

# The use of co-spatial modeling to inform aquatic invasive species management

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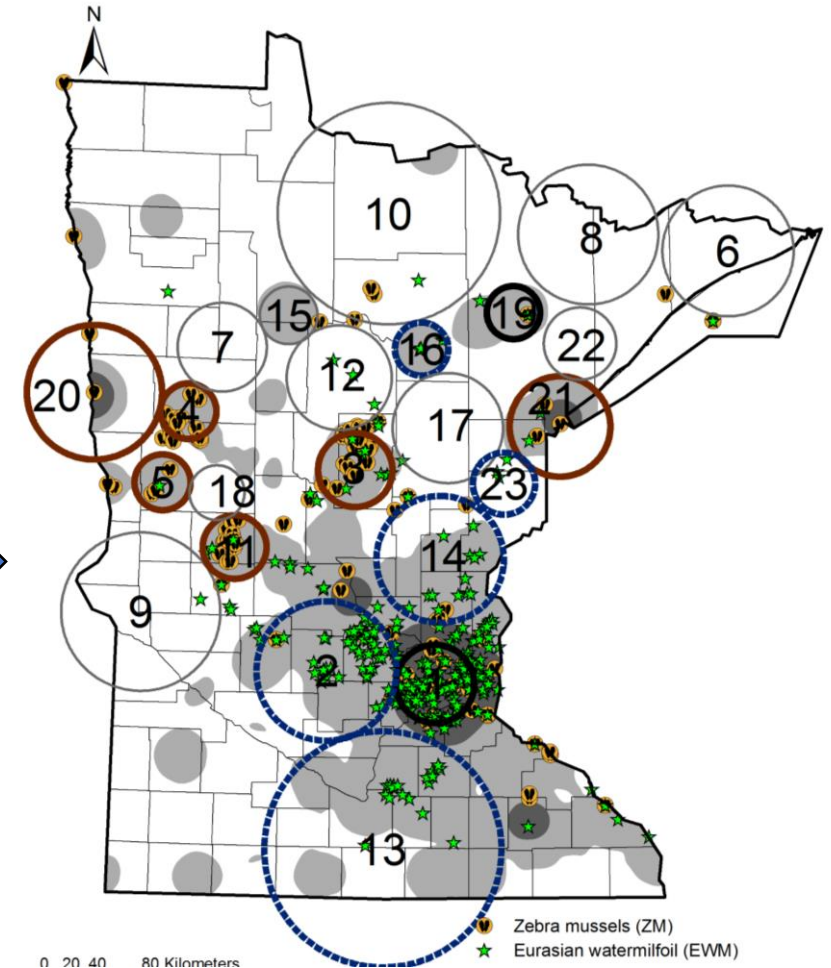
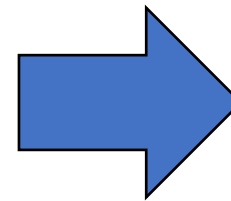
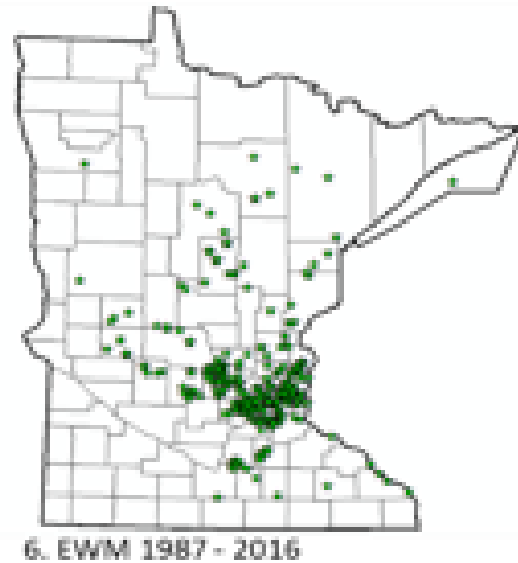
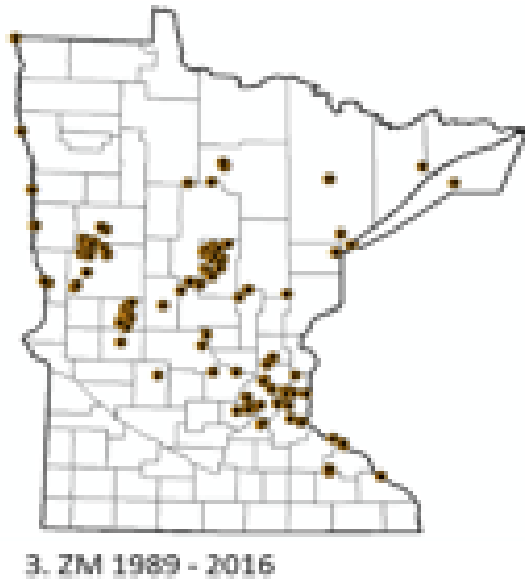
International Conference on Aquatic Invasive Species

October 25, 2017

# Is every lake at risk of AIS establishment?

Zebra mussels (n=125)

Eurasian watermilfoil (n=304)

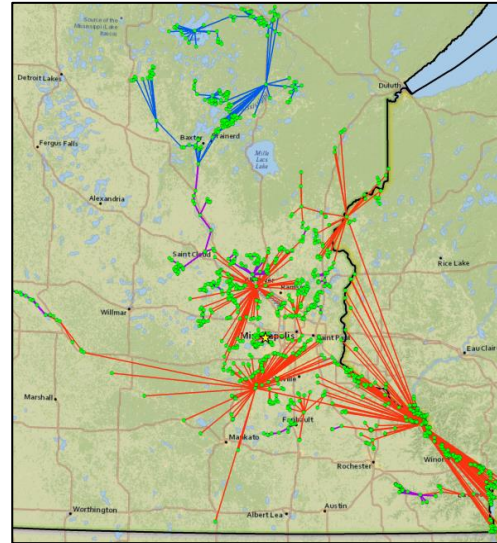


# Which lakes are at risk?

Can the AIS get there?

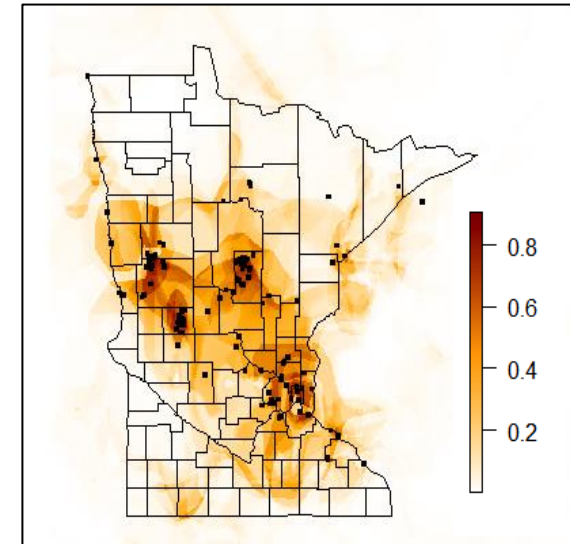
Can the AIS survive?

Risk =



1. Boater movement
2. Natural connections
3. Geographic proximity

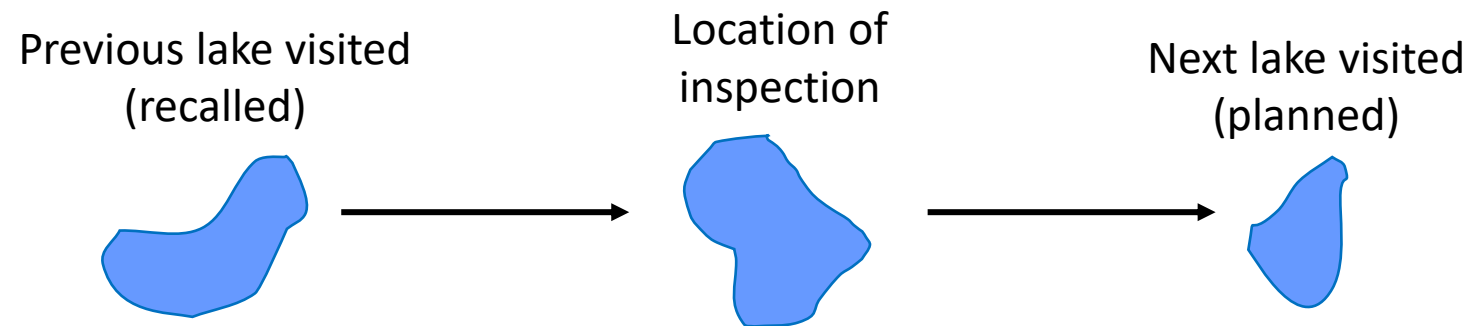
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1. Zebra mussels
2. Starry stonewort
3. *Heterosporis sutherlandae*
4. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus

# Networks of AIS spread: Boater movement

- MN DNR Watercraft Inspection survey (2014-2016)
  - Where was the LAST waterbody you visited?
  - Where is the NEXT waterbody you will visit?
- Aggregated over all responses to create a network



# Networks of AIS spread: Boater movement

- 898,914 boat inspections conducted across 667 Minnesota lakes in 55 counties from 2014 – 2016
- 690,624 survey responses used to construct lake network
  - Exclusions
    - 3,395 had blank previous/next lake fields
    - 92,250 non-responses (“don’t know”, “refuse to answer”, “lake service provider”)
    - 112,645 were repeat enter/exit inspections

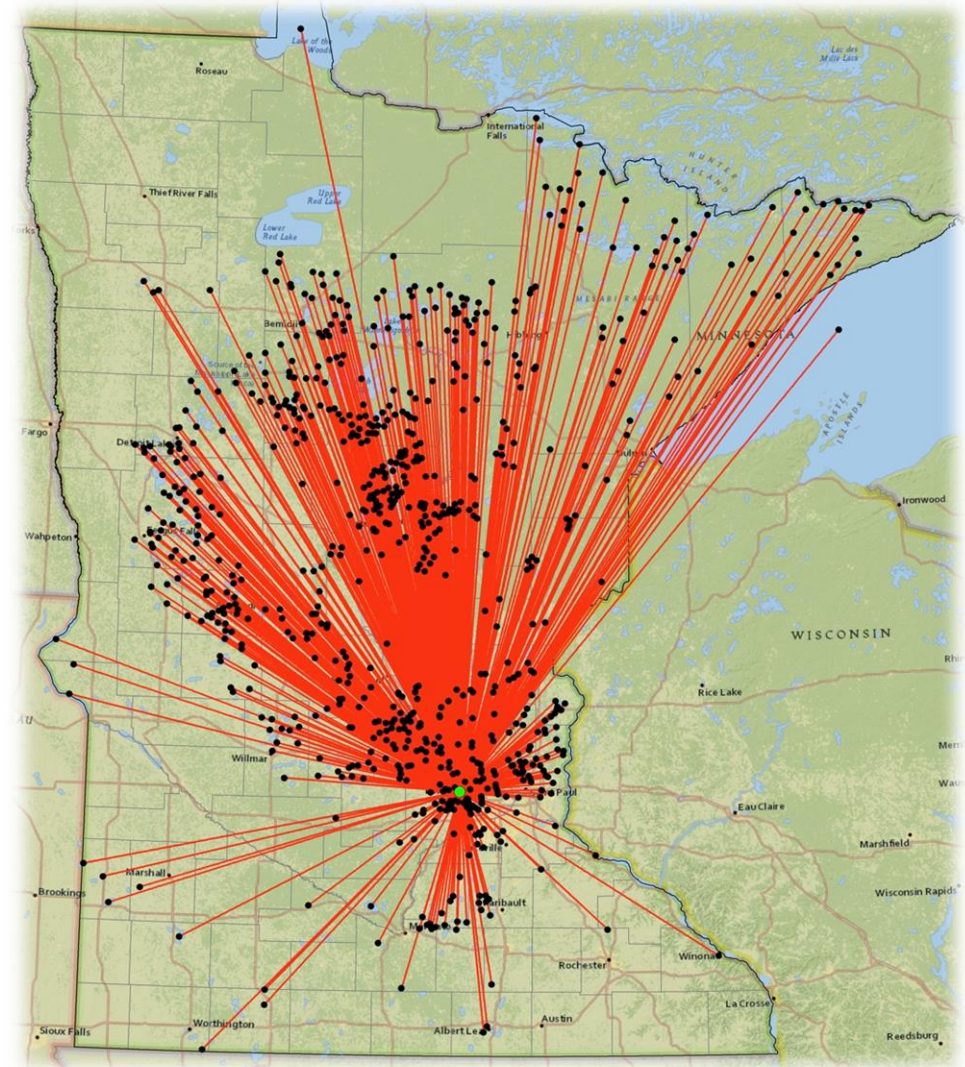
# Networks of AIS spread: Boater movement

