



Tribe works to prevent oil spills

To report an oil spill to the USCG call this
24-hour, toll free number: **1-800-424-8802**



Above, USCG P.O. Andy Grow talks to a crowd of Sault Tribe fishers, ITFAP staff and his USCG colleagues about oil spills emergencies and clean ups. At left, Sault Tribe Environmental technician brings a bilge filter to a tribal fisher.

Photos by Jennifer Dale / CORA

By Mike Ripley, Inter Tribal Fisheries and Assessment Program

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. — The U.S. Coast Guard and Sault Tribe sponsored a training course on preventing and cleaning up oil spills from commercial fishing vessels on March 22 at the Kewadin Casino in Sault Ste. Marie Sault Tribe licensed boat captains were invited to the training session and were presented with free oil spill clean-up equipment.

Petty Officer Andy Grow is in charge of oil spill prevention and response in Sault Ste. Marie and led the course, providing information on what to do in case of an oil spill, and how to prevent it from happening in the first place.

In 2005, There were five incidents of fishing vessels sinking, causing oil spills and added costs of boat recovery. According to Officer Grow, the most common cause of spills on the Great Lakes is from re-fuelling and over-filling of fuel tanks. Oil and gas in bilge water is also a common source of spills.

There are three things that need to be remembered in case of an oil spill:

1. Always report an oil spill to the U.S. Coast Guard. A toll free number, 1-800-424-8802, is available 24 hours a day. Failure to report an oil spill can lead to a fine of up to \$250,000 or 5 years in prison!

2. Take action to prevent the spread and to clean up oil after a spill. This is where equipment such as oil-absorbing pads provided during the training exercise can help.

3. Never use dispersants such as soap on an oil spill. Soap mobilizes oil and allows it spread throughout the water resulting in contamination of fish, animals and, eventually, people.

In addition to absorbent pads to remove oil from spills, several fishing captains were also given special bilge filters to remove oil from

bilge water. An absorbent boom for larger oil spills was also purchased and will be housed at the CORA building, at 179 W Three Mile in Sault Ste. Marie. The equipment was purchased by Sault Tribe Environmental Director Dan Tadgerson with a grant through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



Above, USCG Ens. Caren C. Damon and ITFAP Environmental Coordinator Mike Ripley unload an absorbent boom at the workshop. The grant included both training and onboard spill kits. Below, Sault Tribe fishers happily receive both.



Wisconsin's sulfide mining problems Michigan's future?

Four years after Kennecott Minerals Company notified the state of Wisconsin that it had reclaimed the Flambeau mine site, the company's own reports document an ongoing release of contaminants at the site. These unresolved contamination issues are causing unease among officials at Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC).

The Wisconsin mine uses the same mining technique — sulfide mining — that Kennecott proposed for the Yellow Dog Plains in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

“The Flambeau mine site continues to be a source of contaminants to waters of the state, and efforts by Kennecott to fix the problems have been unsuccessful,” said Mic Isham, vice chairman of GLIFWC's Voigt Intertribal Task Force, in a recent GLIFWC press release.

Containing copper, silver and gold ore, the mine located on the Flambeau River just south of Ladysmith, Wis., operated from 1991 to 1997. The orebody is what is known as a sulfide deposit, meaning that the metals are bonded to sulfur, forming sulfide minerals. When exposed to air and moisture, a chemical reaction generates sulfuric acid that can leach into the surrounding environment and can cause the release of metals such as copper.

Previous efforts to control contamination at the site involved removal of the company's rail spur and its gravel base. In spite of these efforts, discharges of contaminated water continue, and copper has been measured in this water at levels several times the state standard for surface waters, according to the release.

The latest remediation plan involves removal of a gravel parking lot, according to the release. But because the extent of the contaminated soil is unknown, it is unclear whether the plan will resolve the problem. GLIFWC has asked the

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to hold Kennecott accountable for the ongoing problems at the site and to require the company to perform additional investigations into the sources and extent of the contamination.

These problems are fueling additional concerns for GLIFWC's Voigt Intertribal Task Force, according to the release.

Kennecott recently submitted permit applications to Michigan regulators to construct and operate a new sulfide mine on the Yellow Dog Plains, an undeveloped expanse of wild land situated between the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community and the City of Marquette.

Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority opposes the proposed sulfide mine on the Yellow Dog Plains because of the likely contamination threat, especially since the Yellow Dog River is home to the last wild coaster brook trout population in the state of Michigan.

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community announced May 9 that it joined Yellow Dog Watershed Preserve Inc. and the Huron Mountain Club in a petition to stop the Michigan DEQ's consideration of Kennecott's permit application to mine the Yellow Dog Plains, claiming that the application is incomplete.

The 60-page petition, filed with Michigan's Office of Administrative Hearings, states that the application is missing information and documents required by the sulfide mining statute. The MDEQ should have deemed the application administratively complete instead of considering it for approval.

The tribe said information missing includes but is not limited to: groundwater and hydrologic data, surface water level and discharge rate data, meteorological data, terrestrial flora and fauna data and transportation plans and impacts. The petitioners want any action stopped until the information is supplied.

Congress urged to implement Great Lakes Plan

The Great Lakes Commission is urging Congress to approve the Great Lakes Collaboration Implementation Act, introduced in House and Senate bills April 5. The legislation would implement key recommendations of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration to address the Great Lakes' most pressing restoration and protection needs.

"The average person on the street may not realize it, but the Great Lakes are facing a crisis," said Tom Huntley, chair of the Great Lakes Commission. "There's a very real concern that the combination of stresses they are facing could push them beyond a 'tipping point' where we could see massive and potentially irreversible damages to the Great Lakes ecosystem."

The U.S. Senate bill (S.2545) and the House of Representatives bill (H.R.5100) authorizes concrete steps to combat invasive species, eliminate sewage overflows, clean up toxic pollution and restore wildlife habitat, among other measures. The bipartisan bills are sponsored by Sen. Mike DeWine (R-Ohio), Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Rep. Vernon Ehlers (R-Mich.) and Rep. Rahm Emanuel (D-Ill.).

In 2005, responding to a call from President Bush, Great Lakes governors, members of Congress, local elected officials, tribes and federal agencies led an effort involving more than 1,500 Great Lakes experts and stakeholders developing the recommendations of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration's strategy to restore and protect the Great Lakes. The legislation to implement that strategy is supported by a bipartisan group of Great Lakes senators and representatives. It addresses the Collaboration's recommendations

If it is harmful, don't do it; if we are already doing it, then stop; if harm is coming from what we already have done, then we must undo it.

— Frank Ettawageshik
Little Traverse Bay Bands' Chairman

through a number of provisions.

KEY PROVISIONS

— Stopping the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species by reauthorizing the National Invasive Species Act of 1996;

— Preventing the Asian carp from entering the Great Lakes by authorizing the Corps of Engineers to maintain and operate the dispersal barrier on the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and prohibit the importation and sale of Asian carp;

— Restoring fish and wildlife habitat by reauthorizing the Great Lakes Fish & Wildlife Restoration Act at \$12 million per year;

— Preventing sewage contamination by reauthorizing the State Revolving Loan Fund and authorizing appropriations of \$20 billion over five years to assist communities with improving their wastewater infrastructure.

— Cleaning up contaminated sediment under the Great Lakes Legacy Act by reauthorizing the program at \$150 million per year, up from \$54 million;

— Phasing out mercury in products by establishing a new EPA grant

program at \$10 million per year and improving existing research programs;

— Coordinating and improving Great Lakes programs by establishing the Great Lakes Inter-agency Task Force and the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration.

TRIBAL TESTIMONY

In April, Frank Ettawageshik, member of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Executive Council and Chairman of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, was called upon to provide testimony to Congress on Great Lakes Day. Some members of congress had followup questions for Ettawageshik and Collaboration's Tribal Caucus.

Although Ettawageshik answered thoroughly and completely in good spirit, he did say, as he has in the past, "All of this plan and the hundreds of pages of appendices can be summed up as follows: If it is harmful, don't do it; if we are already doing it, then stop; if harm is coming from what we already have done, then we must undo it."

Both Ettawageshik and Huntley acknowledged the pressures on the federal budget, but pointed out

that to not act is unacceptable.

