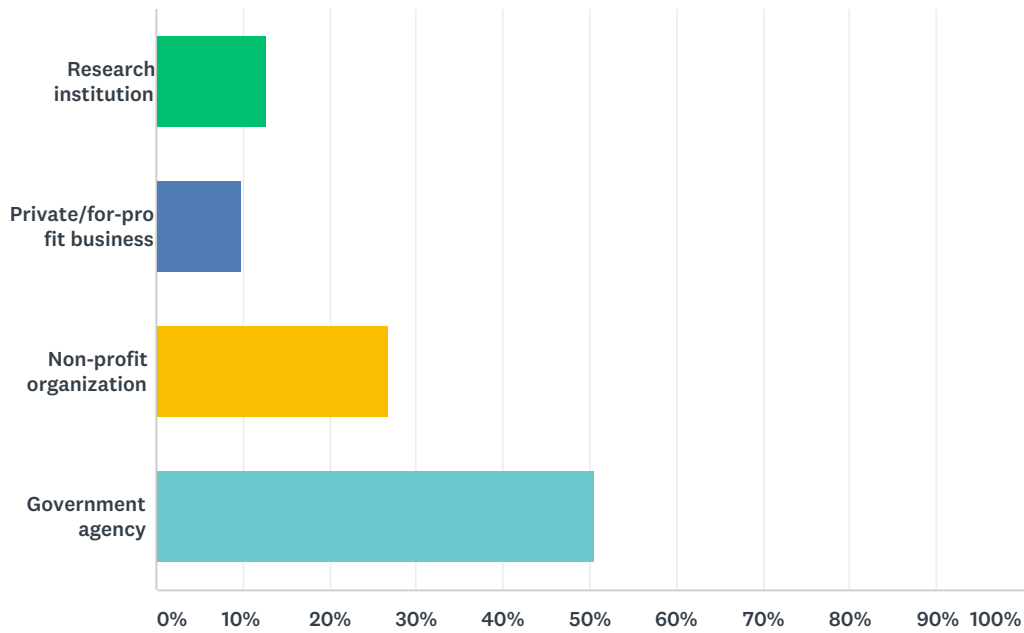
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Biologist	1/2/2018 8:53 AM
2	coordinator/project management	1/2/2018 8:10 AM
3	None, concerned landowner	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
4	Program Coordinator/Manager	12/29/2017 11:13 AM
5	monitoring	12/27/2017 10:36 AM
6	and Researcher	12/19/2017 11:30 PM
7	Assistant Manager responsible for overseeing treatments and education	12/18/2017 11:00 AM
8	Project Manager	12/18/2017 9:43 AM
9	Resource Management	12/18/2017 8:35 AM
10	Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area--education + identification + applicator	12/14/2017 11:21 AM
11	Environmental Consultant/Planner	12/13/2017 2:51 PM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

12	documenting invasive species occurrences, establishing a local working group, working towards developing a local invasives strategy	12/13/2017 9:32 AM
13	WNY PRISM Coordinator	12/13/2017 8:29 AM
14	Manage an aquatic plant management research program	12/12/2017 6:07 PM
15	volunteer monitoring program	12/12/2017 4:46 PM
16	Project implementation -apply for permits, oversee application, water quality monitoring	12/12/2017 4:41 PM

Q2 In this role, which type of agency or organization are you affiliated with?

Answered: 71 Skipped: 4

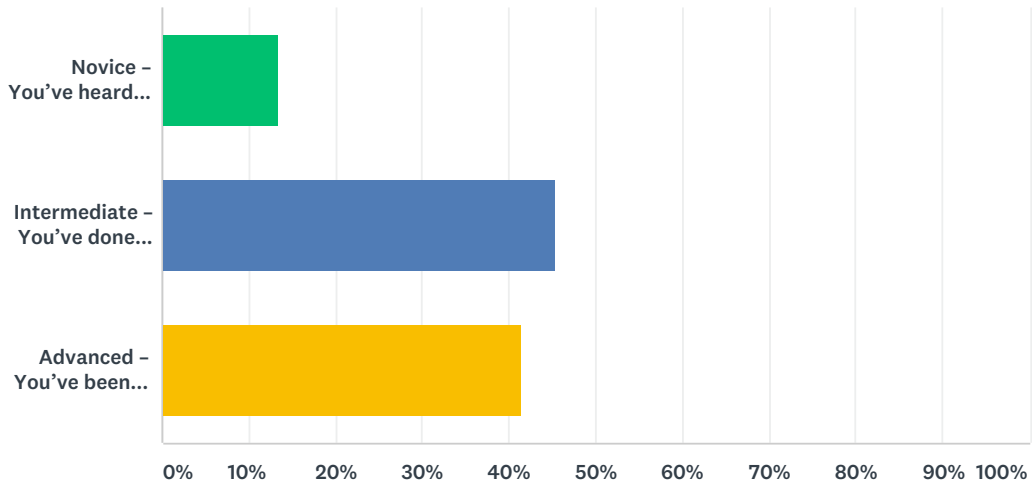


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Research institution	12.68% 9
Private/for-profit business	9.86% 7
Non-profit organization	26.76% 19
Government agency	50.70% 36
TOTAL	71

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Ohio Invasive Plants Council and MIPN	1/4/2018 6:43 PM
2	Conservation Authority	1/4/2018 7:41 AM
3	None	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
4	State Funded CISMA	12/21/2017 3:40 PM
5	University	12/18/2017 10:52 AM
6	Inter-Tribal	12/18/2017 8:35 AM
7	Joint Services Board under the municipal act (Ontario)	12/13/2017 9:32 AM
8	Soil and Water Conservation District	12/12/2017 4:41 PM

Q3 How would you characterize yourself with respect to Hydrilla?

Answered: 75 Skipped: 0

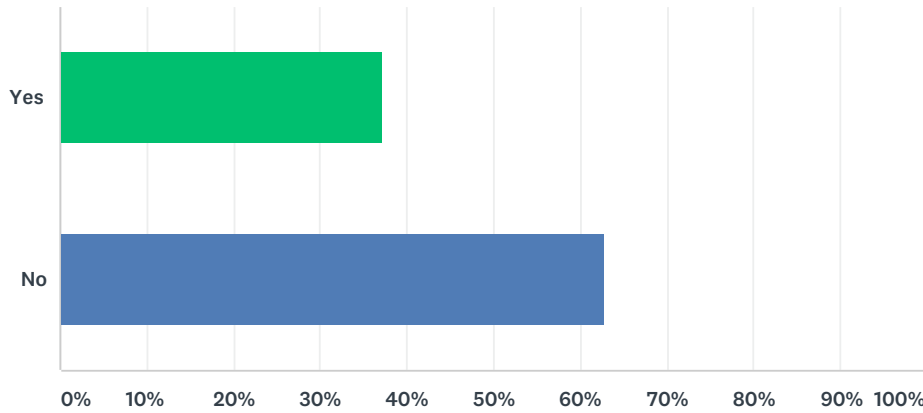


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Novice – You’ve heard of Hydrilla but don’t know anything about it.	13.33%	10
Intermediate – You’ve done some reading, participated in some webinars about it, and are somewhat familiar with it.	45.33%	34
Advanced – You’ve been involved in the management of or research about Hydrilla and know a bit about it.	41.33%	31
TOTAL		75

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	I'm likely more advanced than intermediate, but have not have direct experience.	12/27/2017 10:36 AM

Q4 Have you been involved in the response to an existing Hydrilla infestation in some capacity?

