



Aquatic Invasive Species of the Catawba-Waterree

Brett Hartis, PhD – Lead Scientist



Native or Non-native???



Bluegill



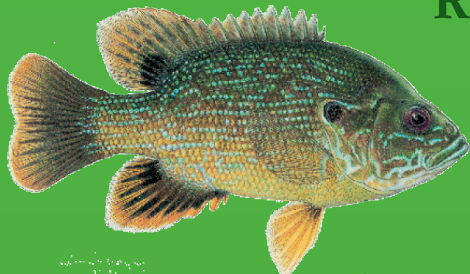
Warmouth



Redear Sunfish



Pumpkinseed

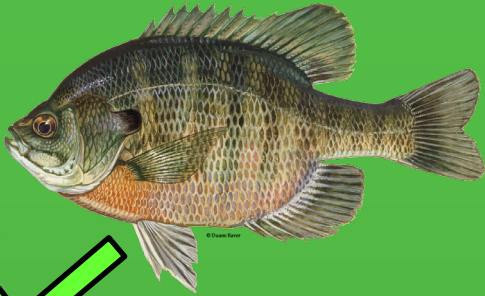


Green Sunfish



Redbreast Sunfish

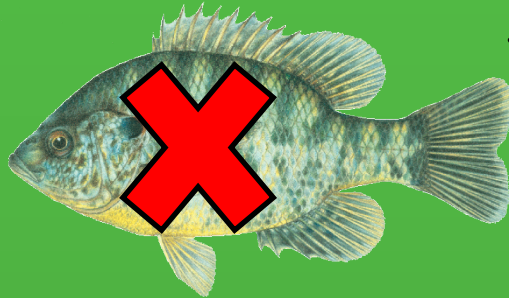
Native or Non-native???



Bluegill



Warmouth



Redear Sunfish



Pumpkinseed



Green Sunfish



Redbreast Sunfish



Native or Non-native???



Flathead
Catfish
(James)



Channel Catfish
(Wylie)

Blue Catfish
(Wateree)



Native or Non-native???



Flathead
Catfish
(James)



Channel Catfish
(Wylie)

Blue Catfish
(Wateree)



Native or Non-native???



White Catfish



Bullhead



Native or Non-native???



Common Carp



Grass Carp



Smallmouth
Buffalo



Robust
Redhorse

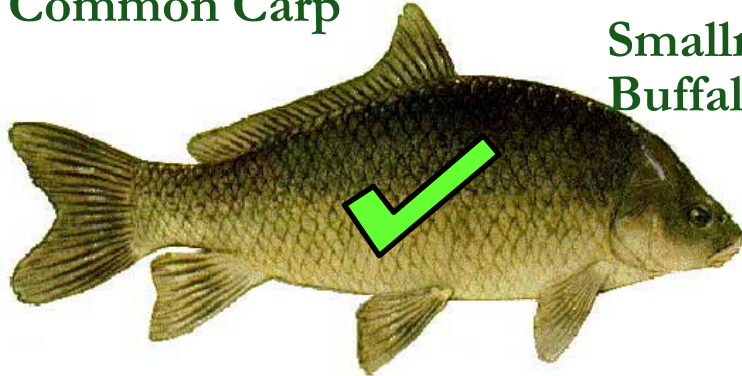
Native or Non-native???



Common Carp



Grass Carp



Smallmouth
Buffalo



Robust
Redhorse

Does Non-native = Invasive?

- **Non-native species does not always mean invasive**



- **Less than 2% of introduced species become invasive..... BUT**
- **Those 2% = \$Billions in damage and loss**

Invasive vs. Native

- **Non-indigenous**
- **Adversely affects habitats**
- **No natural enemies**
- **Ecological or environmental impact**



- **Endemic**
- **Occurs naturally**
- **Part of ecosystem**
- **Natural enemies**
- **“Relative to location”**

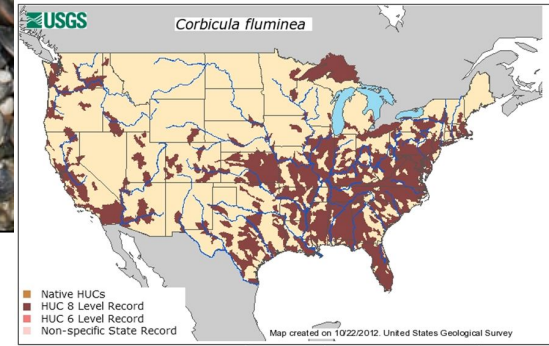
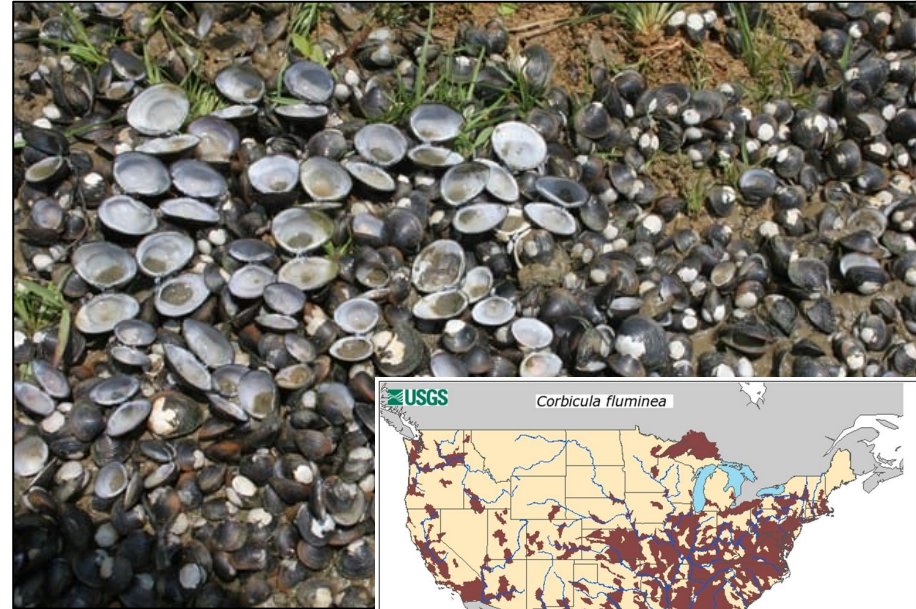


How are they introduced?

- Accidental introduction
- Improperly vetted control or mitigation strategy...
- Ornamental or economic value
- Imported species as “pets”

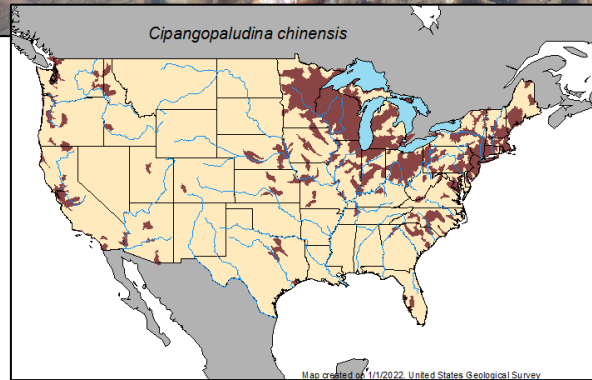
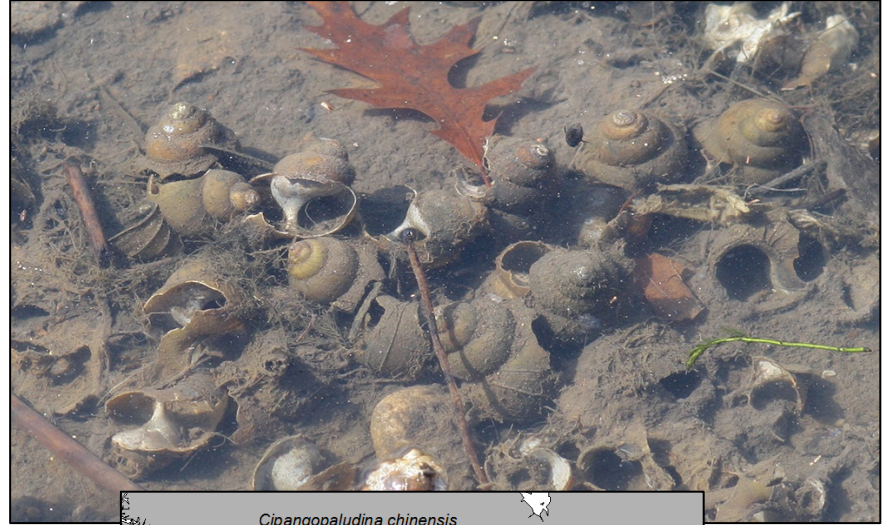


Notable AIS of the C-W



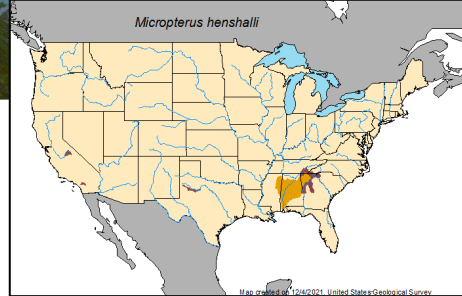
Asian Clam (*Corbicula sp.*)

Notable AIS of the C-W



Mystery Snail

Notable AIS of the C-W



Largemouth Bass

Upper jaw extends below eye
 Deep notch between fins
 No scales at base of fin
 Horizontal band
 No scales at base of fin



Spotted Bass

Upper jaw extends to back of eye
 70 or fewer scales along lateral line
 Shallow notch between fins
 Scales at base of fin
 Horizontal band
 Horizontal streaks
 Scales at base of fin



Smallmouth Bass

Upper jaw does not extend behind eye
 Three dark bars radiate from eye
 Shallow notch between fins
 Scales at base of fin
 Vertical bars
 Scales at base of fin



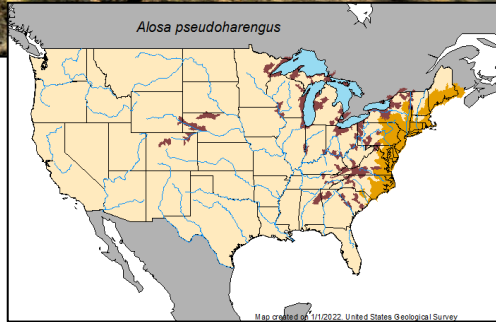
Alabama Bass

Upper jaw extends to back of eye
 71 or more scales along lateral line
 Shallow notch between fins
 Scales at base of fin
 Horizontal band
 Horizontal streaks
 Scales at base of fin