"We all recognize that the federal budget is under extraordinary pressure this year, with the costs of Hurricane Katrina and combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan," Huntley said. "But the Great Lakes are under extraordinary pressure as well. If we don't step up and address these issues right now, we could soon find ourselves facing problems that no amount of money can fix."

Ettawageshik told Congress, "Today's budget difficulties and political realities cannot be ignored, yet they cannot be used as an excuse to ignore actions that can be taken within existing fiscal capabilities or to stop those practices that we know are harmful. We must openly acknowledge and attempt to address each of the problems we face, including those resulting from climate change, if we are to be successful in passing on a cleaner, healthier Great Lakes ecosystem to our descendents."

Ettawageshik and the Tribal Caucus made it clear that the Tribal Nations fully expect the federal government to live up to its treaty obligations and trust responsibility for the additional financial help that is needed to undertake the actions called for by the Strategy.

"Moreover," Ettawageshik added, "We fully expect those who have created the ecological problems that we now face to accept responsibility and to commit the financial resources necessary for solving those problems without sacrificing this Nation's treaty and trust responsibility commitments to Tribes."

(Sources: GLIFWC; CORA; EPA)

States, cities, environmental groups sue EPA

On April 27, 10 state Attorneys General sued the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for failing to adopt strong emission standards to reduce air pollution from new power plants across the nation. The District of Columbia and the City of New York also joined in the legal

action. A coalition of environmental organizations, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Sierra Club and Environmental Defense filed a related petition the same day.

The states' lawsuit was filed in federal appeals court for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The case is being handled by

New York Assistant Attorney General Jared Snyder and Environmental Protection Bureau Chief Peter Lehner.

The Clean Air Act requires that the EPA review and revise emission standards for new pollution sources every eight years to ensure that they protect public health and the

environment. On February 27, 2006, EPA issued revised regulations in accordance with a court order. However, the revised standards completely fail to regulate power plant emissions of carbon dioxide, the major contributor to global warming. In addition, the revised standards for other air pollutants harmful to public health are unacceptably lax.

Massachusetts Attorney General Tom Reilly summed it up: "This administration acknowledges that global warming poses serious dangers to our environment and health, but continues not to do anything to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. As a result, we have to take legal action once again. We are taking on this challenge to protect our environment for the future. If we don't, what kind of world will we leave to our children and grandchildren?"

According to the joint release, EPA's rulemaking is inadequate in two ways:

First, EPA refused to regulate carbon dioxide, despite overwhelming research and scientific consensus that carbon dioxide contributes to global warming and thus harms "public health and welfare." EPA's claim that it does not have the authority to regulate carbon dioxide emissions is contrary to the plain language of the Clean Air Act.

Second, EPA failed to set adequate standards for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, power plant pollutants that contribute to soot, smog, acid rain and higher levels of respiratory disease. The law dictates that the emission safeguards be set at levels that require use of the best demonstrated technology, but EPA is setting weak standards that can be met through less effective technologies.

The petition for review is available on the Internet at: http://www.oag.state.ny.us/press/2006/apr/Petition_for_Review.pdf

LRB calls for FALL '06 NAFWS presentations

REGIONAL CONFERENCE SLATED FOR SEPT 18-22 LITTLE RIVER'S RESORT & CASINO

The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians is now accepting oral and poster presentation proposals for the 2006 Great Lakes Regional Conference of the Native American Fisheries and Wildlife Society to be held on September 18-22, 2006, at the Three Fires Conference Center at the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Resort and Casino in Manistee, Mich. Proposals should emphasize native involvement in Natural Resources Management in the Great Lakes Region. The conference will highlight the depth and diversity of native natural resource management programs and provide insight into traditional knowledge and beliefs. Topics may include traditional ecological knowledge and its role in manage-

ment, resource management and subsistence living, native species research and restoration, exotic species control, conservation issues as well as a variety of other topics involving native natural resource management. The Conference Committee will work closely with presenters to bring together as many relevant topics as possible and make this a successful conference! Proposals due are June 1, 2006. Proposals should be sent by fax, mail, or e-mail. Email submissions preferred.

Proposals must be sent to: Teresa Romero, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, 375 River St, Manistee, MI 49660, tromero@lrboi.com, Fax: 231-723-8873, Phone: 231-398-2181 Any questions should be directed to Teresa Romero.

