

Giant Salvinia



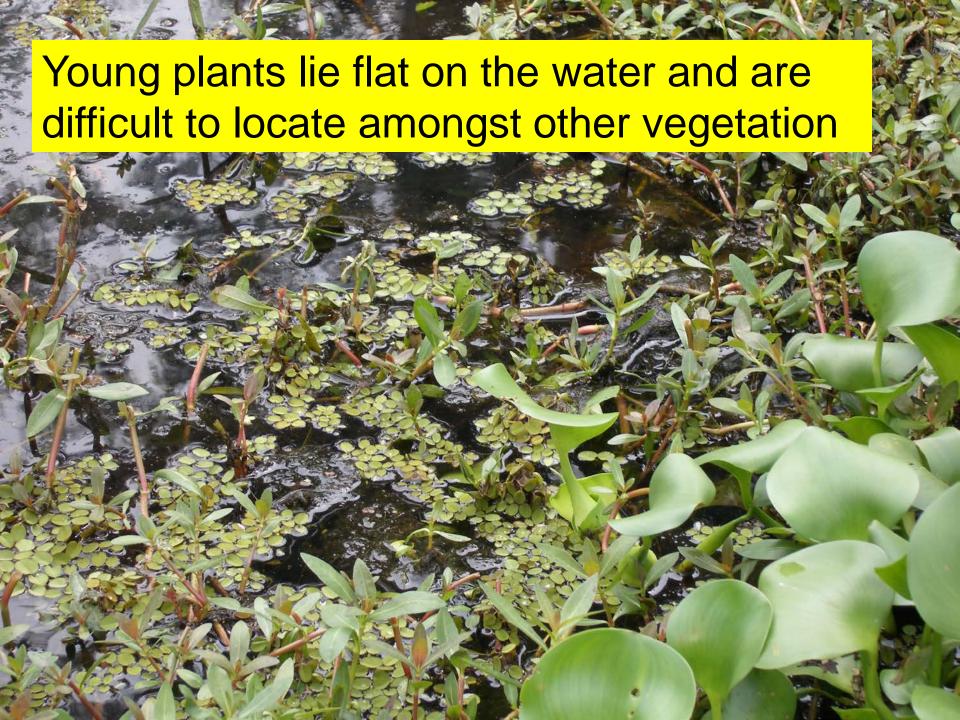
"World's Worst Aquatic Pest"

Giant Salvinia (Salvinia molesta) General Facts

- Free-floating aquatic fern native to coastal region of southern Brazil
- Reproduces vegetatively by fragmentation
- Has the ability to double in biomass in 7 to 10 days
- First found in U.S. in South Carolina-1995
- Found in Toledo Bend-1998
- 11 states now have infestations
- Initially spread from the aquarium and water garden industry
- Documented in Lake Bistineau March 13, 2006













