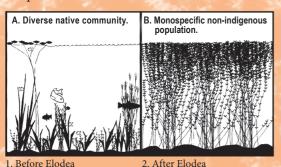
Elodea in Alaska

Until recently, Alaska has been considered free of invasive submerged aquatic plants that greatly impact freshwater resources in other areas of the world where they are not native.

The discovery of Elodea in Chena Slough in Fairbanks in 2010 drew attention to an established population in Eyak Lake and led to the discovery of Elodea in other waterbodies near population centers. Elodea is not native to Alaska and it has the potential to spread by fragments on float planes, boats, trailers, school/home aquariums, and other equipment.

A coordinated effort is underway between state and federal agencies and other land management groups to manage Elodea and inform people of the risk it poses to Alaska's natural resources.



How You Can Help

Leadership, initiative, cooperation, funding, and fast action are all needed to solve this growing problem.

- Support eradication efforts statewide.
- Volunteer to help educate stakeholders.
- When you are on the water, follow the simple procedures below to prevent the spread of this aquatic invasive species.

CLEAN • Remove all visible mud, plants, fish/animals from equipment.

DRAIN • Eliminate water from all equipment before transporting.

Much of the recreational equipment we use can collect water and harbor hitchhikers

DRY • Clean and dry anything that came in contact with water.

Use hot (140°F) or salt water if possible, allow 5 days to dry before entering new waters

Never release plants, water, fish, or animals into a body of water unless they came from that water body.

Aquarium plants and animals are able to survive in our Alaskan waters! Dispose of aquariums responsibly, not by dumping them into waterways.

Help

of this aquatic invasive species!

STOP THE SPREA

RLODRA



If Elodea continues
to spread, the less control
we will have over the outcome
of Alaskan freshwaters;
threatening biodiversity
and costing our citizens.

PLEASE CALL AND REPORT
SIGHTINGS OF ELODEA

For more information or to report a sighting contact:

Invasive Plants and Agricultural Pest Coordinator Heather.Stewart@alaska.gov 907-745-4469

plants.alaska.gov/invasives/elodea.htm

or call

1-877-INVASIV

CLEAN ° DRAIN ° DRY



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.

Clean <u>all</u> recreational equipment.

www.ProtectYourWaters.net







Published by the Alaska Plant Materials Center, December 2014

Potential Impacts on Alaska

- Degrades fish habitat and displaces native flora and fauna.
- Makes boat travel difficult and reduces recreation opportunities.
- Fouls float plane rudders.
- Alters freshwater habitats by decreasing flow and increasing sedimentation.
- Reduces value of waterfront property and may financially impact businesses associated with water related activities.

Elodea is Quarantined!

The accidental or deliberate introduction of Elodea to a waterbody can lead to the formation of dense mats that can drastically alter the water body's ecology. For more information visit:

http://plants.alaska.gov/ invasives/aquatics.html

Identifying Characteristics



Other Waters at Risk

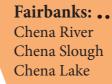
Elodea can spread to new locations and waterbodies through tiny plant fragments carried by float planes, boats, trailers, aquariums, and other equipment. This

plant spreads easily because:

- Broken fragments can root to form new plants.
- It can survive harsh winters under ice.



Known Locations of Elodea in Alaska



Anchorage: Little Campbell Sand Lake Delong Lake

Mat-Su: •••• Alexander Lake

Cordova:

Alaganik Slough
(& adjacent sloughs)
Eyak Lake
Eyak River
(& adjacent ponds)
Bering Lake
McKinley Lake
Martin Lakes
Odiak Lagoon
Wooded Pond
Wrong Way Pond

Kenai Peninsula:

Stormy Lake Daniels Lake Beck Lake

