

An aerial photograph showing a vast expanse of dense, green, aquatic vegetation, likely a submerged plant bed, covering the surface of a body of water. The water is a deep blue color, and the plants are a vibrant green, creating a textured, patterned appearance across the entire frame.

# Weevils and EWM: A 4-year Field Experiment

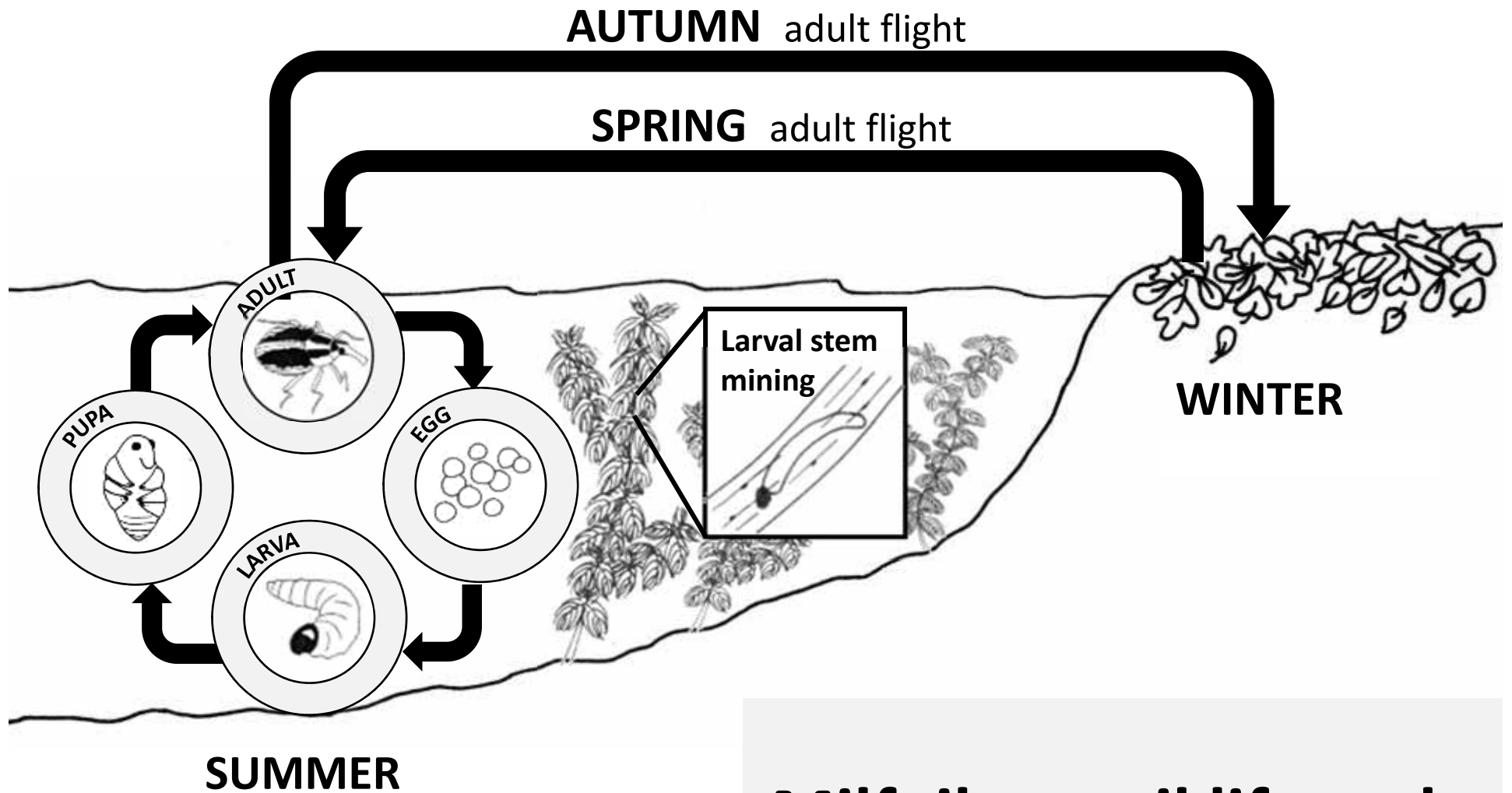
Susan Knight and John Havel

April 1, 2016

# Can Weevils Control EWM?



Little Bearskin Lake, Oneida County



## Milfoil weevil life cycle

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# Can Weevils Control EWM?

