

Aquatic Plants

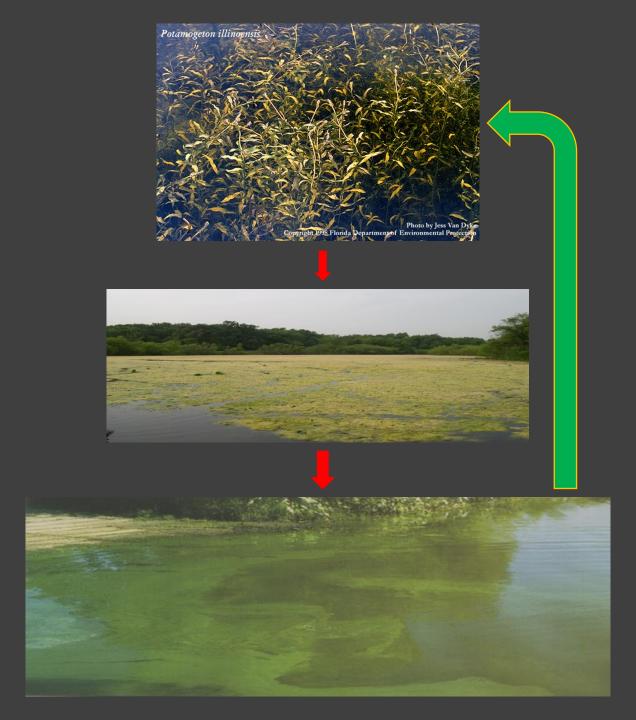
Loon Lakes

Health Department and Community Health Center





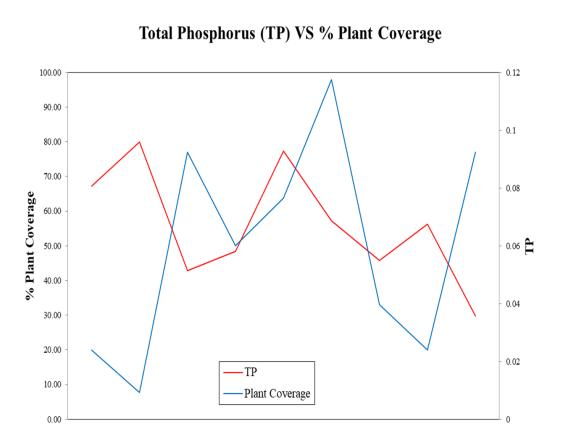
Aquatic Plant Management



Why Manage Invasive Aquatic Plants?

- Native Aquatic Plants = Healthy Lake
- Invasive plants can take over a lake
- Excessive herbicide application can lead to a lake with no plants and severe algae bloom
- It can be challenging to reverse a lake from algae dominated to plant dominated system.

