

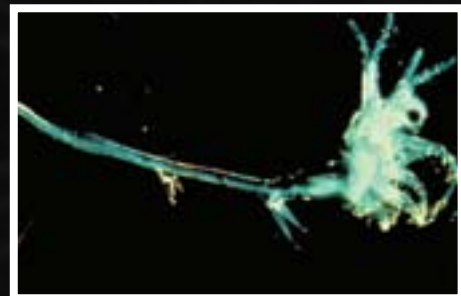
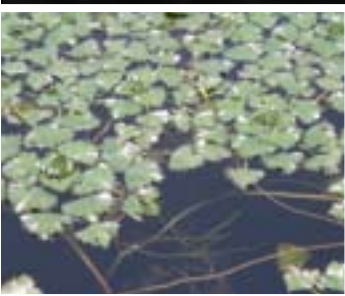
Great Lakes Aquatic Invasions

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) are non-native plants, animals and pathogens that cause or potentially cause economic loss, environmental damage, or harm to human health.

Cover Photo Credits

Top row, left to right:

Water chestnut (*Trapa natans*), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lower Great Lakes Fishery Research Office;
 Spiny waterflea (*Bythotrephes longimanus*), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
 Zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*), David Jude, Center for Great Lakes Aquatic Sciences;
 Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Michigan Sea Grant;
 White perch (*Morone americana*), Jeff Gunderson, Minnesota Sea Grant;
 Rusty crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*), Jeff Gunderson, Minnesota Sea Grant



Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Control:
 Outreach, Research, Management and Policy

Bottom row, left to right:

Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), Great Lakes Sea Grant Network Exotic Species Graphics Library;
 Round goby (*Apollonia melanostomus*), Matt Vardy, Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters;
 Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*, potential Great Lakes invader), Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants;
 Quagga mussel (*Dreissena bugensis*), Michigan Sea Grant;
 Eurasian ruffe (*Gymnocephalus cernuus*), Gary Cholwek, National Biological Service;
 Bloody red shrimp (*Hemimysis anomala*), NOAA, Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory