

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES
APPLICATION for EXOTIC SPECIES PERMIT
TO IMPORT CERTIFIED TRIPLOID GRASS CARP FOR AQUATIC
VEGETATION CONTROL IN PRIVATE PONDS (16 - CARP)

(Under Authority of 4 VAC 15-30-40 of the Virginia Administrative Code and §29.1-542 of the Code of Virginia)

Permit Period is January 1st through December 31st (or part thereof)

Nonrefundable Application Fee: \$10.00

____ Mr. ____ Mrs. ____ Ms. ____ Miss.

Name of Applicant _____ Phone Number # _____

(Must be an individual not a company or organization – company or organization may be listed in addition to the individual but may not be the actual applicant)

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____

Date of Birth _____ Last 4 of SSN _____ Last 4 of Driver's Lic# _____

Address of Pond to Be Stocked: **(Must provide physical address if different from mailing address)**

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ County _____

Name of Stream(s) That Flow Into the Pond _____

Triploid Grass Carp Supplier _____
(Only VDWR approved suppliers may be used see below or at (<https://www.dwr.virginia.gov/fishing/private-pond-management/triploid-grass-carp-stocking-for-aquatic-vegetation-control/>))

What Degree of Aquatic Plant Infestation Can Be Found in Your Pond? Check One.

(____ Slight <30%; ____ Moderate 30-60%; ____ Heavy >60%)

Type(s) of Aquatic Plant Found in Pond _____

Primary Use of Pond _____

Number of Fish to be Stocked _____ (No more than 15 carp per acre will be permitted)

Note: New ponds should not be stocked with Triploid Grass Carp.

Pond Size (Acres) _____ Name of Pond _____

Are You Sole Owner of Pond? Yes _____ No _____

If no, do other owners concur with your intention to stock triploid grass carp in this pond/lake?
(List other owners on back or on a separate sheet of paper.)