## Lake Minnetonka

144,402 movements between 770 lakes

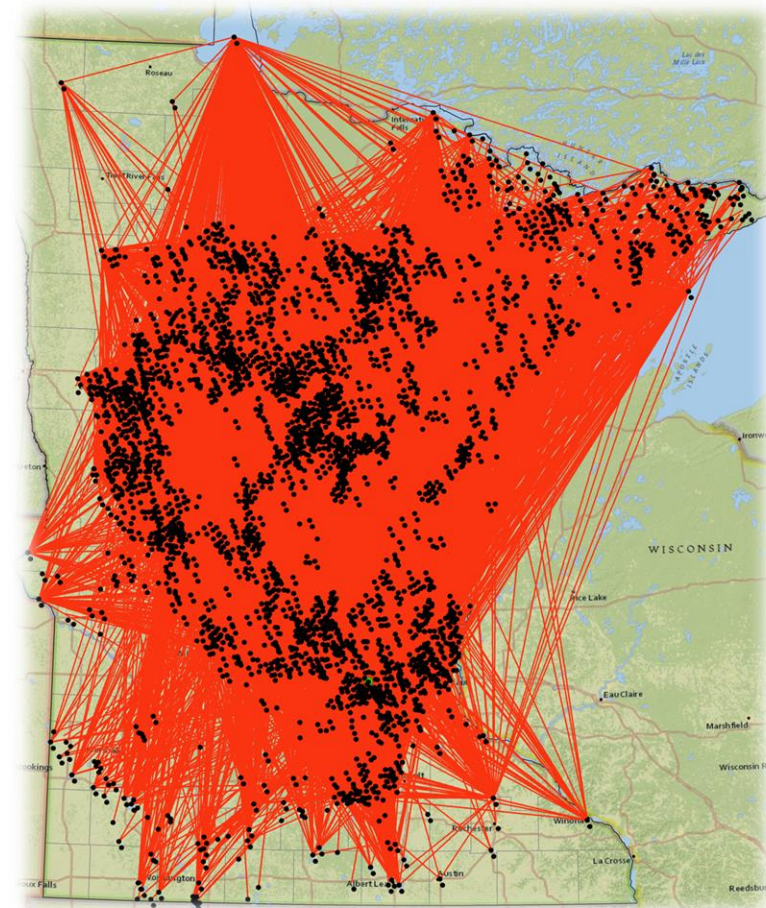
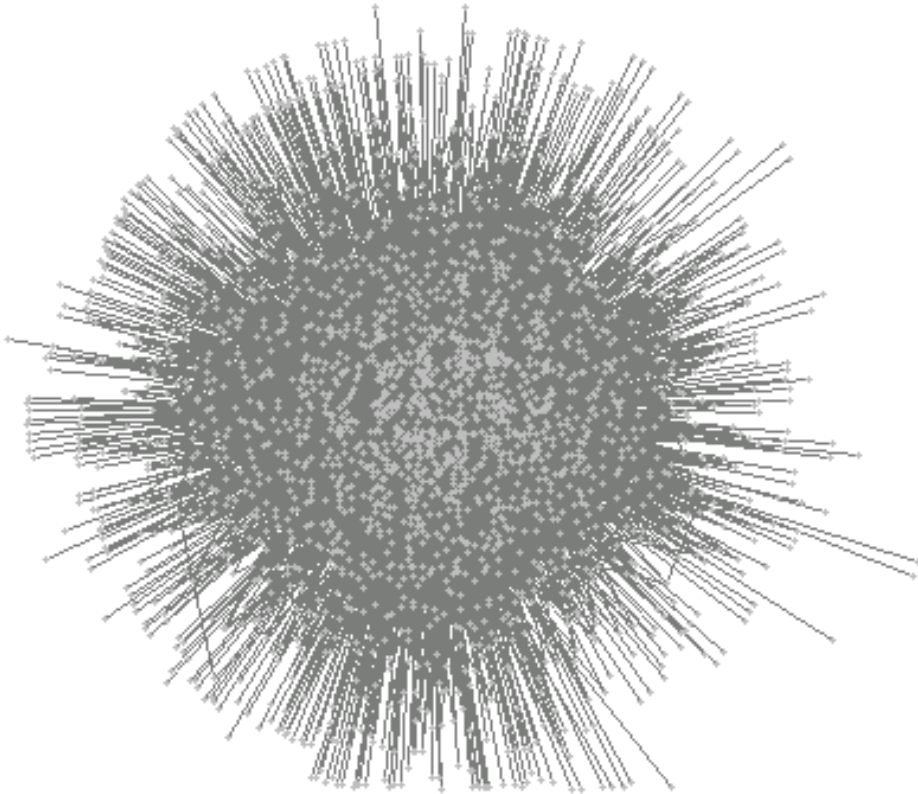
### Top connections:

Minnetonka (Hennepin) – 79%  
Waconia (Carver) – 3.1%  
Independence (Hennepin) – 1.6%  
Medicine (Hennepin) – 1.5%  
Minnewashta (Carver) – 1.0%  
Lotus (Carver) – 1.0%



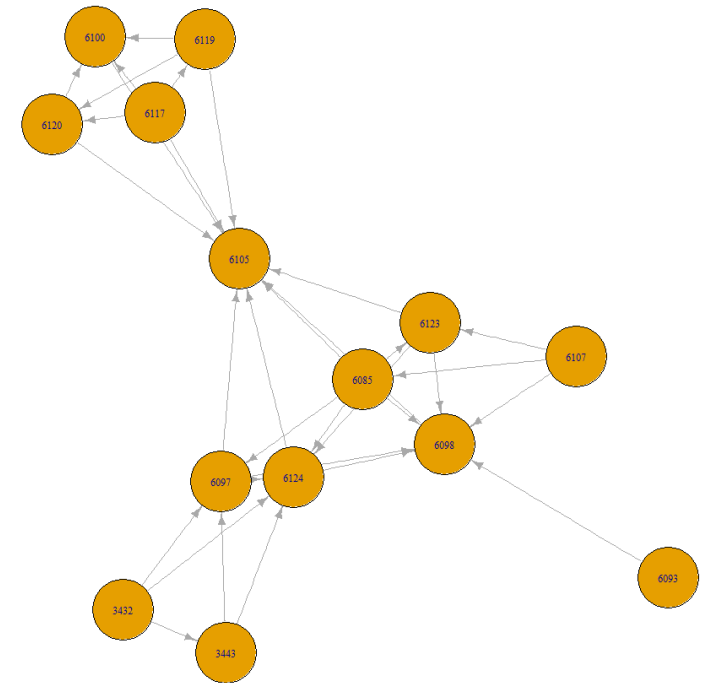
# Networks of AIS spread: Boater movement

- Combined network consisted of 2,194 lakes and 34,288 edges



# Networks of AIS spread: Water connectivity

- Identify all lakes (n=9,875)
- Calculate direction of water flow with lake elevations
- Calculate river distance between lakes
- Build the networks:
  - 1,944 unconnected lakes
  - 153 clusters of 2 lakes
  - 21 clusters of 3 lakes
  - 19 major lake clusters

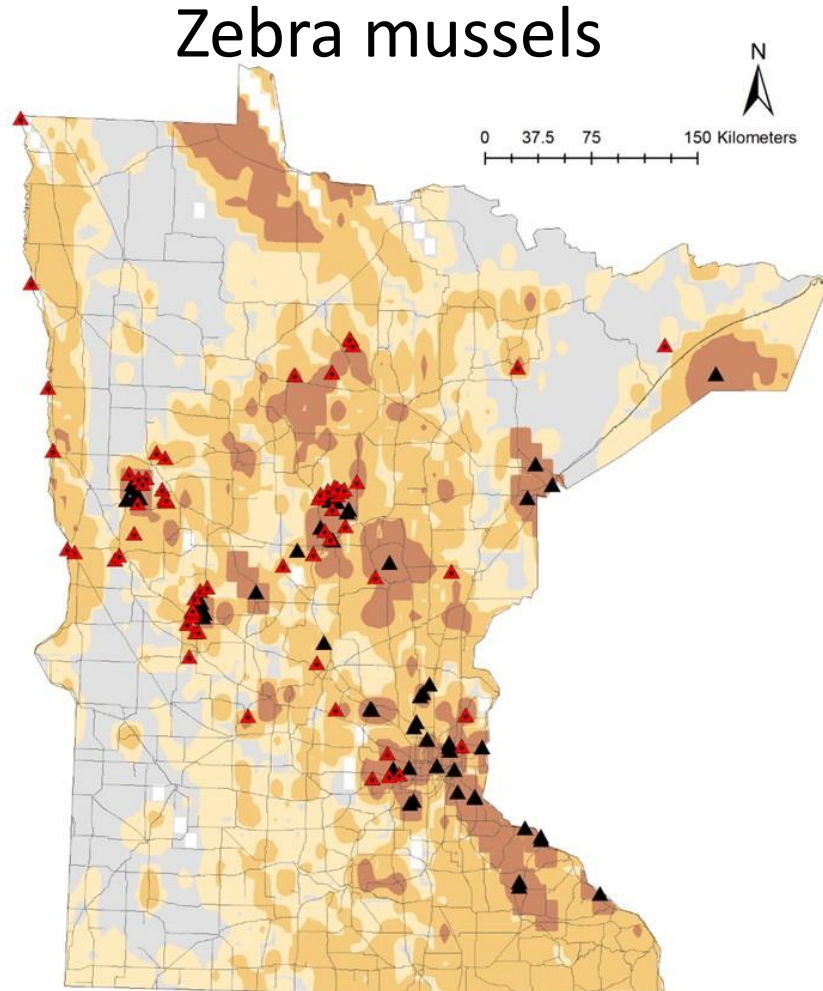


# Networks of AIS spread: Proximity risk?

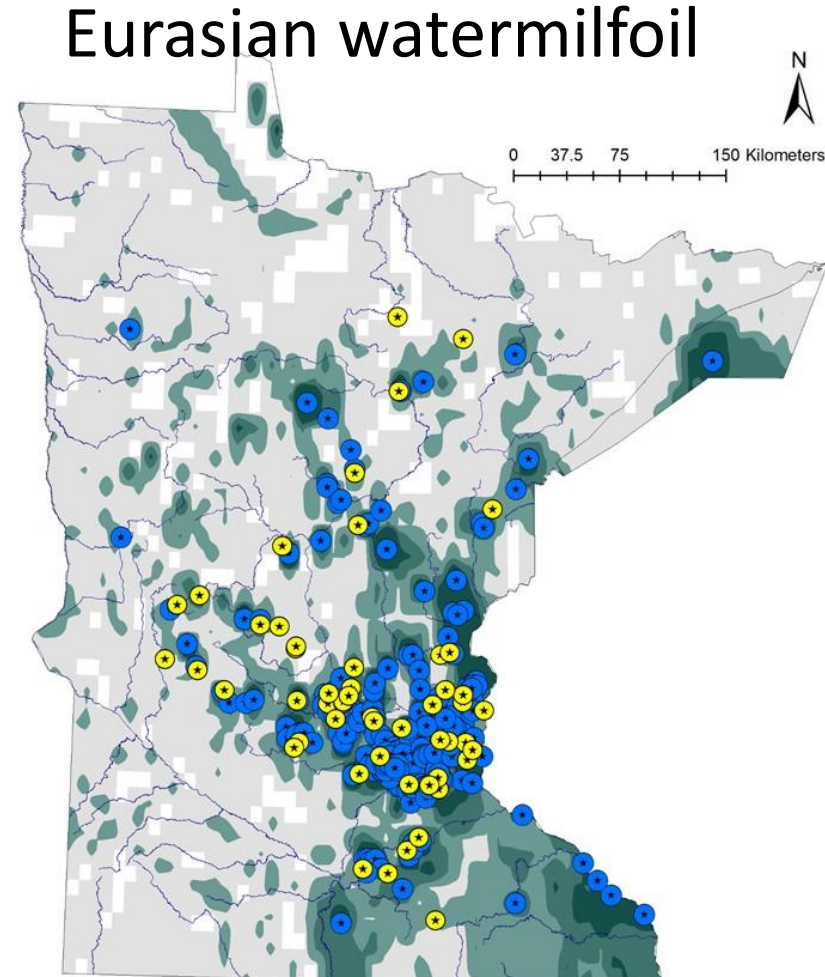
- Local spread risk factors?