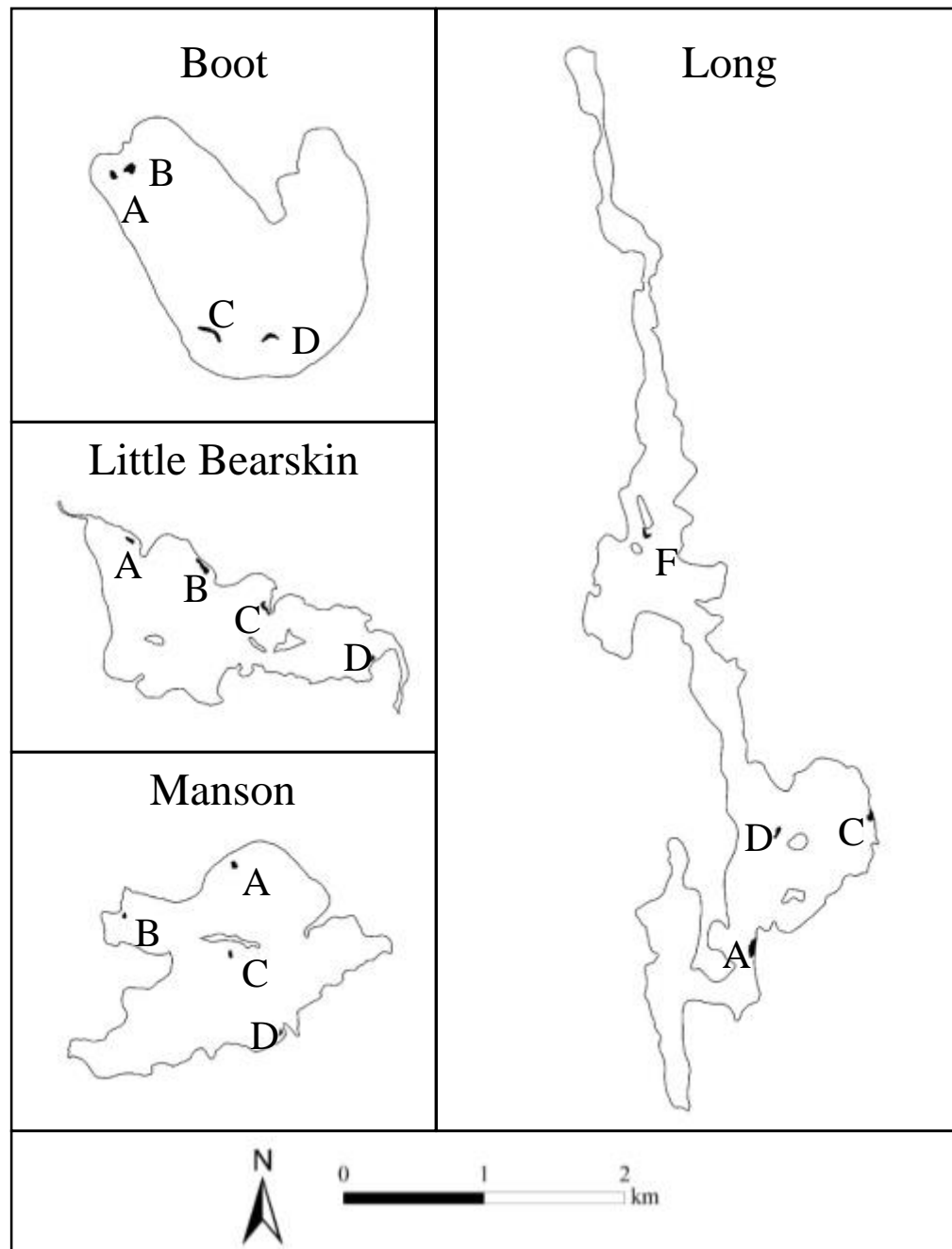
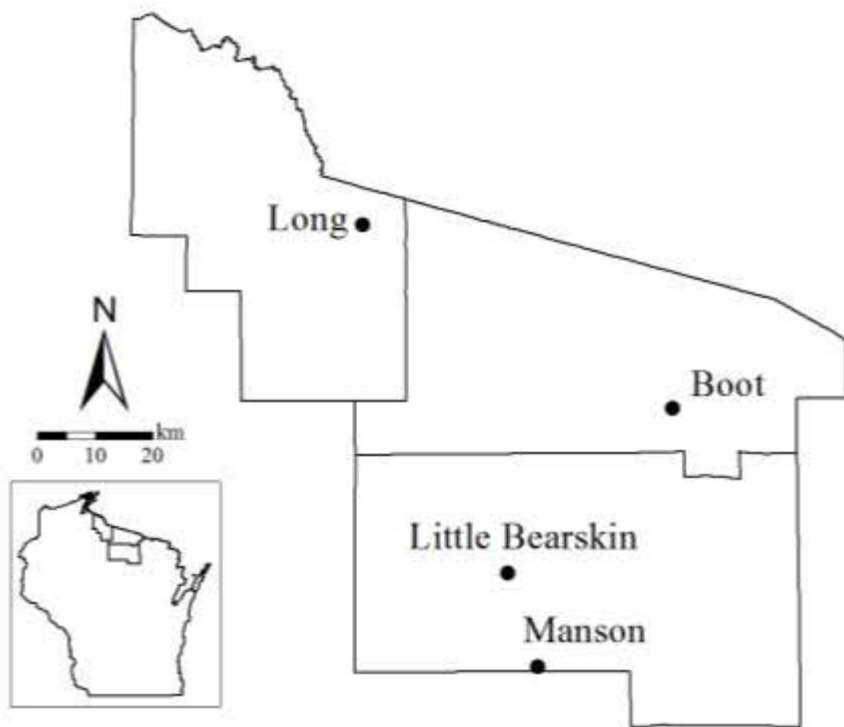
## Experimental design

