

Control of Eurasian Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) by the use of jute burlap

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Presented by
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Control of Eurasian Milfoil

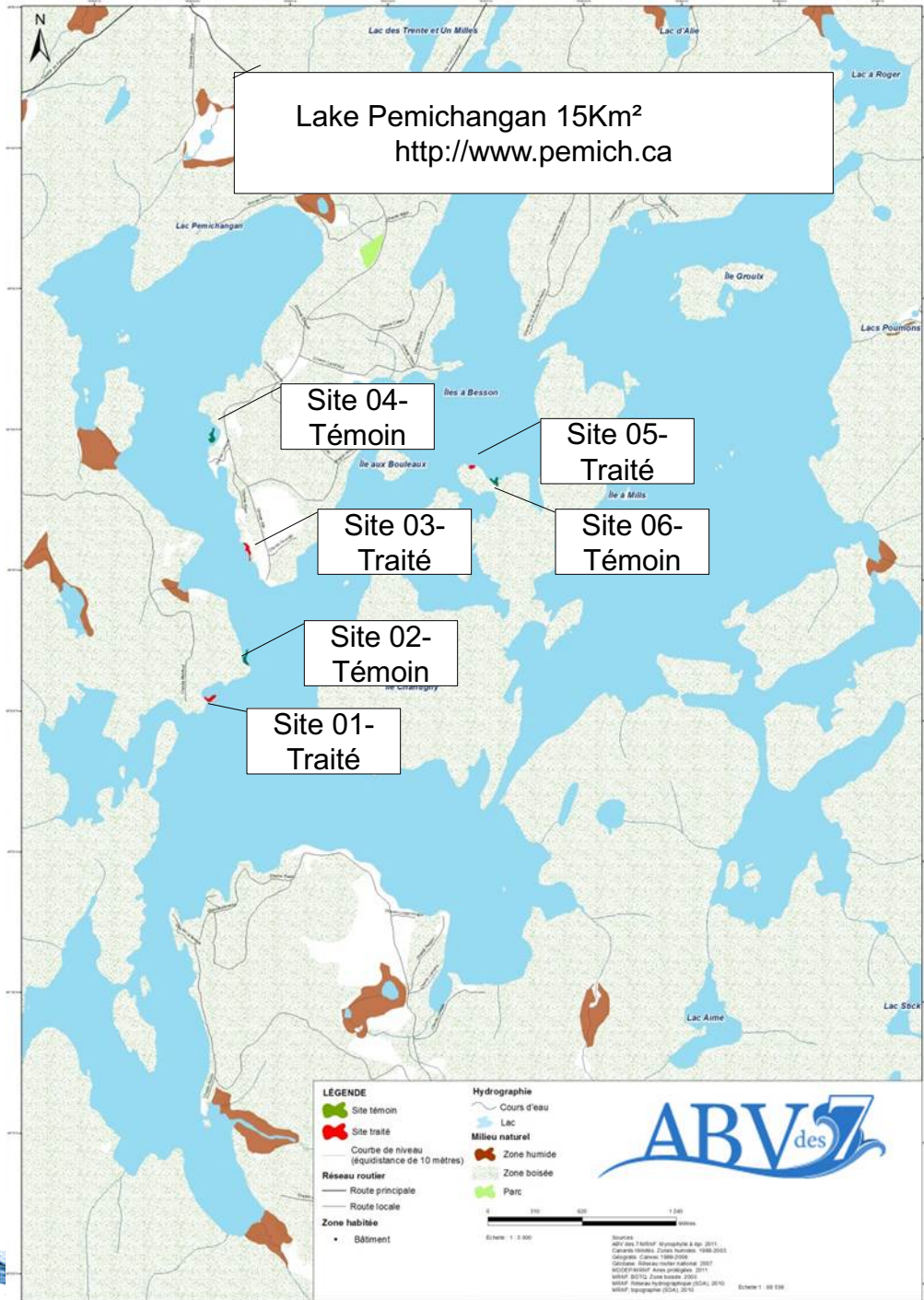
- Based on a study conducted in Ireland (Caffrey et al. 2010),
 using jute fabrics to stem the growth of an invasive plant
Lagarosiphon major

