Hydrilla: A Growing Problem in New Jersey

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Hydrilla verticillata – the perfect weed

- Native to Asia
- Means of introduction: aquarium plant
- Recent invader to Mid-Atlantic (1980s)
- Reproduces by fragmentation, tubers, & turions
 - Tubers can remain viable 6+ years
- Can reach lengths of up to 25 feet
- Can grow up to 1 foot per day!







2017 Management Season in Review

- Developed D&R Canal SAV Management Plan
- Engage Canal water customers (drinking water, irrigation)
- 120-day low dose continuous injection application of Sonar Genesis herbicide
- Monitoring:
 - Herbicide concentrations
 - SAV monitoring (60 miles)

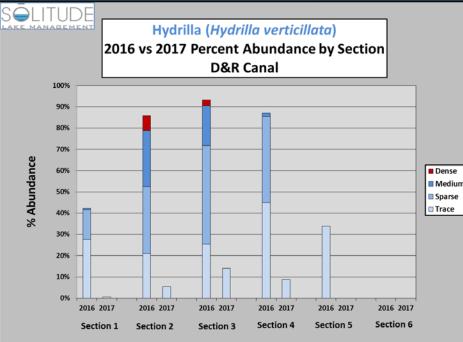
September 8, 2016

September 8, 2017



2016 vs. 2017 SAV results

Treatment Area				
Common Name	Scientific Name	2016 % Occurrence	2017 % Occurrence	
Overall SAV		96.5%	76.7%	
Coontail	Ceratophyllum demersum	84.9%	26.0%	
Water Stargrass	Zosterella dubia	66.8%	28.8%	
Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	56.4%	5.2%	
Wild Celery	Vallisneria americana	52.4%	39.5%	
Common Waterweed	Elodea canadensis	32.8%	7.0%	
Benthic Filamentous Algae		31.7%	43.6%	
Brittle Naiad	Najas minor	24.0%	0.2%	
Eurasian Water Milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	10.1%	0.8%	

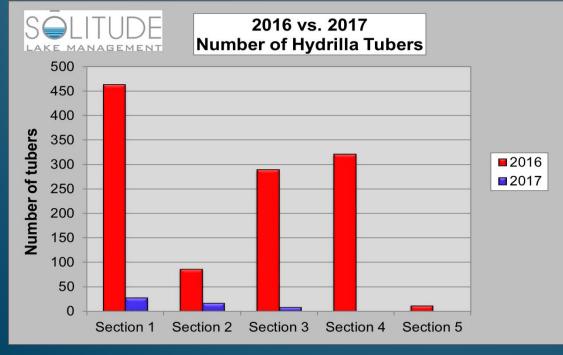


Tuber monitoring – 2016 vs. 2017

Tuber Sampling Stations	2016 (tubers/ m²)	2017 (tubers/ m²)	% Change
DR-1	462.8	26.5	94.27
DR-2	85.6	15.2	82.24
DR-3	288.9	7.6	97.36
DR-4	320.4	0	100.00
DR-5	10.7	0	100.00







HYDRILLA: TREATED VS. UNTREATED



2018 Hydrilla Management

 D&R Canal: up to 120day low dose Sonar Genesis application

• Manasquan Reservoir:

- develop SAV & algae management plan
- 4-acre pilot herbicide treatment: Sonar H4C
- Education & Awareness



