2018 AIS

Control

Progress of Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) & Curley Leaf Pondweed (CLP) control efforts in 2018. The more residents are educated the better we can manage these problems. EWM - Shift in location and slight reduction in area affected. Curley Leaf - Increased areas treated in Briggs and Julia

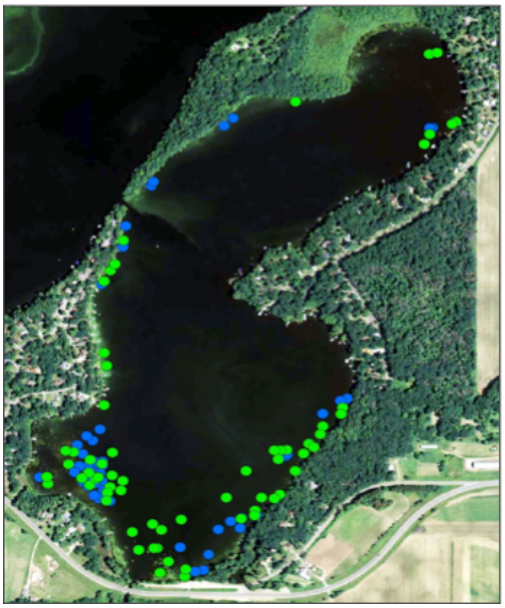
No Milfoil found in lily pad areas

Secondary effects

Efforts from 2017 combined with late ice out conditions, fewer flooding events and other factors helped to produce clearer water in the chain. CLP is treated before turions (buds that can remain viable for years.) are allowed to form. The CLP dies off around the fourth of July creating more surface algae as it attempts to spread its turions. Increased Algae makes more difficult EWM survey and hand pull effectiveness.

Poor water clarity limits the EWM growth creating more issues when water quality improves (Plants can grow in deeper water for example). Northern Milfoil which is native to the area is one of many plants that compete with the EWM but is also makes the EM harder to spot. The weevils found naturally in Northern Milfoil are known to inhibit EWM growth as well.

Clear water with good mix of native weeds helps reduce surface algae



2016-17 EWM

In 2017 we found much EWM in Lily Pad areas. Due to timing of herbicide hand pulling took place last resulting in fewer surveyed plants found. Two hand pulls took place and work was heaviest in the Lily Pad areas in the southwest bay. 2016 = Blue dots 2017 = Green Dots.

2017 Acre affected = 16

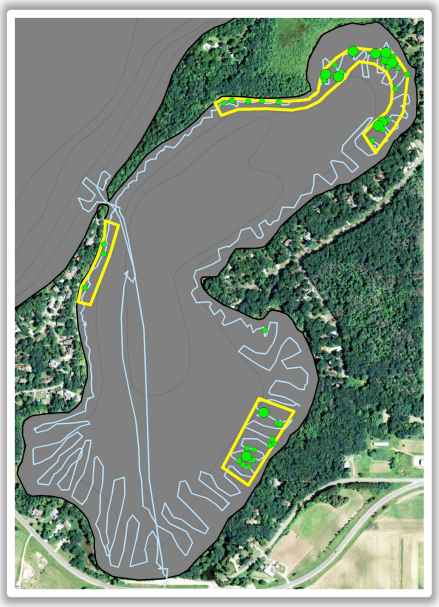
2018 EWM

In 2018 the Lily Pad areas were clear of EWM but the North are of the lake increased.

The area near the entrance to Briggs lake was hand pulled yielding many more plants than the survey indicated. This implies plants are harder to spot through the algae and affected areas may have changed very little.

Learning what works year to year is key to keeping the EWM population confined to the least area possible. 8/5/18 (12 days after treatment still found live plants) Wind appears to have moved plants near north end shore.

2018 Acre affected = 12.4



Not all weeds are bad.

Complaints of increased weeds were reported in North end of Rush (above EWM noted area) and Northwest area on Julia both turned out to be mostly Coontail (see left example). It is a free-floating, rootless, native aquatic plant that is capable of covering large areas. Water clarity typically improves with abundant underwater aquatic vegetation. In Julia's north end Northern Milfoil has retreated to just the area where the creek enters the lake. Need more education about what to look for.

EWM example

Northern Milfoil example

Curley Leaf example

Hand pull team