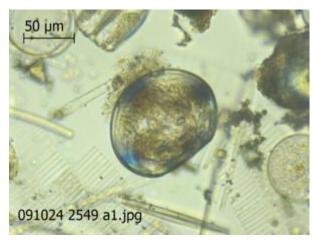
Quagga and Zebra Mussel Update



il Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Justin Bush

Aquatic Invasive Species
Division Manager





Invasive Mussel Background

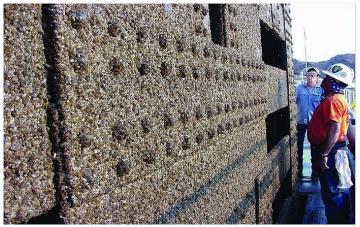
- Freshwater mussels
- Attach to hard surface with byssal threads
- Densities greater than 20,000 per square foot
- Larval life stage is microscopic and free-floating
- Introduced to North America through contaminated ballast water
- Transported domestically through movement of watercraft or downstream from infested waterbodies





Economic Risk

- \$100 million annual hydroelectric mitigation and maintenance.
- Anticipated similar mitigation and maintenance costs for:
 - Fish Hatcheries
 - Fish Passage Infrastructure
 - Agricultural Irrigation Systems
 - Drinking and Wastewater Systems
 - Legacy Data Centers
 - Navigational Locks



Invasive mussels fouling a penstock gate at Davis Dam.
©: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation



Dense colonies of zebra mussels can clog intake pipes.

iii Marrone Bio Innovations



Economic Risk



\$31.2 billion

Columbia river shipping

- Commodities and products
- Key U.S. trade gateway
 - Leading wheat export pathway
 - Second soy and corn export pathway



\$20.5 billion

Outdoor recreation and fisheries

- \$5 billion in outdoor recreation involving public waters
- \$1.5 billion in recreational fisheries
- \$14 billion in commercial salmon fisheries

☑: Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (2020)



\$9.6 billion

Irrigated agriculture

 75% of Washington's agricultural output



: Washington State Department of Agriculture

Environmental Risk



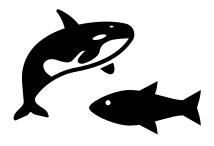
Aquatic habitat

- Reduce available habitat for native species
- Loss of native filtering and cleaning species
- Increases water transparency and aquatic weeds



Water quality and pollution

- Filter feeding impacts
 phytoplankton structures
 and increases bacteria
- Reduce dissolved oxygen
- Bioaccumulate pollutants, increasing native species exposure



Native species

- Habitat loss leads to decreased populations of native species including salmon and steelhead
- Decreased salmon populations impact Southern Resident killer whale recovery

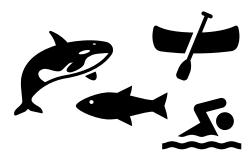


Cultural and Human Health Impacts



Human health concerns

- Increase in botulism causing bacteria, a serious neurotoxin
- Increase of harmful cyanobacteria and harmful algal blooms
- Bioaccumulated toxins in fish and wildlife may be consumed by humans



Cultural concerns

- A risk to Washington's identity and way of life
 - Impacted or lost treaty protected resources
 - Impacted or loss of place
 - Impacted or loss of beneficial and treasured species
 - Impacted or loss of economic and environmental resources
 - Mitigation, maintenance, and recovery costs a public burden



Sharp shells of dead mussels litter beaches.

iii Milwaukee Journal Sentinel



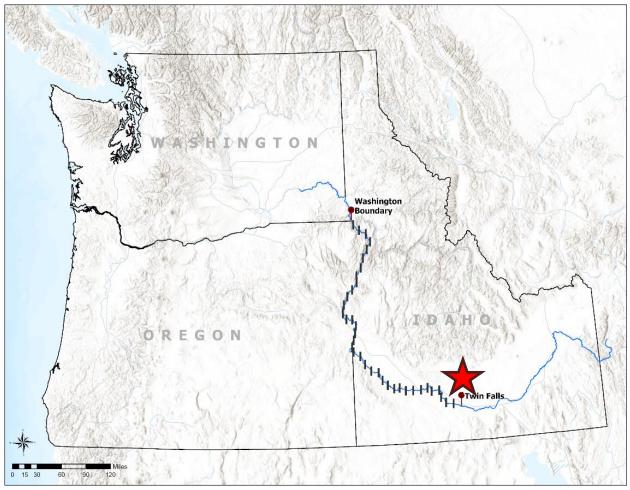
Invasive mussels encrusting recreational boat motor.

