THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE HYDRILLA ERADICATION PROGRAM ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2007

PROTECTING CALIFORNIA'S WATERWAYS

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INTRODUCTION

This report covers the work of the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Hydrilla Eradication Program in 2007. It begins with an introduction to hydrilla and follows with a brief history and overview of the program. A section follows on "highlights and lessons" of the season, touching briefly on events of importance or interest. The report then describes each of the current, active eradication projects in detail, followed by a section describing the CDFA's annual hydrilla survey of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta, as well as our cooperative effort with the Department of Boating and Waterways' remote sensing project in the Delta.

CDFA is the lead agency in California for the eradication of hydrilla[1]. The explicit mandate of the Hydrilla Eradication Program is to find and eradicate hydrilla from California to protect the state's water from this weed. As the lead agency, the CDFA administers the Program, but does so in cooperation with local county agricultural commissioners and other federal, state, county, and city agencies, Native American tribes, and private individuals and entities. In addition, the Program received financial and in-kind support in 2007 from the California Department of Boating and Waterways, California Department of Water Resources, United States Department of the Interior-Bureau of Reclamation, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the Lake County Department of Agriculture and the Lake County Department of Public Works.

The CDFA is committed to an 'early detection and rapid response' strategy for the eradication of hydrilla. When a hydrilla infestation is found at an early stage, the population is still small, and the eradication effort costs less and causes less environmental impact than if it were detected later, when populations were larger and more widespread. 'Rapid response' involves bringing the most effective eradication methods to bear as quickly as possible. There are many examples in this report of 'early detection and rapid response', and the CDFA considers this to be one of the keys to the success of the Hydrilla Eradication Program.

THE THREAT OF HYDRILLA

Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) is a non-native, aggressive, submerged water weed. Once hydrilla invades an aquatic ecosystem, it drives out all native and introduced aquatic plants, creating a pure stand. Its competitive edge comes from several different mechanisms. For one, hydrilla can grow under lower light conditions than nearly any other species (only 1 percent of sunlight), allowing it to grow up underneath other plants and to survive at greater depths. Its ability to use

[1] California Food and Agricultural Code, Sections 6048 and 7271.

low light also lets it start photosynthesizing earlier in the morning than other plants. This allows it to capture most of the carbon dioxide that has entered the water during the night. Under water, the availability of carbon dioxide often limits plant growth. Hydrilla can also use bicarbonate as a carbon source, in addition to carbon dioxide. When it uses bicarbonate, it increases the alkalinity of the water, which inhibits native species. Hydrilla also has excellent survival and dispersal strategies. Seeds play a very small role in its spread, and most populations do not produce any seed at all. Instead, the plant breaks apart very easily and small pieces of stem, no more than one inch long, can produce entire new plants. Hydrilla also produces special survival structures on the stems (called "turions") and roots (called "tubers"). The turions break off the stems in the fall and can drift for long distances before sinking to start a new plant. Each tuber also produces a new plant, and a single tuber can lead to the production of several hundred others in the course of one growing season. The tubers can survive for four to seven years in the sediment before sprouting, even if no water is present for much of that time. The long potential survival time of the tubers creates the major challenge in eradicating the plant. Hydrilla's speed of growth is also impressive. The plant is 93-95 percent water, so it can create huge volumes of biomass with very few resources. As a result, it can grow very rapidly, doubling its biomass every two weeks in summer conditions. Hydrilla also branches profusely as it approaches the water surface, densely filling the entire water column up to 20 feet deep, and shading out other plants. As a final competitive edge, when hydrilla was introduced into the United States, it came without the various natural enemies that evolved with it, such as insects and diseases specialized for attacking it. It grows very aggressively in a wide variety of water conditions and temperatures, so few habitats are safe from it. The tangled mats of plant material that it forms have a variety of economic and ecological impacts.

Many of the potential economic impacts of hydrilla have not been fully studied, but even if a small fraction of the potential were realized, the results would be very alarming. In particular, the mats can reduce the flow of water in canals and ditches up to 85 percent, which would devastate a society that survives by moving large amounts of water. Similarly, the mats can clog and damage dams, power plants and other water control structures. In one documented instance, hydrilla blocked the intakes of the St. Stephen hydroelectric facility on Lake Moultrie, South Carolina, in 1991, forcing the shutdown of the dam and loss of power generation. In addition, the infestation cost $1.2 million for emergency treatment alone. Hydrilla also interferes with boating and fishing, and increases the risk of drowning. Heavy hydrilla infestations decrease fishing stocks, and, along with the impact on boating, reduce recreational opportunities and the economies they support. In one analysis, hydrilla coverage increased 400 percent between 1983 and 1992 on Lake Seminole, Georgia, leading to reduced tourism and causing an estimated loss of about $13 million per year to the local economy.

The ecological impacts of hydrilla are several. Because of its rapid and dense growth, it shades out all other plant species, including natives, reducing diversity to a single species. Although some birds feed on hydrilla, generally bird populations decline in a heavily infested area. Dense hydrilla infestations increase daily swings in dissolved oxygen and pH, which influences habitat quality and can contribute to eutrophication of aquatic systems by increasing nutrient release from sediments. The dense mass of plant material in the water alters fish habitat quality and food-web relationships, which can lead to losses in fish populations.

Some fishermen and wildlife enthusiasts sometimes argue that hydrilla improves habitat for fish and other wildlife. While it is true that some cover with hydrilla, up to 30 to 40 percent of an area, will often provide food and shelter for various animals, the plant usually does not trouble itself to stay at a population level where it is helpful. Instead, it continues to expand until it

monopolizes nearly every resource to itself. In addition, there are other species of underwater plants that are just as beneficial for wildlife, without the threat of runaway population explosions.

Hydrilla has two forms, monoecious and dioecious. The definition of the two forms depends on the distribution of male and female flowers among the individual plants, but, more important for human concerns, they also have differing and complementary environmental requirements. The monoecious form appears to prefer more northern conditions, while the dioecious form is prevalent in the south. Both forms seem to do well in much of California.

HISTORY AND OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

Hydrilla has been found in various places in the United States as well as California. The dioecious[2] form of hydrilla was first identified in Florida in the 1960s, where it is believed to have been introduced in the 1950s. The infestation spread rapidly throughout the southeastern states and into Texas and Arizona. The dioecious form first appeared in California in 1976 in a 31-acre man-made lake in Marysville, Yuba County. The monoecious form was first detected in the United States in the Potomac River, near Washington, D.C., in the 1980s. It has since spread into a number of the southern states, into Washington State, and was first found in California in 1993 at an aquatic nursery in Visalia, Tulare County.

In 1977, after the first California hydrilla find, the California Legislature mandated[3] that the CDFA Secretary initiate a survey and detection program for hydrilla, and eradicate it wherever feasible[4]. In 1985, after hydrilla was found in Redding next to the Sacramento River, the Governor of California declared a "State of Emergency" for the eradication of that infestation[5]. In 1994, the CDFA Secretary also declared an "emergency situation" in regard to the hydrilla infestation discovered that year in Clear Lake[6]. Similar declarations have been issued for most of the current hydrilla infestations[7].

Since 1976, hydrilla has been introduced into California waterways 29 separate times, in 18 counties[8] (not counting detections in plant nurseries-see following paragraph). Of these 29 separate hydrilla introductions, the Hydrilla Eradication Program has eradicated hydrilla from 19 sites in the following 12 counties: Los Angeles, Monterey, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Sonoma, Sutter, Tulare and Yuba (Table 1, Plate 1). The Hydrilla Eradication Program is currently eradicating[9] hydrilla from 10 locations in the following nine counties: Calaveras, Imperial, Lake, Madera, Mariposa, Nevada, Shasta, Tulare, and Yuba.

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[2] The dioecious form of hydrilla has flowers of one sex only on each genetic individual. Monoecious individuals have individual flowers with only staminate or pistillate parts, but these occur on the same plant. Dioecious plants often branch freely near the water surface, forming large submerged mats near the water surface. In contrast, monoecious plants tend to branch freely near the rooting point, producing many stolons and a forest of vertical shoots, which can fill the entire water column with plant material. The genetic or ecological significance of this apparent dimorphism is unknown.

[3] California Food and Agricultural Code Article 9, Section 6048.

[4] A Hydrilla Science Advisory Panel was convened after each hydrilla outbreak. These panels have always found hydrilla eradication to be feasible.

[5] "Proclamation of a State of Emergency," issued by Governor George Deukmejian, October 23, 1985; terminated October 23, 1989.

[6] "Proclamation of a Project Regarding the Eradication of Hydrilla," issued by CDFA Secretary Henry Voss, August 12, 1994.

[7] Calaveras, Madera, Mariposa, Nevada, Shasta, and Tulare counties.

[8] The CDFA considers hydrilla infestations to be separate introductions if they appear more than two or three years apart.

[9] California Code of Regulations, Title 3, Division 4, Sections 3281 and 3410; California Code of Regulations, Section 3962; CDFA Plant Quarantine Manual, Section 3410.

Plate 1. The "hydrilla hook", a small grappling hook, with hydrilla

Hydrilla has been detected in plant nurseries and aquaculture vendors five times, including twice in 2004. In March 2004, hydrilla was detected in a plant nursery in northern Los Angeles County, and in November, hydrilla was also detected in an aquaculture wholesaler in Alameda County. In each case, the county department of agriculture took the lead on removing all hydrilla plants and plant parts from the infested area, and the CDFA Pest Exclusion Branch and Hydrilla Eradication Program personnel worked with the vendor to prevent reintroductions.

Every year, Program crews survey all known infested waterways, and many high-risk lakes[10], ponds, reservoirs, streams, canals and other waterways in the state. High-risk areas include the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta, other high recreational-use water bodies and waterways within quarantine zones[11]. The surveys generally employ two methods. Working from either the shore or from boats, crew members visually scan the water surface and water column for suspicious plants. They supplement the visual scan by throwing a small grappling hook (Plate 1), which is dragged along the bottom and through the water to snag any long-stemmed vegetation such as hydrilla. Occasionally, divers conduct the surveys[12]. Surveys generally start when the water temperature climbs above 10 degrees C[13] (50 degrees F[14]) in the spring, and water flows in rivers and creeks fall to a safe level. They generally end when water temperatures fall below 10 degrees C in the fall. Active growth of hydrilla occurs between 10 degrees C and 35 degrees C (DiTomaso and Healy 2003, page 102). The Hydrilla Eradication Program also follows up on all reports from the public on potential new infestations. Two new hydrilla-infested sites were found in 2005, in a pond at the county fairgrounds in Nevada County, and in a small private irrigation pond about six miles south of Grass Valley off Highway 49 (Table 1), but no new hydrilla infestations were found in 2006 or 2007.

The Hydrilla Eradication Program uses an integrated pest management approach to eradicate hydrilla. In 2007, the Program used (alone or in combination) manual removal, small scale dredging, biological control, and aquatic herbicides. The aquatic herbicide of choice was a

[10] High-risk lakes, streams, etc. are those within five miles of Clear Lake, one mile either side of the Sacramento River near the Riverview Golf Course, three miles of the Yuba canal, and one mile of Bear Creek, the west fork of the Chowchilla River, and the Springville ponds.

[11] Quarantine zones are established by declaration of the CDFA Secretary and are areas within eradication areas that have restrictions as to water use, access, or the intensity of survey.

[12] Surveys are conducted by two methods, visual search of the water column and physical samples. Trained biologists and support staff conduct visual searches to locate individual plants or mats that are visible in the water column or on the water surface. The crews conduct the visual searches from boats, canoes, or kayaks; by wading in shallow streams and lakesides; and by swimming using sight buoys and face masks, depending upon the circumstances. Because visual searches from the surface are sometimes hampered by poor visibility, the Program occasionally contracts divers for underwater surveys. Physical samples are taken using a modified grappling hook, usually thrown from a boat or canoe. Personnel trained in identifying hydrilla carefully examine the retrieved plant material. In either case, visual searches or bottom samples, if hydrilla is found, the number of plants or size of the infestation is recorded along with the physical location (by using a global positioning system technology and measured from known landmarks). Representative specimens from new locations are sent to the CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostic Center, Botany Laboratory for confirmation.

[13] C = Centigrade.

[14] F= Fahrenheit

fluridone slow-release pellet formulation[15] applied at 90 to 150 ppb[16], depending upon the size of the water body. Other herbicides used in particular situations include a copper ethylenediamine liquid formulation[17] (applied at one ppm[18]) and a fluridone liquid formulation[19]. In the past, the Program has also used water draw down and drying of the hydrosoil, followed by soil fumigation; large and small scale dredging, bottom lining and burying as eradication methods.

Based upon recommendations from Science Advisory Panels, the Hydrilla Program follows a basic protocol in determining eradication. Program staff intensively treat and survey an infested site for a minimum of three growing seasons after the last hydrilla detection, followed by a minimum of another three seasons of intensive survey without treatment. Therefore, the CDFA considers hydrilla eradicated from a site only after a minimum of six years without finding any plants. Longer periods of negative surveys may be warranted, depending upon the circumstances.

In addition to surveying and treating for hydrilla, the Hydrilla Eradication Program monitors aquatic herbicide concentrations in water in order to protect the beneficial use of the state's waters. The CDFA performs this monitoring as policy, and also to comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. The NPDES is a provision of the Clean Water Act to regulate and protect "waters of the United States" from pollution caused by point sources. This system was extended to aquatic pesticide applications by the Ninth Circuit of the United States Court of Appeals in its decision in *Headwaters, Inc. et al. v Talent Irrigation District*, March 12, 2001. To comply with the NPDES General Permit, the Hydrilla Eradication Program monitors fluridone water concentrations in Clear Lake and in the Riverview Golf Course Ponds in Shasta County, copper water concentrations in Clear Lake and in Bear Creek in Calaveras County, diquat concentrations in Island Drive Pond in Redding, and triclopyr concentrations in Clear Lake or in the Anderson Park Ponds. The Hydrilla Eradication Program also does monitoring of individual treatments to confirm that concentration targets are attained, and at the request of the public in regards to the beneficial use of treated water. The monitoring done for the NPDES General Permit is published in a separate report.

The status of all current and historical sites in the Hydrilla Eradication Program is summarized in Table 1 and Plate 2.

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[15] Sonar® SRP brand, SePRO Corporation.

[16] One ppb = one part per billion = one microgram per liter.

[17] Komeen® brand, Griffin Corporation.

[18] One ppm = one part per million = one milligram per liter.

[19] Sonar® AS brand, SePRO Corporation.

Plate 2. Current Hydrilla Eradication Projects, 2007

Table 1. Status of Hydrilla in California, by County, 1977 – 2007

COUNTY	YEAR*	DESCRIPTION OF WATERWAY	SIZE	STATUS**
Calaveras	1988	Bear Creek, Units 2 to 11	5 miles	Survey
	1988	Stock Pond	0.5 acres	Active
	1996	Bear Creek, Unit 1	0.75 miles	Active
Imperial	1977	Imperial Irrigation System	270 acres of ponds, 600 miles of canals, drains	Survey, Survey, Active
Lake	1994	Clear Lake	1,440/43,000 acres	Active
Los Angeles	1980	Eight ponds	2 acres	Eradicated
	1983	One pond	< 1 acre	Eradicated
	1985	One pond	< 1acre	Eradicated
	2004	One pond (nursery)	< 0.5 acre	Eradicated
Madera/ Mariposa	1989	Eastman Lake /Chowchilla River	1800 acres and 26 miles of river	Survey
Monterey	1978	Pond	0.01 acre	Eradicated
Nevada	2004	One pond	0.6 acres	Active
	2005	Two ponds	2.8, 0.1 acres	Active
Riverside	1977	One pond	< 1 acre	Eradicated
	1984	One pond	< 1 acre	Eradicated
	1985	Three ponds	< 1 acre	Eradicated
San Bernardino	1988	One pond	< 0.01 acre	Eradicated
San Francisco	1988	One pond	2 acres	Eradicated
San Diego	1977	Lake Murray	160 acres	Eradicated
	1977	One pond	<1 acre	Eradicated
Santa Barbara	1977	One pond	0.12 acre	Eradicated
	1993	One pond	< 0.01 acre	Eradicated
Shasta	1985	Seven ponds	133 acres	Eradicated
	1986	Four ponds	23.5 acres	Eradicated
	1994	Two ponds	13 acres	Active
	1996	Four ponds	39 acres	Active
Sonoma	1984	Spring Lake	72 acres	Eradicated
Sutter	1985	One pond	< 0.01 acre	Eradicated
Tulare	1993	Three ponds	0.6 acre	Eradicated
	1996	Seven ponds	20 acres	Active
Yuba	1976	Lake Ellis	30.8 acres	Eradicated
	1990	One pond (Shakey's)	6 acres	Re-activated
	1997	13 ponds	20 acres	Active
	1997	Canal	3 miles	Active

*Year first detected at a given site.
**Eradicated = No hydrilla found at site in six or more years of intensive survey following the last treatment.
Survey = No hydrilla found at site in last three to six years, intensive surveys continue.
Active = Hydrilla detected within the last three years, an active treatment program continues.