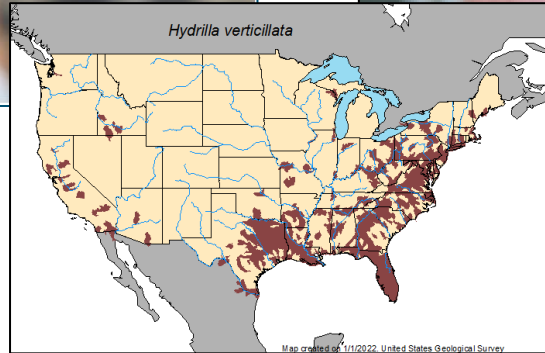
Alabama Bass

Notable AIS of the C-W



Alewife and Blueback Herring

Notable AIS of the C-W

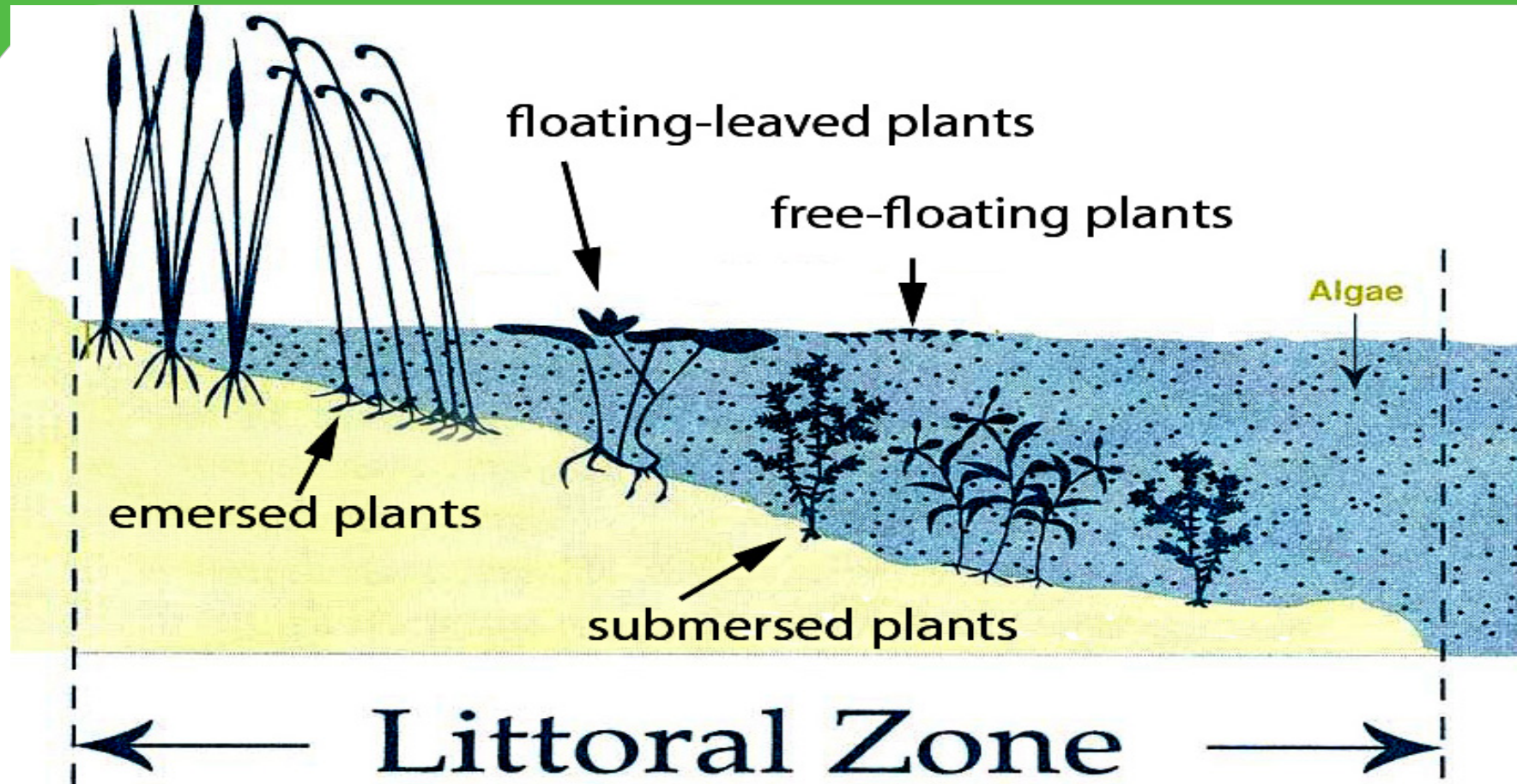


Hydrilla

Aquatic Plants in the C-W



Aquatic Plant Community



Emergent



Cattail

- Entire plant edible
- Light/ Insect Repellent
- Shaped into Decoys
- Flootation Device
- Medicinal Uses:
 - ✓ Kidney Stones
 - ✓ Whooping Cough
 - ✓ Sprains
 - ✓ Wounds



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Floating Leaf



American Lotus

- Largest native flower
- Common in flower arrangements
- Seeds viable for hundreds of years
- “Swamp Candy”



Free Floating



Duckweed, Watermeal

- Smallest flowering plants in the world
- Rapid growth!
- Useful as biofuel
- Serves as a natural filter
- Powerfood



Submersed



Bladderwort

- “Meat Eater”
- 100x faster than flytrap
- Efficient with it’s genes
- Uses acid to digest it’s prey



Why Aquatic Plants?

- Food, shelter, and breeding habitat for fish and wildlife
- Stabilization
- Oxygenation
- Aesthetics



Common Invasive Aquatic Plants

■ Hydrilla



• Eurasian Watermilfoil

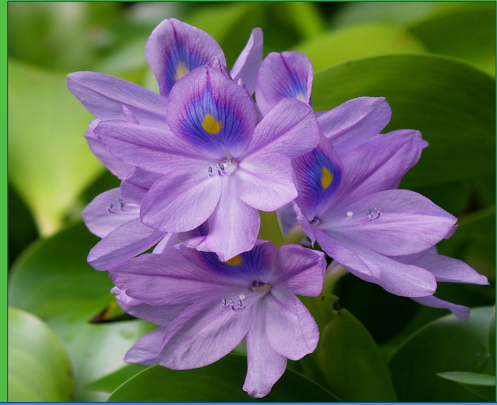


• Water Hyacinth









How Do Aquatic Plants Spread?

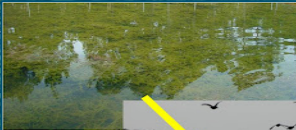
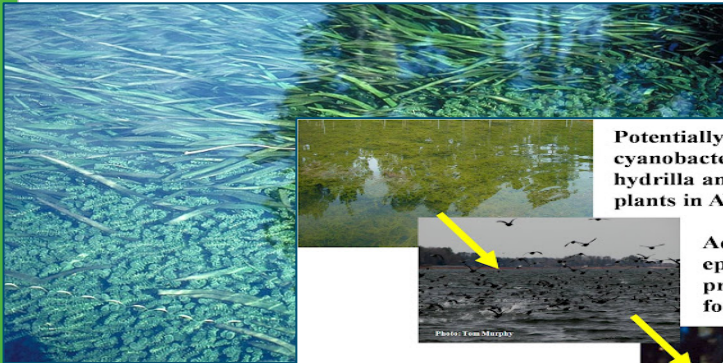
- Fragmentation
- Water movement, wind
- Animals (wading birds, aquatic mammals)
- Human activities





What's the Big Deal?

- Outcompetes Native/ Beneficial Species
- Fluctuations in Water Quality
- Alters Habitat and Food Web
- Clogs/ Damages Water Control Structures
- Reduces/ Halts Public Use
- Impact Local Economy



Potentially toxic cyanobacterial colonies on hydrilla and other aquatic plants in AVM sites

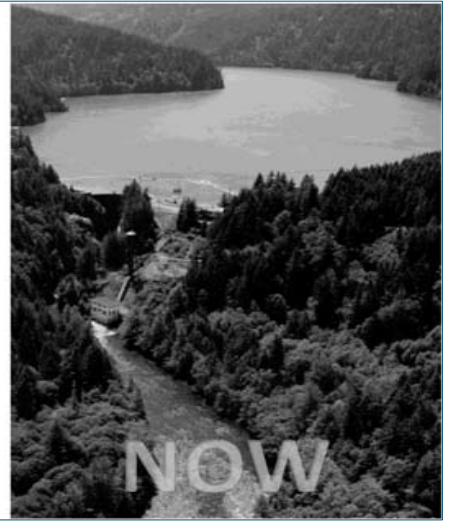
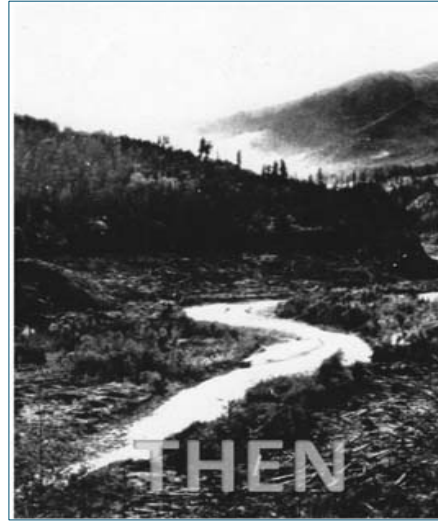
Aquatic plants and epiphytic algae are primary food source for coots

Sick waterfowl are consumed by Bald Eagles



Why so invasive/noxious in reservoirs?

