ZEBRA MUSSELS

Stephen Davis Water Quality Protection







WE'LL DISCUSS:

- Zebra mussel biology
- Status of Colorado Basin
- Why do we care?
- Resources







ZEBRA MUSSEL BIOLOGY

- Zebra mussels are native to Eurasia
- 1988 discovered in Lake St. Clair (Great Lakes region)
- How did they get to the United States?





ZEBRA MUSSEL BIOLOGY

- Females known to spawn up to 1 million eggs/year
- Larvae (veligers) are microscopic free floating
- Juveniles settle, attach to hard surfaces (3-4 weeks)
- Become sexually mature in first year







ZEBRA MUSSEL BIOLOGY

- Max shell size: ~1.5 inches
- Life span: 1-3 years
 (3-9 documented up north)



- Survive out of the water for ~7 days (77°F)
- Spawn in water temps 64° F to 82-86° F
 - Mid-April to late July
 - Mid-September to mid-December



ZEBRA MUSSEL IDENTIFICATION



Dreissena polymorpha



ZEBRA MUSSEL IDENTIFICATION





ZEBRA MUSSEL IDENTIFICATION

Zebra mussel



Asian clam





Invasion status of LCRA waters		
Waterbody	Status	Notes
Buchanan	Negative	Previously "Inconclusive". Zebra mussel DNA detected in sample from several years ago. No samples have tested positive for ZM DNA since. No physical specimens have been found either.
Inks	Inconclusive	Zebra mussel DNA detected in sample taken in October 2017. No ZM larvae were found in plankton samples taken in October and December 2017. No juveniles or adults were found during a survey of the entire shoreline during the January 2018 drawdown.
LBJ	Negative	No evidence of zebra mussels have been found to date.
Marble Falls	Negative	No evidence of zebra mussels have been found to date.
Travis	Infested	Active reproducing population present.
Austin	Infested	Active reproducing population present.
Lady Bird	Suspect	Several ZM larvae were found in a plankton sample taken near Longhorn Dam in December 2017.
Lower Colorado	Negative	No evidence of zebra mussels have been found below Longhorn Dam to date.
Bastrop	Negative	No evidence of zebra mussels have been found to date.
Fayette	Negative	No evidence of zebra mussels have been found to date.





WHY DO WE CARE?

Recreational impacts



Ecological impacts



• Economic impacts



HOW DO YOU GET RID OF THEM???

Management, not eradication



HOW CAN WE PREVENT THE SPREAD?



ZEBRA MUSSELS HIDE HERE.

CLEAN, DRAIN AND DRY YOUR BOAT.





HOW CAN WE PREVENT THE SPREAD? DON'T BE A CARRIER. TAKE ACTION AND STOP THE SPREAD!

CLEAN your boat, trailer and gear by removing plants and mud and checking all crevices for foreign objects.

DRAIN all water from the boat, including the motor, bilge, livewells and bait buckets. Zebra mussels' microscopic larvae can hide in the water in your boat.

DRY the boat and trailer for a week or more. If unable to dry it completely, wash it with hot, high-pressure, soapy water.

IT'S THE LAW. Possession or transportation of zebra mussels is illegal. Boaters are also REQUIRED to drain all water from their vessel, including live wells, bilges, motors, and any other receptacles or water intake systems before leaving or approaching any public body of fresh water in Texas. This applies to ALL types and sizes of boats.

Violations are Class C misdemeanors for the first offense, punishable with a fine of up to \$500.



WHAT IS LCRA DOING?

• Shoreline surveys



• Plankton monitoring





WHAT IS LCRA DOING?

Volunteer settlement
 sampler monitoring

- Internal decon protocols for watercraft
- Inspecting infrastructure & reviewing management techniques







SETTLEMENT SAMPLER MONITORING

 Mansfield Dam Park Dec. 28, 2017





Photo credit: Diana Duenas, Colorado River Watch Network volunteer

QUESTIONS?



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MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES -INFRASTRUCTURE

- Manual removal
- Antifouling paints/alloys
- Chemical feed systems
- Desiccation
- Temp control
- Flow control





MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES - IRRIGATION

Manual removal

Dewatering & desiccation



• Flushing





RESOURCES



