

Control Methods & Status of Non-native Apple Snails in Threemile Creek, Alabama

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Apple Snails in Threemile Creek, Mobile County, AL



Apple Snail, *Pomacea maculata*

- Reported & documented in Langan Municipal Lake, June 2008. Incidental report 2004 cursory search found none.
- Likely released by aquarium (pet trade).
- Exotic, non-native “aquatic nuisance species” (ANS) native to S. America.

Snail Biology

- **Fecund - Snails mature within growing season; females lay multiple egg on aerial plant stems. Each contain 100's - 1000's of eggs/mass annually.**
- **Burrow into mud during winter or when conditions are poor.**
- **Snails have gills & siphon to breathe.**
- **Voracious feeders of vegetation (Likely compete w native snails, other wildlife).**
- **Few native predators**

Snail egg mass on Giant cutgrass (accounts ~ 80–90% egg substrate)



Why are Applesnails an Issue?

- Destroyers of wetland habitats, snails consume native aquatic plants driving systems toward algae-based production.
- Displace native aquatic life through competition for food, space, and habitat.
- Destroyer of agricultural crops (e.g., rice) esp. in Southern U.S., Phillipines, SE Asia.
- Disease vector, potential carrier of: rat ringworm, intestinal fluke, rat lungworm, Schistosomiasis (2nd most common tropical disease behind malaria in 70 countries)

Egg masses concrete wall LMP



Population Control Approach

- “Direct” Control adults: Apply EPA-approved **molluscicide** - copper carbonate; copper sulfate.
- “Indirect” Control - Reduce egg (substrate) habitat: Apply EPA-approved **herbicides** to emergent aquatic plants.
- **Maintain low water levels** in Langan Lake.
- **Scraping of egg masses, collect/trap adults.**
- **Stock Redear sunfish** (N=1,222,852; 2867 lbs) to reduce snail hatchling recruitment.

Prep for copper application - BFP



Scraping egg masses - LMP



Infestation Locations- SW AL

- Threemile Creek (TMC) watershed from upper pool Langan Municipal Lake (LMP) downstream through approx 8 step pools to tidal portion of Creek – empties directly into Mobile River!
- Blakeley Forest Pond (BFP) in Bay Minette Creek, a major watershed in Mobile-Tensaw delta system.
- Private Stock pond Coffee County.

Upper Threemile Creek (1 of 8 Step Pools, Elev. ~ 60')