Answered: 75 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	37.33%	28
No	62.67%	47
TOTAL		75

Q5 For those who have been involved in the response to an existing Hydrilla infestation, what has been your biggest challenge?

Answered: 45 Skipped: 30

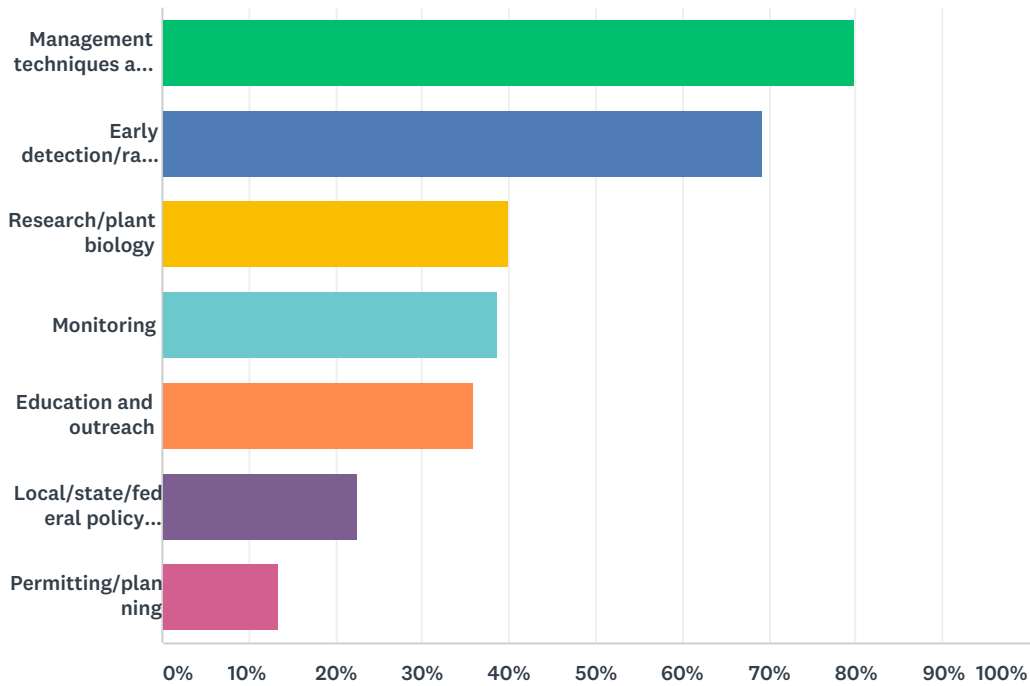
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Not knowing the most important places to conduct detection monitoring or how.	1/5/2018 10:19 AM
2	Understanding and predicting its long distance spread and monitoring new infestations.	1/5/2018 9:59 AM
3	Understanding how the different treatment options will affect other plants or aquatic organisms.	1/3/2018 7:58 AM
4	Consistent funding and collaborative interactions to implement effective management under permitting scenarios of variable interpretations and implementation.	1/2/2018 4:26 PM
5	N/A	1/2/2018 10:06 AM
6	Managing all the moving parts of facilitating stakeholders, finding funding, and getting the public on board.	1/2/2018 10:03 AM
7	Long term mgt	1/2/2018 9:56 AM
8	Eradication and containment	1/2/2018 8:53 AM
9	Funding. Quick response.	1/2/2018 8:25 AM
10	public stakeholder buy-in	1/2/2018 8:10 AM
11	Identify scope	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
12	Getting information out effectively to a large lake with 95 miles of shoreline; a watershed with 45 municipalities across 6 counties. Developing effective teamwork among responders; convincing the public that they need to know about hydrilla, that it is easy to i.d.; and that reporting possible infestations is also easy - and very important, so that we can catch it early before it becomes a \$\$ problem.	12/29/2017 12:13 PM
13	n/a	12/29/2017 11:13 AM
14	funding	12/29/2017 10:44 AM
15	Locating floating fragments to assess spread of infection.	12/29/2017 10:21 AM
16	N/A	12/26/2017 10:59 AM
17	N/A	12/21/2017 3:40 PM
18	NA	12/19/2017 11:30 PM
19	Finding funding and getting up to speed with the steep learning curve	12/19/2017 1:57 PM
20	N/A	12/19/2017 7:51 AM
21	N/A	12/18/2017 7:45 PM
22	NA	12/18/2017 11:10 AM
23	Finding the correct herbicide for lake condition	12/18/2017 11:00 AM
24	Management in shallow wetlands that experience seasonal variation in water level. Also, because each waterbody is different, it would be nice to have a central hub for case studies about monoecious hydrilla management.	12/18/2017 8:47 AM
25	slow downs created by regulatory agencies	12/15/2017 1:24 PM
26	Depleting tuber bank and alternative herbicides	12/15/2017 11:31 AM
27	Financial and public support over nearly a decade of management	12/14/2017 10:59 AM
28	N/A	12/13/2017 10:32 PM
29	Anglers and waterfowlers see hydrilla as an asset to their sports and do not want it controlled.	12/13/2017 3:42 PM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

30	n/a	12/13/2017 3:15 PM
31	Funding	12/13/2017 3:09 PM
32	Best available technologies for management falling short of goals due to lack of resources for effective implementation and/or limitations to the use and effectiveness of best available technologies due to legal restrictions, environmental factors, etc.	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
33	N/A	12/13/2017 2:11 PM
34	n/a	12/13/2017 1:44 PM
35	Communication - specifically for new infestations and making sure the 'correct' people are informed in a timely manner.	12/13/2017 8:29 AM
36	Hydrilla has the ability to pop up in random smaller patches in areas where the plant was thought to have been eradicated. Their tubers can be transported in sediment and lay dormant. Treatment areas may show no sign of hydrilla biomass one year and have numerous plants popping up the next year.	12/13/2017 8:25 AM
37	Weighing the need for submerged aquatic vegetation in a degraded system even if it is non-native and has some adverse impacts. Also, general resistance to trying to address the problems because "it will always be there."	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
38	Getting the public to remain calm about the issue and know that the problem is being addressed in the most effective way possible.	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
39	n/a	12/13/2017 7:45 AM
40	Funding	12/12/2017 6:07 PM
41	Detection within large fresh water lakes	12/12/2017 6:03 PM
42	Getting the projects started, especially those with funding challenges and numerous stakeholders.	12/12/2017 4:49 PM
43	I was tangentially involved in the early days of the Cayuga infestation. At that time, it was just the coordination of a response. Things have improved quite a bit since that time.	12/12/2017 4:46 PM
44	Determining most effective treatment for high flowing (high discharge) stream, how to treat hydrilla in large/deep lake	12/12/2017 4:41 PM
45	Community and/or water users concern related to chemical treatment and potential impacts to human health, wildlife, and pets.	12/6/2017 10:33 AM

Q6 What aspect of Hydrilla are you most interested in and for which you'd like to see information shared through this collaborative? Please select your top three.

