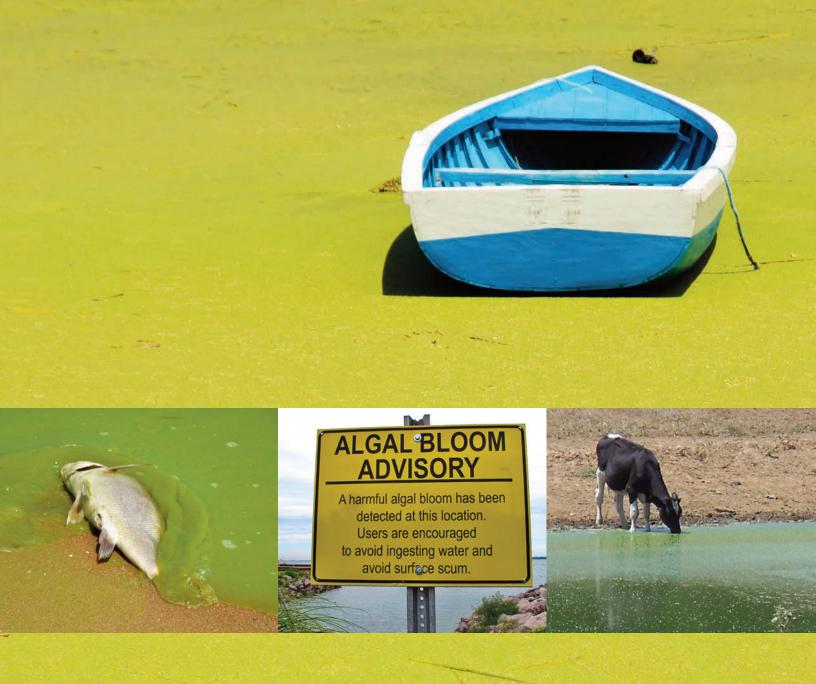






Imagine not being able to access clean drinking water because of harmful algal blooms.



Impacts of nuisance aquatic plant species

\$120 billion – economic loss and ecological damages caused by invasive species<sup>9</sup>



42% of Endangered Species are listed partially as a result of invasive species



A harmful algal species, associated with an invasive plant species (hydrilla), has been implicated in the deaths of bald eagles and other waterfowl 5.11



Property values decreased 13 to 40% as a result of aquatic plant invasion<sup>4,6,8</sup>



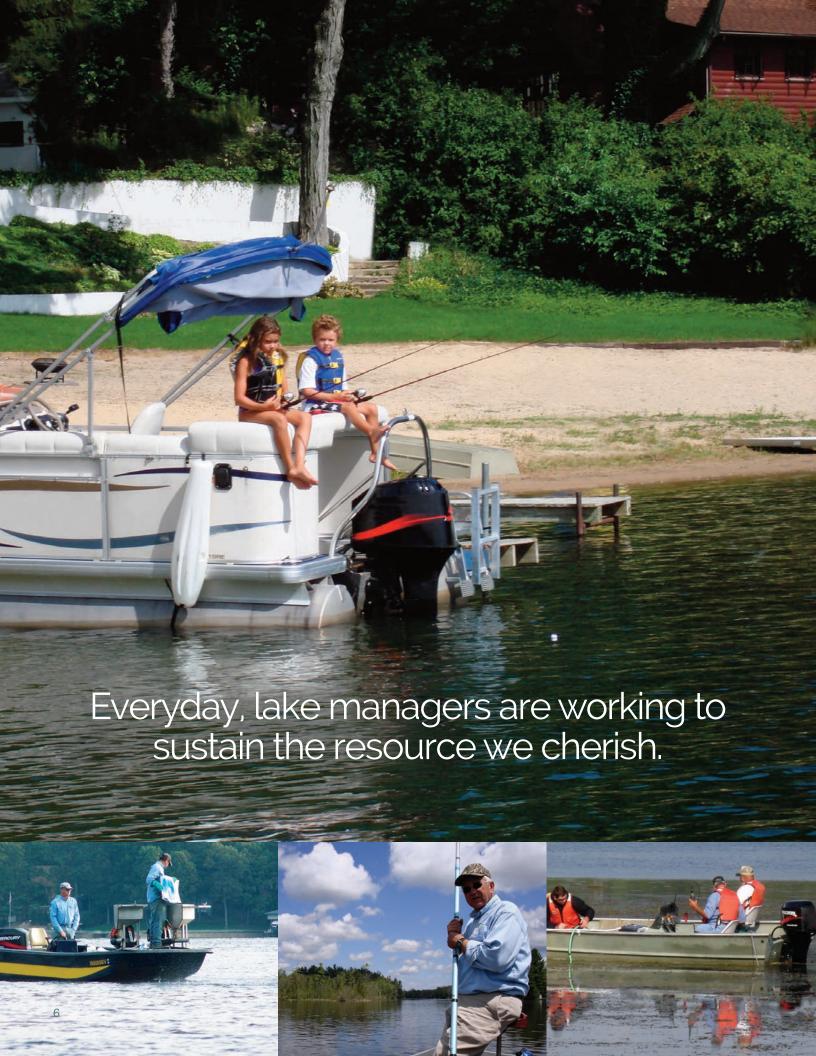
Harmful algal blooms cause taste and odor problems in drinking water, force beaches to close, and can result in human and animal sickness/death<sup>7,10</sup>



Invasive macrophytes can form dense populations that alter invertebrate and fish communities and interactions<sup>3</sup>



4,600 acres of natural habitat being lost to invasive species every day



The positive economic impact of aquatic plant management in only 13 lakes was estimated to be approximately \$60 million.<sup>1</sup>



People, science and technology are available to manage nuisance plants in our aquatic resources.

## Read Benefits of Controlling Nuisance Aquatic Plants and Algae in the United States

Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST), 2014<sup>2</sup>

 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Visit } \mbox{{\bf www.mapms.org}} \mbox{ for more information}$ 







Before management

After management

## Don't just prevent... manage invasive aquatic plants.



## Midwest Aquatic Plant Management Society www.mapms.org

## Resources

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- 11 Wilde, S.B., Johansen, J.R., Wilde, H.D., Jiang, P., Bartelme, B., Haynie, R.S. Aetokthonos hydrillicola gen. et sp. nov.: Epiphytic cyanobacteria on invasive aquatic plants implicated in Avian Vacuolar Myelinopathy. 2014. Phytotaxa 181(5).