

Successes and Failures of Renovating Two Ponds at Imperial National Wildlife Refuge

Tammy Knecht



Andrea Montony – USBR/MSCP
Mitch Thorson - USFWS

Outline

- Background
- Failures of Pond 1
- Success of Pond 3
- Future recommendations

Background

Location



Background

- 1990s USFWS managed DU2 Imperial Ponds for waterfowl and razorback sucker (RBS)
- 2007 MSCP reconstructed 6 ponds
- Advisory team formed
 - USFWS: Fisheries and Refuge
 - USBR/MSCP
 - Marsh and Associates
 - USGS
- 2007 nonnative carp and mosquitofish
- 2008 RBS and Bonytail (BTC) stocked
- 2008 redear sunfish, bluegill and warmouth

Rotenone Facts

- Rotenone organic compound derived from pea family
- Works by disrupting cell function
- Affect gill breathing organisms
- Rotenone quickly breaks down naturally to harmless organic compounds
- Natural half-life is approximately 2 weeks

Compliance

- MSCP covered
 - NEPA/Environmental Assessment
 - Section 7
- Pesticide Use Proposal completed by USFWS

Application Method of 1st Treatment, Pond 1

- Pond was dewatered
 - Can it be done?
- Backpack Sprayers used
- Slow drip bottles system for upwellings



1st Treatment Pond 1

- 1st Application April 29, 2009
- 2nd Application July 9, 2009



- 4.0ppm of rotenone used for both applications

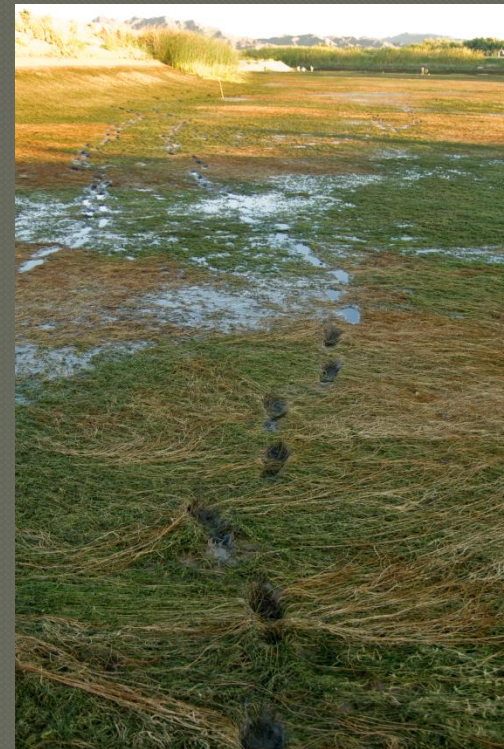
1st Treatment Pond 1 Problems

- Upwellings decreased effectiveness of Rotenone
 - Gave fish areas to escape from Rotenone
 - Constant water supply