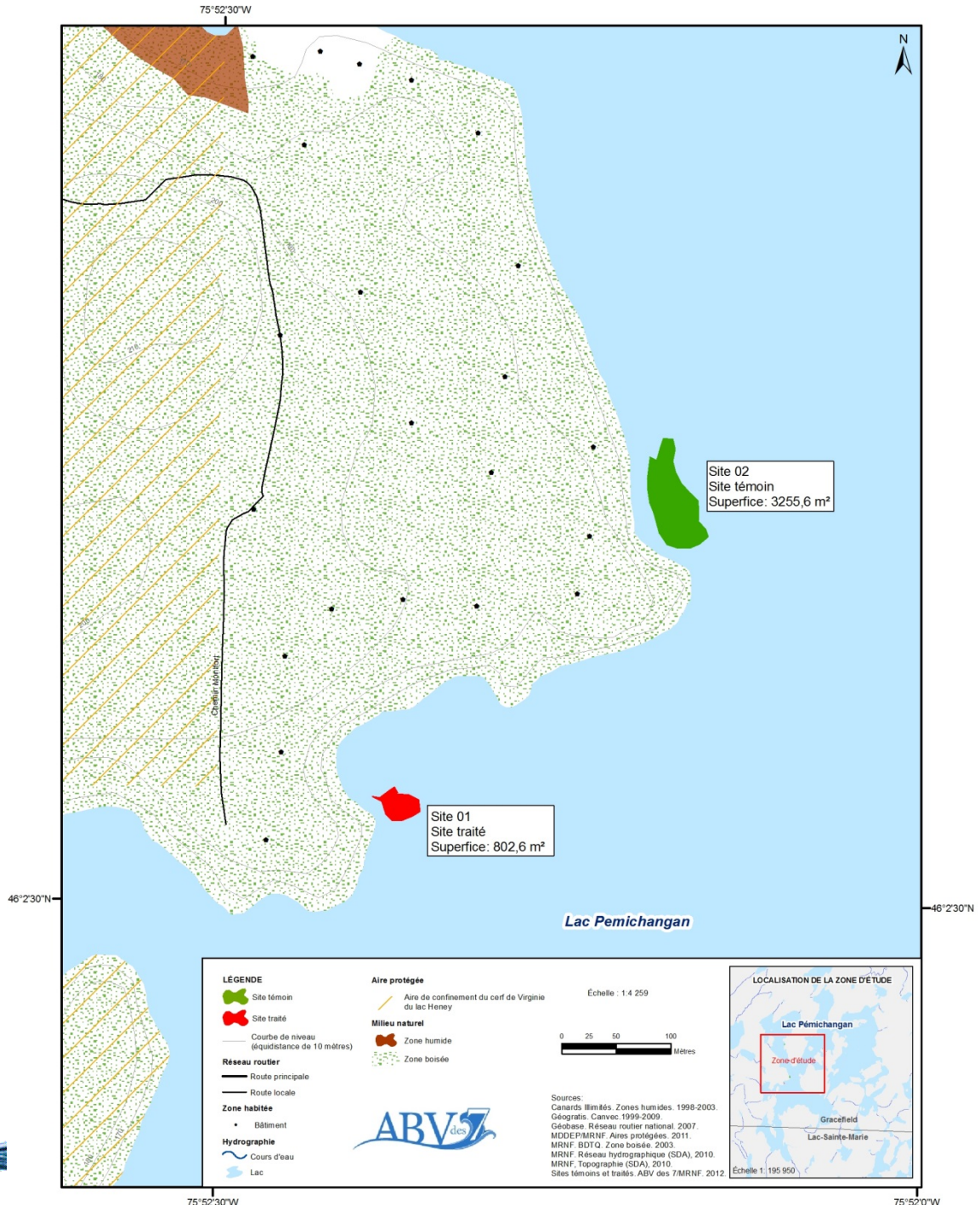
- Withdrawal of the invasive plant
- Recolonization of the environment by native plants
- Jute fabric is completely biodegradable:
 there is no need to intervene again to remove it.

