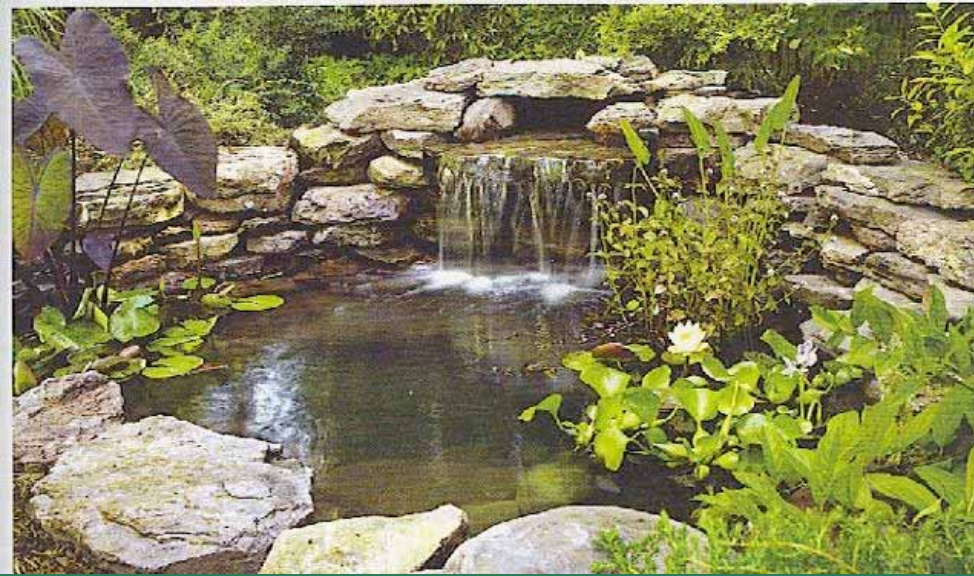


# Movement of Invasive Aquatic Plants Through Water Gardening

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Conservation Department, Hayward, WI



# Aquarium and Garden Plants Out of Control



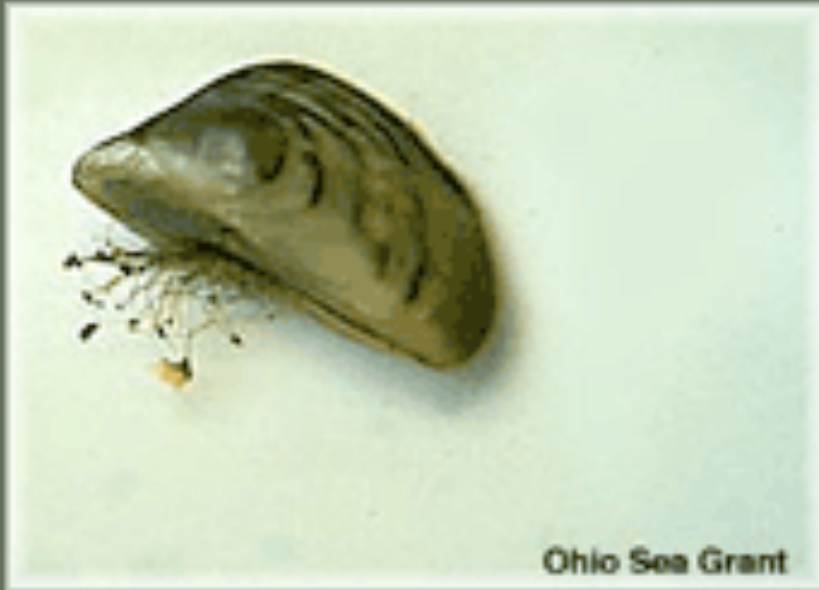
Ide swimming hole, with hydrilla  
ulla Springs, Florida. April, 1998



Purple Loosestrife, 4013  
Raf. Ollivierre



# Invasive Aquatic Animals



# From Around the Globe



- Faster transport times
- Better packaging
- Catalogs
- Internet
- Plant exchanges
- Aquarium/  
gardening groups
- Easy traveling

