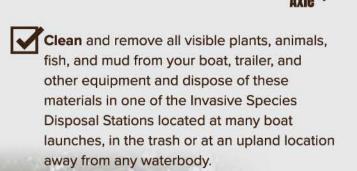
Invasive Species - Stop the Spread!

Invasive species are non-native plants, animals, and other organisms that become established outside of their native range. Invasive species are a problem in Cayuga Lake, as well as worldwide. Introduction of invasives can cause harm, disrupt natural habitats, hurt local economies, and threaten human health.

There is nothing like spending time on the water, but be careful that no hitchhikers tag along when you leave. In Cayuga Lake, invasive aquatic plants, fish, clams, and mussels are present. Take care to not transport and release these invasives from one body of water to another.

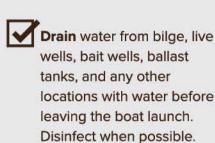
Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!

The shallow waters and soft sediments at both ends of Cayuga Lake, including its inlet and tributaries, are prime areas for the expansion of aquatic invasive species. Invasive plants can form dense mats that disrupt boating, swimming, and fishing. They also degrade water quality and can harm wildlife, fish, and plant habitats.



Clean, Drain, and Dry

Live Well



Inspect your boat, trailer, and other

equipment before and after boating

Transom Well

Dry your boat, trailer, and all equipment completely. At least 5 days of drying time is recommended. Drying times vary depending on weather and materials. If you are unable to dry your boat between uses, at least flush the bilge and other water-holding compartments with water, preferably at a temperature at or above 140°F.

Boat Wash Stations

Boat stewards located at several boat access sites around the lake will help you to ensure proper disinfection of your craft Help keep Cayuga Lake clean so that we can all enjoy the lake for generations to come.

Thank you and happy boating!

Cayuga Lake and all other Finger Lakes are vital natural resources offering enjoyable and varied recreational activities - including boating, fishing, swimming, and sightseeing. Unfortunately, some aspects of boating can have harmful impacts on the ecosystem of the lakes.

This guide will help you to apply the best practices of clean boating in order to protect and preserve this beautiful natural treasure for all!

Created by

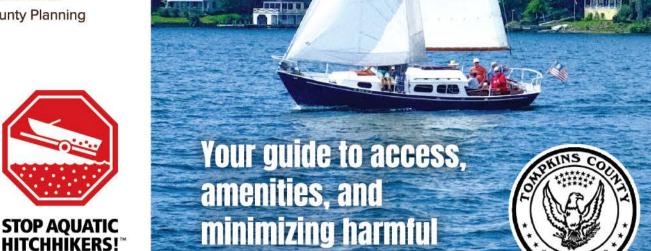
The Education Committee of the Water Resources Council of Tompkins County, in cooperation with Tompkins County Planning and Sustainability Department. © 2019

WRC Education Committee Members

Lynn Leopold Todd Miller Michelle Henry Tom Vawter Cynthia Brock William George Joanne Trutko

Partners include the Cayuga County Department of Health and Human Services and the Seneca County Soil & Water Conservation District

Graphic Design by Shira Evergreen, www.shirari.com



Clean Boating

on Cayuga Lake

Water Chestnut

Fast-growing mats of water

swimming hazardous.

to trailers

chestnut can alter water quality.

eliminate native aquatic plants,

and make boating, fishing, and

Triangular glossy leaves

and toothed edges

Forms dense floating mats

Seeds and plants attach

Zebra and Quagga Mussels Mussels filter and remove particles

from water, which increases the clarity, but disturbs the food chain of aquatic ecosystems.

- Tiny D- or oval-shaped shells with stripes
- Covers hard surfaces; sharp shells cut feet
- Shells attach to plants and boats



Asian Clam

Clam displaces native mollusks, reduces biodiversity, alters the food chain, may cause algae blooms, damages equipment, and clogs water intake pipes.

Yellow-green to brown shells, with elevated concentric rings Usually less than 11/2" in length ♠ Inside of shells may be light purple

Starry Stonewort

that can destroy habitats by outcompeting native plants that provide food and shelter for native invertebrates and fish; and can impede boating, fishing, and other recreational activities.

> Green algae with star-shaped, plant-like structure Grows up to 6 feet tall Forms dense, pillow-like mats





Hydrilla spreads rapidly and can completely clog waterways and restrict water flow, posing significant threats to aquatic ecosystems and recreational resources.

