

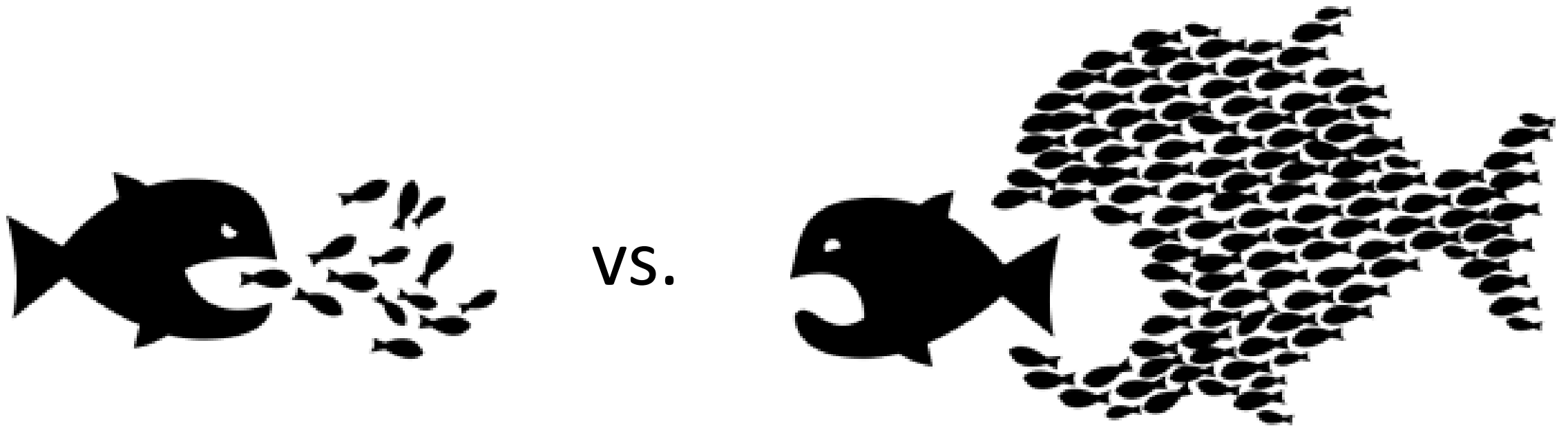
# Establishing research priorities for aquatic invasive species

Nick Phelps, Becca Nash, Sue Galatowitsch



International Conference on Aquatic Invasive Species  
October 24, 2017

# Research on aquatic invasive species...



# Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center

## Mission

To develop research-based solutions that can reduce the impacts of aquatic invasive species in Minnesota by preventing spread, controlling populations, and managing ecosystems; and to advance knowledge to inspire action by others.

There is a greater risk for MAISRC to work on too many species than too few...