# Modes of Transport



# Horticultural trade suspected pathway for invasive plants:

- 88% of invasive aquatic plants in southern New England cultivated plants
- 75% of invasive aquatic plants in New Zealand escaped or introduced plants

(Reichard and White 2001, Les and Mehrhoff 1999, Champion et al. 2000, 2001)

## Previous study by the MN DNR:

- Reviewed 30 catalog and internet businesses
- 96% of 700 taxa exotic
- 19 of 29 regulated plants listed for sale

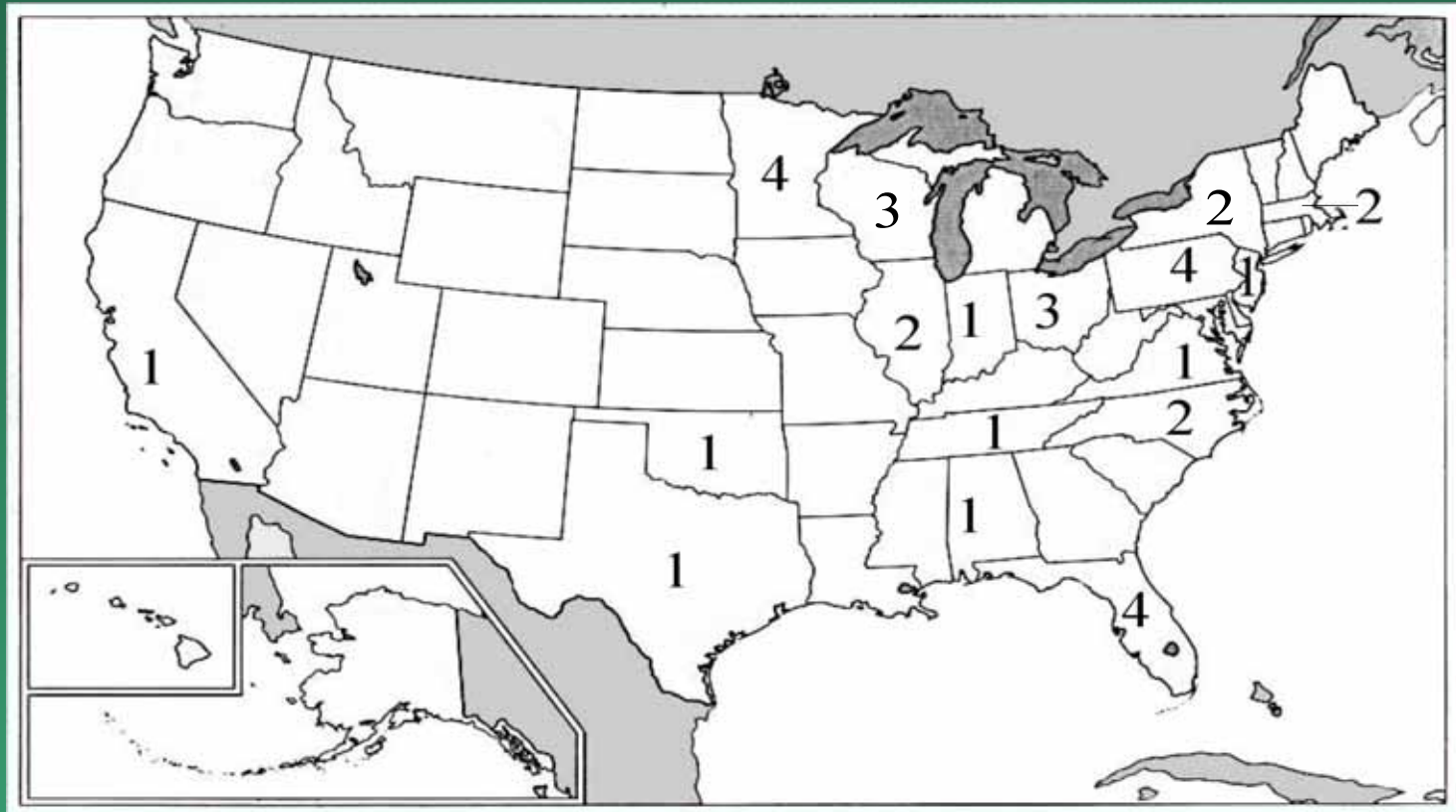


Goal: Quantify importance of water garden sales to potentially expanding the distribution of aquatic plants and animals