⚠ Blade-like leaves in whorls of 4-8 Forms dense beds

How you can help The only way to stop an invasive species from causing harm is to

Skills and Report

Invasive Species

prevent them from entering the environment in the first place.

Sharpen Your Identification

Learn to identify invasive species in your area and report sightings to the proper authorities.

Early detection and rapid response are the best chances to enable land managers to quickly identify and enact control measures for new and spreading invasive species, before the species population grows to the point where it cannot be locally eradicated. If eradication is not possible, then attempt to control growth and to reduce impacts.

There are many helpful identification guides available. A great resource is www.nyimapinvasives.org/identification-guides.

If you see any invasive species in Cayuga Lake, take a photo and, if possible, record the location, and then report the sighting to iMapInvasives website at www.nyimapinvasives.org.

In addition to reporting any invasive species to the above website, if you see hydrilla or water chestnut in Cayuga Lake, take a photo, record the location and report sightings to the Hydrilla Task Force at stophydrilla@gmail.com.

The data reported to the above organizations will be used for: 1) Documenting and sharing invasive species observation, survey, assessment and treatment data

2) The coordination of early detection and rapid response efforts 3) Data analysis and summaries

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

environmental impacts

Have fun on and in Cayuga Lake, but know that HABs are a global problem in lakes, rivers, and other water bodies. HABS can cause adverse health effects. Knowing how to identify HABs, such as cyanobacteria (also know as blue-green algae), can help you to protect your family and pets. What you can do...

Know it

Be A Good Steward.

Clean. Drain. Dry.

It might be HABs if you see: 1) Strongly colored water 2) Paint-like appearance 3) Floating mats, films, or scums

AVOID IT

Always stay away from blooms in surface water 1) Don't swim, fish, boat, or wade in areas with blooms. 2) Don't eat fish caught from areas with blooms.

Report it Report blooms to:

1) Habshotline@gmail.com at Community Science Institute or harmfulalgae@health.ny.gov

Report HABs related symptoms to: 1) Your local health department or 2) harmfulalgae@health.ny.gov

Bloom or no bloom, never drink, prepare food, cook, or make ice with untreated surface water.

Round Goby

An aggressive fish that outcompetes natives. They consume large amounts of invasive mussels containing toxins, posing the risk of bioaccumulation further up the food chain.

⚠ Small, bottom-feeding fish with large, protruding eyes Distinctive black spot on the first dorsal fin

Range in length from 4" to 10"



Plant fragments attach to boats

Manage Waste Responsibly Garbage, recycling, composting

To reduce your impact on the environment, it's important to properly dispose of your boating waste and to recycle and compost when possible.

Carry in-Carry out rule. Please carry out what you carry in.

Keep trash on board so it doesn't get blown or washed overboard.

Keep a covered garbage container on board.

Keep cigarette filters and other waste on board and dispose of them properly, as these are non-degradable and can harm wildlife.

Keep all fishing lines on board and dispose of them properly. These lines can foul engine props and can maim or kill wildlife.

¹ Source: New York State Canal Corporation: http://www.canals.ny.gov/developers/index.html, accessed April 21, 2018

Human and Animal Waste Blackwater

and trailers

Sewage discharge (also known as blackwater) contains pollutants including nutrients, metals, toxins, and pathogens. Blackwater discharged from your boat can impair water quality, negatively affect aquatic ecosystems, and increase risks to human health

Always pump out your sewage tank into appropriate shoreside facilities (see map for disposal site locations). Don't empty your holding tank or portable toilet into the lake.

Use the bathroom on shore before heading out.

Pumpout stations are found at City Harbor Marina at Ithaca, Treman Marina at Ithaca, and Taughannock Falls State Park near Trumansburg (see map for locations).

Avoid using chemical additives or bleach in your holding tank. Safer products include enzyme or bio-active treatments. Avoid using products containing formaldehyde, ammonia, or chlorobenzene.

Don't use your boat's head to dispose of items it isn't intended for, such as food waste, solvents, detergents, paints, and other foreign objects. These items can cause problems for you and the environment.

Remember that many people swim in and derive their drinking water from Cayuga Lake.

Maintain Your Engine Routine maintenance

Routine inspections and maintenance will keep your engine running smoothly and reduce adverse gas and oil impacts on air and water.

