# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## AIS EARLY DETECTOR BASICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>How to prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Assembling a monitoring kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>How to survey - invasive snails &amp; mussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>How to survey - aquatic invasive plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Collecting and identifying samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>How to report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PLANT ID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Curlyleaf Pondweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Brazilian Waterweed, Hydrilla, &amp; Canadian Waterweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Parrot Feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brittle Naiad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Flowering Rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Water Lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Didymo “Rock Snot”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Starry Stonewort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Yellow Floating Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Water Hyacinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Water Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>European Frog-Bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Carolina Fanwort</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ANIMAL ID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Zebra &amp; Quagga Mussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Chinese &amp; Banded Mystery Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>New Zealand Mudsnail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Faucet Snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Asian Clam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Rusty Crayfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Spiny Waterflea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## APPENDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>How to disinfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>How to construct a zebra/quagga mussel sampler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Produced by the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District.
Unless otherwise noted, photos provided by Paul Skawinski, University of Wisconsin-Extension.
www.minnehahacreek.org | (952) 471-0590
AIS EARLY DETECTORS

Thank you for your interest in becoming an AIS Early Detector! You play a vital role. Quickly noticing and responding to a new aquatic invasive species can prevent a full-blown infestation, and with more than 180 lakes in the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD) alone, we can’t keep a close eye on all of them ourselves.

This book will walk you through how to monitor, what equipment to use, and how to identify a variety of species -- and know the difference between the desirable and not! It includes the full suite of monitoring tools, though you may choose to only do a few activities depending on time and equipment. Being an early detector shouldn’t feel like a chore; it is an easy activity and a good excuse to get out on the lake!

This guide was developed and produced by the MCWD but can apply to anyone looking to fight the spread of aquatic invasive species. Contact ais@minnehahacreek.org to learn more.

Photo by Jeffrey Thompson, Minnesota Public Radio News. © 2013 Minnesota Public Radio. Used by permission. All rights reserved.
HOW TO PREPARE

1. Know which invasive species are already present in the lake or stream you are monitoring. The Minnesota DNR keeps an up-to-date list of AIS present in each water body at:
   [http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/ais/infested.html](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/ais/infested.html)

2. Determine a location to monitor. Hotspots for new invasive species are inlets and outlets, developed shorelines, rocky areas, and areas with frequent public use such as boat launches and fishing piers. Your own shoreline is also a great place to check. You never know where something might turn up!

3. If you are sampling multiple lakes, it is critical to properly clean your equipment to avoid unintentionally spreading an invasive species. Follow the rules of “Clean, Drain, Dry” – they’re not just for boats!

There is more information on how to properly clean your equipment in the “How to Disinfect” section.

**CLEAN**

Clean plants, mud, animals and fish from all equipment.
Rinse equipment with high pressure, hot water.

**DRAIN**

Drain water from your boat, motor, live well, bait bucket, and other equipment before transporting.

**DRY**

Dry everything that came in contact with water for at least five days to destroy any clinging AIS.
ASSEMBLING A MONITORING KIT

Most sampling tools can be either provided by the MCWD or made from common household items:

1) Hand scoop/strainer
2) Zebra/Quagga mussel sampler
3) Underwater scope.
4) Hand lenses
5) Containers for each sample (such as Ziploc bags)
6) Bucket
7) Sampling rake
8) AIS monitoring form

Can be accessed online with your smartphone (see Page 11). If you are using your device out on the water, a Ziploc bag works as a cheap waterproof case.

Also available as paper copy

9) Waders
10) Pens, towels, hand sanitizer
11) Polarized sunglasses
12) Snorkel and mask (optional)

A sampling rake can be made by fastening two rake heads together and attaching a rope. A single headed rake or garden rake with a handle will work as well.
HOW TO SURVEY
INVASIVE SNAILS & MUSSELS

• Walk the shoreline examining debris that is washed up on shore
• Pick up rocks and examine all sides.
• Zebra mussels prefer the shade so the undersides of docks, boat lifts, and swim platforms are good places to check. Many snails and mussels will also attach to vegetation and native mussels.

If you are able to enter the water, keep moving back and forth parallel to the shoreline using polarized sunglasses, an underwater scope or snorkel to search underwater rocks and logs.

Use a small strainer to look in areas of the lake with a sandy or muddy bottom. Scoop and strain the water and mud and place into a tub for closer examination.
ZEBRA/QUAGGA MUSSEL SAMPLER

Another way to check for zebra and quagga mussels is by hanging a sampler from the underside of your dock. The mussels will attach to most any hard surface but a sampler attached to a rope is an easy and consistent way to check. Samplers can be provided by MCWD or easily constructed using the diagram in Appendix B.

» Sampler should be checked weekly or every other week.
» It should hang about one foot above the lake bottom.

HOW TO CHECK

• Pull out of the water and place in a tub or tray
• Disassemble by removing nut from bottom of sampler
• Feel surface with fingertips for small bumps. When zebra mussels first attach they can be very small. Look for the D-shaped shell.
• If the sampler is covered in muck, clean it off and shorten the rope so it hangs closer to the surface
• Return the sampler to the lake and complete the monitoring report
HOW TO SURVEY
AQUATIC INVASIVE PLANTS

Walk the shoreline examining plants that are washed up on shore. If you are able to enter the water, keep moving back and forth parallel to the shoreline using polarized sunglasses, an underwater scope, or snorkel to search for underwater plants.

In deeper water, throw a sampling rake to pull in aquatic plants. Also check plants for attached zebra mussels or other invasive species.

Many invasive plants will continue to grow once they reach the surface so keep an eye out for dense mats of vegetation.
COLLECTING & IDENTIFYING SAMPLES

Use this book to identify any questionable species you have collected.

If you think you have found a new invasive species, take multiple photos both close up and far away, including the location and habitat where it was found.

Use a coin or ruler in the close-up photos to show the size. For aquatic plants, try to spread out the leaf of the plant on your hand or another flat surface. Submit photos in our online form, or contact MCWD’s AIS staff using the information on the next page.

*Actual Size
If you are surveying your own shoreline, you can store your samples at home until they are confirmed.

Note that it is illegal to transport invasive species, unless you are asked to deliver them for further identification. Animal species can be preserved in a container with rubbing alcohol or stored in water. Plant species can be wrapped in a damp paper towel, sealed in a Ziploc bag, and stored in the refrigerator.

In Minnesota, contact the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) immediately if you suspect you have found a new infestation.

info.dnr@state.mn.us

(888) 646-6367
CURLYLEAF PONDWEED

Plant Type: Submerged
Status: Widespread throughout Minnesota
Native Look-alike: Clasping Leaf Pondweed

Curlyleaf Pondweed
(Potamogeton crispus)
- Leaves are crinkly
- Fine-toothed leaf edges
- Leaf tips are blunt
- Leaf base does not wrap around the stem
- Begins growing in early spring before other plants and dies back mid-summer
- Forms dense mats

Clasping Leaf Pondweed
(Potamogeton richardsonii)
- Slightly wavy leaves
- Smooth leaf edges
- Leaf tips come to a point
- Leaf base wraps around (clasps) the stem.
- Does not begin growing until summer
- Does not form dense mats
EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

Plant Type: Submerged
Status: Widespread throughout Minnesota
Native Look-alike: Northern Watermilfoil (Myriophyllum sibiricum)

Eurasian Watermilfoil
(Myriophyllum spicatum)
• 12-21 pairs of leaflets
• Stems are limp and spaghetti-like
• Stems are reddish brown to pink

Northern Watermilfoil
(Myriophyllum sibiricum)
• 5-10 pairs of leaflets
• Stems are stiff and hold their shape
• Stems are whitish green
BRAZILIAN WATERWEED, HYDRILLA, & CANADIAN WATERWEED

Plant Type: Submerged
Status: Not yet found in Minnesota
Native Look-alike: Canadian Waterweed (Elodea canadensis)

Brazilian waterweed
(Egeria densa)
- “Whorls” (the number of leaves attached to the same point) of 4-6
- Fine-toothed leaves (need to use a hand lens to see)
**NATIVE**

**Canadian Waterweed**  
*(Elodea canadensis)*  
- Whorls of 3  
- Whorl of leaves is smaller than a quarter  
- Smooth edges

**INVASIVE**

**Hydrilla**  
*(Hydrilla verticillata)*  
- Whorls of 4-8  
- Whorl of leaves is smaller or the same size as a quarter  
- Fine-toothed leaves
PARROT FEATHER

