



### **Robert L. Johnson (1939-2013)**

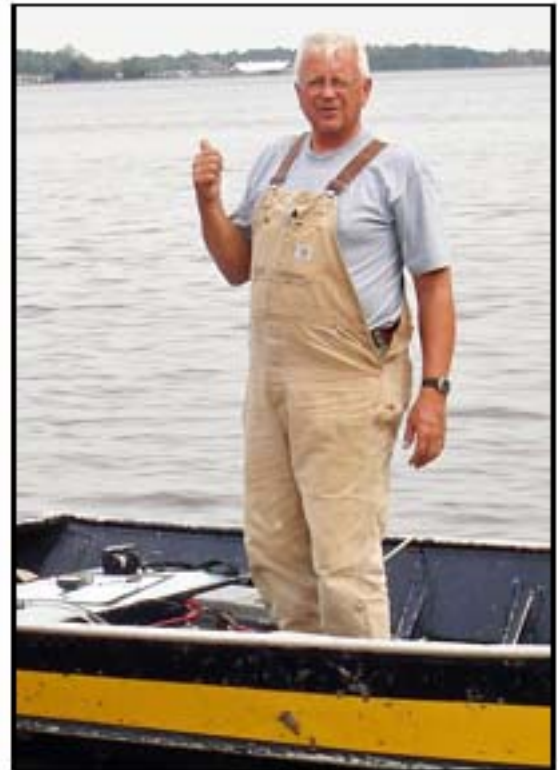
Bob Johnson passed away on June 4, 2013. He led a life of scholarship and service.

Bob began his aquatics career in 1969 with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife. While with the State of Indiana, he was the District Biologist in charge of fisheries management work in southwestern Indiana. He was also supervisor of several warm-water fish hatcheries in his district. Job responsibilities included production, harvest, and distribution of fingerling fish from the hatcheries, lake and stream surveys, and analysis of physical, chemical and biological characteristics of these habitats with preparation of management programs as appropriate for the resource. Projects included standard fisheries surveys and reports on various lakes, pre-impoundment investigations and watershed eradication for new and renovated reservoirs, investigations of fish kills, aquatic vegetation management, parasite and disease control in fish hatcheries, and experimental fish stocking programs including introduction of exotic fish species.

Bob was employed by Aquatic Control, Inc. Seymour, IN in June 1971 as Supervisor of the Environmental Management Division of the company. In this capacity he supervised and conducted fish and limnological surveys on lakes, fish population management, fish rearing and stocking, lake aeration systems, aquatic vegetation management and habitat improvement projects. He supervised the planning, design, construction, and initial operation of the Company's warm water fish hatchery and rearing facility.

During the period 1971-1975, Bob served as Project Manager and Field Supervisor on several Environmental Research projects in South Carolina, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois. These projects included baseline biota studies for proposed surface mining projects, evaluation of proposed reservoirs, fish and limnological surveys on rivers and lakes for proposed sites of nuclear power plants, as well as designing fish stocking and management programs for cooling reservoirs. He has presented papers on lake management and aquatic vegetation management at Conferences throughout the Midwest including the Indiana Chapter AFS, Midwest Aquatic Plant Management Society, Ohio Turfgrass Conference, and many local organizations and lake management workshops throughout the Midwest.

Bob was appointed to the Board of Directors of Aquatic Control in 1971. He served as director until 1976 when he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation. In 1976 he was also appointed General Manager of the Company.



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He served in that position until 1986 when he was elected President, which is the position he maintained through November 2000. Bob served as Vice President of Sales for the Company and Senior Advisor until he retired April 12, 2003.

In 2003, Bob purchased Aquatic Systems. This company provides consulting services to lake and pond owners as well as a source of lake management products and supplies for use in their lake management activities. The consulting portion of the business was expanded to include providing consulting services to corporations who manufacture and market aquatic herbicide and algaecide products. In this area of the business Bob provided services to Syngenta Corporation in field testing and product development of enhanced application techniques and product formulations. He also provided services to SePRO Corporation including serving as their Midwest Aquatic Specialist as well as being involved in many field projects evaluating new product efficacy and developing innovative application techniques.

As well as being a member and ardent supporter of the AERF, Bob was a Certified Fisheries Scientist, a life member of the American Fisheries Society (AFS), a member of the Fisheries Management Section AFS, and a Charter member and past president of the Indiana Chapter AFS. Johnson was a key figure in the organization of the Midwest Aquatic Plant Management Society Inc. in 1980. He served as a founding member, the Charter President and was re-elected president in 1982. He served that Society as Secretary-Treasurer from 1985 through 1997 when he was again elected to serve as President. Bob continued to serve on the Board of directors until serving his 4th term as President in 2005. He continued to be an active member of MAPMS and was awarded Honorary Member status in 2011. He was a certified and licensed aquatic pesticide applicator in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky.

Bob Johnson led by example and mentored all throughout his honorable and long-standing career in our industry. Bob's integrity, professionalism, leadership and passion for the advancement of aquatic plant management were inspiring. Bob's enthusiasm was contagious to all of us.

Bob's guidance and leadership in the Midwest Aquatic Plant Management Society is one of the main reasons the MAPMS now enjoys the success it does today. Bob wouldn't have it any other way. He tirelessly worked, day and night, for the betterment of the Society and its membership. He left his mark with everyone he ever met throughout his life.

The MAPMS Board of Directors and its membership have created the Robert L. Johnson Memorial Research Grant. This Memorial Grant was created in thanks and recognition of Bob's tireless dedication to the Society, and it ensures that Robert L. Johnson's legacy lives on as these research grants are awarded in his name to deserving students.

## **EPA Approves the Use of Giant Reed and Napiergrass for Biofuel Production**

The Environmental Protection Agency has approved a final rule which would allow for biofuels made from two well known invasive species, *Arundo donax* (giant reed) and *Pennisetum purpureum* (napier grass) to count towards the Renewable Fuel Standard. In response to opposition from NWF and other groups, EPA included additional requirements in the rule to help minimize the potential for these feedstocks to be invasive, including risk mitigation plans and third party auditors for producers who cannot demonstrate that planting these species will not pose a "significant likelihood" of spreading beyond the planting area.

The final rule and a fact sheet describing the rule can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fuels/renewablefuels/regulations.htm>.

## **Battle on Invasive Watermilfoil in Noxon Shows Success**

*Reprinted from Clark Fork Valley Press—Mineral Independent, April 3, 2013*

In 2012, the Sanders County Aquatic Invasive Plants Task Force waged the largest battle thus far in the war against two species of non-native weeds in the Noxon and Cabinet Gorge reservoirs -- Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) and curlyleaf pondweed (CLP). Noxon Rapids Reservoir contains the uppermost known infestations of EWM on the Clark Fork River drainage.

EWM is an extremely aggressive non-native weed that poses threats to lakes and rivers. Once introduced into a water body, it quickly spreads and forms thick beds with dense canopies that crowd out native aquatic plants. Infestation threatens water quality, fisheries, drinking and irrigation water supplies, recreational uses and hydroelectric operations.

In the 2012 effort, just over 172 acres within Noxon Reservoir were treated with aquatic herbicides. Post-treatment surveys, both from the air and within the water, yielded good to excellent results, between 80 and 95 percent efficiency. Control was highest in large blocks and slightly less effective in narrow, shoreline plots.

Following their Integrated EWM Management Plan, the task force's attack continued use of bottom barriers at targeted public boat dock and private facilities. Similar to garden "weed block," the barriers prevent fragmentation of the plant by boat propellers, which is a primary method for spread.

Other measures continued in 2012 were boater education and outreach, including signage, promotional items and personal contacts; and outreach through use of boat cleaning and inspection stations.