- 4 Lakes
- 4 Beds/lake
- 2 beds/lake augmented with weevils (provided by EnviroScience)

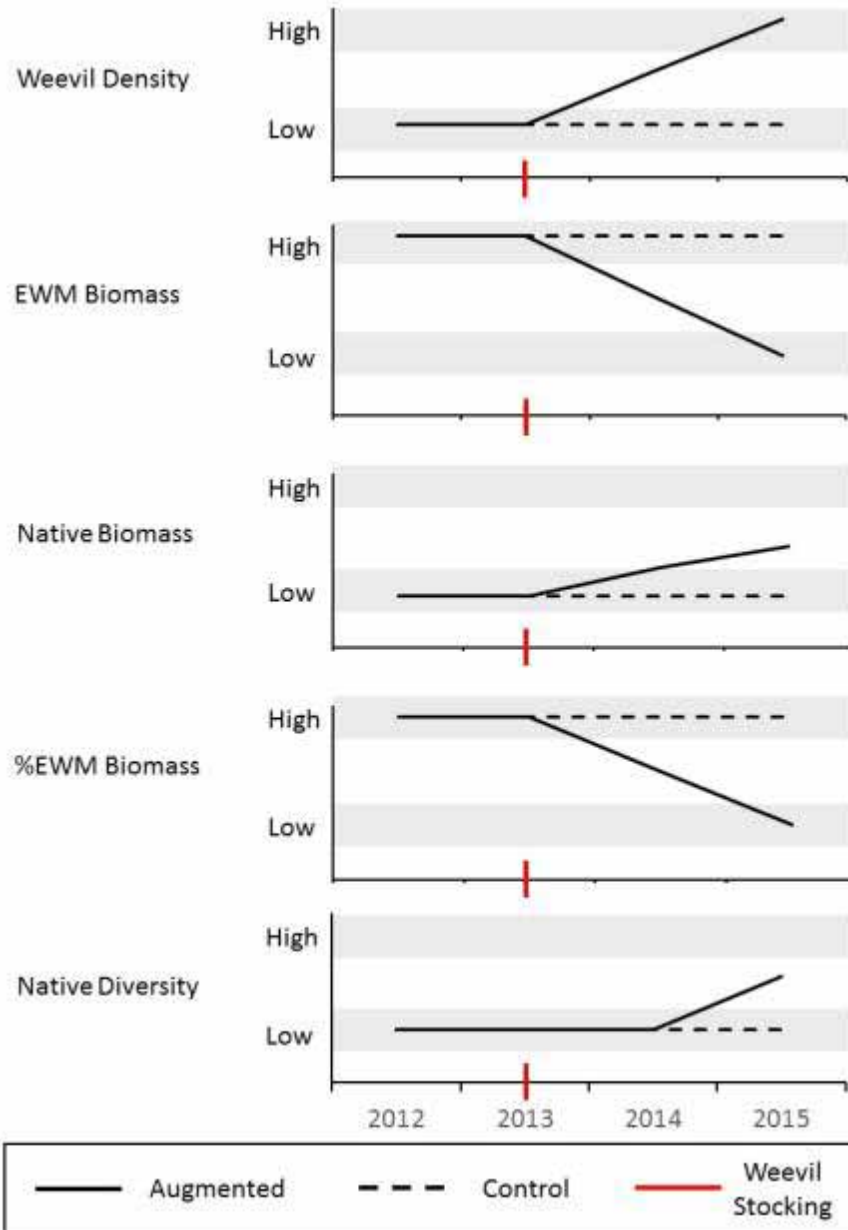


Little Bearskin Lake, Oneida County

- 2012 baseline year
- 2013 augmentation with weevils
- 2014, 2015 planned augmentation years, but cancelled



