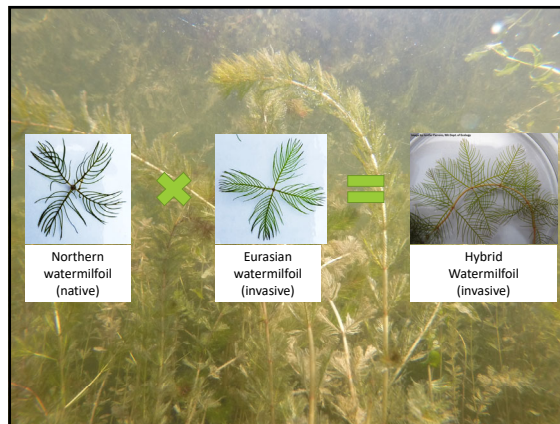


Incorporating citizen science in a study of invasive watermilfoil

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Michigan Inland Lakes Convention, September 2020



Michigan Invasive Species Grants Program

MiCorps Cooperative Lakes Monitoring Program



Equipment Checklist:

- These instructions*
- Hybrid MiCorps Project data sheet*
- Paper towels – for blotting plants dry*
- Zip-top bags with paper envelopes and silica gel beads – for containing and drying samples*
- Empty Zip-top bags – for briefly holding individual plant samples until they are packaged in envelopes (optional)
- Map of lake showing sample collection locations
- Pinch or hole-punch marker (e.g., Sharpie) for labeling envelopes
- Plant sampler/rake (see Invasive Invertebrates handout)
- Clipboard
- Gloabulon
- Gloabulon

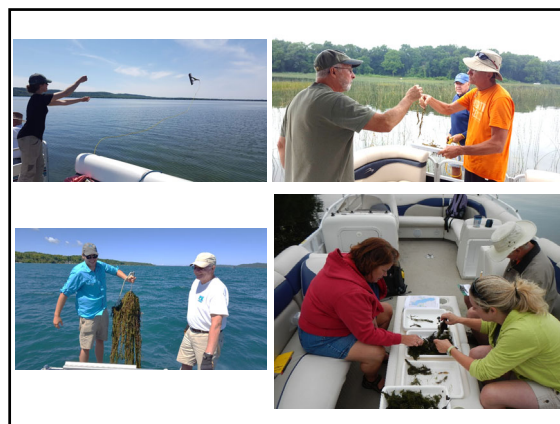
*Included in your

Quick Watermilfoil Identification:

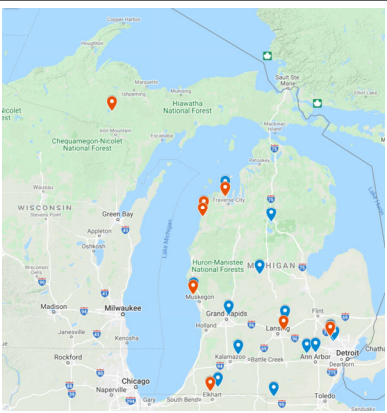
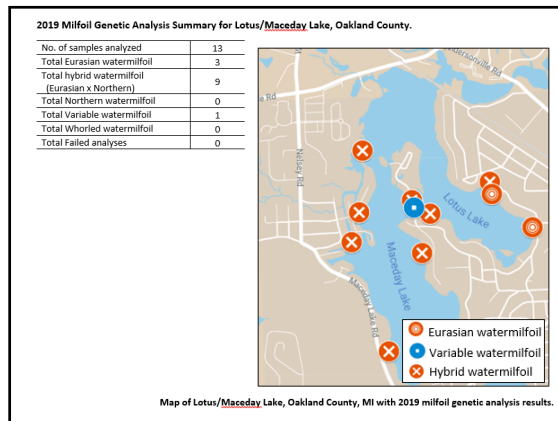
- Feather-like underwater leaves
- Leaves have a straight midrib with many slender leaflets attached (see image)
- Leaves are whorled or alternate on stem

Common look-alikes:

- Coottail:** Look-alikes also have finely divided leaves, but they are not feather-like. Instead the leaves can look like whiskers or are heavily branched as you see in the bladderworts.
- Bladderwort:** (Image of bladderwort)



Lake	County
Birch	Cass
Cass	Oakland
Coldwater	Isabella
Crystal	Benzie
Diane	Hillsdale
Dollar	Oakland
Duck	Muskegon
Eagle	Cass
Ellen	Iron
Gulf	Kalamazoo
Higgins	Roscommon
Lamberton	Kent
Leelanau	Leelanau
Little Portage	Livingston
Lotus	Oakland
Maceday	Oakland
Otter	Oakland
Ovid	Clinton
Park	Clinton
Upper Herring	Benzie
White	Muskegon
Whitmore	Washtenaw

Outcomes for participants

100%

Shared results

- With lake association (69%)
- With consultant (31%)
- With neighbors or officials (19% each)

38%

Took action

- Incorporated into lake management plan (3)
- Treated (2)
- Monitoring (1)

Research results

- Eurasian watermilfoil, including its hybrids, is genetically diverse
 - Some strains can be found in more than one lake.
 - Some lakes have only a single strain; some have multiple strains

Strains differ in growth, spread, impacts, and herbicide response.

Strain information is vital to management

- Data collection allows prioritization of the most widespread strains for testing

Genetic diversity and differentiation in populations of invasive Eurasian (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and hybrid (*Myriophyllum spicatum* × *Myriophyllum sibiricum*) watermilfoil

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Thum et al. 2020. Invasive Plant Science and Management 13:59-67

