Dye Movement in the Tahoe Keys: Implications for Management of Aquatic Invasive Species Using Integrated Methods

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Topics:

- Aquatic Plant Management Context at Tahoe
- Need to expand the current management tool kit
- Rhodamine WT as herbicide "surrogate" approach
- Results and Implications

Emerald Bay

"Wicked Environmental Problems" Managing Uncertainty and Conflict*

- "...a high degree of scientific uncertainty and a profound lack of agreement on values, combined with the absence of a perfect solution..."
- Solution: "Learning Networks"
- <u>Consilience in Beliefs>Actions>Solutions</u>

(L. Anderson...2012)

*Peter J. Balint, Ronald E. Stewart, Anand Desai, Lawrence C Walters 2011, Island Press. 253 p.

Lake Tahoe Exotic Aquatic Species Introduction (Detection) Timeline



Adaptive Integrated AIS Management

- Maximize efficacy through an optimal choice and timing of control methods
- ✓ Minimize adverse impacts
- ✓ Coordinate actions to facilitate management of <u>all</u> AIS taxa
- Document and assess impacts of management actions
- ✓ Adjust future management actions

South Lake Tahoe Tahoe Keys

West Basin Entrance

East Basin Entrance \ Non-native and nuisance plants in the Tahoe Keys:

- Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
- Curlyleaf pondweed (Potamogeton crispus)
- Native Coontail (Ceratophyllum demersum)





Eurasian watermilfoil-Lake Tahoe December-2008



"Andian milfoil" (native) *Myriophyllum quitense*



Current Prevention Measures

- Vessel Inspections: No inspector = No launch
- Mandatory inspection (TRPA)
 - Extensive Inspection & Decontamination (Major Highway Stations)
- CDFG Code 2301
- \$5000 fine for decontamination refusal
- Signage, fliers, workshops
- Other public outreach Examples of Signage:



Current AIS Management Tools

Harvesting Hand-pulling **Benthic barriers Diver-assisted** Electro-shocking (warmwater fish removal) No Herbicides or Molluscicides permitted at this time



New Tools for IPM at Tahoe?

Potential for Use of Aquatic Pesticides-Proposed Basin Plan Amendment Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board Approved Basin Plan Changes (2011)

State Water Resources Board Approved 2012

Federal EPA review- Summer 2012?

Rhodamine WT Study: 2011-2012

Specific Objectives of Tahoe Keys Project

- Compare/ Assess Efficacy and Impacts of Bottom Barriers vs. Standard Cutting/Harvest/Remova
- Determine Movement and Dissipation of Rhodamine WT (dye) as a Surrogate for Aquatic Herbicides.
- > Obtain Baseline Data on Benthic Invertebrates (sediment sampling).
- Determine Feasibility of Using Mechanical Removal Methods to Manage Non-Native Warmwater Fish

Outcome

Develop BMPs for AIS Management at Tahoe Keys (and Lake Tahoe)
 Provide Basis for Any Future Applications for Using Aquatic Herbicides
 Provide Background Data for Subsequent Programmatic EIR/EIS

Tahoe Keys



USDA -ARS Tahoe Keys Survey: **May 21, 22, 2009** 315 Samples Taken (includes 266 samples in the West Basin)



Tahoe Keys submersed aquatics, **April 27, 2011** Frequency of occurence (average of West Basin)



Eurasian watermilfoil Myriophyllum spicatum Curlyleaf pondweed Potamogeton crispus Coontail Ceratophyllum demersum Common elodea Elodea canadensis Leafy pondweed Potamogeton foliosus American pondweed Potamogeton nodosus Andean watermilfoil Myriophyllum quitense Dwarf spikerush Eleocharis spp. Filamentous algae [Nitella, Chara, Spirogyra]

Tahoe Keys Rhodamine WT Dye Studies July 2011 and October 2011 Injection Sites



Measuring Fluorescence of Rhodamine WT

Flow-through fluorometer:

Continuous measurement of dye fluorescence calibrated to concentration (detects to ca. 50 pp trillion)



Water is pumped from predetermined depth to bottom of flow-through cuvette

- Detection level in parts per trillion (0.050 parts per billion)
- Instantaneous monitoring (real-time)
- Target level: 5 to 10 ppb (parts per billion) after mixing
- Surrogate for *movement* and *dilution*

-But NOT for half-life of herbicide active ingredient

Bottom Water Temperatures- Tahoe Keys June 9 to Aug. 18 2011



Bottom Water Temperature in West Basin Channel







Rhodamine WT concentration outside Site 2 @ NW buoy July 19 - Aug. 9, 2011, Tahoe Keys



Site 1: Effect of Diurnal Temperature on RWT Mixing



Hours after dye injection; Time of day

Rhodamine WT Dye Dispersion (Sites 1-3)-Summer (July 17,18 Injections)



DEAD END

1.25 Day

2 Days

45 Days





1 Day

2 Days

29 Days

43 Days



Rhodamine WT Fall 2011 Injections

-

11 M1 416 1.3 hours

Site 1

77

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> 5 ppb

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5 > x > 1

1 > x > 0.25

0.25 > x > 0.05

0.05 > x > 0

Imagery Date: 6/15/2011 2 1940

404 ft

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Eye alt 7958 ft

1000gle



















38°55'53.01" N 120°01'03.12" W elev 6230 ft

Eye alt 7958 ft

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Imagery Date: 6/15/2011 2 1940

404 ft

P.B.H







38°56





38°56'03.15" N 120°00'58.11" W elev 6234 ft









Imagery Date: 6/15/2011 🧶 1940

38°56'03.15" N 120°00'58.11" W elev 6234 ft

Summary: Fall Rhodamine WT (2011)



Rhodamine WT Dye Dispersion (Sites 1-3)-Summer (July 17, 18 Injections)



<u>Site 1</u> 7.5 h

1.25 Day

- 2 Days
 - 'S

31 Days

45 Days



<u>Site 3</u> 6 h

1 Day

2 Days

29 Days

43 Days



Dead- End Site

Rhodamine WT concentration inside Site 1 Oct 13 - Nov 16, 2011, Tahoe Keys







Days after dye injection

Dead- End Site



Rhodamine WT concentration outside Site 3 @ West buoy Oct 13 - Nov 16, 2011, Tahoe Keys



Open Site



Open Site





Site 3: Diurnal Temperature and RWT Concentrations (Fall Application)



Temperature Loggers : Tahoe West Basin (Summer 2011 - Spring 2012)











Air Temperature: July RWT Application

Air Temperature: October RWT Application





P. Crispus and M. spicatum Phenology



P. Crispus and M. spicatum Phenology



Summary: **Summer** Rhodamine WT Applications

- Dead-end sites had long residence time: >30 days
- > Dead-end sites had diurnal vertical mixing
- Open site have very short residence time: Few hours
- Cold water influx from lake probably generated a southern and western flow
- Multiple dead-end sites could be used to compare efficacy of herbicides if approved for use. These sites comprise ca. 70% of open water.

Summary: Fall Application

- Dead-end sites had long residence time:
 >30 days- Similar to summer characteristics
- Dead-end sites had diurnal vertical mixing-but more rapidly mixed than summer
- Open sites had much longer residence time than in the summer (less water movement)
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Residence time: *weeks*, not a few hours

- Water appears to exiting the Keys very slowly- the opposite of summer conditions
- Results suggest that fall is best time to sustain herbicide concentrations in "open sites" (ca. 30% of the Keys).

Any Wicked Questions?



Native *Elodea canadensis*-December 2011

Tahoe Keys- December 2011