# Networks of AIS spread: Version 1.0



- ▲ ZM between 2011 and 2015
- ▲ ZM by 2010



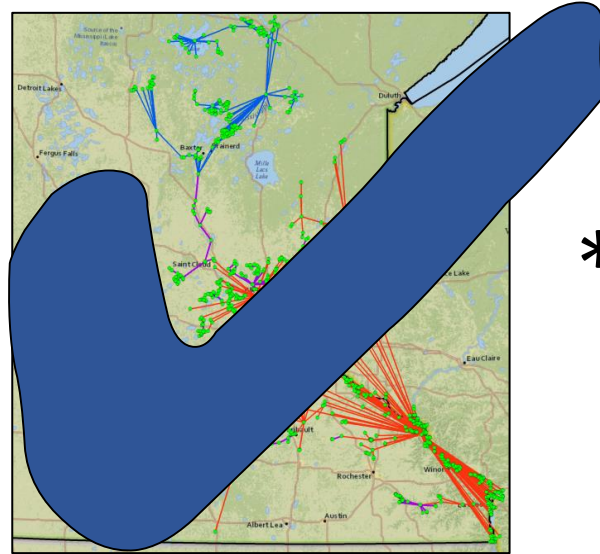
- ★ EWM between 2011 and 2015
- EWM by 2010

# Which lakes are at risk?

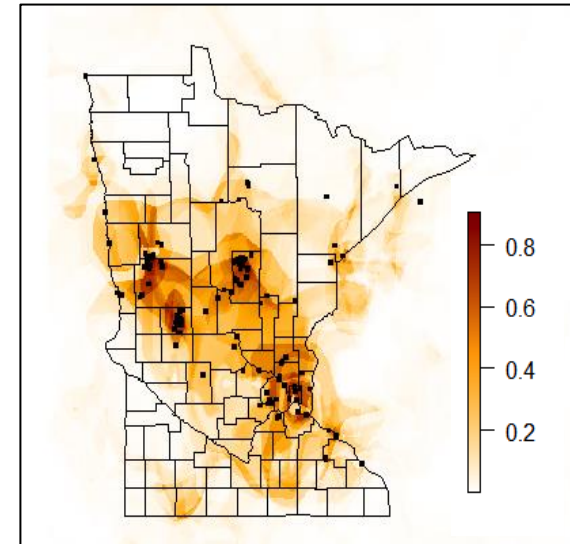
Can the AIS get there?

Can the AIS survive?

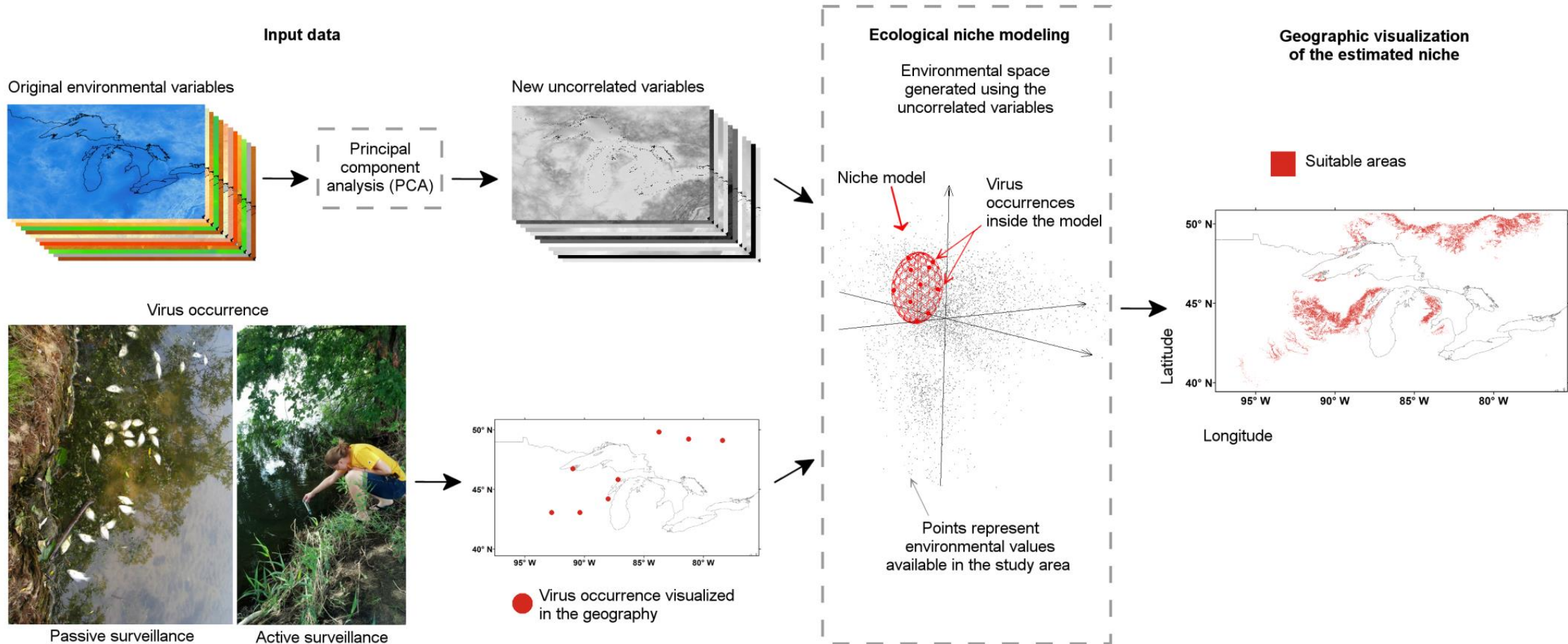
Risk =



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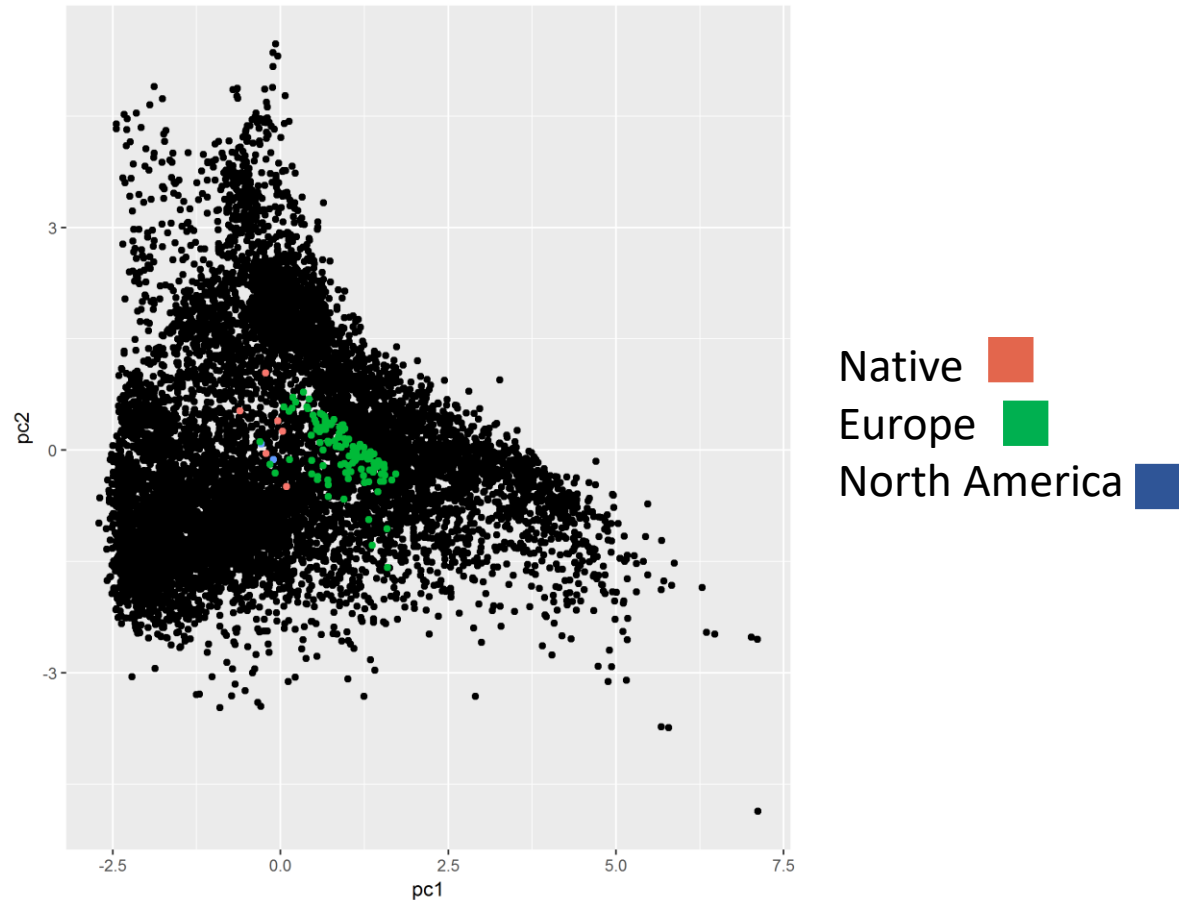