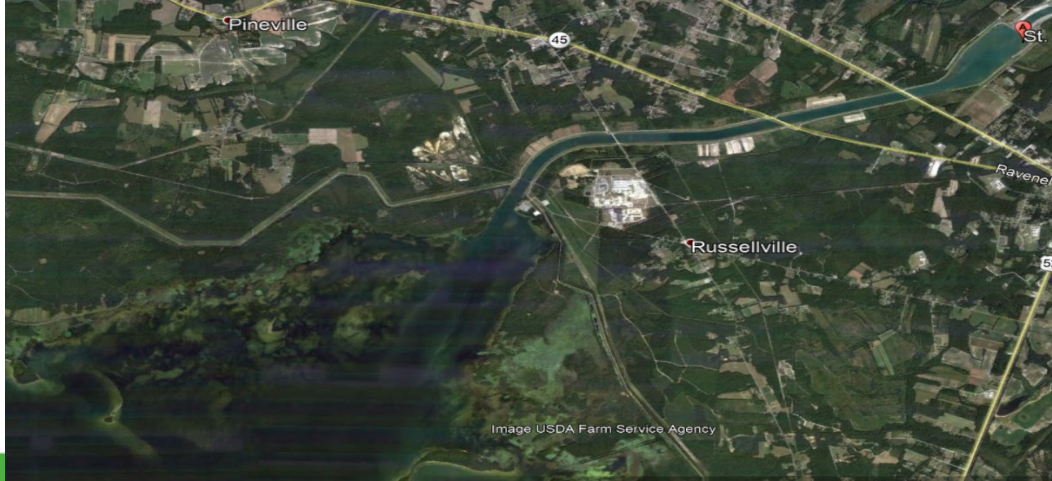
- Clear, shallow water
- High levels of nutrients
- No enemies
- Competitive advantage





St. Stephens Hydro (1991)...

- Hydrilla mats from Lakes Marion/ Moultrie
- 900+ loads hand removed
- Four-month outage
- \$5 Million in losses/ damage



Browns Ferry Nuclear (2018-?)...



Hydrilla

The “perfect aquatic weed”

- #1 Problem Aquatic Weed in U.S.
- 98% water (very hardy)
- Grows in wide range of conditions (salinity, temperature)
- Reproduces via Fragmentation, Tubers and Turions
- Tubers can remain in sediment for 8+ years
- Very shade tolerant (low light affinity)
- > *1 (+) inch per stem per day



The Unseen Problem: TUBERS

1



Let's Clip the Sprouts and...

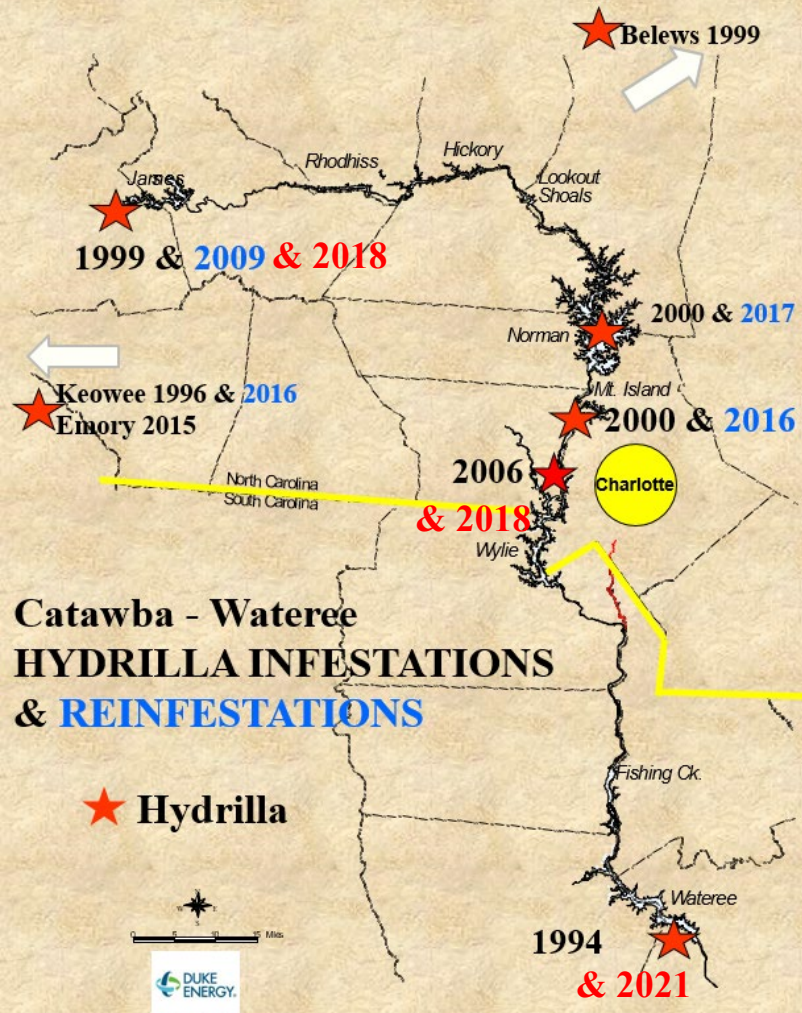


Watch Them Sprout Again...



**Shoot clipped
from tuber**





All about partnership...

14.4 Aquatic Weed Management – For the term of the New License, the Licensee shall continue to work cooperatively with its partners to manage invasive aquatic weeds in Project reservoirs by, among other things, providing technical assistance. The Licensee shall assist in the development of the funding of aquatic weed management strategies approved by the resource agencies and management cost-sharing arrangements sponsored by the



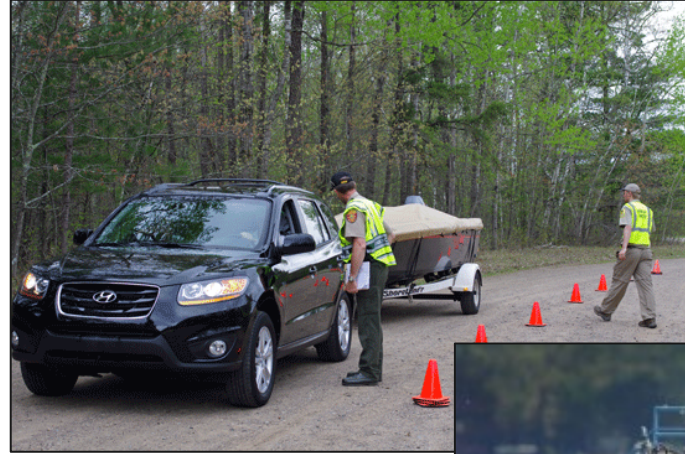
North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) and the SCDNR. Due to the variability of aquatic weed infestations from year-to-year and



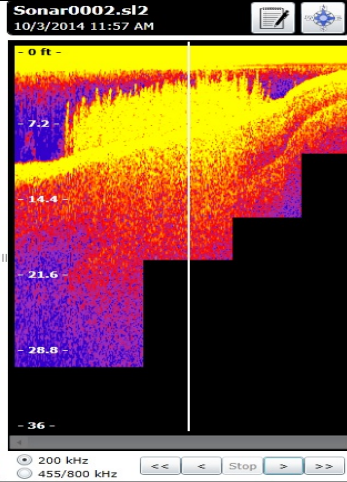
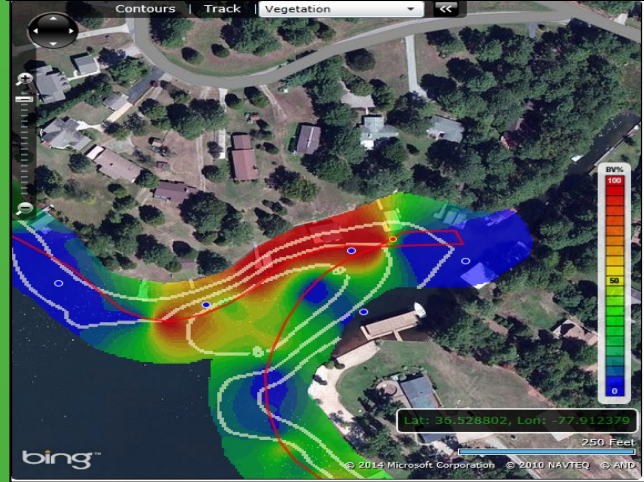
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Control Options

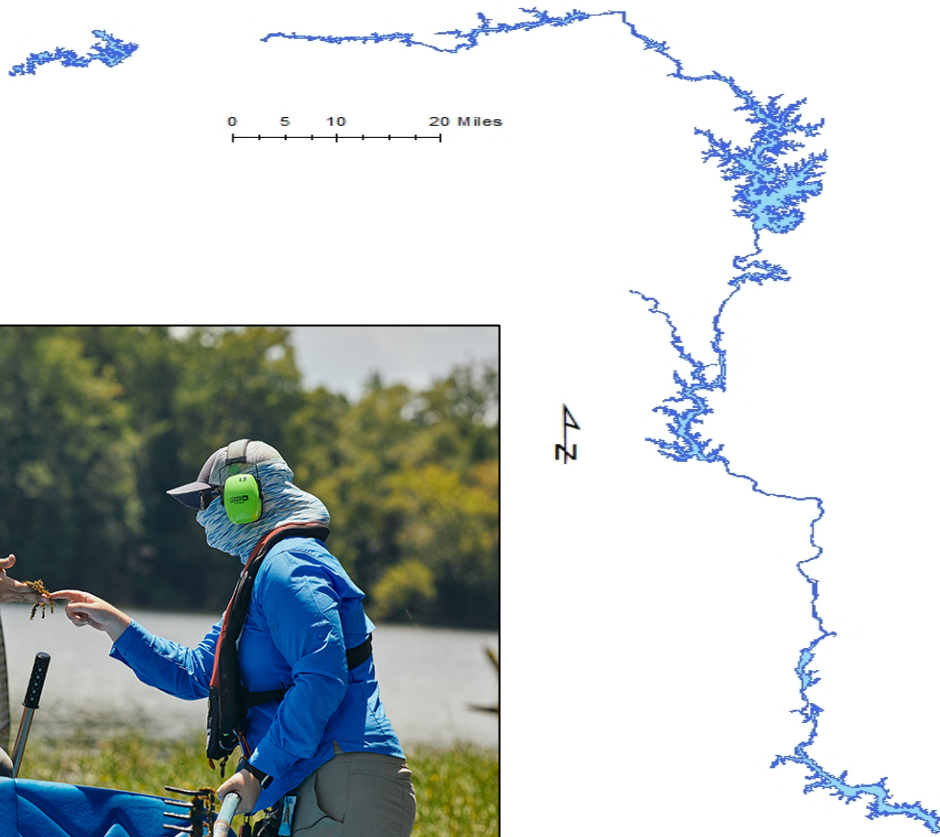
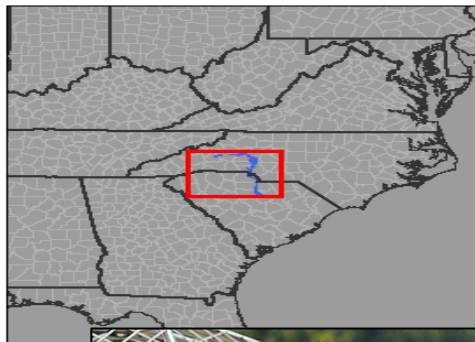
- Cultural
- Mechanical/Physical
- Biological
- Chemical
- Prevention/EDRR