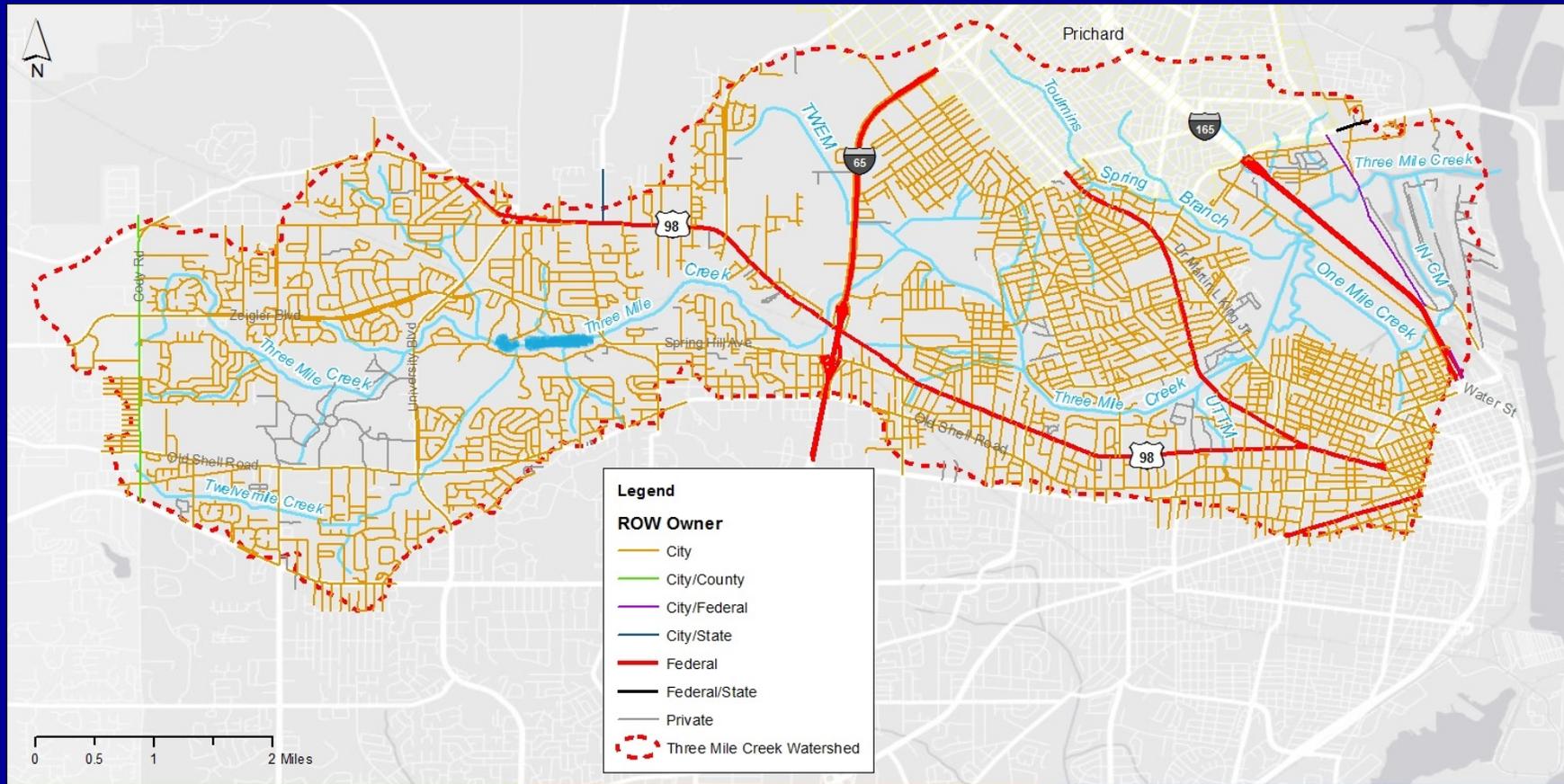


Infested Site Attributes

- **LMP** = 40-acres in 2-level pools (147 acre-feet)
 - **TMC**: From LMP Dam to McClean Park Dam
4.29 miles stream
161 surface acres (59.3 acre-feet)
8 step pools urban/industrialized channels
Elevation drop approx 70 feet
 - **TMC “Tidal”** 4.67 miles to mouth at Mobile R.
171 surface acres (366 acre-feet to I-165)
- **BFP** = 3.0-acres (29.4 acre-feet)

Threemile Creek Watershed

(Map courtesy of Mobile Bay National Estuary Program)



Blakeley Forest Pond, Baldwin CO (3.0 ac residential retention)



Field Efforts 2010-2014

5-Year Summary of Effort & Materials Analysis for District V, Apple Snail Control Project, FY 2010 - FY 2014.

FY ACTIVITY	PROGRAM FUNDING	LOCATION ^a	N STAFF	FIELD DAYS	MAN DAYS	CHEMICAL	VEHICLE DAYS	BOAT DAYS	UTV DAYS
						VOLUME (Gals) or WEIGHT (Lbs) ^b			
2010	USFWS Grants, NGO's, In-kind	LMP, TMC, BFP	1 - 3	45	71	14412 Lbs, 350 Gals	60	28	0
2011	USFWS Grants, NGO's, In-kind	LMP, TMC, BFP	1 - 3	91	85	8845 Lbs, 1571 Gals	91	36	0
2012	USFWS Grants, In-kind	LMP, TMC, DL, BFP	1 - 3	42	85	10150 Lbs, 1280 Gals	49	30	4
2013	CIAP	LMP, TMC	1 - 2	22	60	517.5 Gals	22	4	2
2014	CIAP	LMP, TMC	2 - 5	28	66	2366.0 Gals	28	14	1
			1 - 5	228	367		250	112	7

Copper treatments, 2009 - 2011

BFP - 1 “heavy” treatment Nov 2010 (189 lbs)

FISH KILL – Algae die-off, low D.O.

ADWFF Restocks Pond w Bream, Bass

- 7 tandem “light” copper apps (75 lbs / app ; May, Jun, Jul, Sep 2011). TOT= 714 lbs

LMP - 11 single or tandem apps (475 – 976 lbs / app ; Oct 2009 – Aug 2011). TOT= 9759 lbs

TMC - 9 single or tandem apps (393 – 2814 lbs / app ; Oct 2009 – Sep 2011), TOT= 9780 lbs

Langan Municipal Lake, copper application – air blower w hopper



Snail Direct-Control Agents

- Copper sulfate pentahydrate (CuSO_4), “Medium” 5-8 mm crystals (**CHEM ONE Ltd.**). Rate = 2.54 ppm.
- Copper carbonate (Cu_2CO_3) liquid algaecide (**NATRIX, SePRO**). Rate = 0.3 – 0.5 ppm. This product was granted an SLN label for snails in Mobile & Baldwin Counties ONLY.