John Halpop, task force chairman and Montana State University Extension Agent in Sanders County, is pleased. "Control results paralleled what we learned in the research phase of this project," he said. "We learned a lot in the first couple of years."

EWM was first discovered in the system in 2007. From 2008 through 2010, the task force formed and initiated measures to rein in the aquatic species.

In 2009 and 2010, with the help of invasive plant specialists Dr. Kurt Getsinger of the Army Corps of Engineers, and Dr. John Madsen of Mississippi State University, the group undertook dye and aquatic herbicide test plot studies. They learned how to predict the water flow characteristics using dye, then initiated herbicide treatments to determine the rate of herbicides and contact time necessary to control both EWM and CLP.

The herbicide application was guided by GPS to deliver the exact dosage needed at coordinates where infestations were located.

"Everything's got to be just right," said Forest Service botanist and weed manager Terry Hightower, vice chairman of the task force. Hightower and others learned the intricacies of tackling EWM and CLP in a moving, multi-dimensional water column.

In 2011, the task force was ready to transition from the research to an operational phase, treating up to 200 acres on an annual basis, as significant funds awarded from a Department of Natural Resources and Conservation's Reclamation and Development grant and the Montana Department of Agriculture's Noxious Weed Trust Fund, would allow.

Due to species variation and growth patterns, it has been possible to target EWM, while allowing native species to repopulate the sites. Necessary environmental assessment and permitting was in place, but a late winter and high run-off didn't present the proper conditions to conduct active treatment.

Then, in 2012, herbicides were applied by Clean Lakes, Inc., of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a firm that meets all required certifications and qualifications, and has state-of-the-art equipment and experience to undertake the work. Herbicides were applied in accordance with EPA and Montana Department of Environmental Quality requirements.

Clean Lakes, Inc. coordinated the treatment application with Avista and the task force. Treatment was done in

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early August with optimal weather, river flows and timing of weed growth. Work was done at night to minimize water movement; power generation at the Noxon Dam was shut down.

Prior to treatments, weed beds were monitored by Aquatechnex, of Bellingham, Wash., to determine the amounts and locations of native and non-native weeds. Information was used to finalize the plan for exact areas to be treated.

The plant community was assessed one month after treatment. Again, in summer 2013, one year after herbicide application, Aquatechnex will monitor the treated areas to determine effectiveness. The firm, with guidance of Dr. Getsinger, will survey and recommend areas to be treated in 2013.

“The 2012 treatments appear to be successful,” said Hightower.

“The Noxon and Cabinet Gorge reservoir system currently has less than three to four percent of Eurasian watermilfoil. EWM hasn’t gotten a big hold yet, so our goal is to continue to treat the larger stands,” said Halpop. “Eradication may not be realistic, but we want to reduce infestations of EWM to maintenance levels. The reservoirs are very important for ecological and environmental reasons to a lot of people. Through the Environmental Assessment process it was apparent that a ‘do nothing’ policy wasn’t an acceptable option for the future.”

As a major partner since 2007, Avista placed approximately 25,000 square feet of bottom barriers at key locations along the Noxon and Cabinet Gorge reservoirs. Private individuals participated on a cost-share basis.

The barriers were provided with funding assistance by the Clark Fork Settlement Agreement and the Noxon-Cabinet Shoreline Coalition.

“The barriers are labor intensive to install, and especially to remove, when laden with mud and silt. They are also expensive, but worth it,” said Danny MacKay, Avista natural resources technician, who oversees the process.

It takes two divers and five other people, to do the twice-a-year job, carefully placing the 10’x10’ gas-permeable fabric, held rigid over EWM by sand-filled frames of PVC piping.

“The task force is making steady progress. Up and down the North Shore, it looked the best it has looked in many years,” said adjacent landowner Jim Marshall, who has been involved in the task force since its beginning.

