

Hydrilla Management Decision Guidance



Prevention

Diligent surveys & awareness. Most cost-effective

Routine surveys

Hydrilla Detected

Connecticut River

Monoecious

Dioecious

Report & Coordinate

Verify ID & Survey extent

Determine Response

Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR)

Outreach & Education

Notify field personnel, local agencies, USACE ISLT

Document infestation (EDDMapS, iNaturalist, USGS NAS)

Coordinate response effort with other local agencies

Considerations

Risk of re-infestation

Water exchange rates
Key factor

Major = **Contain & Manage**

Minor = **Eradication** feasible

Treatment timing & efficacy

Phenology (pre- or post-tuber production)

Turbidity, alkalinity, salinity, etc.

Treatment restrictions

Permitting, NEPA, etc.

Potable water, irrigation, recreation, T&E species, etc.

ERDC: WOTS, USGS Siren, State Partners

possible resources

Funding? Personnel? Partners?

Waterbody: Flowing/Static

Infestation extent

Region: climate, water quality

Water uses

Costs and Capacity

Set management goal

Eradication

Treat early, survey often, repeat.

Containment

Limit spread. Survey often. Treat new areas.

Long-term Mgmt

Protect key resources. Reduce population.

Develop management plan

Includes: Pre/Post treatment monitoring, adaptive management, IPM, & continual surveys

Denotes link to recommended tools & additional resources.

Note: This graphic serves as a guide and starting point for initiating a management plan. While every effort was made to include all relevant factors, it may not cover all considerations for every ecosystem.