Answered: 75 Skipped: 0

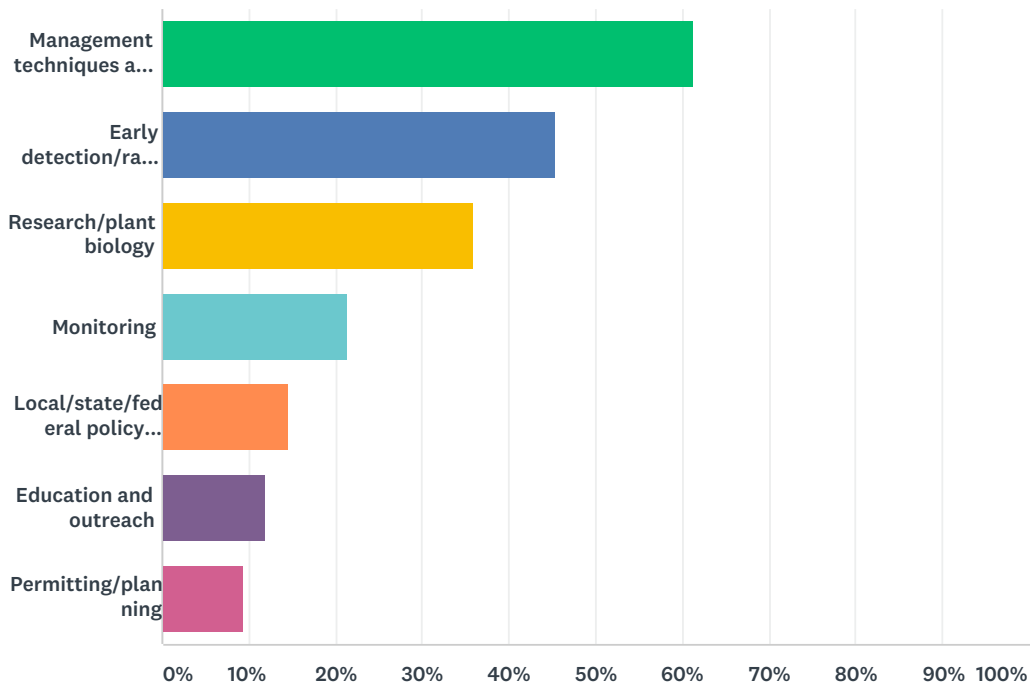


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Management techniques and case studies	80.00% 60
Early detection/rapid response	69.33% 52
Research/plant biology	40.00% 30
Monitoring	38.67% 29
Education and outreach	36.00% 27
Local/state/federal policy pertaining to Hydrilla or invasive species generally	22.67% 17
Permitting/planning	13.33% 10
Total Respondents: 75	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Government policies for rapid response	12/19/2017 11:30 PM
2	Funding	12/13/2017 3:42 PM
3	Peer reviewed literature with evidence of negative ecological (esp. fish) and economic (e.g property values, loss of tourism) impact conveyable to the general public and elected officials	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
4	education and outreach as #4	12/13/2017 9:32 AM

Q7 What aspect of Hydrilla do you feel you need to learn the most about? Please select your top two.

Answered: 75 Skipped: 0

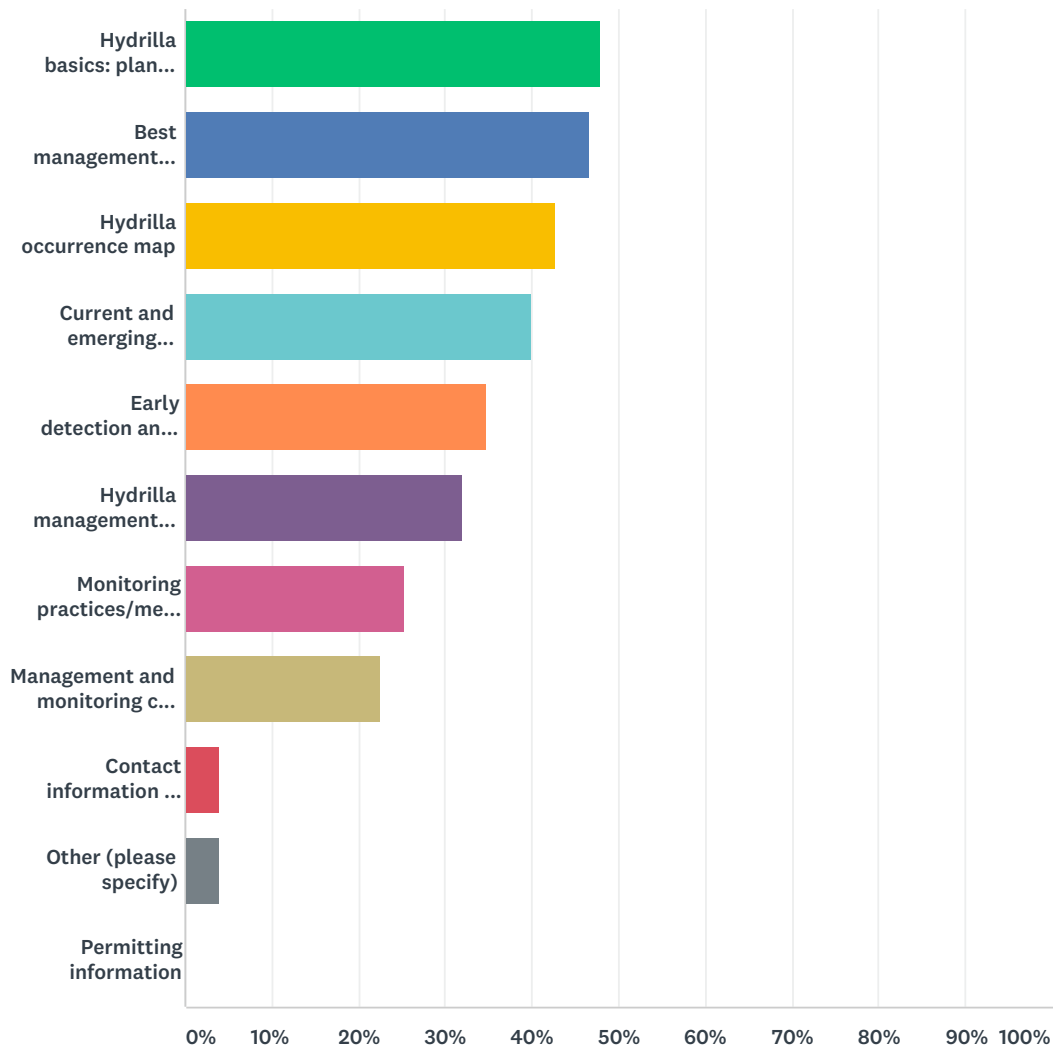


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Management techniques and case studies	61.33% 46
Early detection/rapid response	45.33% 34
Research/plant biology	36.00% 27
Monitoring	21.33% 16
Local/state/federal policy pertaining to Hydrilla or invasive species generally	14.67% 11
Education and outreach	12.00% 9
Permitting/planning	9.33% 7
Total Respondents: 75	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Planning beyond the purview of one season for existing established populations	12/13/2017 2:14 PM

Q8 What information should be provided on the Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative website? Please select your top three.

