



Prevention of aquatic invasive species through best management practices at working waterfronts

Sarah R. Bowman¹, Sam Chan^{1,2}, & Michael Liffmann¹
National Sea Grant Office | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration¹
Oregon Sea Grant | Oregon State University²



Invasive species are species that are non-native to the ecosystem and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health – National Invasive Species Council (2006)

Which species below are invasive in freshwater or marine ecosystems?



Zebra and quagga mussels
Dreissena spp.

D. vex or “marine vomit”
Didemnum vexillum



Lionfish
Pterois volitans

Water hyacinth
Eichhornia crassipes



Case Studies



Bioblitz volunteers identify invasive species in Alaska | *Didemnum vexillum*

Fishermen and fish processor identify non-native fish, from Japan tsunami debris, off the Oregon coast | *Oplegnathus fasciatus*



Proper disposal of bait and bait packaging prevents the spread of invasive species



What can you do?

- Be observant and report any potential non-native species to your state agencies and USGS (<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/>)
- Clean boats, trailers, and equipment if moving to a new waterway
- Signs that prompt fishers to properly dispose of and not release bait
- Work towards achieving clean marina status (most states have clean marina programs)
- Observe near-shore and off-shore aquaculture facilities for potential non-native species
- Understand options for reducing hull-fouling organisms

Does your waterfront need assistance crafting an invasive species prevention and response plan?

YES

NO



Acknowledgements

Oregon Sea Grant | Maryland Sea Grant | Alaska Sea Grant

For more information about the NOAA National Sea Grant College Program
<http://seagrant.noaa.gov>