Plant Type: Submerged/Emergent  
Status: Upper Mississippi River, no inland lakes in Minnesota  
Similar to: Northern Watermilfoil and Eurasian Watermilfoil

Parrot Feather
(Myriophyllum aquaticum)

• 6-30 pairs of leaflets
• Whorls of 4-6 around the stem
• Thick, rigid stem
BRITTLE NAIAD

Plant Type: Submerged
Status: Limited presence in Minnesota
Native Look-alike: Slender Naiad (Najas flexilis)

INVASIVE
Brittle Naiad (Najas minor)
• Not toothed
• Brittle
• Re-curved leaves
• Usually very short

NATIVE
Slender Naiad (Najas flexilis)
• Not toothed
• Flexible
• Leaves are mostly straight
• Can reach 3 feet in length
FLOWERING RUSH

Plant Type: Submerged/Emergent
Status: Limited presence in Minnesota
Native Look-alike: Bulrushes, Arrowhead

FLOWERING RUSH

• Very difficult to identify when not flowering
• Grows in shallow water, generally in depths of 10 feet or less
• Tall, dark green leaves

INVASIVE

Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)

• Stem is triangular in cross-section
• Cluster of pink flowers is held on a round stalk
**WATER LETTUCE**

*Plant Type:* Floating  
*Status:* Upper Mississippi River, no inland Minnesota lakes  
*Native Look-alike:* None

---

**INVASIVE**

**Water Lettuce (Pistia stratiotes)**

- Resembles a head of lettuce  
- Leaves are thick, ridged, fuzzy, and light green  
- Free-floating  
- Roots dangle  
- Forms dense inter-connected mat
DIDYMO "ROCK SNOT"

Plant Type: Submerged
Status: Not yet in Minnesota
Native Look-alike: None

INVASIVE

Didymo “Rock Snot” (Didymosphenia geminata)
- Brownish algae
- Forms thick mats on river bottoms and shorelines
- Looks like snot, feels like wet wool
STARRY STONEWORT

Plant Type: Submerged
Status: Present in Minnesota
Native Look-alike: Muskgrass (Chara sp.)

INVASIVE

Starry Stonewort (Nitellopsis obtusa)
• Stem is smooth and green but may have a white/gray coating of minerals covering the stem.
• Whorls of 4-8 branches
• Star-shaped growths called bulbils are produced on clear threads at the base. (see photograph in upper right of opposite page)

NATIVE

Muskgrass (Chara sp.)
• Rough, crunchy stems. May also have white/gray mineral coating.
• Skunky smell.
• Whorls of 6 to 16 branches.
YELLOW FLOATING HEART

Plant Type: Floating
Status: Not yet found in Minnesota
Native Look-alike: Bullhead Pond Lily

INVASIVE

Yellow Floating Heart
(Nymphoides peltata)
- Round, heart-shaped leaves
- Leaves have wavy edges
- Yellow flowers are 5-parted and are held above the water

NATIVE

Bullhead Pond Lily
(Nuphar variegata)
- Oblong leaves
- Leaves do not have wavy edges
- Yellow flower is ball-shaped and often sits on the water surface
WATER HYACINTH

Plant Type: Floating
Status: Not yet found in Minnesota
Native Look-alike: None

INVASIVE

Water Hyacinth
(Eichhornia crassipes)
- Leaves are shiny
- Inflated sac on the stem
- Lilac flower with a yellow spot
- Mass of roots hangs below the plant
- Forms free-floating mats
WATER CHESTNUT

Plant Type: Floating
Status: Not yet found in Minnesota.
Native Look-alike: None

INVASIVE

Water Chestnut
(Trapa natans)

- Triangular, toothed leaves
- Inflated sac on stem
- Usually free-floating
- Forms dense mats
**EUROPEAN FROG-BIT**

**Plant Type:** Floating  
**Status:** Not yet found in Minnesota  
**Native Look-alike:** White Water Lily

**European Frog-Bit**  
(*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*)

- Free-floating, roots dangle  
- Heart-shaped leaves  
- Small leaves (2 inch diameter)  
- Small white flower, 3 petals

**White Water Lily**  
(*Nymphaea odorata*)

- Floating lily pad is firmly rooted  
- Round leaves with a slit  
- Larger leaves (5-12 inch diameter)  
- Large white flower, many petals
CAROLINA FANWORT

