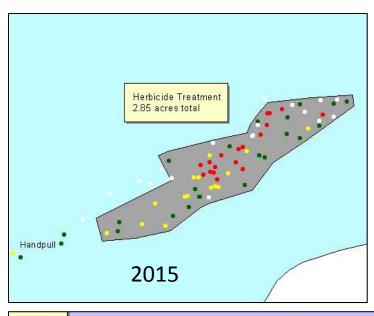
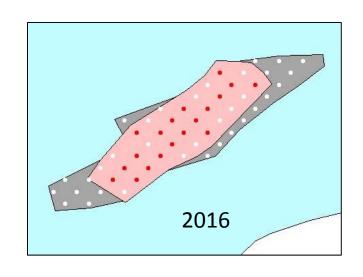


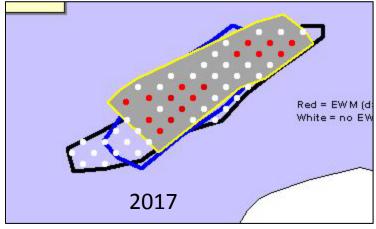
## Past...First Discovered June, 2015



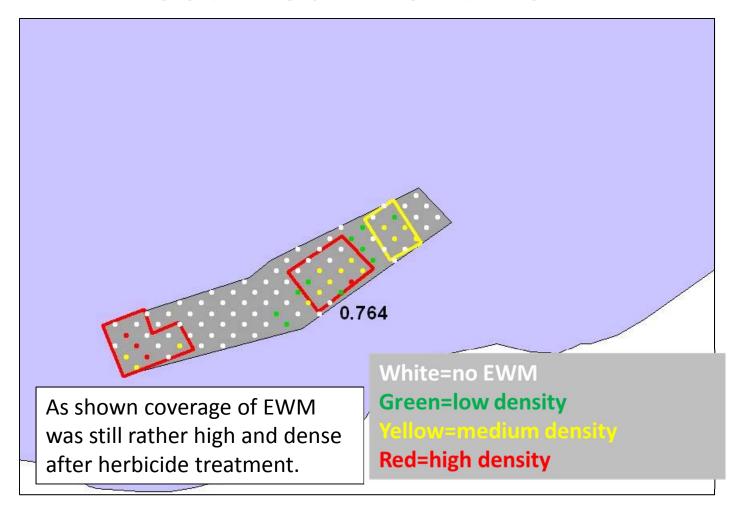
## 2015, 2016 and 2017 Treatments







### Post treatment 2017



### Stats on treatments

Year	Pre FOO	Post FOO	Significant reduction?
2015	81.2	20.3	Yes
2016	51.4	45.9	No
2017	48.7	46.2	No

Note that 2016 and 2017 didn't show a statistically significant reduction.

#### DASH-Diver Assisted Suction Harvest

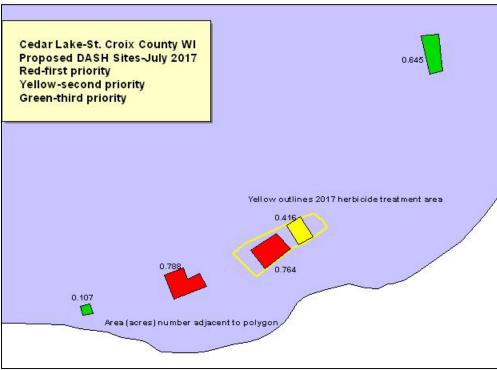
- Another management tool available
- Used after 2017 herbicide was not effective.



