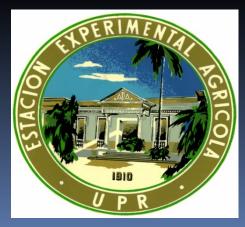
UPDATE ON AIS PREVENTION AND CONTROL EFFORTS IN PUERTO RICO

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THE FOUR MAJOR INVASIVE AQUATIC PLANT SPECIES



Waterhyacinth at Lake Carraízo

Waterlettuce at Lake La Plata



Hydrilla at irrigation/drainage canals



Giant salvinia at Lake Las Curias



Water bodies in Puerto Rico

Use

- Recreational fishing
- Water supply and power generation
- Wildlife refuge migratory birds
- Problem
 - Aquarium and horticultural trade landscapes
 - Shallow man-made lakes
 - High sedimentation
 - Eutrophic: 32% P > 0.05 ppm (PREQB 2008)

Distorted public perception to management techniques

Specifically herbicides

Giant sat

Grupo Antillano de Especies Invasoras

- Multidiscipline group of the College of Agricultural Sciences, UPR, Mayagüez
 - Since year 2010
 - Faculty, Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Station
 - Botany, Entomology, Weed Science, and Landscape Arquitecture
- Colaborators
 - Scientists from Mississippi State University



GAEI Main Goals

 Raise citizen awareness regarding the importance of invasive species on ecosystems

 Prevention of invasive species introduction and spread using a regional-focused EDRR program



GAEI Objectives

 To develop hands-on training workshops for general public

 To develop a web-based information and monitoring system available for general public

Bottom line – get EXTRA HELP!!



Target Species

7 plant species 6 present 1 not present

Waterhyacinth



Mediterranean Fruit Fly



6 insect species 3 present 3 not present Tropical Soda Apple



Mango Seed Weevil



Training workshops

- 1 day workshop offered at many locations throughout the island including Vieques
- Topics covered:
 - Invasive Species Concepts
 - Insect Collection, Mounting and ID
 - Plant Collection, Mounting and ID
 - How to Use a Handheld GPS Unit?
 - Atlas Website Use



Insect Collection – Dr. Franqui



Plant Mounting



Insect ID – Dr. Gonzalez



Atlas website – Mr. González



GPS Use – Mr. Almodovar



Semana Nacional de Concienciación sobre Especies Invasoras 

3-8 marzo 2013 Puerto Rico







Sierra Club Environmental Non-profit Organization

Main Results

- Training Workshops >200 attendees
 - Age: 12-60 years old
 - Educational background: mid-high school, bachelor and masters (science major)
 - Citizen group: boy scouts, university (student, professor, technician), state/federal employee, non-profit organization

General knowledge about Invasive
Species...NONE





Atlas de Especies Invasoras de PR

http://atlas.eea.uprm.edu/



Atlas de Especies Invasoras de PR

- Launched in April 2011
- Currently in Spanish language
- Web-based monitoring and information system that includes:
 - Fact Sheets
 - Invasive Species Distribution Maps database
 - Blogs and updated news articles
 - Outreach materials



Atlas de Especies Invasoras de Puerto Rico

Hello Visitor! | Log In or Register Conócenos RSS SEARCH Grupo Antillano de Especies Invasoras INICIO CONÓCENOS **EVENTOS** MAPA DE DISTRIBUCIÓN

Blogs »

July 12, 2015 11:36 AM

gallinas de palo

April 3, 2015 10:19 AM

del mediterráneo

propagación de la mosca

NISAW 2015

Multimedia »

SALLY GONZÁLEZ MIRANDA, MLA February 23, 2015 10:35 AM

Programa Foro y Casa Abierta

VIDEO

National Geographic realiza documental en la Isla sobre las

Su población asciende los 3 millones.

Detectan en Cabo Rojo la mosca

Secretaria de Agricultura exhorta a no mover frutas ni vegetales de Cabo Rojo para evitar



Un lagarto sabana monitor y varias especies de ranas peligrosas para la fauna de Puerto Rico, como las aves y coquíes, fueron incautadas por Recursos Naturales. (Suministrada / DRNA)

August 16, 2016 07:46 AM

Incautan especies exóticas descritas como depredadores voraces

Se trata de un lagarto sabana monitor y varias especies de ranas, que comen coquíes y aves, entre otros



June 8, 2016 10:32 AM Alerta de contaminación por invasión Lago Curías

La salvinia gigante prolifera en aguas con altos niveles de bacterias como enterococos y coliformes fecales.



