





Itinerary



- •18 Reservations
- Founded in 1917
- 23,000+ acres
- Emerald Necklace around Cleveland
- Three marinas
- 10-15% wetlands
- 100+ sites, checked annually for hydrilla



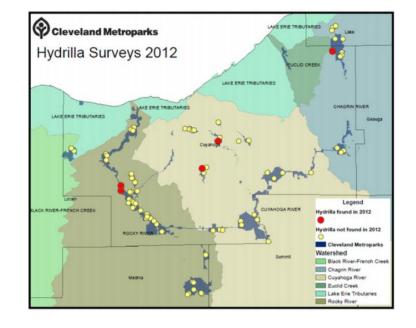
Cleveland Metroparks Hydrilla Discovery



Greathouse Wetlands, West Creek Reservation, Parma, Ohio 2011

Infestations

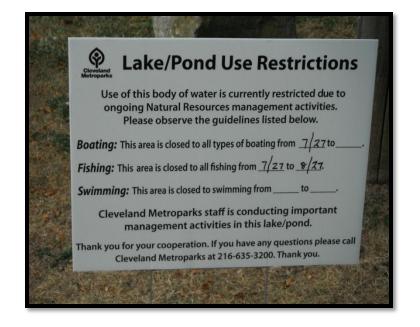
- Hydrilla first detected in 2011
- Accidentally moved w/ P. cordata
- High retention sites
- 90+ sites surveyed in 2012



Site Name	Size (acres)	Reservation	Watershed	County	Year Found
Sunset Pond	5.20	North Chagrin	Chagrin River	Cuyahoga	2012
Sanctuary Marsh	3.70	North Chagrin	Chagrin River	Cuyahoga	2012
Blue Heron Marsh	2.50	Ohio & Erie Canal	Cuyahoga River	Cuyahoga	2011
Greathouse Wetlands	1.14	West Creek	Cuyahoga River	Cuyahoga	2011
Wash-Out Wetlands	0.44	West Creek	Cuyahoga River	Cuyahoga	2013
Wallace Lake	17.60	Mill Stream Run	Rocky River	Cuyahoga	2011

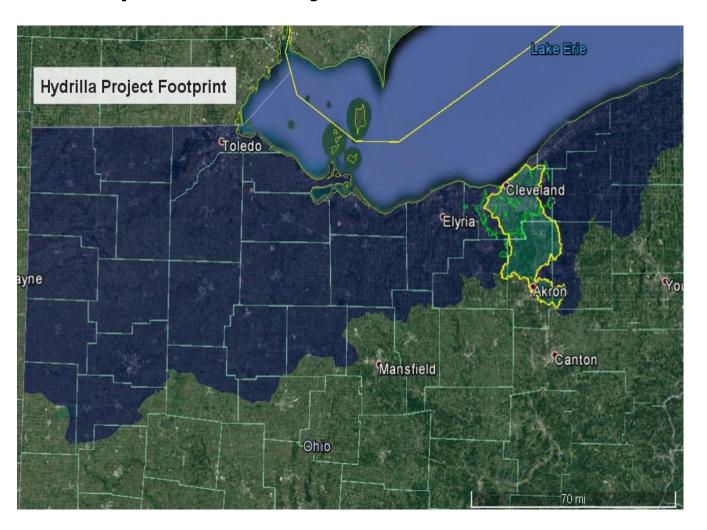
Infestations

- Sediment curtain piloted
- Dredge of wetlands considered
- Herbicide test plots created
- Restricted fishing, swimming, boating at Wallace Lake



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CM Hydrilla Project (2017-2018)



