# Hydrilla Eradication

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#### Successful eradications!



Three active (Lake, Nevada and Yuba Counties)

#### Authority

- Food and Agricultural Code Section 403 (General Provisions):
  - The department shall prevent the introduction and spread of injurious insect or animal pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds.

# California Department of Food and Agriculture

• Food and Ag. Code sec. 7271. (a) The Legislature designates the Department of Food and Agriculture as the lead department in noxious weed management and the department is responsible for the implementation of this article in cooperation with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency.

# Why Hydrilla?

• In 1977, the California Legislation established a statute in the Food and Agricultural Code that mandates an ongoing statewide survey program and eradication of Hydrilla where feasible, to mitigate irreparable damage to the agricultural industry and California's streams, lakes, and waterways.

# It is unlawful to possess hydrilla in California

- Food and Ag Code sec 6048 (b):
  - It is unlawful to produce, propagate, harvest, possess, sell, or distribute hydrilla as such or incidental to the sale of fish, aquatic plants, or other hosts or possible carriers of hydrilla. First offense is an infraction, second offense is a misdemeanor.

# Funding – State & Federal

- <u>Keeping California waterways clear is a</u> <u>collaborative effort.</u>
- US Bureau Reclamation: \$132,000
- CA Dept. Water Resources: \$612,000
- Harbors & Watercraft fund: \$1.5 million

# Aquatic Weed ID Submersed plants with whorls of single leaves Highly variable!



### Aquatic Weed ID Hydrilla, *Hydrilla verticilata*



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Aquatic Weed ID Hydrilla, *Hydrilla verticillata* HIGHLY VARIABLE!





# Aquatic Weed ID

# Hydrilla



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Foothill pond 6'-10' deep



# **Control Efforts**





### Treatment protocol

- Detection of a rooted plant establishes a new treatment area with a minimum of 5 acres being treated (per pesticide label).
- Immediate treatment with a contact herbicide to burn down plants and limit fragmentation and spread. Follow up with systemic fluridone treatments.
- Historically, treatment was removed after 3 years of no plant finds. After areas showed resurgence and failed eradication, CDFA worked with researchers to determine a more successful schedule of treatment and monitoring.



#### No plants found 2004-2006

#### Acres in treatment at end of season



Historically stopped treatment after 3 years no finds.

#### "Eradication"



#### Protocol extended to continue treatments a minimum of 7 years of no finds.













#### Healthy Hydrilla vs. fluridone damage

# Tubers, turions and fragments





#### Chemical Control Copper based contact herbicide burns down plants



#### Chemical Control Tubers and root crowns in sediment are unscathed.



Systemic herbicide in slow release pelleted form acts as a pre-emergent.



#### Chemical Control Water level considerations



### Tubers Production Tubers deposited up to waterline.



#### Low Water Some tubers sit safely in the soil above the waterline.



#### Chemical Control Aquatic applications only impact submerged plants.



# Reduce Tuber Bank



#### Full Pool Protected Tubers Sprout





Low water during drought years left bank high and dry



High water resulted in a fairy ring of new hydrilla growth from the banks where chemical could not be applied during drought.







If you see Hydrilla, Report it!

Visit CDFA's online pest reporting tool to report and get more information