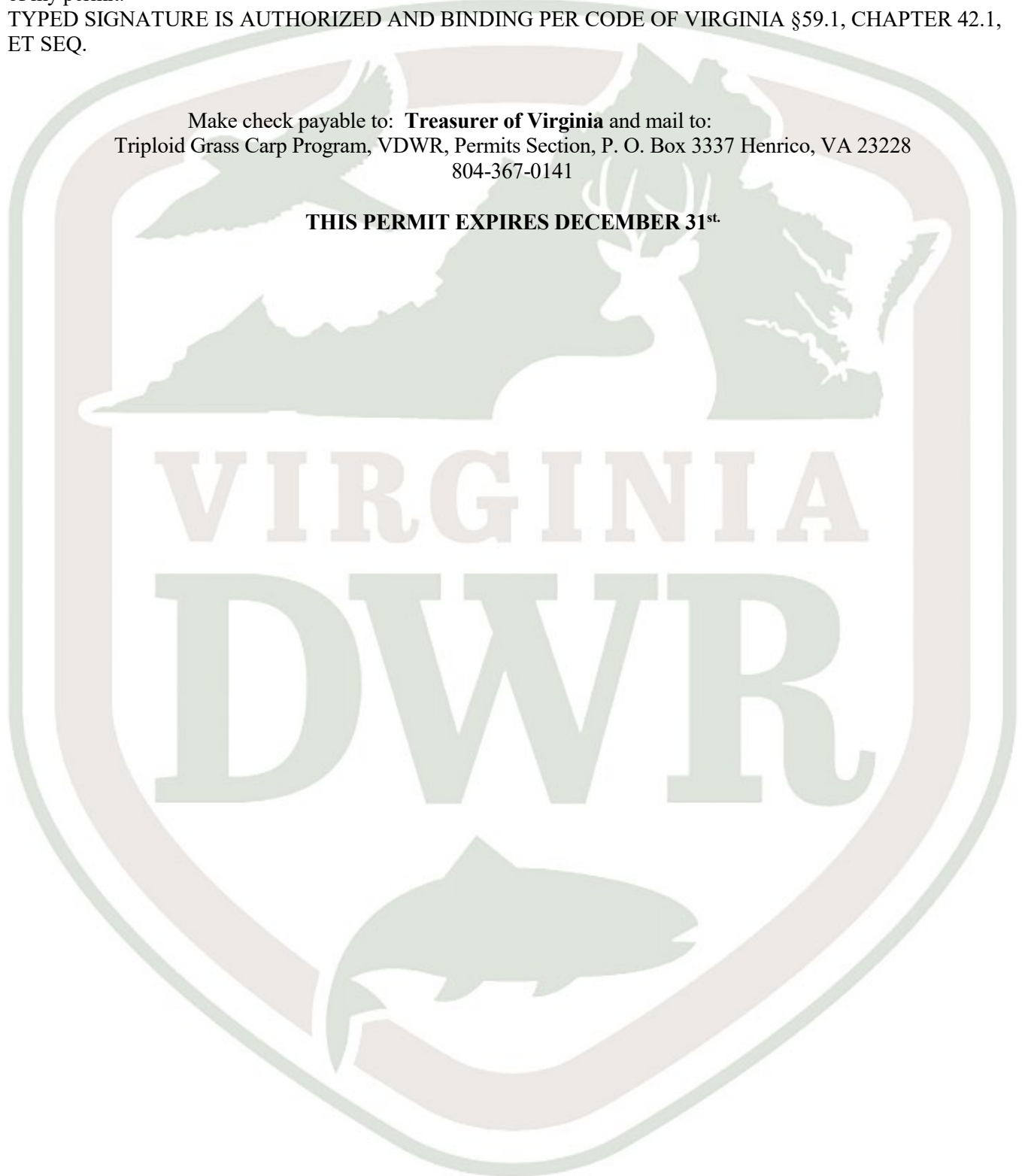
Applicant signature _____ Date _____

By my signature above, I hereby certify that all entries made on this application are true and complete, and I agree and understand that any falsification of information herein, regardless of time of discovery, may result in denial or revocation of my permit.

TYPED SIGNATURE IS AUTHORIZED AND BINDING PER CODE OF VIRGINIA §59.1, CHAPTER 42.1, ET SEQ.

Make check payable to: **Treasurer of Virginia** and mail to:
Triploid Grass Carp Program, VDWR, Permits Section, P. O. Box 3337 Henrico, VA 23228
804-367-0141

THIS PERMIT EXPIRES DECEMBER 31st.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION TO IMPORT TRIPLOID GRASS CARP INTO VIRGINIA

4 VAC 15-30-40 of the Virginia Administrative Code requires a permit for importing grass carp into the state of Virginia. Permits are issued only for the certified triploid grass carp and can be obtained from the Department if you take the following steps:

1. Read the enclosed paper to determine if stocking grass carp may be a solution to your problem. Note: New ponds should not be stocked with triploid grass carp. There is no food available for them, and they will not survive.
2. Contact an approved supplier from the attached list to determine the cost and availability of fish. You need to specify that you are only interested in certified triploid grass carp and that certification will be required by this agency.
3. If you intend to purchase certified triploid grass carp, please fill out the enclosed application. You must provide the physical address of the pond to be stocked (if different from the mailing address). Your application must be sent to the Triploid Grass Carp Program at Department headquarters (address listed below) at least thirty (30) days prior to your anticipated date of purchase. The number of fish and supplier must be provided by the applicant; applications that do not contain this information will be returned, unprocessed. The Department does not expedite applications as they are processed in the order they are received. The pond size on the application must be in acres (approximation is allowed).
4. Permits are issued for the period January 1 through December 31 (or part thereof), and a non-refundable application processing fee of \$10.00 must accompany your application.
5. Issuance of a triploid grass carp permit does not absolve the applicant of any responsibilities or conditions of any other Federal, State, or Local laws and regulations. Out of state applicants must provide the Department with a copy of a permit or other documentation from their state of origin demonstrating that they have authorization from that state's wildlife agency to import triploid grass carp into that state.

Once approved, the Department will e-mail you the permit and a copy of the permit will be sent to the supplier of your selection. The supplier will notify the Department of date, time, and place of arrival, prior to shipping the fish. The Department reserves the right to examine a sample of any shipment of fish into the Commonwealth as a condition of the permit.