1st Treatment Pond 1 Problems


- Large amount of vegetation on 2nd application



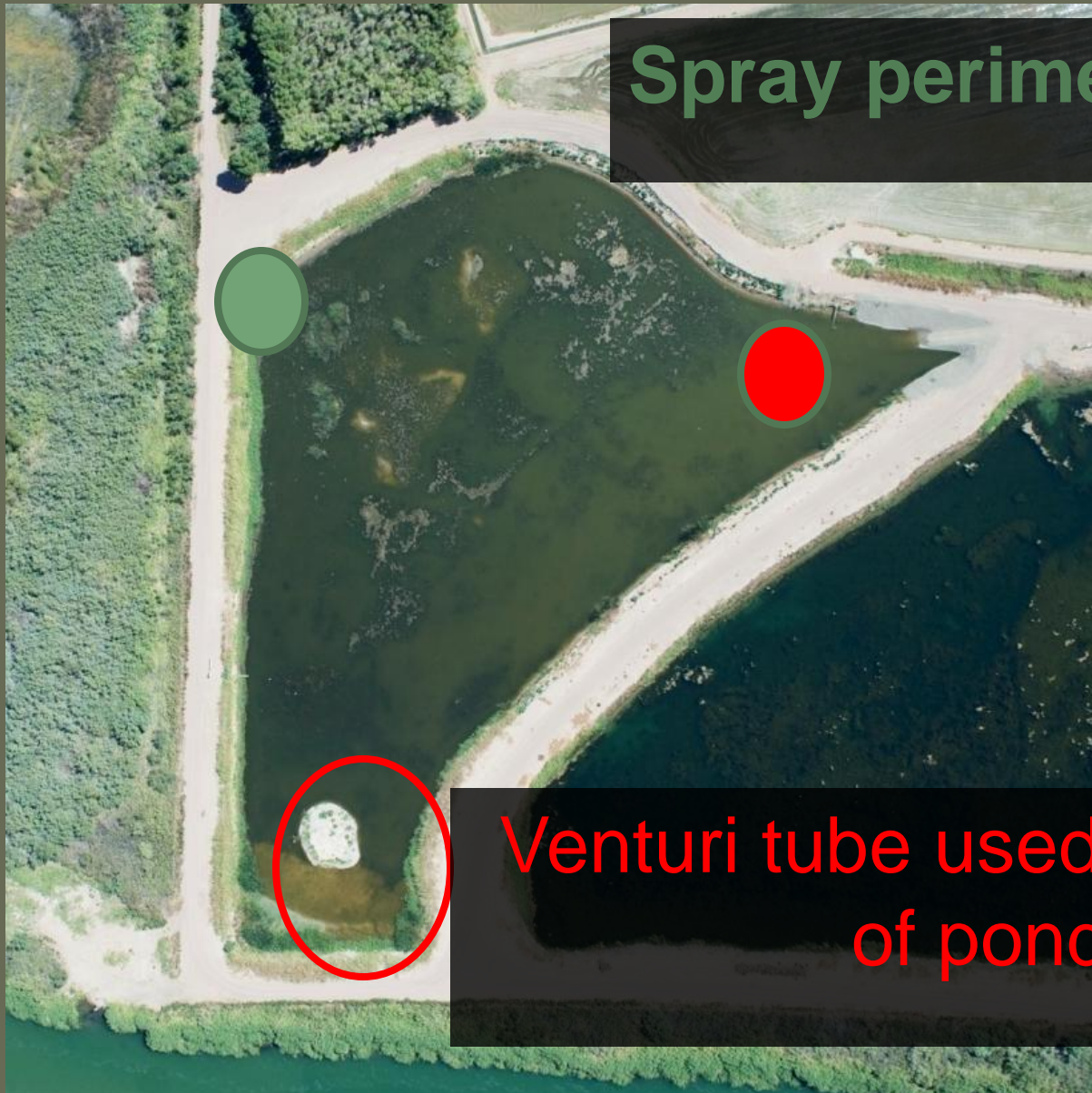
Results of 1st Treatment Pond 1

- Unsuccessful kill
- Pond was not able to be completely dewatered
- Numerous upwellings to deal with
- 2nd Treatment necessary

2nd Treatment Pond 1

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- 1st Application February 17, 2010
 - 2nd Application April 21, 2010
 - 0.5ppm of rotenone used for both applications
 - Increase of 70 AF
 - Application method different