2007 SEASON HIGHLIGHTS AND LESSONS

1) Hydrilla returned to Clear Lake after being absent since June 23, 2003. Because treatments ended beginning in the 2006 season, its re-appearance was not unexpected, but it was sobering. The crews found about 72 "spots" of hydrilla (Plate 6). Most were single plants, but clumps ranged up to several feet across. Protocol requires treating for a minimum of 233 feet out from any find (which creates a five-acre square for a find in open water), so treatment areas for finds can merge. The finds fell into 33 treatment areas ranging from 3.5 to 56 acres in size, for a total of about 245 acres. The crews responded admirably, searching the entire shoreline of 100+ miles nearly nine times in the five-month season, and treating nearly all plants within a day or two of finding them.

2) The news continued to be good from the Chowchilla River / Eastman Lake infestation. This year is the fifth without finding plants. This was also the second year during which no treatments were made. Twenty-six miles of the river were originally infested. The Fresno crew carefully searched the entire distance this year, and visited some historical hot spots twice. They have found no plants in the river since November 6, 2002, which was the only find of that year. The crew inspected Eastman Lake three times this year. No plants have been found in the lake since 1993. If we make it through one more season without plants, we will reach the official threshold for eradication.

3) This was the third season with no hydrilla in any of the ponds at the infestation in the fishing resort in Tulare County, and in the two small infestations in Calaveras County. For the first year, no plants were found in any of the three small, recently infested ponds in Nevada County.

4) After having more than 100 plants pop up last year in one of the Anderson Park Ponds in Shasta County, all the ponds were free of hydrilla this year.

5) Program crews spent two weeks assisting University of California, Davis researchers in ground-truthing an aerial imagery survey for aquatic weeds in the Delta this year, as they have done for the previous four years. The crews visited over 2,100 sites this year, and were able to visit some parts of the Delta that the project had previously never reached.

6) A team of 14 staff and crew received the State's Silver Superior Achievement Award for their work on surveying for the zebra/quagga mussel. The mussel was found in the Colorado River in January 2007. Over the course of six weeks, in the middle of winter, the team visited 153 marinas and other facilities on 73 different lakes, another 40 facilities on the lower Colorado River between Needles and the Mexican Border, and 35 locations in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta. Their travels stretched from the Mexican border to Lake Shasta and from the Colorado River to near the coast, covering a total of more than 21,000 miles.

7) There were several new developments in the Oregon House infestation in Yuba County. This infestation has been one of the most stubborn, and staff has been looking for new approaches. In one small pond where there was a resurgence of hydrilla in 2006, we stocked sterile triploid grass carp this year. This is the first time the Program has released grass carp outside Imperial County. In a different pond, three acres in size, there was a resurgence of hydrilla this year, and we took advantage of that situation to work with Lars Anderson from the United States Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service to test the new herbicide imazamox. Results so far are not promising, but there is another new treatment to try in 2008. In a third instance, we tried a new copper formulation in a newly constructed, newly infested pond in the area, again with minimal results. Most exciting, we issued a contract that led to the concrete

lining of about 3,500 feet of the most heavily infested parts of the irrigation canal. The canal is the source of hydrilla for all the ponds. With the lining, we should be able to prevent it from re-infesting the ponds and begin focusing on eliminating plants from them.

8) Biologists on a routine follow-up survey found that hydrilla had returned to Shakey's Pond, six miles or so from Oregon House. Hydrilla was declared eradicated from the pond in about 2002. The infestation was light and scattered, and there are no signs of plants in the outlet stream or the reservoir downstream. By the end of summer, the entire pond was once again under treatment and no plants could be found.

9) CalIPC (the California Invasive Plant Council) brought out the "Aquatic Plants" edition of its popular "Don't Plant a Pest" series of brochures. The Program paid for developing and printing the brochures.

10) Susan Monheit of our Program carried out a human risk assessment of fluridone when people consume and handle tule rushes in Clear Lake. Susan's paper on the work has been accepted in the "Journal of Human and Ecological Risk Assessment". The Program sponsored the work to address the concerns of tribes. Native Americans sometimes eat the tender shoots of tules, and use them to make traditional canoes. The study demonstrated that the risk to human health from fluridone is exceedingly small.

11) In 2006, Program staff began working with a newly registered aquatic formulation of the herbicide triclopyr. Triclopyr is useful for killing stubborn perennials with large root systems. Water primrose (*Ludwigia* spp.) is one such pest that often interferes with survey and control work. Other similar herbicides, such as glyphosate (RoundUp), have provided almost no control. The results of treating deep-rooted perennials cannot be readily judged until the year after treatment, as they often recover from the roots. Now, in 2007, we are seeing good results with triclopyr. Often a rate of two quarts per acre (1/4 of label maximum) was effective, although sometimes four quarts per acre was needed.

12) 2007 was a very dry year. In most instances the conditions did not affect our work. However, in Chowchilla, the river was almost dry by June, so the survey work there had to be moved up. In Clear Lake, by the end of the season, many parts of the lake were so low they were only accessible by airboat.

13) Florence Maly's talk on the Eastman/Chowchilla infestation continued to receive an enthusiastic response, as she was invited to present it this year at the Department of Fish and Game's annual biologist's meeting and at the California Weed Science Society. Florence also presented an update on the Hydrilla Program to the Stockton meeting of PAPA (Pesticide Applicators Professional Association).

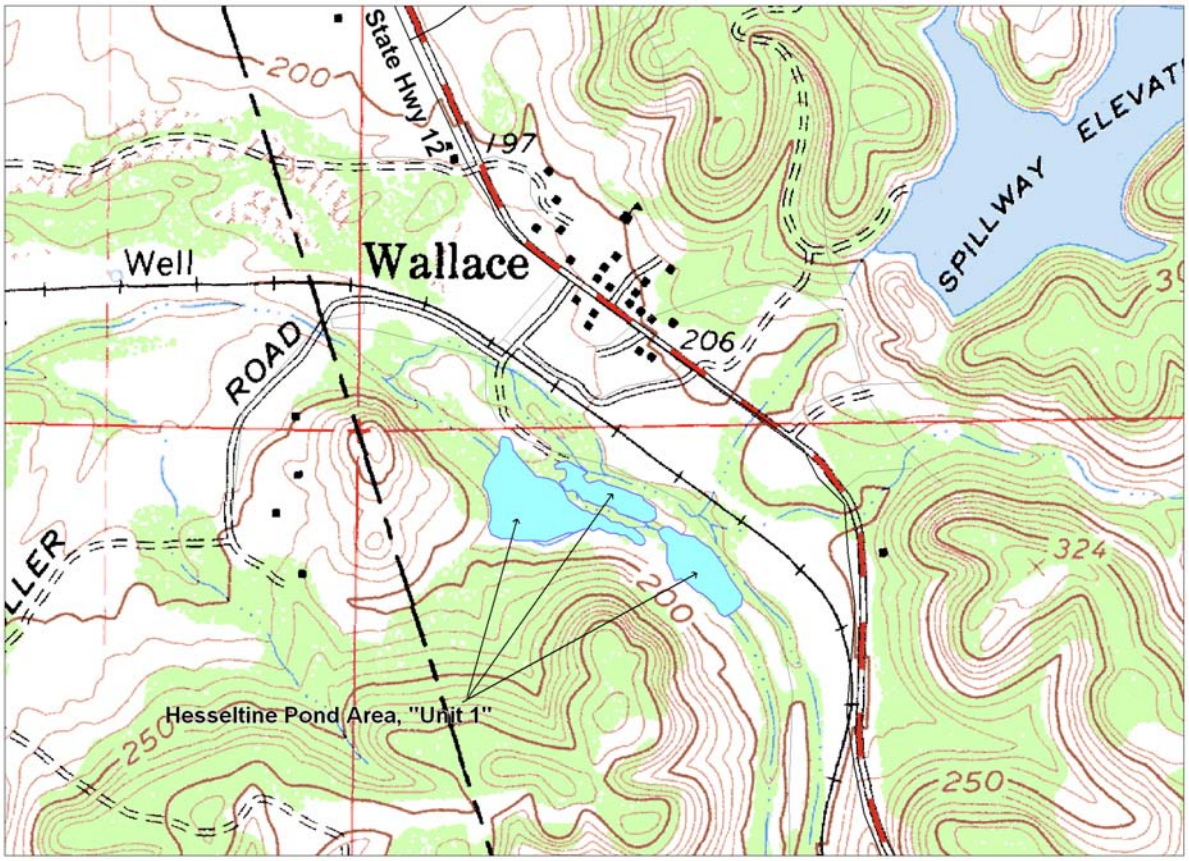
14) The Hydrilla Program sometimes works on other A-rated aquatic weeds that are new to California. For many years, staff has worked on giant salvinia, but there are no active infestations currently within the state. Since 2005, we have had a project on South American spongeplant, *Limnobium laevigatum*. Up until this year, there was only one infestation known at a small pond in Redding. This summer, spongeplant was found in about 23 miles of the San Joaquin River at Fresno, and, late in December, a large patch was found in the Sacramento River near Antioch. The program was controlling the infestations in Redding and Fresno using existing resources. However, a large infestation near the Delta will exceed our resources. We are seeking additional funding.

ACTIVE, ON-GOING SURVEY AND ERADICATION PROJECTS, IN DETAIL

CALAVERAS COUNTY *(Lead: Florence Maly)*

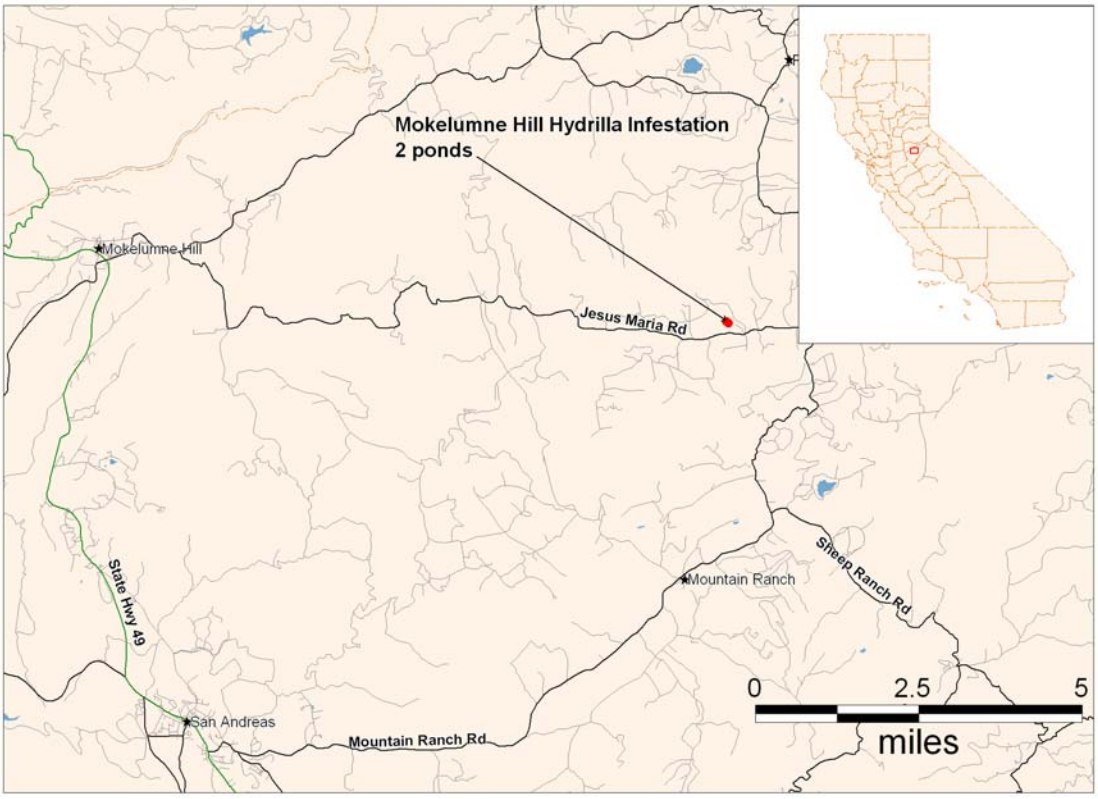
CDFA biologists believe that there have been two separate infestations of dioecious hydrilla in Calaveras County, based on their separation by distance and watershed. The first infestation was detected in May 1988, and was in ponded areas along Bear Creek between the towns of Burson and Wallace, as well as in three isolated ponds (Plate 3). The Calaveras County Hydrilla Eradication Project (Calaveras Project) began soon thereafter. The Project is a cooperative effort between the CDFA and the Calaveras County Department of Agriculture. The CDFA convened a Scientific Advisory Panel that made recommendations as to survey, treatment, and public education (Stocker. R.K. and L.W.J. Anderson *et. al.* 1988). The Bear Creek infestations are of particular concern because Bear Creek enters the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta at Disappointment Slough in San Joaquin County, only about 26 miles downstream from the Hesseltine Pond area (Unit 1), the lowest infested area on the creek.

Plate 3. Bear Creek Hydrilla Infestation Area, near Lake Comanche



Later in 1988, the survey crews discovered a separate infestation in two ponds located near Mokelumne Hill, about 30 miles from the Bear Creek area (Plate 4). The two Mokelumne Hill ponds are 0.45 and 0.15 acres in size and are used for watering cattle. Six other cattle ponds surround them. The Mokelumne Hill infestation has been particularly troublesome, with hydrilla re-appearing after an absence of one to a few years. Apparently, the tuber bank has been especially resilient. No hydrilla plants have been found in the smaller of the previously infested pond since 1998, but plants were detected in the larger pond in 2002, 2003 and 2004. No plants appeared in either pond in 2005, 2006 or 2007.

Plate 4. Mokelumne Hill Infestation Site



Survey of the Bear Creek Drainage

In order to aid tracking the work on the project, project biologists divided the Bear Creek drainage into 11 management units. Due to the Project's efforts, all of the originally infested isolated ponds and most ponded areas in the Bear Creek drainage project are approaching eradication. Project crews have not detected any hydrilla plants in Management Units 6 through 11 of Bear Creek since 1996. They have not detected any hydrilla plants in Units 3 through 5 (the Perock and Baker ponded areas) since 1998. In addition, no hydrilla has been detected in Unit 2 since July 1999. In 2007, the crews surveyed three times in Units 2, 3 and 5. All surveys uncovered no hydrilla. No surveys occurred in the other units, as these were dry for most of the summer.

In contrast to the upstream management units that are approaching eradication, the Hesseltine area (Unit 1) has had recent hydrilla detections. Unit 1 is a series of ponded areas, totaling approximately 10 acres. The main ponded area (Hesseltine "main pond") is located about one half mile downstream from Unit 2 (Plate 3) and measures approximately 3.6 acres. The patterns of water flow through the area have been changing in the last several years, which have caused the expectations for the main pond to also alter a few times. Until about 2005, a large leak in an East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) aqueduct kept water flowing in Bear Creek from about Perock Pond (Unit 3) down, which kept Hesseltine Pond from ever drying up. EBMUD repaired the leak in late 2004, causing the areas in Hesseltine Pond that once had hydrilla to thoroughly dry out in 2005. Program staff accordingly believed that this particular infestation was doomed. However, the property owner blocked the outlet to the pond during the winter of 2005-06, trying to maintain its volume. With the good rainfalls of that year, the water levels in the pond stayed high all through the summer and fall of 2006, although the creek completely dried up just upstream and downstream of the pond. With this new development, Program staff returned to the usual survey-and-treat strategy.

In 2004, project crews detected two hydrilla plants (Table 2). The crews surveyed Unit 1 seven times in 2005, five times in 2006, and three times in 2007, finding no hydrilla. In 2007, the first survey was conducted on June 4, when the water temperature was 20 degrees C (68 degrees F). The last survey was conducted on October 3; the water temperature was again 20 degrees C. Other aquatic vegetation detected in the Hesseltine ponded area included coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), elodea (*Elodea canadensis*), naiad (*Najas* species), mosquitofern (*Azolla* species), various pondweeds (*Potomageton* species), watermeal (*Wolffia* species), duckweed (*Lemna* species), chara, water primrose (*Ludwigia* species), watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum* species) and cattails (*Typha* species). Azolla was a severe problem in 2006, but not in 2007, perhaps because the fluridone treatments in 2006 were designed in part to control the azolla.

Table 2. Number of Hydrilla Plants and Tubers Found and Removed from Bear Creek, Calaveras County, 2000 - 2007

Unit 1 – Hesseltine Ponded Area								
YEAR	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Mats	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Plants	0	10	18	3	2	0	0	0
Tubers	-	46*	69*	-	2**	0	0	0

*Most tubers were recovered by dredging operations
**1 plant from tuber, 1 plant from turion.