Triploid Grass Carp Program
Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources
Permits Section
P. O. Box 3337
Henrico, VA 23228
804-367-0141

Department Approved Suppliers of Triploid Grass Carp

Arkansas Pond Stockers
1771 Highway 18
Cash, AK 72421
800/843-4748
FAX 870/578-9813

American Sport Fish Hatchery
P.O. Drawer 20050
Montgomery, AL 36120
334/281-7703

Fish Wagon
6940 Dawson Lane
Harrisburg, AR 72432
800/643-8439
FAX 870/578-5480

Frey's Fish Ponds
820 Pine Hill Road
Gulph Mills, PA 19406
888/738-3280

Hopper-Stephens Hatcheries, Inc.
(Formerly Leon Hill Farms)
989 Johnson Road
Lonoke, AR 72086
501/676-2435, FAX 676-7776

J. M. Malone & Son Enterprises
Box 158
Lonoke, AR 72086
501/676-2800 or 676-6554

Keo Fish Farm
P.O. Box 123, Highway 165 N.
Keo, AR 72086
501/842-2872

Mid-Atlantic Stocking
P O Box 153
Owego, NY 13827
607/592-1376

Owen & Williams Fish Farm, Inc.
Route 1, Box 2000
Hawkinsville, GA 31036
912/892-3144

Perry Minnow Farm
13510 Windsor Boulevard
Windsor, VA 23487
757/539-1709
FAX 757/539-3713

Solitude Lake Management
4828 Turkey Sag Road
Keswick, VA 22947
888/480-5253

Southeast Pond Stocking
11090 Highway 421 North
Currie, NC 28435
910/283-1428

REVISED 2/11/2021

General History

The white amur or grass carp is a rapid growing, plant-eating fish native to the large rivers of eastern China and Siberia. They are one of the largest members of the minnow family and fish as large as a hundred and ten (110) pounds have been collected from the Yangtze River in China. A more typical size for Virginia waters would be twenty (20) lbs. Life span typically ranges from five (5) to eleven (11) years, but fish over twenty (20) years old have been collected in China.

Grass carp were first brought into the U.S. in 1963 for aquatic plant control research. Many researchers viewed the fish as being a natural weed control agent. However, fears of reproducing populations and reports of environmental damage caused most states to prohibit their use. Major spawning areas are large turbulent rivers. Reproduction outside its native range is rare, but has been documented in the U.S. (lower Mississippi River) and other countries. Therefore most research has been directed towards production of sterile fish. In 1984 a major breakthrough occurred with the production of sterile "triploid" grass carp. These genetic derivatives have seventy two (72) chromosomes instead of the normal forty eight (48). This is caused by shocking fertilized eggs during incubation either by heat, cold, or pressure to stimulate retention of chromosomes normally expelled during cell division. Because the method used to produce sterile fish is not 100% effective, individual fish must be examined to confirm sterility. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does this testing before the fish are imported into Virginia.

Under good conditions a five-pound fish will eat about five pounds of aquatic plants a day! As fish become larger consumption decreases, and a twenty (20) pound fish may eat only four (4) pounds of plants a day. Feeding rates are temperature dependent and slow down drastically below 60°F. Therefore grass carp are not recommended for trout ponds.

Management Objectives

Nuisance aquatic plants are probably the small pond or lake owner's greatest threat to a productive and enjoyable impoundment. When vegetation becomes over abundant in a pond or lake, it can have adverse impacts. Too much vegetation reduces nesting sites for fish; provides too many hiding areas for small fish, allowing them to overpopulate; hampers navigation of motor boats; restricts swimming areas; and interferes with fishing. If controlled, aquatic vegetation is both desirable and beneficial. Generally, 30-40% plant coverage will result in good fishing. This level provides areas for nesting, feeding, and protection of forage fish and insects. Vegetation produces oxygen, helps balance mineral and nutrient levels, and helps stabilize and prevent sedimentation problems. If your pond or lake is used exclusively for swimming and boating, total plant eradication may be appropriate. However, if fishing is a primary concern, controlling vegetation is more important than eradication.