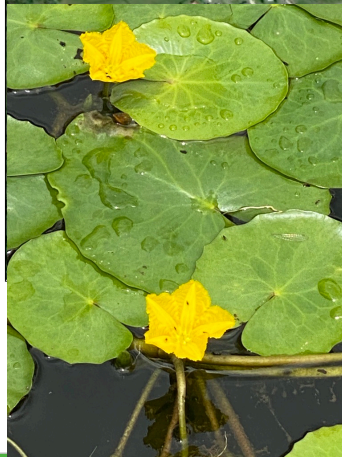
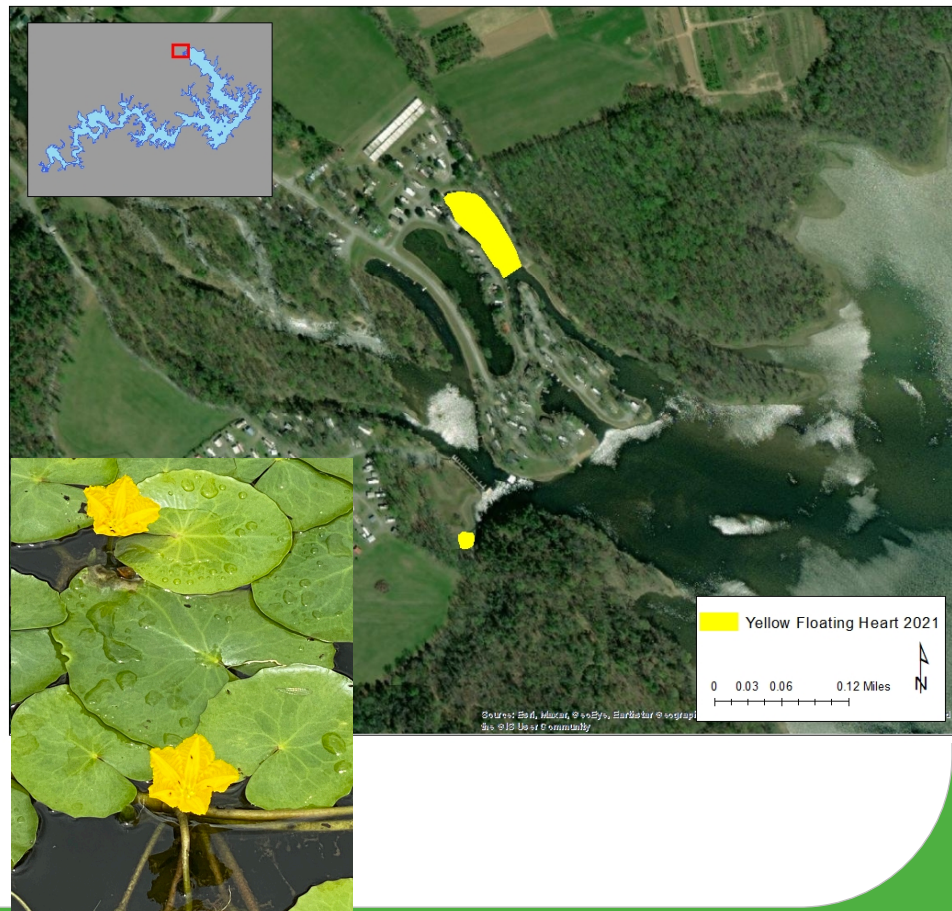
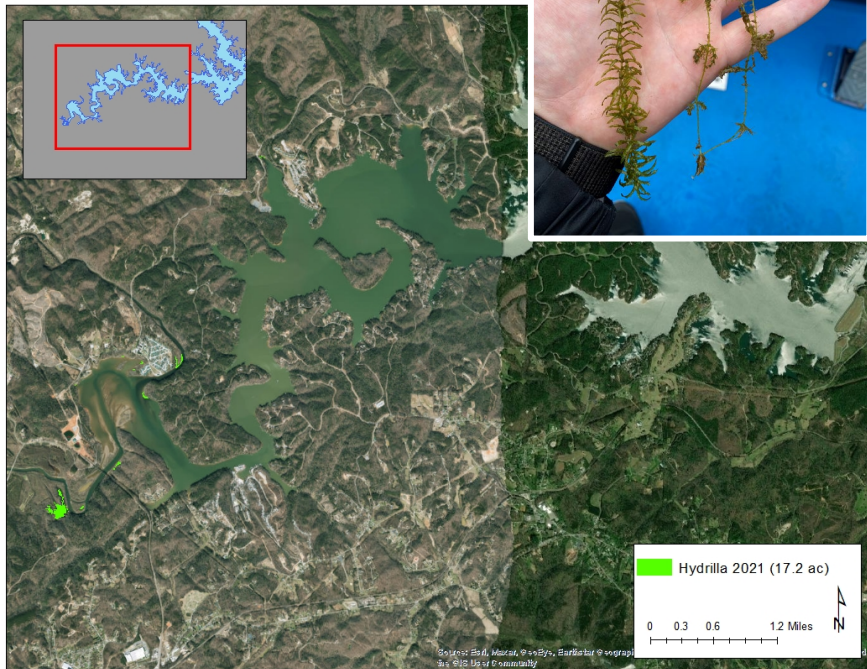
Prevention/EDRR