Treatment of the Infested Management Unit in the Bear Creek Drainage

Since the first hydrilla find in Unit 1 in 1996, Project personnel have treated all find sites with various combinations of physical removal and applications of copper ethylenediamine and/or fluridone herbicide. Areas immediately surrounding locations where plants have been detected in the last three years have been treated with fluridone herbicide, in a quick-release pellet formulation (Sonar PR) to provide rapid build-up of the herbicide, while still taking advantage of its long residual effectiveness. This year we did not treat, since we had treated for the previous three seasons.

Survey and Treatment of Mokelumne Hill

Calaveras Project crews surveyed the infested ponds three times in 2007, and each of the nearby ponds two or three times (Plate 4). The first survey was on June 12, when the water temperature was 15.5 degrees C (60 degrees F). The last survey was on November 7, when the water temperature was 12 degrees C (54 degrees F). In 2004, 10 hydrilla plants were detected in pond three, the main infested pond (Table 3). In 2005, 2006, and 2007 no plants appeared. Other aquatic vegetation detected included chara, nitella, naiad, watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*), coontail, water primrose, American and curly leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton* species), and filamentous algae.

The infested pond was not treated in 2007.

Table 3. Number of Hydrilla Plants and Tubers Found and Removed from the Stock Pond Near Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County 2000 - 2007

YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mats	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	**0**
Plants	0	0	1	22	10	0	0	**0**
Tubers	0	0	49	2	24	0	0	**0**

Surveys Outside the Quarantine Zone

Calaveras Project personnel surveyed the following waterways in the vicinity of the Bear Creek infested area in 2007: ponds on the Lockeford Springs Golf Course and all access points on Bear Creek from the Calaveras-San Joaquin County line west to Thornton Road in Stockton, approximately 26 miles. No hydrilla was detected.

FRESNO OFFICE GENERAL DETECTION SURVEYS *(Lead: Florence Maly)*

The Hydrilla Program crew in Fresno takes care of the Calaveras, Chowchilla/Eastman, and Tulare Springville projects, as well as working on occasion in Imperial County. With the Chowchilla project beginning to taper off, the crew has had more opportunity to expand its detection efforts. Their surveys have carried them to many public water bodies in the central and southern parts of the state (Table 4).

Table 4. 2007 Detection surveys conducted by the Fresno Hydrilla Program Staff

County	Location Name
Fresno	Mendota Wildlife Refuge, Kerckoff Reservoir, Millerton Lake, Pine Flat Lake, Little Panoche Reservoir Wildlife Area
Kern	Lake Woolomes
Madera	Berenda Reservoir, Bass Lake, Corrine Lake, Manzanita Lake
Mariposa	Lake McClure (spot check)
Merced	Kelsey Bass Ranch Reservoir, Merced River below McSwain Dam down to Merced Falls, Lake Yosemite
Orange	Anaheim Wetlands ponds
Tulare	Kaweah Lake

*spot check = access points, public facilities, and nearby shoreline

IMPERIAL COUNTY *(Lead: Imperial Irrigation District)*

Imperial Irrigation District (IID) personnel first detected dioecious hydrilla in Imperial County in June 1977 in the All American Canal. The IID is a gravity-fed irrigation system that delivers water from the Colorado River via the All American Canal through a network of lateral canals, ponds and reservoirs to farmers' ditches, which in turn water the farms of the Imperial Valley. Drainage canals (drains) then carry the runoff and seepage to the New and Alamo Rivers. IID personnel conducted surveys in 1988 and found that the hydrilla infestation covered, to a greater or lesser degree of plant density, 320 canals extending approximately 600 miles, 32 ponds comprising 161 surface acres, and 79 privately owned delivery ditches (farmers' "sides").

The CDFA, IID, USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and Imperial County Department of Agriculture formed a cooperative agreement in 1981 to research and develop control and eradication methods for the IID. Between 1981 and 1984, the main control methods were mechanical removal of plant mats and mechanical dredging. In 1984, the IID received permission from the CDFG to stock the west side of the IID (the infested area) with triploid grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) (TGC)[20]. The TGC has been the main control and eradication method since that time, supplemented by hand removal of individual plants, sealing of cracks in the canals with epoxy to prevent hydrilla emergence, and mechanical dredging when necessary. The IID stocks the TGC on a yearly basis at a target rate of up to 100 fish per mile for canals infested with aquatic vegetation, and up to 100 fish per acre for ponds infested with aquatic vegetation.

While the IID continues to employ the TGC for control of hydrilla and other aquatic vegetation in the canals (delivery system), the fish cannot be placed in the drains or farmer's sides, where water levels undergo large and rapid changes. Therefore, in 2004, when hydrilla was again detected in the Wildcat Drain (hydrilla was found here in 2002 and 2003) officials from CDFA, Imperial County Department of Agriculture, and IID surveyed and mapped the entire drain. A total of 5.1 miles of the drain was divided into 15 units, based on topography. Hydrilla was seen in Units 2 through 13. IID personnel removed as much of the hydrilla as possible following the mapping.

A follow-up survey in October 2005 revealed the continued presence of hydrilla in the Wildcat Drain. Suspicious-looking plants were also seen in another drain, the Wisteria, located southwest of the Wildcat Drain. These plants were confirmed as hydrilla on November 29. The Wisteria Drain flows into the Greeson Drain, which in turn makes its way to the New River.

In response to these finds, Fresno Hydrilla Project crewmembers and IID workers spent six weeks in the winter of 2005-06 hand-removing all visible hydrilla plants from both drains. Additional sections of the Wildcat, Wisteria, Rice and Greeson Drains were surveyed and no hydrilla plants were detected.

[20] The biological control agent, the triploid grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) (TGC) is used to consume hydrilla and other aquatic vegetation. When used in confined areas, and in adequate stocking rates, the TGC can suppress a population nearly to extinction. However, to prevent establishment of a wild population, the CDFG Code requires that only sterile fish be stocked. (TGC roe is put through a high-pressure treatment that gives each egg a triploid chromosome complement and makes the fish sterile). Nonetheless, the CDFG is concerned that the sterility might not be absolute, so they have tight restrictions on TGC use. According to the CDFG Code, the TGC cannot be deployed in any open water bodies that empty into natural waters of the state (CDFG Code, Sections 6440-6460). Therefore, all use of the TGC must be in areas that are contained with gates and screens, which severely restricts TGC use. Despite this limitation, the use of the TGC can be very effective in ponds and canals where the inlets and outlets can be screened to contain the fish.

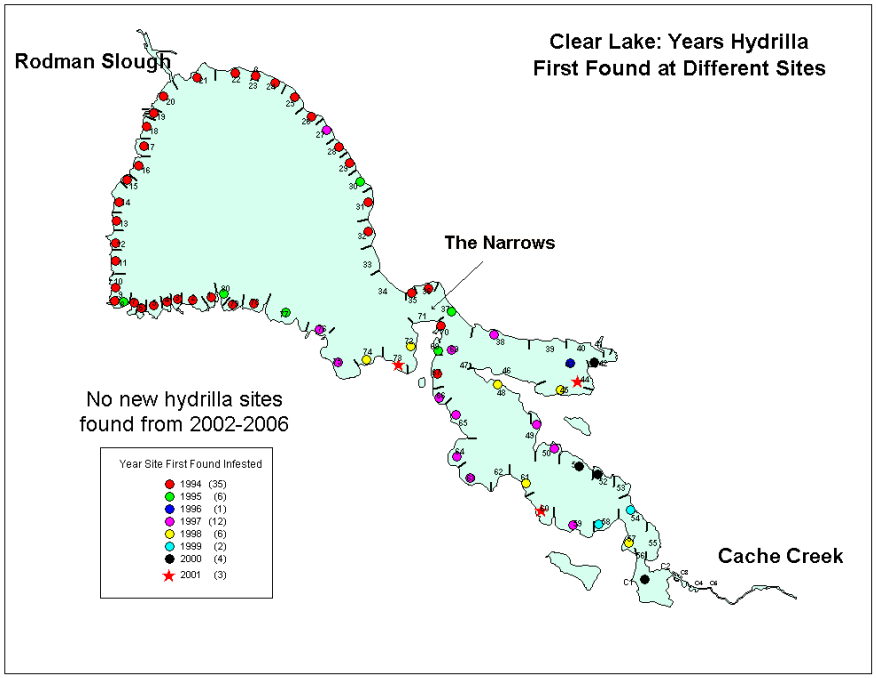
Hand removal activities were resumed in November 2006, with IID crews continuing to remove plants in 2007.

LAKE COUNTY *(Leads: Patrick Akers and Russ Huber)*

Hydrilla returned to Clear Lake in 2007 and treatments resumed. At the start of the 2006 season, three growing seasons had passed since the last find of a plant (on June 23, 2003), meeting the criterion for the cessation of treatments. 2006 was the first year since the beginning of the Clear Lake Project in 1994 that no herbicides were applied. No plants appeared in 2006.

The Clear Lake Project is a cooperative effort of the CDFA, the Lake County Department of Agriculture, and the Lake County Department of Public Works. Clear Lake is the largest freshwater, natural lake completely within California's borders[21]. It is almost 22 miles long and eight miles wide, has a surface area of approximately 43,000 acres, and has about 100 miles of shoreline (Plate 5). Clear Lake is located roughly 90 miles north of San Francisco. The lake is relatively shallow, with an average depth of approximately 26 feet. Because it is shallow and has winds most afternoons, Clear Lake's waters move and mix significantly, so it does not strongly develop the temperature-based layering (thermocline, stratification) that is typical of most lakes, not even in late summer. Water temperatures range from mid to high 30s degrees C (86+ degrees F) in the summer to five to 10 degrees C (40 to 50 degrees F) in the winter. Temperatures are ideal for hydrilla germination and growth from April until mid-October, especially the monoecious form that is in Clear Lake.

Plate 5. Map of Clear Lake in Lake County Showing Location of Hydrilla Program Management Units and the Year Hydrilla First Detected in Each Unit.



[21] Clear Lake is a popular fishing and water sports recreational lake. Clear Lake has often been described as the "Bass Capital of the West." The Lake is host to a number of bass tournaments throughout the year. There are also catfish, crappie, hitch and bluegill in the lake. There is also carp bow hunting.

Hydrilla was first found in Clear Lake on August 1, 1994 during a routine detection survey by personnel from the CDFA and the Lake County Department of Agriculture. The CDFA and Lake County biologists responded rapidly and applied copper herbicide to some infested areas within two weeks of the first detection. In addition, the CDFA, with the cooperation of the Lake County Agricultural Commissioner, put Lake County under quarantine[22]. The CDFA and Lake County biologists conducted the initial delimiting survey in 1994 and found that 175 to 200 surface acres along the shoreline of the upper arm of Clear Lake were infested (Plate 5). Infestation levels varied from a few scattered plants to dense populations covering many acres. In addition, in both 1994 and 1995, thousands of hydrilla fragments were visible at some of the boat ramps at the upper end of the lake. The CDFA convened a Scientific Advisory Panel in 1994 (Stocker, R.K. and L.W.J. Anderson *et. al.* 1994), which recommended a survey, treatment and public education program.

Clear Lake Project personnel divided the lake's shoreline into 86 (originally 80) management units in order to better organize and track eradication efforts (Plate 5). These management units were based upon landmarks for ease of navigation; they are not equal in length or area. These management units also vary in width but usually extend about 500 feet from shore toward the center of the lake. In 2003, all of the management units were surveyed and mapped using global positioning system/global information system technology to increase accuracy of herbicide treatments, and to better coordinate aquatic vegetation management activities with the Lake County Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Program[23].

Survey of Clear Lake

Surveys within Clear Lake always represented at least 40 percent of the Clear Lake Project's field activities, and that percentage continued to increase as management units reached the three-year criterion for ending treatments during 2002 to 2006. The Project has the goal of at least one survey of every management unit per month during the active hydrilla-growing season. In 2005, project crews conducted 549 surveys of the management units for an average of 6.4 surveys per unit. In 2006, the crews surveyed the management units on an average of once every four weeks, conducting 495 surveys for an average of 5.9 surveys per unit. In 2007, even though hydrilla returned and treatments resumed, the crews surveyed 719 management units, for an average of 8.5 visits to each unit.

No hydrilla plants were detected in 2004, 2005 or 2006, but they reappeared in 2007 (Table 5). Previously, the last plant found in the lake had been on June 23, 2003. This year, about 72 "spots" of hydrilla were found (Plate 6). Most were single plants, but many were clumps up to several feet across. The first plant was found on July 9, in Area 55, near the east (downstream) end of the lake. The last find was November 15 at the western end of the lake. The first survey in 2007 was on May 3 and the last on December 13. The water temperature at the time of the first survey was 20 degrees C (67 degrees F) and was 9 degrees C (48 degrees F) at the last survey.

[22] Because of the heavy recreational use of the lake, and the high risk that contaminated recreational equipment, clothing, or vehicles could spread hydrilla plant fragments, tubers, or turions around the Lake, or out of the Lake to nearby ponds, lakes, and streams (particularly Cache Creek), the CDFA and Lake County restricted movement of watercraft, motors, trailers, fishing gear, and other vehicles and equipment until they were inspected and cleaned of aquatic vegetation at the boat docks and ramps. These restrictions are still in place.

[23] The Clear Lake Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Program is a permit system to allow the public and Lake County to conduct weed control operations in Clear Lake. The program is operated by the Lake County Department of Public Works.

The plants were scattered throughout the lake (Plate 6), as was also indicated by their appearing in 24 management units (Table 5). Many finds were in isolated locations, but there were three or four hotspots. The hotspots were locations where hydrilla had previously been persistent, such as Area 75 at Soda Bay. While the plants were scattered around the lake, by date most of them appeared during late August through September (Plates 7, 8). There also was not much pattern in time as to when they appeared in different parts of the lake (Plate 8). Many of the plants in Area 75 were found at about the same time, but that is in large part because, once we found two or three plants there, we focused the searches there for several days in an attempt to define a single treatment area.

Other aquatic plant species detected in Clear Lake in 2006 included coontail, curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamageton crispus*), American pondweed (*P. nodosus*), Illinois pondweed (*P. illinoensis*), egeria, common elodea, Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), sago pondweed (*Stuckenia filiformis*), smartweed (*Polygonum* species), water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), coontail, water primrose, spatterdock (*Nuphar luteum*) and spiny and southern naiad. The few water hyacinth found were removed.

Plate 6. Hydrilla Finds in Clear Lake, 2007 Season

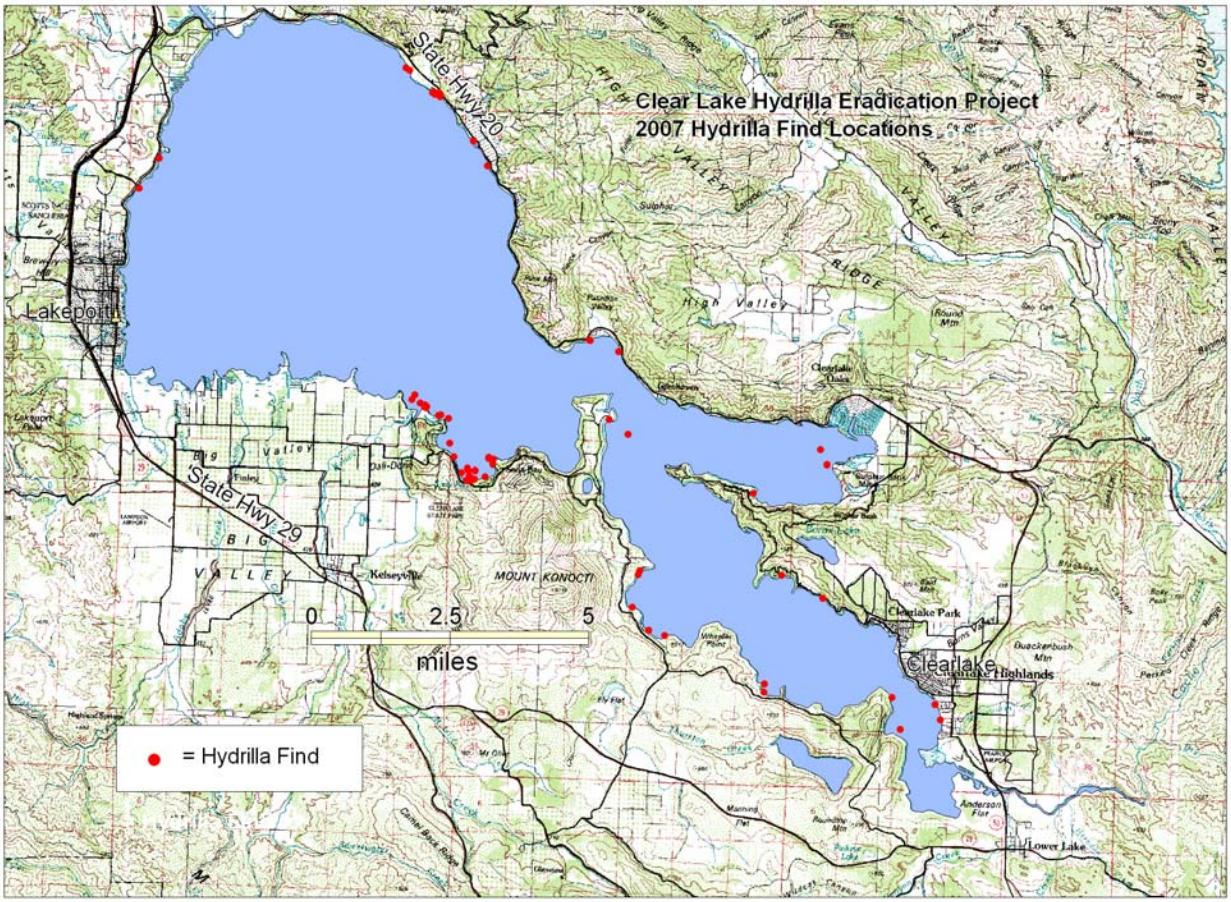


Plate 7.