The image of the

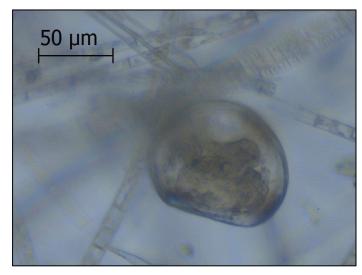




Imminent Threat and Uncertainty



ii: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

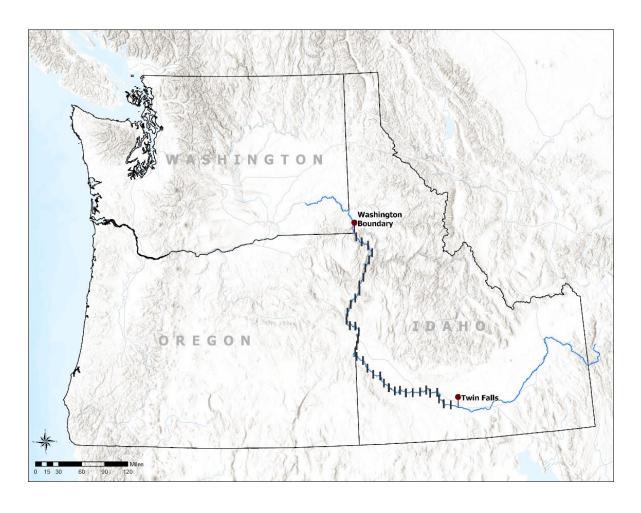


ildaho State Department of Agriculture





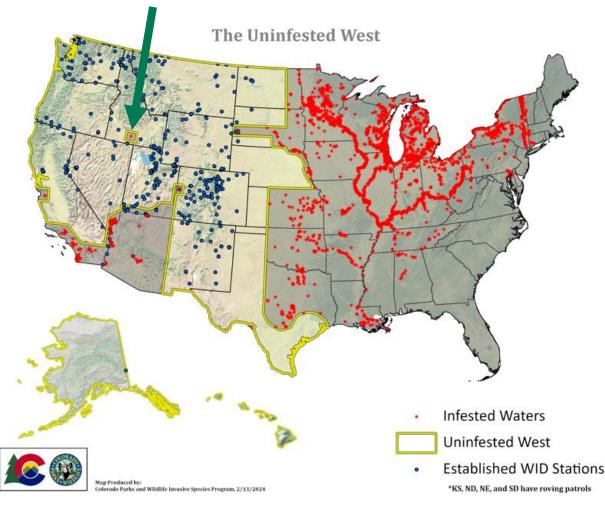
State Fiscal Year 2025 One-Time Proviso to Enhance Prevention and Readiness

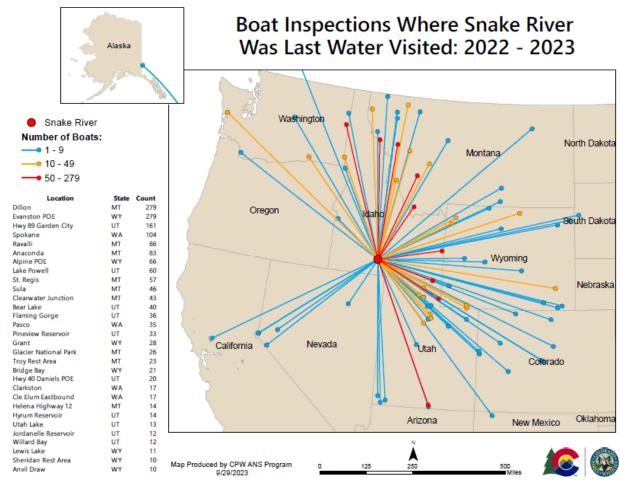


- Prevention, Monitoring, and Preparedness
 - General Fund-State
 Appropriation \$1,810,000
 - Federal Funds \$1,810,000



