





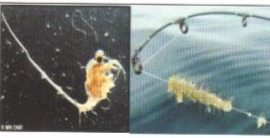



Keep Little Sand Lake Clean and Healthy!

Know Invasive Species Laws and Learn to Identify Aquatic Invasive Species!

<h3>Invasive Species Laws</h3> <p>It is UNLAWFUL to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Move water equipment (docks, lifts, pumps, etc.) and place in another body of water unless dried for 21 days. ➤ Transport aquatic plants, ruffe, round goby, zebra mussel or any other prohibited invasive species on any road. ➤ Leave any body of water before removing drain plugs and draining all water related equipment. (including live wells and bait containers) Note: To keep unused live bait, drain container and replace with tap or bottled water. ➤ Launch a watercraft with aquatic plants, zebra mussels or any prohibited invasive species attached. ➤ Harvest bait (minnows, frogs, crayfish or other wild animals) from most designated infested waters, without a permit. <p>Guide to Aquatic Invasive Species, AIS Laws, Licensed Lake Service Providers List, and AIS Contacts: www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/ais</p> <p>Hubbard County COLA website: www.hubbardcolamn.org</p> <p>Hubbard County AIS Program website: www.co.hubbard.mn.us/departments/environmental_services/ais/</p>	<h3>STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CLEAN visible aquatic plants, zebra mussels, faucet snails and other prohibited species off your watercraft, trailer, pontoon lift system and other water related equipment before leaving the water access or shoreland property. ➤ DRAIN water-related equipment (boat, ballast tanks, portable bait containers, motor) and drain bilge, livewell, and baitwell by removing drain plugs before leaving a water access or shoreland property. Keep drain plugs out and water-draining devices open while transporting. ➤ DISPOSE of unwanted bait, including minnows, leeches, worms and fish parts in the trash. <p>Recommendations Before Going To Another Waterbody include one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with high-pressure water • Rinse with very hot water* • Dry for at least 5 days <p>*These water temperatures will kill zebra mussels and other AIS: 120F for at least 2 min or 140F for at least 10 sec.</p> <p>Try the Hubbard County FREE Watercraft Decontamination Station</p> <p>On-call available 7 days a week, fishing opener thru mid-September: 218-252-6738 812 Henrietta Ave, Park Rapids. Locate other MN decon stations here: mndnr.gov/decon</p>	  <p>Check These Places on Your Boat & Trailer For Aquatic Plants or Animals. Lower motor to drain water on land. Clean and dry any aquatic gear and equipment. Check lines & reels.</p>     <p>2022</p>
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<p>Clean, Drain, Dispose! Think Ahead and Stop the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species! Be A Hero! Transport Zero!</p>			
 <p>EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL</p> <p>Forms dense mats that interfere with boating and swimming. Stems thin, flexible, often pinkish red. Delicate feather-like leaves. Leaves arranged in whorls (circles) of 3-5 around stem. Each leaf has 12-21 leaflet pairs. Northern watermilfoil, a native look-alike, has four leaves per whorl; 4-11 leaflet pairs per leaf.</p>	 <p>PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE</p> <p>A hardy perennial which can degrade wetlands and diminish their value for wildlife habitat. 3-7 ft with small purple flowers. Downy, smooth-edged leaves usually paired, opposite. Stem is angular, usually square. Mature plants have many stems, extensive roots and can produce 2.7 million seeds annually which can lay dormant for several years before sprouting.</p>	 <p>CURLY-LEAF PONDWEED</p> <p>Forms weed mats that shade out native plants. Have somewhat stiff, wavy "lasagna" leaves with fine-toothed edges that are 1/2 inch wide and 2-3 inches long, arranged alternately around the stem. Prominent branching veins. When it dies back in mid-summer, it releases nutrients which may cause other problems.</p>	 <p>STARRY STONEWORT</p> <p>Bright green macro-algae may form dense surface mats, inhibit recreation, impede movement of fish and decreases spawning habitat. It has smooth, thin stems with branchlets in whorls of 5-8 with irregularly-length, forked tips. Anchored to the sediment by clear filaments called rhizoids which produce small, white, star-shaped bulbils prevalent in late summer.</p>
 <p>ZEBRA MUSSEL</p> <p>Plankton filter feeders can reduce food for larval fish. Damages ecosystems. Pets and swimmers can cut their feet on zebra mussels shells attached to rocks and swim ladders. Clog water intakes. Attach to and kill native mussels. Yellowish-brown mussels, up to 2 inches long, have striped patterns on their "D" shaped clam-like shells. Use byssal threads to attach to hard surfaces. Cling to aquatic vegetation. Microscopic larval veligers.</p>	 <p>RUSTY CRAYFISH</p> <p>Grazes on and can eliminate aquatic plant beds. Compete with fish for prey and consumes fish eggs. Adults 3-5 inches long. Dark rusty spots on each side of carapace (hard upper shell). Claws larger and smoother than other crayfish. The claws often have black bands at the tips. When the claws close, there is an oval-shaped gap. Displaces and can hybridize with native crayfish.</p>	 <p>SPINY WATERFLEA</p> <p>Competes with small fish by preying on native zooplankton, an important food source for native fishes. In some lakes, spiny waterfleas can cause the decline or elimination of some species of zooplankton. Clog eyelets of fishing rods and foul gear. Tiny, opaque crustacean (<1/2 inch) with single long tail with 1 to 4 spines and one large black eyespot. Clumps look and feel like gelatin. Adults and eggs may be hidden in mud, stick to anchors, ropes and gear.</p>	 <p>FAUCET SNAIL</p> <p>Populations can outcompete many native snails. Faucet snails are intermediate hosts for 3 intestinal trematodes that cause mortality in ducks and coots. Live Faucet Snails have 4-5 coils in the shell and when pointed up, have a right hand opening with a hard cover called an operculum that covers the opening; with concentric rings. Shells are light brown or black color and are generally smaller than 1/2 inch in length.</p>