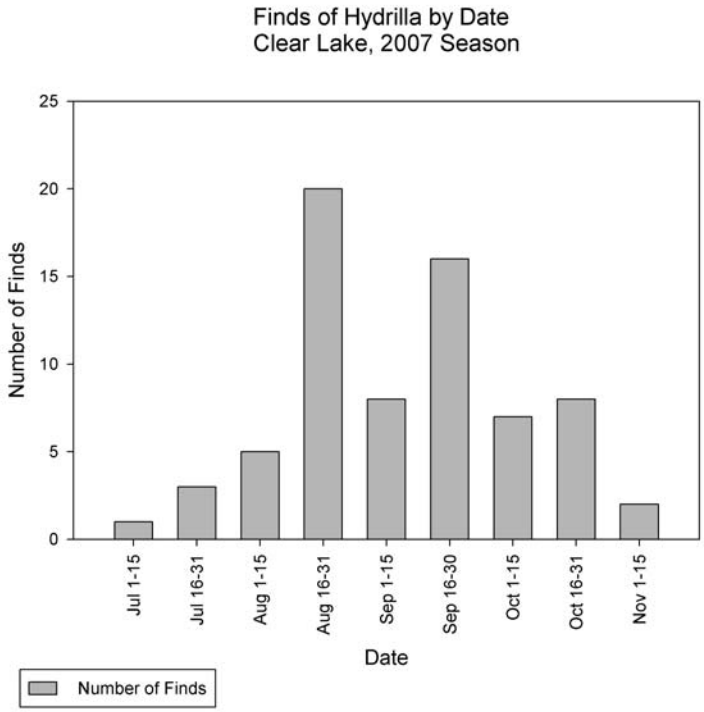


Plate 8.

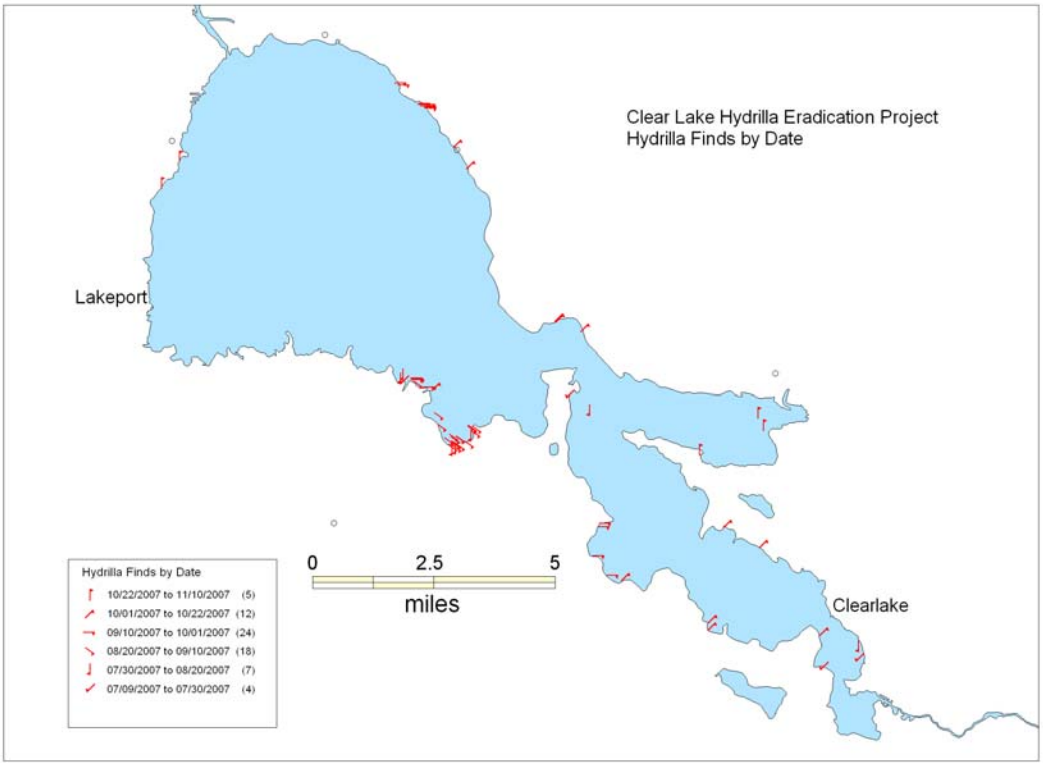


Table 5. Level of Hydrilla Infestation in Clear Lake, Lake County by Number of Infested Management Units* and Number of Finds 2000 to 2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 - 2006	2007
Number of Management Units with "Finds"	31	21	6	1	0	**24**
Number of Hydrilla "Finds"	67	41	12	1	0	**72**

*The management units were originally defined with reference to natural landmarks for ease of location, survey, and treatment. Management units are not identical in size or shape.

Clear Lake crews survey the deeper center sections of the lake in mid to late summer every year. Mid to late summer was chosen because any hydrilla plants growing in the deeper sections of the lake would have reached the water surface by this time, and would be fairly easy to detect. In 2007, project crews made two center section surveys. No hydrilla has ever been detected in deep-water sections of the lake.

Clear Lake is a weedy lake, and the Lake County Department of Public Works has an ongoing program for the management of general aquatic weeds. They contract with private applicators to control nuisance weeds in high-use areas, and they issue permits for private groups to control weeds in the lake. These permits require the permittee to identify the location of all proposed treatments, the method of treatment, and any aquatic vegetation present. The CDFA Agricultural Pest Control Supervisor at Clear Lake approves these permits before treatment can commence. In 2007, there were 93 permits for chemical treatments.

In addition to surveys, the Clear Lake hydrilla crew also does boat and trailer inspections for hydrilla before and after major fishing and boating events. In 2007, they conducted 180 boat and trailer inspections. No hydrilla was found.

Program managers did not assume that the detection of no plants in Clear Lake from early 2003 through 2006 implied that the lake was free of hydrilla. While large mats of hydrilla are readily seen, small individual plants could escape. CDFA surveys are very thorough, but no survey system can hope to detect a single small plant amongst the mass of aquatic weeds in the lake. In addition, treatments with fluridone herbicide in slow release pellets continued through 2005. The purpose of this herbicide is to kill hydrilla plants as they emerge from underground tubers. If the herbicide performs as intended, it kills plants when they are small, and very difficult to detect. It remains in the bottom sediments for an extended period, and so can mask a remnant infestation for some time. Program managers suspected that there were still a significant number of tubers in Clear Lake, and that the tubers could continue to germinate. The number of boat crews was increased from two in 2006 to three in 2007 to intensify the survey at a time when the hydrilla might be recovering from earlier treatments.

Treatments of Clear Lake

Herbicide use in Clear Lake had dropped during 2002 through 2006, but that trend reversed itself this year. The use of copper herbicide especially increased dramatically, from zero to 4,352 pounds, which is a consequence of the eradication protocol. Each new find receives a single initial treatment with copper at 1 ppm. The treatment is very effective at burning back any

hydrilla present, and it greatly reduces the amount of biomass that might otherwise tie up fluridone. If no new hydrilla sites were found next year, use of copper would again drop to zero. Fluridone is used for the remainder of the treatments.

Table 6. Aquatic Herbicide Used by the CDFA in Clear Lake, Lake County 2000 - 2007

Copper, pounds as active ingredient					
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004 - 2006**	**2007**
117	62	28	5	0	**4352**

Fluridone, pounds, as active ingredient							
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
1,149	1,335	1,440	1,256	520	219	4.5	**570**

The Clear Lake Project's use of fluridone had decreased in the last several years (Table 6) as management units reached the three-year criterion for the end of treatments. That trend also reversed itself in 2007. In 2005, project crews treated 137 acres with fluridone slow release pellets. This year, 243 acres were treated with copper and fluridone.

The Project also continued some control work on water primrose and other vegetation in the area of Rodman Slough and at the State and County Parks, where the plants grow thickly out over the water and inhibit access and visibility. The aquatic product Renovate, which contains the herbicide triclopyr, became available in California in 2006. In the past, glyphosate (Roundup, Rodeo) has been one of the few available herbicides, but Program staff has found it to have little effect on plants like water primrose. The Project applied Renovate at the minimum rate of two quarts per acre of the product, accounting for 14.25 pounds in total of triclopyr. Results were very good to excellent, and there was very little recovery this season.

Surveys Outside of the Quarantine Zone

Last year Project crews surveyed some 72 lakes, ponds, streams and other water bodies near Clear Lake, in order to detect any new hydrilla infestations. The crews conduct these surveys because boats, trailers, or other equipment coming from Clear Lake might have carried hydrilla to these nearby water bodies. This year, the crews focused on Clear Lake and did no detection work other than checking 12 stretches of Cache Creek, which drains Clear Lake. No hydrilla was detected during these surveys.

Public Information and Awareness

Public information and awareness are essential components of the Clear Lake Project. Recreational fishermen, guides, outfitters, fishing tournament organizers, sailors, boaters, and other recreational users of Clear Lake need to know how to prevent the spread of hydrilla within the lake or from Clear Lake to other lakes, streams, ponds and reservoirs. Since public access to the lake is not restricted and there are hundreds of access points, public education and awareness efforts must include both traditional and non-traditional outreach venues. Clear Lake Project personnel distributed approximately 800 informational pamphlets to businesses and government agencies around Clear Lake.

In 2006, Clear Lake Hydrilla Eradication Project personnel made several presentations to the public about the project. The project was highlighted in a poster at the California Weed Science Society in January and in a presentation at the Western Aquatic Plant Management Society conference in March. Susan Monheit gave a talk about her work on fluridone in tules at a meeting consisting of the major Native American tribes in Lake County[24]. In addition, several informal discussions of the project occurred at other events during the year.

MADERA AND MARIPOSA COUNTIES *(Lead: Florence Maly)*

In June 1989, personnel from the CDFA and Madera County Agriculture Department detected dioecious hydrilla in Eastman Lake during a routine survey of aquatic sites in the county. Eastman Lake is a 1,800-acre reservoir that belongs to the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and is used for flood control, irrigation, recreation and wildlife. The survey crews found scattered patches of hydrilla along the northern section of the lake and along the eastern and southeastern shoreline, amounting to 100 infested acres.

During an extensive survey of all known water bodies in the vicinity of Eastman Lake, survey crews detected hydrilla upstream of the lake in the west fork of the Chowchilla River. After a thorough survey, the crew determined that approximately 26 miles of the river were infested. Plant density at different sites ranged from single plants to dense patches.

The CDFA, Madera County Department of Agriculture, Mariposa County Department of Agriculture and USACE initiated the Madera and Mariposa Counties Hydrilla Eradication Project (Chowchilla/Eastman Project) in 1989, right after the first detections were made. The Project cooperators issued a quarantine for all of Eastman Lake and for the infested portions of the Chowchilla River, closing the areas to recreational use. Survey crews have not detected hydrilla in Eastman Lake since 1993. As a result, quarantine restrictions have been progressively lifted so that today only the uppermost section near the inlet to the lake remains under quarantine, where fishing is prohibited. The west fork of the Chowchilla River remains under quarantine, and fishing is prohibited in all management units[25].

Survey of Eastman Lake

Because hydrilla plants and tubers were detected upstream of Eastman Lake in the Chowchilla River as recently as 2002, surveys of Eastman Lake continue and will continue until the hydrilla is declared eradicated in the river. In 2005, survey crews surveyed Eastman Lake four times by boat and canoe. Some sections of the lake were surveyed twice in 2006, while others were surveyed three times. It was surveyed three times in 2007. The first survey of 2007 was on June 8, when the water temperature was 28 degrees C (82 degrees F). The last survey was on October 10, when the water temperature was 17 degrees C (63 degrees F). Other aquatic vegetation detected included chara, curlyleaf, small-leaf, and Illinois pondweeds, elodea and algae. Water levels in the lake were low this season.

[24] This consortium is made of representatives from the six Pomo tribes of Native Americans that live near Clear Lake (Big Valley Rancheria, Elem Indian Colony, Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, Middletown Rancheria, Robinson Rancheria, and Scott's Valley Band of Pomo Indians).

[25] In 1989, project leaders divided the lake and river into 38 management units for tracking of survey and eradication activities. The units followed the original property lines and are not the same length or area.

Survey and Treatment of the Chowchilla River

In 2005, project crews conducted between two and three surveys of each management unit along the river. In 2006, the entire river was thoroughly surveyed once, and known hot spots were checked twice. The same occurred in 2007, except the timing was much earlier, as 2006 was very wet and 2007 was exceedingly dry. The first survey this year was on June 4, when the water temperature in the river was 16 degrees C (61 degrees F). The last survey was on July 24, when the water temperature was 24 degrees C (75 degrees F). For the fifth year in a row, no hydrilla plants or tubers were detected in any of the 38 management units (Table 7). The last hydrilla in the river was found November 6, 2002, which was the only find of the year, when two plants were found together.

Other aquatic vegetation detected in the Chowchilla river included elodea, curlyleaf, small-leaf, and Illinois pondweeds, chara, coontail, azolla, duckweed, cattails, naiads, Eurasian milfoil, and algae.

Table 7. Number of Hydrilla Plants and Tubers Found and Removed from the Chowchilla River Project, Madera and Mariposa Counties 2000 – 2007

Year	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Plants	19	5	2	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tubers	1,789	23	3	0	0	0	0	**0**

Though no hydrilla was detected in 2005, project crews treated the two areas where hydrilla was detected in 2001 and 2002. In 2001, hydrilla plants had been found in Management Unit 2 near Raymond Bridge, and in 2002, plants were found upstream in Management Unit 29. Each area was treated once with fluridone slow release pellets at 90 ppb each, on July 13. A total of 0.25 pounds of fluridone active ingredient were used in 2005. As 2005 was the third year of treatment with no plants, no treatments were made in 2006 or 2007.

Surveys Outside of the Quarantine Zone

Project crews surveyed all the access points on the Chowchilla River downstream of Eastman Lake. They also surveyed nearby Hensley Lake, and found no hydrilla in either case.

NEVADA COUNTY *(Lead: Jonathan Heintz)*

Overview of Projects

Hydrilla was found in a pond in a waste transfer station in July of 2004 in Nevada County. In 2005, probably as a result of heightened awareness, two more infestations were found. One infestation was found at the County Fairgrounds in late February, 2005, and a second was found in a small irrigation pond about six miles south of Grass Valley in late December. For clarity, the infestations will be treated separately.

Waste Transfer Station Fire Control Pond

Many details concerning the infestation and initiation of the eradication project were presented in the 2004 report, and only a summary of those is provided here.

On July 21, 2004, a representative of an aquatic vegetation management company found hydrilla in a fire control pond at the Nevada County Transfer Facility near Grass Valley. The CDFA and the Nevada County Department of Agriculture then started the Nevada County Hydrilla Project.

Project biologists mapped the pond (Plate 9) within two weeks. Several hydrilla mats were clearly visible in the northeastern third of the pond, including one that was fairly large. The pond is 0.6 acres in area and averages 18 feet deep. It provides water for fire emergencies and to cool a wood waste chipping operation. The chipping operation requires substantial amounts of water several times a month. The Transfer Facility site itself is a 'no-runoff' site, and is surrounded by a drainage canal and several ponds to capture runoff. Two surveys for threatened and endangered species determined that treating the infested pond would not pose a threat. The frog population in the infested pond proved to be non-native bullfrogs.