Early Detection and Rapid Response in Lake Erie Basin



Lake Erie Basin

- outreach/training
- joint surveys
- shared resources
- fund, treat25 new acres



Cuyahoga AOC

- expanded detection
- collaborate

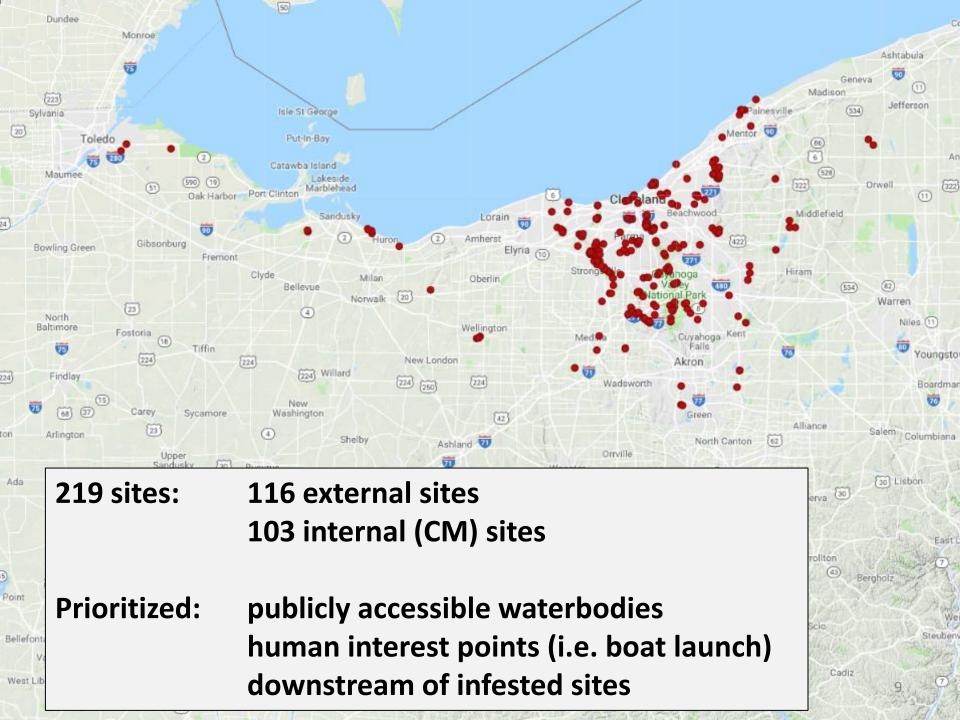


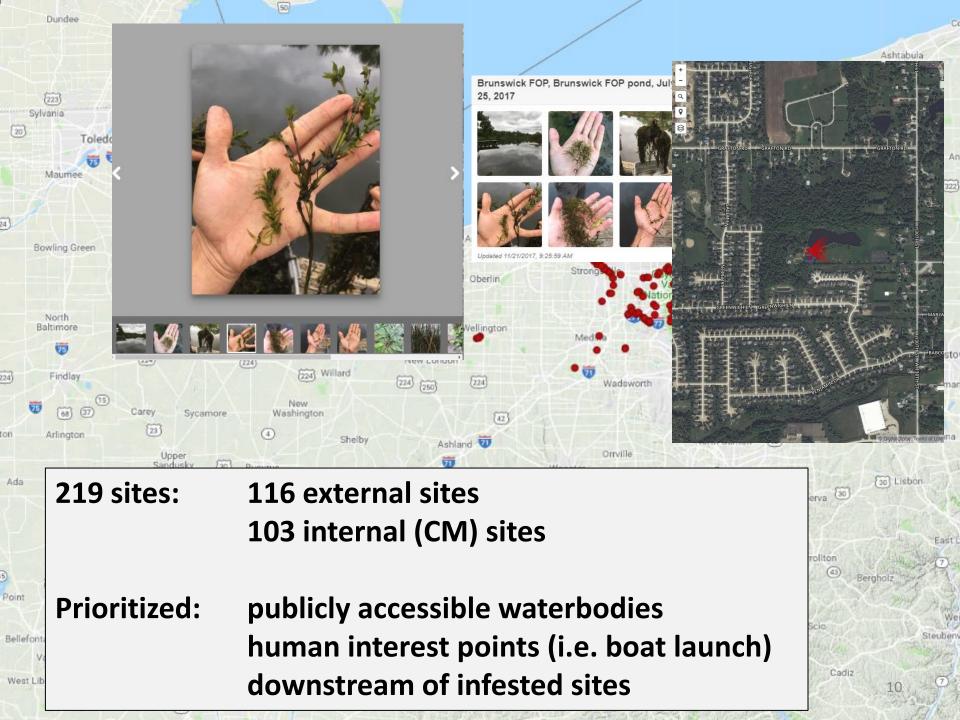
Cleveland Metroparks

- 100+ sites
- 23,000+ acres









Methods: Detection

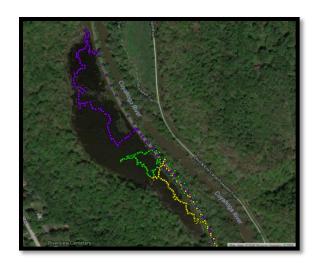
June - October

Rake Tosses

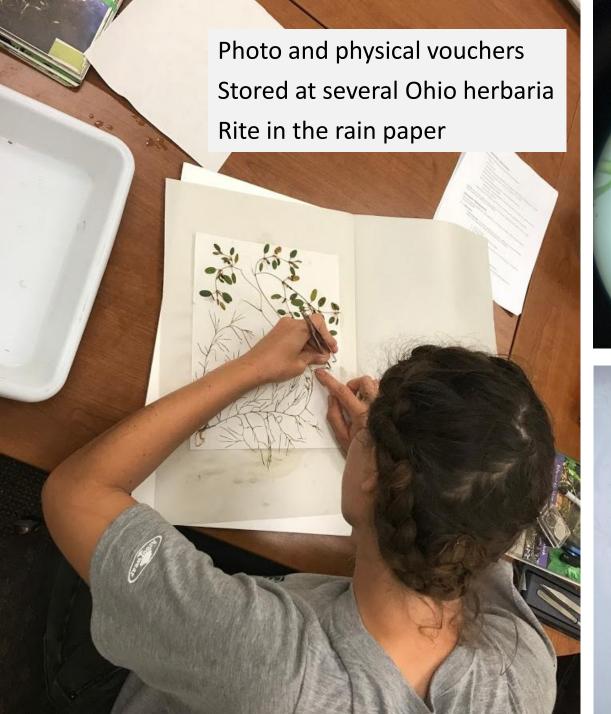
Boat surveys

Wader surveys

Sediment (tuber) sampling











Contractor and Herbicide Funding

Year	Funding source(s)	Herbicide	Cost
