Enjoying the great outdoors is important to many of us. Boating, fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching are traditions that we want to preserve for our children and their children. Today, these traditions are at risk. Aquatic invaders such as round goby, zebra mussels, purple loosestrife, Eurasian watermilfoil, bighead and silver carp, and New Zealand mudsnail threaten our valuable waters and recreation.

These and other non-native, or exotic, plants and animals do not naturally occur in our waters and are called invasive species because they cause ecological or economic harm.

The main way invasive species get into lakes, rivers, and wetlands is by “hitching” rides with anglers, boaters, and other outdoor recreationists. If you leave a body of water without taking precautions recommended in this brochure, you may be transporting these harmful species from one lake, river, or wetland to another. These “aquatic hitchhikers,” such as Eurasian watermilfoil, have invaded many waters, doing irreparable harm to lakes, streams, and wetlands and their native inhabitants.

The good news is that the majority of waters are not yet infested with invasive species and you can help protect our valuable waters.

Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!

Aquatic hitchhikers can spread in many ways such as on aquatic plants, on recreational equipment, and in water. Fortunately, there are a few simple actions you can take to prevent them from spreading.

In many states and provinces it is illegal to transport aquatic invasive species, so taking the following actions may also help avoid a citation (see back page).

INSPECT your boat, trailer, and equipment and REMOVE visible aquatic plants, animals, and mud before leaving the water access.

It is important to carefully remove all plant fragments before you leave the access area to ensure you are not transporting an invasive plant species. This will also reduce the threat of moving zebra mussels that hitchhike by attaching to aquatic plants.
DRAIN water from your boat, motor, bilge, live wells, and bait containers before leaving the access area. Many types of invasive species are very small and easily overlooked. For example, zebra mussel larvae are invisible to the naked eye. Seeds or small fragments of invasive plants, spiny waterfleas, eggs of fish and small aquatic animals, and fish diseases can be carried in water. Draining water before you leave the access area will effectively reduce the chance that any remaining plants and animals survive.

REPORT new sightings. If you suspect a new infestation of an invasive plant or animal, save a specimen and report it to a local natural resource or Sea Grant office. Many agencies have “ID” cards, Web sites, and volunteer monitoring networks to help you identify and report invasive species.

DISPOSE of unwanted bait and other animals or aquatic plants in the trash. Releasing live animals and plants in a lake, river, or along the shore often causes invasive species to become established. Identifying fish when they are small is difficult and it is hard to be absolutely sure there are no invasive fish in your bait bucket. Even earthworms that you collect in northern states or buy for bait are not native and should not be dumped on the ground. Likewise, other aquatic plants or animals that you collect, or buy in a pet store, should never be released into the wild.

SPRAY, RINSE, or DRY boats and recreational equipment to remove or kill species that were not visible when leaving a waterbody. Before transporting to another water:
  • Spraying/rinsing with high pressure, and/or hot tap water (above 104º F or 40º C), especially if moored for more than a day. – Or –
  • Dry for at least five days.

CONSULT your natural resource agency. Do-it-yourself control treatments could be illegal and can make matters worse by harming native fish, wildlife, and plants. It is best to contact your natural resource agency before you try to control an invasive species or add new plants along your shoreline. These agencies can provide recommendations and notify you what permits are required.

ADDITIONAL STEPS are recommended for the following activities.

Shore and fly-fishing
  • Remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from waders and hip boots.
  • Drain water from bait containers.

Personal watercraft
  • Avoid running engine through aquatic plants.
  • Run engine for 5–10 seconds on the trailer to blow out excess water and vegetation from internal drive, then turn off engine.
  • Remove aquatic plants and animals from water intake grate, steering nozzle, watercraft hull, and trailer.

Sailing
  • Remove aquatic plants and animals from hull, centerboard or bilgeboard wells, rudder post area, and trailer.

Scuba diving
  • Remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from equipment.
  • Drain water from buoyancy compensator (bc), regulator, tank boot, and other containers.
  • Rinse suit and inside of bc with hot water.

Waterfowl hunting
  • Remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from boat, motor, trailer, waders or hip boots, decoy lines, and anchors (elliptical and bulb-shaped anchors can help reduce snagging aquatic plants).
  • Cut cattails or other plants above the waterline when they are used for camouflage or blinds.