March 31, 2016 08:02 AM SE BUSCA - Serpiente de Espalda Rayada

VIDEO Montaje y Prensa de Especímenes

Entomodatos

Sabías que...

more

Especies Invasoras »



Insectos



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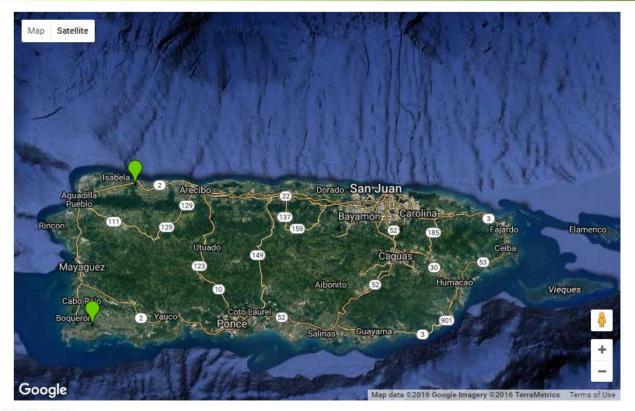
Mecánico:

El uso de cosechadoras puede ser efectivo para minimizar problemas extensos de jacinto de agua. Remoción manual de plantas podría ser efectivo en infestaciones pequeñas . Sin embargo, ambas técnicas son costosas, impactan grandemente la presencia de invertebrados y no limita el rebrote de nuevas infestaciones.

Referencias

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Foundation (AERF) 2009. Biology and Control of Aquatic Plants: A Best Management Practices Handbook. Lyn A. Gettys, William T. Haller, and Marc Bellaud, editors. Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Foundation, Marietta, GA.

Mapa de Distribución



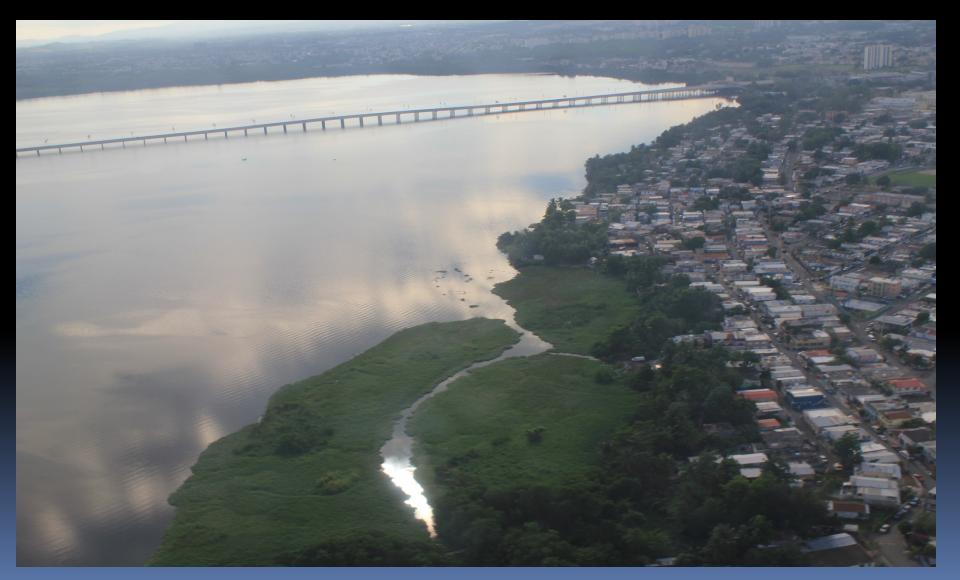
PRESENTE EN PR: • Presente en Puerto Rico

Main Results

- Atlas Website
 - More than 12,000 hits per year
 - Mainly from PR, USA (CA), Mexico and Argentina
 - Over 500 geographic coordinates of invasive species presence
 - The waterhyacinth's fact sheet is the most consulted reporting 18,405 to date



Waterhyacinth Control at Laguna San Jose: A case study



Objectives

 In spring of 2013, a natural population of waterhyacinth present at Laguna San Jose at the San Juan Bay Estuary

Objectives were:

- 1. Determine the efficacy of mechanical and chemical control of waterhyacinth
- 2. Determine its effects on water quality and aquatic insects

Glyphosate @ 1% solution



Herbicide

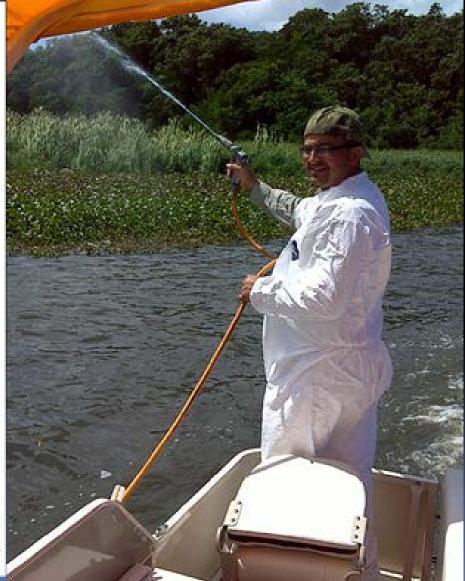
For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in forests, non-crop sites, and in and around aquatic sites; also for use in wildlife habitat areas, for perennial grass release, and grass growth suppression and grazed areas on these sites.