# Suitability: Ecological niche modeling



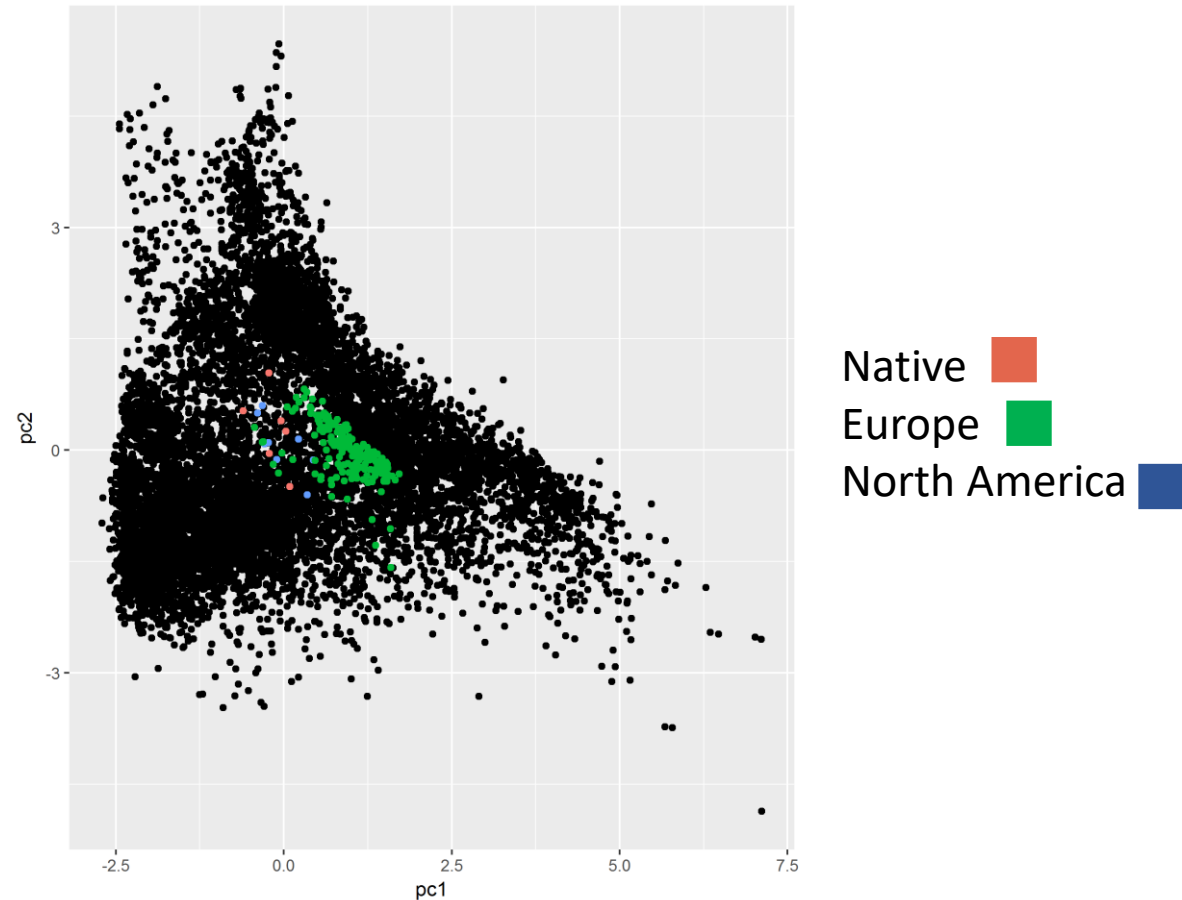
# Suitability: Zebra mussels

1980-1984



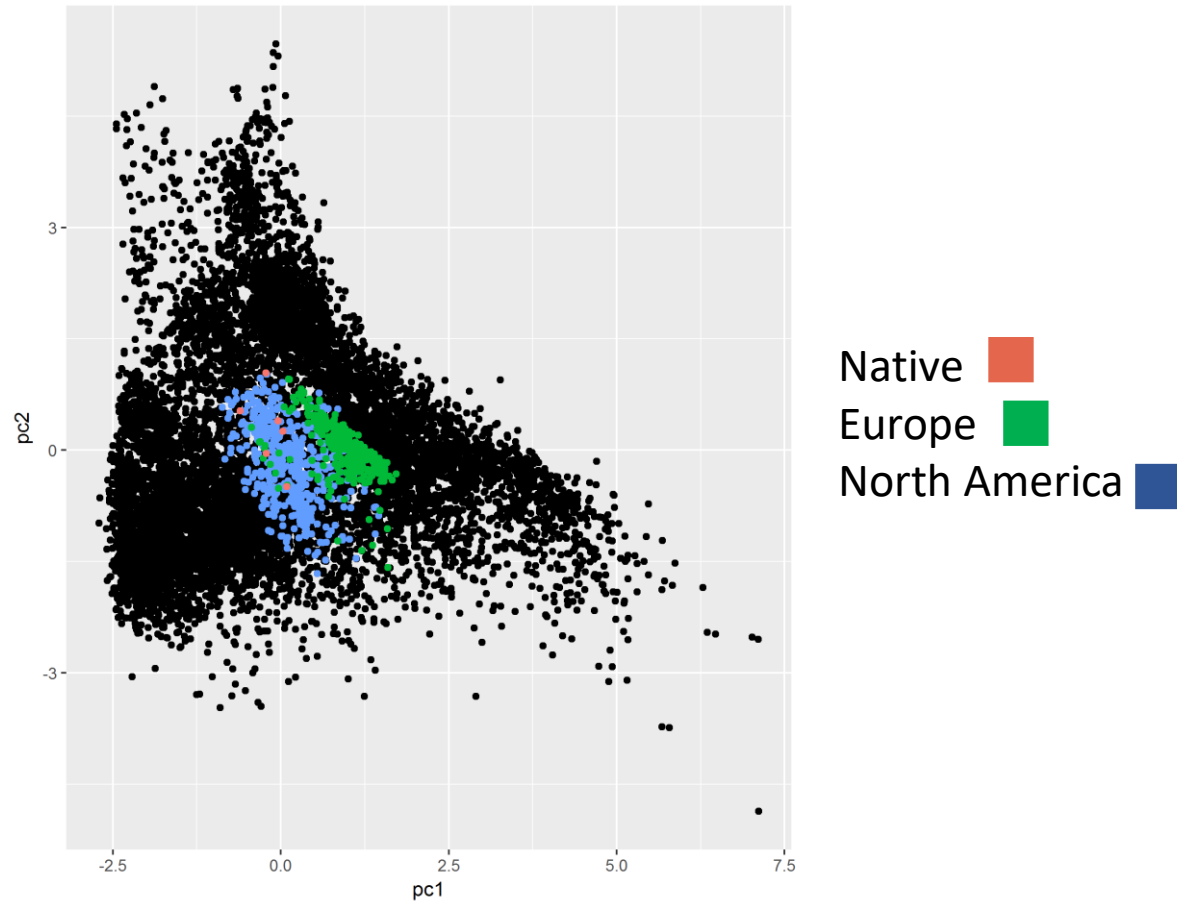
# Suitability: Zebra mussels

1985-1988



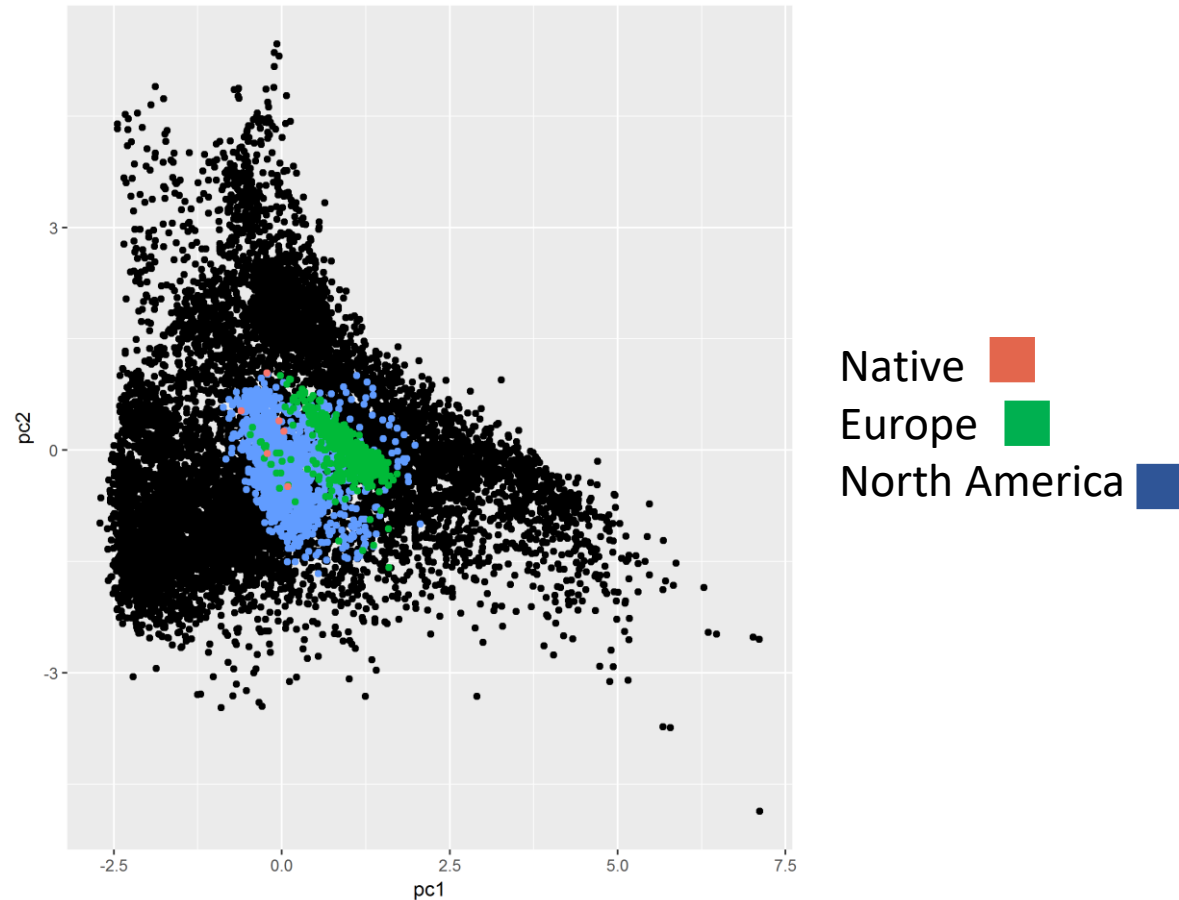
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1989-1992