Get an annual tune-up to keep your engine operating at peak efficiency.

Replace your boat's fuel lines every 3 years. Use U.S. Coast Guard approved fuel lines that are resistant to ethanol damage.

Why upgrade to a more efficient marine engine?

Older, 2-stroke outboard engines can discharge up to 30% of their fuel directly into the water. Not only is this environmentally harmful, it is also smelly and expensive. Upgrade to a cleaner, quieter, and more efficient 4-stroke engine.

The cost of a new motor is offset over the lifetime of the engine by gas savings. Scrap (rather than resell) your old gas-guzzling and polluting two-stroke engine. Consider this your gift to our lake.

Practice Good Boat Maintenance Swabbing the decks!

Use non-toxic cleaning products. Many products used to clean boats contain substances that are toxic to marine life. Even "biodegradable" products often contain harmful ingredients. Biodegradable simply means it breaks down, but not necessarily into elements that are safe. Chlorine bleach is harmful to marine

Cleaning your boat

and fuel spills.

life and can also be a health risk for people.

Use absorbents and enzyme-based cleaners to clean up oil

Use cleaning products with "phosphate free" or "non-toxic/non-hazardous" on the label. Natural cleaners, such as baking soda, vinegar, lemon juice, and "elbow

grease" prevent harsh chemicals from entering the water. Scrub your boat out of the water. Scrubbing your boat while it is in the water can release a plume of paint. Hosing off your hull when pulling your boat out at the launch site

reduces the need for strong chemical cleaners. **Painting your hull**

scrapings in a tarp.

Scrape your boat on land where you can collect the

Use a sander with a dust filter and dust collector.

Choose your paints wisely. Ensure that hull paint is properly applied and maintained to protect the hull from fouling organisms and to reduce paint leaching into the water.

Boat Access and Amenities Sites on Cayuga Lake

		pat access and amenities sites ¹ . Site identification numbers in table correspond to those shown on map. [B&B, Bread and Breakfast; RV, Recreational Vehicle; Fls., Falls; Spgs., Springs; Svcs, ACCESS ACCOMMODATIONS BOATER FACILITIES FUEL REPAIR RETAIL ACCESS ACCES																															
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Prevent Oil and Gas Spills Fueling basics

Even small fuel spills can harm or kill marine plants and animals. The chemicals in fuel react with sunlight to become up to 50,000 times more toxic. The sheens (oil slicks) and chemical spills can be fatal to the many tiny creatures that live at the water's surface. Just 1/2 quart of spilled oil will develop a sheen that will cover an acre of surface water.

A word on soaps Never use soap to clean up oil and gas products. Soaps help to

emulsify oil, allowing it to disperse more easily into the water column and enter bottom sediments. Instead, use absorbent pads to clean up oil floating on the water surface.

Keeping it clean Never top off your fuel tank. The U.S. Coast Guard

recommends to fill it to 90% of capacity to allow for gas expansion. Fill tanks slowly to prevent overflows from the air vent.

Never leave the fuel nozzle unattended during fueling.

your fuel tank to contain overflowing fuel.

Purchase an overflow attachment for the air vent on

Check fuel lines and fittings to ensure there are no leaks, which may save your life as well as that of fish!

Use a bilge pillow (an oil-absorbing sponge) to remove

oil from your bilge water before it is discharged. Encourage your marina to implement a recycling

program for used oil and filters.

Please note

Boat access points (marinas, docks, and ramps) and selected amenities at or near these points are listed in table 1. The levels of amenities and services vary by establishment, and may change over time, therefore, boaters are encouraged to visit the websites (or call them) to better match the overnight experience with expectations.

facilitate the use of authorized government charts, not to replace them.

This map is not intended to be used for navigation. It is intended to

Acknowledgements National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), New

York State Canal Corporation, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), ESRI, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), New York State Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination (CSCIC), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYS OPRHP), Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, Institute for the Application of Geospatial Technology at Cayuga

Community College, Inc. (IAGT), Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Tompkins County Department of Planning and Sustainabilty, and Georgia Strait Alliance

using several sources of data York State Canal Corporation, and Cornell University Lake Source Cooling Study

Lake was compiled by College of **Engineering at Cornell University** including data from NOAA, New

Bathymetry The depth of water in Cayuga