Multiple Threat Pathways

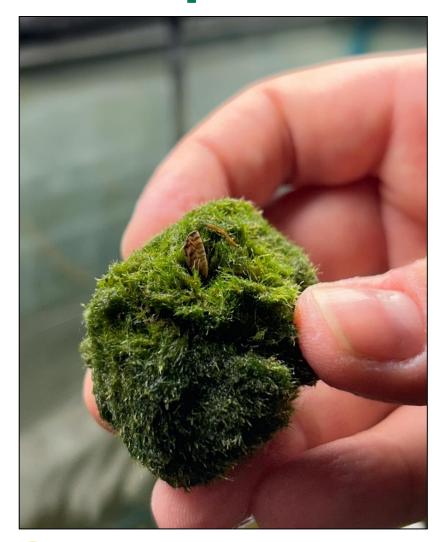


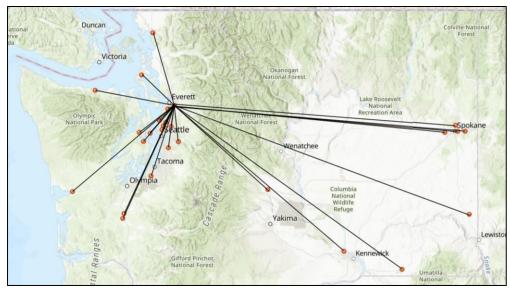


WA Count: 173

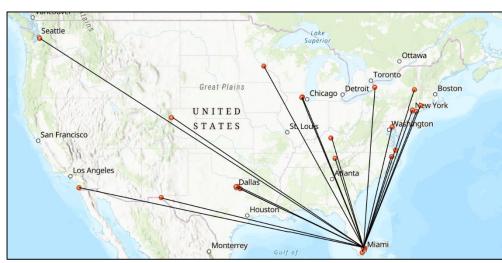


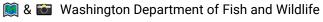
Multiple Threat Pathways





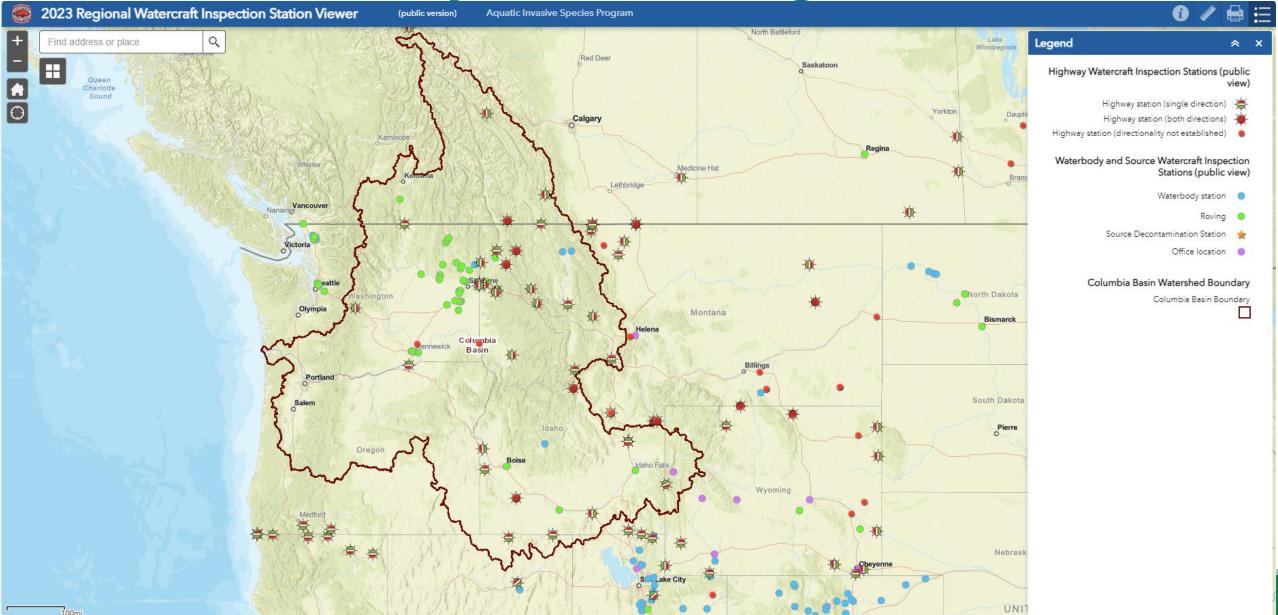




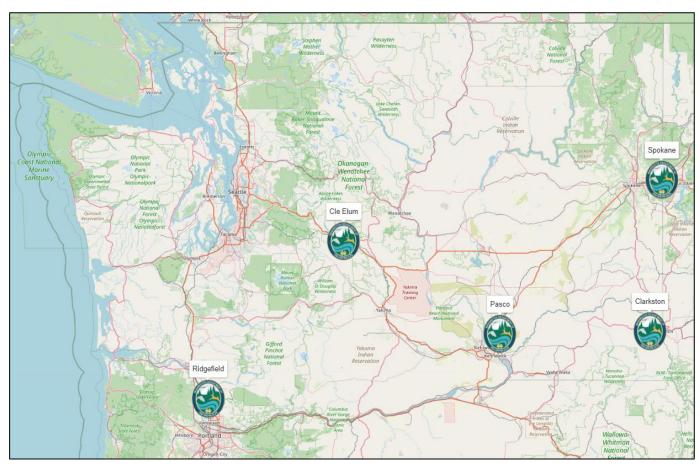


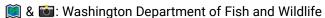
Watercraft Inspections - Regional

(iii): Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission



Watercraft Inspections - State







	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Watercraft Inspected	55,812	51,942	58,618	54,790	1,399
Mussel Fouled Watercraft	39	25	25	13	3

^{*}January 1, 2025, to February 28, 2025



Decontamination

January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024: 2,130 decontaminations January 1, 2025 to February 28, 2025: 76 decontaminations









iii: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

January Largest Interception on Record: Increased Prevention and Readiness in Action



- Conveyance:
 - 2 Tugboats; 1 infested
 - 30 feet length
- Origin: Lake Michigan

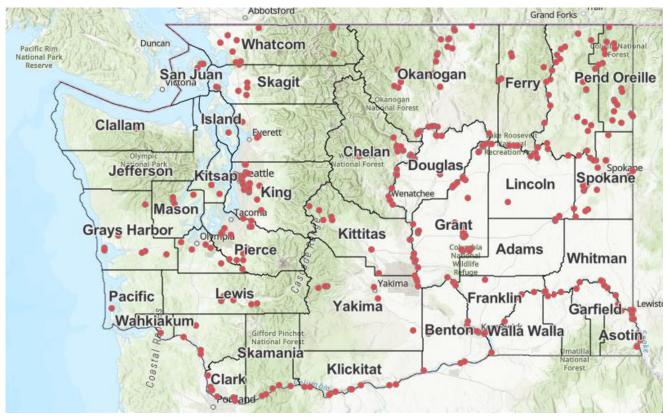
