

# Regulated Aquatic Invasive Species in Oneida County

Aquatic Invasive Species Regulated Under the Wisconsin Invasive Species Rule (Chapter NR 40)

For more information, visit <https://apps.dnr.wi.gov/lakes/invasives/>

Species profiles are listed on page 2

**Aquatic Forget-me-not**  
(*Myosotis scorpioides*)



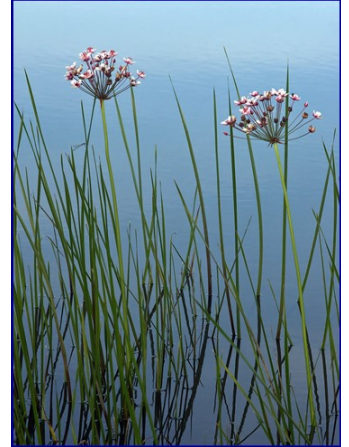
**Curly-leaf Pondweed**  
(*Potamogeton crispus*)



**Eurasian Watermilfoil**  
(*Myriophyllum spicatum*)



**Flowering Rush**  
(*Butomus umbellatus*)



**Narrow-leaved Cattail**  
(*Typha angustifolia*)



**Phragmites**  
(*Phragmites australis* subsp. *australis*)



**Purple Loosestrife**  
(*Lythrum salicaria*)



**Reed Manna Grass, Variegated**  
(*Glyceria maxima* var. *variegata*)



**Yellow Iris**  
(*Iris pseudacorus*)



**Banded Mystery Snail**  
(*Viviparus georgianus*)



**Chinese Mystery Snail**  
(*Cipangopaludina chinensis*)



**Rusty Crayfish**  
(*Orconectes rusticus*)



# AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (AIS) PROFILES

Species that cause similar threats are listed together.

## Aquatic Forget-me-not

Origin: Europe and Asia

Pathway: Imported by the ornamental and water garden trades. Dispersal by water currents, escape from cultivation, seed dispersal, and fragment.

Impact: Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids which are toxic to mammals. Competes with native plants in wet habitats, forms dense monocultures, reduces soil nutrients, and can reduce water flow.

## Curly-leaf Pondweed and Eurasian Watermilfoil

Origin: Curly-leaf pondweed - Eurasia, Africa, and Australia ; Eurasian water milfoil - Europe and Asia.

Pathway: Imported by aquarium and water garden trades. Dispersal via water current; plant attached to boat and equipment.

Impact: Populations spread quickly and forms dense stands that displace native plant communities. Radically changes the biodiversity and ecological functions of invaded habitats, including a decline of fish spawning habitat and native species abundance. Also, forms floating mats of tangled vegetation on the surface, which increases water temperature, reduces water movement, clogs boat propellers, hangs on trailers, and interferes with boating, fishing, swimming, waterfowl hunting and other recreation. Decreases property value. Die-off of Curly-leaf pondweed in summer often leads to algae blooms.

## Flowering Rush, Purple Loosestrife, and Yellow Iris

Origin: Europe and Asia

Pathway: Arrived accidentally in ballast cargo. Imported by the ornamental and water garden trades and transplant to plant in lakes, streams, and wetlands. Seeds, stems and rhizomes disperse by wind, water movement, lawnmowers, machinery, and by transplanting and other human activities.

Impact: Populations spread quickly via seeds, rhizomes, roots and shoots. Form dense stands in lakes, streams, river channels, roadsides, and wetlands. Provides unsuitable shelter, food, and nesting habitat for native animals. Displaces native plant communities, resulting in radical changes the biodiversity and ecological functions of invaded habitats. Also decreases species abundance, diversity, and a decline in fish spawning habitat.

## Non-native Phragmites

Origin: Middle East, Europe and Asia

Pathway: Arrived accidentally in ballast, cargo, and attached to packaging material from shipping operations. Introduced by the garden trade and by municipalities to filter water in wastewater treatment lagoons. Seeds, stems and rhizomes disperse by wind, water, and attached to clothing, recreational gear, machinery, lawnmowers, and earthmoving equipment. Waterfowl hunters who use phragmites for hunting blinds.

Impact: Replaces wetland communities with monocultures causing changes in ecosystem processes, such as hydrology and nutrient cycles. Dead stems increase the risk of marsh fires. Tall stands along shorelines block open water views and access. Grows over 15 feet tall and rhizomes grow up to 60 feet in length and down to a depth of more than six feet.

## Banded Mystery Snail and Chinese Mystery Snail

Origin: Banded mystery snail - United States (Mississippi River); Chinese mystery snail - Asia.

Pathway: Introduced by the food industries and aquarium trades. Dispersal via aquarium release into lakes and rivers.

Impact: Compete for food and habitat with native snails and other filter feeders. Prolific reproducers and form dense colonies. Causes mortality of largemouth bass embryos by invading bass nests. Snails die-off in large numbers, fouling beaches and shorelines. Chinese mystery snail serve as a secondary host for a parasite that has caused mortality to large numbers of waterfowl.

## Rusty Crayfish

Origin: Native to the Ohio River basin and the states of Ohio and Kentucky.

Pathway: Arrived and dispersed by non-resident anglers who bring them along to use as fishing bait. Sold to bait shops, biological supply companies, and food industries. Also, disperses naturally to nearby waters.

Impact: Destroys aquatic plant beds causing a decline in aquatic vegetation and native species abundance. Aggressive towards native crayfish, fish and other aquatic species. Opportunistic feeders and consume large amounts of aquatic invertebrates, fish eggs, small fish, and plants. Displaces native crayfish through competition, predation and hybridization. Produces over 500 eggs per year.