Answered: 75 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Hydrilla basics: plant characteristics, vectors of spread, habitat requirements, impacts	48.00%	36
Best management practices/lessons learned	46.67%	35
Hydrilla occurrence map	42.67%	32
Current and emerging research on Hydrilla management and control	40.00%	30
Early detection and prevention	34.67%	26
Hydrilla management options (physical, chemical, etc.)	32.00%	24
Monitoring practices/methodologies	25.33%	19
Management and monitoring case studies	22.67%	17
Contact information for certified applicators	4.00%	3

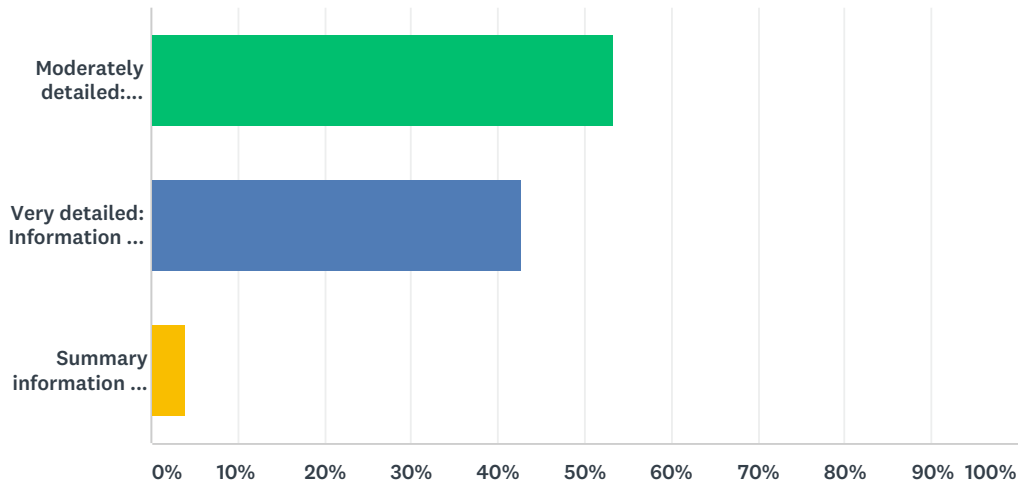
Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

Other (please specify)	4.00%	3
Permitting information	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 75		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Standardized surveillance monitoring protocols; Standardized pre/post mangement monitoring protocols	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
2	management in general - all mgmt options mentioned above would be great!	12/13/2017 9:32 AM
3	status of, and next steps (planned or needed) for, current, known infestations	12/13/2017 8:29 AM

Q9 To help us develop website content that is best-suited to your needs, what level of detail would be most useful on tools and strategies for Hydrilla management?

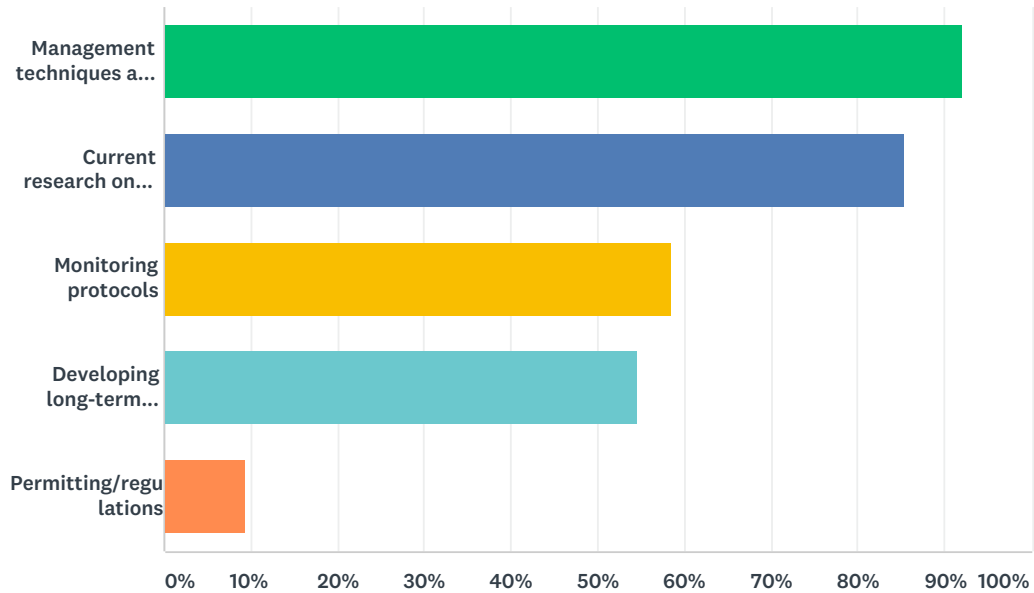
Answered: 75 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Moderately detailed: Summary information about techniques with links to other resources	53.33%	40
Very detailed: Information on a recommended set of techniques including suggested timing and application of herbicides	42.67%	32
Summary information on all current techniques with links to further resources	4.00%	3
TOTAL		75

Q10 What topics would you like to see covered in a webinar series? Please select your top three.

Answered: 75 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Management techniques and case studies	92.00% 69
Current research on Hydrilla management and control	85.33% 64
Monitoring protocols	58.67% 44
Developing long-term management plans	54.67% 41
Permitting/regulations	9.33% 7
Total Respondents: 75	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	outreach, citizen monitoring	1/2/2018 3:11 PM
2	what is the target audience for these? Practitioners or the general public? that will determine topic needs - wouldn't let me submit without picking 3, so please disregard	12/13/2017 8:29 AM

Q11 Would you be interested in being a presenter as part of a webinar series? If yes, please indicate a topic that you have in mind.

Answered: 35 Skipped: 40

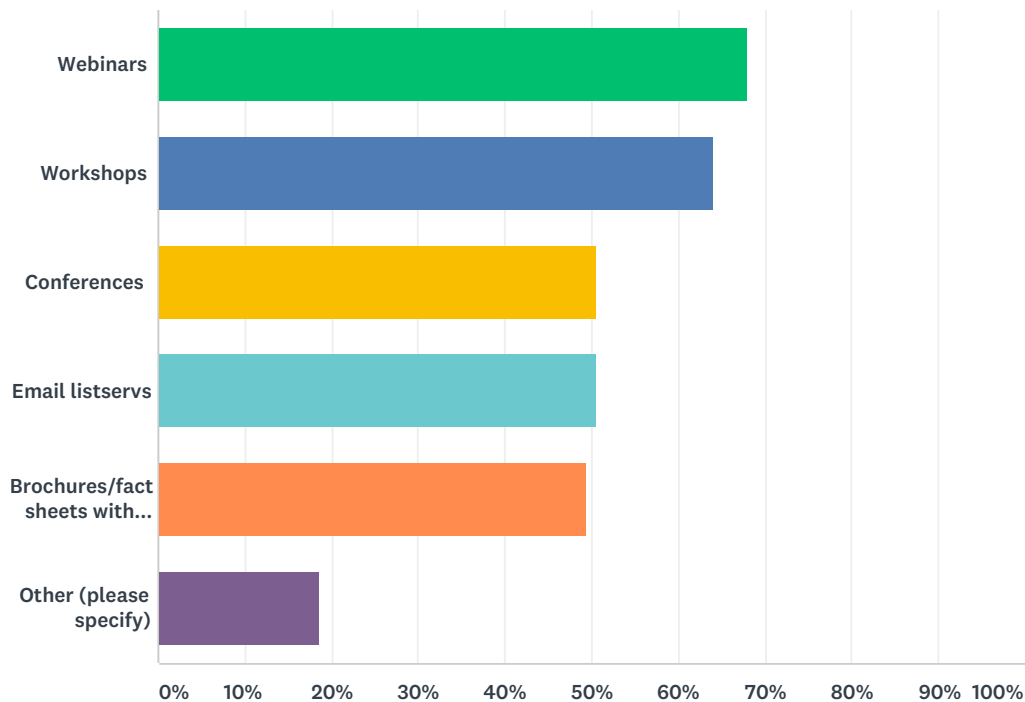
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	no	1/5/2018 10:19 AM
2	No	1/5/2018 9:59 AM
3	No	1/3/2018 7:58 AM
4	Yes. I would be able to provide review of most large-scale management of hydrilla in the US, particularly as involves fluridone (Sonar). I would also be able to speak to recent research of potential new management strategies, particularly those integrating herbicides.	1/2/2018 4:26 PM
5	no	1/2/2018 3:11 PM
6	N/A	1/2/2018 10:06 AM
7	Communication with stakeholders	1/2/2018 8:10 AM
8	Novthanks	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
9	I could present BRIEFLY about the Hydrilla Hunters program we have developed in Cayuga Lake beginning in 2011.	12/29/2017 12:13 PM
10	No	12/29/2017 10:21 AM
11	No	12/26/2017 10:59 AM
12	No	12/21/2017 3:40 PM
13	NA	12/19/2017 11:30 PM
14	Not at this time, but would consider in the future.	12/19/2017 1:57 PM
15	No	12/19/2017 7:51 AM
16	No	12/18/2017 7:45 PM
17	No	12/18/2017 11:10 AM
18	Watercraft Inspection Steward Programs in relation to Hydrilla spread prevention methods - Depending on target audience for the webinars	12/18/2017 10:52 AM
19	Sure. Hydrilla management in shallow waterbodies.	12/18/2017 8:47 AM
20	No.	12/18/2017 8:35 AM
21	not sure at this time	12/15/2017 1:24 PM
22	No	12/15/2017 9:59 AM
23	No	12/13/2017 10:32 PM
24	Maybe, but my experience in Florida may not be applicable for the Great Lakes region.	12/13/2017 3:42 PM
25	no	12/13/2017 3:15 PM
26	Yes. I can present within any of the general topics of biology, management, and monitoring	12/13/2017 3:09 PM
27	Sorry, no experience to share	12/13/2017 2:11 PM
28	Volunteer monitoring (and the included public education) for invasive aquatic plants - I lead this program, which includes Hydrilla, for Michigan.	12/13/2017 1:44 PM
29	There are far more appropriate people to do this...	12/13/2017 8:29 AM
30	n/a	12/13/2017 8:25 AM
31	no	12/13/2017 8:23 AM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