Controlling plants in your swimming area or boat ramp may require immediate results, and mechanical harvesting or chemicals would be more effective. Carp will NOT work immediately, it can take up to one year post stocking for the desired result. To reduce heavy plant infestations to 30-40% of the surface area, a combination of chemicals for spot treatments, and stocking triploid grass carp for long term control may be appropriate. Getting the desired results is no accident. Planning your treatment and following your plan achieves results!

Stocking Recommendations

Stocking rates for triploid grass carp depend on the amount of aquatic plant control desired, and the type of vegetation to be controlled. New ponds should not be stocked with triploid grass carp and the Department will not issue permits for new ponds. Food preferences for grass carp are variable, but studies have documented their dislike for woody-stemmed plants such as lily pads and cattails. Stocking grass carp for control of these nuisance aquatic plants is not recommended. It is also publicized that plants such as duckweed and water meal are not readily eaten by these

fish. Grass carp are recommended for plants illustrated in Figure 1. For correct identification of the category of aquatic plant (floating, emergent, submergent, etc.), please refer to the Department website (www.DWR.virginia.gov) or contact your local fisheries biologist.

Pond owners need to keep in mind that every pond or lake is a dynamic system with unique conditions. Water quality (alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature), vegetation, and aquatic organisms present can be quite variable between water bodies and response to the following recommendations may vary. For control of aquatic vegetation, use the following formula to determine the number of triploid grass carp to stock. First determine the acreage of your pond. Secondly, determine the degree of aquatic plant infestation in your pond (Slight <30%; Moderate 30-60%; Heavy >60%). Recommended stocking rates for each category of aquatic plant infestation are as follows to control vegetation: Slight (2 fish/acre), Moderate (5 fish/acre), Heavy (10 fish/acre). If complete eradication of vegetation is desired, triploid grass carp should be stocked at a rate of 15 fish/acre (this is the maximum stocking rate; the Department will not issue permits for more than 15 fish/acre). In ponds smaller than one (1) acre, it is recommended that a minimum of three (3) triploid grass carp be stocked to account for any potential mortality or predation of newly stocked fish. Examples of stocking rates follow:

Example #1 - If your pond is five (5) acres in size and 50% covered (Moderate infestation) with hydrilla you would like to control, calculate your stocking rate by multiplying 5 acres x 5 fish/acre (Moderate infestation) = 25 triploid grass carp to stock.

Example #2 - You have a one (1) acre pond with 30% (Slight infestation) coverage of elodea you would like to control, calculate your stocking rate by multiplying 1 acre x 2 fish/acre (Slight infestation) = 2 triploid grass carp, but go ahead and order the minimum of three (3) triploid grass carp to stock.

If desired results are not achieved after the second year, additional fish should be added at one half of the initial stocking rate.

An effective program requires monitoring and evaluation. If total plant eradication is your management objective, monitoring the results is straightforward. Your approach is successful if all vegetation is removed. Eventually, more fish will need to be stocked if plant growth returns to undesirable levels. Restock triploid grass carp at three (3) fish per acre to maintain control, and five (5) fish per acre to keep the pond or lake devoid of vegetation.

Minimizing Escapement

To help protect your investment in grass carp and prevent your fish from invading/affecting other bodies of water it is recommended that your overflow structure be equipped with a barrier (Figure 2). Grass carp are attracted to flowing water and can escape from your pond if there are no barriers at the outflow. Pond owners are responsible for the installation and maintenance of such barriers as well as dam safety.

Figure 1 Triploid grass carp stocking rates that will have success controlling common aquatic plant problems in Virginia