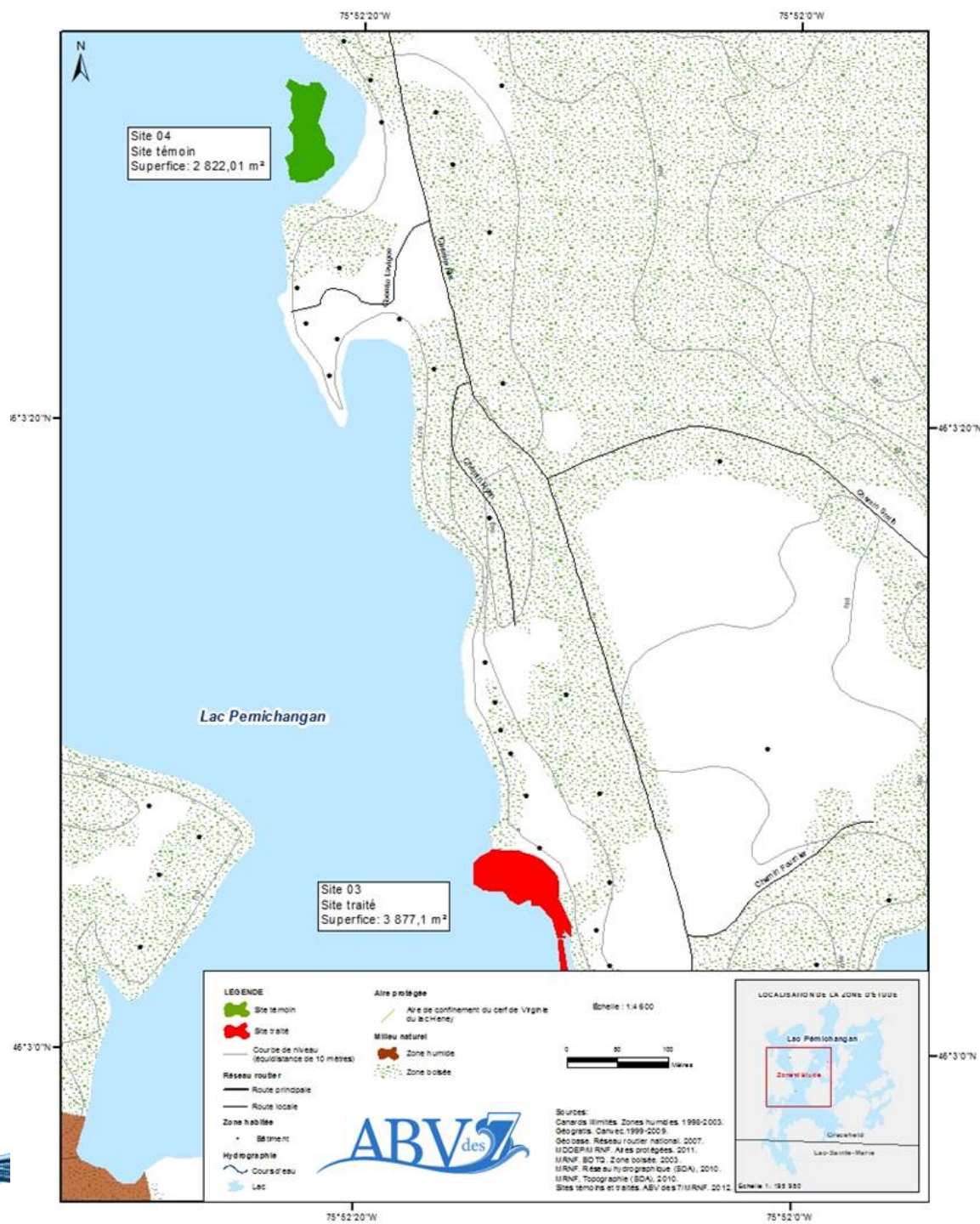


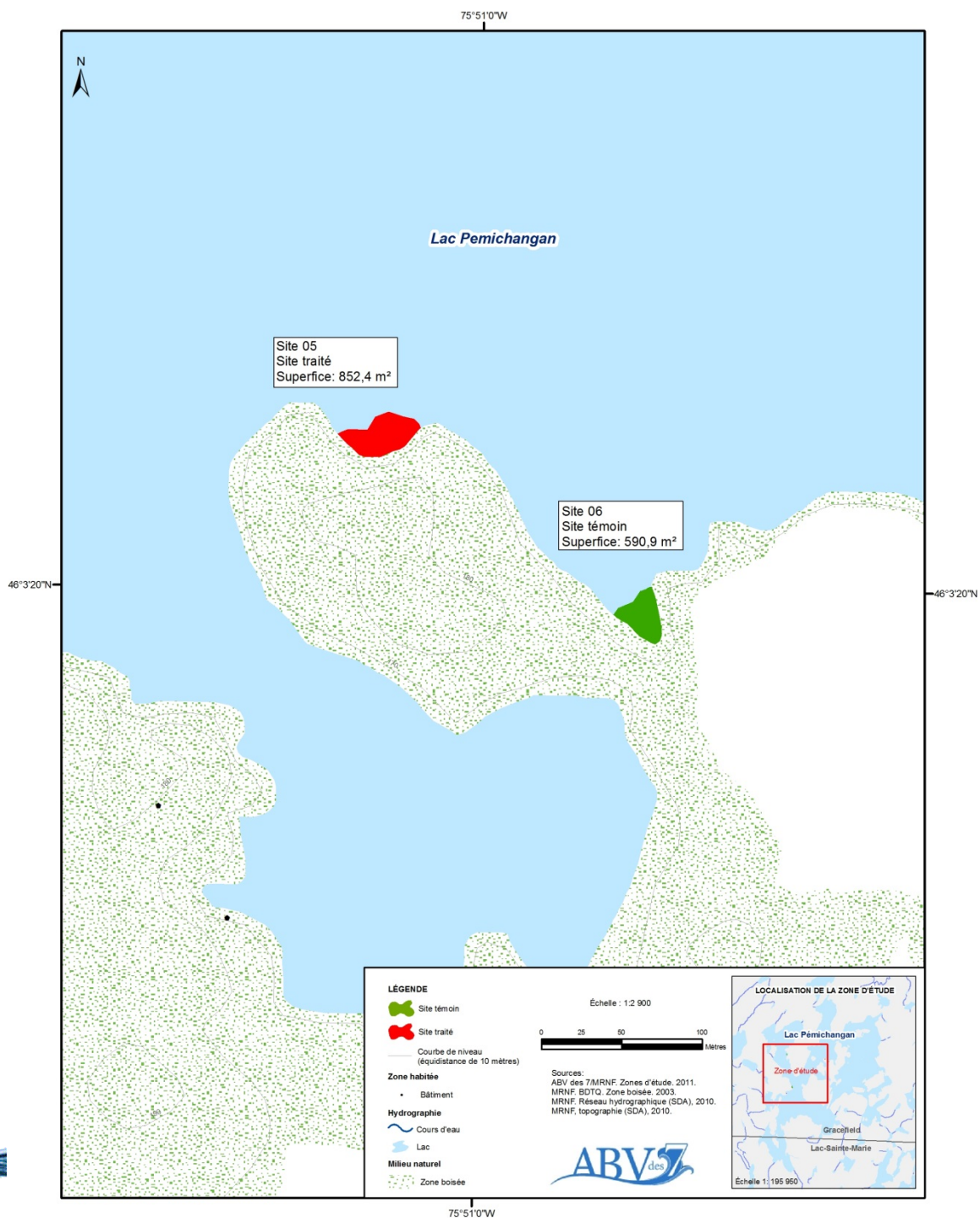
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Preliminary results

Some observations in summary:

- More than 5,532 m² of burlap at three sites
- Presence of snails, fish, freshwater sponges and crayfish on treated sites
- Native aquatic plants grow through jute
- Control sites were dense and monospecific Eurasian Watermilfoil
- Increased quantity and diversity of indigenous aquatic plants over time
- Eurasian water milfoil grows up to about 8 meters deep (25 feet) depending on the transparency of the water