32	no	12/13/2017 7:45 AM
33	I am working on Hydrilla detection via AUV/ROV in the western Finger Lakes to supplement the traditional "rake toss" methodology.	12/12/2017 6:03 PM
34	Yes. Monitoring case studies	12/12/2017 4:49 PM
35	TBA- We're going to do some "hydrilla hunting" as part of the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program this year. Before I commit, let's see how that goes!	12/12/2017 4:46 PM

Q12 For those who have been involved in managing invasive species, other than Hydrilla, what are the best, most effective ways to communicate the threats associated with them and successful management techniques amongst Great Lakes stakeholders? Please select your top three.

Answered: 75 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Webinars	68.00% 51
Workshops	64.00% 48
Conferences	50.67% 38
Email listservs	50.67% 38
Brochures/fact sheets with focused content	49.33% 37
Other (please specify)	18.67% 14
Total Respondents: 75	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	There is utility for accurate and effective public communication through the media and also with legislative decision makers.	1/2/2018 4:26 PM
2	na	1/2/2018 3:11 PM
3	Not involved	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
4	Hands-on and in-person is best for the public. They learn best that way.	12/29/2017 12:13 PM
5	I have not been involved in managing invasive species	12/18/2017 7:45 PM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

6	hydrilla web content	12/18/2017 11:45 AM
7	No idea - filled in the above answers to be able to submit this survey	12/18/2017 11:19 AM
8	I can't speak about the Great Lakes area in specific. Things are probably much different in this region.	12/13/2017 3:42 PM
9	in-person outreach (i.e at public events, etc.)	12/13/2017 3:15 PM
10	Brochures/fact sheets that can be easily replicated for public	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
11	Press Releases	12/13/2017 11:37 AM
12	Local events at marinas or other GL-related functions	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
13	Watercraft steward involvement at launch sites	12/12/2017 6:03 PM
14	I would offer slots during the NYS Federation of Lake Associations annual conference in May to anyone who wants to come talk about hydrilla.	12/12/2017 4:46 PM

Q13 For those who have been involved in managing Hydrilla, what are the best, most effective ways to communicate the threats associated with Hydrilla and successful management techniques for Hydrilla?

Answered: 38 Skipped: 37

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Not involved	1/5/2018 10:19 AM
2	Not sure	1/5/2018 9:59 AM
3	Webinars, workshops, and meetings where you can interact with people who have more experience with controlling infestations.	1/3/2018 7:58 AM
4	For direct managers or permitting agencies, site-specific technical review with other management agencies / firms / scientists (govt, university, and private) is most effective. Ultimately, public agency 'champion(s)'--often state AIS coordinators--must harness information, effectively communicate on cost/benefit to legislative contacts / funding partners, and be empowered to implement management, especially efforts tailored to rapid response for sites of high risk of spread.	1/2/2018 4:26 PM
5	na	1/2/2018 3:11 PM
6	N/A	1/2/2018 10:06 AM
7	Advertise public meetings and outreach days (ex Tonawanda Canal fest)	1/2/2018 9:56 AM
8	Stakeholder meetings.	1/2/2018 8:25 AM
9	Presentations, education and outreach products, and webpage.	1/2/2018 8:10 AM
10	Not involved	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
11	In person trainings. We also have hydrilla i.d. kit dispensers at 40 locations around Cayuga Lake; a seasonal newsletter; websites, brochures, Hydrilla Hunt days lakewide; public info meetings and volunteer thank you events.	12/29/2017 12:13 PM
12	email	12/29/2017 10:44 AM
13	Education and outreach in person	12/29/2017 10:21 AM
14	N/A	12/26/2017 10:59 AM
15	N/A	12/21/2017 3:40 PM
16	na	12/19/2017 11:30 PM
17	Workshops and personal communication	12/19/2017 1:57 PM
18	N/A	12/19/2017 7:51 AM
19	NA	12/18/2017 11:19 AM
20	NA	12/18/2017 11:10 AM
21	Most people have some knowledge of the threats of invasive species, I try to connect first with their understanding of AIS and then provide targeted information about hydrilla with catchy titles. "The NCAA bracket-winner of aquatic invasive weeds... The underwater Kudzu, or lesser celandine..."	12/18/2017 8:47 AM
22	visual documentation of infestations	12/15/2017 1:24 PM
23	Fortunately/unfortunately in California the average citizen has never seen Hydrilla or its impacts due to our eradication efforts. Photos and videos of flooded irrigation ditches seems to be the most eye opening	12/15/2017 11:31 AM
24	websites and personal interaction	12/14/2017 10:59 AM
25	N/A	12/13/2017 10:32 PM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

26	Public meetings and email lists are effective for communication. But stakeholders are not likely to change their minds based on any type of communication.	12/13/2017 3:42 PM
27	we had an expert on Hydrilla speak at a marina open house to boaters while they were renewing their contracts for the year; they got a dock discount for participating and signing a pledge to take action against AIS.	12/13/2017 3:15 PM
28	N/A	12/13/2017 2:51 PM
29	Well informed verbal communications and word-of-mouth for general public. Site visits and targeted meeting for elected officials Technical report summaries and raw data for site management professionals	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
30	n/a	12/13/2017 1:44 PM
31	Public outreach and meetings, social media and working with other organizations that people seek for information on public issues.	12/13/2017 8:25 AM
32	??	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
33	Our watercraft inspection program, in collaboration with other programs in the Cayuga lake watershed area, have been successful at raising awareness amongst lake property owners and lake users by conducting watercraft inspections, disseminating information through education and outreach, and attending public events in the area like local festivals.	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
34	n/a	12/13/2017 7:45 AM
35	Conferences.	12/12/2017 4:49 PM
36	n/a	12/12/2017 4:46 PM
37	workshops, meetings geared to public	12/12/2017 4:41 PM
38	In WNY USACE has partnered with the Western New York Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and NYS Parks to host an invasive species workshop where we have samples of native and invasive plants, biologists to present on how to detect, treat, remove, etc.	12/6/2017 10:33 AM

Q14 Where have you gone for information about Hydrilla – to learn about what it is, where it is, how to manage it, etc.? Please provide links to one or two of your favorite Hydrilla resources (e.g., websites, factsheets).