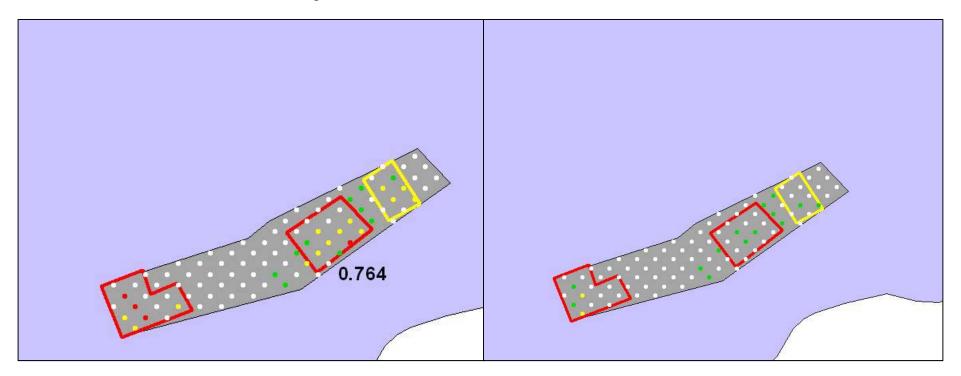


### **DASH 2017**



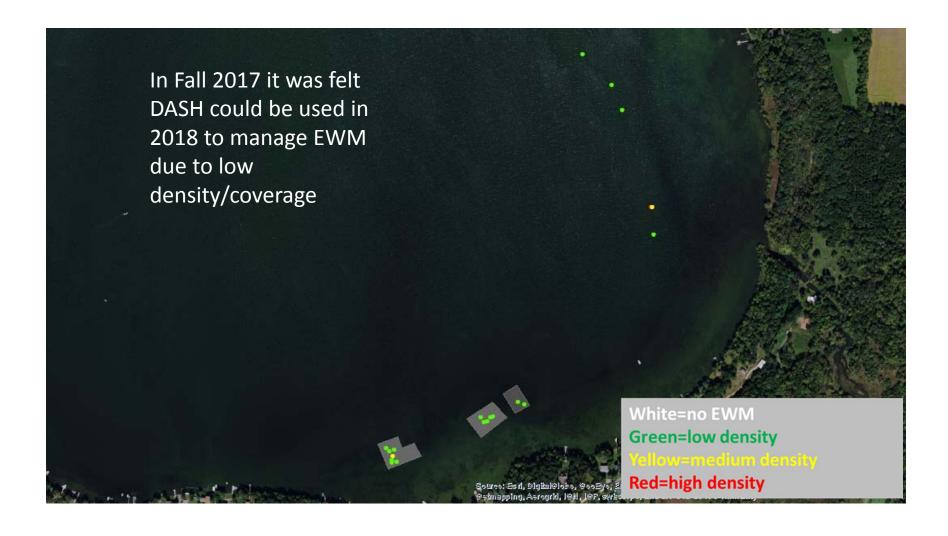


# Pre/Post DASH 2017

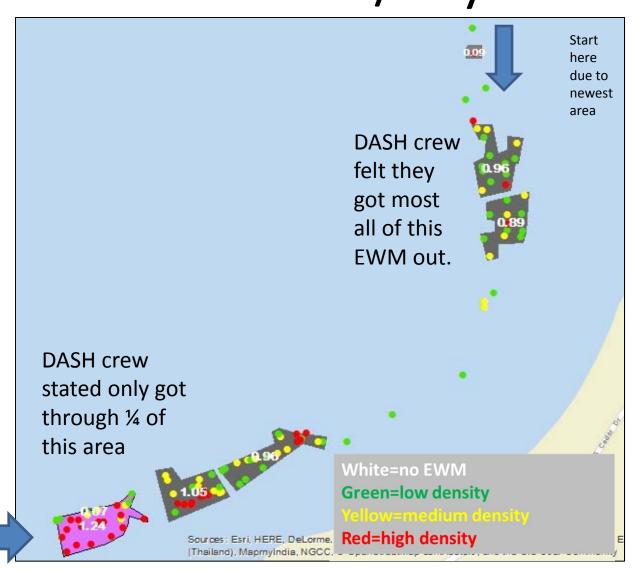


	FOO before DASH	FOO after DASH	Mean Density before DASH	Mean Density after DASH
Within DASH removal	51.4%	24.3%*	1.0	0.30
areas				
Entire sample grid	30.8%	18.7%#	0.54	0.20

### Fall 2017



# Pre-DASH June/July 2018



### Future...

- IPM-"integrated plant management" approach
- Use various tools to manage EWM-herbicide, DASH, hand pulling.
- Herbicide is most effective on large, dense beds, but not warranted for small areas.
- DASH is most effective on smaller clumps, but not in larger, dense beds.
- Hand pulling individual plants can also be effective.

#### **Future**

- EWM is slowly spreading, partly due to lack of effective herbicide treatments in 2016 and 2017.
- In fall 2017, it appeared DASH could contain EWM...it grew quite quickly in spring 2018.
- A new herbicide (ProcellaCOR) is likely available that may increase efficacy. We will explore potential uses, possibly in 2019.
- If areas are too large for DASH, use herbicide then potentially follow-up with DASH/hand pulling. This integrated approach is likely the most effective way to manage EWM, assuming herbicide application is effective.

### Thanks!

<u>Thank you</u> to Jim Rickenger and Denny
Peterson for their AIS monitoring of Cedar
Lake...it is very helpful to have them searching
for AIS.