

Fish and Wildlife Policy & Planning Branch Policy & Planning Division 2nd Floor, Great West Life Bldg. 9920 108 Street Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2M4 Canada Telephone: 780-427-5185

www.alberta.ca

July 6, 2018

Dear Lake Isle Residents & Users:

Subject: <u>Lake Isle Herbicide Application</u>

Flowering rush is a prohibited noxious plant as per the Alberta *Weed Control Act* and must be destroyed where found. It is also a prohibited species as per the *Fisheries (Alberta) Act* and is illegal to import, sell, transport or possess. Flowering rush infestations can displace native vegetation by forming large, dense monocultures and colonizing previously open portions of a waterbody which impacts fish and wildlife habitat, alters water quality, and impacts recreational use.

The Government of Alberta's Aquatic Invasive Species Program will be applying a registered herbicide to control flowering rush within a portion of Lake Isle.

The herbicide application is scheduled for **Wednesday July 18, 2018 to Friday, July 20, 2018**, weather permitting, for all numbered and lettered points on the below map;

- 1→3
- A, B, C, D E
- 4→5
- 6&7
- 8→9
- 10→11

REWARD Aquatic Herbicide is a pesticide registered for use in Canada by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA). Prior to being registered the PMRA conducted a rigorous review of the pesticide to ensure it can be applied in a manner that does not adversely affect aquatic life, fish and wildlife, while controlling invasive weeds.

REWARD Aquatic Herbicide is a fast acting herbicide for the control of water weeds and when used as directed on the label, protects fish, other aquatic life, animals, and humans from adverse effects. Control of susceptible weeds is generally visible within 1-2 days (yellowing/browning of plant material). All care will be taken to avoid native vegetation where possible. The herbicide is inactivated upon contact with sediment and organic matter and therefore there are no residual herbicidal effects.

To ensure protection of humans and animals, the label specifies that there must be a 24 hour restriction on swimming and animal consumption of water in the immediate treatment area. The label also contains a 5-day restriction on human consumption and irrigation of water in the immediate treatment area.

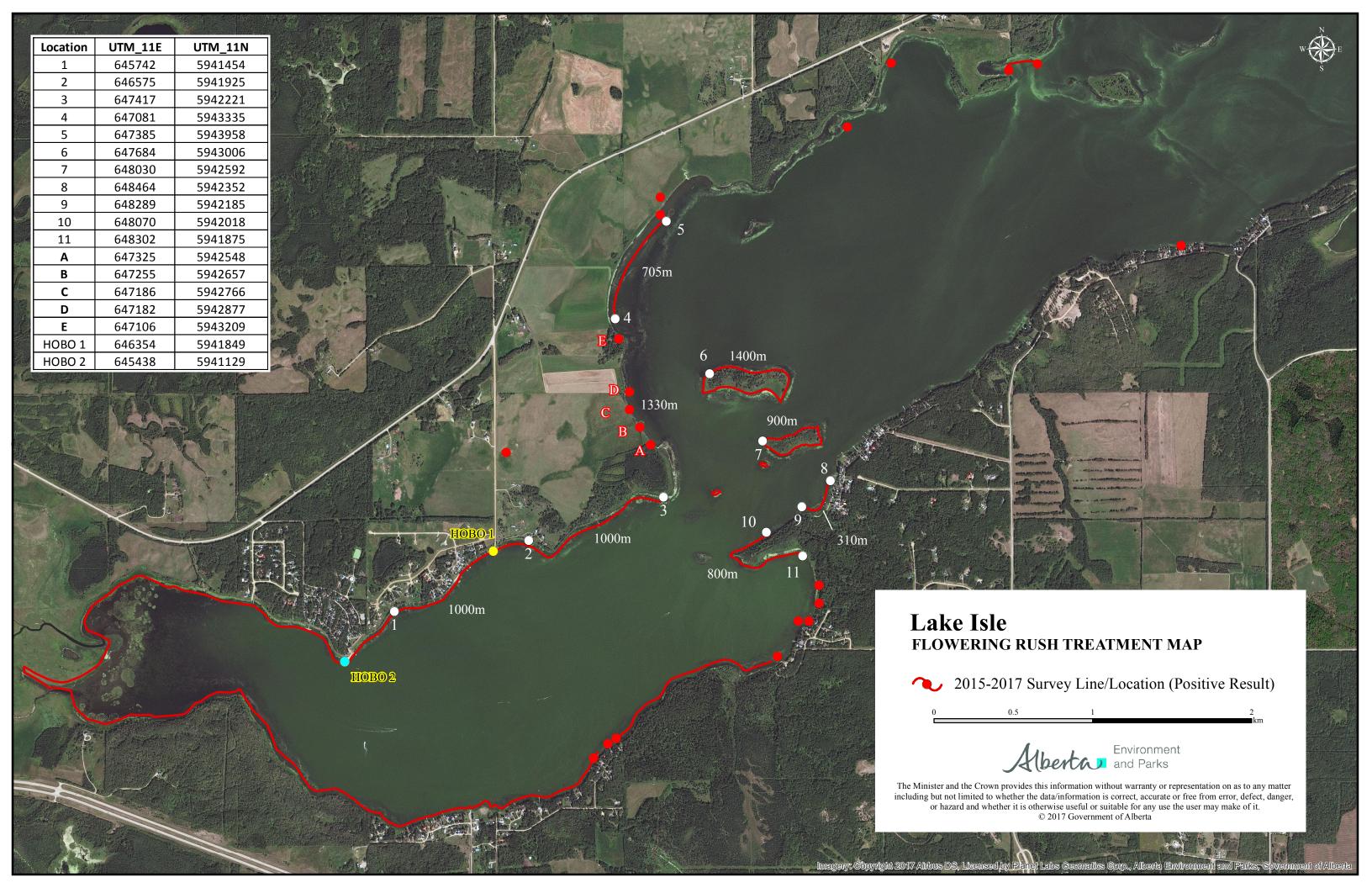
There will be signs posted at Lake Isle prior to, during, and for 24hrs after the herbicide application. Once the 24 hour restricted access period has passed, the signage will be removed.