Little River Ottawa's Nmé reclamation spans agencies

By Jennifer Dale, CORA MANISTEE — The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians (LRBOI) has seen its streamside sturgeon-rearing efforts expand from one “sturgeon starter” facility to five. Since the program inception in 2004, the portable streamside rearing facility has been deemed a success and four more were ordered from the Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc., which designed the original portable “sturgeon starter.”

“We are very glad to have the opportunity to work with the Little River Band on this project, said Alan H. Hooper, Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc. “They have truly had the vision and we have been proud to support them. It has been great to watch the project grow from a local initiative to a regional one with the placement of additional facilities in Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula.”

Improvements were made to the original sturgeon starter based on its performance, said LRBOI Inland Fisheries Biologist Marty Holtgren. System upgrades included sediment filters, total dissolved gas monitors, and a telemetry warning system, according to Holtgren. High sediment loads during high rain events needed addressing, and the warning system ensured rearing conditions are being continually met, he said.

Working in cooperation with the LRBOI, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Northern Environmental will place the new facilities at locations on the Milwaukee and Manitowoc Rivers in Wisconsin and the Cedar and Whitefish Rivers in Michigan. The Great Lakes Fisheries Trust funded the project, according to a press release.

This next step drives the plan toward the 25-year goal of establishing a self-sustaining naturally reproducing sturgeon population and the seventh generation goal of returning the population level to its

former glory, according to an essay by Jimmie Mitchell, Natural Resource Commissioner.

Lake sturgeon were once abundant throughout the Great Lakes but became victims of commercial fishing and lumber industries. Human actions of the last 100 years



have been devastating for the species. Called Nmé by the Anishinabe, the lake sturgeon represents hope, and food and family to the Anishinabe. The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians’ “Nmé Stewardship Plan for the Manistee River and 1836 Reservation” reflects that ancient tie.

The survival and prosperity of the Nmé and the Manistee Watershed requires a paradigm shift – from a management model driven by what the environment could do for humans, to a stewardship model in harmony with the environment. “Non-Indian fisheries management schemes have focused on owning the fishery, where the resource is common property and owned by the entire populace,” wrote Mitchell.

The Manistee River Watershed, home to Little River



STREAMLINED BY THE STREAMSIDE — The efficient streamside portable sturgeon starter, a high tech trailer, has everything a baby sturgeon could want. Above, community members tour the original facility. The tribe learned a lot from the first unit and have ordered four more. Compact and portable, the streamside facility uses the water in which sturgeon were hatched, and where they will someday live.

Band of Ottawa Indians, may once have held one of the largest Nmé populations in the Lake Michigan Basin, said Mitchell. “From time immemorial, the Anishinabe people revered the Nmé as a rite of Spring and a time of gathering when the People, indigenous to these lands, would congre-

gate along the banks of the Manistee River for the annual return of the Nmé where the two would become one in the great cycle of life.”

Anishinabe communities spanning the Great Lakes region gathered at major rivers like the Manistee each spring to await the sturgeon, and fisheries were managed to provide a substantial sustained harvest for food and trade. The Anishinabeg along the Minnesota-Ontario border area built ceremonial mounds in respect for this bounty, which fed large groups during annual ceremonies of the Midewewin. With this

in mind, the Little River Ottawa should be thanked for its determination to reclaim the Nmé for all of us.

Before installing the first facility, the tribe had learned that the Manistee River sturgeon population was naturally reproducing but the population was very small and spawning habitat was limited to only two small areas, according to Holtgren. Each population of sturgeon possesses a unique genetic identity, including the river’s spawning population. So, the tribe decided to use stream facilities, rather than off site hatcheries, in an effort to imprint the sturgeon with the physical and chemical characteristics of the river in which they were born, and returned to when they are older. This would help preserve the river’s unique sturgeon population, according to Holtgren.

Last fall, the tribe released a number of juveniles in a special ceremony. “When putting the sturgeon back in the river I felt it was one of the most meaningful acts the LRBOI has done,” reported Marcella Leusby, one of those volunteering to release a juvenile. “It was very emotional.”

“Working with the Tribe in this endeavor is my most rewarding professional experience. As a biologist, I am fortunate to have such overwhelming support to rehabilitate this species. The sturgeon has been severely mismanaged for so long, it is good to see the sturgeon once again being valued, said Holtgren.”