## Hypotheses to Test



Weevil density will increase following augmentation

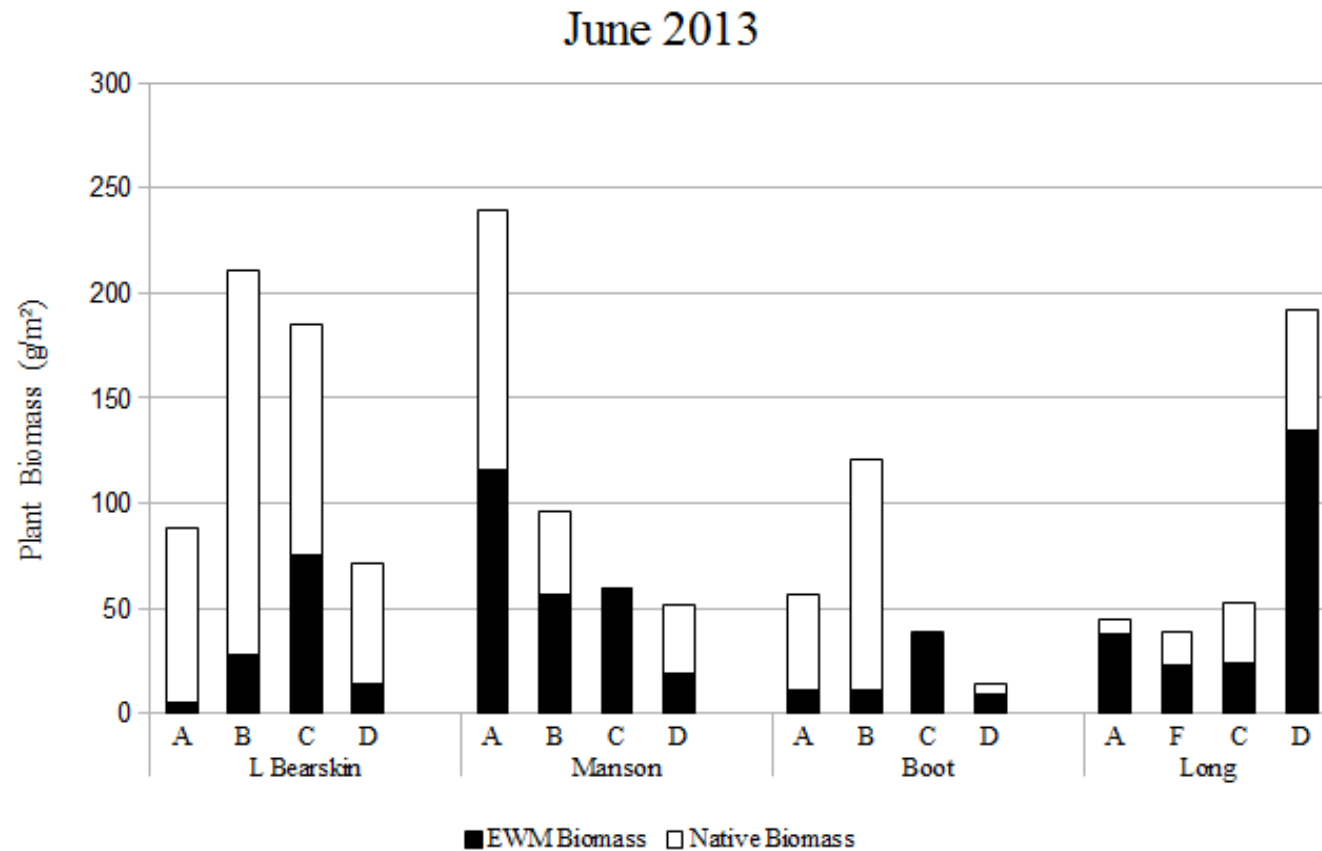
EWM biomass will decline

Native biomass will increase, but more slowly than EWM declines