*but which ones?*  
*and what approaches??*



# Prioritization process



# Prioritization process

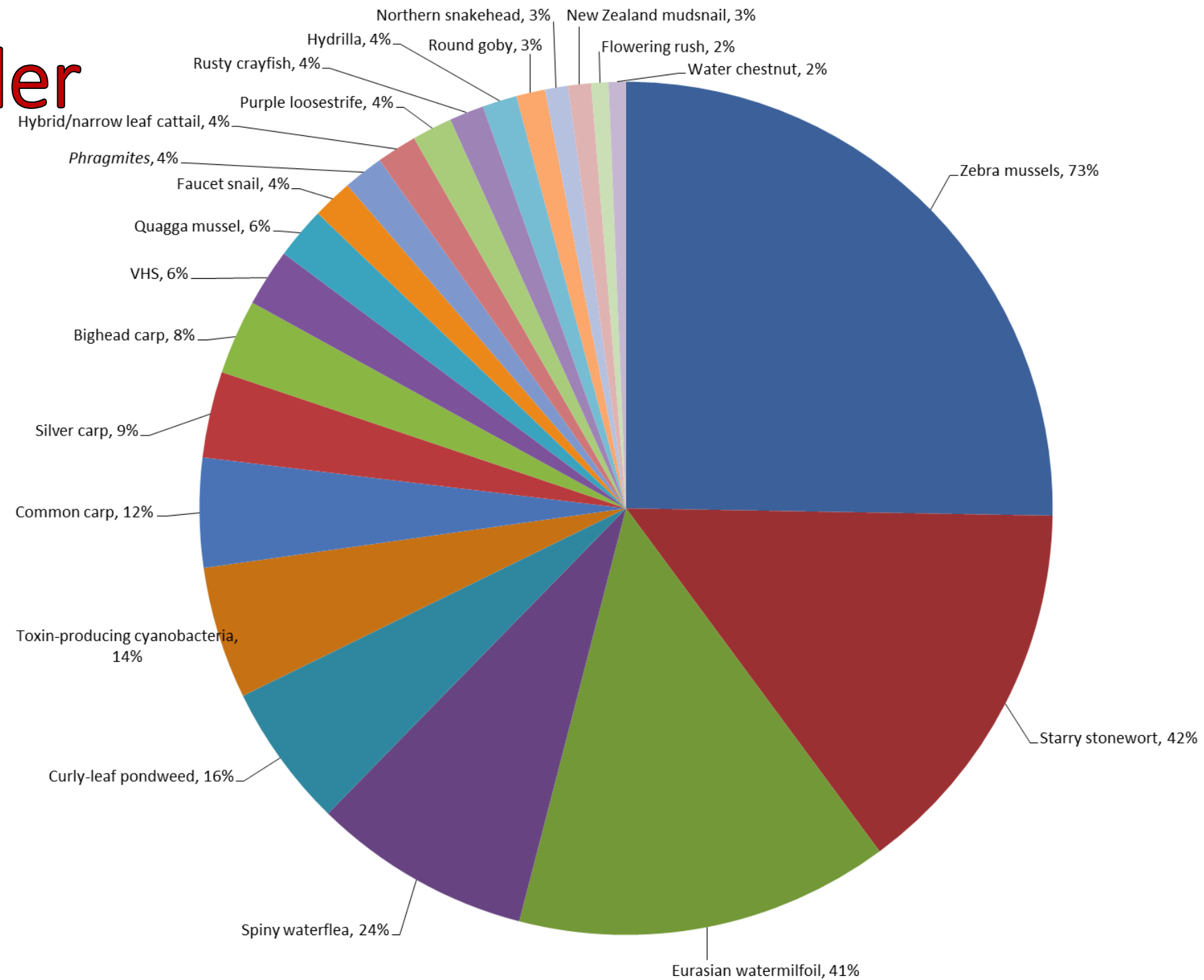


# Prioritizing species

- Technical committee membership (n=10):
  - Balanced expertise in four organismal groups (fish, inverts, plants, microbes)
  - Each group: 1 manager and 1 researcher
  - Two AIS managers (watershed district and county)
- Informed by:
  - Literature review
  - Stakeholder engagement, consultation and survey
  - Expert opinion
- Meet annually or as needed

# 2016 Stakeholder survey:

221 responses





# Priority species: 40 total

**Species present & widespread in MN & known to have high impact in MN**

- *Ex: Common carp, zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil*

**Species present but localized in MN; known to have spread and caused high impacts elsewhere**

- *Ex: Silver carp, rusty crayfish, didymo, common reed (Phragmites)*

**Species not currently in MN, but presumed high risk to establish in the state; have caused high impact elsewhere**

- *Ex: Black carp, killer shrimp, VHS, hydrilla*

# Prioritizing species

## Strengths

- Rapid-allows for regular (annual) updating
- Adequate level of detail to inform research agenda setting
- Process suited for reaching consensus, despite uncertainties

## Challenges

- List is at risk of becoming too large over time—need a maximum
- Not a substitute for a risk assessment—harm may be poorly documented
- Difficult to accurately predict which species will arrive

# Prioritization process



# Prioritizing research needs

- Research needs assessment team membership (n=20):
  - Balanced expertise in four organismal groups (fish, inverts, plants, microbes)
  - One group with expertise in 'cross-cutting' topics
  - Each group: 1 manager, 1 MAISRC, 1 outside researcher, 1 stakeholder
- Informed by:
  - Review of research progress and literature
  - Stakeholder engagement, consultation and survey
  - Expert opinion
- Meet every other year, mini update in off years

# Prioritizing research needs

- Goal: 20-25 high priority research needs for RFP
- Seek consensus at each step
- Stakeholder input for research ideas (n=300+ total)
- Organismal groups each select 10 research needs (n=50 total)
- Rephrase needs (as needed) and provide justifications
- Small mixed groups discuss and rank top 50 ideas to high, medium, low
- Entire group discusses small group ranks and finalizes (n=20 high)
- Reviewed by MN DNR, Faculty Group and Advisory Board



***"Kill them!"***



# Priority research needs: 21 total for 2017

## Early detection and preventing establishment of priority species

Ex. Assess the risk of AIS spread, including the movement of baitfish, considering intra and inter

## Creating and improving management of priority species

Ex. Develop a mesocosm, field) to evaluate options for starry stonewort

## Understanding the economic impact of AIS introductions and prioritize management actions

Ex. Evaluate the economic impact of AIS introductions (e.g. starry stonewort, zebra mussel, or Eurasian watermilfoil) on property values, business and tourism over time to inform management decision making.

**Coming soon:  
2017 Request for Proposals!**



# Prioritizing research needs

## Strengths

- Orients to solutions-based research
- Facilitates seeking researchers with needed skills
- Allows for longer-term planning
- Bridges between managers and researchers
- Relatively time-efficient

## Challenges

- Organismal groups → Organismal research
- Biologically based vs Multidisciplinary



# Lessons learned...

- Stakeholder engagement in prioritization process is critical
- Collaborative approach improves outcomes
- Can't make everyone happy
- Systematic and inclusive process improves fundability?
- Still learning!

# Acknowledgements:

## 2014 and 2016 RNA Team members

- Przemek Bajer, MAISRC
- Bill Bartodziej, Ramsey Wash WD
- Donn Branstrator, UMD
- Chanlan Chan, UMD
- Mae Davenport, UMN
- Mike Delong, Winona State
- Eric Fieldseth, Minnehaha Creek WD
- Nick Frohnauer, MNDNR
- Mark Gaikowski, USGS
- Greg Genz, FMV
- Jackie Glaser, MNDNR
- Bill Grantges, Itasca County
- Randall Hicks, UMD
- Mike Hoff, USFWS
- Tom Jones, MNDNR
- Dan Larkin, MAISRC
- Jack Lauer, MNDNR
- John Madsen, USDA
- Mike McCartney, MAISRC
- Gary Montz, MNDNR
- Mike Netherland, UFL
- Ray Newman, MAISRC
- Nick Phelps, MAISRC
- Paula Phelps, MNDNR
- Alex Primus, UMN
- Heidi Rantala, MNDNR
- Paul Venturelli, MAISRC
- Chip Welling, MNDNR

# Questions?

[www.maisrc.umn.edu](http://www.maisrc.umn.edu)