Marshall has used bottom barriers since 2008, when Avista started the program. “They’ve made a big difference,” he said. “You’ve got to have both of them (barriers and herbicide treatments) to enjoy recreation at your dock.”

Sanders County, with funding assistance from Avista and the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund, hired an education coordinator for the 2012 recreation season. Visitors were contacted at recreation areas and quizzed on their knowledge of EWM and its spread, receiving prizes for participation.

Of 244 questionnaires completed, 97 percent of those responding said that they clean, drain and dry their boats before moving them. An average of 32 percent said they could identify EWM, a figure which has risen 229 percent in the last five years. Ninety-six percent said they know that the weed spreads by fragments.

Contaminated water craft are the principal method of invasive aquatic spread.

Montana Department of Agriculture (MDA), with financial assistance from Avista, continued administering a program of inspection stations at key intersections where boaters enter or depart recreation sites in 2012.



Photo courtesy of J. Madsen

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Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks will administer and fund the stations in 2013.

Stations included those at the intersection of Hwy. 200 and Hwy. 28 at Plains; the junction of Highways 200 and 56 near Noxon; and at the intersection of Hwy. 56 and Hwy. 2 near Troy.

Last year, an increased number of boats passed through the check stations at Troy, Plains and Noxon, although it was found that less than 1 percent of checked boats were contaminated with EWM or other invasive species. MDA aquatic plant science specialist Craig McLane attributes the increase in contaminated species that were discovered to be a combination of improved detection at stations, and increased movement of boats through areas where weeds were infested.

Boats are given visual inspection. If contamination is found, they are quarantined and thoroughly cleaned before they can be taken from the station.

“We want to check and make sure that plants (EWM and other invasive species) do not leave here and are not brought in with a contaminated boat or trailer,” said McLane. “The inspections take less than five minutes and the boaters can be on their way. It’s a small price to pay to help ensure Montana waters stay aquatic invasive species free.”

“Every single contaminated boat or trailer could’ve caused a new infestation in Montana, or in another state,” McLane added. “We hear more frequent support from boaters, who understand that the introduction of any of these aquatic invasive species may alter the way they are able to enjoy their favorite waters, which could even include lake closures.”

Cost of the 2012 program totaled \$389,197. In addition to major funding from a Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Reclamation and Development grant and the Montana Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Trust Fund, other partners were Avista, Montana Department of Agriculture, Montana State University Extension, Noxon-Cabinet Shoreline Coalition, Dr. Kurt Getsinger (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), Sanders County, and Sanders County AIP Task Force.

*Beginning in 2009, the AERF has co-sponsored this effort through the support of Gold Sponsors UPI, Syngenta, and Cygnet Enterprises. Much of the work was performed via a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement with the US Army Engineer Research and Development Center.*

## **Carlton's Contemplations**

Carlton Layne, Executive Director

I'm a collector of quotes and two quotes spoke to me recently about "change."

*"Some changes look negative on the surface but you will soon realize that space is being created in your life for something new to emerge."*

— Eckhart Tolle

I saw the acronym "NPDES" only once in this newsletter. Now THAT'S a change. As reported earlier, there have been hiccoughs and a few rough spots, but generally aquatic plant management has continued pretty well unabated where it was tolerated before NPDES. The Farm Bill, with its NPDES fix built in, failed to pass the Senate, so it's dead again for a while. There's much about invasive species elsewhere in the Newsletter though and that's good, I suppose, since invasive and nuisance species are what brings us together for a common purpose. EPA's acceptance of two invasives in their alternative fuels program raises concerns. We're trying to devise ways to kill the stuff while others will be trying to figure out how to cultivate it. It's hard not to be cynical isn't it?

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) doesn't just look negative on the surface in terms of its potential effect on aquatic plant management programs (See Lake Toho in Florida for a crazy example), it's looking negative clear through. AERF is working to learn all that can be learned about ESA so you'll be ready for that big change when it comes.