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient(s):

glyphosate' N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine,

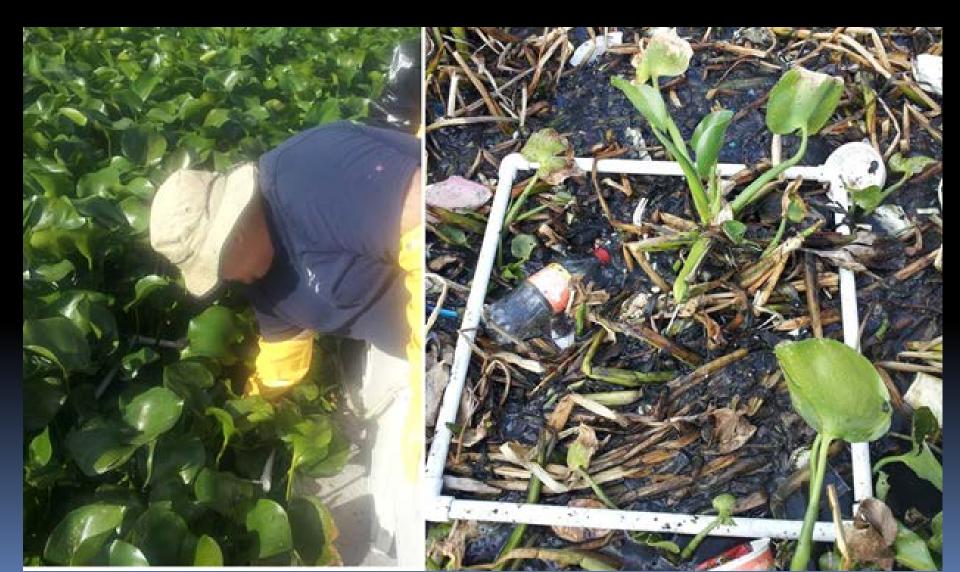
isopropylamine salt	53.8%
Other Ingredients	46.2%
Total Ingredients	100.0%



Assessment of Chemical Control

- Biomass and water quality were monitored before glyphosate was applied and at 48 hours, 1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, and 8 weeks
- Visual estimates of % control and waterhyacinth phytotoxicity was also determined
- Aquatic insect collection was made before glyphosate treatment and at 4 and 8 months after

Biomass collection 10 samples per site (T or UT)



Assessment of Mechanical Control

- A total of 10 quadrats of 0.25 m2 were collected and transported to a dry area next to the boat ramp
- Samples were collected at 7 and 14 days after mechanical removal occurred. Collected samples were weighted to determined biomass
- Aquatic fauna found tangled to waterhyacinth biomass removed was documented

Mechanical Removal



Aquatic Insect Sampling 10 samples per site (T or UT)

