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2006 SUMMARY OF EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL AND CURLY-LEAF PONDWEED CONTROL ACTIVITIES CLOVERLEAF LAKES, SHAWANO COUNTY, WI

Pre-survey of the Cloverleaf Lakes took place on May 22nd and May 23rd, 2006 (visual, rake, and SCUBA) showed Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) plants in Grass, Pine, and Round Lakes (as in 2005). 20 acres of EWM were treated in 2006 which is about what was expected given 50% control from year to year (20.5 expected, 41 acres treated in 2005; 68 acres treated in 2004), much of the acreage contained plants at much lower densities than in 2004 and 2005 surveys.

Curly-Leaf Pondweed (CLP) was located in Grass and Round Lakes and totaled 5 acres. CLP had been observed in only a few localized areas of the lakes and doesn't appear to show the aggressive growth of EWM in the Cloverleaf Lakes.

Selective treatment for EWM and CLP took place on May 22nd and 23rd, 2006. 20 acres of EWM were treated (41 acres on 2005, 68 acres treated in 2004) with Navigate (granular 2,4-D). Visual observations, marking buoys, GPS locators, and commercial granule spreaders were used to perform the treatment. 15 acres were treated at 150 pounds per acre (suspected hybridized EWM areas) and 5 acres were treated at 100 pounds per acre. Treatment took place on Grass, Pine, and Round Lakes.

Treatment for CLP took place in Grass and Round Lakes. CLP had not been previously treated on the Cloverleaf Lakes. CLP was treated with a combination of Aquathol K, Cutrine Plus, and Poly-An (a weighting agent to control product drift) with liquid injection apparatus.

Follow up surveys were completed in early September, 2006 to assess the effectiveness of treatment. It was determined that there are still viable EWM plants present in about 50% of the treated areas, but the densities are greatly reduced including the hybridized EWM. CLP areas were greatly reduced, though CLP produces turions that can be viable for years, and growth is expected in 2007 in similar areas.

Because of scheduling conflicts, no SCUBA cutting was performed on the Cloverleaf Lakes in 2006. SCUBA cutting was employed in 2005 with good effectiveness. SCUBA cutting should be attempted in 2007 again.

A full survey of the Cloverleaf Lakes will also be performed prior to EWM treatment in 2007 prior to treatment. The results of this survey will help decide on the control treatment to be done in 2007. It is also recommended that the 2007 AIS funding level be amended to allow for the additional acreage to be treated over that budgeted in the original AIS grant.

TOWN OF BELLE PLAINE
CLOVERLEAF LAKES RAPID RESPONSE PROJECT (for Curlyleaf Pondweed)
AIRR-012-06 FINAL REPORT

Chronology

1992

- Curly-leaf Pondweed was identified in the Lake Management studies conducted by Integrated Paper Services, Inc.
- No management recommendations were made for control

2003

- Curly-leaf Pondweed was not present in the 2003 APMP study, but it was considered to probably be present in the Cloverleaf Lakes

2005

- The presence of Curly-leaf Pondweed was found in a total 5 acre area in Grass Lake and Round Lakes. Although the aggressiveness of growth wasn't comparable to that of EWM, a management recommendation to treat for CLP in 2006 was accepted by the Town and Cloverleaf Lakes Protective Association (CLPA).

2006

- Post-treatment survey results showed that CLP areas were greatly reduced, although it is anticipated that due to the ability of CLP turions to remain viable for years, regrowth is expected in similar areas.

2007

- Continued treatment for CLP has been adopted by the Town and the CLPA in an effort to remain proactive in keeping Aquatic Invasive Species in a controlled state.

Prepared by
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