- Interception Point: Spokane (Liberty Lake)
- Interception: 21 gallons of invasive mussels analysis indicates some may have been **alive**
- Staff Time: 20 hours

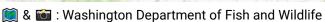


i: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Early Detection Monitoring

January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024: 173 water bodies, 392 sites, 7,519 (+13%) total samples)









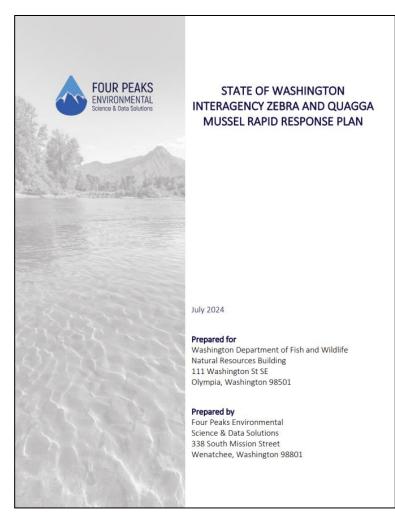
Early Detection Monitoring Partners

Partners	Water Body Common Name		
Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD)	Lake Entiat		
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	Lake Roosevelt, Rufus Woods Lake, and Kettle River		
Douglas County PUD	Lake Pateros		
Grant County PUD	Priest Rapids Lake and Wanapum Lake		
Kalispel Tribe of Indians*	Boundary Reservoir		
Portland State University	Columbia River, Snake River, Lake Umatilla, Lake Wallula, Boundary Reservoir, and Box Canyon Reservoir		
Seattle City Light	Boundary Reservoir		
Snohomish County PUD	Spada Lake		
Spokane Tribe of Indians	Lake Roosevelt		
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Lake Roosevelt		