Answered: 53 Skipped: 22

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Great Lakes panel meetings; google searches and browsing many sites	1/5/2018 10:19 AM
2	NA	1/5/2018 9:59 AM
3	Research papers	1/4/2018 6:43 PM
4	http://www.eddmaps.org/IPANE/ipanespecies/aquatics/Hydrilla_verticillata.htm http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/plant-directory/hydrilla-verticillata/	1/4/2018 7:41 AM
5	https://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/factsheet.aspx?speciesID=6 ; USFWS ERSS on hydrilla	1/3/2018 7:58 AM
6	USGS has historically been the source for map-based info but has had sporadic funding which has limited regular updates until recently. https://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/factsheet.aspx?speciesID=6 California's 40-year effort to detect and eradicate hydrilla continues and is probably under documented for its success in eliminating / containing the plant. https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/ipc/hydrilla/hydrilla_hp.htm The US Army Corps Aquatic Plant Control Research Program has been lead federal agency on science of management despite a recent past of funding challenges. Still a major contributor to US/world-wide management decisions. https://el.erdc.dren.mil/aqua/aqua.html New York's efforts on Cayuga Lake involved development of effective web-based information http://ccetompkins.org/environment/invasive- nuisance-species/aquatic-invasives/hydrilla Several universities have good documentation NC State - http://www.turfiles.ncsu.edu/aquatic-plants/hydrilla University of Florida Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants - https://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/	1/2/2018 4:26 PM
7	na	1/2/2018 3:11 PM
8	Agency partners, university sites	1/2/2018 10:06 AM
9	http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/plant-directory/hydrilla-verticillata/ https://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/factsheet.aspx?speciesid=6	1/2/2018 9:56 AM
10	North East Aquatic Plant Management Society (NEAPMS)	1/2/2018 8:25 AM
11	Stop Hydrilla http://ccetompkins.org/environment/invasive- nuisance-species/aquatic-invasives/hydrilla online library searches	1/2/2018 8:10 AM
12	Looking to this	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
13	http://www.stophydrilla.org http://fingerlakesinvasives.org/hydrilla/	12/29/2017 12:13 PM
14	websites	12/29/2017 10:44 AM
15	CRISP	12/29/2017 10:21 AM
16	US Army Corps	12/27/2017 10:36 AM
17	Websites	12/26/2017 10:59 AM
18	http://www.michigan.gov/invasives/0,5664,7-324-68002_71240_73848-367843--,00.html	12/21/2017 3:40 PM
19	https://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/factsheet.aspx?speciesID=6 https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/aquatics/hydrilla.shtml	12/20/2017 4:02 PM
20	https://appalachianohioweeds.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/ohio-river-hydrilla.pdf http://www.nyis.info/user_uploads/files/Monoecious%20Hydrilla%20Lit%20Review%20-%20Final.pdf	12/19/2017 1:57 PM
21	Park Staff at Pymatuning State Park, PA.	12/19/2017 7:51 AM
22	web and scientific journals	12/18/2017 11:45 AM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

23	https://nas.er.usgs.gov/ http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/plant-directory/hydrilla-verticillata/	12/18/2017 11:19 AM
24	https://nas.er.usgs.gov/	12/18/2017 11:10 AM
25	Mike Netherland We give out the fact sheet from PA Sea Grant	12/18/2017 11:00 AM
26	WWW.NYIS.INFO	12/18/2017 10:52 AM
27	Cornell: http://ccetompkins.org/environment/invasive-nuisance-species/aquatic-invasives/hydrilla FSU: http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/plant-directory/hydrilla-verticillata/ USGS and GLANSIS have nice databases for abundance and distribution. All of my observations are listed on USGS and also on EDDMapS.	12/18/2017 8:47 AM
28	Great Lakes Panel meeting several years ago special session on Hydrilla	12/18/2017 8:42 AM
29	https://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/SpeciesList.aspx?group=&genus=Hydrilla&species=&comname=&Sortby=1	12/15/2017 5:57 PM
30	Center for Invasive Plants, U of F Gainesville FL	12/15/2017 1:24 PM
31	WAPMS USDA Army Corps.	12/15/2017 11:31 AM
32	NYSDEC Website	12/15/2017 9:59 AM
33	http://www.michigan.gov/invasives/0,5664,7-324-68002_71240_73848-367843--,00.html http://www.miseagrant.umich.edu/explore/native-and-invasive-species/species/plants/hydrilla/ https://www.misin.msu.edu/facts/detail/?project=&id=47&cname=Hydrilla	12/14/2017 11:21 AM
34	N/A	12/13/2017 10:32 PM
35	University of Florida Center for Invasive and Aquatic Plants	12/13/2017 3:42 PM
36	USGS: https://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.aspx?SpeciesID=6 .	12/13/2017 3:15 PM
37	Great Lakes Hydrilla Risk Assessment factsheet	12/13/2017 2:51 PM
38	I prefer conferences and direct points of contact. http://ccetompkins.org/environment/invasive-nuisance-species/aquatic-invasives/hydrilla	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
39	http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/104790.html http://ccetompkins.org/environment/invasive-nuisance-species/aquatic-invasives/hydrilla	12/13/2017 2:11 PM
40	http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/plant-directory/hydrilla-verticillata/ https://www.misin.msu.edu/facts/detail/?project=misin&id=47&cname=Hydrilla (plus the Training Module at the bottom of the page)	12/13/2017 1:44 PM
41	http://www.invadingspecies.com/hydrilla/ https://dr6j45jk9xcmk.cloudfront.net/documents/3224/stdprod-109206.pdf	12/13/2017 9:32 AM
42	http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/104790.html	12/13/2017 8:29 AM
43	http://erie.cce.cornell.edu/invasive-species/wny-hydrilla-project https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=HYVE3	12/13/2017 8:25 AM
44	Google	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
45	We have information developed by the NYS DEC that we disseminate so that is our go to resource. In addition, organizations like Finger Lakes Institute and the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network disseminate information on hydrilla and its management.	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
46	n/a	12/13/2017 7:45 AM
47	University of Florida - Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants; attending the Aquatic Plant Management Society Annual Meetings	12/12/2017 6:07 PM
48	Bob Johnson and the folks at Cornell Academic resources looking at dioecious Hydrilla in the south	12/12/2017 6:03 PM
49	National SME's. The usual suspects (Dr. Richardson, Dr. Netherland).	12/12/2017 4:49 PM
50	The Tompkins/Cayuga folks have been great.	12/12/2017 4:46 PM
51	Bob Johnson - Aquatic Biologist in Ithaca. Bob has been instrumental in our project	12/12/2017 4:41 PM
52	USGS	12/12/2017 4:32 PM
53	stophydrillawny.org	12/6/2017 10:33 AM

Q15 What are you not getting from existing resources that the Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative could provide?