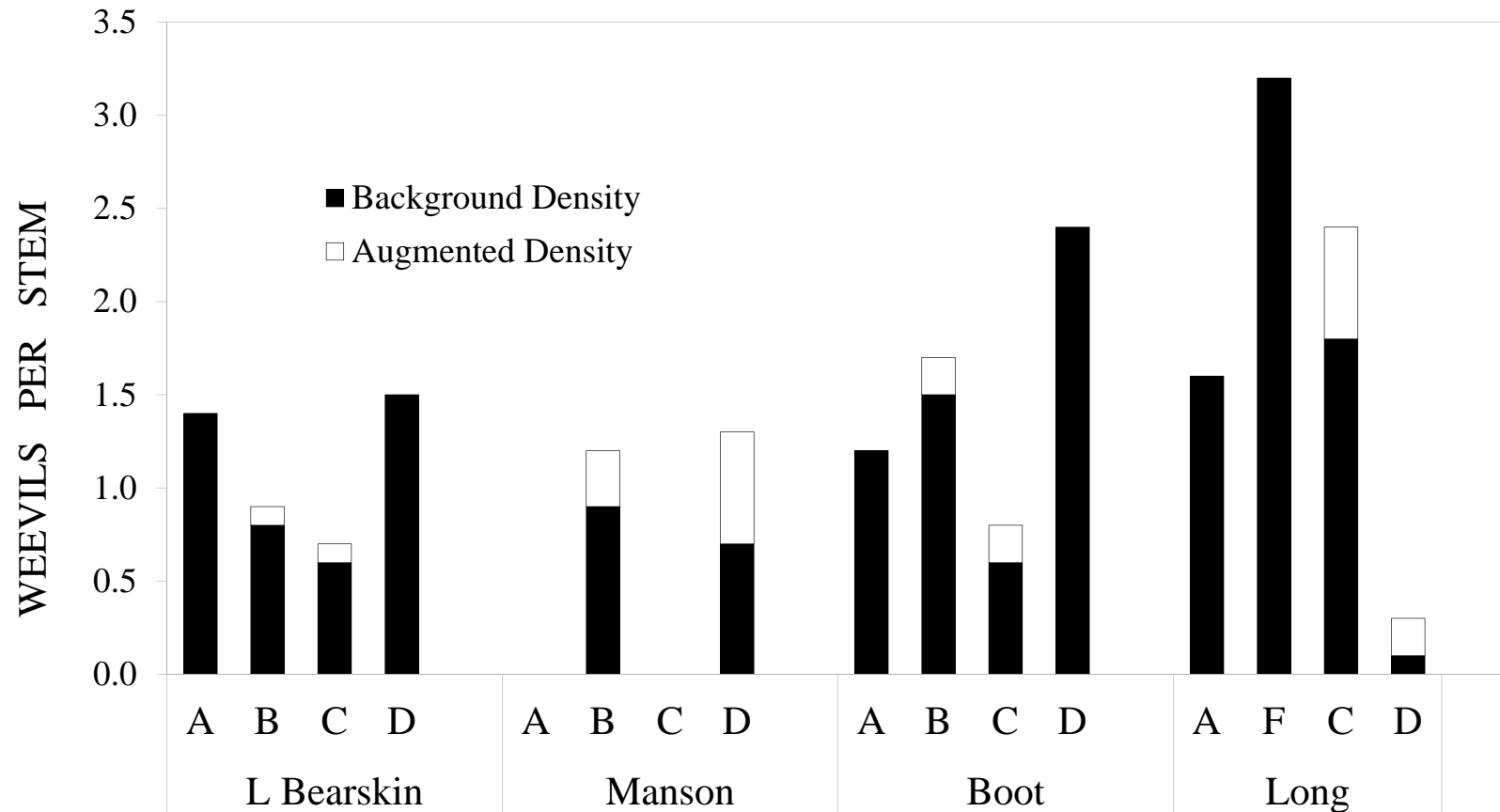
% EWM biomass will decline

Native diversity will eventually increase

EWM biomass is highly variable, both among lakes and among beds.  
Trends are similar among years.