^{*} New partner in State Fiscal Year 2025

Response Readiness









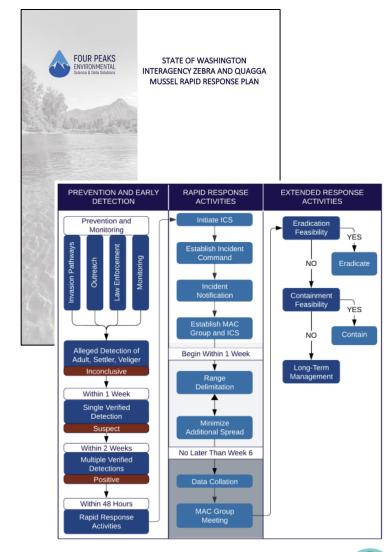




ii: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife & Washington Invasive Species Council

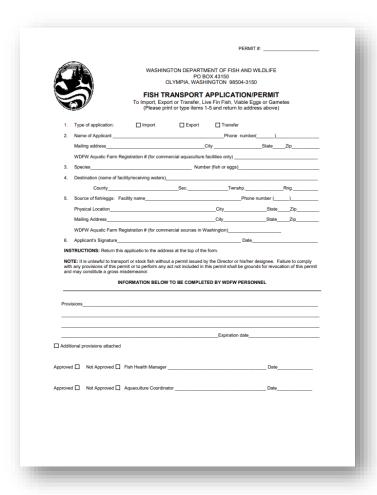
Fiscal Year 2025 Short Term Actions

- 1. Develop and deploy a long-term leadership, planning, and command structure that includes internal and external partners including tribal, federal, regional, state, and local governments.
- 2. Fully staff Southeast Region mandatory watercraft inspection and decontamination stations in Clarkston and Pasco.
- 3. Procure and deploy one additional invasive mussel detection canine to support Southeast Region check stations and early detection monitoring.
- 4. Perform intensive Snake River and Middle Columbia River early detection and monitoring to detect downstream quagga mussel establishment.





Fiscal Year 2025 Short Term Actions

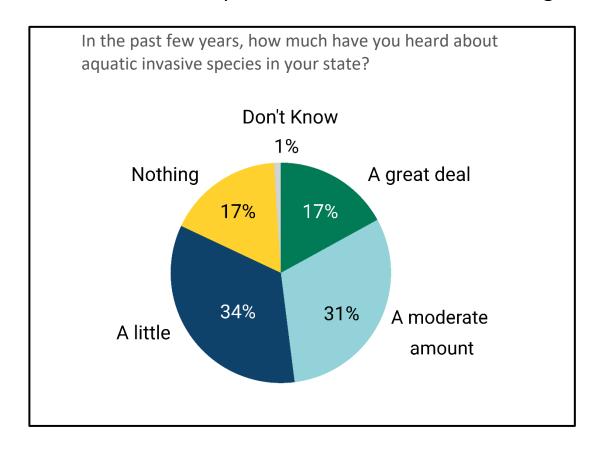


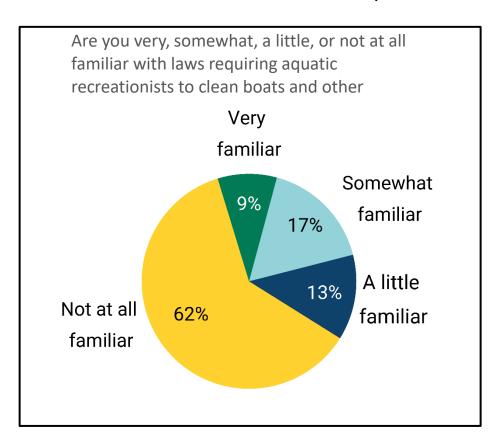
- Strengthen prevention of quagga mussel importation from both recreational and commercial pathways by addressing pet trade, food fish aquaculture, and recreational transportation of live fish.
- 6. Expand state preparedness for containment and rapid response treatment for quagga mussels through procurement of equipment and training.
- 7. Understand risk to infrastructure such as irrigation systems and fish hatcheries to develop strategies to prevent and mitigate quagga mussel establishment and impacts.
- 8. Increase communications and outreach capacity focused on invasive mussel prevention, response, and enforcement to grow awareness and support among decisionmakers, media, communities, and the public in the Snake and Columbia River basins.