- sale of regulated plants
- rate of unintentional plants
- presence of seeds
- mis-identification
- additional organisms



# Locations of vendors in study



United States map courtesy of The General Libraries, The University of TX at Austin

# Typical Orders Received



# In the greenhouse



# Overall Incidental Receipts

Total No. Orders: 40

Incidental Receipt Rate:

Overall 93%

Plant 90%

Invasive 10%

Seed 43%

Animal 80%

Algae/Moss/Fungus 63%



Incidental Receipt	No. of purchases with incidental receipt	% of purchases with incidental receipt
<i>Lemna minor</i>	30	75
<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>	22	55
Unknown	20	50
<i>Spirodela punctata</i>	13	33
<i>Salvinia minima</i>	10	25
<i>Utricularia</i> sp.	8	20
<i>Myriophyllum</i> sp.	3	8
<i>Wolfia</i> sp.	3	8
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	3	8
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	2	5
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	1	3
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	1	3
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	1	3
<i>Marsilea</i> sp.	1	3
<i>Ricciocarpus natans</i>	1	3
<i>Egeria densa</i>	1	3
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	1	3
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	1	3
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	1	3
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	1	3

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# Ordered Regulated Plants

- Federal Noxious Weeds or Minnesota Prohibited Exotic Species
- Ordered from 13 vendors
- Received from 12 vendors
- *92% success rate*



# Received MN Prohibited Exotic Species

- *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* (MN)
- *Butomus umbellatus* (MN)
- *Lythrum salicaria* (MN)
- *Potamogeton crispus* (MN)



PHOTO: Torbjörn Kronstedt

# Federal Noxious Weeds Received



*Alternanthera sessilis*

*Hygrophila polysperma*



# Seed bank assay



- 17 vendors
- 27 taxa
- Poaceae most common



# Mis-identification

18% of orders had a mis-identified plant



Egeria  
densa



Hydrilla  
*Hydrilla verticillata*  
Photo by Vic Ramey  
Copyright 1999 Univ. Florida

*Hydrilla verticillata*

*Elodea canadensis*



# Incidental Animal Organisms

- 31 orders contained live animal species
- 30 of 40 orders contained invertebrates
- Aquatic vertebrates in 2 orders



# Animal Frequency Distribution

Class/Specimen	# of orders	# of organisms
Gastropoda	17	48
Hirudinea	10	14
Diptera	9	28
Egg Mass	7	12
Oligochaeta	6	10
Coleoptera	5	10
Lepidoptera	4	5
Odonata	3	5
Acarina	2	2
Fish	2	2
Sphaeriidae	1	1
Amphipoda	1	1

G. Montz, MN DNR

# Results

- 90% of purchases contained plant receipts not ordered
- Regulated plant sent 92% of the time
- Seeds found in orders from 50% of the vendors
- 15% of plants mis-identified





# Overall Risk for Movement of Plants

1. Sale of regulated plants largest risk
2. Confusion between species and uncertainty of correct identification
3. Unintentional movement of invasive aquatic plants



If there are approximately 1 million individual purchases/yr, and 10% of these include an unintentional invasive, there would be 100,000 opportunities for an invasive to be introduced.

# Rare Events

- Increase the rate and geographic spread of an invasion
- Resulting nascent foci important front for spread



(Buchanan and Padilla 1999, Moody and Mack 1988)

# Consequences of Movement

- New introductions
  - Hydrilla movement from Maryland to California
- Cryptic invasions
  - *Phragmites australis*



(Western Aquatic Plant Management Society 2002, Saltonstall 2002)

# Potential Risks

- Expanded distribution of invasives
- Increased movement of genetic material



# Acknowledgements

Dr. Susan Galatowitsch

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