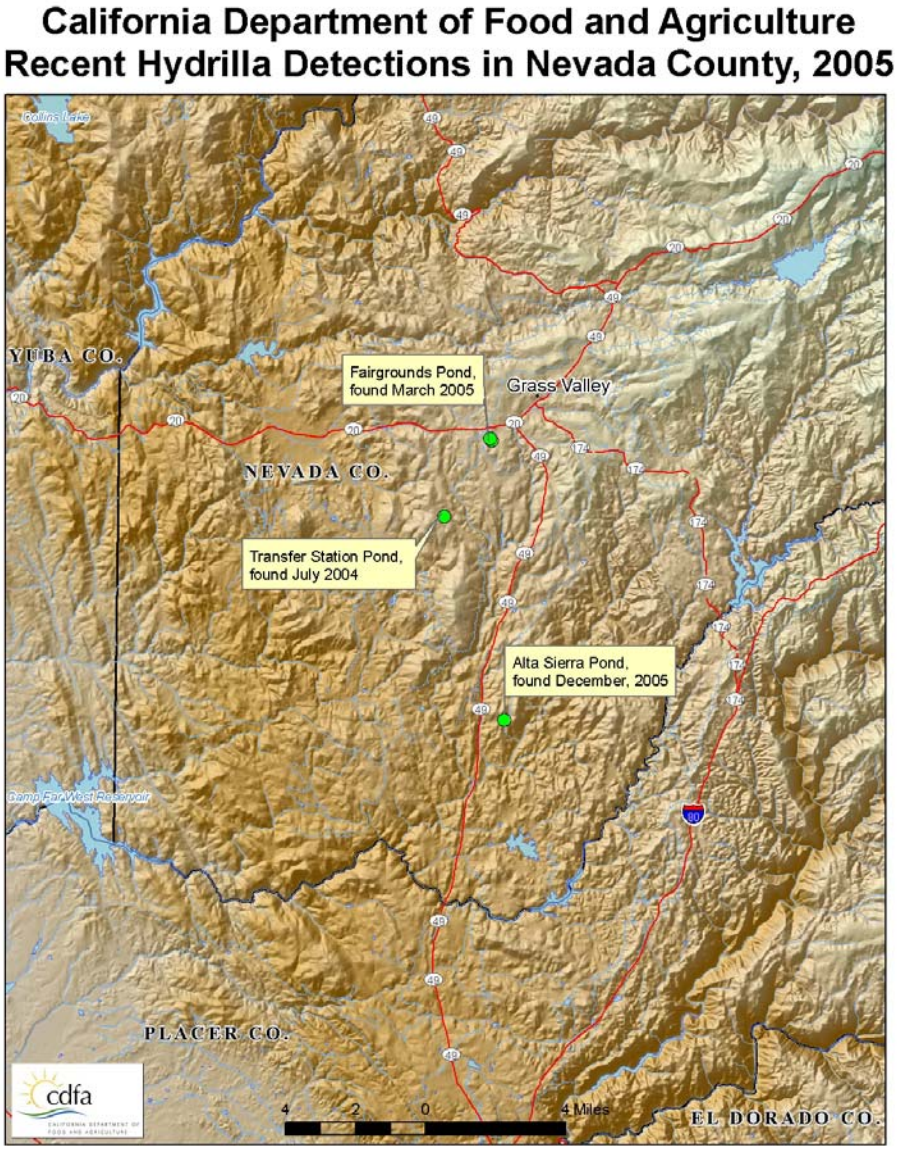
The Office of Administrative Law added Nevada County to the listed state hydrilla eradication areas on August 05. On August 23, the Secretary of Agriculture signed the Proclamation of an Eradication Project.

In early August 2004, CDFA divers free-dived the pond at the northeast end where the hydrilla mats were most visible. Divers reported several inches of sediment at this end of the pond, and recovered several tubers in the sediment. Dr. Lars Anderson of the USDA-ARS also did a pre-treatment survey of the density of the hydrilla infestation. In his samples, there was an average of 2.3 ± 0.7 kilograms of hydrilla dry matter per square meter (Anderson, Lars W.J., 2004, Unpublished data, USDA-ARS Exotic and Invasive Weed Research Unit). The survey also showed that most of the water column was filled with hydrilla, even where it was not clearly visible at the surface.

Survey and Treatment of the Fire Control Pond

The Project biologist surveyed the pond once a month in 2007, beginning on June 5 when the water temperature was 20 degrees C (68 degrees F). The last survey was in October. No hydrilla was found on any survey. The pond was treated once, on June 22, at a concentration of 90 ppb. Because the pond is isolated and has little flow, a single treatment was warranted. Water sampling showed that the fluridone remained at effective levels through the winter.

Plate 9. Map of Hydrilla Infested Ponds currently known to be infested in Nevada County



Nevada County Fairgrounds Pond

On February 22, 2005, a county biologist on a mosquito survey saw plants that he suspected might be hydrilla in the main pond at the County Fairgrounds. He reported his observations to the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office. John Mills, the Deputy Commissioner, sent a sample to the CDFA Botany Lab, which confirmed the plant as hydrilla. On February 24, CDFA biologists made the first assessment of the pond. On March 23 and 25, they screened the outlet of the pond and carefully surveyed the pond and environs. Raking and visual surveys indicated that the pond bottom was nearly 70 percent covered with hydrilla, but later soil core sampling, taking a four-inch diameter core at each of 29 locations, recovered no tubers and only one fragment of hydrilla. Surveys of the ponds and streams in the area found no other hydrilla locations.

The major function of the pond is as the irrigation reservoir for the fairgrounds, but it is also a popular local fishing spot, locally known as Lions Lake because the Lions Club holds an annual fishing derby there. High-accuracy GPS showed that the area of the pond is 2.75 acres, and boat transects showed that the average depth is about 5.5 feet. Most of its water comes from the Nevada Irrigation District flume, which runs through the Fairgrounds near the pond, but during rainstorms the pond can receive considerable runoff. The pond was formed by a dam or berm and is not directly in the bed of the local stream system, which leads to Squirrel Creek and the Yuba River. During dry weather, little or no water leaves the pond, but during storms significant amounts can overflow into the local stream. Reference sources indicated that there was an endangered plant in the area, and by June, working with Department of Fish and Game experts and the CDFA's environmental compliance officer, project personnel found two populations of the Scadden Flat checkermallow, *Sidalcea stipularis*. One population lies uphill of the pond area and away from any influence from it, but the other population lies about ½-mile downstream from the pond. The plants do not reside directly in the stream but do grow in the riparian area nearby. Because of the presence of the checkermallow and the use of the pond water for irrigation, project personnel limit the application rate of fluridone in the pond to 20 ppb at any time. In past practice, this level has proved to not be toxic even to sensitive species of plants, and still controls the hydrilla.

Survey and Treatment of the Fairgrounds Pond

The Project biologist surveyed once a month in 2007, beginning on June 5 when the water temperature was 22 degrees C (72 degrees F). The last survey was in October. No plants were found during the surveys. The pond was treated three times with fluridone slow release pellets on June 22, July 25 and October 10 at 20 ppb per application. The treatment employed a total of 2.2 pounds of fluridone active ingredient.

Valkenburg Lane Pond

On December 21, 2005, an employee of the Nevada County Irrigation District, who had attended a training session on recognizing hydrilla, was checking a section of the Nevada County Irrigation canal for another purpose, when he noted suspicious plants in a small irrigation/recreational pond just downhill from the canal. He informed the Nevada County Agricultural Commissioner's Office. Brian Steger, from the office, took a sample and sent it to the Botany Laboratory at the CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostics Laboratory. The lab verified the plant as hydrilla, probably dioecious, on December 23. The pond is within the town limits of Alta Sierra, off Lime Kiln Road, about six miles south of Grass Valley. It is about 0.1 acres in area and five to 10 feet deep. The pond is formed by a small berm and does not have any significant connection to the local stream system. Its situation also limits local runoff into the pond and any potential overflow.

A group of biologists from the Commissioner's Office and the CDFA Hydrilla Program visited the pond before the end of the year and found it approximately 95 percent covered with hydrilla. On January 20, 2006, a crew from the Hydrilla Program surveyed all the ponds between the Valkenburg Pond and Wolf Creek, and also surveyed the irrigation canal for several hundred yards both upstream and downstream of the pond. They found no plants. The crew also set up cage screens on the outflow pipe.

Surveys and Treatments of Valkenburg Pond

The treatments of 2006 brought the hydrilla populations down to the point that no plants were visible in the pond by early in 2007. The Project biologist surveyed the pond once a month in 2007, beginning on June 5 when the water temperature was 22.5 degrees C (72 degrees F). The last survey was in October. No hydrilla appeared during the season. He treated the pond with fluridone slow release pellets three times, at 20 ppb each, on June 22, July 25 and October 22. A light infestation of parrot's feather received a treatment with an aquatic formulation of triclopyr (Renovate), which nearly eliminated the plant.

SHASTA COUNTY *(Lead: Ed Finley)*

The Shasta County Hydrilla Eradication Project (Shasta Project) is a cooperative effort between the CDFA and the Shasta County Department of Agriculture. The Shasta Project began in 1985 after the dioecious form of hydrilla was detected in seven ponds located next to the Sacramento River. Due to the close proximity of the river and the potential threat to California water systems, the Governor of California issued a "Proclamation of Emergency" to facilitate eradication efforts. Surveyors in 1986 detected hydrilla infestations in four additional ponds. The CDFA convened a Scientific Advisory Panel in 1986, which recommended a survey, treatment, and public education program (Stocker, R.K. and L.W.J. Anderson *et. al.* 1986). Based on these recommendations, Shasta Project crews chemically treated and filled in with soil four of these 11 ponds. Shasta Project biologists also treated the remaining seven ponds with herbicides for several years. By 2000, surveys showed that no hydrilla plants were detected in these 11 ponds and the CDFA considers hydrilla to be eradicated at these locations.

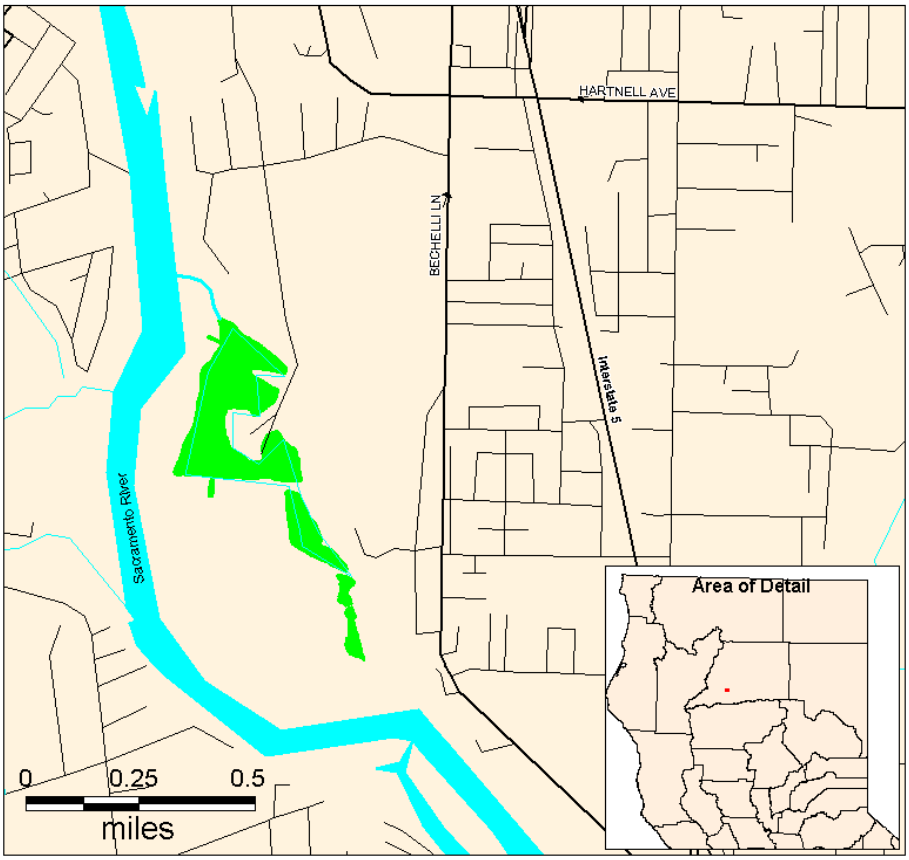
However, in 1994, hydrilla was detected in two interconnected ponds in River Park in Anderson, about eight miles south of Redding, and in 1996 it was detected in a pond system at the Riverview Golf Course in Redding (Plate 10). These infestations appear to be unrelated to the previous ones. The Shasta Project initiated a treatment program of aquatic herbicides and manual removal.

Survey and Treatment in the Anderson River Park Ponds

The Shasta Project crew detected no hydrilla in the two Anderson River Park Ponds from 1999 to 2004, but in 2005 hydrilla returned to one of the ponds. The ponds were surveyed and treated with fluridone in 1999, 2000, and 2001, and were surveyed, but not treated, in 2002, 2003, and 2004, as per the eradication protocol. In addition to surveys from shore and canoe, in 2002 and 2004, the CDFA contracted a crew of divers from the Shasta County Sheriff's posse to survey the large pond. No survey found any plants. In 2004, the ponds were surveyed 10 times between May 17 and October 22. Six weeks prior to the last survey date, the Project crew used triclopyr to treat water primrose that was encircling the large pond, to improve visibility and access. The last survey was very intense, and employed a crew in a canoe and a crew of divers. The crew in the canoe surveyed the entire pond by visual inspection and by repeatedly dragging the grappling hook. The divers focused on previously infested areas of the pond, where hydrilla was last detected in 1999. No survey detected any hydrilla. Following the 2004 surveys, the Shasta County Department of Agriculture and the Hydrilla Eradication Program declared the infestation as eradicated in early 2005. Even though the infestation was declared eradicated, CDFA crews generally continue to occasionally visit previously infested ponds, with decreasing intensity as time passes without finding plants. Unfortunately, in the last week of July 2005, three plants were found in the pond, again demonstrating hydrilla's perverse

capacity for surprises. The plants were dredged and the whole pond treated three times with fluridone, each time to achieve a concentration of 30 ppb.

Plate 10. Map of Infestation at Riverview Golf Course, Redding.



The re-appearance of plants in 2005 re-initiated the complete eradication cycle. The hydrilla crew surveyed the ponds 17 times in 2006, and plants continued to emerge. The first survey was on May 31 and the last was on November 15. The first finds were five plants on May 31. The crew found two more plants in June, 11 plants in July, 12 in the first two weeks of August, and over 100 plants on August 22. The last find, a single plant, was on September 8. In total, approximately 130 plants appeared in 2006.

The crews treated the infested pond in 2006 with hand digging, dredging, and herbicides. Between June 2 and August 11, the crews dug and dredged a total of 26 plants. The Program delayed fluridone treatments in 2006 to give the plants an opportunity to appear, because fluridone lasts several months and will mask infestations. The first treatment occurred on August 25, just after the plants made their major flush. Four treatments were made at two-week intervals with the fluridone slow release pellets. The first treatment was at 50 ppb, and the remaining three were each at 30 ppb, giving a total rate of 140 ppb for the season. The treatment used a total of 25.9 pounds of active ingredient. On August 23, prior to the first fluridone treatment, the crew treated the part of the pond that had plants with 2.6 pounds active ingredient of copper ethylenediamine complex (Komeen), at the label rate of 1 ppm. This

treatment removes the top growth of the hydrilla, which allows more fluridone to remain and attack newly emerging shoots.

No hydrilla appeared in the Anderson Ponds during the 2007 season. The crews surveyed the ponds 13 times. The first survey was on June 7 when the water temperature was 22 degrees C (72 degrees F) and the last survey was on November 11 when the water temperature was 16 degrees C (61 degrees F). Other aquatic plants noted were egeria, coontail, water primrose, parrot's feather, and curlyleaf pondweed.

Because hydrilla made a strong appearance in 2006, the treatments started earlier in 2007. The crews applied fluridone on June 26, August 28, and October 22, at 50 ppb each time. No copper herbicides were used this year, as no hydrilla appeared.

Survey of Riverview Golf Course Ponds

The Riverview Golf Course infestation consists of four interconnected ponds. The most upstream pond is approximately 30 acres in size and is adjacent to but outside the golf course. Project personnel refer to it as "Rother's Pond." It is fed by a small canal from the Sacramento River. The next three ponds are on the golf course, and, heading downstream, are approximately six, two, and one acres in area. Water returns to the Sacramento River by a small stream from the one-acre pond. The one-acre pond and return stream often go partially or completely dry in the late summer. When Shasta Project crews first surveyed these ponds in 1996, they found the 30-acre pond to be infested in the lower 15 acres, where the infestation ranged from scattered single plants to small clumps. The six-acre pond was moderately to heavily infested, and the two small ponds were heavily infested.