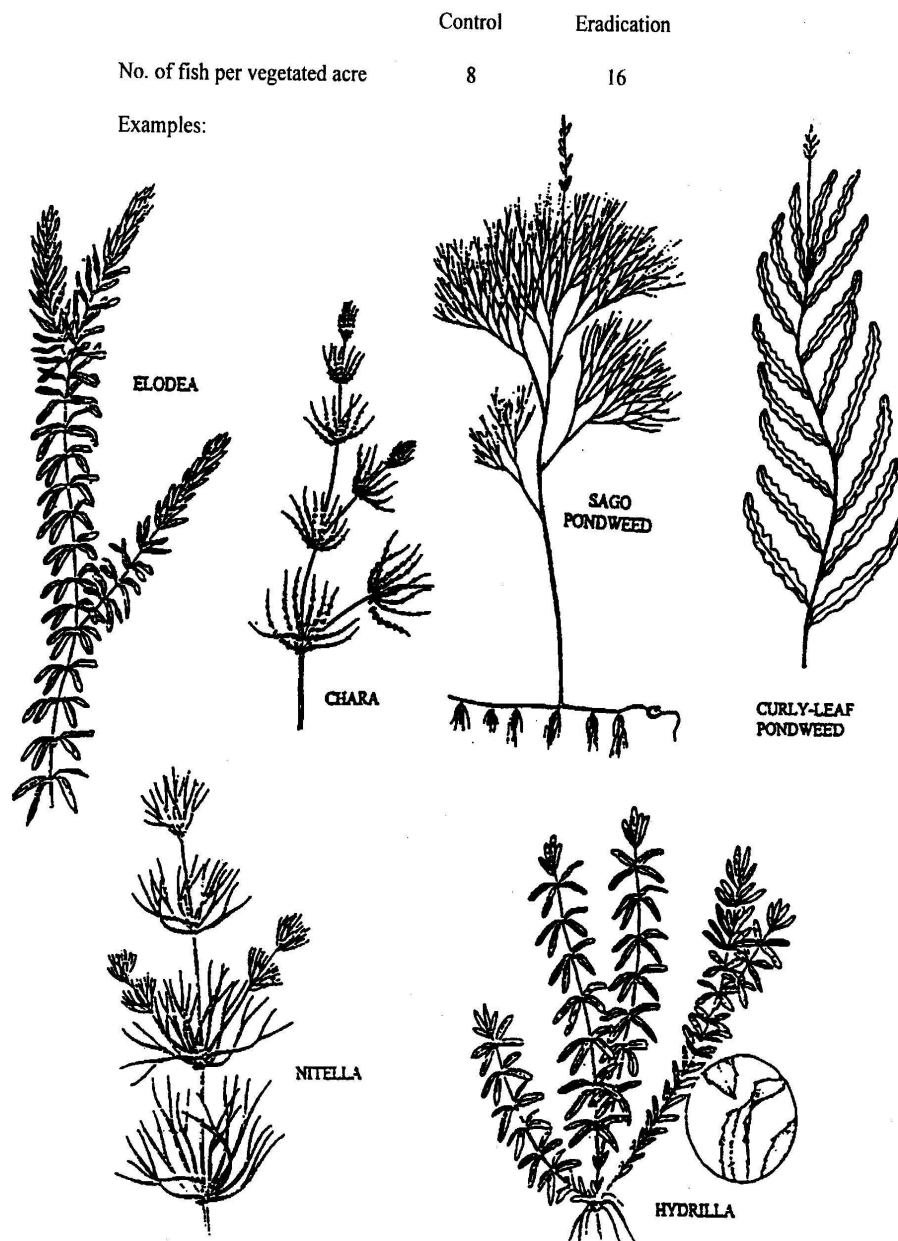


FIGURE 2 FISH BARRIER SUGGESTIONS

Triploid grass carp have behavioral habits that attract them to flowing water. They will escape from your water body via flowing water (i.e. ditch, creek, canal) unless restrained. A permanently anchored structure can be constructed of one of the following materials:

- 1) 3/4" - 1" mesh screening (NO CHICKEN WIRE)
- 2) Series of 3/8" - 1" diameter horizontal metal bars with a 1" - 1-1/2" spacing between bars. Outer framework usually consists of 1/8" - 1/4" flat metal. For easier maintenance and greater longevity, aluminum is recommended.
- 3) Series of 3/8" - 1" diameter horizontal PVC tubing with a 1" - 1-1/2" spacing between bars. Outer framework can be constructed of 2" - 4" diameter PVC tubing.

In order for the barriers to be effective, they should extend a minimum 36" above normal high water level and should be constructed to restrain fish during a 20-year flood. Materials used to construct barriers should be durable enough to withstand environmental elements and be expected to have a life expectancy of 10 years. Barriers should be braced flush against the outfall structure to ensure that there are no gaps present.

TYPES OF BARRIERS