2011	CM operating budget	Reward, Cutrine Plus	\$39.10
2012	ODNR, CM operating budget	Reward, Cutrine Plus, Sonar	\$2,794.02
2013	ODNR, CM operating budget	Sonar AS, Sonar Q	\$12,820.39
2014	ODNR, CM operating budget	Sonar Genesis	\$14,448.96
2015	ODNR, CM operating budget	Sonar One, Sonar AS, Sonar Genesis	\$35,575.00
2016	ODNR, CM operating budget	Sonar One, Sonar AS	\$33,475.00
2017	GLRI	Sonar One, Sonar AS, Sonar H4C	\$34,117.00
2018	GLRI, CM operating budget	Sonar One, Sonar AS, Sonar H4C	\$33,475.00

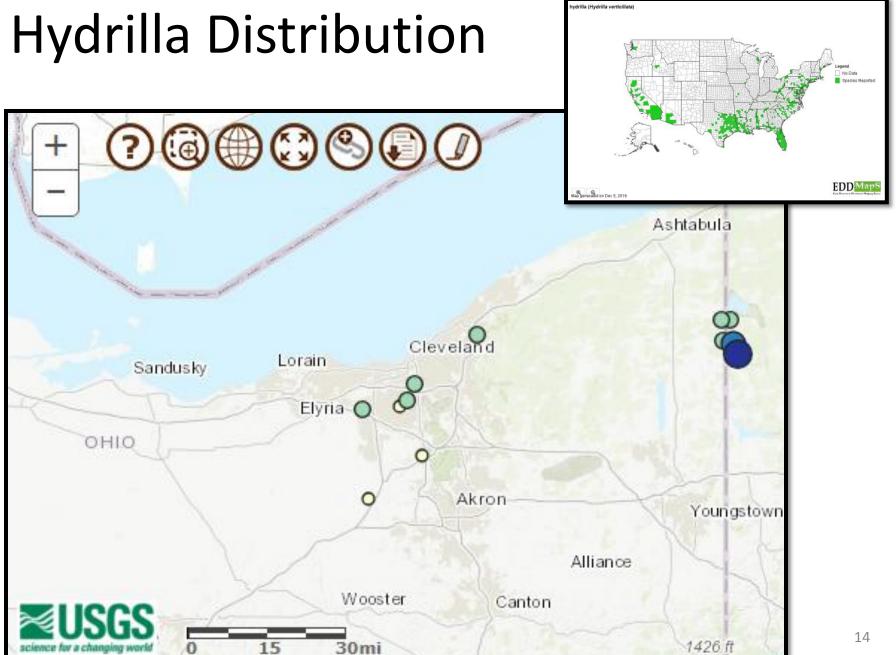
CM – Cleveland Metroparks
ODNR – Ohio Department of Natural Resources
GLRI – Great Lakes Restoration Initiative