There were 15 surveys of Rother's Pond in 2006, beginning on June 12 and ending on October 20. The crew found one plant on August 10 and another two on August 11. The three plants in 2006 compare to 12 plants in 2005 and one plant in 2003 (Table 8). In 2006, the crew surveyed the six-acre, two-acre, and one-acre ponds six times between June 29 and October 3. No hydrilla was found in the three smaller ponds.

In 2007, the crew inspected Rother's Pond 10 times, finding no hydrilla. The first survey was on June 4 when the water temperature was 23 degrees C (73 degrees F), and the last survey was on November 14 when the water temperature was 16 degrees C (61 degrees F). Other water plants noted during the surveys were elodea, egeria, and water primrose. The crew surveyed the lower three ponds six times in 2007, and again found no hydrilla. The first survey was on June 4 when the water temperature was 25 degrees C (77 degrees F), and the last survey was on November 14 when the water temperature was 16 degrees C (61 degrees F). Other water plants noted during the surveys were cattails and water primrose.

Table 8. Number of Hydrilla Plants and Tubers Found and Removed from Redding Ponds, Shasta County 2000 - 2007

	YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Rother's Pond	Plants	1	9	18*	1	0	12	3	0
	Tubers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverview Golf Course Ponds 1, 2, 3	Plants	32*	31	10	0	0	0	0	0
	Tubers	0	0	75**	0	0	0	0	0

*Estimated from narrative descriptions.
**Dredging operation in 2002 in main infested area; no dredging done in other years.

Treatment of Riverview Golf Course Ponds

The treatment strategy for the Riverview ponds was different in 2006 from previous years. Rather than beginning treatments early at the beginning of June, they were delayed until late in July. The delay was meant to avoid suppressing the plants during the early part of the growing season and let them grow large enough to be readily found. The pond was treated four times with fluridone in 2006, beginning in late August, to achieve a cumulative concentration of 140 ppb. In previous years, the crew treated only the lower, 15-acre originally-infested area. Beginning in 2006, treatments are made to the entire 30-acre pond, but no treatments are made directly to the smaller downstream ponds. The lower three ponds have had not had any hydrilla in several years, and, in addition, sampling shows that fluridone spreads readily to them from Rother's Pond (see 2006 report).

After giving the hydrilla the opportunity to reveal itself in 2006, treatments to Rother's Pond began earlier in 2007 than in 2006. The crew made three applications of fluridone slow release pellets at 50 ppb each to achieve a total concentration of 150 ppb[26]. Applications occurred on June 25, August 27 and October 30. A total of 79 pounds of fluridone were applied. No copper herbicides were used this year.

Starting in late July and for most of the treatment season, the Riverview Golf Course pumped irrigation water from the Sacramento River in order to avoid using fluridone treated water from Rother's Pond[27].

Survey Inside and Outside the Quarantine Zone[28]

Shasta Project biologists believe that hydrilla has appeared in the Redding area on three separate occasions (1985, 1994 and 1996) and are concerned that it might appear again. Accordingly, they maintain an intensive survey program inside and outside the quarantine zone. The quarantine zone is a corridor one mile wide on either side of the Sacramento River, from the Redding Civic Center to the Red Bluff Diversion Dam. This zone includes 17 ponds, one creek, and six sections of the Sacramento River. In 2007 these ponds, creeks and section of river were all surveyed at least twice (the creeks are surveyed between one-half mile above and

[26] Rother's Pond is large enough to qualify for a higher total seasonal application rate (150 ppb) than the smaller ponds (90 ppb), as per the Sonar® SRP label.
[27] In 1996, the golf course superintendent was concerned that fluridone treated irrigation water might injure the turf or ornamentals on the course. For this reason, Rother's Pond was not treated with fluridone in 1996 in order to avoid any possibility of phytotoxicity. The golf club developed an alternate water source in 1997, and fluridone has been applied to the pond since 1997.
[28] Hydrilla infested counties are "Eradication areas" by California Code of Regulations, Section 3962. "Quarantine zones" are reduced areas within "Eradication areas" and are the specific water bodies in the county where there are restrictions as to water access or use, as per California Code of Regulations, Section 3410.

one-half mile below road crossings, and the river is surveyed at 13 access points). The crew surveyed another 66 sites at least one time in 2007 (Table 9). No hydrilla was detected.

Outside the quarantine zone, Shasta Project personnel surveyed another 226 sites at least once in 2007 (Table 9). No hydrilla was detected.

Table 9. Water Bodies surveyed by the Shasta Project Crew in 2007

	Water Body Name
Inside Eradication Zone	ACID Canal 1; Allen's Golf Course; Amigo's @ Sac River; Anderson Park to Possie Grounds; Anderson River Park Ponds; Aqua Golf Pond; Ball Boy; Balls Ferry to Jelly's Ferry; Big Pond; Bridge Pond; Churn Creek @ Commercial Way; Churn Creek @ Dilly Ln.; Churn Creek @ Green Acres; Churn Creek Golf Course; City Pond; Civic Center Ponds; Control Pond; Crossroads St. Ditch; Deschutes Bridge (Sac River); Duck Pond; Fire Lake Pond; Fish & Game; Gold Hills Golf Course (2 ponds & a ditch); Hamilton City to Colusa State Park; Hatchcover Cove; Horseshoe Ponds (2); Island Drive; Kutras Private Marina; Lake Redding Golf Course; Marina RV Park; North Market Street Ponds; Palo Cedro Golf Course; Posse Ground Boat Ramp; Raley's Ponds; Redbluff Diversion Dam to Los Molinos; Redding Water Treatment Plant; River Inn Motel Pond; Riverbend Golf Course; Riverview Golf Course; Rothers Pond; Sac River Deschutes bridge to Clear Creek; Sacramento River @ Caldwell Park; Sacramento River @ Dunsmuir; Sacramento River @ Posse Grounds boat ramp; Sacramento River @ South Bonnyview Boat Ramp; Sacramento River @ Sycamore St. (Redbluff); Sacramento River Redbluff Dam to Colusa; Sacramento River Trail; Sacramento River; Anderson River Park to Rooster's Landing; Sacramento River; upper & lower @ Shasta Dam; Sacramento RV Park; Sheas Gravel Pit (6 ponds); Sierra Pacific Ponds (3); South Bonnyview to Anderson River Park; South Wood Lake; Stingy Ln. (ditch); Suyderhouds Ski Pond; Tennys Dog Walk Pond; Tierra Oaks Golf Course; Tucker Oaks Golf Course; Turtle Bay Botanical Gardens Pond; Turtle Bay 1 (Sacramento River); Turtle Bay 2 @ Sac River and sloughs; Village Pond; White Birch Pond; Woodson Bridge to Hamilton City
Outside Eradication Zone	A.C.I.D. Canal & overflow, Emily St., Anderson; A.C.I.D. Canal 1 @ Posse Grounds; A.C.I.D. Canals 2 to 6; Alturas Creek; Anna Rd. Pond; Aquariums & Pets; Arby's Pond; Ashby Rd. Creek; Ash Creek; Auto Zone Pond (Churn Creek); Balls Ferry & Ash Creek Rd.; Balls Ferry Pond; Barge Hole; Bass Pond; Battle Creek; B-Line Rd Creek; Bear Creek; Beaver Creek; Big Lake; Black Butte Creek; Black Butte Lake; Boulder Crk behind Boulder Crk School on Churn Creek Rd.; Boulder Creek @ Premiere Resorts; Bowman Creek; Bow Rack Creek; Brandy Creek; Brier Creek; Buckhorn Lake; Caldwell Park & Viewing Station; Canal @ Old 44; Canyon Creek; Castle Crags State Park Creek; Castle Lake; Castle Mt. Gardens Nursery; Cedar Creek; Chippy Spur Mobile Estates Creek; Churn Creek at: College view, Cypress Ave, Edgewood St., Echo, Fountain Circle, Hartnell, Kids Kingdom, Knighton Rd, Meadowview Bridge, Oasis Rd., Old Oasis, Old Alturas Rd., Pinegrove, River Valley Rd., and Victor; Churn Creek Rd.; Clear Creek; Clear Creek Greenway Recreation Area; Clear Creek Spillway Site; Cline Gulch

	Creek; Clough Creek; Clover Creek; Clover Creek Reserve & Pond; Coleman Fish Hatchery; Coleman Forebay; Control Pond; Cottonwood Creek; Cottonwood Sand & Gravel; Cow Creek at: Dersch Rd , HWY. 44, Kilarc Lake, and Silverbridge; Craig Creek; Critter Corner; Crowley Gulch; off Gas Point; Crystal Creek; Crystal Lake & Fish Hatchery 299E; Crystal Ln. Pond; Darrahs Springs Fish Hatchery; Dash Ranch Pond; Dog Creek; Draper St. ditch; Dry Creek; Dutch Girl; Eagle Creek; East Fork Rd. Creek; East Street Pond; Emerald Creek; Emily Creek; Evergreen Creek; Family Pets & Fish; Fern Creek; Gilbert Pond; Girvan Rd. Creek; Gold Leaf Nursery; Goodwater Ponds; Grace & Nora Lakes; Hawn Ave. ditch; Hat Creek; Hidden Pond; Huling Creek; Idle Wheels RV Park; Iron Mountain Creek; Jellys Ferry Creek; Jellys Ferry Riverbend; John Steiner Pond; Just Ponden; Keswick Boat Ramp; Keswick Dam; Kilarc Lake; Knighton Road Pond; Lack Creek Bridge; Lake California & (3 ponds); Lake Britton; Lake McCumber; Lake Mcloud; Lake Oroville; Lake Red Bluff; Lake Shastina; Lake Siskiyou; Lassen National Park; Lewiston Lake; Levona Pond; off 299 east; Lil Cow Creek; Little Cow Creek; Locust Canal; Lone Tree Pond; Lost Creek; Majestic Oak Pond; Manzanoaks Dr.; Manzanita Lake; Mary Lake; McConnell Foundation Pond; 3 ponds; Mental Health Creek; Merle Haggard Ponds; Middle Creek; Mill Creek Trail; Miller Ranch Pond; Millville Plains Pond; Mistletoe School Pond; Montgomery Pond; Moody Creek; Mt. Shasta Fish Hatchery; Nash Ranch Pumpkin Patch; New Creek; Oak Run Creek; Old Cow Creek; Old Oregon Creek; Old Oregon Trail; Old Oregon Trail North; Olney Creek; O'Nite Trailer Park Pond; Oregon Gulch; Panorama Pond; Park Marina Ponds; Petco Supplies and Fish; Pet Smart; Phillips Creek; Pilgrim Creek; Pit 2 Reservoir; Placer St. Pond; Plantco Creek; Portero Creek; Portero St. ditch; Power Plant Pond; Private Lake; Quart Hill Pond; Railroad Park Resort (2 ponds); Rainbow Lake; Reading Island; Redbluff Diversion Dam; Redding Water Treatment Plant and Marsh; Reflection Lake; Rhyolite Pond; Rio Vista Mobile Estates Pond; Riverbluff Dr.; River Hills; River Oaks; Rock Creek; Rosa Lou Ranch Pond; Roseland Pond; Ross Pond; Salmon Creek; Salmon Creek Pond; Salt Creek; Seven Lakes; Shadow Ranch Lakes; Shasta College Pond; Shasta Lake; Shasta Lake; Jones Valley Boat Ramp; Shasta Lake; Silverthorn; Sherries Water Gardens; Simpson College Ponds; Snug Harbor; Soda Creek; South Street Creek; Spring Creek off Iron Mt Rd; Spring Gulch; Squaw Valley Creek; Stillwater @ Old 44; Stillwater Creek @ Old Alturas; Stony Gorge Reservoir; Sulpher Creek; Summit Lake; Sunset Koi; Teton Creek; Texas Spring Rd.; The Deep; Trinity Lake; Twin View Creek; Twin View Creek 2; Un-Named Creek; Upper Sac River (by Dog Creek); Voltaire Rd Pond; Vineyards (2) ponds; Walmart Aquarium Dept. (Redding); Walmart (Redbluff); Walmart Super Center Aquarium Dept. (Anderson); Waterworks Park Creek; Welch pump station (Bella Vista); West Fork Stillwater; Westside Aggregate; Whiskeytown Lake; Williams Ln. Pond; Willow Glen Ponds; Yogi Bear Pond

Public Information and Awareness

Project crews distributed approximately 400 hydrilla brochures to bait shops, marinas and recreation areas around Lake Shasta in the towns of Redding and Anderson, including the Coleman Fish Hatchery. In addition, the CDFA biologist gave a short presentation to the Coleman Fish Hatchery staff on hydrilla identification and the importance of eradication.

TULARE COUNTY *(Lead: Florence Maly)*

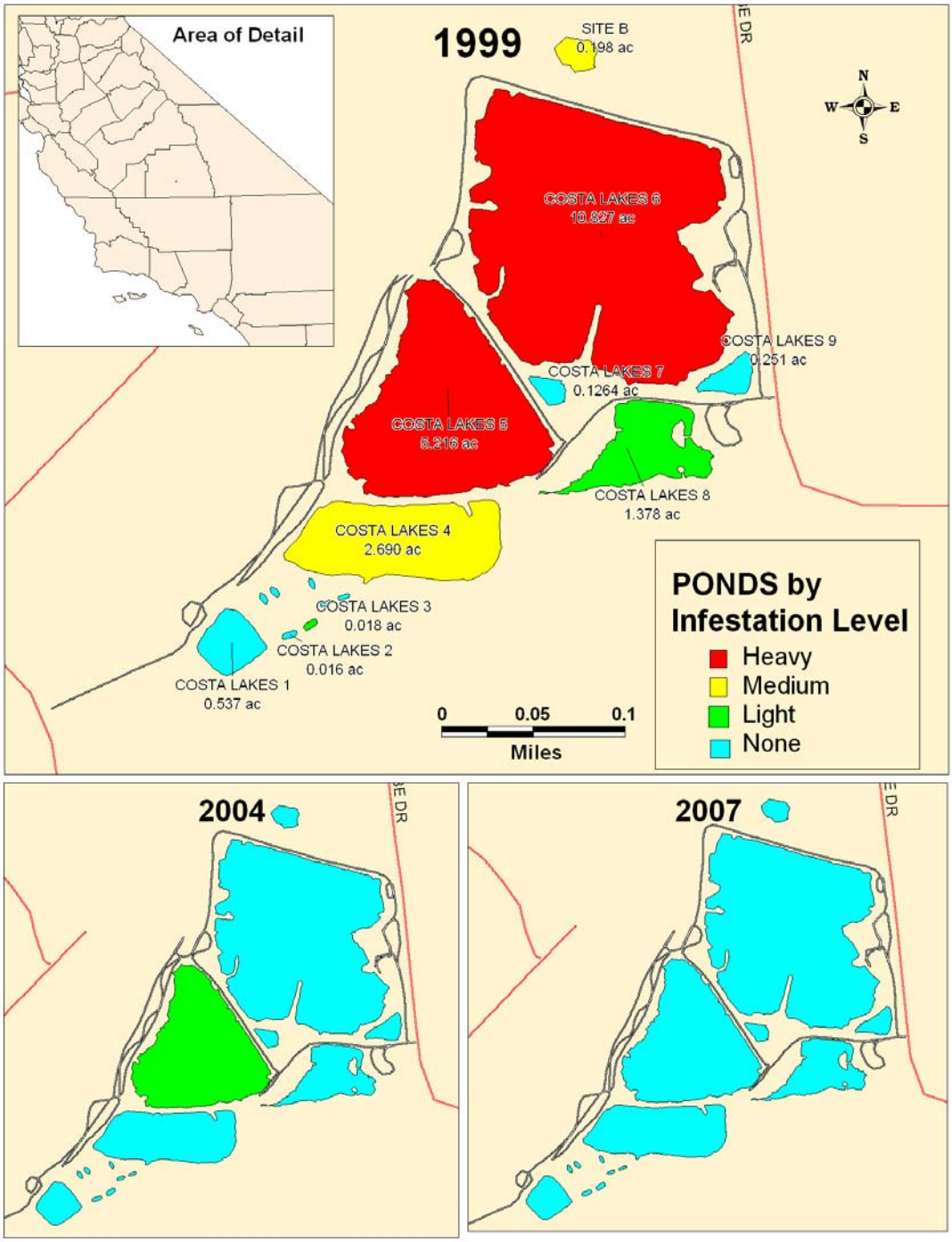
There have been two separate infestations of hydrilla in Tulare County. In 1993, a Tulare County Department of Agriculture biologist detected monoecious hydrilla in three small ponds that belonged to an ornamental, wholesale nursery near Visalia. The CDFA and Tulare County biologists, with the cooperation of the owner, emptied the ponds to dry out the hydrosoil and the tubers, and then fumigated the hydrosoil with metam-sodium. The ponds were never refilled with water and remain dry to this day. The CDFA crews continued to survey these ponds for several years, but no hydrilla was ever found. The CDFA considers the hydrilla in these ponds to be eradicated.