Plant Type: Submerged  
Status: Not yet in Minnesota  
Native Look-alike: Water Marigold

**INVASIVE**

**Carolina Fanwort**  
(*Cabomba caroliniana)*  
- Two leaves attaching on opposite sides of the stem  
- Has a short stem attaching the leaves  
- Small, white flower with a yellow center

**NATIVE**

**Water Marigold**  
(*Bidens beckii)*  
- Leaves are whorled  
- No stems attaching the leaf  
- Yellow, daisy-like flower
QUAGGA MUSSELS & ZEBRA MUSSELS

**Quagga Mussel**
*(Dreissena bugensis)*
- Rounder in shape than the zebra mussel
- Does not sit flat on its side
- Color varies but is typically lighter than the zebra mussel
- Can grow to larger sizes than zebra mussels (1.5 inches in length)

**Zebra Mussel**
*(Dreissena polymorpha)*
- D-shaped
- Sits flat on its side
- Color varies but is usually light brown to white with brown/black stripes.
- Size: 0-1.25 inches in length

**Status:** Not yet in Minnesota
**Native Look-alike:** None

**Status:** Present in Minnesota
**Native Look-alike:** None
CHINESE & BANDED MYSTERY SNAILS

**Chinese Mystery Snail**  
* (Cipangopaludina chinensis)  
- Larger size, up to 3 inches tall  
- Dark brown shell

**Banded Mystery Snail**  
* (Viviparus georgianus)  
- 1-1.5 inches tall  
- Horizontal brown bands on shell

**Status:** Present in Minnesota  
**Native Look-alike:** Native snails in the Viviparus genus  
**Status:** Present in Minnesota  
**Native Look-alike:** None
NEW ZEALAND MUDSNAIL

**Status:** Present in the Great Lakes

---

**INVASIVE**

New Zealand Mudsnaill

(*Potamorpyrgus antipodarum*)

- Very small (4-6 mm long) (1/8-1/4 inch)
- 7-8 spirals separated by deep grooves
- Gray to light brown
FAUCET SNAIL

Status: Present in Great Lakes and northern Minnesota

INVASIVE

Faucet Snail
(Bithynia tentaculata)

- Small (12-15 mm long)
- Light brown to black
- 5-6 spirals
- Teardrop-shaped opening
ASIAN CLAM

Status: Present in the Great Lakes
Native Look-alike: Fingernail clams

INVASIVE

Asian Clam (*Corbicula fluminea*)

- Very distinct ridges
- May burrow several inches into the soil

- 1-2 inches across
- Yellowish brown shell
RUSTY CRAYFISH

Status: Present in Minnesota
Native Look-alike: Several native crayfish species are present in Minnesota

INVASIVE

Rusty Crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*)

- Rusty brown spot. No native crayfish have a spot
- Rest of body is tan to light brown
- 1-4 inches
SPINY WATERFLEA

Status: Present in the Great Lakes and northern Minnesota
Native Look-alike: None

Spiny Waterflea (*Bythotrephes longimanus*)

- Hard to detect without a net but may get tangled on fishing line or anchor rope
- ¼ to 5/8 inches long
- Long, straight tail spine that is twice as long as its body
APPENDIX A

HOW TO DISINFECT

If you are moving to another body of water, please thoroughly disinfect any equipment using standard protocols from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

- Remove all vegetation and mud.
- Rinse any equipment that has come in contact with the water.
- Allow everything to completely dry for at least 5 days OR soak in undiluted white vinegar for 20 minutes. If using snorkel equipment, soak for 30 minutes in a salt water bath (1/2 cup salt to 1 gallon of water). Thoroughly rinse in tap water afterwards.
- Don’t forget to check your footwear and clothing.

**WARNING:** Please use separate sets of equipment if you are sampling in both zebra mussel infested waters and non-zebra mussel infested waters.
Visit your local hardware store for help with materials and construction. It can be constructed for approximately $10.

1 Drill 13/32” hole in both top and bottom caps
2 Drill 5/8” hole in center of plates
3 ft. of Nylon Rope for attaching to dock

Eyebolt: 3/8" diameter x 8" length

Spacers: 3/4" diameter CPVC x 1"