Total: \$166,771.47







Control

Three examples Cleveland Metroparks Parma Medina

Hydrilla in shallow wetlands

Greathouse Wetland s

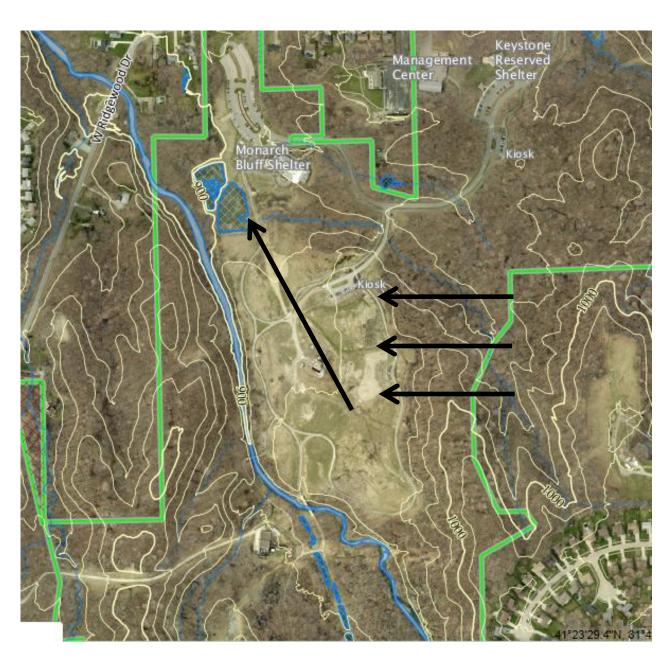
2 - 4 feet deep

Hydrologically dynamic accept runoff from a capped landfill

Flood in spring
Dry in the summer

Challenge to maintain fluridone concentrations

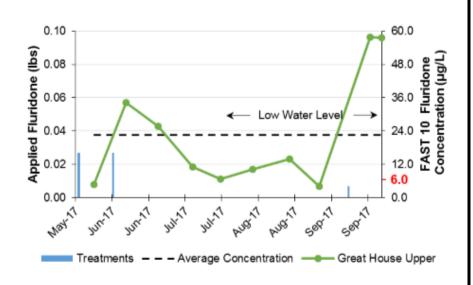
Now use Sonar H4C, results encouraging



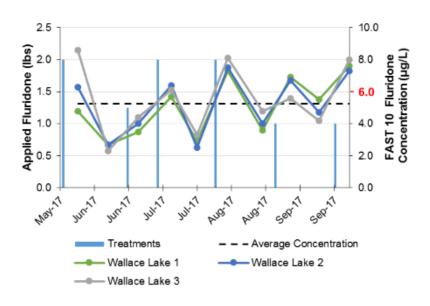
Control

May – October Fluidone 6ppb, target FasTESTs every ~ two weeks

Greathouse Wetlands Sonar H4C