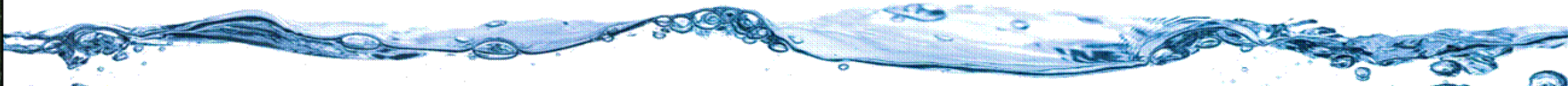
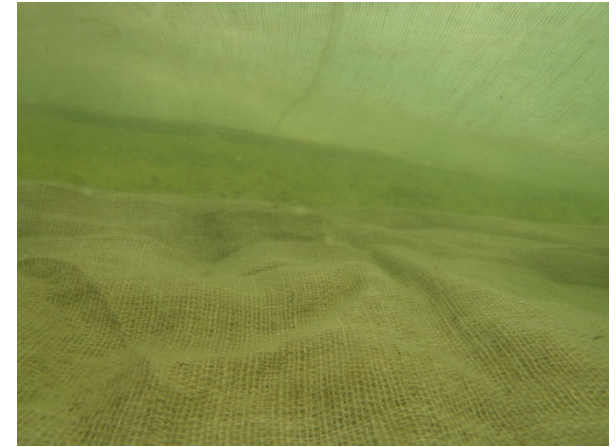
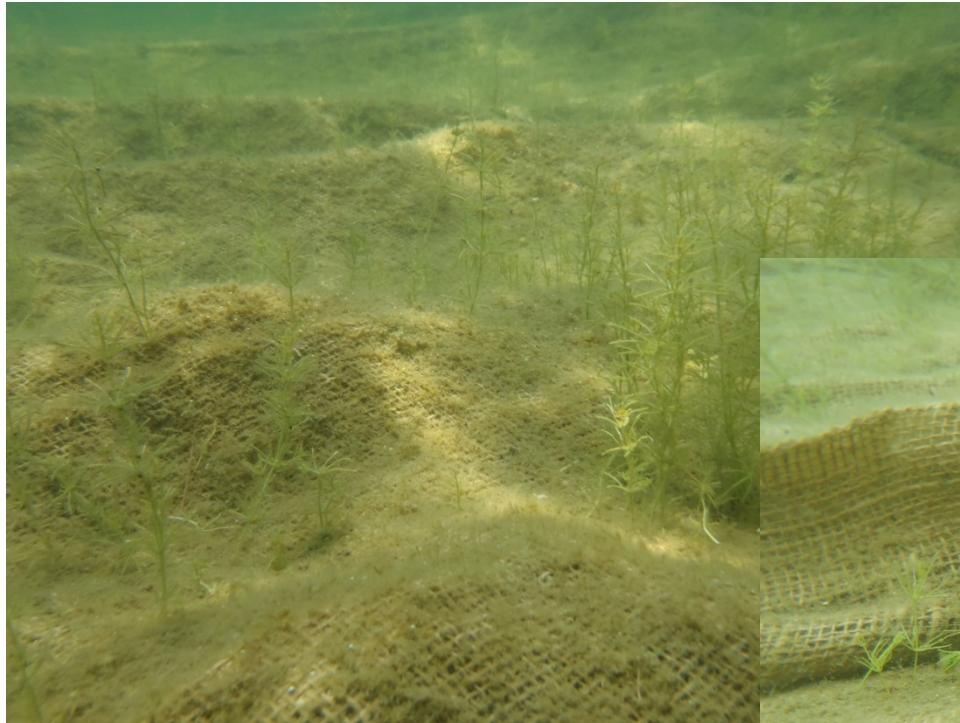
Preliminary results

At least eight native species identified on the sites:

- Elodie of Canada
- Small yellow water lily
- Isoetus with spinous spores
- Naiade flexible or Chara sp.
- Large-leaved Potamot
- Richardson Potamot
- Robbins Potamot
- Urticular vulgaris

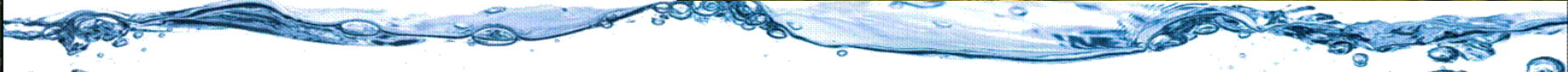
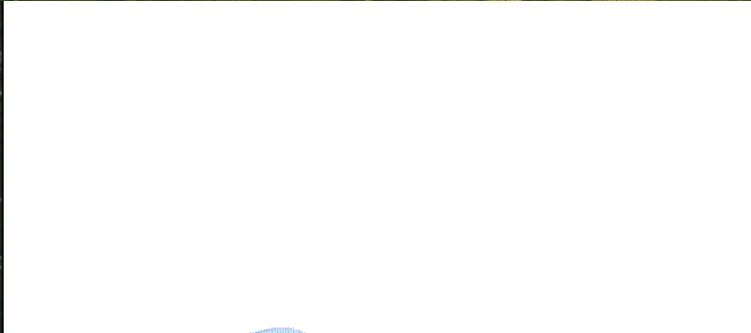


