

What you can do to help

Follow the inspection check list on the back of this brochure to avoid giving aquatic invasive species a ride.

Learn more about invasive species, preventing their spread, and rules and regulations. Some helpful resources:

Minnesota Sea Grant

www.seagrant.umn.edu/ais/index

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/index.html

Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!™

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
Clean all recreational equipment.
www.ProtectYourWaters.net

If you find an unusual aquatic plant or animal, if possible keep it in a plastic bag in the refrigerator or freezer and report it to a conservation officer.

Stop the Spread

Inspection Checklist Before you leave the boat launch:

- **Inspect** all watercraft, trailers, and water-related equipment.
- **Remove** any visible aquatic plants, animals, and debris.
- **Drain** water from boat, livewell, bilge, motor, bait containers, and other equipment holding water. If you want to keep your live bait after draining bait containers, replace water in the container with tap or spring water. Leave boat drain plug out while trailering.
- **Dispose** of unwanted bait in the trash.

Please check applicable regulations for rules relating to aquatic invasive species.

1854 Treaty Authority

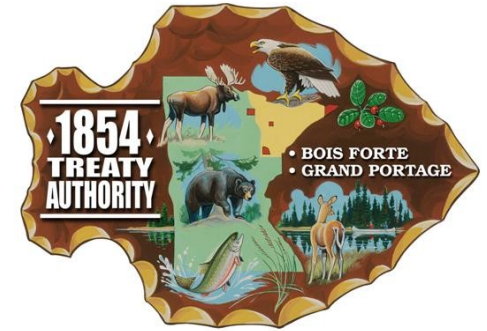
4428 Haines Road
Duluth, MN 55811

Phone: (218) 722-8907
Fax: (218) 722-7003



www.1854TreatyAuthority.org

For a [list of infested waters within the 1854 Ceded Territory](#), please see our website.



Help Stop the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species



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Aquatic Invasive Species within the 1854 Ceded Territory *

* not a complete list



The 1854 Treaty Authority is an inter-tribal natural resource management agency that manages the off-reservation hunting, fishing,

and gathering rights of the Bois Forte Band and Grand Portage Band of Chippewa.

The 1854 Treaty Authority is charged to preserve, protect, and enhance the treaty rights and natural resources of the 1854 Ceded Territory covering present-day northeastern Minnesota.

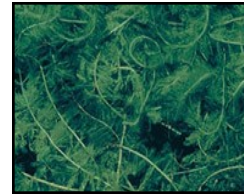
Healthy aquatic resources are paramount to ensuring the preservation of these rights for generations to come.

And such of them as reside in the territory hereby ceded shall have the right to hunt and fish therein until otherwise ordered by the President

.....*Article 11, Treaty of 1854*

Eurasian Milfoil

A feathery submerged plant, it was discovered in North America in the 1940s. It can quickly form thick mats in shallow areas of lakes and rivers. Milfoil spreads when plant pieces break off and float off on water currents or get attached to recreational equipment.



New Zealand Mud Snail

These tiny invasive snails can threaten the food webs of trout streams and other waters. They are likely spread by ballast water discharged from ships, and were found in 2001 in Lake Superior in Thunder Bay, Ontario, and in 2005 in the Duluth-Superior Harbor.



Round Goby

This bottom dwelling fish can displace native fish, eat their eggs and young, take over optimal habitat, spawn multiple times a season, and survive in poor quality water giving them a competitive advantage.



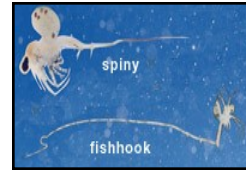
Eurasian Ruffe

This aggressive perch species may compete with native fish for food and habitat. The ruffe population rapidly increased in the St. Louis River Estuary in the Duluth-Superior Harbor after it was first reported in the United States in 1986.



Spiny Water Flea

Spiny water fleas are zooplankton native to Europe and Asia. These small predacious crustaceans can threaten aquatic ecosystems and fishing by competing with native fish for food and fouling gear.



Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS)

VHS is a deadly infectious fish disease that can affect over 50 species of freshwater and marine fish. The VHS virus was first found in the Great Lakes in 2003 and is now present in all five lakes.



Zebra Mussels

Small mussels from Eurasia can clog water intakes and damage equipment by attaching to boat motors and hard surfaces. They can damage ecosystems by harming fisheries, smothering native mussels and crayfish, and littering beaches with their sharp shells.



Rusty Crayfish

These crustaceans are more aggressive than other native crayfish, better able to avoid fish predation, and can harm native fish populations by eating their eggs and young. They can displace native crayfish, hybridize with them, and graze on and eliminate aquatic plants.

