



January 2021

Re: Suggested Procedures for Reducing the Spread of Zebra Mussels

To all Thayer's Team Trail Participants:

We have been alerted to the Zebra Mussel issue that has now entered our state. Your help is requested in reducing the increased spread of Zebra Mussels. In order to control Zebra Mussels we have compiled a list of very important items that you should be doing on a regular basis to deter this invasive species.

The following is a list of preventative measures that we are expecting our membership to put into practice. Everyone must review these procedures. If you are fishing the Tournament of Champions event, **a signed copy of this letter must** be submitted with your Tournament Application which will be kept on file. **Retain the Suggested Procedure Form for future reference.**

In the event that you are not aware, pursuant to CT State Law Sec. 15-180 you can be fined \$100 for transporting plants that might be on your boat and/or your trailer.

Thank you for your cooperation with this very important matter,

Thayer's Team Trail Tournament Committee.

I, _____, have read the following
(Name Please Print)

Suggested Procedures for Reducing the Spread of Zebra Mussels and will follow these suggestions to the best of my ability.

Signature

JUNE 11, 2022
Date

Suggested Procedures for Reducing the Spread of Zebra Mussels

Courtesy of Protect Your Waters
www.protectyourwaters.net

1. **Inspect and Remove** - Before leaving any body of water, it is important to examine all your equipment, boats, trailers, clothing, boots, buckets etc
 - Remove any visible plants, fish or animals.
 - Remove mud and dirt since it too may contain a hitchhiker.*
 - Remove even plant fragments as they may contain a hitchhiker.*
 - Do not transport any potential hitchhiker, even back to your home. Remove and leave them at the site you visited.

*The larvae (immature form) of an animal can be so tiny that you cannot see it. However, it can live in mud, dirt, sand, and on plant fragments.

2. **Eliminate water from all equipment before transporting anywhere** - Much of the recreational equipment used in water contains many spots where water can collect and potentially harbor these aquatic hitchhikers. Thus, make sure that you:

- Eliminate all water from every conceivable item before you leave the area you are visiting.
- Remove water from motors, jet drives, live wells, boat hulls, scuba tanks and regulators, boots, waders, bait buckets, seaplane floats, swimming floats.
- Once water is eliminated, follow the cleaning instructions listed below.

3. **Clean and dry anything that came in contact with the water.** (boats, trailers, equipment, dogs, boots, clothing, etc.). Basic procedures include:

- Use hot (< 40° C or 104° F) or salt water to clean your equipment.
- Wash your dog with water as warm as possible and brush its coat.
- The following recipes are recommended for cleaning hard-to-treat equipment that cannot be exposed to hot water:
 - Dipping equipment into 100% vinegar for 20 minutes will kill harmful aquatic hitchhiker species.
 - A 1 % table salt solution for 24 hours can replace the vinegar dip. This table provides correct mixtures for the 1 % salt solution in water:

| Gallons of Water | Cups of Salt |
|------------------|--------------|
| 5 | 2/3 |
| 10 | 1 ¼ |
| 25 | 3 |
| 50 | 6 1/4 |
| 100 | 12 2/3 |

- If hot water is not available, **spray** equipment such as boats, motors, trailers, anchors, decoys, floats, nets, **with high-pressure water**.
 - **DRY Equipment**. If possible, allow for 5 days of drying time before entering new waters.
4. **Do not release or put plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water.** Also, do not release them into storm drains, because most storm drains lead to water bodies or wetlands. This is an important prevention step because many plants and animals can survive even when they appear to be dead. The two categories below describe some common situations where people may feel compelled to release aquatic plants or animals.
- **Aquarium and Aquatic Pets:** If your family gets tired of its aquarium or aquatic pets, do not release anything from the aquarium (water, plants, fish or animals) into or near a body of water or storm drain. Explain to your children how you could be hurting all of the streams and lakes around the country and killing other fish and animals that already live in the water. If you cannot find a home for the critters in you aquarium, bury them. Dump the water into the toilet or yard, far away from storm drains.
 - **Bait:** Whether you have obtained bait at a store or from another body of water, do not release unused bait into the waters you are fishing. If you do not plan to use the bait in the future, dump the bait in a trashcan or on the land, far enough away from the water that it cannot impact this resource. Also, be aware of any bait regulations, because in some waters, it is illegal to use live bait.

5. Affected Lakes

Twin Lakes
Lake Zoar
Lake Lillinonah

6. Susceptible Lakes - These Lakes have water quality characteristics (sufficient calcium concentrations) that may make them susceptible to colonization by zebra mussels.

Ball Pond
Batterson Park Pond
Beseck Lake
Candlewood Lake
Hatch Pond
Lake Housatonic
Mudge Pond
Silver Lake
Squantz Pond