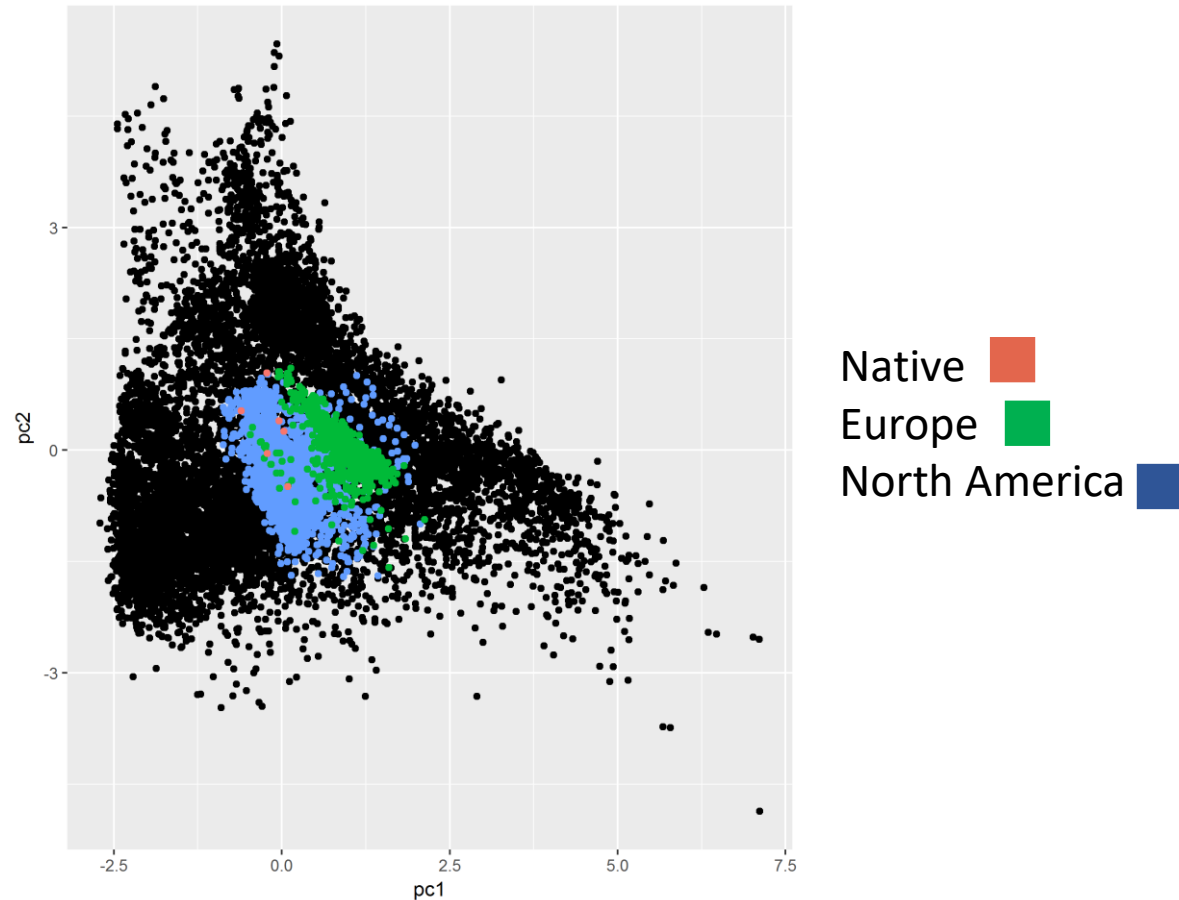
# Suitability: Zebra mussels

1993-1996



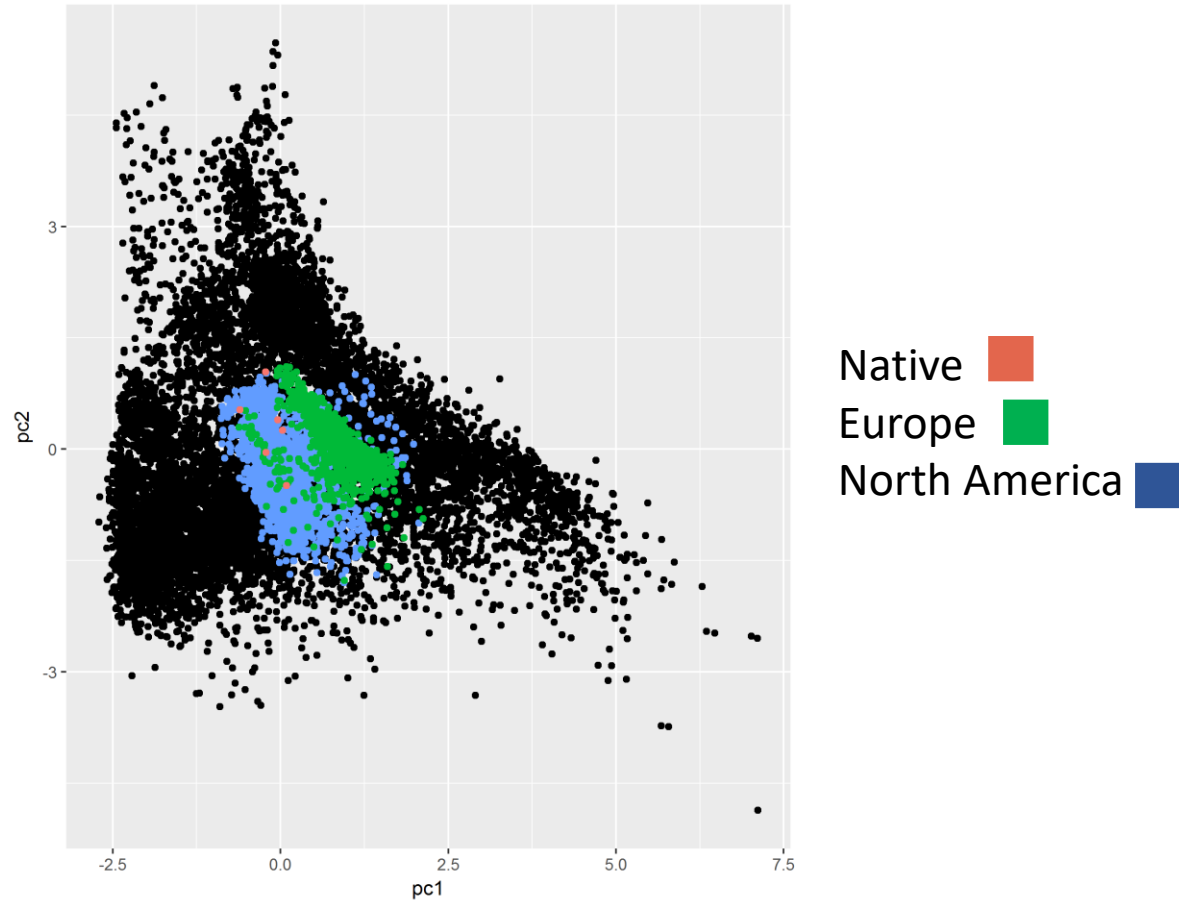
# Suitability: Zebra mussels

1997-2000



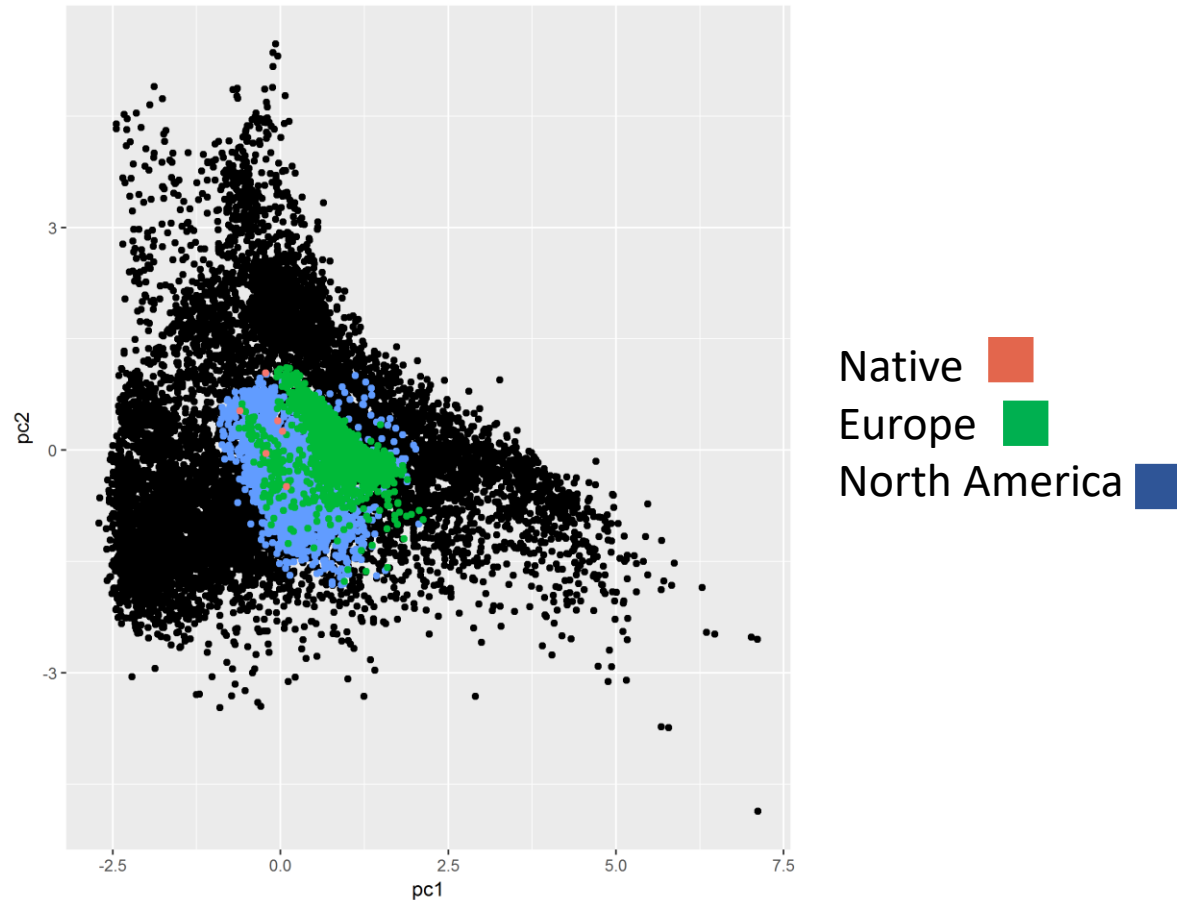
# Suitability: Zebra mussels

2001-2004



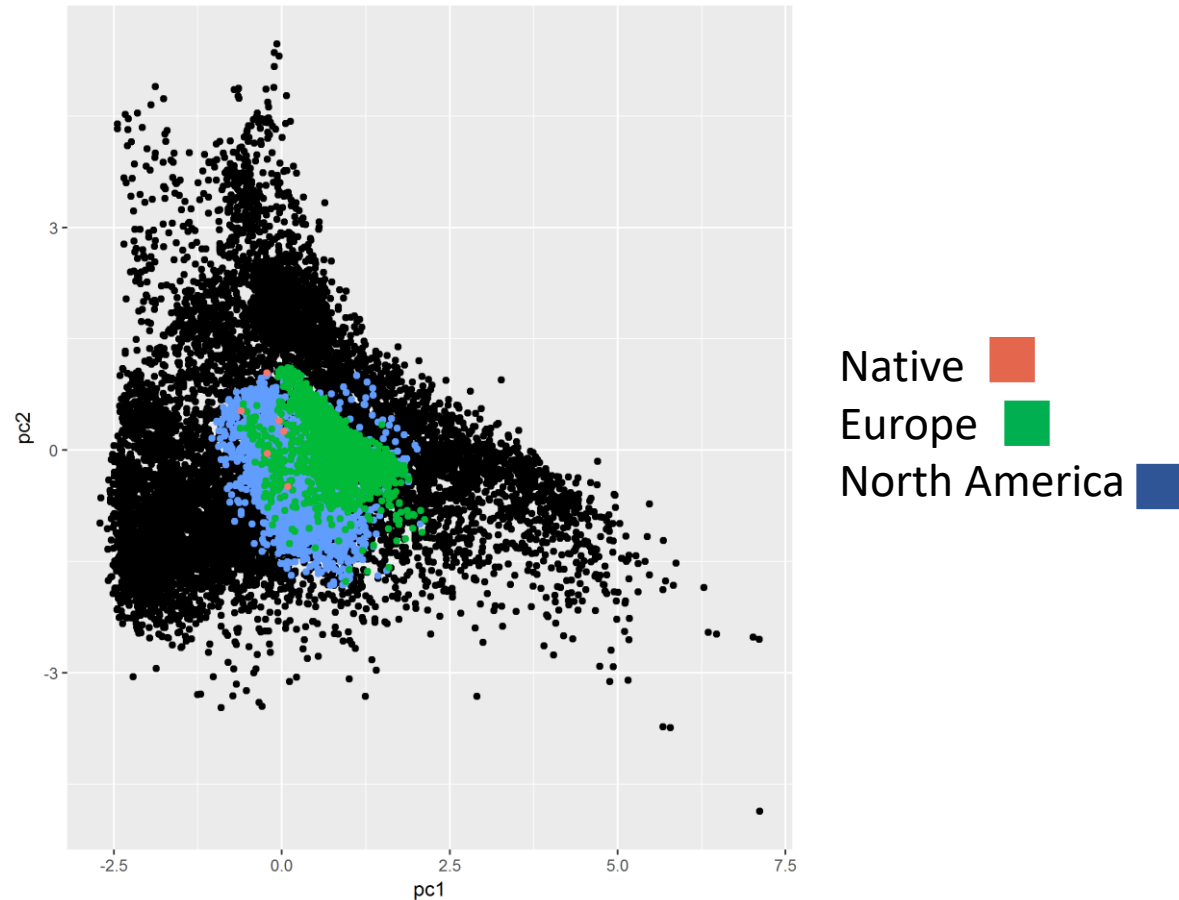
