



WAPMS 2010 Conference
~ Call for Papers ~
March 28 – March 31, 2010
Sheraton Seattle Hotel ~ Seattle, Washington

Oral presentations are 20 minutes long, including questions. Posters will be mounted in the main meeting room. The Society welcomes presentations on all aspects of aquatic and wetland plant management, biology, and ecology. Presenters should register for the conference, please.

Please e-mail the Title Form, attached below, and a brief abstract (less than 250 words) by December 15, 2009 to:

Thomas Moorhouse
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PO Box 3548
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E-mail: tmoorhouse@cleanlake.com

The Conference will provide a computer and projector to handle Power Point presentations. No other format will be supported. Please bring your presentation on a USB compatible flash drive or CD.

Title Form

Presentation Format: Oral Presentation _____ Poster _____

Title: _____

Corresponding Author: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

**PLEASE FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES WHEN SUBMITTING TITLES AND ABSTRACTS, TO HELP
AGENDA PREPARATIONS. MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN THE
CONFERENCE.**

**INVITE THOSE YOU ASSOCIATE WITH TO SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT AS WELL!
PLEASE DO NOT DELAY!**

Editorial Guidelines

The Western Aquatic Plant Management Society

Font: Times New Roman, size 12

Title: Bold, upper case. Align Left. End with period.

Author: Name follows Title, sentence case. Underline name of presenting author. Separate authors with commas. End with semicolon.

Affiliation: Sentence case. Include author's title or specialty, affiliation, address with zip code, e-mail address. If needed, insert semicolon and follow with second author's information. If there are three or more authors, add superscripts for clarity (for example, John Smith¹). Justify.

Body of Abstract: Leave one blank line between title/author/affiliations and the body of the abstract. No indentation; one paragraph only. Justify.

Scientific Names: For plants, animals, and microbes, etc., use the WSSA approved common name followed by the genus and species names in italics, wherever possible (example: Eurasian watermilfoil, *Myriophyllum spicatum*).

Scientific Units: Use of American units, such as acres, acre-feet, pounds per acre, is acceptable, but it is recommended that these be followed by metric units in parenthesis. Use of standard abbreviations is acceptable.

See example below:

Site-Specific Integrated Adaptive Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in Lake Tahoe, Lars W. J. Anderson, USDA-Agricultural Research Service, Exotic and Invasive Weed Research One Shields Ave. Mail Stop #4, Davis, CA 95616 lwanderson@ucdavis.edu.

Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) has gradually expanded its distribution within Lake Tahoe for at least the last 12 years, and curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*) has begun expanding its range at least for the past 5 years. There is no reason to assume that expansions won't continue, nor that Lake Tahoe will not be subject to invasions by other non-native aquatic species. The current invasive weeds occupy a well-delineated portion of Lake Tahoe's 73-mile shoreline. With the exception of the Tahoe Keys, and recent expansions at Ski Run, most of the infested sites are confined to small areas that are protected from high-energy waves. However, from a management-action perspective, these sites present a very diverse set of circumstances due to differences in: (1) physical barriers; (2) access; (3) public/private uses; (4) "ownership and authority"; (4) "vectoring liability"; (5) ecosystem impacts; (6) economic impacts; and (7) societal mindsets. Therefore, a management program cannot be expected to achieve success with a "one-size fits all" approach, nor should any "tool" be excluded simply because it does not "fit" in all or most infestations. The most appropriate, effective and acceptable approaches must employ a suite of methods that are integrated to best match the seven "diversity" characteristics, and which include a robust, science-based adaptive (monitoring/experimental) feed-back component. This strategy will reduce both risk to the environment (non-target effects), and risk of failure (poor weed management) while maximizing the support of stakeholders. An adaptive model will be presented that incorporates these concepts at specific Lake Tahoe infestations.