Wallace Lake Sonar AS



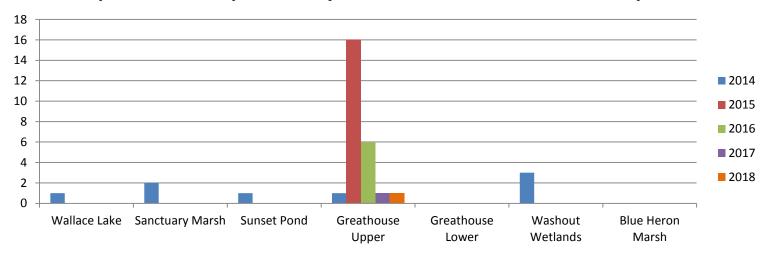


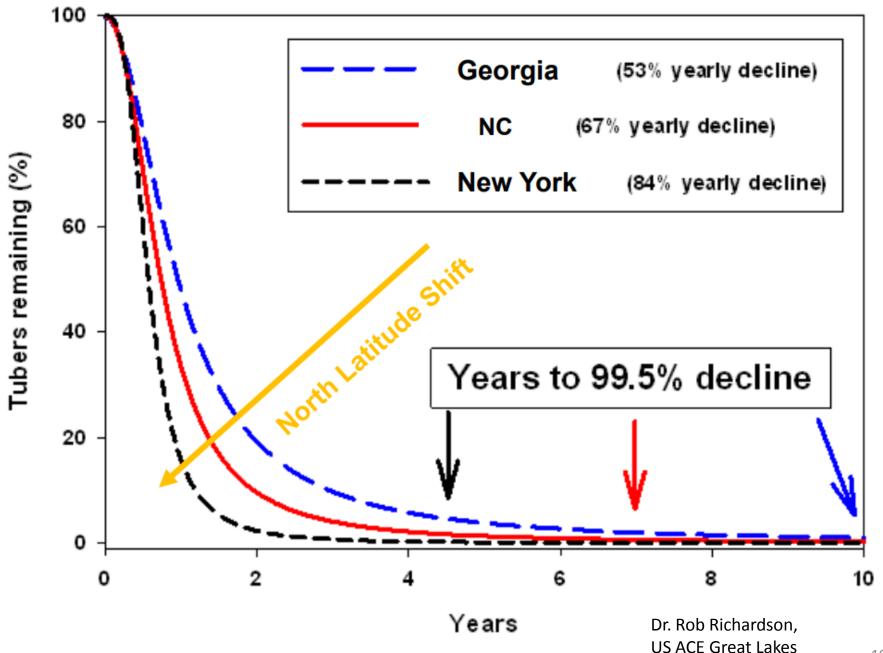
Tuber sampling in Cleveland Metroparks

2017 & 2018 Summary of tuber sampling

Reservation	Site	Sprouting hydrilla tubers	Non-sprouting hydrilla tubers	Number of core samples
North Chagrin	Sanctuary Marsh	0	0	303
	Sunset Pond	0	0	100
Ohio & Erie Canal	Blue Heron Marsh	0	0	203
West Creek	Greathouse Wetlands- Lower	0	0	200
	Greathouse Wetlands- Upper	0	2	327
	Wash-Out Wetlands	0	0	100
Mill Stream Run	Wallace Lake	0	0	350
	Total			1583