# Suitability: Zebra mussels

2005-2008



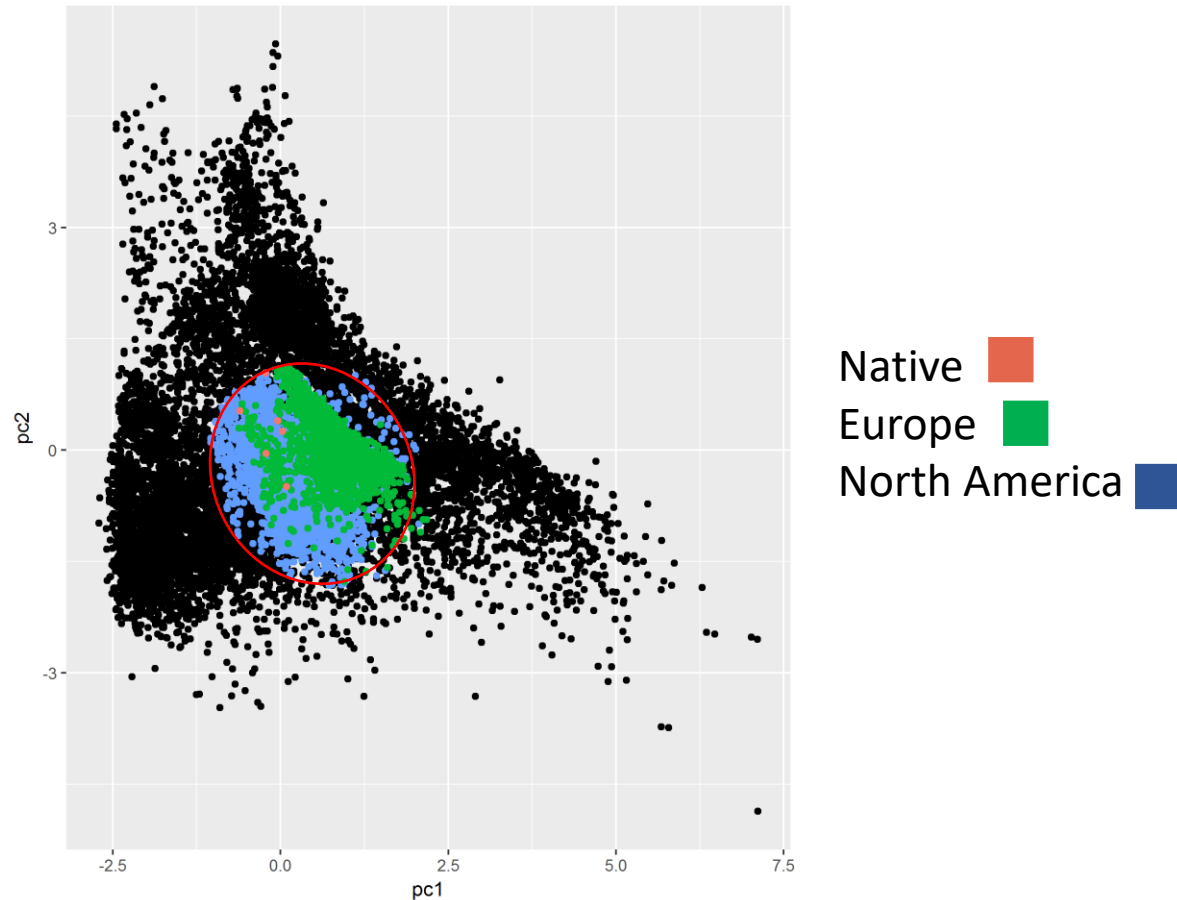
# Suitability: Zebra mussels

2009-2012

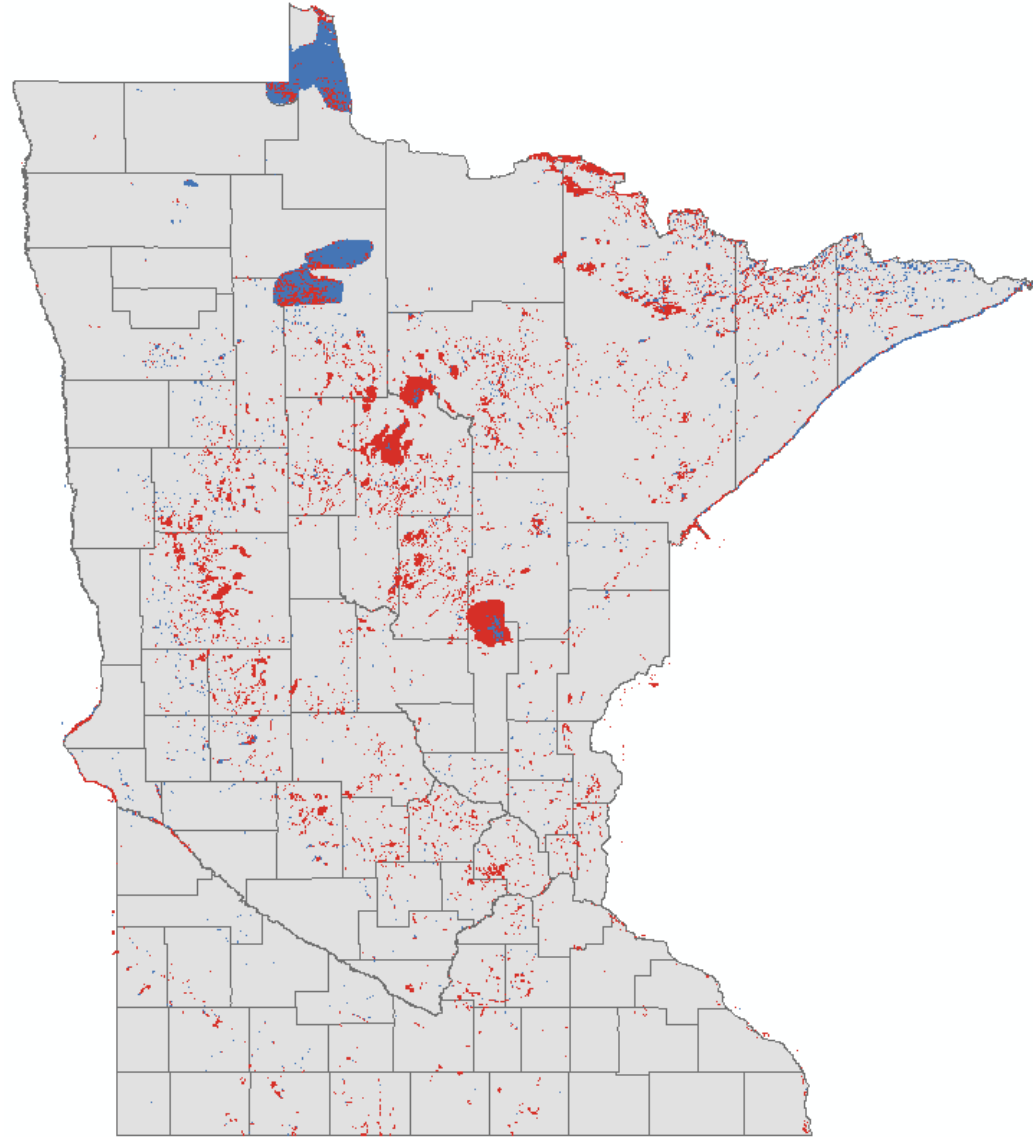


# Suitability: Zebra mussels

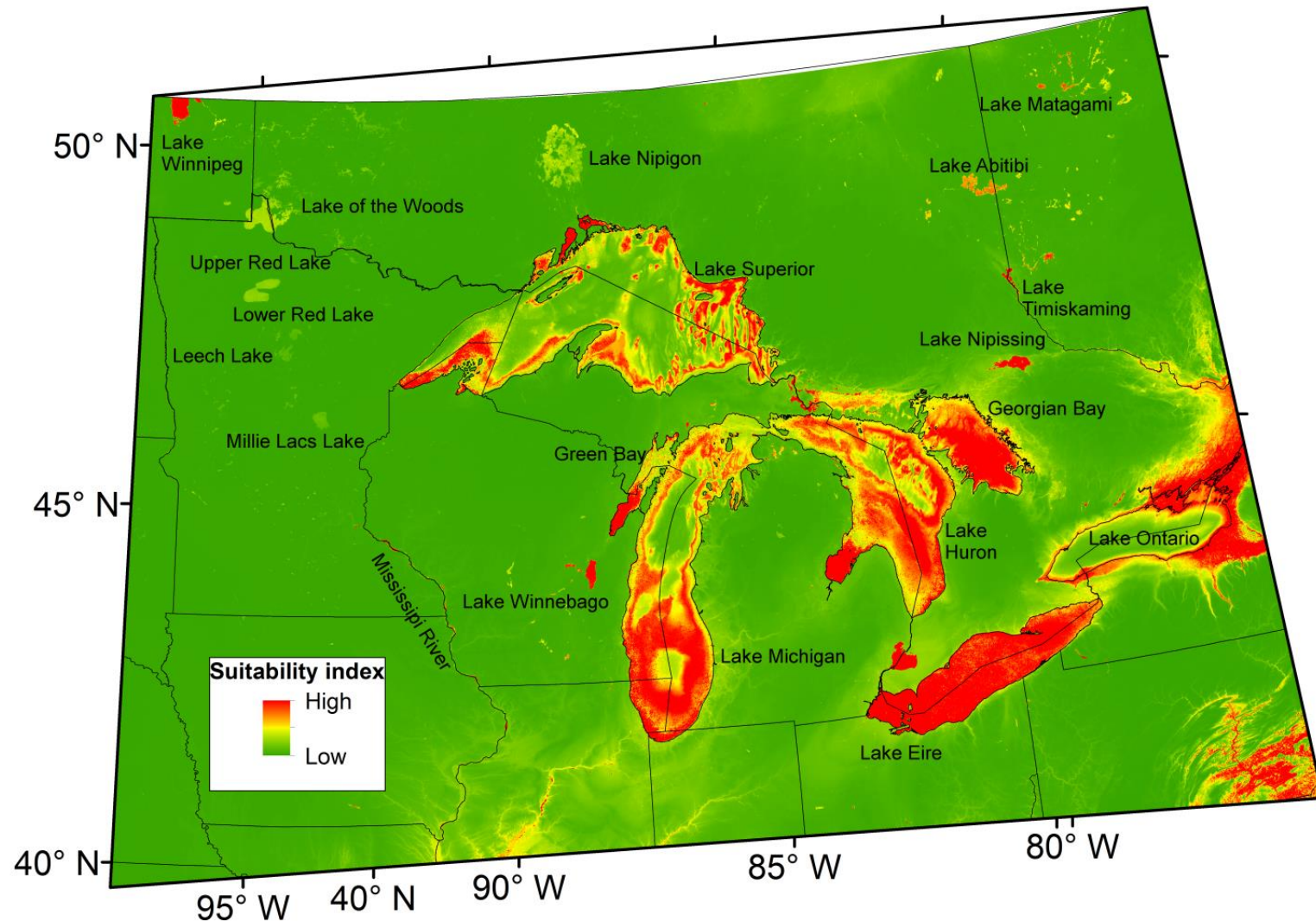
2013-2016