Giant Salvinia is easily spread on boat trailers



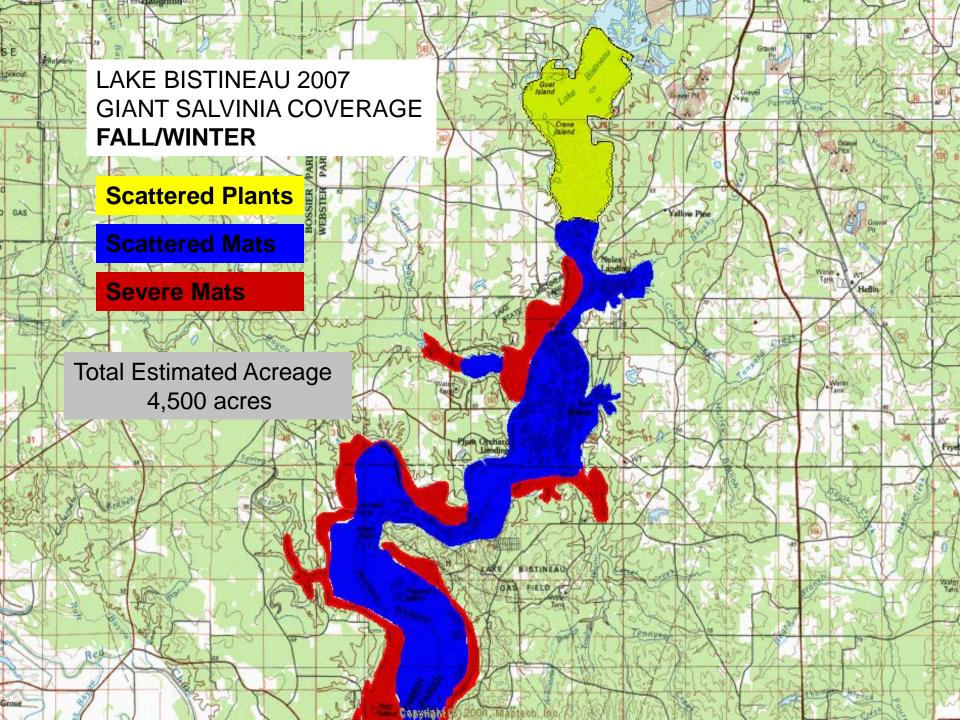


- Control efforts began shortly after discovery of giant salvinia on Lake Bistineau and included physical removal and herbicide applications.
- The plants were widely scattered on the lower one third of the lake and it soon became evident that the plants were too widespread for eradication to be a possibility.
- Giant salvinia covered approximately 500 acres on Lake Bistineau in April of 2007
- By December of 2007 salvinia had expanded to cover approximately 4500 acres despite herbicide applications to 4156 acres of giant salvinia on Lake Bistineau