Sprouted + Unsprouted Hydrilla Tubers in Cleveland Metroparks

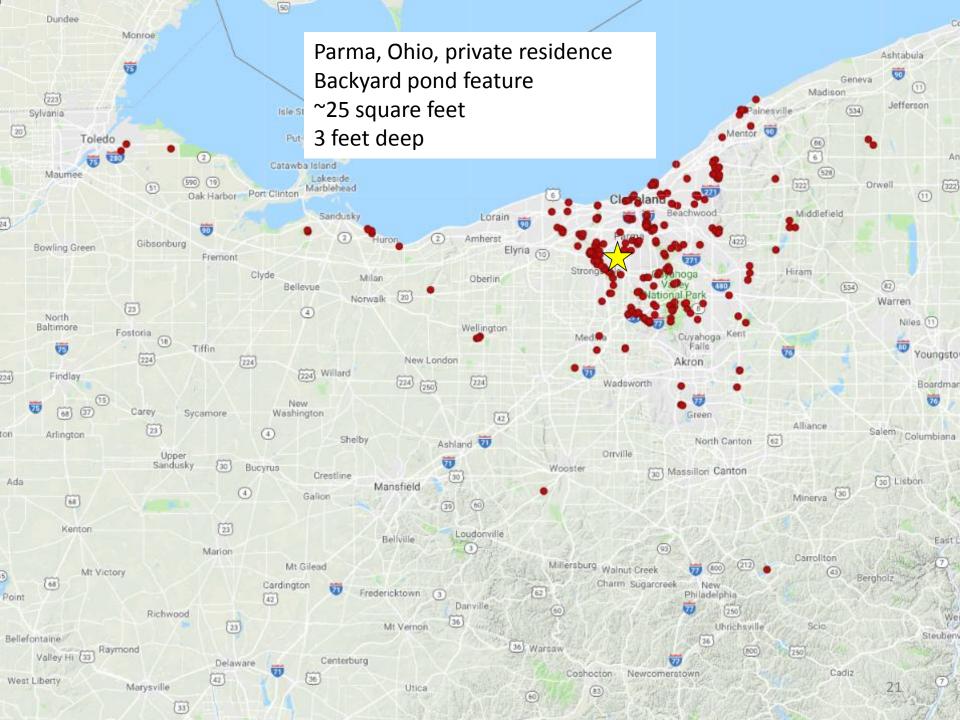




Hydrilla Collaborative, 2018

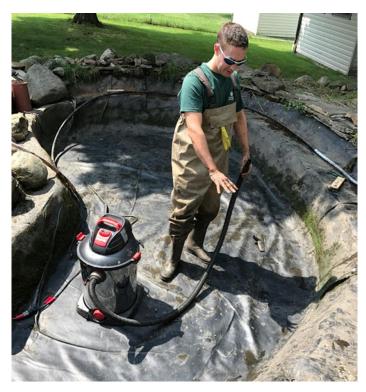
Cleveland Metroparks: Winding down treatment and monitoring

Site	Year detected	Date of last detection and tγpe of plant material	Year proactive treatment ends (4 years after last hydrilla detection)	Annual tuber and vegetative surveillance ends (8 years after last hydrilla detection)
OEC, Blue Heron	2011	2014 (vegetation)	2019	2022
Greathouse W etlands	2011	2018 (tuber, upper wetland only)	2023	2027
Washout Wetlands	2013	2014 (3 tubers)	2019	2023
Sunset & Sanctuary	2012	2014 (vegetation, sanctuary)	2019	2023
Wallace Lake	2011	2014 (tuber)	2019	2023