42-foot Gill Net Tug



FOR SALE — 42’ Gill Net Tug “Niibing Nimnido” (Formerly the “Francis Clark”). This steel tug was constructed in the 1950s, but has been well maintained and is very clean. The vessel is powered by a 630 Caterpillar diesel engine and has a 30” lifter. Currently docked at the Arthur Duhamel Marina at Peshawbestown, Mich. Contact Don Chippewa or Rose Weese at 1645 S. Center Highway, Suttons Bay, MI 49682, for more information. Or, contact the Grand Traverse Band Natural Resources Department at 231-534-7500 to relay a message.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

www.vitalchoice.com — Check out one of the most effective fish marketing websites around.

www.AlaskaFishBiz.org — Resources from A to Z for the commercial fisher, including HACCP resources and a direct sales manual.

www.epa.gov/glnpo/gl2000/lamps/index.html — Get 2006 updates for the each of the Great Lakes LaMPs.

LAKE SUPERIOR DAY CATCHING ON

www.superiorforum.info — The Lake Superior Binational Forum is promoting Lake Superior Day, and more and more communities are recognizing it. The official day is the third Sunday in July. See www.superiorforum.info under “current projects.”

Dates to Remember

CORA 2006 HOLIDAYS — For the remainder of 2006, the CORA office will be closed on the following days: May 29, July 4, September 4, September 22, November 10, November 23, November 24, December 25-26, and Jan. 1 & 2, 2007.

BIA 2006 HOLIDAYS —The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) offices will be closed: May 29, July 4, September 4, October 9, November 10, November 23 and December 25.

PLEASE MARK YOUR CALENDARS ACCORDINGLY. To place important dates in this FAQ box, please contact Jennifer Dale at 906-632-0043 or jmdale@chippewaottawa.org.

T-R-O-U-T

How many words with two or more letters can you find in trout? Hint: 16 words. See page 4.

Planked Lake Whitefish

2 pounds Lake Whitefish fillets, skin on, scaled, pin bones removed
 1 tsp. salt
 1 tsp. ground white pepper
 1/2 tsp. chopped chives
 1/2 tsp. tarragon
 1 tbsp. extra virgin olive oil
 1 tbsp. butter
 Untreated cedar, maple, oak, hickory plank (1/2-1 inch thick) presoaked



in water for 30 minutes.

Instructions:

Preheat grill on high for 10

to 15 minutes or until charcoal is white. Place fillets skin side down on presoaked plank. Drizzle butter and olive oil on fish. Season with salt, pepper and spices. Place plank on grill rack, lower heat and close grill cover. Grill for 15 minutes or until fork easily penetrates fillets and flesh is flaky. Serve on plank, garnish with lemon wedges and fresh parsley.

Help re-establish lamprey control budget

The lack of federal funding to support the Great Lakes Fishery Commission sea lamprey control program is a slap in the face of restoration efforts by citizens, tribes, states, and federal agencies and most especially the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration that especially stressed the devastation caused by exotic species.

The proposed cutback is also penniwise and pound foolish. It save a little money now to pay a big bill later as lamprey population surges out of control.

According to the Commission, the proposed federal budget only allocates \$12.1 million for the Commission, which is a 15 percent decrease from last year's appropriation of \$14.2 million. The Commission needs \$18.9 million to run its essential sea lamprey control program.

The proposed budget will seriously harm the Great

Lakes fishery. According to the Commission, the proposed funding cut will:

— Force the Commission to reduce sea lamprey control, leaving millions of sea lamprey larvae in the system. The damage caused by the sea lamprey abundances will be costly and devastating.

— Curtail construction of new sea lamprey barriers and prevent repairs to existing barriers that will allow the expansion of sea lamprey habitat, requiring future costly treatments.

— Hamstring the development of innovative alternative sea lamprey control techniques, such as the use of pheromones, just as the investments are ready to pay off.

— Undermine millions of dollars state and tribal authorities invest in their fishery management and fisheries restoration programs. Readers, please

contact your US Congressman and US Senators to tell them the Great Lakes Fishery Commission needs the federal government's support to keep the lampreys at bay. The Commission needs at least \$18.9 million for its highly successful and essential sea lamprey control program. Tell them the proposed budget for the Commission will leave millions more sea lampreys in the system to devour Great lakes fish and harm \$4-plus billion Great Lakes industry.