Snail Emergent Habitat Control

- **POLARIS, ECOMAZAPYR**; Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr. Rate = 6 pints/acre
- **RODEO, AQUAMASTER**; Glyphosate.
Rate = 6 pints/acre
- **WEEDAR 64**; 2, 4-D Rate = 4 pints/acre
- **SUNENERGY**; Methylated Seed Oil, Organosilicones & Emulsifiers Rate = 1-2 pints/acre
- **ELITE INFILTRATOR, & CIDE KICK**; Oil d' Limonene & nis emulsifiers Rate = 2 pts/acre

Aquatic Vegetation Controlled

- Giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis mileacea*; 80%+ egg habitat)
- Cattail (*Typha latifolia*)
- Water primrose (*Ludwigia* spp.)
- Smartweed (*Polygonum* spp.)
- Water hyacinth, *Eichhornia crassipes* (non-native)
- Torpedograss (*Panicum hemitomon*)
- Spikerush (*Eleocharis* spp.)
- Sedges (*Carex* spp.)
- Alligatorweed, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (non-native)
- Parrot Feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) (non-native)
- Marsh Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*)
- Wild taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) (non-native)
- Arrowhead (*Sagittaria* spp.)

Post-spray of emergent weeds (Giant cutgrass = “Native” plant)



Emergent Weed Treatments, 2010 - 2012

BFP – NO treatments. Residents instructed how to mow, remove brush weed growth at bank edge “without” chemical use.

LMP – 7 emergent weed applications, May - Sep

TMC - 22 emergent weed applications May - Oct,

TOTAL = 3201 Gals emergent herbicide mix

Snail Trapping – Assessing Population Abundance



TRAP DATA, 2009 - 2014

Apple snail trap sample data at Langan Lake, 2009 - 2014 and tidal Threemile Creek (2013 & 2014 only) by staff from ADWFF, USFWS, & USA.

Year	Weeks (Period) Collected	Trap Siting Method	N Traps / Week	Days Trapped	TOTAL Trap Days	N Snails Collected	Trap Catch Rate (S/T/D)
2009	10 weeks (Sep-Dec)	Random	20	75	1500	530	0.353
2010	17 weeks (Jan-Dec)	Random	11 - 20	150	2359	214	0.093
2011	17 weeks (Mar-Nov)	Random	2 - 18	211	1932	18	0.009
2012	3 weeks (Jul-Sep)	Random	4 - 6	9	43	12	0.279
2013	4 weeks (Jul-Oct)	Fixed	27	8	216	457	2.118
2014	6 weeks (May-Nov)	Fixed	27	12	324	59	0.183
6	57		2 - 27	465	6374	1290	

S/T/D = Snails per Trap Day (i.e., Snails per 24-hour period).

Results to date

- Repeated treatments, emergent plant control, and other methods appear to have substantially reduced snail abundance from since Fall, 2009 based on trap data.

Snail Work through 2015

Partnerships forged between ADCNR, USFWS, City of Mobile, various NGO's, EMS have helped to fund work and/or provide manpower to continue the work as mentioned above.

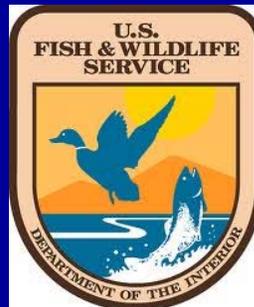
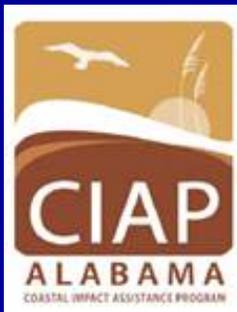
Current funding by CIAP ends December 2015!

Partnerships....Thanks!

- **United States Fish and Wildlife Service**
- **Mobile County Wildlife & Conservation Association**
- **Alabama Wildlife Federation**
- **Alabama Department of Environmental Management**
- **Alabama Department of Agriculture & Industries**
- **Mobile Baykeepers**
- **City of Mobile, Parks & Recreation, Engineering Dept**
- **Alabama Coastal Land Trust**
- **University of South Alabama, Biology Dept.**
- **Alabama Department of Public Health**
- **Alabama Division of Marine Resources**
- **Alabama Lands Division, Coastal Impact Assistance Program**
- **Auburn University, Coop. Extension & Marine Shellfish Lab**
- **SePRO Corporation**
- **Snail Busters & Van Dyke Environmental Services**
- **Estate Management Services**

Current Funding

- **CURRENT** grant funding for the apple snail project (**AL-36**) is funded by the Coastal Impact Assistance Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and administered by the Alabama State Lands Division. **THANKS!**



Mobile-Tensaw Delta