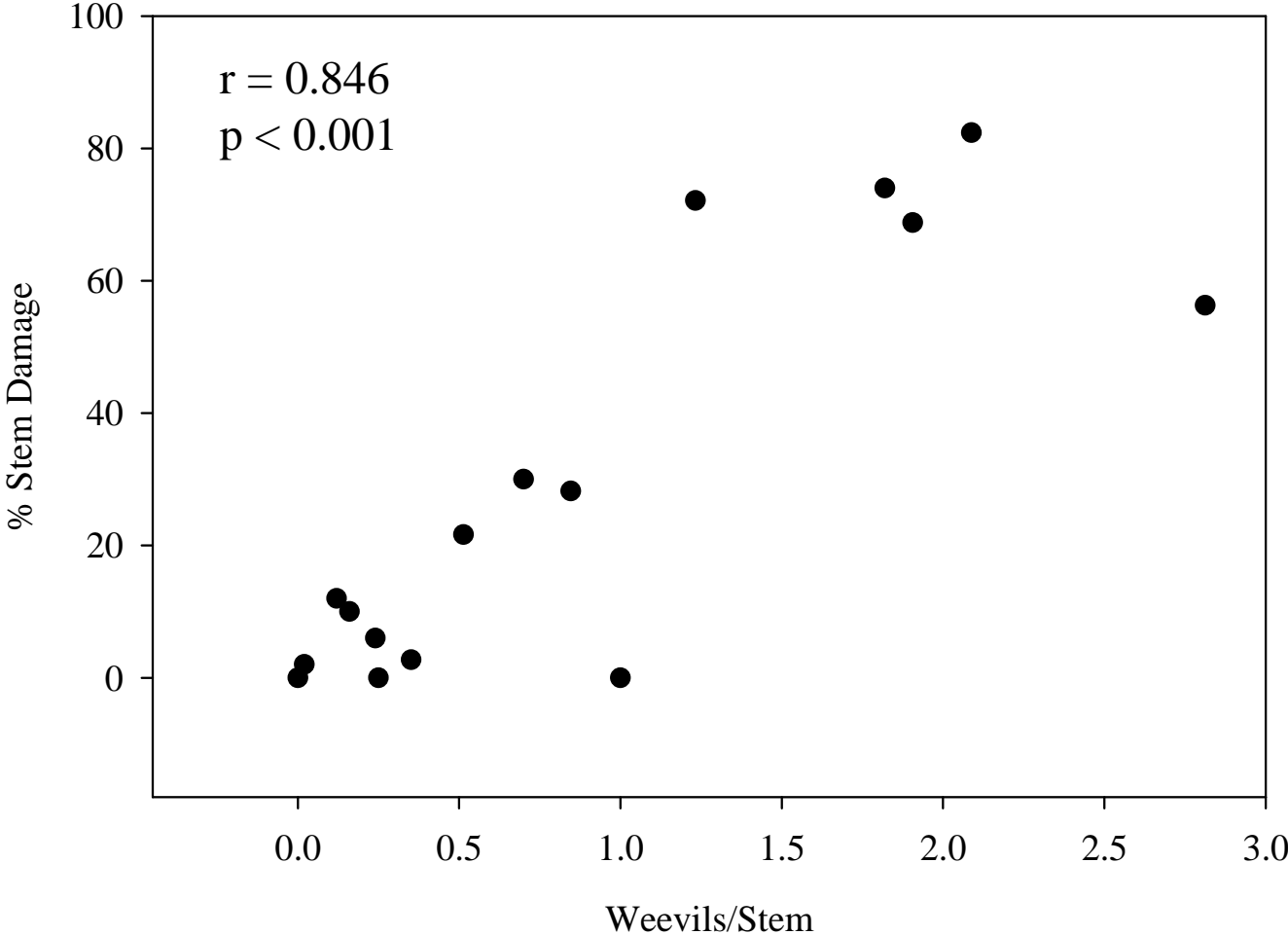


In some beds, extra weevils were a **major** addition to the existing weevil population but in many they were only a **minor** addition.