Thank you in advance for your support of our efforts. If you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact me. I can be reached by phone at 780-644-4647 or email at Tanya.Rushcall@gov.ab.ca.

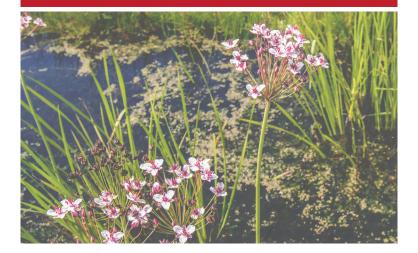
Yours truly,

Tanya Rushcall

Aquatic Invasive Species Biologist
Alberta Environment and Parks



QUICK FACTS FLOWERING RUSH



Common aquaculture plants can become invasive if they are not native to Alberta. Wind and water can spreads seeds and plant fragments beyond your garden which creates new populations that can dominate ecosystems and ruin habitat for native species.

DON'T LET IT LOOSE!

Here's how you can help prevent the spread of flowering rush:

- Never release aquarium or domestic pond water, plants, dead or live animals into water bodies.
- If you see flowering rush, report it to the Aquatic Invasive Species Hotline or use EDDMapS Alberta from your smart phone.
- DO NOT pull or dig it as small fragments can break off and start new plants.
- 4. Know the law! Flowering rush is listed as Prohibited Noxious under the Weed Control Act and is a prohibited species under the Fisheries (Alberta) Act. It is illegal to sell, import, transport or possess prohibited species. Penalties can be up to \$100,000 and/or a year in prison.





FLOWERING RUSH QUICK FACTS:

- Flowering rush is a perennial aquatic plant native to Africa, Asia, and Europe and was likely introduced to North America as an ornamental plant.
- Flowering rush stems are erect and triangular, leaves are sword-shaped and twisted toward the tip, and there are 20-50 pink to white flowers in umbrella shaped clusters.
- It is able to reproduce both by seed and through rhizome (root) fragments, bulbils formed on the rhizomes, and bulbils formed on the inflorescence (flowers).
- Flowering rush infestations can displace native vegetation and alter water quality, reducing habitat for fish, wildlife, and native plants.
- Dense stands in irrigation ditches, canals, or stormwater management ponds can disrupt the flow of water, the availability of water, and increase sedimentation.
- Flowering rush can also impacts recreational use in lakes and flowing waters by interfering with boat propellers and limiting access to waterbodies for swimming, boating, and recreating.
- Control of flowering rush can be difficult, especially once well established. Methods for control or eradication by trained personnel include: careful hand digging and benthic barriers for isolated or small populations, mechanical cutting, and chemical treatment.
- Care must be taken with hand digging and cutting to ensure all plant fragments are removed and disposed of. Fragments can drift with water movement and result in new infestations.
- Flowering rush has already been found in lakes, rivers, creeks, irrigation canals and stormwater ponds in Alberta.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO REPORT INVASIVE SPECIES, CALL:

1-855-336-BOAT (2628)

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