Increasing Awareness and Engagement

Communications and public outreach are critical management tools to increase awareness and compliance.

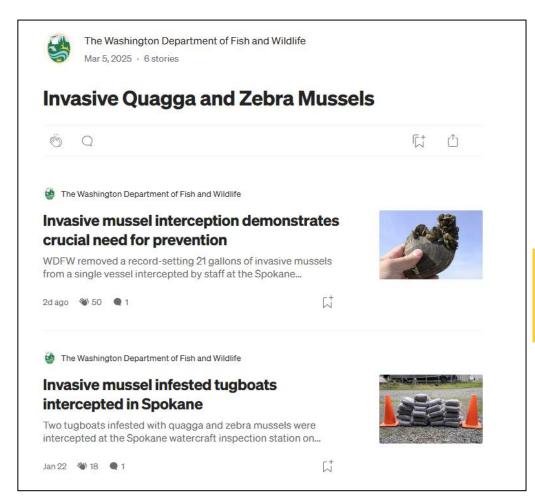




2022 National Invasive Species Outreach Campaign Assessment Responsive Management National Office



Increasing Awareness and Engagement Clean, Drain, Dry





Clean

plants, animals, and mud from boat and gear



Drain

all water from boat and gear onto land



Dry

all parts of your boat and gear completely

The Clean/Drain/Dry method applies to all watercraft and gear including paddles, waders, shoes, life vests, nets, buckets, and trailers. If transporting your watercraft, pull the bilge plug during transit.





Increasing Awareness and Engagement

Don't Let It Loose





2021 WDFW and Washington Invasive Species Council art contest 1st place winner: 5-9 age group.





Golden Mussels

Golden Mussels

Limnoperna fortunei (Dunker, 1857)

Washinton Administrative Code 220-640 prohibits mollusks in the family Dreissenidae such as quagga and zebra mussels.

Golden mussels are in the Mytilidae family. Today, Golden mussels are not prohibited in Washington, although they pose a similar high risk.

- Detected by California Department of Water Resources staff during routine operations.
- Announced by California Department of Fish and Wildlife November 6, 2024.
- First-in-the-nation detection.
- Suspected introduction by a ship traveling from an international port.
- Determining the infested area is ongoing, with occurrences expanding widely.

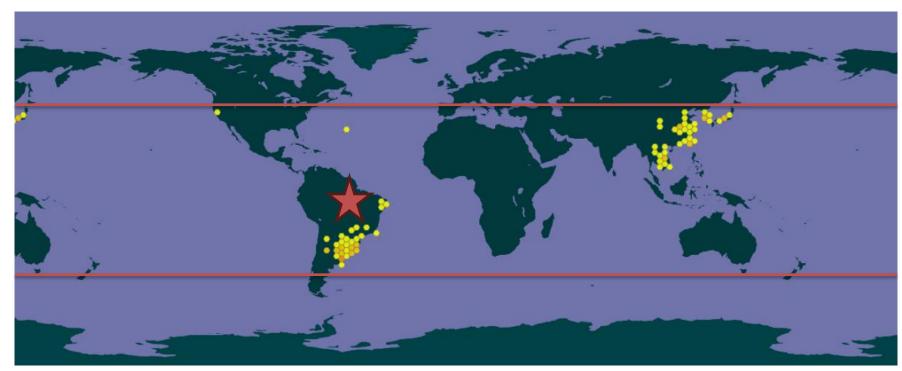




: California Department of Fish and Wildlife



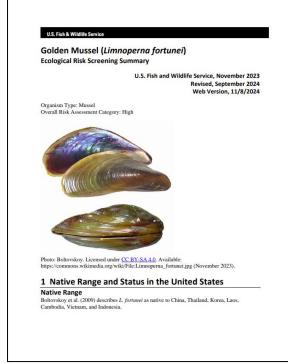
Golden Mussels – Range and Risk



Global distribution (native and non-native detections) of golden mussel (Limnoperna fortunei) as of Nov. 15, 2024. https://www.gbif.org/species/5855350



