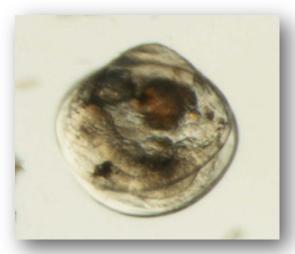
Searching for an Effective Hammer to Squash an Aquatic Cockroach







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2009 Research



Determine the efficacy of potassium chloride and formalin for removing

motile life stages of quagga mussel from transport tanks at Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery at Lake Mohave in Arizona



First Trials Conducted w/o Recovery Period

| KCl (mg/L): | Formalin (mg/L): | Mortalities (%) |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 750 | 25 | 0 |
| 1500 | 25 | 0 |
| | 50 | <u> </u> |
| 2000 | 25 | 3 |
| | 50 | 2 |
| 2250 | 25 | 27 |
| | 50 | 25 |
| | 100 | 100 |
| 3500 | 25 | 20 |
| | 50 | 13 |
| | 100 | 60 |
| 4250 | 25 | 39 |
| | 50 | 93 |
| | 100 | 50 |



Differences observed between immobile veligers

Are they really dead?



A recovery period was added to last round of tests:

4250 mg/L KCl / 25 mg/L formalin = 100% recovered*
4250 mg/L KCl / 50 mg/L formalin = 100% recovered*
4250 mg/L KCl / 100 mg/L formalin = 100% recovered*





^{*}term "recovered" used loosely

Additional Bioassay

Tested role of water hardness in efficacy of KCI/Formalin treatment by diluting WBNFH water with RO water:

| | No Movement after Treatment | Recovered in Fresh Water |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 50% dilution (142 mg/L as CaCO ₃) | 26% | 100% |
| 75% dilution (79 mg/L as CaCO ₃) | 40% | 100% |

The standard KCl/formalin treatment has since been tested by 3 additional agencies:

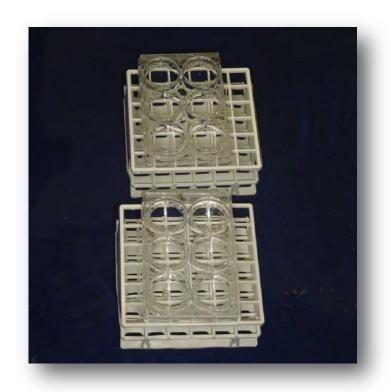
BOR – Colorado office with quaggas (avg. 21% mortality)

Kansas Wildlife, Parks and Tourism with zebras (avg. 25% mortality)

Iowa Department of Natural Resources with zebras (?)

2010 Research

- Cutrine-Ultra (copper)
- Peraclean 15 (peracetic acid)
- Spectrus CT1300 (QUAT)



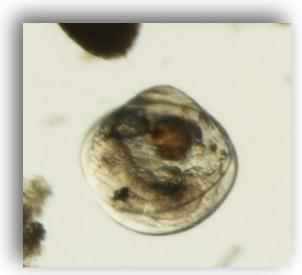
Lethality tests were designed with a 6-7 hour time frame to reflect an average fish hauling trip

Observations on condition of veligers were recorded hourly

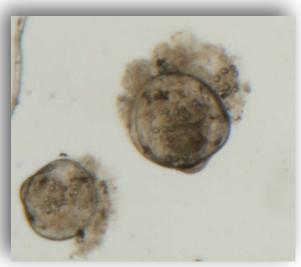


Results

| | 11000110 | | Time |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| Chemical | Concentration (mg/L) | % Mortality | (hour) |
| Copper | 6.25 | 50 | 6 |
| | 15 | 80 | 6 |
| | 20 | 84 | 6 |
| Peracetic acid | 1.25 | 11 | 7 |
| | 2.5 | 23 | 7 |
| | 5 | 50 | 7 |
| | 10 | 70 | 7 |
| | 35 | 100 | 4 |
| | 50 | 100 | 2 |
| QUAT | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| | 25 | 80 | 6 |
| | 30 | 90 | 6 |
| | 37.5 | 91 | 6 |
| | | | |



Healthy veliger



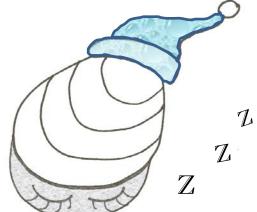
Veligers disintegrating in peracetic acid



Veliger moved to fresh water

2011Research

Objective – find an alternative chemical that will act as a sedative to prevent quagga mussel veligers from closing their shells as a defense against molluscicides.



