Weed, Algae Identification and Best Practice Treatment

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 floats to surface as a bog



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

Best Practices

- a. Hand pull or rake insolated plants of EWM, CLP and Watershield to remove before going to seed
- b. Rake and remove Chara, then rake black muck, (very heavy and difficult), or use thruster to blow black muck into navigation lane for pickup by harvester. Muck pellets will slowly convert black muck into sand once Chara is removed but could take a full season. Muck pellets are available from Aquatic Biologists in Fond du Lac
- c. Hire a crew of workers from Aquatic Plant Management, (company who operates the weed harvester), to clear your beach areas of weeds and sediment. Contact your bay's lake conservator(s) for more information