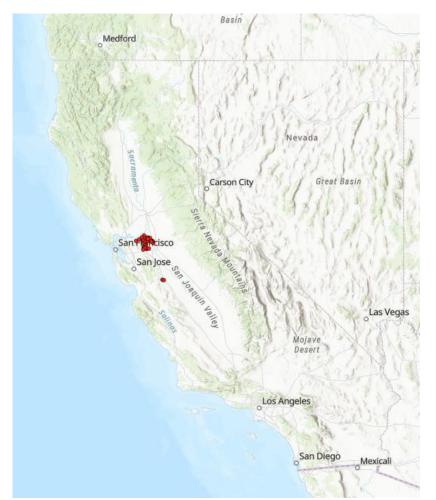
\$120 million in impacts estimated to Brazil's electricity sector were reported in 2018 (Rebelo et al. 2018).

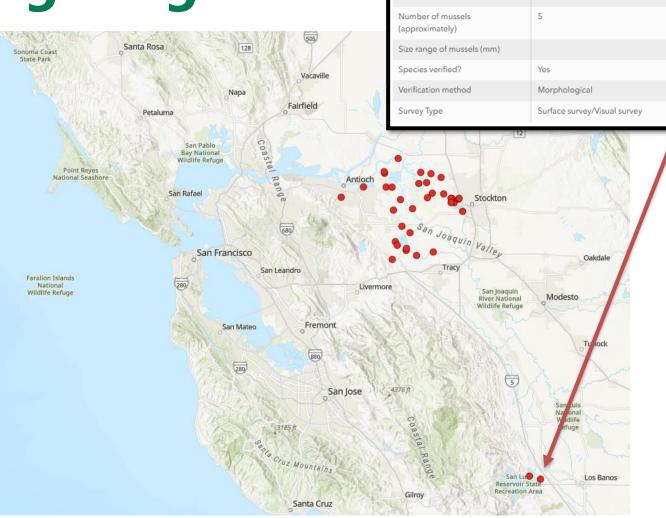


https://www.fws.gov/media/ecological-risk-screening-summary-golden-mussel-limnoperna-fortunei-high-risk



Golden Mussels - Sightings





Waterbody

Mussels detected?

California Aqueduct

10/31/2024, 12:00 PM

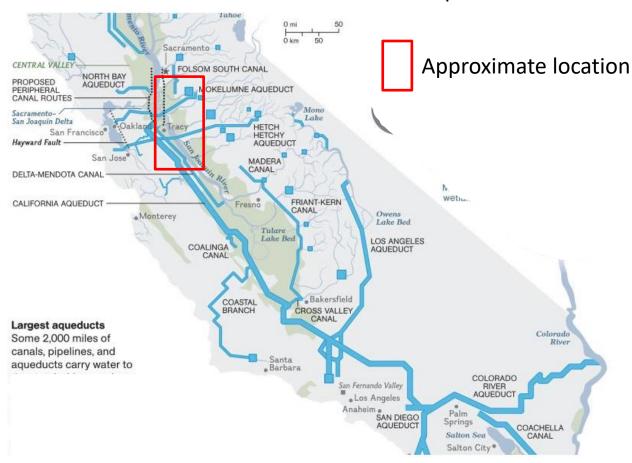
Sightings Map: https://cdfw.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=c3912a3866054beeb4d782c93aac007e (13:11, 1/31/2025)