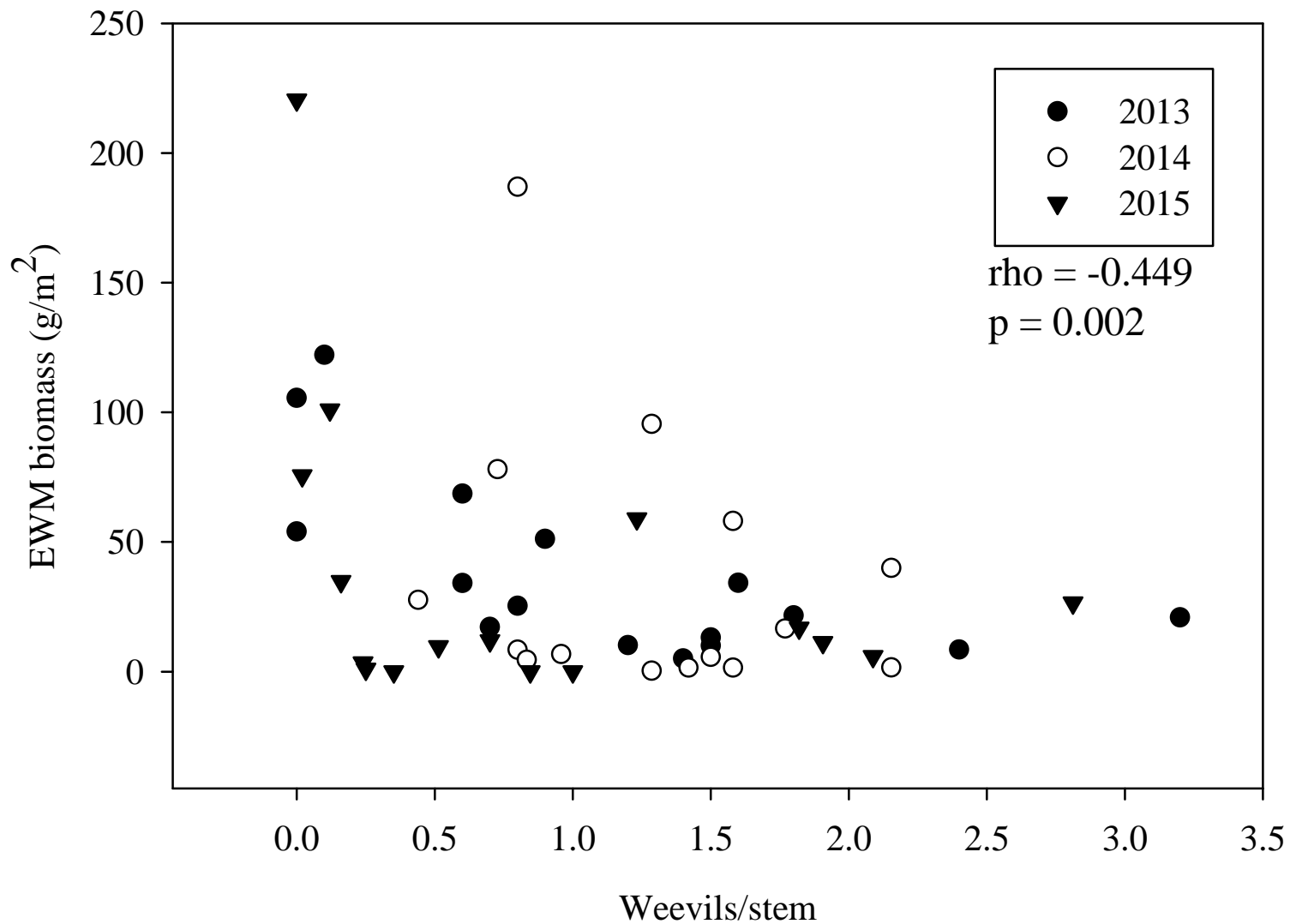




# More EWM stems are damaged with higher weevils density



# There is less EWM biomass with increased density of weevils

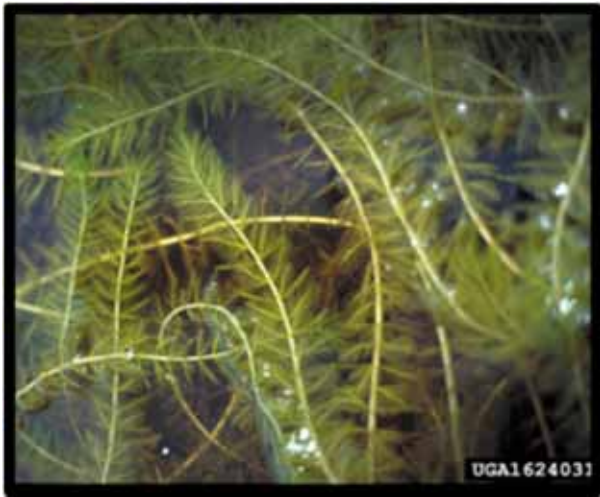


## Results

- Weevils are common in EWM beds
- Weevils damage EWM
- There is less EWM biomass in beds with more weevils
- Experimentally, we could not detect a change in biomass consistent with weevil augmentation



## Conclusions



- Biomass of native plants and EWM is highly variable among beds within a lake, among lakes and among years.
- Though weevils clearly harm EWM, weevils are not abundant enough to affect biomass of bed
- Our “treatment” was more of a **nudge** than a **hammer**. Lakes are messy and we needed a hammer.

Why didn't we see more of an effect?



- This was an experiment
  - It didn't **not** work, it was an experiment.
- Lake and bed selection
  - Lakes: not random (no herbicides)
  - Bed: not random (not too large)
  - Treatments to beds: random
- Background weevil population high in many beds
- Weevils may be working
  - EWM may be lower than it would be otherwise
  - These weevils cannot reproduce at a prolific rate

# Should we spend money on weevils?

- No one offering weevils for sale in WI
- ES sold eggs, not adults
- \$\$\$, but no harm
- Lake groups raise their own weevils?
- To be effective to combat EWM weevils need:
  - High EWM density
  - Absence of physical and chemical disturbance
  - Few weevil-eating fish
  - Proximity to good shore habitat
  - No chemical treatment



## Lessons Learned

- Lakes are messy and complicated
- Field experiments are tough
- Find a very large hammer

