

## Weed & Algae Identification and Removal - Best Practices

### 1. Eurasian Milfoil – Highly Invasive



Present in isolated areas, responds to chemical treatment when necessary. Hand pull or rake before seed pods break through surface of water

### 2. Curly Leaf Pondweed – Highly Invasive



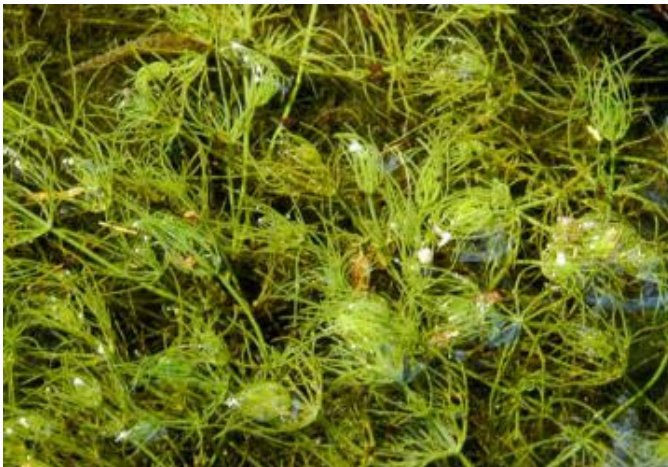
Present in isolated areas, responds to chemical treatment when necessary. Hand pull or rake before Turions drop to the lake bottom and sprout more CLP next year.

3. Illinois Pondweed – non-invasive, provides good cover and food for fish population



Clear from navigation lane with weed cutter harvester, or in concentrated areas

4. Chara – Noninvasive, Green prickly algae that hugs the lake bottom, or dense concentrations can float to surface as a bog with a musty smell that are dragged to shore by boat and disposed of



Dies off in fall, decays creating black muck with new growth on top of black muck. Rake up Chara and either rake black muck or use thruster to push black muck into navigation lane to be picked up by harvester

5. Watershield – noninvasive, remove if nuisance



Common in Butterfly Bay, best to hand pull if nuisance to avoid spreading

6. Waterweed – noninvasive, relatively new on the lake, looks like an underwater fern.



Named Elodea, typically non-invasive and oxygenates the water

7. Clasping Leaf Pondweed – Noninvasive, looks similar to CLP, leaves are flatter



Native plant, good cover for fish that also eat it

8. Water Celery – Noninvasive, good weed to have, fish eat it



Easily up rooted by propellers. No, your neighbor didn't pull these plants and send them your way.

9. Pickerelweed – Non-invasive good weed to have, attracts bees and fish



Found in large colonies in shallow water depth. Beneficial for bees and other insects

10. Sago pondweed, (*Stuckenia pectinata*) is shown in the lower portion of the photo. This is a native plant that is disturbance tolerant and can get abundant in some systems. A small-footprint contact herbicide like diquat could possibly address this weed without too much damage to surrounding areas.



## Best Practices

- a. In the spring/early summer, rake dead leaves and hand pull EWM, CLP and Watershield (to remove roots) before going to seed.
- b. Later in the year, rake the weeds with a lake rake along with any sediment that comes with it. The sediment is very heavy and will wash back into the lake if left along the shoreline. Blow the sediment out into the navigation lane with a water thruster.



Aquathruster \$1,400 for the thruster, \$2,000 for pier mount



Lake Rake with fish line to cut weeds \$170

- c. If you have Chara, rake it off, then rake the black muck beneath it, (very heavy and difficult), use a water thruster to blow remaining black muck toward the navigation lane. Note: Silt always returns
- d. Bacteria Solution or Muck Pellets will slowly convert black muck into a fine silt. Muck treatments will generally take a full season. Muck pellets and Bacteria Solution are available to purchase from Aquatic Plant Management or other on-line retail sources.

c.a. \$65/gallon

c.a. \$350/25 lbs.



- e. Shoreline Maintenance Services are available exclusively to groups of Silver Springs Lake residents. After signing up for services with the Shoreline Maintenance Committee (a member of the Lake Preservation Committee), residents contract directly with providers for service.
  - i. Aquatic Plant Management (Minocqua, WI), our weed harvesting program service provider, provides a team of four individuals to manually clear your shoreline swimming and docking areas of weeds and sediment. A water thruster can be used to clear the remaining and returning silt.
  - ii. Silver Mist (Waupaca, WI), uses a large rotary weed-harvesting machine to mechanically remove lake weeds, Chara algae, and root-bound muck from the shoreline out to a depth of four (4) feet. Manual 'finish' raking is needed to remove remnant silt muck and weed fragments. A water thruster can be used to clear the remaining and returning silt.



Silver Mist - Rotary Weed Puller (Eco-Harvester)



APM Weed Harvesting (Inland Harvester, ILH-250)

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