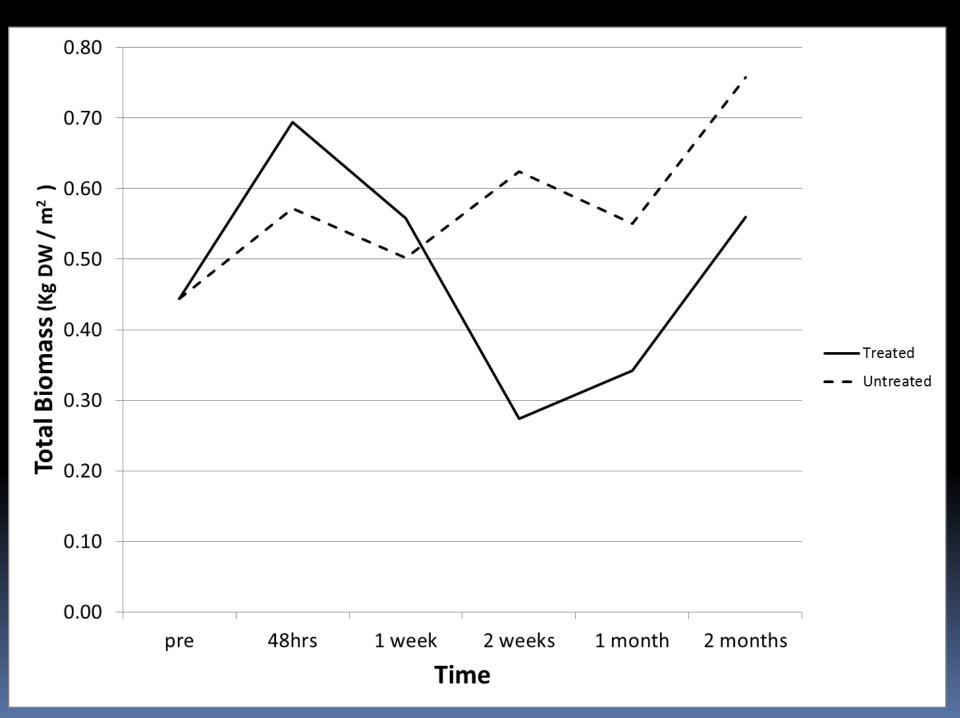


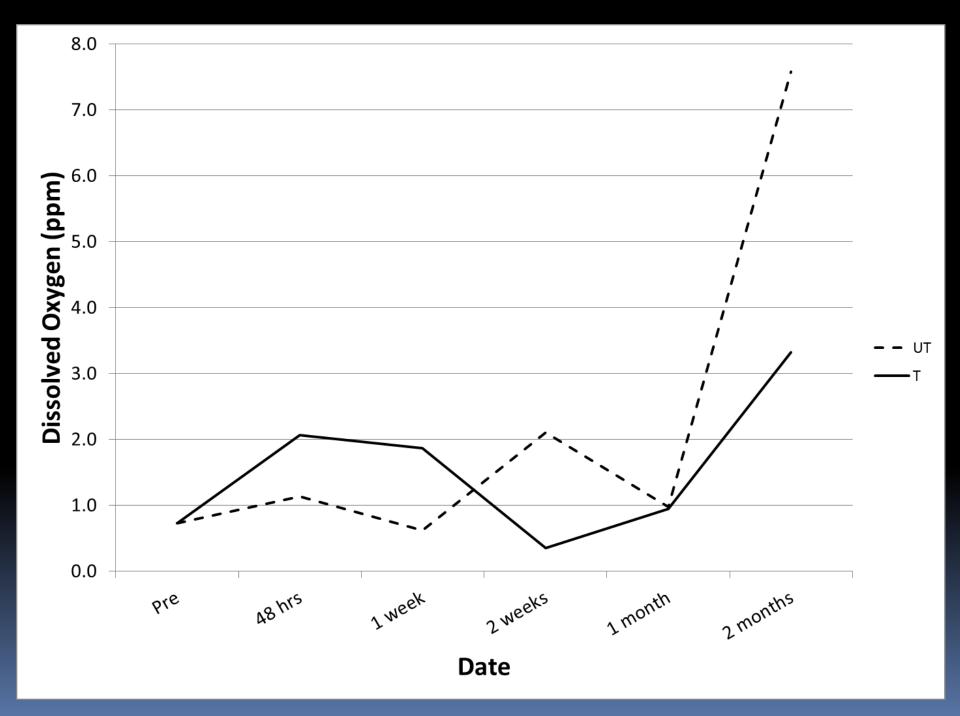
Water Quality Sampling 10 samples per site (T or UT)



Glyphosate effects 14 days after







Aquatic Insects Found

Class	Order	Family	23-Feb-13	24-Mar-13	21-Apr-13
Arachnida	Araneae	Tetragnathidae	1	0	1
		Unidentified	0	8	3
Insecta	Acari	Galumnidae	25	58	26
	Collembolla	Unidentified	8	20	0
	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	3	0	1
	Orthoptera	Grillidae	1	0	0
		Unidentified	3	0	0
	Hemiptera	Belastomatidae	13	6	8
		Pleidae	45	45	40
		Mesoveliidae	48	37	9
		Veliidae	10	21	11
		Gerridae	1	4	0
		Saldidae	16	0	4
		Aphidae	1	3	0
		Unidentified	1	0	0
	Coleoptera	Noteridae	5	2	0
		Staphilinidae	2	0	0
		Scirtidae	0	0	1
		Coccinellidae	12	5	2
		Curculionidae	2	6	2
	Diptera	Culicidae	4	15	1
		Chironomidae	23	37	9
		Stratiomydae	1	0	0
		Syrphidae	0	12	2
		Ephydridae	0	4	0
		Muscidae	1	0	0
		Unidentified	0	0	1
	Trichoptera	Unidentified	0	1	0
	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	1	1	0
	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	5	19	6

Aquatic Fauna Found within Waterhyacinth



Resources at the AES, UPRM

Mesocosm Research Facility, AES Isabela



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- Colaborators: Drs. John D. Madsen and Victor Maddox from Mississippi State University

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Lake Portugues US Army Corps of Engineers