Below are representatives in the 1836 Treaty Ceded area. Write or contact him or her through their websites:

District 1 Congressman Bart Stupak
 2352 Rayburn House Office Building
 Washington, DC 20515
<http://www.house.gov/stupak/>

District 2 Congressman Pete Hoekstra
 2234 Rayburn House Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20515
<http://hoekstra.house.gov/District/>

District 4 Congressman Dave Camp
 Washington D.C. Office
 137 Cannon Building
 Washington, DC 20515
<http://camp.house.gov/>

Senator Carl Levin
 269 Russell Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510
<http://levin.senate.gov/>

Senator Debbie Stabenow
 133 Hart Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510
<http://stabenow.senate.gov/>

FLOWER MOON



Waabgonii-Giizis

May is "Waabgonii-Giizis," Flower Moon, or Blossom Moon, in many Anishinabe communities. It is the time of the yellow dawn coming from the east, of new beginnings and babies, and everyone is happy to see the new season "blossoming" with life.

The woodland flowers in the moon pictured above are native to the area. They are called spring beauties, and spring up with the adder's tongue (trout lilies). The plants are about 6 inches high with tiny little white flowers tinged with delicate stripes of purple, and their bulb root is edible.

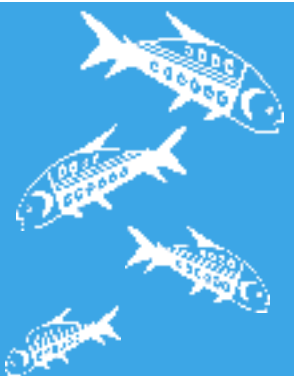
People once gathered the bulbs and roasted them or boiled them. Some people think they taste like a chestnut, and others think they taste like a potato. A word of warning, however. Once you dig up the bulbs, they're gone. It is better to just take a few from each cluster of flowers that you find.



TROUT word puzzle answers in alphabetical order: or, ort, our, out, rot, rout, rut, to, tor, tort, tot, tour, tout, trot, tut, tutor

Deadline

The next deadline for the CORA newsletter "Preserving the Resource" (formerly "Tribal Fishing") is Monday, July 10. Call or write Jennifer Dale at the CORA Public Information & Education Program 906-632-0043, or jmdale@chippewaottawa.org.



NEW ZEALAND MUDSNAILS FOUND IN LAKE SUPERIOR

The New Zealand mudsnail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*), an invader that has wreaked havoc in U.S. western rivers, has been found in U.S. waters of Lake Superior, in both the Duluth-Superior Harbor and St. Louis River Estuary. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) made the announcement near the opening of fishing season and officials are urging anglers and other river users to take steps to prevent accidentally spreading mudsnails. (See the stop aquatic hitchhiker box at right for guidelines.)

New Zealand mudsnails cause concern because their sheer numbers can disrupt the ecosystem by pushing out important native species. "They have adapted so well in Western rivers that they have pushed out almost all of the native insects, snails, and other invertebrates that are important food for fish," said Doug Jensen, aquatic invasive species program coordinator for Minnesota Sea Grant. "More than 700,000 snails per square meter cover the bottoms of some rivers."

Over 100 snails were collected last fall by a research team from the EPA's Mid-Continent Ecology Division in Duluth. The team was conducting a species survey as part of a project designed to look for new invaders in Great Lakes harbors. This is the first finding of the tiny snail in Minnesota and Wisconsin waters.



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
 Clean all recreational equipment.
www.ProtectYourWaters.net

When you leave a body of water:

- Remove any visible mud, plants, fish or animals before transporting equipment.
- Drain water from equipment (boat, motor, trailer, live well) before transporting.
- Clean and dry anything that comes into contact with water (equipment, clothing, dogs, etc.).
- Never release plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water.



With no natural predators, the tiny New Zealand mudsnail reproduces out of control to replace important food species such as caddis flies while the snails themselves are inedible. Control measures are difficult because the snails can close themselves off to the outside world for weeks. (Photo Courtesy Minnesota Sea Grant)