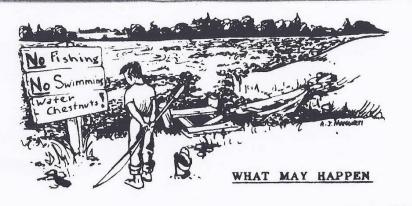






MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, Solomons, Maryland. Extract from the Maryland Tidewater News. Volume 12, Number 1. Supplement Number 5. June 1955.

Water Chestnut Threatens Disaster To Maryland Water Areas









- •Annual, freshwater macrophyte
- Rooted, long, slender grows from bottom
- •Depths of 6" to 16', does best in 2' to 6"
- •Shiny green fan shaped leaf toothed near tips





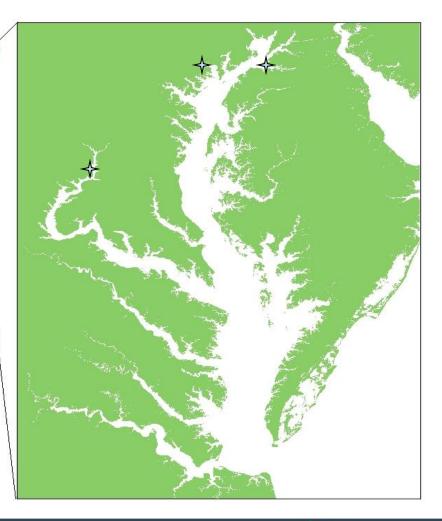


*Trapa bispinosa*species used in Asian Cuisine





Water Chestnut Historical Distributions in MD









 Motorboats and sailboats unable to navigate in the infested areas

•Sharp decrease in hunting/fishing grounds

•Impacts to submerged aquatic vegetation







Seed has 4
 protruding barbs
 the size of a
 hickory nut
 that can penetrate
 shoe leather

•Seeds can remain viable for up to 12 years



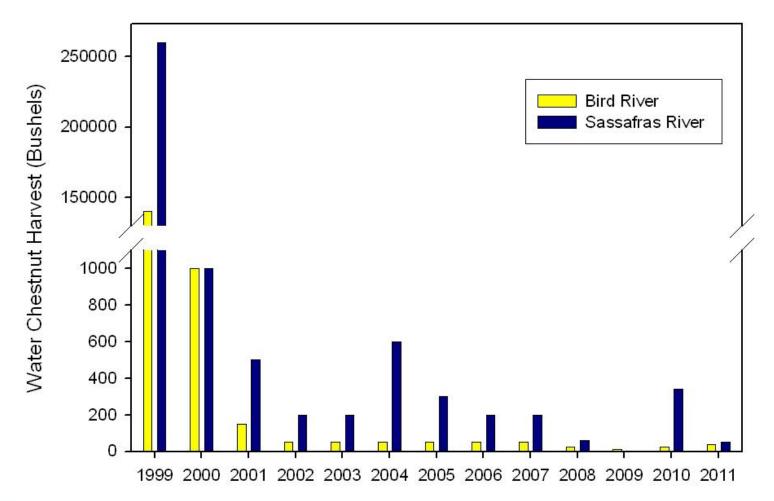


	Two acre patch appeared in Potomac River 1923	40 river miles impaired, control measures underta continuing until 19 1939	iken, S	Resurgence in Bird and Bassafras, control Derformed again 1960's
1859	1933	3	1950's	
First recorded in North America nea Concord, MA	r estimate Potomac	d in and contained imm	t appears in Bird Sassafras River trol initiated nediately and pleted in seven rs	rs-





Water Chestnut Eradication



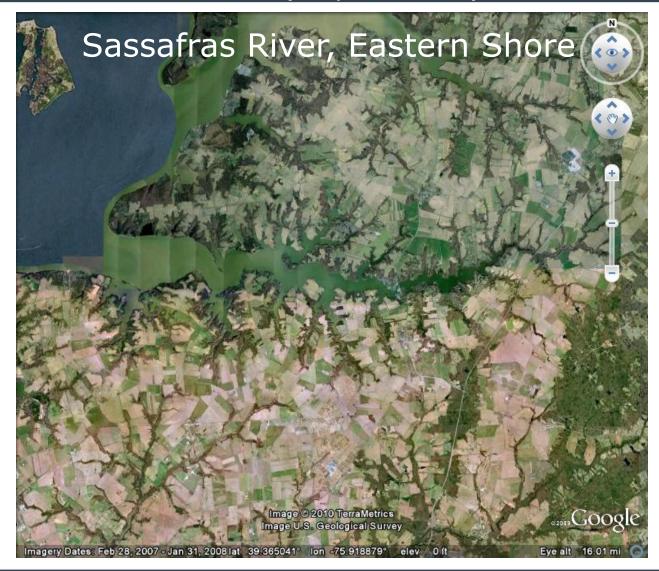








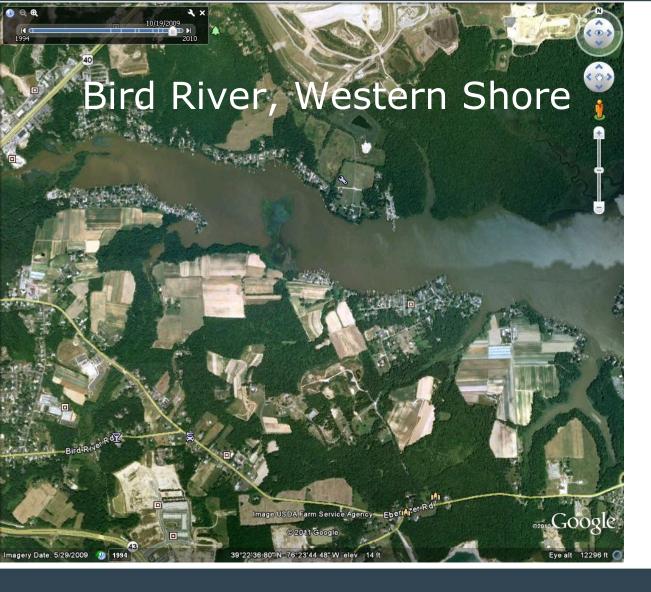




- •20 miles long
- •Watershed is 97 square miles







•Watershed is 26 sq. miles





Plant Physiology Timeline

- Mid-May: central rosettes emerge from the water
- Mid-June: secondary rosettes emerge, central rosettes forming flowers
- Early July: secondary rosettes flowering, mature seeds already viable on central rosettes
- Late July: hundreds of viable seeds present on each plant































Challenges to manual removal

- •Funding
- Manpower
- Vessels
- Location-aerials
- Access to infested areas
- •Removal and disposal























 Volunteers crucial to the success of this effort





Starkey Farm Pond Eradication Project























Trapa natans as an Emerging Threat

- Potential for significant economic impacts to infested waters
- Loss of recreational use
- Expensive removal efforts
- Impacts to SAV