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## EPA Aquatics Update

In June 2013, Kurt Getsinger visited the US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Pesticide Programs (EPA-OPP) in Arlington, VA, in his role as Aquatics Subject Matter Expert (SME) for the Herbicide Branch. Kurt works directly under Branch Chief Dan Kenny and closely with the Pesticide Product Managers. While regularly interacting with EPA on aquatic issues for many years, Kurt initiated his official SME liaison with the Agency through the US Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) in 2003. The AERF and the ERDC provide significant support for this partnership endeavor. Over the years, much technical assistance for this effort has been provided by members of the AERF Technical Advisory Committee and others, particularly by Dr. Bill Haller, University of Florida. In addition to technical briefings conducted at the EPA offices, numerous field trips have been undertaken around the country to expose EPA personnel to the unique operational aspects of



*Photo courtesy of J. Schroeder*

aquatic plant management. While in the field, Agency personnel are given the opportunity to meet and discuss registration issues with their state and local counterparts, and visit with on-the-water managers to better understand their perspective on operational programs. In addition, research processes are explained to highlight the close relationship between the R&D community and stakeholders to develop sustainable best management practices for public water bodies. Several of these field trips were focused on issues surrounding the establishment of NPDES permits for aquatic applications, and EPA Office of Water personnel participated in those educational exercises.

The current WSSA Terrestrial SME, Dr. Jill Schroeder, New Mexico State University, and the next WSSA SME, Dr. Michael Barrett, University of Kentucky joined Kurt in June for the Agency visit. Dr. Schroeder will be ending her 4-year EPA

assignment this fall, to be replaced by Dr. Barrett. Dr. Schroeder has been recognized by the Agency as a respected and skilled proponent for weed science. The WSSA position was modeled after the successful aquatics liaison effort, giving EPA the benefit of two weed science SME positions to provide real-world perspectives on herbicide use patterns, field dissipation, efficacy, non-target impacts, and etc. These SME's coordinate and support their activities where possible, and interact on a regular basis with other weed scientists in the DC area, including Lee Van Wychen (WSSA Science Policy Director), Harold Coble (USDA Office of Pest Management Policy), and members of the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW).

June activities with the Herbicide Branch staff included:

- ◆ Presenting the needs of aquatic plant managers to control invasive and riparian plants with new, species-selective herbicides.
- ◆ Discussing development of an APMS/WSSA/AERF sponsored white paper to address the similarities and differences in herbicide resistance issues between terrestrial and aquatic use patterns and application rates.
- ◆ Briefing on potential white paper to address relationship between aquatic herbicide use patterns and protection of listed species under the ESA requirements. One key question – which is the greater threat to critical habitat for listed species, herbicide use or invasive weeds?
- ◆ Identifying continued interactions between EPA and the Aquatic Plant Management Society, particularly with respect to participating in APMS conferences.
- ◆ Initiating discussions on guidelines for a tiered studies approach to establish herbicide residue tolerances for products that could be developed for irrigation canal sites.

Other activities during the week included:

- ◆ Participating in the Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED) Plant Technology Team meeting. Particular attention is being given by EFED to impacts on non-vascular plants (i.e. phytoplankton) as herbicides move through the registration process.

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- ◆ Presenting of key aquatics issues to the Federal IPM Coordinating Committee consisting of leaders from USDA, USFS, USBLM, DOD, AFPMB, and others.

At present there are only 13 active ingredients that carry an EPA Section 3 national label for use in aquatic sites. Since 2001, the old chemistries were saved in the re-registration process, and seven new molecules have been added to toolbox. While these new products have been welcomed additions to aquatics, the introduction of new invasive plants, another round of EPA registration review, issues with herbicide resistance, and use pattern interfaces with threatened and endangered species – all make the future role of aquatic herbicides critical and complicated. With continued support from its donors, the AERF is committed to maintaining an active relationship with the EPA, via the SME position, to ensure that environmentally compatible products are available to manage our valuable water resources.