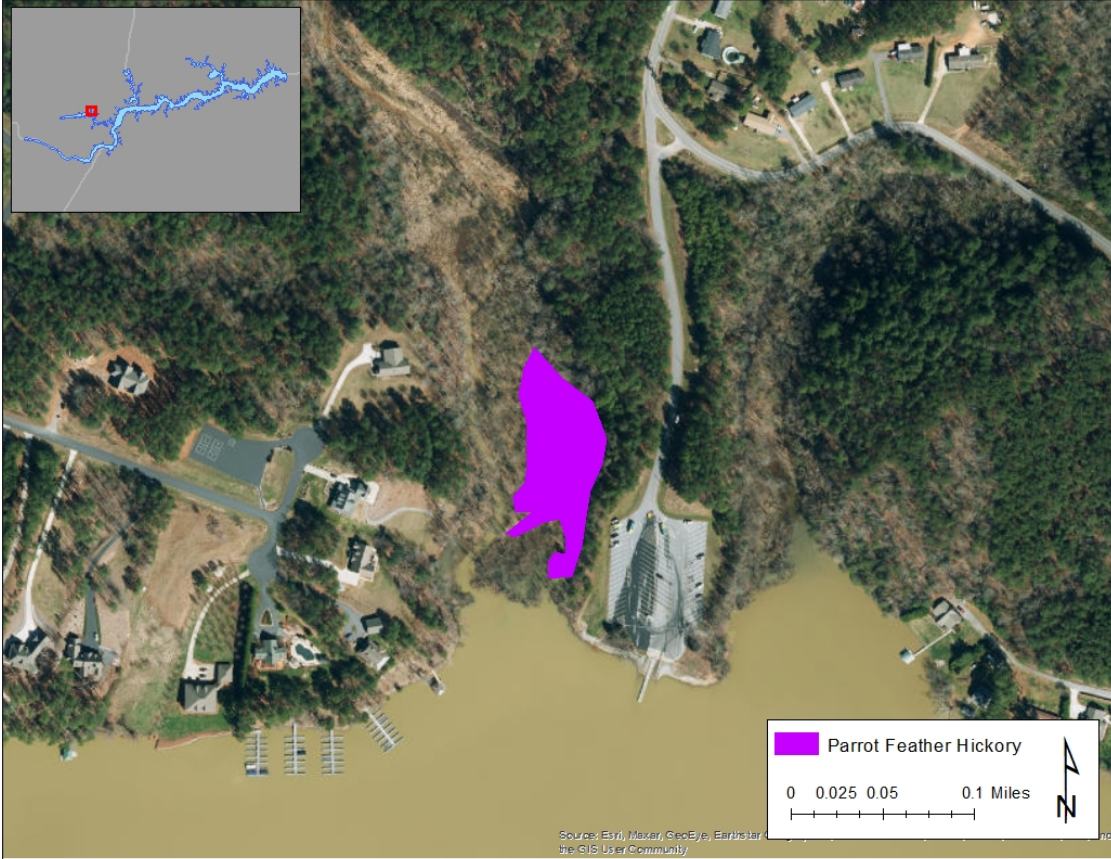
2021 Catawba Survey



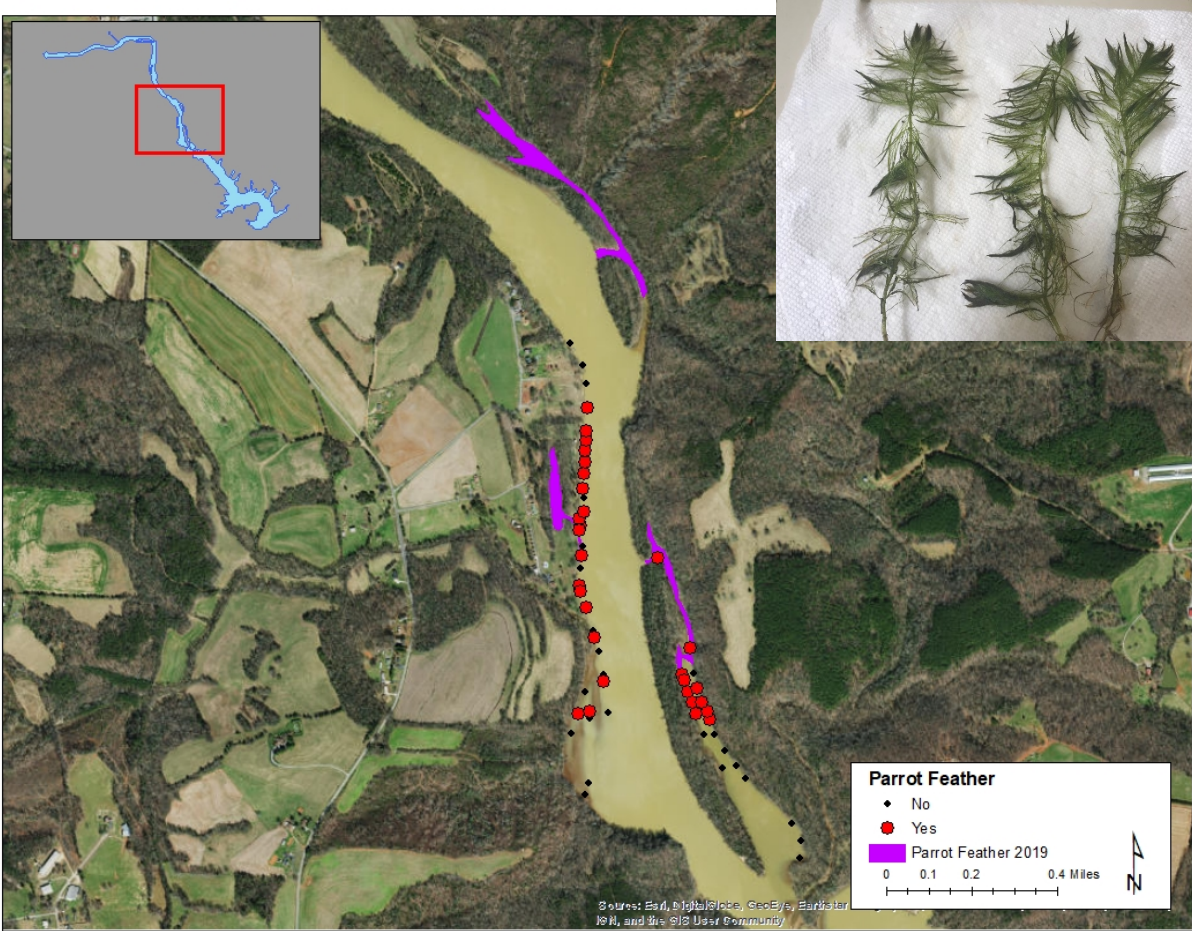
Lake James



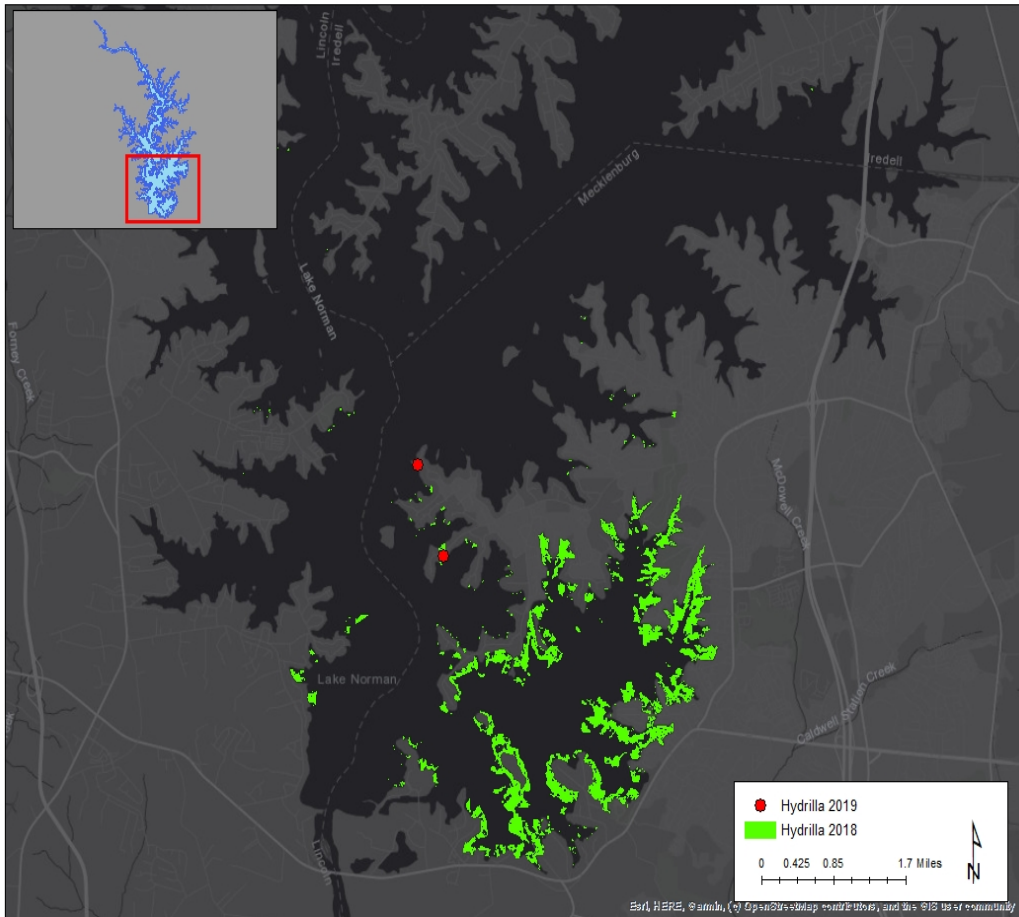
Lake Hickory



Lookout Shoals

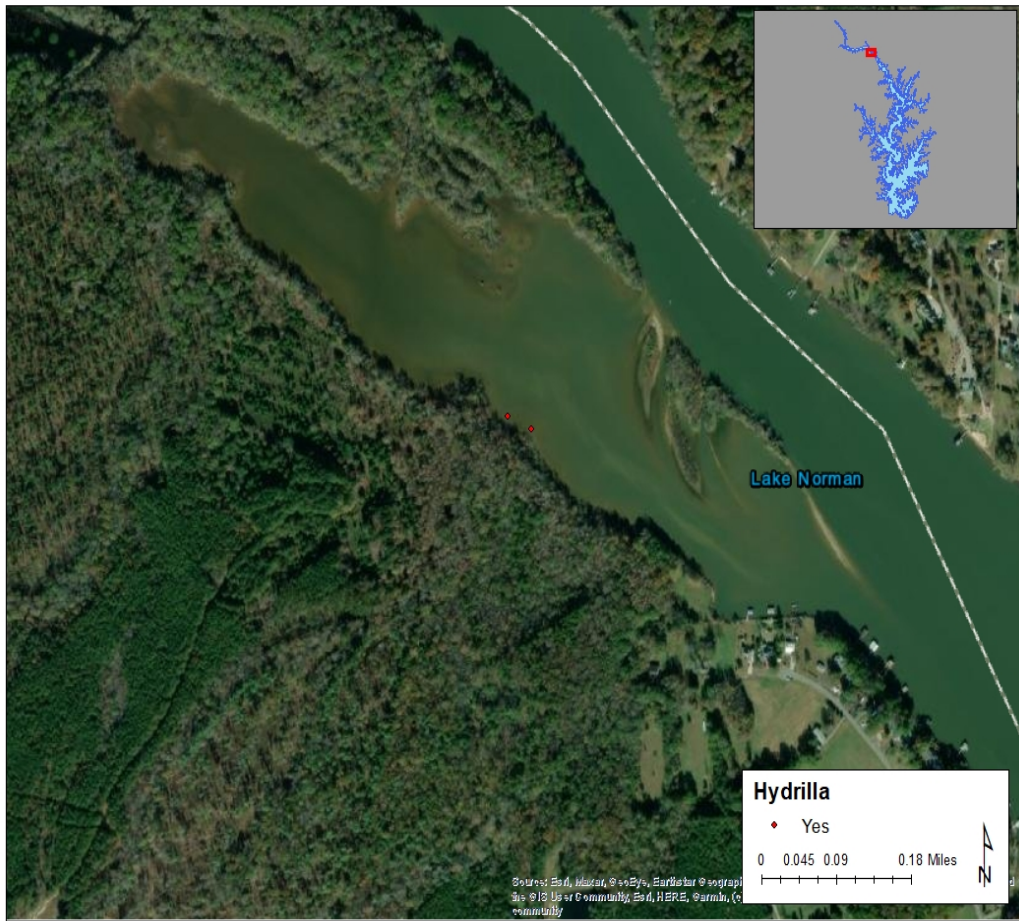


Lake Norman



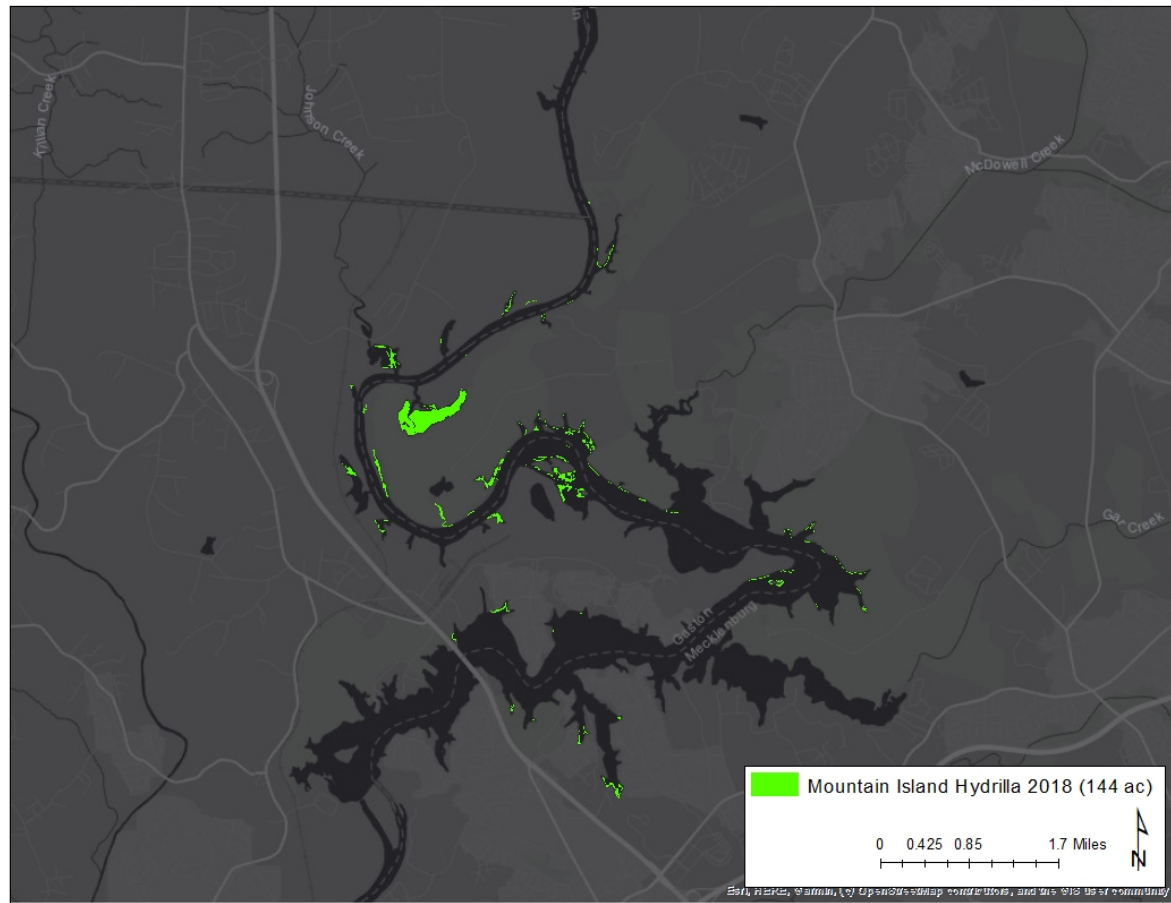
- Est. 510 ac (fall 2017)
- 10,200 TGC (spring 2018)
- Est. 640 ac (fall 2018)
- 12,330 TGC (spring 2019)
- Est. ~0 ac (fall 2019)
- 750 TGC (spring 2020)
- Continued Survey Work