Some pictures

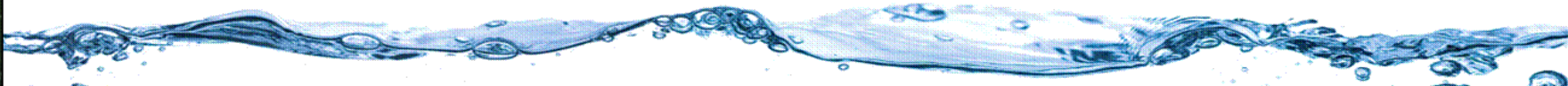


Some pictures

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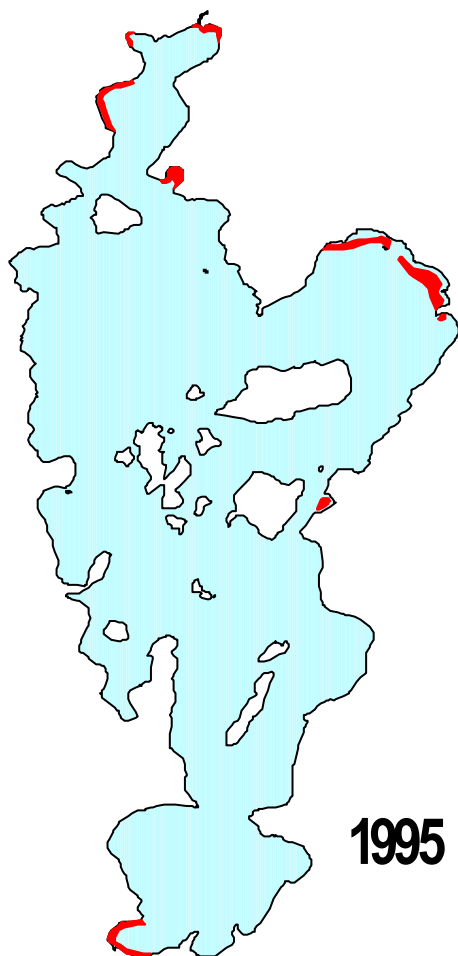


The stages of the project

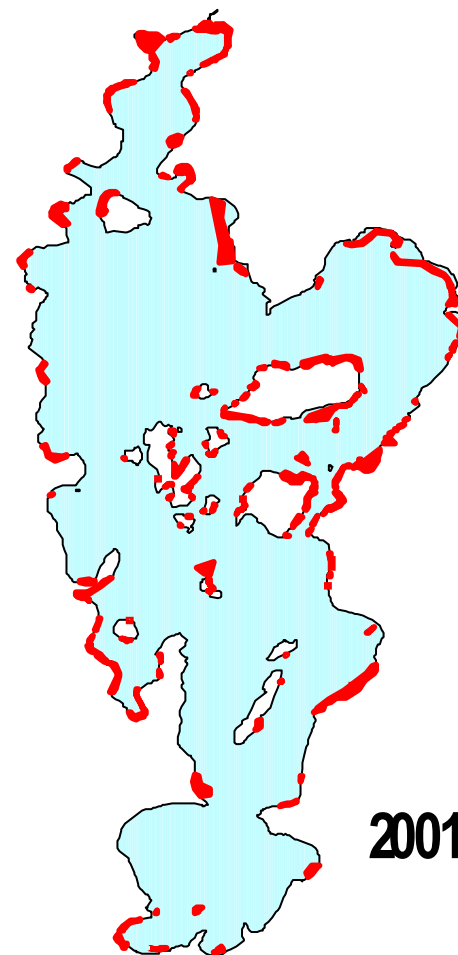


Example of rapid colonization

Lac Blue Sea,
Outaouais



1995



2001



Barge: To deposit jute burlap on extensive beds



Thank you for your
attention!

*Questions, comments,
suggestions?*