



The Interior Lakes of Voyageurs National Park 2010 Regulations

The purpose of these regulations is to protect interior lakes from aquatic invasive species and fish diseases

- artificial bait only, any bait other than artificial cannot be used or possessed (on all interior lakes only)
- no privately- owned watercraft allowed in interior lakes (the park will continue to provide canoes and row boats for rent through the Boats on Interior Lakes program and Commercial Use Authorizations on Mukooda Lake)
- no float plane landings on interior lakes

Best Management Practices for using interior lakes

- Bring a separate set of gear that is likely to contact lake water (including fishing gear) to use on the interior lakes, or before using any gear on an interior lake, make sure that all gear has been thoroughly dried for at least 5 days or washed with hot water (>140 degrees F) for at least one minute
- When leaving any lake, remove aquatic plants and animals, including gelatinous or cotton batting- like material from equipment, including fishing line

The Large Lakes of Voyageurs National Park

(Rainy, Kabetogama, Sand Point and Namakan Lakes)

Best Management Practices

These practices are put in place to help prevent the spread of aquatic exotics

- Inspect your boat, trailer, and equipment and remove visible aquatic plants, animals and mud before leaving the water access
- Drain water from your boat, motor, bilge, live wells, and bait containers before leaving the water access
- Dispose of unwanted bait and other aquatic plants and animals in the trash
- Spray or rinse boats and equipment with water at least 140 degrees F for at least one minute, or dry boats and equipment for five days before moving them to a different body of water.
- For more information check out the park's website at www.nps.gov/voya/naturescience/nonnativespecies or www.nps.gov/voya/management

Spiny Waterflea Natural History

(information from Minnesota Sea Grant)

Good Swimmers

- The ability to swim, as opposed to merely drifting with the current, helps them to encounter prey and to move between shallow and deeper lake waters
- Research has shown that adult females move to deeper water during the day to avoid predation and then rise closer to the surface at night where there is abundant food and warmer water

Rapid Reproduction

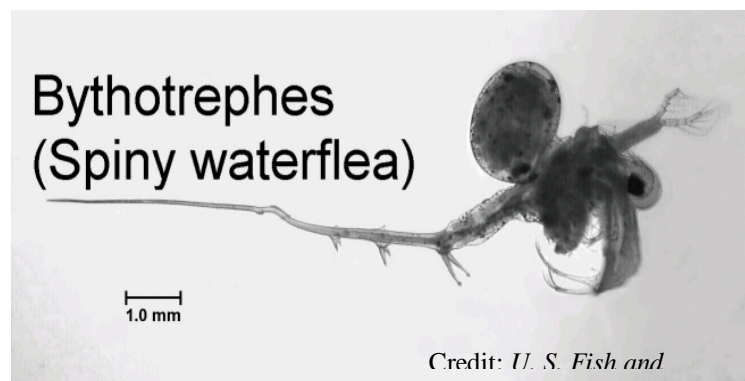
- Most of the time, females reproduce asexually- females produce from one to ten eggs that are able to develop into new females without mating or fertilization
- During the summer, when the surface water of the lake is warm and the spiny waterflea's metabolism is high, females can produce a new generation in less than two weeks
- Males are rarely found when food is plentiful, or when environmental conditions favor rapid population growth

Slow Reproduction

- When food becomes limited or when the lake cools in the fall, males begin to appear because females respond to the changing conditions by producing male instead of female offspring
- Males mate with females, producing resting eggs

Resting Eggs

- When females release the eggs later in the season, they fall to the lake bottom where they can survive the cold winter
- In spring or early summer, these eggs hatch into juvenile females that begin asexual reproduction again
- Eggs can remain dormant for long periods of time



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