Lake Norman



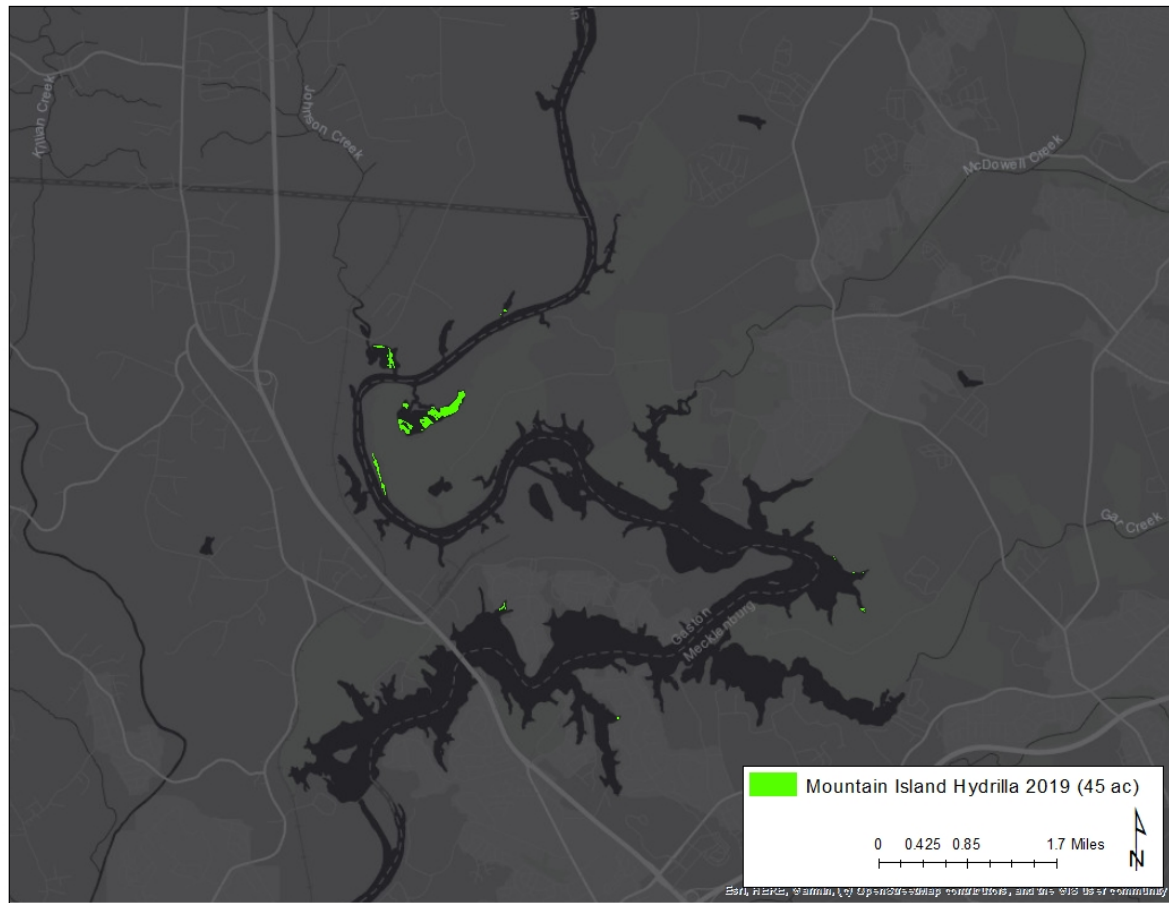
- New isolated population discovered in 2021...

Mountain Island



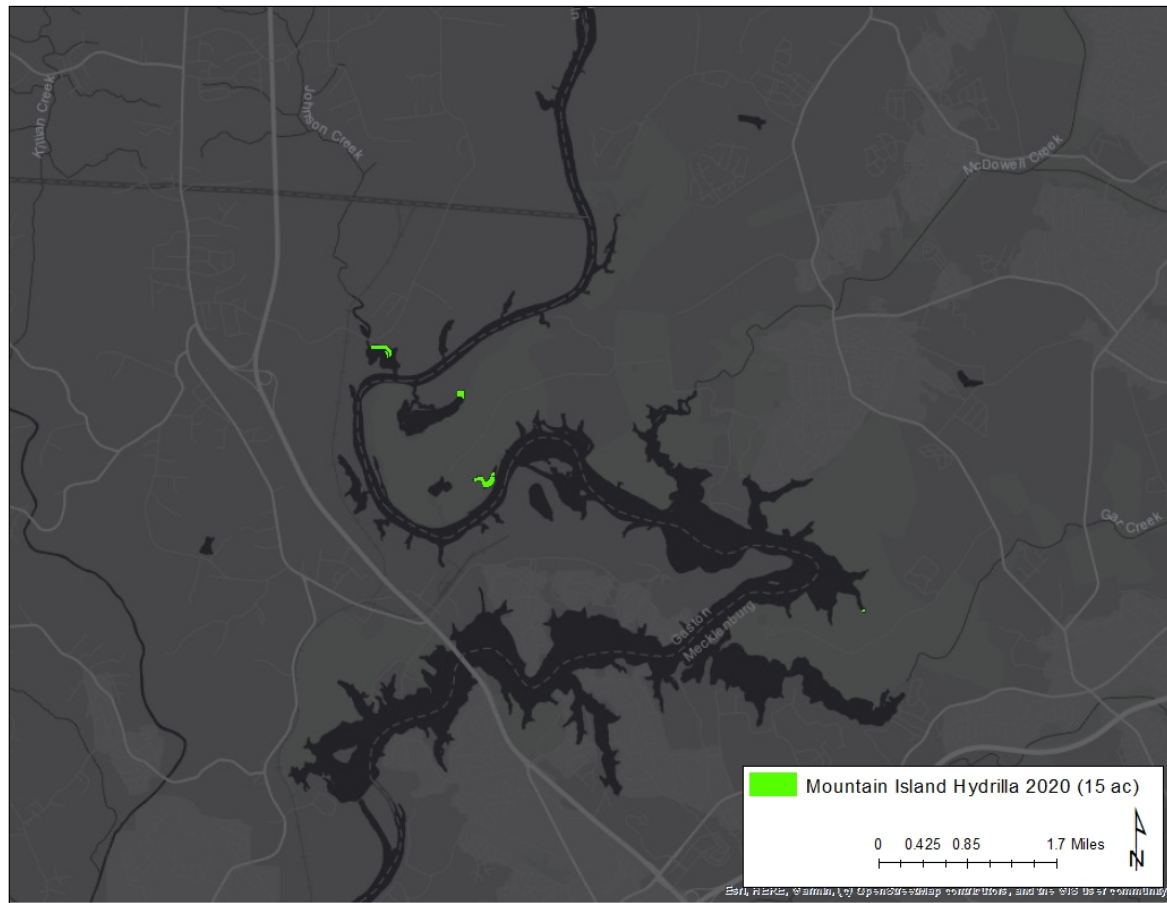
- 94 ac (fall 2016)
- 610 TGC (2017)
- 730 TGC (2018)
- 144 ac (fall 2018)
- 1500 TGC (2019)
- 45 ac (fall 2019)
- 15 ac (fall 2020)
- 6 ac (fall 2021)

Mountain Island



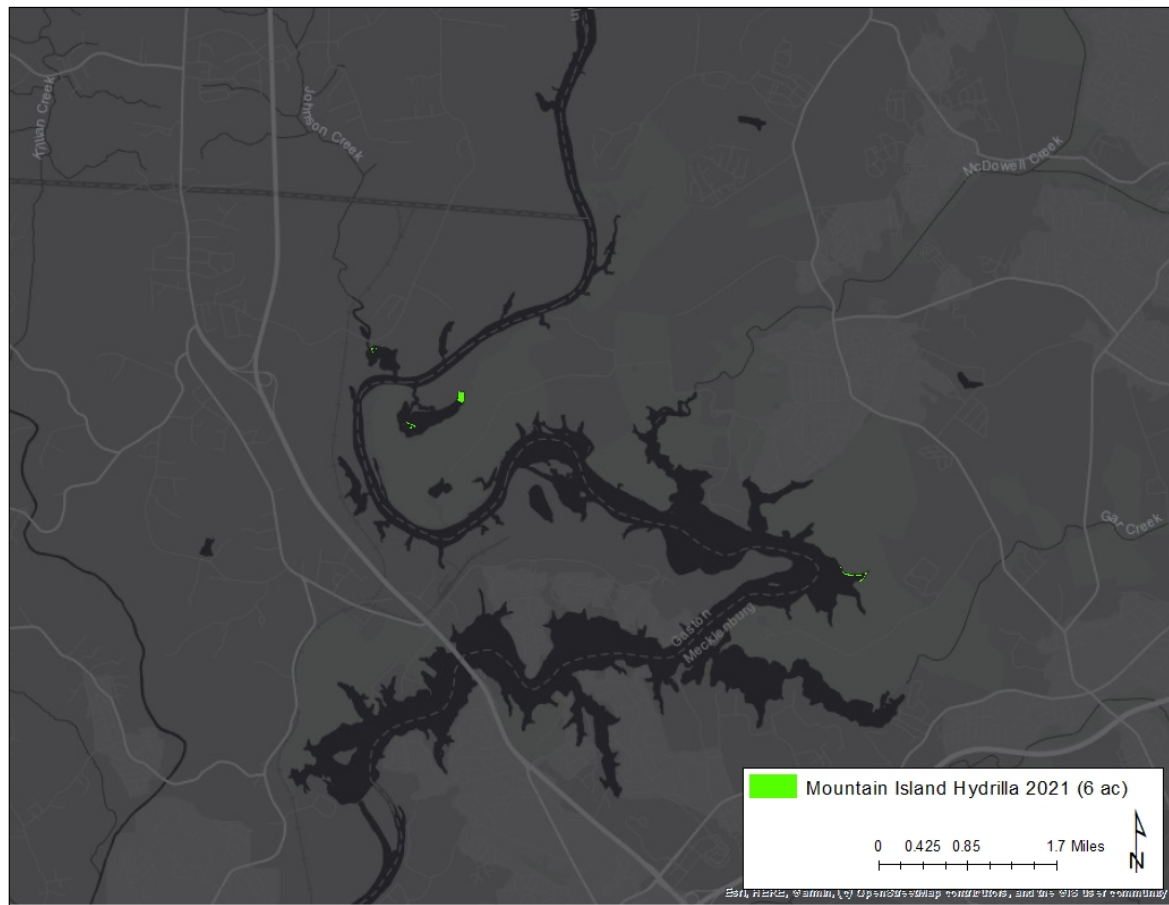
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Mountain Island



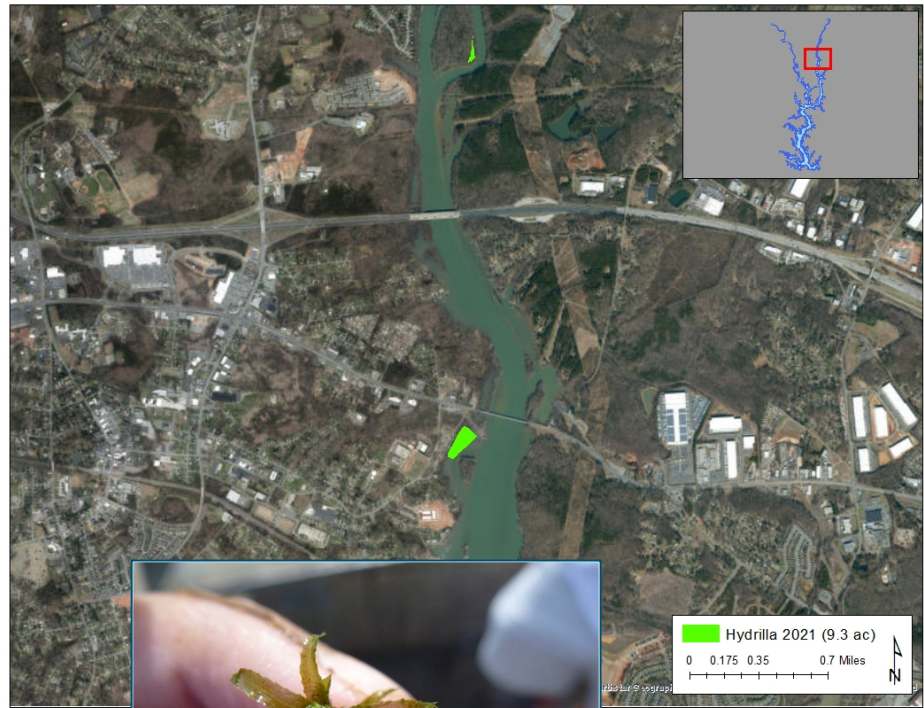
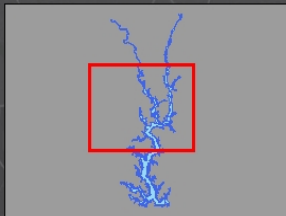
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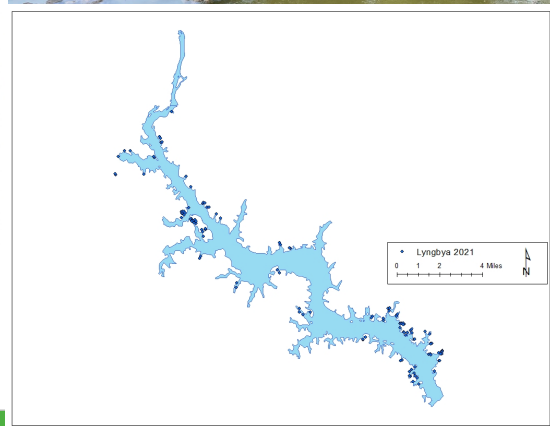
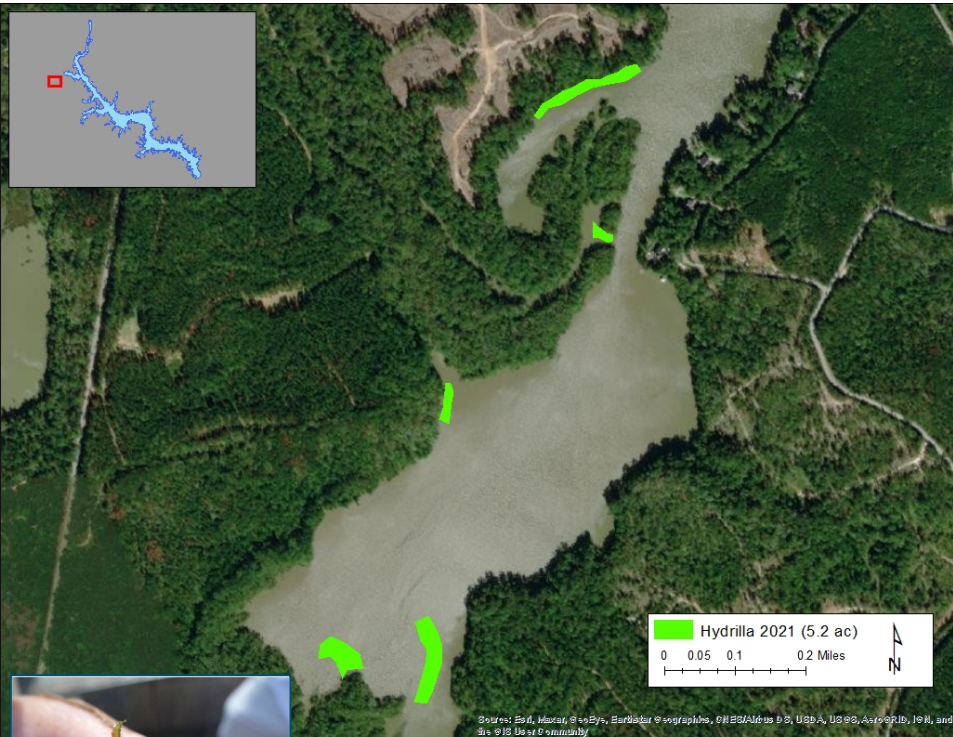


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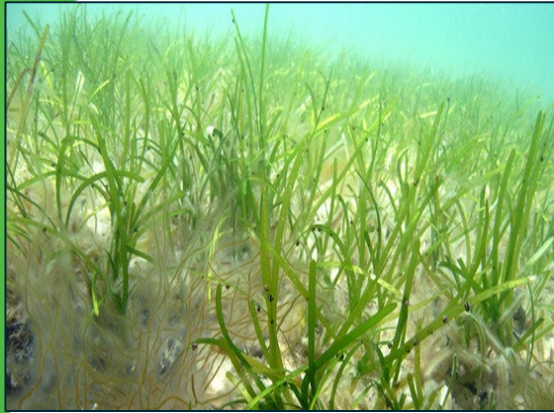
Lake Wylie



Lake Wateree



Native Species



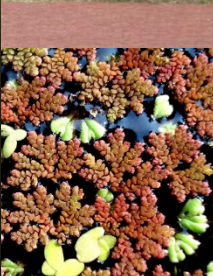
Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)



NOT Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

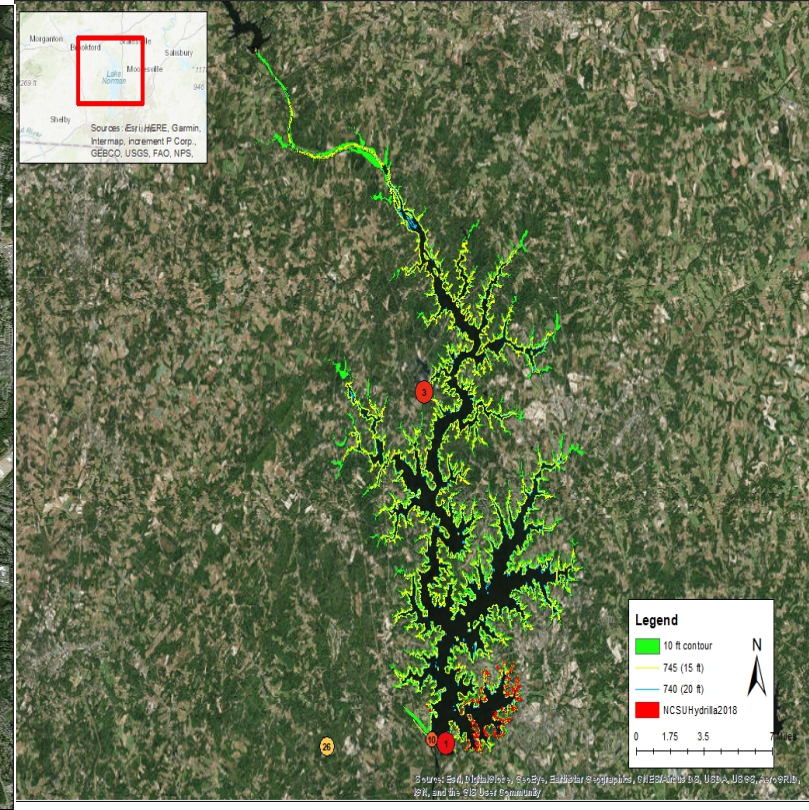
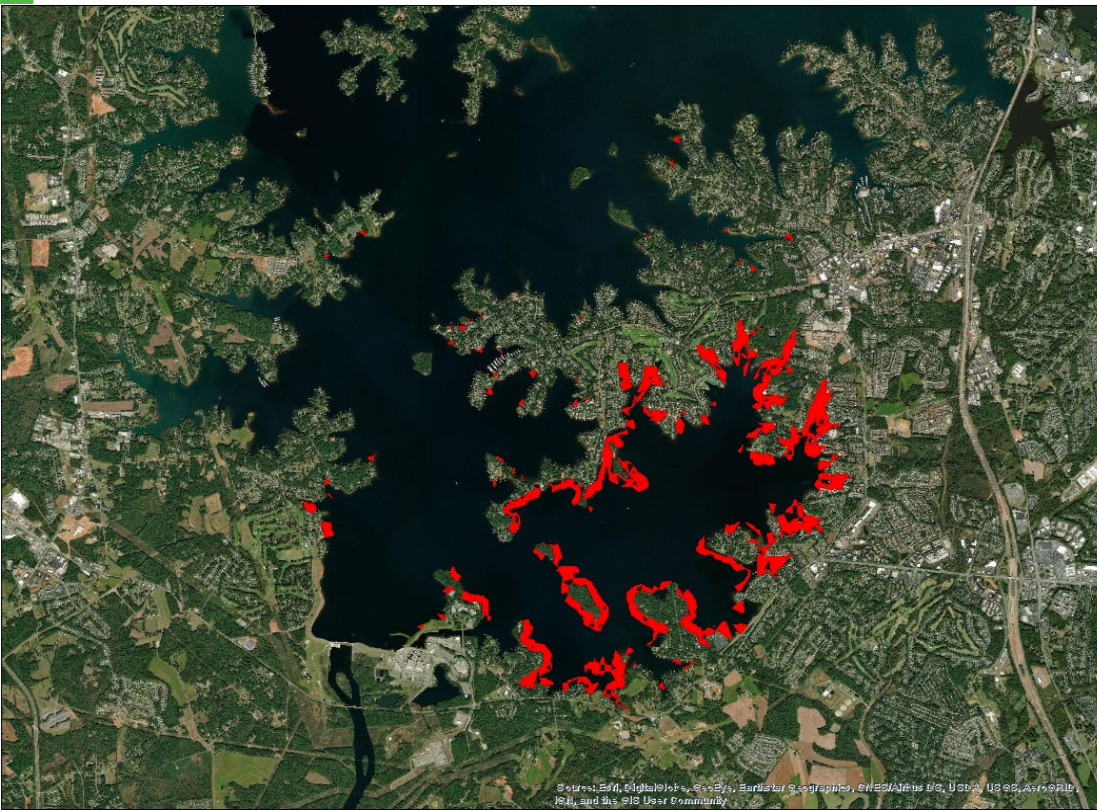


NO



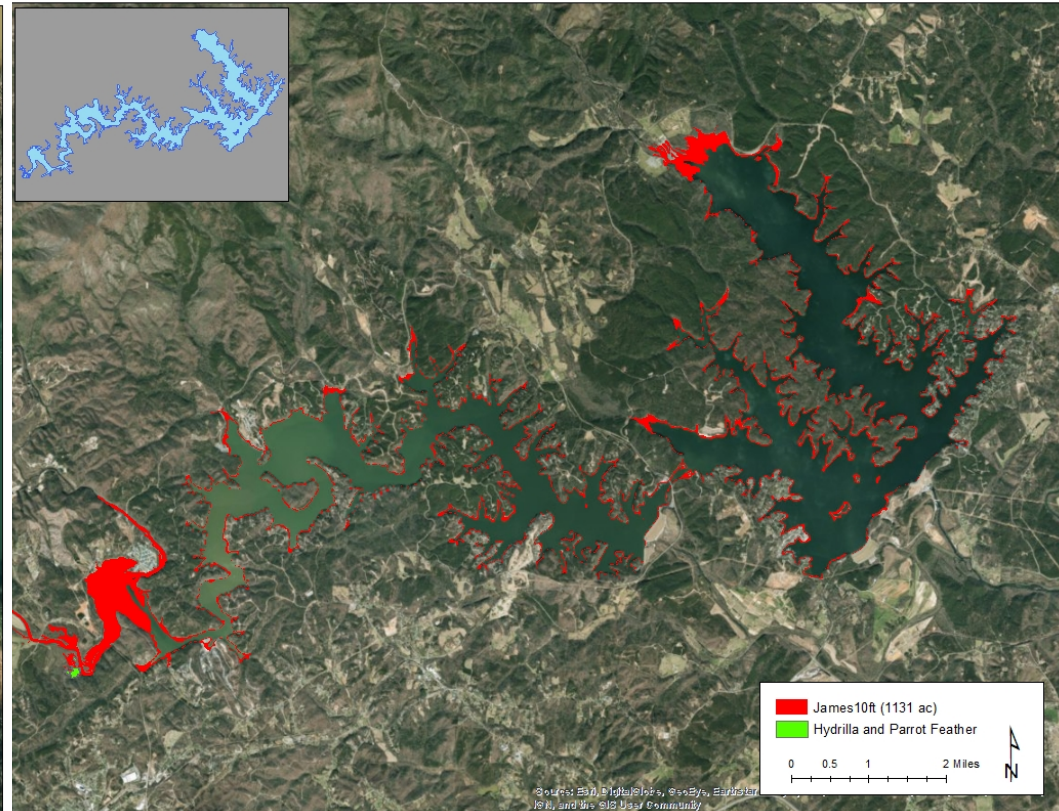
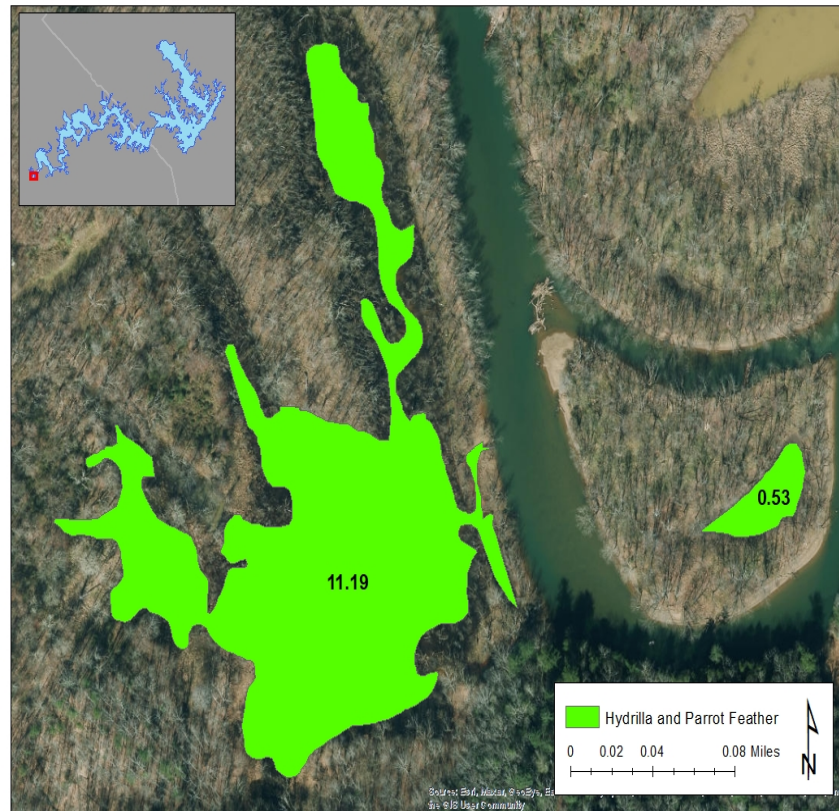
Potential Hydrilla Habitat

Lake Norman Potential Acreage = 8,000+ of 32,339



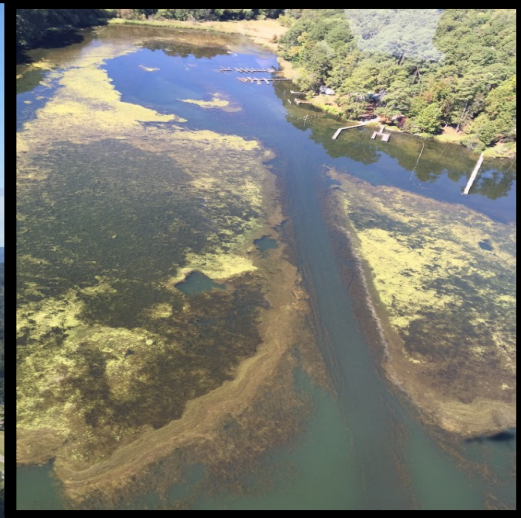
Potential Hydrilla Habitat

Lake James Potential Acreage = 1,200+ of 6,754



Hydrilla Habitat









A Never-ending Battle....



High Risk Species Not Currently in NC:

- Apple Snail (*Pomacea insularum* and *P. canaliculata*)
- Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
- Marbled Crayfish, Marmokrebs (*Procambarus fallax virginalis*)
- Silver Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) and Bighead Carp (*H. nobilis*)
- Snakeheads (*Channa spp.*)
- Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*)



How to Help

- See something strange, let someone know!
- Clean, drain, dry...
- Management is not DIY

**STOP
AQUATIC
HITCHIKERS**



Stop the spread of invasive aquatic species

Take these 4 steps after each trip on the water

CLEAN: equipment of aquatic plants and animals

DRAIN: water from boats, live wells, and equipment

DRY: allow equipment to thoroughly dry

NEVER MOVE: fish, plants or other organisms
from one body of water to another

Warm water hitchhikers to be on the lookout for:



Hydrilla



Zebra Mussel



Giant Salvinia



Crested Floating
Heart

For more information about aquatic hitchhikers visit:

www.protectyourwaters.net



Questions?

Email: AquaticPlants@duke-energy.com

Website: www.duke-energy.com/aquaticplants





BUILDING A SMARTER ENERGY FUTURESM