Answered: 42 Skipped: 33

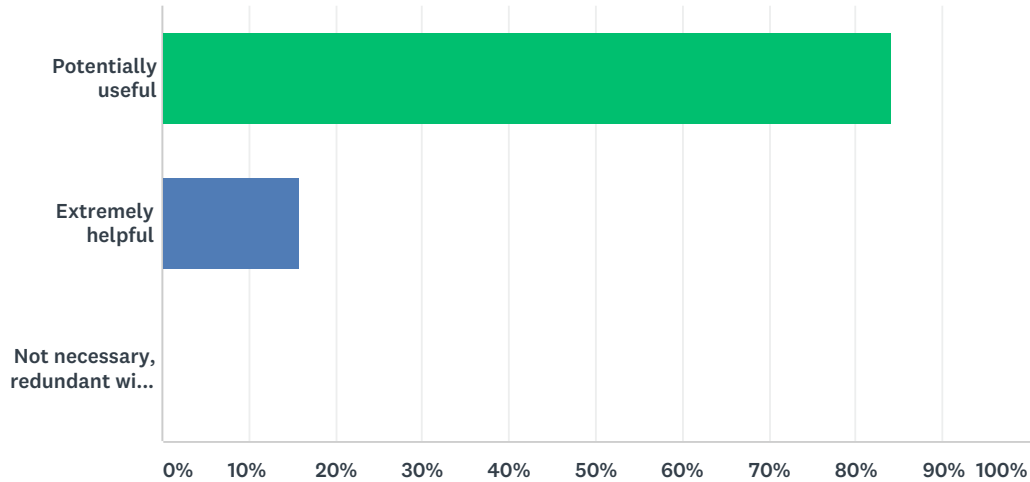
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	A single authoritative source for best control practices; how to change herbicide application so that it actually reaches the plant (studies have shown that temperature layers in water inhibit movement of herbicide)	1/5/2018 10:19 AM
2	NA	1/5/2018 9:59 AM
3	Management and research info	1/4/2018 7:41 AM
4	We need more research, or access to research, concerning different management techniques' impact on other aquatic organisms. Particularly with regard to filter feeding organisms.	1/3/2018 7:58 AM
5	A mechanism for direct interaction with regional permitting agencies to seek common ground on technical questions surrounding management and outreach to funding agencies and education of science advisers to legislative decision makers	1/2/2018 4:26 PM
6	other educational resources	1/2/2018 3:11 PM
7	Up-to-date information, what the average person can do to prevent the spread and where it is currently located.	1/2/2018 10:06 AM
8	Case studies	1/2/2018 9:56 AM
9	Seasonal, in the field outcomes from various projects	1/2/2018 8:10 AM
10	Unknown	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
11	How to deal with hydrilla sans chemicals. Many small infestations and post-treatment areas need alternatives. The tendency to get sucked in by voracious, profit-driven chemical treatment companies is not good and is not eco-healthy.	12/29/2017 12:13 PM
12	Spread prevention measures	12/29/2017 10:21 AM
13	I'd like to see a site where all the resources are available. Right now, I have to search or flag different pages or papers. It would be helpful to have them in one place. It would also be helpful to be notified (via email?) if there is new research or methods.	12/27/2017 10:36 AM
14	Early detection/rapid response information	12/26/2017 10:59 AM
15	Information to provide homeowners with on management options, etc.	12/21/2017 3:40 PM
16	Latest research findings	12/19/2017 1:57 PM
17	Monitoring protocol, early detection methods	12/19/2017 7:51 AM
18	updates on current research and recent advances	12/18/2017 11:45 AM
19	Needs assessment of what outreach can do better	12/18/2017 11:19 AM
20	research and case studies for hydrilla in northern states	12/18/2017 11:10 AM
21	More relevant information for Canada, including occurrence maps and policies.	12/18/2017 9:43 AM
22	Accurate occurrence maps. Some databases like iMapInvasives obscure hydrilla records and it would be nice to measure the threat with accurate, up-to-date abundance/distribution maps. Outreach and education materials would be helpful. Techniques for early detection and rapid response would be nice, too.	12/18/2017 8:47 AM
23	emerging research and management techniques	12/18/2017 8:42 AM
24	faster access to new information (sittings, control efforts, case studies, control methods, etc)	12/15/2017 5:57 PM
25	current status or locations of hydrilla infestations	12/15/2017 1:24 PM
26	accurate ways to ID it	12/14/2017 8:36 AM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

27	One stop shopping	12/13/2017 10:32 PM
28	place where colleagues can share resources and lessons learned about programs that were effective in engaging the public in active prevention/eradication of Hydrilla.	12/13/2017 3:15 PM
29	Collaboration	12/13/2017 2:51 PM
30	Consolidated peer-reviewed research on ecological and economic impacts of Hydrilla. Full reports of Hydrilla management successes and the associated conditions for that success.	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
31	Case studies that underline the severity of the threat that Hydrilla poses to Michigan, to spur preparedness for a rapid response, and intensive monitoring.	12/13/2017 1:44 PM
32	Best Management Practices - case-specific, real examples	12/13/2017 9:32 AM
33	research from abroad. what is happening globally in the field of aquatic plant management	12/13/2017 8:25 AM
34	new research efforts; examples of control for large infestations	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
35	A network of individuals who are dealing with the management of hydrilla and all having different experiences. Those case studies and their management strategies are essential in our program's perspective in attempting to create our own strategies.	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
36	just starting to learn about hydrilla so difficult to answer this question at this time	12/13/2017 7:45 AM
37	A non duplicative resource base and a clearing house for information relating to Hydrilla.	12/12/2017 6:03 PM
38	Not sure at this time.	12/12/2017 4:49 PM
39	Conference speakers would be really good. Many lake association stakeholders are retirees who don't always "do" webinars. It's changing, but we find that putting people in boats and/or getting them to listen to a speaker (in person) still works best.	12/12/2017 4:46 PM
40	More detailed information about other projects, successes/failures	12/12/2017 4:41 PM
41	Other states management/monitoring efforts and results	12/12/2017 4:32 PM
42	webinars to present information about best practices, management techniques, etc.	12/6/2017 10:33 AM

Q16 Based on what you learned about the Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative in the introductory webinar, how valuable do you think the collaborative will be?

Answered: 69 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Potentially useful	84.06%	58
Extremely helpful	15.94%	11
Not necessary, redundant with other resources	0.00%	0
TOTAL		69

Q17 Do you have any other input into the development of the Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative and its associated website?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 42

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Many of the questions I wanted to check multiple answers. I think the content should not be too restricted. I like the level of information provided by the Phragmites collaborative. I t would be great if this site provides one-stop shopping for all things Hydrilla.	1/5/2018 10:19 AM
2	No	1/5/2018 9:59 AM
3	Not at this time.	1/3/2018 7:58 AM
4	Creating enhanced dialogue between managers, scientists, permitting agencies, and funding sources would be most useful. Especially across state boundries, management philosophy and action would benefit from interactions and common, consistent approach to dealing with hydrilla in current areas at risk of infestation and also future sites of potential spread	1/2/2018 4:26 PM
5	na	1/2/2018 3:11 PM
6	Not at this time.	1/2/2018 10:06 AM
7	Link workshops to imap and offer combined plant ecology/ID/imap training workshops	1/2/2018 9:56 AM
8	Website links to various webpages for projects in all impacted states Circulation of contact info for members of the collaborative	1/2/2018 8:10 AM
9	No	12/31/2017 7:24 PM
10	Not at this time; sure hope this input gets saved this time through - third time.	12/29/2017 12:13 PM
11	Nope	12/29/2017 10:21 AM
12	It would be useful to look at what other species-specific collaboratives have done. Such as the Invasive Mussel Collaborative https://invasivemusselcollaborative.net/research/	12/27/2017 10:36 AM
13	nope	12/26/2017 10:59 AM
14	Sections both for professionals and for citizens, as well as open source PDFs which could be used for outreach.	12/21/2017 3:40 PM
15	No	12/19/2017 1:57 PM
16	No	12/19/2017 7:51 AM
17	no	12/18/2017 7:45 PM
18	No	12/18/2017 11:10 AM
19	I think the most important thing to keep in mind with the GL Hydrilla website is that much of the information already exists, but it is nice to update old resources and provide more in depth information and resources.	12/18/2017 10:52 AM
20	List of other AIS to check for when looking for hydrilla. Tap into the "Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers" initiative. Include aquaculture and vendors of aquatic plants in the hydrilla hunt/ education on AIS prevention	12/18/2017 8:47 AM
21	The Great Lakes Phragmites Collaborative seems successful. You might look to that group for guidance.	12/13/2017 10:32 PM
22	It all depends on your target audience and the desired outcome. At this point, I really don't understand what you are trying to accomplish. Is it general public education? Dissemination of agency policy? Who funds and drives the Collaborative? Providing commercial applicator information seems inappropriate for a government agency. There are also errors in the format of this survey.	12/13/2017 3:42 PM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