On October 7, 1996, a second infestation appeared in a fishing resort southwest of Springville and east of Porterville in Tulare County (Plate 11). This resort is adjacent to the Tule River and is approximately two miles upstream from Lake Success[29]. The hydrilla is of the dioecious form. The Tulare County Hydrilla Eradication Project (Tulare Project), which is a cooperative effort between the CDFA and the Tulare County Department of Agriculture, began soon thereafter.

Delimitation surveys by project crews determined that five ponds were infested on the resort and one pond was infested on an adjacent downstream property. The infested ponds ranged in size from 0.02 acres to 10.8 acres with a total surface area of all ponds being 20 acres (Plate 11). The infestations in the ponds ranged from very dense to just a few scattered plants. Four other non-infested ponds were also on the resort's property. Additional ponds have been created since the initial hydrilla detection. Most of these are relatively small (less than 0.1 acre) and are used for fish breeding. There are now a total of 15 ponds on the resort property.

[29] Lake Success is a 2,450-acre reservoir managed by the USACE and is used primarily for flood control and agricultural purposes, although it is also popular for recreation.

Plate 11. Map Showing Change in Hydrilla Infestation at the Springville Ponds from the Year of First Detection, 1996, to Current Year, 2007



Survey and Treatment of the Springville Ponds

Project crews surveyed all 15 ponds on the resort property and the one infested pond off the property between six and nine times in 2005, four to eight times in 2006, and five to six times in 2007. In 2007, the first survey was on May 29, when the water temperature was 24 degrees C

(75 degrees F). The last survey was on November 3, when the water temperature was 17 degrees C (63 degrees F). Originally, in 1996, there were five infested ponds; by 2004, the only pond that had any hydrilla was number five, where 10 mats were found (Plate 10, Table 10). In 2005, nine surveys in that pond detected no hydrilla, and neither did eight surveys in 2006, or six surveys in 2007. Because of high algae and blue-green algae blooms in the pond, the water is quite turbid and visibility is poor. Crew members have developed a technique of cruising the pond while sitting on a kayak with a survey hook tied to one leg. Using this method, they can repeatedly cover the pond, stop quickly when they feel any resistance, and carefully tug on the obstruction. Because of their technique and the soft bottom of the pond, they can often bring up a plant with its root crown intact. Other aquatic vegetation detected in these ponds included elodea, curly leaf and small leaf pondweeds, chara, azolla, water primrose, duckweed, spiny naiad, southern naiad, cattail and algae.

Table 10. Number of Rooted Hydrilla Plants and Tubers Found and Removed from the Springville Ponds, Tulare County 2000 – 2007

YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mats	0	0	0	0	10*	0	0	**0**
Plants	9**	37***	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tubers	1,749***	243***	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

*Pond 5 only.
**Ponds 5 and 6.
***Pond 6 only.

Since the project began, the eradication treatments have included hand removal of plants, copper and fluridone herbicides and small-scale dredging of tubers. In 2007, Pond 5 was treated three times, on July 2, August 2 and August 29, with 30 ppb of fluridone each.

Surveys Outside of the Quarantine Zone

In 2007, Tulare Project crews surveyed the large lake downstream from the infested ponds on the Tulare River, Lake Success. The crews also did detection surveys on nearby Lake Kaweah. Surveys were conducted by boat, canoe and hiking. No hydrilla was detected.

YUBA COUNTY *(Lead: Jonathan Heintz)*

Yuba County has had three distinct hydrilla infestations: Lake Ellis, Shakey's Pond and Oregon House. The first two infestations were considered eradicated. The earliest infestation was in Lake Ellis, a 31-acre ornamental lake in the center of Marysville. Dioecious hydrilla was found in the lake in 1976, the first occurrence of hydrilla in California. In 1979, Program personnel drew down the lake, removed the hydrosoil, and treated the infested areas with metam-sodium (Vapam). Six plants re-appeared in 1980 in one small location. Project biologists then treated the entire lake with endothall and copper ethylenediamine complex, with special attention paid to the infested location. By 1981, the lake was free of hydrilla and eradication was declared in 1984. The second infestation in Yuba County was discovered in 1990 in Shakey's Pond. It may have become infested as a result of hand carrying infested plant material to it from Lake Ellis in the 1970's, or as a contaminant in a planting of bass from Florida. Hand removal and aquatic herbicide treatments reduced the number of plants in the pond until only one plant was found in 1996, when the pond received three treatments of fluridone. No plants were found in the pond after 1996, and this infestation was also considered

eradicated after 2002. That status continued until this year, when a follow-up inspection found hydrilla in the pond. More details will follow the discussion of the Oregon House infestation.

Oregon House: The On-Going Eradication Project

On August 7, 1997, a third infestation of hydrilla appeared in Yuba County near Oregon House (Plate 12), about halfway between Marysville and Grass Valley off Hwy 20. A visitor to a nearby winery suspected that hydrilla was in one of the ponds on the winery and reported it to the Yuba County Department of Agriculture. Yuba County biologists investigated, found hydrilla, and sent a sample to the CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostics Lab for confirmation. Scientists at the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS) Exotic and Invasive Weed Unit confirmed it to be the monoecious form of hydrilla.

The Oregon House Hydrilla Eradication Project (Oregon House Project) started after this first detection. The Project is a cooperative effort between the CDFA and the Yuba County Department of Agriculture. Biologists conducted delimitation surveys at the winery and found a total of five infested ponds (ranging from 0.15 to 3.0 acres in size and nine to 13 feet deep) and an infested ornamental fountain[30] (Plate 12). The winery uses two of the ponds, Ditch Pond and Tank Pond, to irrigate the vineyard. Project crews also conducted delimitation surveys within a three-mile quarantine zone and detected additional infestations on three private properties: the Spiers 1, 2, and 3 Ponds (3.8, 0.5, 0.4 acres) and the Clouse and Ronen Ponds (1.9 and 0.1 acres) (Plate 12). The two smaller Spiers Ponds were used for rearing catfish. Another 40 ponds were surveyed and found not to be infested.

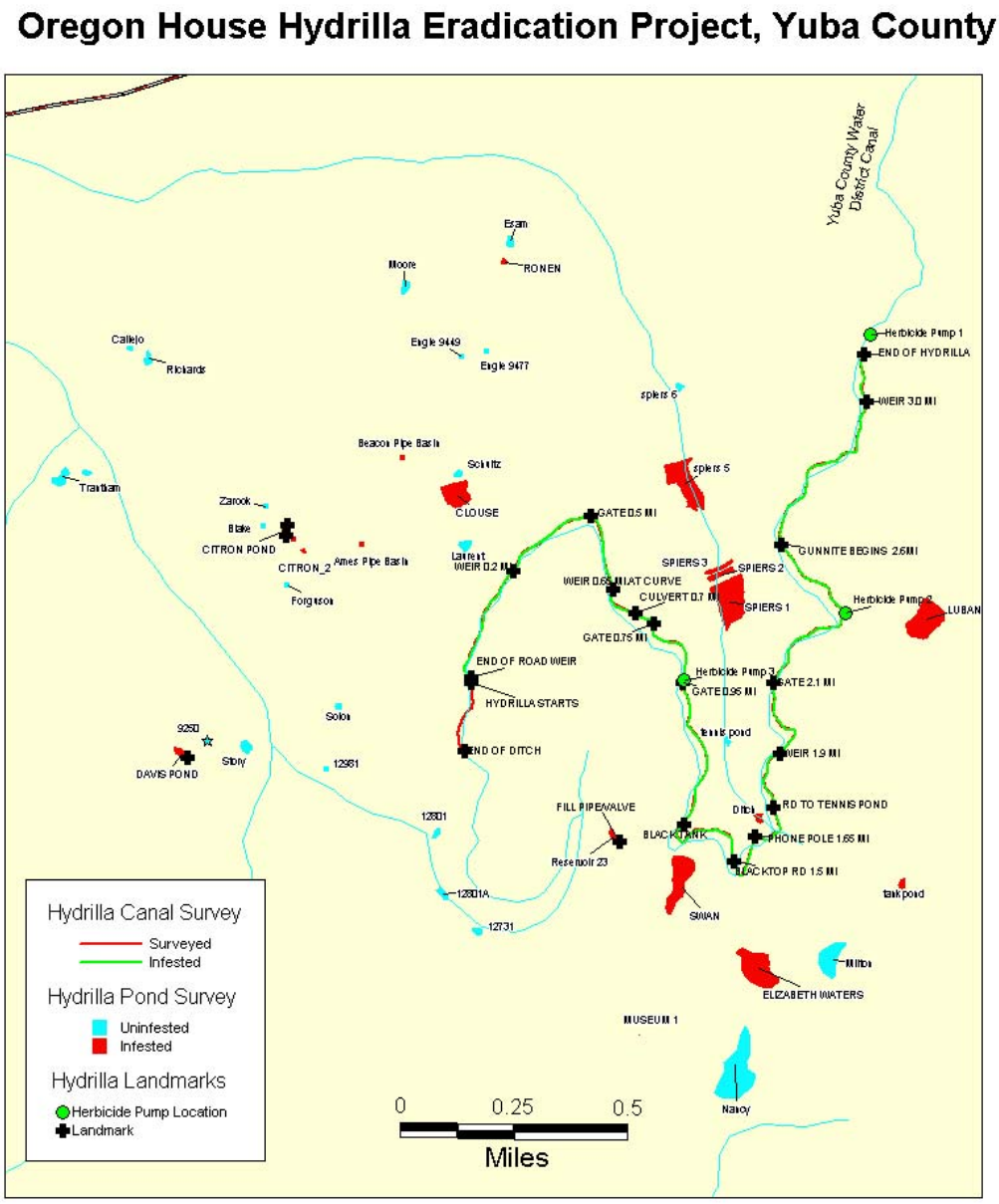
In 2000, project survey crews on routine surveys detected three additional infested ponds. These were Reservoir 23 (0.25 surface acres), Davis (0.37 acres), and Citron (0.22 acres) Ponds (Plate 12). Reservoir 23 is also used for irrigation at the winery. In 2003, surveys detected a single hydrilla plant Spiers Pond number 5. Project staff had surveyed this pond multiple times per year since the beginning of the project. A plant fragment probably floated down to it from Spiers Pond number 1, via a small creek.

2007 Survey of Ponds within the Quarantine Zone

Project staff visited most ponds weekly in 2007, starting in early June and focusing on ponds that had had hydrilla in recent years. The crew did not detect hydrilla in the three ponds used for irrigation by the winery, even though Ditch and Reservoir 23 ponds produced hydrilla in 2006 (Table 11). The Ditch Pond is directly filled from the Yuba County Water District Canal and is downstream of one of the most heavily infested areas. Other aquatic vegetation noted during the surveys included Eurasian water milfoil, and two forms of algae, nitella (*Nitella* species) and chara (*Chara* species).

[30] The infested water lilies in the ornamental fountain were removed, the hydrilla plants and tubers destroyed, and the water lilies repotted and returned.

Plate 12. Hydrilla Infested Ponds near Oregon House, and Hydrilla Infested Portion of Yuba County Water District Canal



Of the 11 ponds not used for irrigation, hydrilla was detected in only three, a decrease of three from last year (Table 11). In 2006, Citron Pond was heavily infested by mid season. This year the plants were much smaller and more scattered, but still abundant. Clouse Pond, which had over 50 plants in 2006, was free of hydrilla this year. Two ponds, Elizabeth and Swan, have not produced any plants for at least six years (Table 11). Davis Pond had been clear for several years, but produced a few plants both last year and this. The big surprise this year was Luban Pond. It had been free of hydrilla for three years, but this year at least a third of the pond was

very heavily covered by plants. Such reversals demonstrate why all ponds must be monitored for as long as any hydrilla remains in the system.

The Project Biologist also found a pond in the eradication zone that was previously unknown. It was built during the last few years, and was infested with hydrilla. Project staff dubbed it the Cornejo Pond.

Table 11. Presence (+) or Absence (-) of Hydrilla Plants or Tubers in the Yuba Ponds Near Oregon House, Yuba County 2000 – 2007

Hydrilla Detections (Plants or Tubers) in the Yuba County Ponds										
			YEAR							
Pond Type	**Pond Name**	**Pond Size (Acres)**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Irrigation	Ditch	0.2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
	Reservoir 23	0.3	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
	Tank	0.2	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Non-Irrigation	Citron	0.2	+	+	+	+	-	+	+ (extremely heavy)	+ (many)
	Clouse	1.9	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Davis	0.4	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+ (4)
	Elizabeth	3.1	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Luban	3.0	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+ (very heavy)
	Ronen	0.1	-	dry	dry	+	-	+	+	-
	Spiers 1	3.8	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Spiers 2	0.5	-	+	dry	dry	+	-	?*	-
	Spiers 3	0.4	-	dry	dry	dry	-	-	?*	-
	Spiers 5	3.5	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
	Swan	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*? = suspicious-looking plants but could not be hooked for confirmation.

Treatment of Ponds within the Quarantine Zone

Table 12 gives the details of the season's treatments for the ponds and canals. Most water bodies were treated three times, although a few were treated twice. The irrigation pond Reservoir 23 was treated with copper to avoid the damage fluridone might do to irrigated crops. The other irrigation basin, Ditch Pond, was not treated directly but received heavy deliveries from the irrigation canal during the time that the canal was being treated. Ditch Pond never showed any signs of hydrilla, so the indirect treatment seemed effective. Target concentrations for those treatments were one ppm. Most of the non-irrigation ponds were treated with fluridone, generally to achieve a season total of 90 ppb, which is the label maximum for ponds less than 10 acres. The major exception was Citron Pond, where the biologist is working with the owner to try to avoid damage to some specimen landscaping plants around the pond. This pond had a heavy reemergence of hydrilla in 2006. In 2006, the biologist and a crew harvested three pickup loads of hydrilla from the 0.2 acre pond during the first week of October and

applied two treatments with diquat, a contact herbicide less toxic to fish than copper. In 2007, we obtained a permit from the Department of Fish and Game to release sterile triploid grass carp in this pond, as it is an artificial pond and isolated from the local stream system. Two fish were released in the pond in September. This is the first time the Hydrilla Program has released grass carp outside the Imperial Irrigation District.

Table 12. Treatments to Water Bodies in the Oregon House Eradication Project, Yuba County, 2007

Water Body	Date Treated	Product	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient	Target Concen-tration	Conc. Unit
Canal**	6/6/2007	Komeen	Copper	16	1	ppm
Canal**	6/28/2007	Komeen	Copper	16	1	ppm
Canal**	7/19/2007	Komeen	Copper	16	1	ppm
Canal**	8/10/2007	Komeen	Copper	16	1	ppm
Clouse	6/20/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.93	30	ppb
Clouse	7/11/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.93	30	ppb
Clouse	8/13/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.93	30	ppb
Cornejo	10/17/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.07	90	ppb
Cornejo	10/17/2007	Komeen	Copper	0.8	1	ppm
Davis	6/20/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.105	30	ppb
Davis	7/24/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.105	30	ppb
Davis	10/15/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.105	30	ppb
Res 23	7/24/2007	Komeen	Copper	0.56	1	ppm
Res 23	9/5/2007	Komeen	Copper	0.56	1	ppm
Ronen	6/20/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.1	30	ppb
Ronen	6/20/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.1	60	ppb
Spiers 1	6/20/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	2.85	30	ppb
Spiers 1	7/24/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	2.85	30	ppb
Spiers 1	8/30/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	2.85	30	ppb
Spiers 2	6/20/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.11	30	ppb
Spiers 2	7/24/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.11	30	ppb
Spiers 2	8/30/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.11	30	ppb
Spiers 3	6/20/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.14	30	ppb
Spiers 3	7/24/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.14	30	ppb
Spiers 3	8/30/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	0.14	30	ppb
Spiers 5	6/20/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	2.06	30	ppb
Spiers 5	7/24/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	2.06	30	ppb
Spiers 5	8/30/2007	Sonar SRP	Fluridone	2.06	30	ppb

** = 12-hour treatment.

Once the heavy infestation in Luban was discovered, Program biologists decided to take advantage of the situation to try a new treatment method. Working with Dr. Lars Anderson of USDA-ARS, crews sampled plant densities in the pond and then applied two treatments of imazamox at 300 ppb each, on September 6 and 11. On a short visit to the area on January 7, 2008, heavy mats of hydrilla were easily retrieved from the pond, indicating the imazamox did not have much effect. Later in 2008, Dr. Anderson and our group will more formally evaluate

the imazamox treatment, and then try yet another new aquatic herbicide, penoxsulam. Project biologists also used the new infestation in Cornejo Pond to test a new treatment. A manufacturer had suggested that its combination of a copper complex and enzymes could lower the concentration of copper required for control from the typical 1 ppm to 0.5 ppm. Working in conjunction with the manufacturer's representative, the biologist tested the treatment but saw little effect. A few weeks later, he applied the usual treatment of 1 ppm copper as an ethylenediamine complex, followed by fluridone at 50 ppb, giving good control.