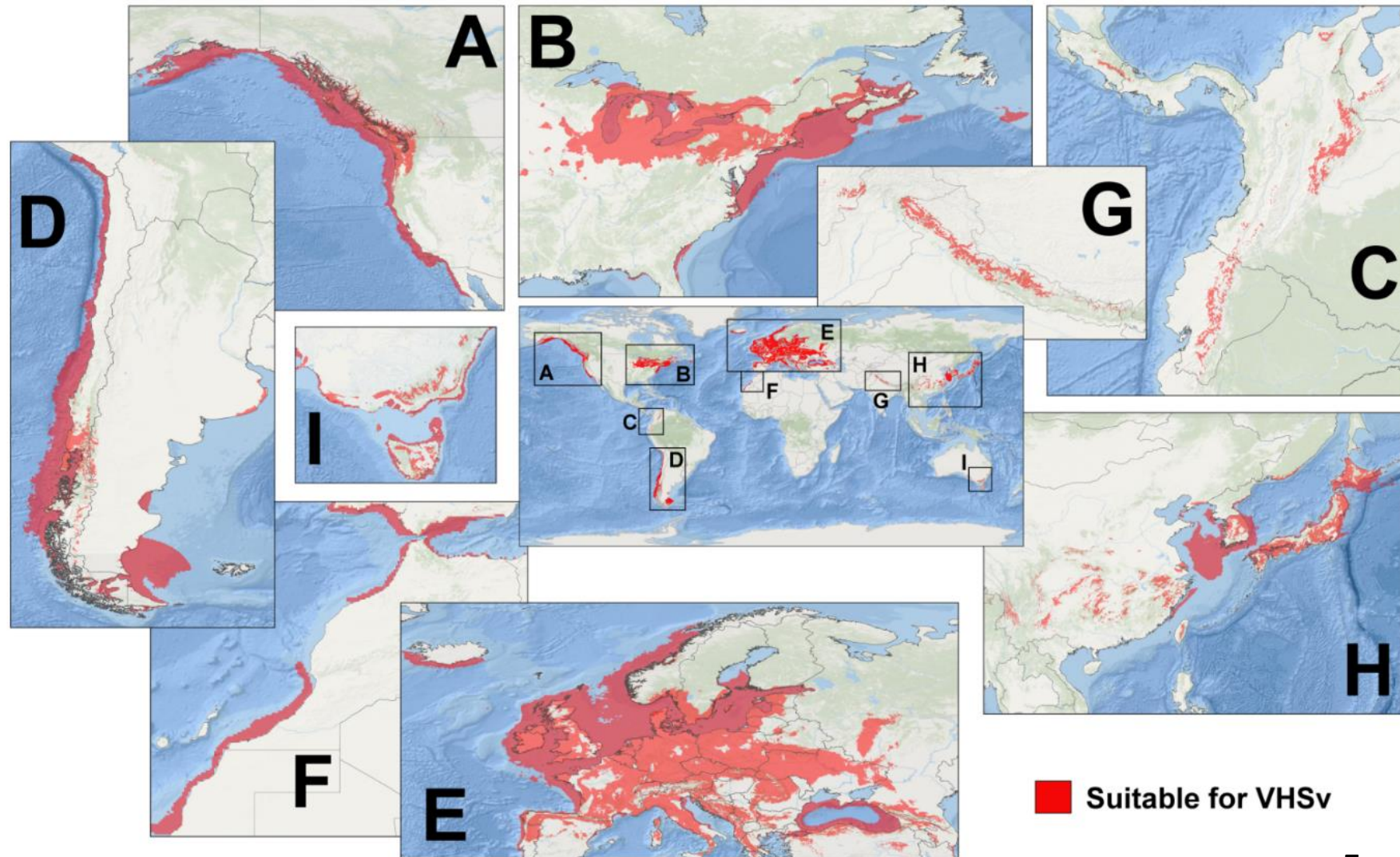
# Suitability: Zebra mussels



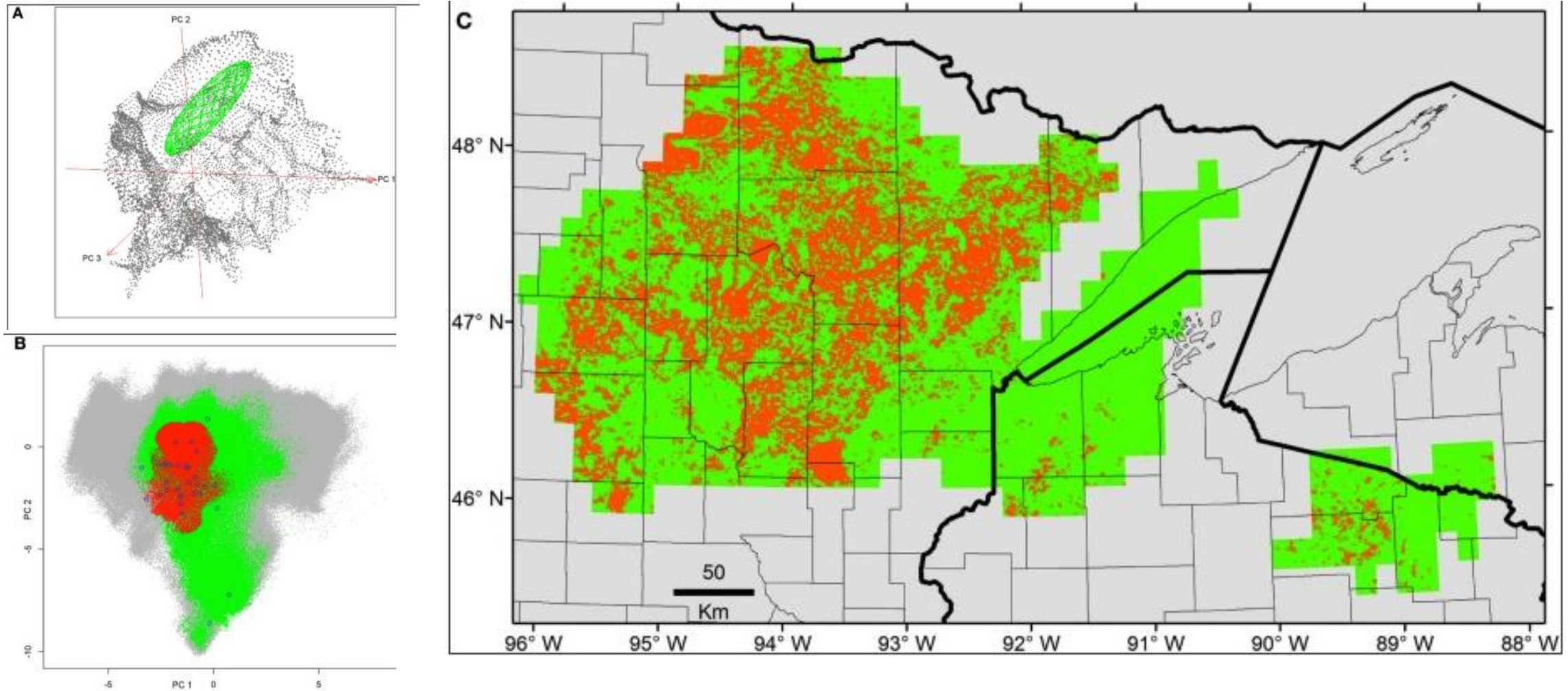
# Suitability: Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus



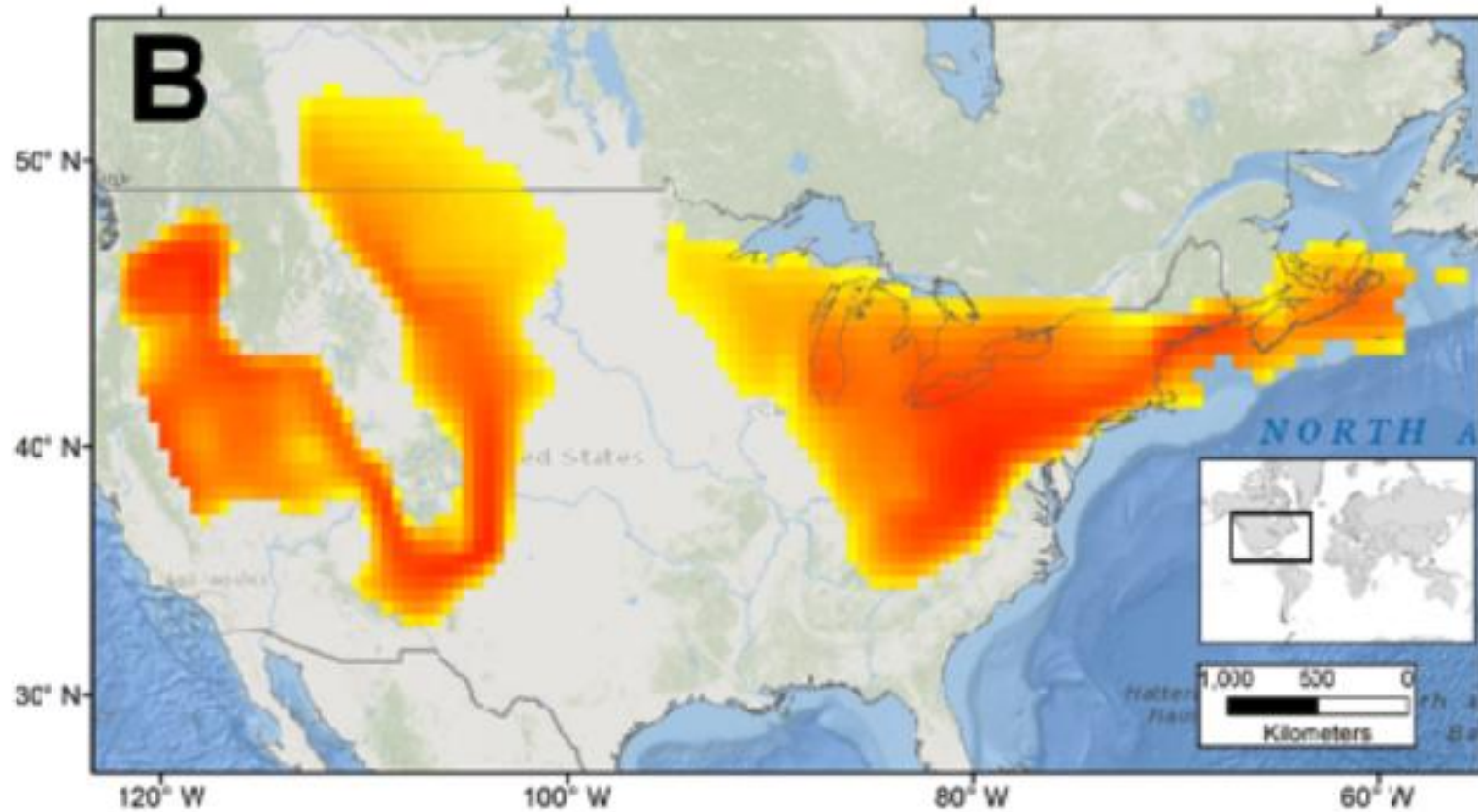
# Suitability: Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus



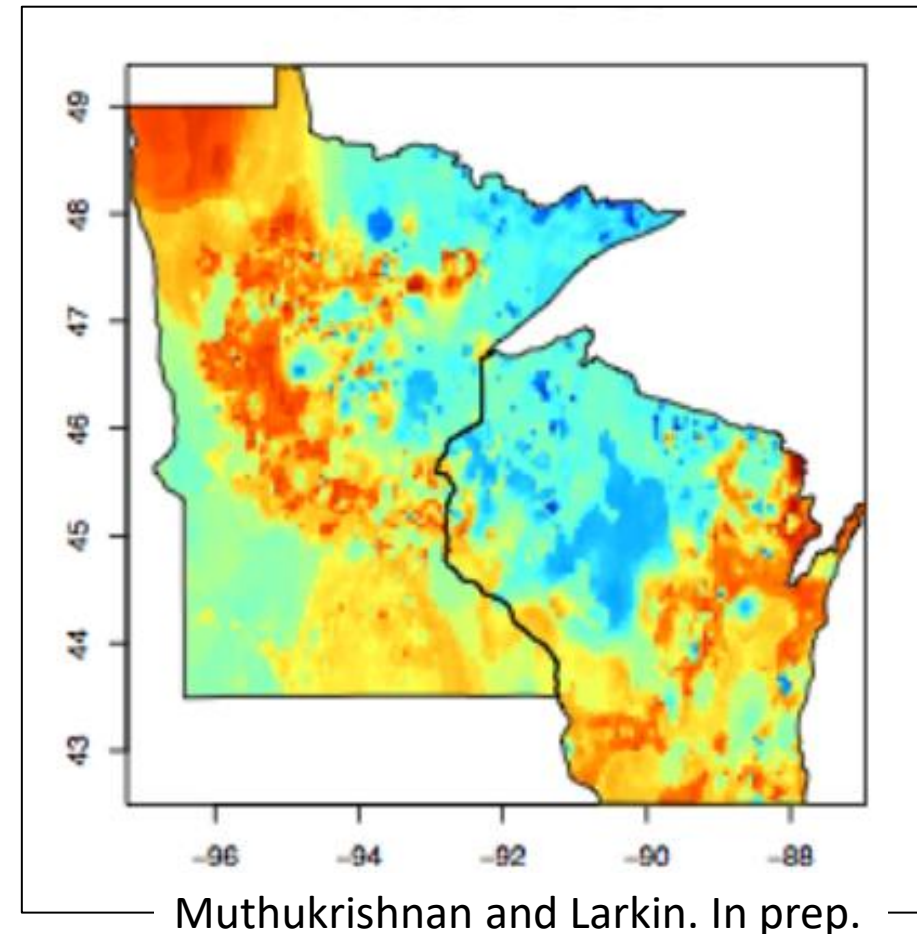
# Suitability: *Heterosporis sutherlandae*



# Suitability: Starry Stonewort

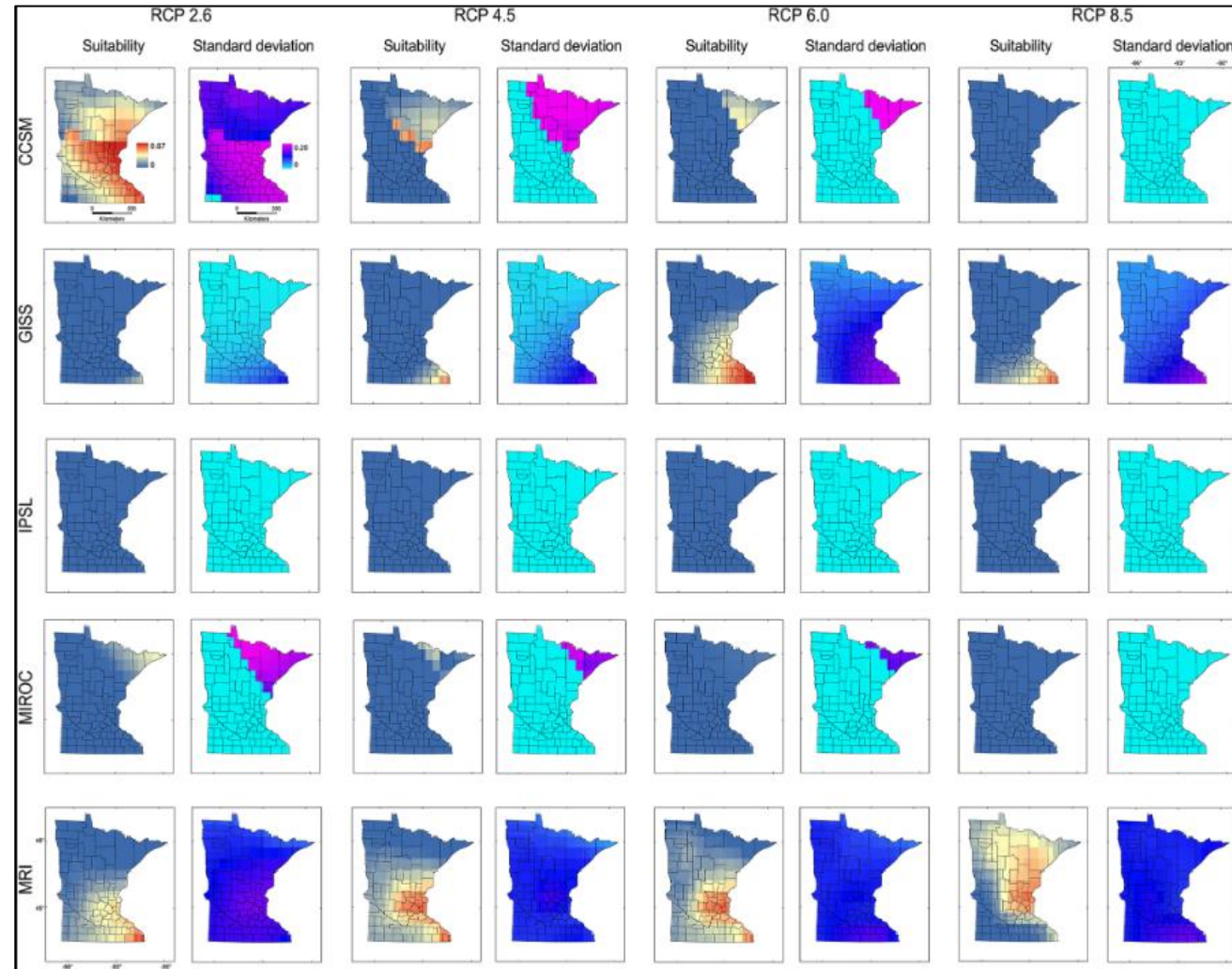


Escobar et al. 2016. Sci Reports.



Muthukrishnan and Larkin. In prep.

# Suitability: Starry Stonewort

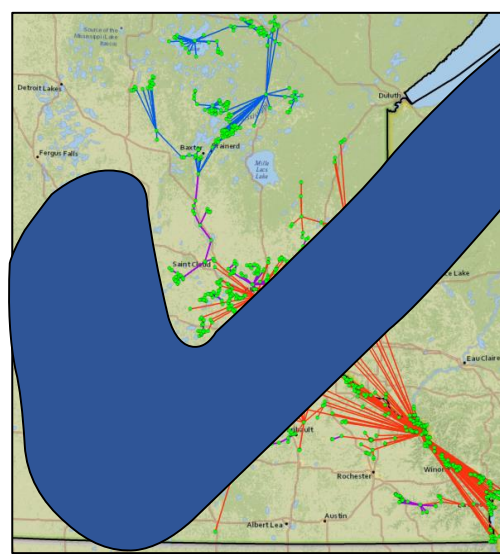


# Which lakes are at risk?

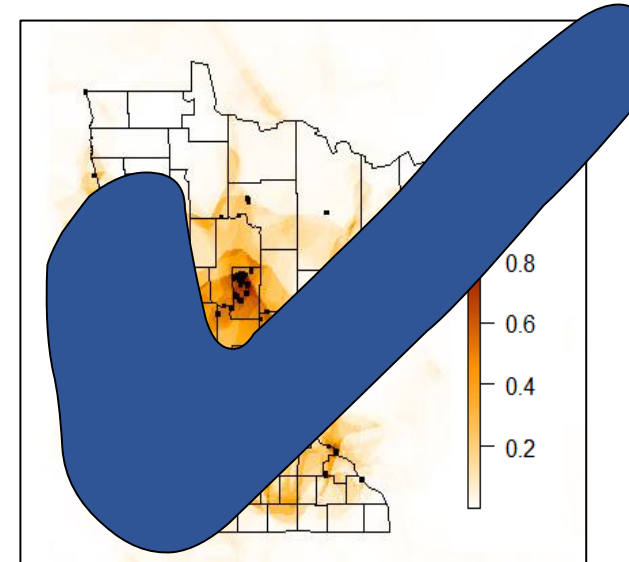
Can the AIS get there?

Can the AIS survive?

Risk =

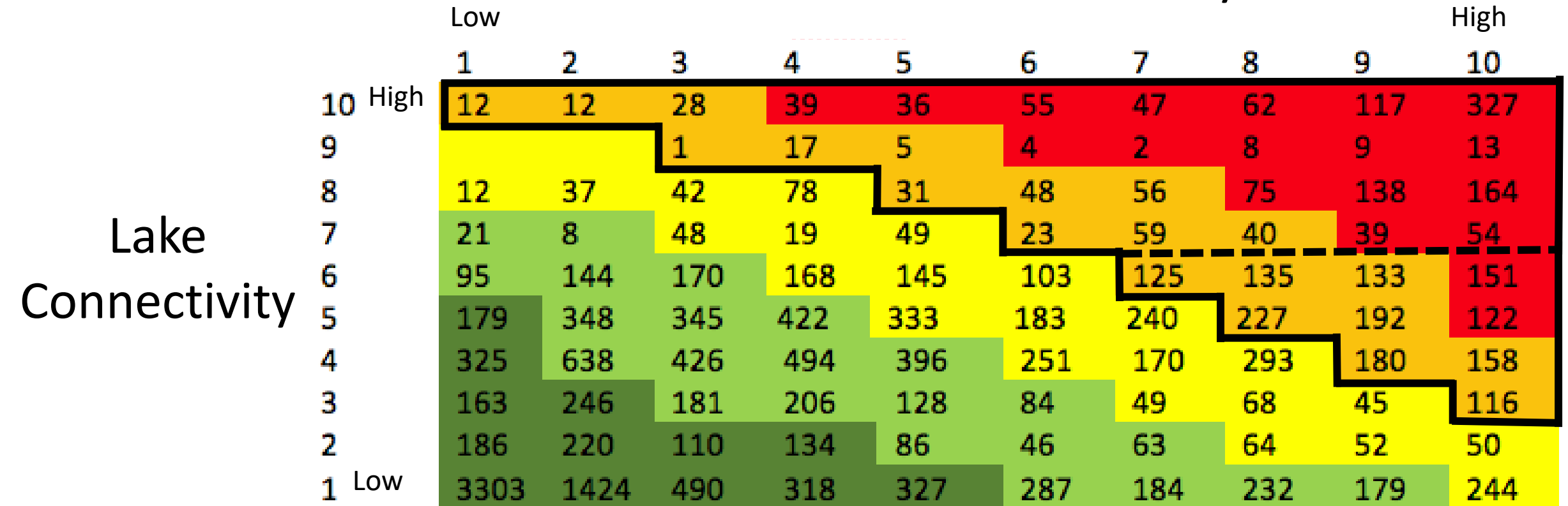


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# Using spatial models to inform management

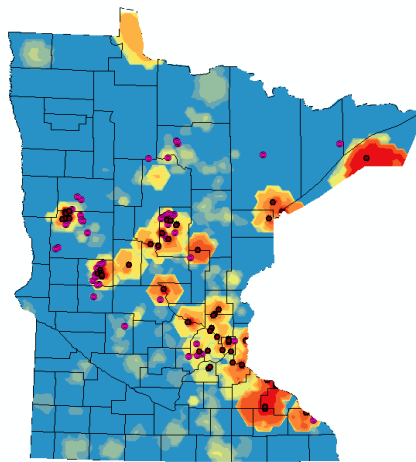
## Zebra mussel suitability



# Next step: Modeling management intervention



Worse



Status quo



Better



Best

# Questions?

Funding provided by:

