



Maryland Invasive Species Council  
**April 20, 2006**  
Maryland Department of Natural Resources  
Annapolis, MD

Call to Order: ~9:30 a.m., Bob Tichenor

Additions to the agenda

Correction Sarah "Widman"

Introductions

Gary Barkman, Montgomery Co. Weed Control  
Dick Bean, MDA  
Steve Bullington, USDA APHIS PPQ  
\*Gary Clement, USDA APHIS PPQ  
Rachel Cliche, USFWS  
Eric Duce, SHA  
Anne Hairston-Strang, MDNR  
Lane Heimer, MDA  
Carol Holko, MDA  
\*Marc Imlay, MAEPPC  
\*\* Austin Kane, ELI  
Jay Kilian, MDNR  
Patrick Kelly, AA Co.  
Kerrie Kyde, MD DNR

Chris Lockett, MDE  
\*Brent McCloskey, Chesapeake Research Consortium  
Fred Mann, USDA APHIS PPQ  
Andrew Ristvey, MCE  
Pete Rupp, MDA  
Harley Speir, MDNR  
Jil Swearingen, NPS  
Al Tasker, USDA APHIS PPQ  
Sarah Tasker  
Bob Tichenor, MDA  
Bob Trumbule, MDA  
R. Jay Ugansky, NRCS  
\*\*Sara Widman, MDNR

\* indicates new attendee

\*\* guest speaker

Membership

*Motion to accept Gary Barkman as voting member. Motion seconded and passed.*

Harley Speir, R. J. Uganski, Marc Imlay request voting membership - to be voted on at the next meeting they attend.

Approval of Minutes, February 2006 meeting

Eric Duce works for SHA.

EAB - "girdle some trees"

*Motion to approve minutes as corrected. Motion seconded and approved.*

Updates & Discussion Topics:

Update on DNR Aquatic Invasive Species Regulations \*with discussion\*: Harley Speir and Sarah Widman - handout, Attachment A., for information and link to presentation, go to <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/fisheries/>, scroll down page to "Potential Proposal To Address Specific Nonnative Species"

Regional Invasive Species Cooperation in the Chesapeake Bay: Austin Kane, Environmental Law Institute, Washington, DC - handout, Attachment B.

Progress Report on PTI grant for Purple Loosestrife: K. Kyde

- 1<sup>st</sup> detector training to begin tonight
- *Galerucella* beetles on order

### Agency Updates:

MDA - C. Holko, D. Bean, R. Tichenor

- Gypsy moth, hemlock woolly adelgid management activities ongoing
- *Sirex noctilio* trapping and lure testing this season
- Exotic walking sticks confiscated in Maryland store - some destroyed, some re-homed to permit holder

DNR - K. Kyde

- Continuing to implement the management plan for mute swans.
- DNR has a new program called the Landowner Incentive Program, which provides a 75% cost share for conservation or restoration practices done on private land to aid species or habitats at risk. The Habitat Conservation staff who administer this program included among the fundible practices invasive plant removal. This is a way to do invasive plant control on private land. Explanation of the program, contact information and applications may be found on the DNR website link to LIP at <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/lip.asp>

APHIS - AI Tasker, Fred Mann

- Proposed rule for Special Needs Requests - Comment by June 5. To comment visit [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), docket APHIS-2005-0103
- ANPR to recognize state program as "official control" with international trading partners
- Still looking for Benghal dayflower in nursery shipments
- Gladiolus rust detected in Florida
- Potato cyst nematode detected in Idaho
- New exotic pests in pet trade, walking sticks, noxious weed seed contaminants in niger seed, giant African snails - notify state, federal officials if seen

### Other news and updates

None.

### News and New Business

Future meetings:

- Maryland Biological Stream Survey (MBSS) presentation on virile crayfish
- Field trip to Green Pharmacy Garden, Fulton, MD, Jim Duke - available week of August 21, will check on 22-24th

### Future meetings

June 22, Adkin's arboretum

~Adjourn 11:55 p.m.~

Respectfully submitted by: Carol Holko, Recording Secretary



## Proposed Nonnative Species Regulation Handout, Spring 2006

### **Purpose**

- Control the importation, possession, propagation, purchase, sale or introduction into State waters of certain nonnative aquatic organisms that if accidentally or deliberately introduced into the waters of the State would alter and threaten to harm the ecosystem or the abundance and diversity of native or naturalized aquatic organisms or the productivity of State waters
- Control transport of certain nonnative aquatic organisms that have been introduced into State waters and provide a threat to the aquatic ecosystem or productivity of State waters

## **Classified Nonnative Aquatic Species**

### **Prohibited Species**

- Asian swamp eel~
- Bighead carp>
- Black carp>
- Candiru
- Chinese mitten crab\*~^+
- Eurasian river ruffe\*~
- Giant salvinia\*~^
- Grass carp^
- Green Caulerpa seaweed\*~^
- Quagga mussel
- Round goby~
- Silver carp>
- Walking catfish+
- Zebra mussel~^+

### **Species Prohibited from Transport Only**

- Blue catfish
- Flathead catfish
- Green crab~^
- Hydrilla~^
- Japanese shore crab^
- Red swamp crayfish
- Rusty crayfish
- Virile crayfish
- Water chestnut\*^

\*Species that have control plans under the federal Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force

~Species of concern listed by the federal Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force

^ Species listed as invasive species of concern by the Maryland Invasive Species Council

+Species listed as injurious wildlife by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Lacey Act

>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed listing as injurious wildlife under the Lacey Act

## Definitions

- Native** – any species that was present in State waters in the year 1500
  
- Naturalized** – any species that, though not native to Maryland, has acclimated or adapted to life in Maryland’s waters so that the species has been documented as having lived, grown, and reproduced in Maryland for more than 50 years without known harm to the ecosystem
  
- Nonnative** – any species other than native or naturalized
  
- Nuisance organism** – a nonnative aquatic organism that will foreseeably alter and threaten to harm the ecosystem or the abundance and diversity of native or naturalized aquatic organisms
  
- Transport** - to move a nonnative aquatic organism from one body of water within the State to another body of water within the State.

Please send comments and questions to Sarah Widman, MD DNR Fisheries Service, by email at [swidman@dnr.state.md.us](mailto:swidman@dnr.state.md.us) or by phone at 410-260-8260

**Environmental Law Institute**  
**Opportunities for Regional Invasive Species Cooperation in the Chesapeake Bay**

**1. Regional monitoring and surveying**

- While some states currently conduct monitoring and surveying for invasive species (i.e. snakehead in Virginia and Maryland; zebra mussel in New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia), more monitoring and surveys, particularly on a regional level, might help prevent new invasions and manage existing ones. Additionally, tools for working with private landowners throughout the region to monitor for invasive species on their lands could enhance the success of prevention and control measures.
- Example 1: An MOU between the Chesapeake Bay states (NY, PA, DE, MD, VA, and WV), the District of Columbia, federal agencies (EPA and USGS), the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government aims to integrate monitoring programs for water quality in non-tidal rivers and streams in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.
- Example 2: The 100<sup>th</sup> Meridian Initiative, which conducts surveys along highway corridors approaching the 100<sup>th</sup> Meridian, is a cooperative effort between state, local, and federal agencies to prevent the spread of zebra mussels and other aquatic nuisance species westward.

**2. Regional database development and mapping**

- A more coordinated system of data collection and compilation, such as through a website, could allow for a more efficient and effective means to share information, research methods, and technology between states, and would provide an outlet for discussing and comparing data. This website could also provide the public with easy access to information about invasive species.
- Example 1: The Delaware Invasive Species Tracking System is conducted in coordination with the USGS, the Delaware Natural Heritage Program, and the Delaware Invasive Species Council. This project will create a tool for mapping and inputting location information about invasive species online, and will also include information on invasive species distribution.
- Example 2: The New York Invasive Plant Council's website allows members of the public to report sightings of invasive species.

**3. Regional Education and Outreach efforts**

- Most states engage in outreach and education in some fashion for a variety of invasive species. Making these messages more consistent with one another, such as by using the same warning signs, posters, and brochures, could both increase their effectiveness and cut costs.
- Example: The 100<sup>th</sup> Meridian Initiative seeks to put out a common message about zebra mussels.

**4. Risk Analysis and Pathway Analysis**

- Greater cooperation on risk and pathway analysis could help prevent the introduction of invasive species into the Bay states or from one state or region of the watershed into other states or regions.

**5. Rapid Response Action Plans**

- Rapid response can play a critical role in bringing new invasions under control before they become impossible to eradicate. Therefore, it may be very important to coordinate state rapid response plans and/or create a regional rapid response plan. While several states have emergency powers for invasive species breakouts, no states appear to have a formal rapid response plan (although Maryland is in the process of developing a Snakehead Control and Management Plan, which will include rapid response).

**6. Invasive Species Management Plans**

- While a number of MARP states have written management plans, these plans do not all have the same scope. For instance, New York has an Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan, Delaware and Virginia have general Invasive Species Management Plans (though Virginia's plan specifically addresses aquatic species and follows the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force design), and Maryland has Nutria and Mute Swan Management Plans. Making state plans more consistent in format and scope might help MARP set regional priorities and common goals.

**7. Invasive Species Councils**

- While many states have invasive species councils, these councils vary in structure and mission. Councils in New York and Pennsylvania were primarily established to write Invasive Species Management Plans, while Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland's councils work to provide information and leadership on invasive species research and management. More coordination between these councils would be useful for information-sharing, coordinating regional projects and activities, and providing regional management recommendations.

**8. Invasive Species Laws and Regulations**

- A review of state invasive species authorities and lists, including opportunities for greater harmonization, may be critical to improved prevention and management. Because species do not abide by state jurisdictions, inconsistent authorities may hinder invasive species management efforts taking place across a particular region.

**Please direct comments to:**  
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