### **NAISN Begins to Track Invasive Species Costs and Information in Canada and U.S.**

The North American Invasive Species Network (NAISN) will begin to annually track invasive species data from the provinces and states of Canada and the United States and publish the results of this data request on its website found at <http://www.naisn.org>. A future NAISN survey will target Mexico's provincial invasive species management activities costs and information.

Why is NAISN tracking these costs and information on invasive species?

There has been considerable debate about the amount of resources devoted to invasive species activities within the provinces and states of Canada and the United States concerning invasive species found on public conservation lands and waterways. As of now, no federal agencies within these countries have comprehensively tracked these costs over time. Similar to the way the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) tracks information regarding disease prevalence/incidence, NAISN will begin to annually track invasive species data from the provinces and states of Canada and the United States and publish these results on its website found at <http://www.naisn.org>.

As part of this effort, NAISN is gathering specific information on the costs and resources devoted to invasive species activities on public conservation lands and waterways in terms of prevention and early detection efforts, invasive species control operations, monitoring and surveillance activities, present invasive species research efforts, and education and outreach.

It is hoped this information will be useful as a tool for the states and provinces to use to develop and justify budgets and determine the level of funding changes necessary to achieve a positive change in overall invasive species management activities that will lower the environmental and economic impact of invasive non-native species in Canada and United States.

The North American Invasive Species Network (NAISN), a 501(c)3 non-profit science-based organization, was formed in 2010 by university and government scientists across North America. Presently, the network is comprised of eight hubs: the Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants (University of Florida), the Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health (University of Georgia), the Center for Invasive Species Management (Montana State University), the National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (Mexico), the Geosystems Research Institute (Mississippi State University), the Invasive Species Centre (Ontario, Canada), the Invasive Species Research Institute (Algoma University), and the National Institute of Invasive Species Science (Colorado State University).

We encourage you to visit [www.naisn.org](http://www.naisn.org), and share your work and data with us. Please email suggestions or feedback to [NAISN.coordinator@gmail.com](mailto:NAISN.coordinator@gmail.com).

*The AERF has been a co-sponsor of the NAISN meetings since the organization's inception. It is represented at NAICN by Dr. Robert Leavitt, Director, Plant Protection and Plant Health Division, California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA).*

## Environmental Groups Amend Complaint in Case Challenging Pesticide Registrations

Two environmental groups have filed an amended complaint in a district court challenging the Environmental Protection Agency's registration of 50 pesticides because of alleged violations of the Endangered Species Act (Center for Biological Diversity v. EPA, N.D. Cal., No. 3:11-cv-00293, amended complaint filed 6/5/13).

The Center for Biological Diversity and the Pesticide Action Network filed an amended complaint June 5 alleging 74 violations of the Endangered Species Act related to EPA's registration of pesticides. The pesticide registrations challenged in the lawsuit include 2,4-D; atrazine; chlorpyrifos; and dicamba. The amended lawsuit asks the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to order EPA to enter into formal consultation with NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine the effects of the pesticides on endangered and threatened species. The groups also requested that the court order the agency to implement "appropriate" pesticide use restrictions where they may affect endangered and threatened species until the consultation process is completed.

The environmental groups originally filed the lawsuit in January 2011, which challenged the registration of 382 pesticides over alleged violations of the Endangered Species Act. The court dismissed the original lawsuit in April, finding that the groups failed to make specific claims under ESA sufficient to challenge the pesticide registrations.

### Specific Claims Respond to Court Order

The Center for Biological Diversity said in a June 6 statement that the amended complaint responds to procedural issues raised by the court in its April order to dismiss the lawsuit.

The court permitted the plaintiffs to amend their complaint, stating that they must allege a separate ESA claim corresponding to an EPA action taken with respect to each of the pesticides named in the lawsuit, while also alleging facts supporting legal standing for each of the individual ESA claims. The amended complaint now includes 31 claims that EPA violated section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act by failing to consult with the services when registering pesticides and 43 claims that EPA violated that same section by failing to reinstate consultation after a "trigger" for reinstatement occurred. The groups alleged that the issuance of reregistration eligibility decisions for the pesticides represent an "affirmative authorization" by EPA.