Application Method for 2nd Treatment

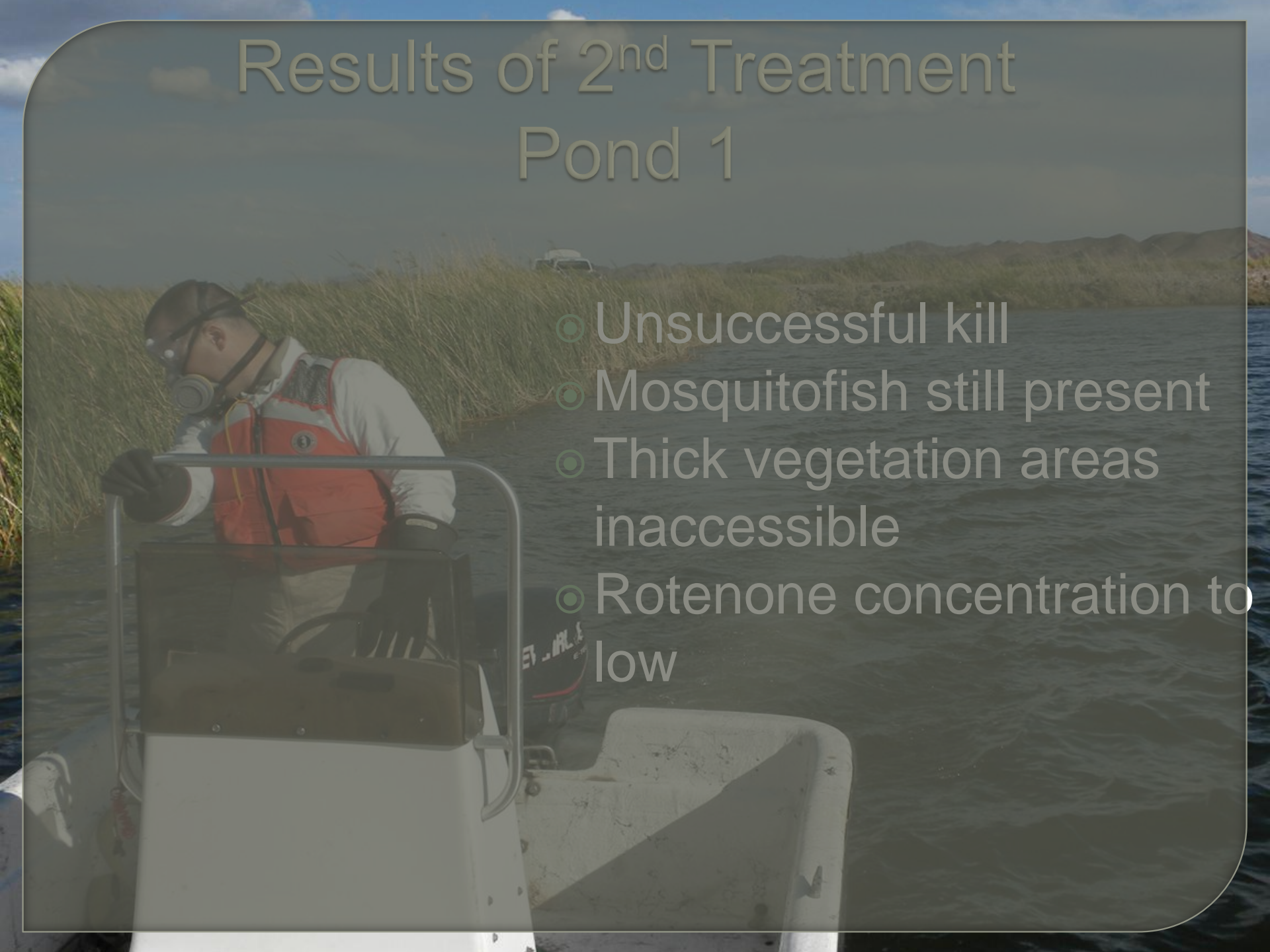


Spray perimeter

Venturi tube used for middle
of pond


Results of 2nd Treatment Pond 1

- Unsuccessful kill
- Mosquitofish still present
- Thick vegetation areas inaccessible
- Rotenone concentration too low



Pond 3

- 1st Application February 17, 2010 4.0ppm
- 2nd Application April 21, 2010 0.5ppm
- Application method same as pond 1, 2nd treatment.

An underwater photograph showing five fish swimming in a pond. The water is a murky, brownish-green color. The fish are of various sizes and are scattered across the frame. One fish is in the upper left, another in the upper right, and a group of three is in the lower center. The lighting is somewhat dim, typical of an underwater environment.

Results of 1st Treatment
Pond 3

Amount of Rotenone used Pond 1 & 3

| Pond | Application Date | Acre Feet | Gallons of Rotenone | ppm |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 29-Apr-2009 | 2* | 4 | 4.0 |
| 1 | 9-Jul-2009 | 4* | 7 | 4.0 |
| 1 | 17-Feb-2010 | 74 | 99 | 4.0 |
| 1 | 21-Apr-2010 | 74 | 12 | 0.5 |
| 3 | 17-Feb-2010 | 103 | 137 | 4.0 |
| 3 | 21-Apr-2010 | 103 | 17 | 0.5 |

* Does not include flow of upwellings

Future Plans

- Enhance water quality
- Marsh and Associates will monitor RBS and BTC recently released into pond 1
 - Came from harvest of Pond 2,4, and 6

Recommendations for future Treatments

- Cut weeds back
- Use a higher concentration for mosquitofish
- Treat pond at full pool
 - Dewatering a pond is expensive and ineffective

Acknowledgements

- USBR/MSCP Boulder City, NV
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Questions?