Control: Physical Removal



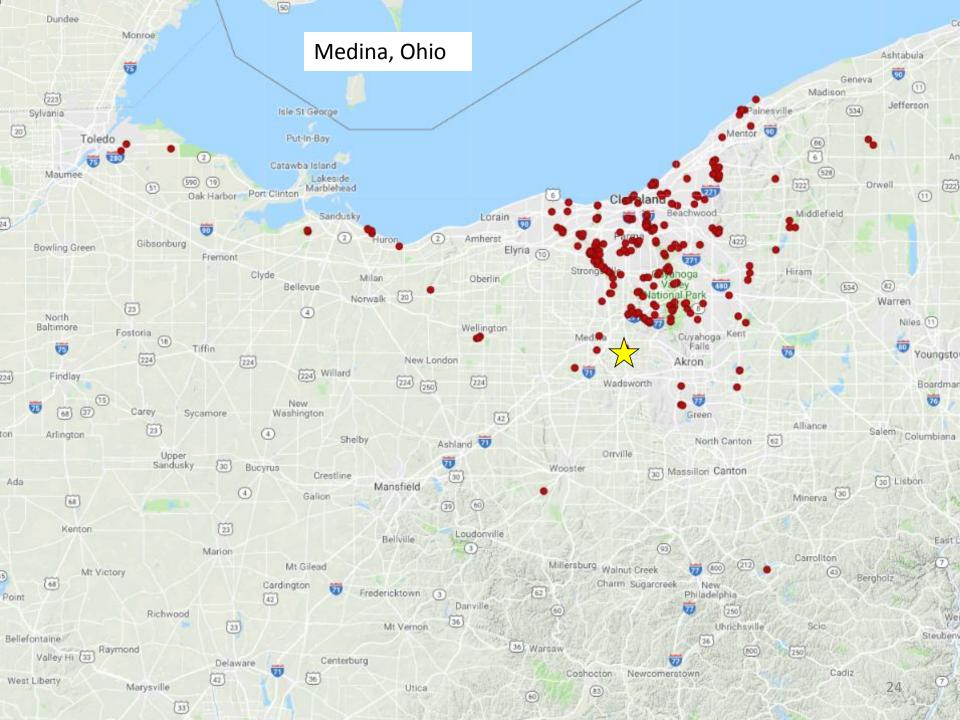
Removed all vegetation, vacuumed clean

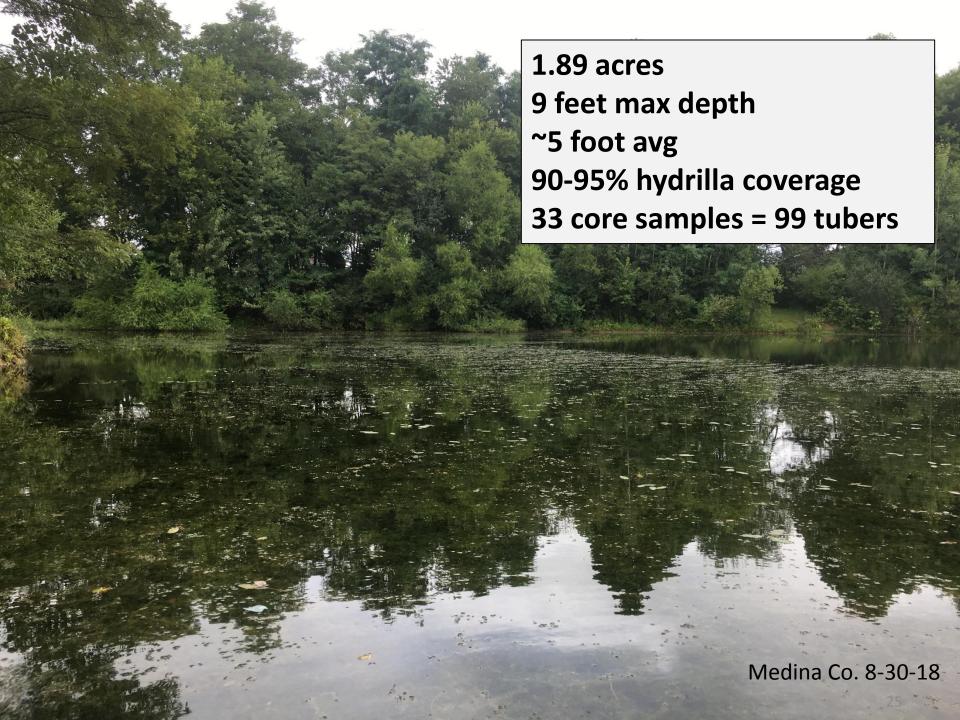


Hydrilla tuber in typha root wad

Homeowner correctly identified hydrilla, found CM through Google search Provided homeowner list of native plants

Hydrilla free so far...





A different perspective on hydrilla



Control: Herbicides

Nautique: ~1.5 gallons per surface acres

Sonar One: 30 ppb targeted

Contact herbicide to damage, facilitate better uptake of Sonar

Discovered 8-28-18, applied on 9-24-18

Set to revisit every 15 days

Did not apply Nautique, Needed to recheck safety protocol







Prevention: Decontamination

Virkon, 3% bleach solution

Clean between sub watersheds

Distributed kits to partners

Promote national programs











Prevention: Detective Work



Description

You will receive a bunch of rooted guppy grass. It does well in ponds and lighted aquariums. You can bury the roots in substrate or let the plants float freely if you have baby fish that need cover. This plant grows pretty quick and will spread in yourStill a need to human aguarium. The warmer the water the faster it grows! If you root it in a pond it will come back year after year :)