Justin Augustine, an attorney with the Center for Biological Diversity, told BNA June 6 that the plaintiffs "reined in" the case to focus on pesticides that he described as "the worst of the worst," such as atrazine. He said that "it made more sense" to focus on particular chemicals that address the court's concerns with the initial lawsuit.

Augustine said he was unsure of what the next step in the case will be, though he speculated that the plaintiffs will now "wait and see" if EPA has any interest in reopening settlement discussions.

The Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Biological Diversity did not respond to a June 6 request for comment.

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AERF's sponsorship of the subject matter expert position at EPA hopefully will have positive impacts on registrations, cooperation with EPA and coordination with the ESA agencies as opportunities arise. Your continued sponsorship makes that possible.

"Pessimists are usually right and optimists are usually wrong but all the great changes have been accomplished by optimists."

— Thomas L. Friedman

Noted with sadness is the passing of Bob Johnson. Earlier this year we lost John Gallagher. Both men were part of the creation of aquatic plant management as a science and both men demonstrated how one can make a career out of it and both men influenced untold numbers of young people to be educated and to seek careers in aquatic plant management and related fields. Both men were optimists and, predictably, both men changed things. Both men had an influence on me at different times in my life, and I like to think they approved of the changes they wrought. I miss them both.



## Joint Aquatic Sciences Meeting



BRIDGING GENES TO ECOSYSTEMS:  
**AQUATIC SCIENCE AT  
A TIME OF RAPID CHANGE**  
MAY 18-22 / OREGON CONVENTION CENTER

The first ever Joint Aquatic Sciences Meeting (JASM) will be held in Portland, Oregon on May 18-23, 2014. This meeting will bring together four societies: SFS (Society for Freshwater Science, formerly NABS), ASLO (Association for the Sciences of Limnology and Oceanography), SWS (Society of Wetland Scientists) and PSA (Phycological Society of America).

The theme for the meeting is “Bridging Genes to Ecosystems: Aquatic Science at a Time of Rapid Change.” An important aim of this meeting includes working toward an integrative understanding of aquatic systems and fostering collaboration and interaction across the participating societies.

To these ends, the meeting planning committee has developed five special sessions to accompany each of the five meeting plenary talks. The plenary speakers for the meeting are Ginger Armbrust (University of Washington), Stuart Bunn (Australian Rivers Institute), Laurel Larsen (UC Berkeley), Julian Olden (University of Washington), and Patricia Soranno (Michigan State University.)

The five special sessions associated with the plenaries are:

- ◆ Putting Microbial Genomes to Work in Ecosystem Science
- ◆ Communicating the Value of Aquatic and Wetland Ecosystems to the Public and Policy Makers
- ◆ Predicting Ecosystem Thresholds and Regime Shifts
- ◆ Aquatic and Wetland Conservation in the Anthropocene? Principles and Practices for a Rapidly Changing World
- ◆ Large-Scale Limnology – Integrating Terrestrial, Wetland, and Aquatic Interactions across Landscapes

The planning committee is calling for proposals for additional sessions from the memberships of the four societies. There will be two types of sessions.

Special sessions are intentionally integrative and address broad and timely topics of interest to a diverse audience. In particular we seek ideas for sessions that cut across sub-disciplines, levels of biological or ecological organization, and society boundaries. We encourage co-leadership in these sessions, with session organizers coming from 2 or more of the 4 societies participating in the meeting. Co-leaders should be indicated in the proposal. Proposals for special sessions should be accompanied by a list of prospective speakers and tentative presentation titles or topics, to allow the meeting committee to evaluate interest in the proposed sessions.