Golden Mussels – Sightings and Risk



The Governor Edmund G. Brown California Aqueduct

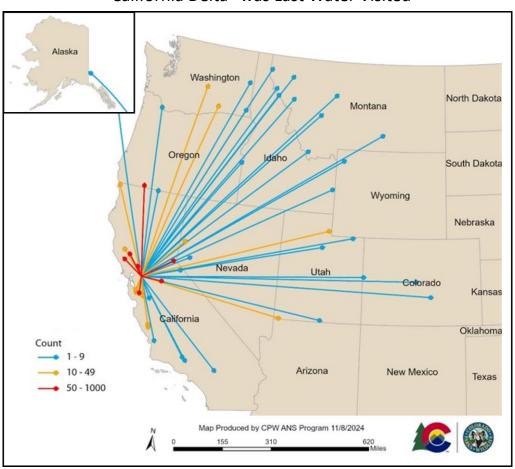


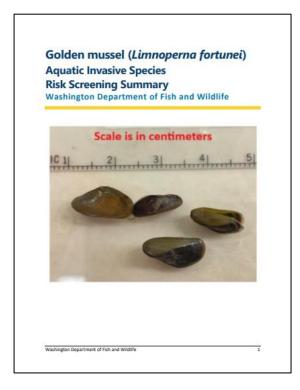
Sightings Map: https://cdfw.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=c3912a3866054beeb4d782c93aac007e (13:11, 1/31/2025) California's Pipe Dream: https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/californias-pipe-dream/



Golden Mussels - Overland Movement Risk

2024 Watercraft Inspections Where "California Delta" was Last Water Visited





Washington Watercraft Inspection Information for 2024 on vessels from *Limnoperna fortunei* positive waterbodies in CA.

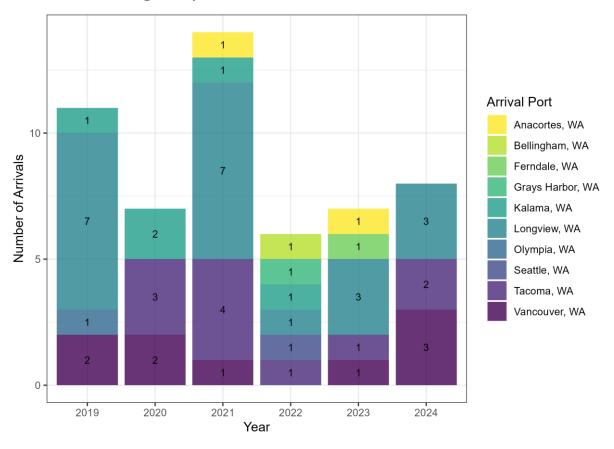
Location	Count
Cle Elum Eastbound	28
Pasco	21
Spokane	2
Ridgefield	1
Clarkston	1
	53



Golden Mussels – Ballast Water Risk

Compliance is required by law Chapter 77.120 RCW | Chapter 220.650 WAC Washington state **Ballast water reporting** and inspections

Regulated arrivals from Stockton area, California to Washington ports 2019-2024.





Summary

Quagga and zebra mussels pose an imminent risk

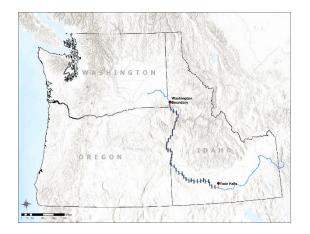
- Known catastrophic impacts to economy, environment, and human health.
- High introduction risk.
 - Population of quagga mussels detected in Snake River, Idaho, 375 river miles away. (2024)
 - Marimo moss balls contaminated with **zebra mussels** detected. More than 2,000 moss balls impacted. (2024)
 - Invasive mussel fouled watercraft interceptions:
 - 2024: 13
 - 2025: 3 (since January 1st)
 - Includes largest volume of invasive mussels intercepted on record

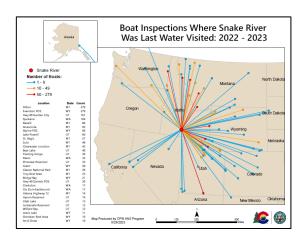
Prevention and readiness activities

Maintain current prevention and readiness activities supported by SFY 2025 proviso through June 30, 2025. WDFW standing ready for the 2025 to 2027 biennium.

Invasive golden mussels

Rapidly expanding in California. Clear risk of introduction by ballast water discharge, and overland movement.





Questions

Justin Bush

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Division Manager Justin.Bush@dfw.wa.gov 564-669-9481

State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife wdfw.wa.gov/ais 1-888-WDFW-AIS