Potential Chemicals

2-phenoxyethanol menthol

Aqui-S metomidate

aspirin MS222

benzocaine phenoxy ethanol

chloral hydrate procaine hydrochloride

clove oil/eugenol propylene phenoxetol

EDTA quinaldine

ethanol serotonin (5-HT)

isobutynol sodium bicarbonate

ketamine sodium pentobarbital

magnesium chloride tertiary amyl alcohol

magnesium sulphate valium

5 chemicals chosen to be tested:

- Clove Oil
- Menthol
- Benzocaine
- Magnesium Chloride
- Propylene Phenoxetol

First Round Results

| | | 50 mg/L Formalin | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Pretreatment | Treatment | Percent |
| Chemical | Concentration | Time (hours) | Time (hours) | Mortality |
| Menthol | 1 g/L | 2 | 2.5 | 100 |
| | 1 g/L | 3 | n/a | 100 |
| | 1 g/L | 4 | n/a | 100 |
| | 1 g/L | 6 | n/a | 100 |
| Menthol/Clove oil mix | 800 uL/L | 1.5 | 2 | 100 |
| Propylene phenoxytol | 5 mL/L | 2 | n/a | 100 |
| | 4 mL/L | 3 | n/a | 100 |
| | 5 mL/L | 3 | n/a | 100 |
| | 4 mL/L | 4 | n/a | 100 |
| | 5 mL/L | 4 | n/a | 100 |

| Chemical | Concentration | Pretreatment Time (hours) | 50 mg/L Formalin Treatment Time (hours) | Percent Mortality |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Magnesium Chloride | 1 g/L | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | 3 g/L | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | 5 g/L | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | 1 g/L | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | 3 g/L | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | 5 g/L | 2 | 2 | 33 |
| | 1 g/L | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| | 3 g/L | 3 | 3.5 | 0 |
| | 5 g/L | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1 g/L | 4 | 2.5 | 0 |
| | 3 g/L | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| | 5 g/L | 4 | 2 | 55 |
| | 1 g/L | 5 | 1.5 | 0 |
| | 3 g/L | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| | 5 g/L | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| | 1 g/L | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| | 3 g/L | 6 | 2 | 65 |
| | 5 g/L | 6 | n/a | 53 |

Last Round of Tests

Additional testing with MgCl₂

Also threw in for grins:

- Chloramine-T
- Dimilin
- Praziquantel
- Malachite Green/Formalin Mix
- Catch & Release[®]

| MgCl Concentration | | Total Treatment Time (hours) | Percent Mortality |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 5 g/L | without formalin | 10 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | | 12 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | | 13 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | | 15 | 100 |
| 6 g/L | | 15 | 100 |
| 7 g/L | | 15 | 100 |
| | formalin - added at end | | |
| 5 g/L | 50 mg/L, 2 hours | 10 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | 100 mg/L, 1 hour | 10 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | 200 mg/L, 1 hour | 10 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | 50 mg/L, 2 hours | 12 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | 100 mg/L, 1 hour | 12 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | 200 mg/L, 1 hour | 12 | 100 |
| fo | ormalin - for full treatment | | |
| 5 g/L | 50 mg/L formalin | 6 | 91 |
| 5 g/L | 75 mg/L formalin | 6 | 92 |
| 5 g/L | 100 mg/L formalin | 6 | 86 |
| 5 g/L | 50 mg/L formalin | 7 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | 75 mg/L formalin | 7 | 96 |
| 5 g/L | 100 mg/L formalin | 7 | 91 |
| 6 g/L | 100 mg/L formalin | 7.5 | 100 |
| 7 g/L | 100 mg/L formalin | 7.5 | 100 |
| 8 g/L | 100 mg/L formalin | 7.5 | 96 |
| 5 g/L | 50 mg/L formalin | 8 | 100 |
| 5 g/L | 75 mg/L formalin | 8 | 96 |
| 5 g/L | 100 mg/L formalin | 8 | 95 |

Future Research Plans

- Test new variations of MgCl and research other chemicals as possible replacements for formalin in the treatments
- Develop a study to determine the viability of the surviving but deteriorated veligers
- Keep researching other potential chemicals to test

Thank you

Renee Martin, Wade Wilson and Justin Merrifield for their invaluable assistance with this project and the staff at Willow Beach NFH for their support.



Funding provided by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program