Regular sessions will comprise more discipline-specific or society-specific content with no requirement of multiple society leadership

Both session types will be open to invited and contributed speakers. Session organizers will be able to review submitted abstracts and approve the final talks / posters included in the approved sessions; they will also be able to order the talks in the desired sequence. All presenters, whether invited or contributed, poster or oral, will need to register for the meeting and pay the appropriate fee. Likewise, session organizers attending the meeting also will need to register.

Proposals for Special and Regular Sessions must be submitted online by 23:59 U.S. Central Daylight Time, August 31, 2013 to <http://aslo.org/meetings/portland2014/sessions/index.php>

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Proposals should include the following information:

- ◆ Session title
- ◆ Name(s) of session organizer(s), affiliation(s) and contact methods. Ideally each special session will have multiple organizers from different societies
- ◆ Brief synopsis of the session; preference will be given to sessions with an integrative theme
- ◆ List of potential contributors to the session (if a special session)

Proposals will be reviewed by Special Session co-chairs (see below). Proposers will be notified of the decision in October 2013.

For additional logistical information, please contact:

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For technical or content questions, please contact:

N. LeRoy Poff (SFS), Colorado State University ([poff@lamar.colostate.edu](mailto:poff@lamar.colostate.edu))

## **Pesticide use and Labeling**

Donald Stubbs

Did you know that a registrant generally has 18 months after amending a pesticide label to sell and distribute remaining stocks?

If labeling is amended on the initiative of the registrant, the registrant may distribute or sell under the previously approved labeling for a period of 18 months after the approval of the revision. After 18 months, the pesticide must bear the newly registered labeling. Registrants may not continue to label products with old labels after the 18-month period regardless of the registration status of the product in a particular state.

The term “new production” generally refers to production of the pesticide product. If the new label cannot be printed in time to coincide with new production of the pesticide product and the production is within the 18-month time period, old labels may be used. However, supplemental or sticker labeling bearing the newly approved labeling must be used after the 18-month date to bring the product into compliance. Regardless of whether the registrant has engaged in new production during the 18 months, any new production after 18 months must bear the new amended labeling. Repackaging is considered production therefore pesticide product repackaged into refillable containers must bear the new amended labeling.

If a product is sold, the new registrant may distribute or sell under the previously approved labeling for a period of 18 months after the effective date of the transfer.

The Agency may alter the time period for distribution or sale under the approved labeling in which case the registrant must comply with the EPA mandated time frames.

Unless otherwise prohibited by the EPA, use of the product may continue after the 18 month period.

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## BIOLOGY AND CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANTS



A Best Management Practices Handbook

Lyn A. Getty, William T. Haller and Marc Belland, editors

## Sponsorship

The AERF respectfully requests that you consider sponsorship. AERF will continue to work on your behalf, and as a member, you will greatly benefit from our work on regulatory and research aspects of aquatic plant management. With changes in the regulatory environment now and in the future, it is essential to be involved and to support all the hard work of your AERF associates.

Please contact Carlton Layne for information on how you can best participate.

## The AERF Mission

The Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Foundation is committed to sustainable water resources through the science of aquatic ecosystem management in collaboration with industry, academia, government and other stakeholders.

## Strategic Goals

- Provide the public information concerning the benefits and value of conserving aquatic ecosystems including the aquatic use of herbicides and algaecides in the aquatic environment.
- Provide information and resources to assist regulatory agencies and other entities making decisions that impact aquatic plant management.
- Fund research in applied aquatic plant management at major universities.

## Upcoming Meetings

<b>July 13-17</b>	<b>APMS: San Antonio, TX</b>
<b>August 8-9</b>	<b>Florida Waterfowl Summit: Ocala, FL</b>
<b>September 16-18</b>	<b>Midsouth APMS: Tunica, MS</b>
<b>October 14-17</b>	<b>Florida APMS: St. Augustine, FL</b>
<b>October 16-18</b>	<b>South Carolina APMS: Myrtle Beach, SC</b>

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