Confirmed hydrilla Reported to ODA Intervention & enforcement



Prevention: Education and Outreach

Worked with 43 landowners from 2017 - 2018

- joint surveys
- distributed AIS guides

Work closely with Ohio Sea Grant

Detection and decontamination kits in 2018

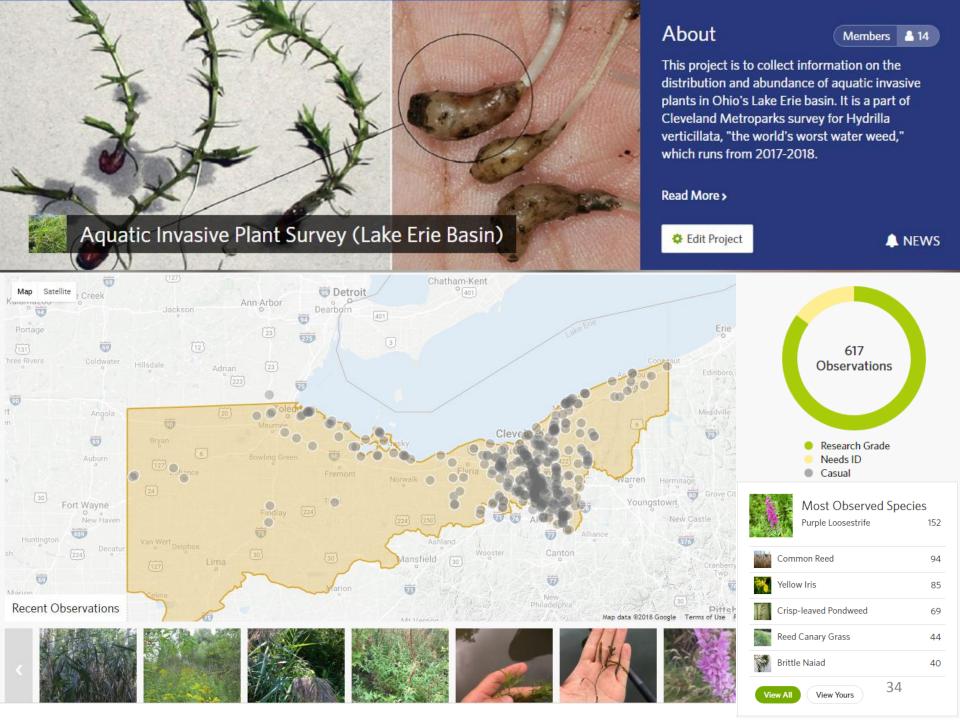
Crooked River Cooperative Weed Management Area

Upload observations to USGS, GLANSIS, EDDMapS, iNaturalist









Other AIS detected by Cleveland Metroparks



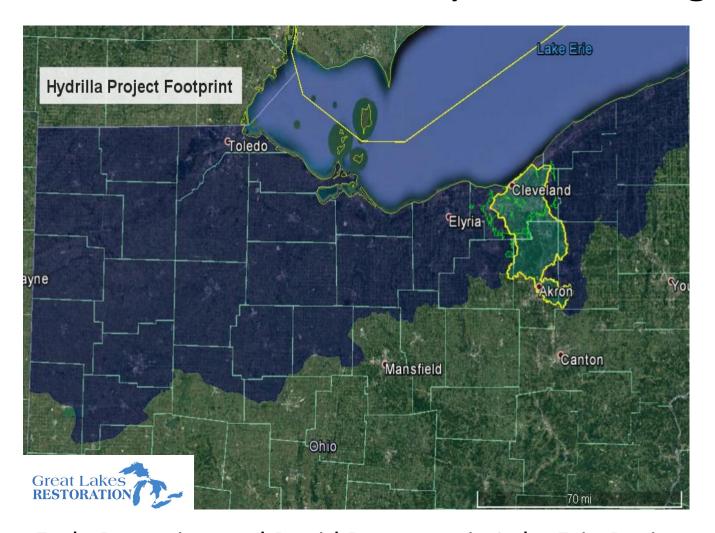


Leveraged CM volunteers – "Hydrilla Hunters"

- 1. Investigate waterbodies
- 2. Toss small rakes
- 3. Identify hydrilla, share observations with CM

Three site reports to date

Ohio's investment in hydrilla management



Early Detection and Rapid Response in Lake Erie Basin

*To avoid double counting, contractor/herbicide costs from GL – 00E01923 removed from cost

\$102,704.41*

Contractor and herbicide

\$316,830 GL- 00E01923

\$143,900

2019 ODNR funding

\$563,434.41



Review

- 1.) Cleveland Metroparks hydrilla project funded through 2019
 - ready to stop proactive herbicide treatment at many CM sites
- 2.) Easily accessible data helps everyone
 - range, abundance, occurrences... Better able to stop the spread with accurate, timely observations
- 3.) An educated network of AIS detectors with reporting pathways is critical
 - share your observations with non-scientists
 - find a bigger voice (social network, press releases)
- 4.) Great Lakes Hydrilla Collaborative help to close aquaculture hydrilla vector
 - empowered, aware consumer culture
- 5.) Decontamination protocols are important, replicable



Thank You

Claire Weldon Grant Manager Jennifer Hillmer Quality Assurance Manager

Kerrie Bercher, Shannon Hustosky, Scott McDougald, Scott Nelson Hydrilla Strike Team

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A Hydrilla project in Ohio's Lake Erie Basin

Detection, Control, and Prevention









Hydrilla caricature

Jeff Reibe, Naturalist, Cleveland Metroparks, Artist



Hydrilla alien invader

Angela Oster, Independent Artist in Rocky River, Ohio