23	maybe have a public website for basic content about hydrilla (identification, maps, monitoring, etc.), and a private section of the website where members of the collaborative can login for more internal information.	12/13/2017 3:15 PM
24	No	12/13/2017 2:51 PM
25	If the website is for technical professionals consider the use of a Sharepoint platform to host materials. The collaborative needs to continue to be managed by someone who can dedicate a significant amount of time to keeping its members engaged, and who stays well informed of its members status and related work. Otherwise, there is significant limitations on the ability to effectively share information.	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
26	Things that would be useful to me: 1. Information on these challenges - "Keeping stakeholders aware/engaged over the course of multi-year efforts" and "Balancing management with other uses/mgmt of the infested water body". 2. Case study details to prompt action and vigilance in Michigan. 3. Any unknown recommendations (beyond Clean Drain Dry) for preventing spread 4. Summary of management approaches (including details, costs, time) deemed most effective based on partner experience 5. State policy here in Michigan is that we don't say "early detection, RAPID response" - we just say "early detection and response", so we don't set unrealistic expectations with the public. This is frustrating. How do we prepare a State that won't commit to Rapid Response for an invader that will require it?	12/13/2017 1:44 PM
27	Please provide information on the monoecious and dioecious forms and, if possible why one form is more prevalent in some areas.	12/13/2017 9:32 AM
28	an interactive mapping tool that allows you to view the locations in your state that have/or had hydrilla management efforts and links to those management plans and results.	12/13/2017 8:25 AM
29	n/a	12/13/2017 7:45 AM
30	Keep it streamlined and current	12/12/2017 6:03 PM
31	Encouraged by the collaboration.	12/12/2017 4:49 PM
32	Some really good hydrilla ID (think laminated) resource materials for lake association people would be good. The little "watch cards" are pretty useless. What people need are big drawings - laminated for use on a boat.	12/12/2017 4:46 PM
33	I will as we continue to work this contract.	12/6/2017 10:33 AM

Q18 Optional: Please indicate your name and email address for our records.

Answered: 41 Skipped: 34

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Dean Hoegger contact@cleanwateractioncouncil.org	1/4/2018 5:05 PM
2	Heidi Himes, heidi_himes@fws.gov	1/3/2018 7:58 AM
3	Mark Heilman markh@sepro.com	1/2/2018 4:26 PM
4	na	1/2/2018 3:11 PM
5	Patricia Shulenburg Patricia@savetheriver.org	1/2/2018 9:56 AM
6	Marcus Rosten Marcus_Rosten@fws.gov	1/2/2018 8:53 AM
7	Carter L Bailey cbailey@aquadocinc.com	1/2/2018 8:25 AM
8	Cathy McGlynn catherine.mcglynn@dec.ny.gov	1/2/2018 8:10 AM
9	Hilary Lambert, Steward/Executive Director Cayuga Lake Watershed Network steward@cayugalake.org	12/29/2017 12:13 PM
10	john Navarro: john.navarro@dnr.state.oh.us	12/29/2017 10:44 AM
11	Sarah Coney Sarah.coney@oneonta.edu	12/29/2017 10:21 AM
12	Maureen Ferry Maureen.ferry@wisconsin.gov	12/27/2017 10:36 AM
13	N/A	12/26/2017 10:59 AM
14	Eleanor Serocki eleanor.serocki@macd.org (Please note I was unable to attend the Webinar, but excited for the possibility of the Collaborative)	12/21/2017 3:40 PM
15	sharla_stevenson@nps.gov	12/20/2017 4:02 PM
16	Brian Pilarcik brian@crawfordconservation.org	12/19/2017 1:57 PM
17	Holly Best, hbest@pa.gov	12/19/2017 7:51 AM
18	Lindsay Chadderton lchadderton@tnc.org Note I didn't make the webinar - so can't comment on last few questions	12/18/2017 11:45 AM
19	Stacie Hall stahall@pa.gov	12/18/2017 11:00 AM
20	Brittney Rogers, New York Sea Grant Blr93@cornell.edu	12/18/2017 10:52 AM
21	Tineasha Brenot - tineasha.brenot@lakehuron.ca	12/18/2017 9:43 AM
22	Mark Warman mjw1@clevelandmetroparks.com	12/18/2017 8:47 AM
23	Sarah LeSage Michigan Dept. of Environmental Quality lesages@michigan.gov	12/18/2017 8:42 AM
24	Scott J at atiaquatic@gmail.com	12/15/2017 1:24 PM
25	Dan Lebedyk, Biologist/Ecologist, Essex Region Conservation Authority dlebedyk@erca.org	12/15/2017 9:57 AM
26	Ed Harris ed.harris@myfwc.com	12/13/2017 3:42 PM
27	Sarah Orlando, Ohio Clean Marinas Program, orlando.42@osu.edu	12/13/2017 3:15 PM
28	Rob Richardson. rob_richardson@ncsu.edu	12/13/2017 3:09 PM
29	Bob Gibson, rgibson@ene.com	12/13/2017 2:51 PM
30	Nick Decker ndecker@pa.gov	12/13/2017 2:14 PM
31	Erin Vennie-Vollrath evennie-vollrath@tnc.org	12/13/2017 2:11 PM
32	Jo Latimore, latimor1@msu.edu	12/13/2017 1:44 PM

Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative Needs Assessment Survey

33	Michelle Hudolin Wetlands & Habitat Biologist Severn Sound Environmental Association Email: mhudolin@midland.ca	12/13/2017 9:32 AM
34	Andrea Locke - lockeas@buffalostate.edu	12/13/2017 8:29 AM
35	Jordan Bodway Jordan.bodway@parks.ny.gov	12/13/2017 8:23 AM
36	Ryan Crouch, crouchr1@michigan.gov	12/13/2017 7:45 AM
37	Eric A. Randall, PhD Randall-Maple@msn.com	12/12/2017 6:03 PM
38	Chris Doyle cdoyle@solitudelake.com	12/12/2017 4:49 PM
39	Nancy Mueller, NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. nysfolanancy@verizon.net	12/12/2017 4:46 PM
40	Angel Hinickle ahinickle@tompkins-co.org	12/12/2017 4:41 PM
41	Test survey response submitted by Lynn Greer, USACE. lynn.m.greer@usace.army.mil	12/6/2017 10:33 AM