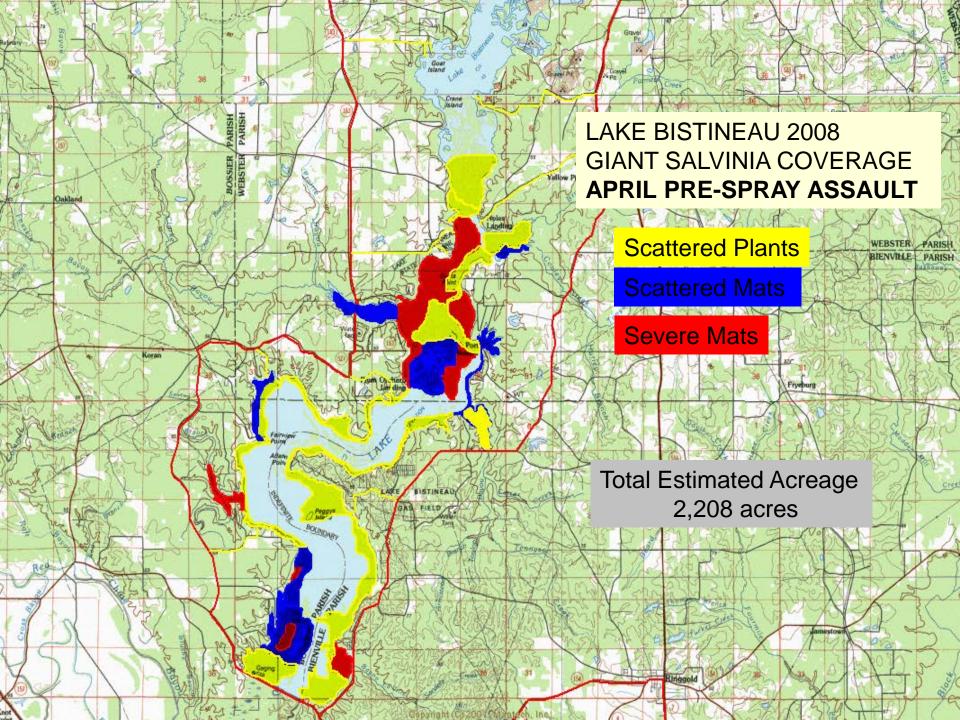
Lake Bistineau Giant Salvinia



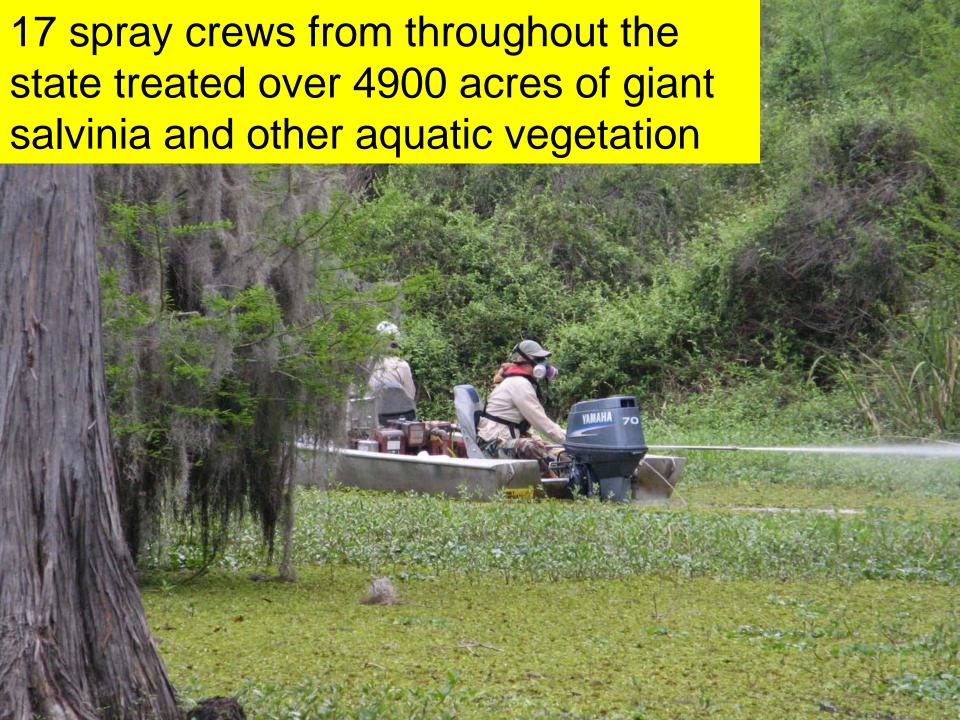


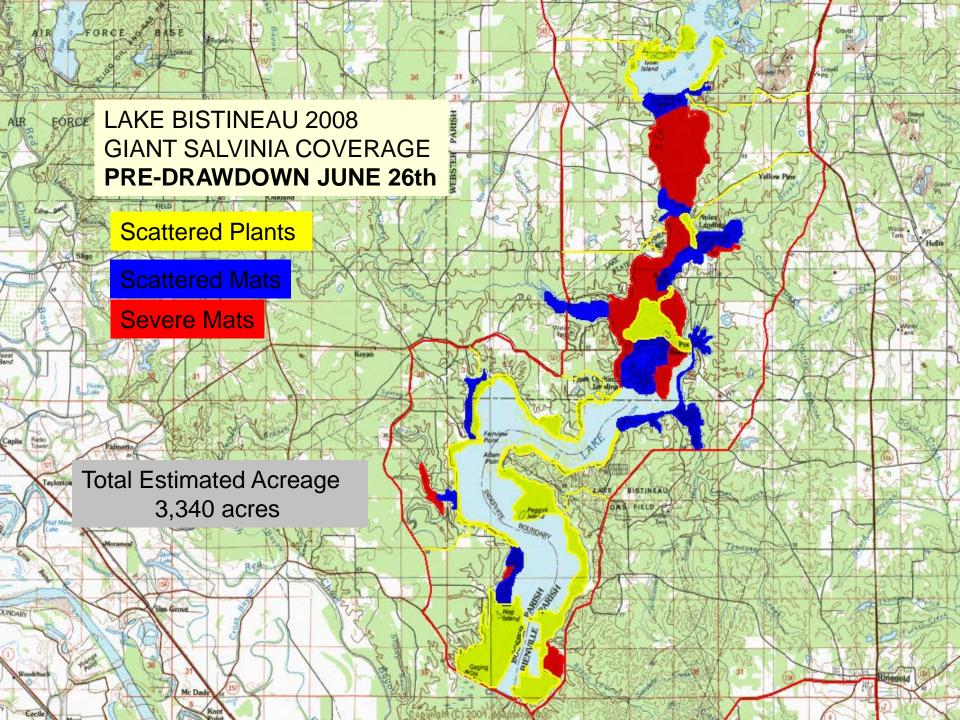














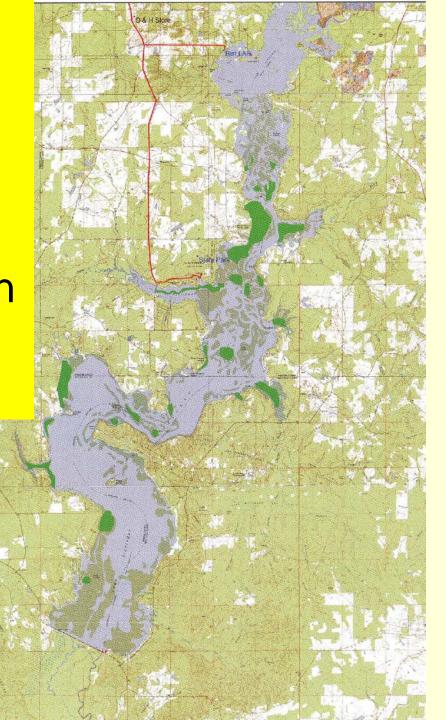


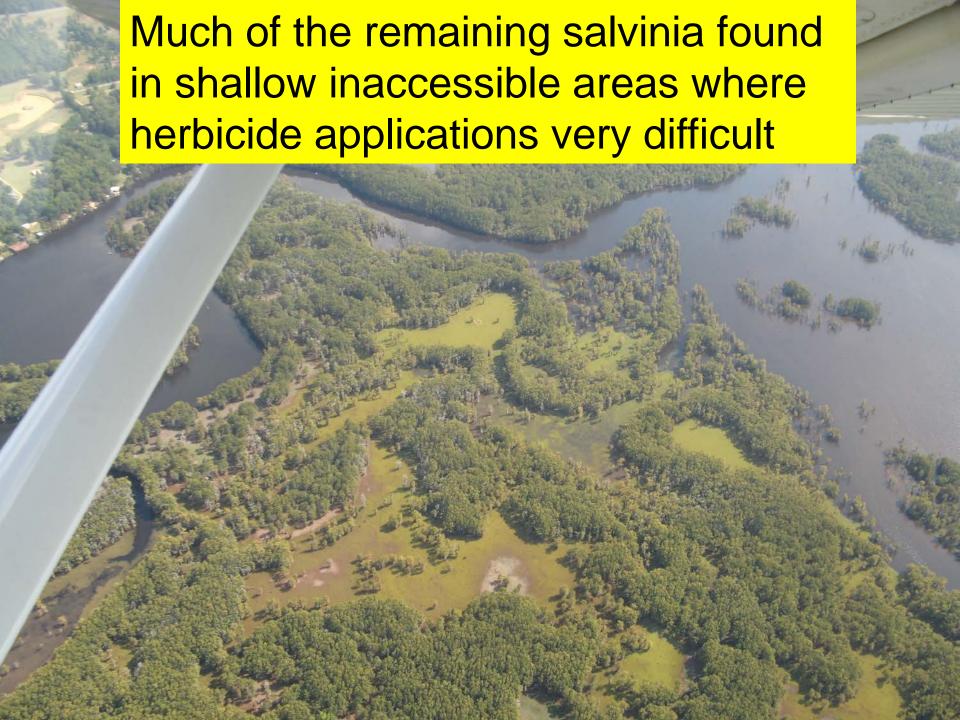


Lake Bistineau Giant Salvinia 10/11/08

Salvinia coverage following drawdown approx. 730-1,000 acres

Green areas represent concentrated infestations of Giant Salvinia









Fluctuating the water level by closing the gates and allowing the lake to partially refill should allow some of the remaining salvinia to drift onto areas that can be dewatered.





Weevils survived through the winter and floating enclosures constructed to sustain the weevils during a drawdown