The Yuba County Water District Canal

While surveying around Oregon House in 1997, the Project biologists found that the lowest 3.1 miles of an 18-mile irrigation canal were infested with hydrilla (Plate 12). In addition, two other small water basins, which are used to transfer water from the canal, were also found to be infested (Ames, 0.01 acres, and Beacon, 0.02 acres). The Yuba County Water District (YCWD) owns the canal and runs water in it between April and October. The canal is the source of hydrilla for all the ponds, thus eradication of the hydrilla in the canal is essential to the success of the entire Project.

From 1997 to 1999, Project biologists tried several treatment methods in the canal, with mixed results. A method to meter copper herbicide into the flowing water proved promising in 2000 and has been used ever since. The method uses electric pumps at three stations, one mile apart along the canal, to apply the herbicide to the water for four hours. The rate of application decreases from station to station to maintain a one-ppm concentration of copper along the canal. Visual observations in 2000 indicated that this method was relatively effective in controlling the hydrilla top growth. Also in 2000, project biologists started raking[31] and digging tubers in the canal, which has proved effective, though labor intensive and time consuming. In 2001, an acetic acid treatment was tried with promising results (Spencer, D. and G. Ksander, 2001), although the conditions required for treatment are so exacting that the method is inconvenient. In 2006, the Project Biologist improved the delivery system for the copper herbicide so that the treatment duration could be increased from four hours to 12.

Starting in September 1998, Dr. David Spencer and Greg Ksander (USDA-ARS Exotic and Invasive Weed Unit) have made periodic estimates of the tuber distribution in the canal by counting the number of hydrilla tubers in core samples from the canal bottom (Table 13). These estimates have helped track the effectiveness of the treatment program.

Survey of the Yuba Water District Canal

Yuba County Project biologists have divided the infested three miles of the canal into management units 50 meters in length, starting from the upstream limit of the hydrilla infestation. There are a total of 65 units. The canal also includes the two tiny holding basins, Ames and Beacon, which receive water directly from the canal for delivery to other properties. Several small sections of the canal are lined with gunite. The hydrilla population in these sections is very low.

Concerning the two transfer basins, hydrilla plants were detected in Ames in 2003 but not in 2004. The irrigation district also dug out this basin with a backhoe in 2004. However, two plants

[31] The rake method is simply to use a garden rake to sift the sediment in the canal bottom and sides to remove any hydrilla plants, tubers, roots, and root crowns. Screens are placed downstream of the raking operation to catch any floating hydrilla fragments.

were found and removed in 2005. The Beacon holding basin is concrete-lined and was cleaned out of all sediment and hydrilla by project biologists in January of 2002. No hydrilla has been detected since then. Both basins were inspected twice this year, with no plants found.

Project biologists have noted a decrease in the number of plants and tubers removed from the canal in the past several years, indicating a continuing decrease in the tuber bank. The crews removed 2,696 tubers and plants in 2005 and 1,175 in 2006, but they found only 170 in 2007.

Dr. David Spencer and Greg Ksander have also been taking core samples along the canal to estimate tuber density, nearly every year since 1998. They take 300 four-inch samples evenly distributed along the infested section of the canal. As general tuber abundance in the canal falls, the results vary from year to year because the tubers in the canal are very unevenly distributed, and in 2004 they probably hit a few "hot spots".

Table 13. Tuber Abundance in the Oregon House Irrigation Canal, Yuba County 2000 - 2005. (D.F. Spencer & G.G. Ksander, USDA-ARS, Davis, CA)

YEAR	Fall 1998	Fall 2000	Spring 2001	Spring 2002	Fall 2002	Fall 2003	Fall 2004	Fall 2005	Fall 2007
Mean Tubers/m²	316	84	76	28	13	2	14	0	**0**
Standard Error	NA	± 21	± 24	± 9	± 5	± 2	± 6	0	**0**

In addition to hydrilla, project biologists found several other aquatic plants in the canal, including elodea, American pondweed, sago pondweed and cattails. In places, the population levels are quite high, making survey difficult and interfering with treatments. The plants also have a heavy cover of algae, which can also complicate survey and treatment. The increased intensity of the copper treatments is intended in part to help control interference from these other species.

Treatment of the Yuba County Water District Canal

In 2007, the project biologist continued to combine raking and physical removal of individual plants with flowing-water copper herbicide treatments. No plants were visible in the canal on its first inspection in early June, and they appeared in low numbers throughout the season. During the year, the project crew found only 170 tubers and plants.

The canal received four metered copper herbicide applications at 1 ppm each on June 6, June 28, July 19 and August 10. The application lasted a minimum of 12 hours each time. The 12-hour treatment began to cut back the heavy populations of other species that were becoming a problem in previous years. A handheld copper-monitoring meter indicated that the application system was close to achieving the desired concentration levels, with readings ranging from 0.8 to 1.1 ppm.

In April 2007, Program staff began developing a contract to line the most heavily infested section of the canal with concrete, in an attempt to put an end to this infestation. The Program set aside $100,000. The contract was let on March 27, 2008, and provided for lining approximately 3,500 feet of the canal. Work began on March 31 and finished April 9. The contractor used a custom-designed bucket on a four-wheel-drive backhoe to remove sediment from and contour the canal profile, then sprayed three to four inches of concrete on the cleaned surface. The work was challenging because of access issues, but was very well done.

Shakey's Pond

Dr. Anderson reminded Program staff in late August that Shakey's Pond had once been infested, although the infestation had been declared eradicated about 2002. Since the pond had not been visited for several years, the Oregon House Biologist went to survey it. He found light clumps of hydrilla scattered among very dense stands of other aquatic weeds such as egeria. Treatments began in about a week.

The heavy plant biomass in the pond would interfere with the hydrilla taking up fluridone. Accordingly, Project biologists decided to use copper to quickly take down the mass of plants. However, killing too much biomass at one time might cause oxygen depletion and lead to a fish kill. To minimize that possibility, the Biologist treated one-third of the pond at a time with the copper. No fish mortality was noted. The copper treatments occurred on September 4, 14 and 21, to reach a concentration of 1 ppm of copper in each treated area. The copper treatments cleaned up the pond very thoroughly, and treatments with fluridone at 45 ppb each were made on October 5 and 15. These treatments should kill any plants that began growth in the fall, and will establish the fluridone in the sediments to wait for new plants emerging next spring.

SURVEY ONLY PROJECTS

THE SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN RIVER DELTA SURVEY

Each year since the mid-1980s, CDFA personnel have conducted a survey of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and the lower reaches of the tributary rivers for hydrilla[32]. The annual survey is conducted in September when hydrilla plants reach the water surface and form dense mats. The crews also note the presence of other aquatic weeds. In 2003 through 2007, CDFA also assisted teams from the Center for Spatial Technologies and Remote Sensing (CSTARS) at the University of California, Davis, and the Department of Boating and Waterways (CDB&W) in developing remote sensing to measure and map aquatic weeds in the Delta, including hydrilla.

Survey of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta

In 2007, CDFA crews surveyed the Delta for hydrilla during the first two weeks of September. They inspected the water column and, when needed, sampled submersed vegetation with grappling hooks. The teams monitored their position using global positioning system receivers. This year the survey focused more on inspecting boat facilities rather than traveling the sloughs and channels. The following areas were surveyed: Rainbow Resort, Lighthouse Marina, Lundborg Landing, Delta Bay Club Resort, Riverboat Marina, Sugar Barge RV Resort, Spindrift Marina, Bruno's Island Yacht harbor, Russo's Marina, Easy C's Marina, Bethel Harbor, Boyd's Harbor, Happy Harbor, Frank's Marina, Beacon Harbor, Korth's Pirate Lair Marina, San Joaquin Yacht Harbor, Willow Berm Marina, Smith Canal, Louis Park, Buckley Cove, Boathouse in Locke, Dagmars Landing, Boondox, Giustis, Walnut Grove Marina, Wimpy's Marina, New Hope Landing, Koket Resort and Ryde Hotel. The crews used the following criteria to select areas to survey: areas that appeared to have the most weeds; areas into which tides and wind might

[32]The Delta carries 47 percent of all the runoff water in the state. It provides water for residential, industrial, and agricultural uses in both the north and south state areas. The Delta supports approximately 120 fish species, approximately 750 plant and animal species, and is the largest wetland habitat in the western United States (CALFED Bay-Delta Program 2001). The annual survey of the Delta was partially initiated in response to recommendations made by the Scientific Advisory Panel convened in 1988 to consider the hydrilla infestation in Calaveras County (Stocker, R.K. and L.W.J. Anderson *et. al.* 1988).

push weeds; marinas, boat ramps and areas that were not as thoroughly covered in the Spectral Analysis project surveys. More emphasis was placed on the marinas and boat ramps than in years past, and more emphasis was made on surveying by foot and in small craft such as canoes, as opposed to motorboats. By surveying from canoes in the backwaters or on foot from the docks, the crews found they were actually able to better look into the water than from the motorboats.

The crews found no hydrilla during the survey, but did find egeria, cabomba, Eurasian watermilfoil, water hyacinth, water pennywort, coontail, tules, cattails, water primrose, azolla and duckweed. Some non-native aquatic pest plants, such as egeria, water hyacinth, cabomba and Eurasian watermilfoil, were sometimes in large populations.

In 2007, the CDFA again cooperated with the CDB&W and CSTARS in conducting a remote sensing project to detect, quantify and map egeria, water hyacinth and other aquatic weeds in the Delta (Mulitsch et al 2005). The remote sensing method was a hyperspectral imaging system carried by an airplane[33]. Program crews helped conduct boat surveys in support of the aircraft survey, for two weeks in early and late June.[34] The surveys visited 2,128 sites in the Delta and associated rivers (Plate 13). At each site several parameters were measured including the weeds present (most sites were chosen because they had large solid patches of a weed of interest, though some mixed communities were also used). The submerged aquatic weed of primary interest was Brazilian waterweed (*Egeria densa*); submerged aquatic weeds of secondary interest included common elodea, cabomba, and Eurasian watermilfoil. The floating aquatic weed of primary interest was water hyacinth. There were several emersed aquatic weeds of secondary interest, including water primrose, pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), cattails and tules (*Scirpus* species). None of the crews visually detected or sampled any hydrilla at any of the 2,000-plus sample sites.

[33] The HyMap® system, HyVista Corporation. For more information, see Cocks, T., R. Jennsen, *et. al.* 1998.
[34] Field portable spectrometer by Analytical Spectral Devices.

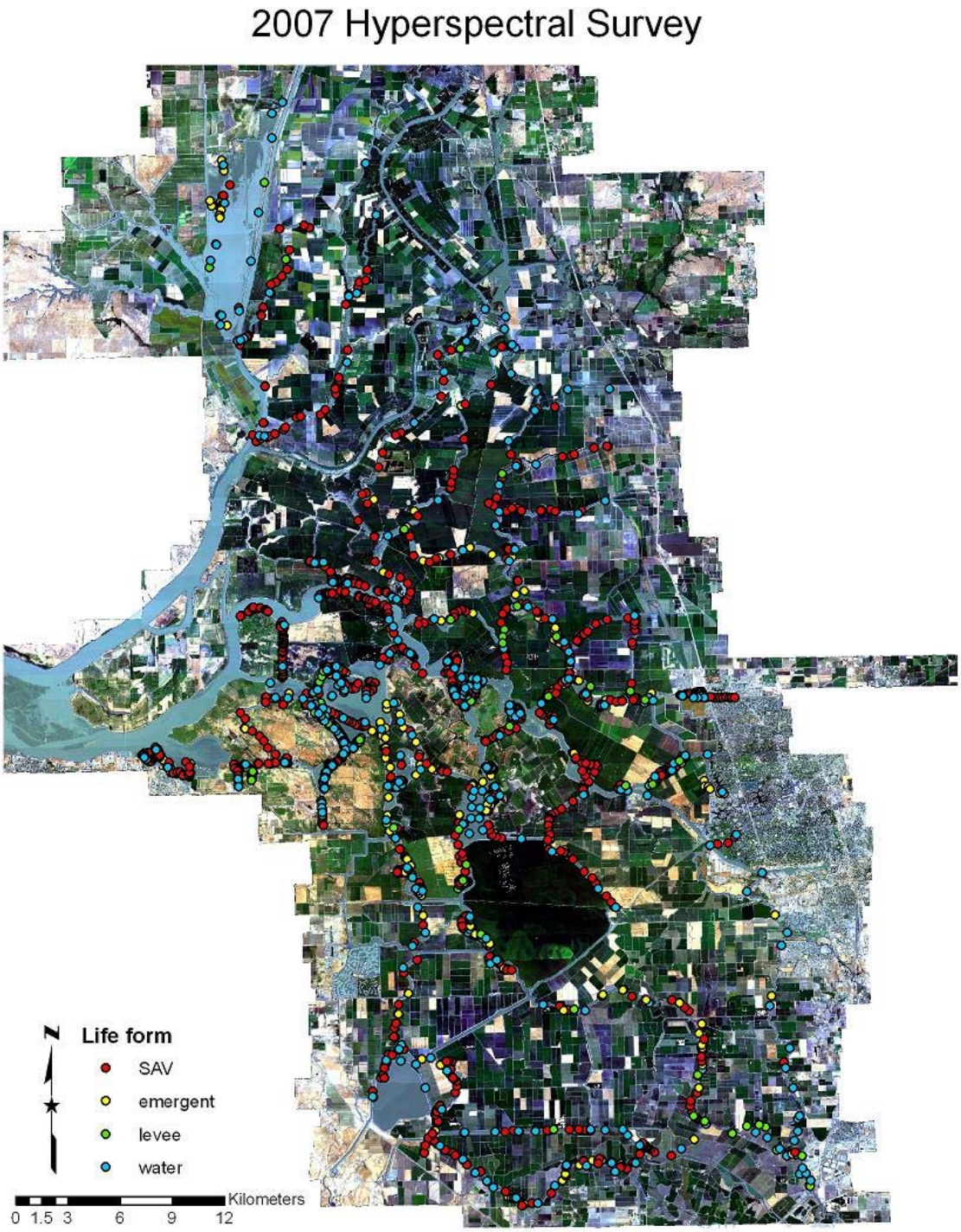


Plate 13: Results of the 2007 Ground Survey to provide verification for aerial imagery. Results shown for most significant species.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

2007 was a challenging year for the CDFA Hydrilla Eradication Program. The season began early with the intensive effort to survey for the quagga mussel in the Colorado River and in lakes and slow-water locations throughout the lower elevations of the state. The return of hydrilla in Clear Lake also meant ramping up treatment methods that had dwindled during the last several years. Aside from the emergence of remnant hydrilla in Clear Lake, Program biologists continued to reduce the population of hydrilla at the major known, infested sites, and they found no new infestations this year. Program staff closely monitored the Clear Lake situation and responded quickly when the population began to resurge.

The CDFA Hydrilla Eradication Program has been a cooperative effort since the first discovery of hydrilla in Lake Ellis in Marysville in 1976. The Governor, Legislature and the CDFA recognized the threat hydrilla posed for the State of California and quickly instituted the legal framework needed to eradicate this noxious weed. With the support of many cooperators, the CDFA Hydrilla Eradication Program has been successfully conducting survey, eradication and public education efforts ever since.

Many of the current infestations are approaching eradication. In Clear Lake, remnant populations are again under attack. In Eastman Lake and the Chowchilla River, no plants were detected in for the fifth year in a row. No hydrilla was detected in the Tulare County infestation, and there were only two infested drains in Imperial County. In addition, plant populations and tuber counts are decreasing in the Yuba County Water District Canal, although there has been some resurgence in several of the associated ponds. No plants were detected for the last three years in Bear Creek in Calaveras County, or in the stock pond near Mokelumne Hill.

CDFA survey crews continue to guard against new hydrilla introductions. The CDFA is dedicated to finding any new introductions in California in an early and relatively easy-to-eradicate growth stage. In 2005, thanks to the public outreach and education program, two new finds were located in Nevada County. CDFA and county biologists began clean up and eradication efforts at all three sites immediately after discovery. Despite visiting well over 250 water bodies this year, the survey crews found no new infestations of the pest.

CDFA and county biologists continue to survey the environmentally sensitive Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta. Once again, CDFA survey crews detected no hydrilla plants in the Delta in 2007. In addition, the CDFA continues to work with cooperating agencies and researchers to develop new and more efficient survey technologies for hydrilla and other invasive plants in the Delta.

In conclusion, the CDFA's Hydrilla Eradication Program is helping to protect California's waterways by keeping them free of the invasive, noxious, aquatic weed, hydrilla. Continued diligence in survey and public outreach, and rapid response to any new detection, are keys to the success of this effort. The CDFA Hydrilla Eradication Program would like to thank its supporters and cooperators for aiding in its success.

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