Aquatic Plants and Total Phosphorus









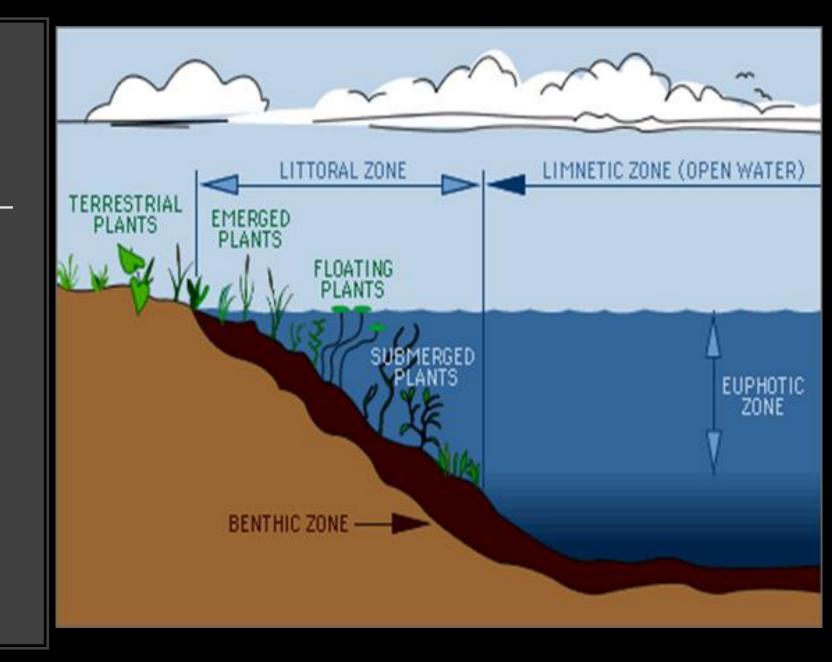


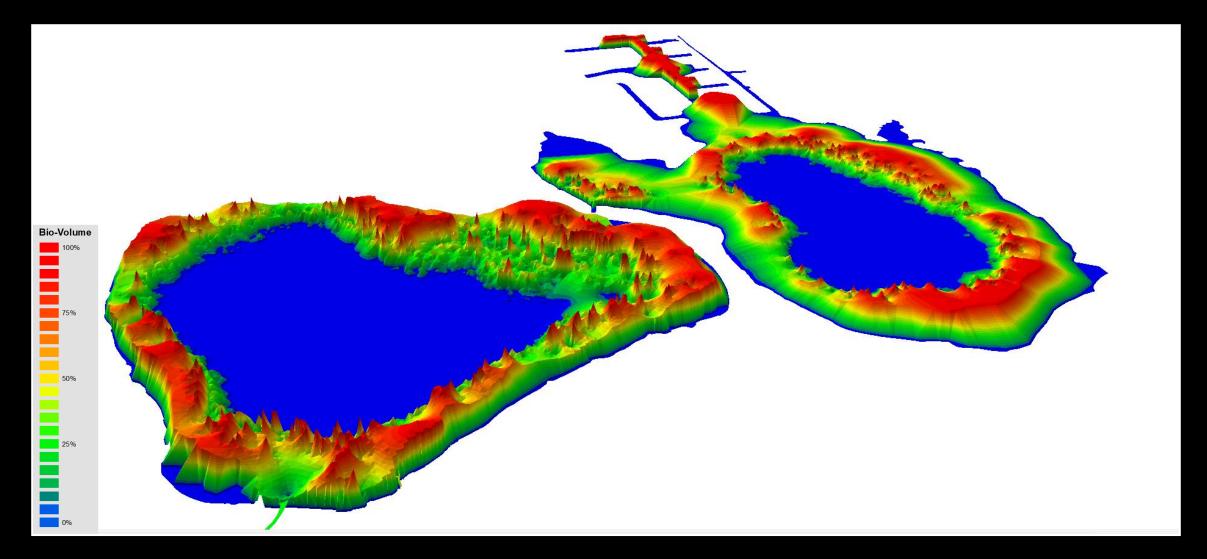




Littoral Zone

- Emergent
 - Filter runoff
 - Reduce Erosion
 - Spawning areas
- Floating-Leaved
 - Shade and refuge
- Submersed
 - Create oxygen
 - Compete with algae
 - Reduce turbidity





Littoral Zone

Invasive / Non-Native Aquatic Plant

- Eurasian Watermilfoil
- Curlyleaf Pondweed
- Hydrilla
- Brazilian Elodea
- Starry Stonewort



KEY FEATURES:

LEAF: WHORLED ALONG STEM 14-20 PAIRS OF THREADLIKE LEAFLETS, ALL APPROXIMATELY SAME LENGTH

STEM: LONG, WEAK, MORE THAN 7' LONG, BRANCHING AT WATER SURFACE

FLOWER: 4 PARTED SPIKE , NO WINTER BUDS PRESENT



KEY FEATURES:

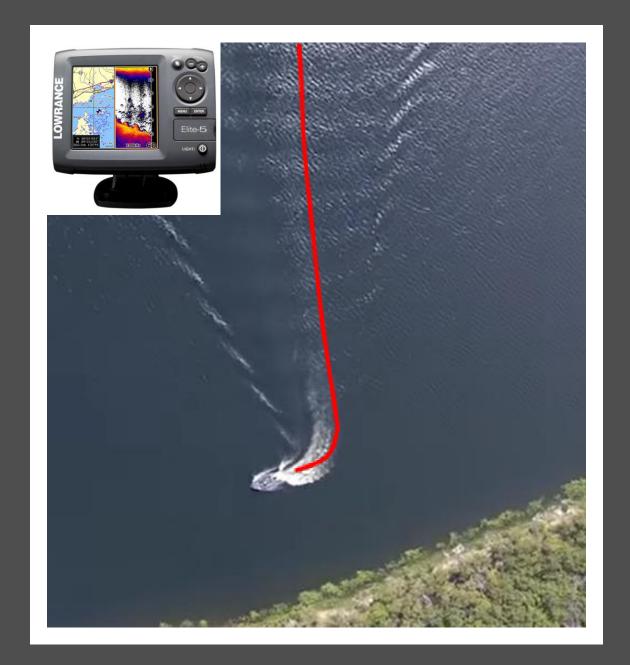
LEAF: ALTERNATE, ENTIRE WITH PROMINENT MIDVIEN, STALKLESS, CURLY TOOTHED EDGE, OBLONG, NO FLOATING LEAVES, STIPULES FUSED AT BASE

PLANT: CAPABLE OF GROWING OVER WINTER EMERGING EARLY SPRING BEFORE MOST SPECIES, COMPLETES CYCLE BEFORE MID-JULY, STEMS SLIGHTLY FLAT, SLENDER RHIZOMES FLOWER: SMALL GREEN BROWN FLOWERS ON CURVED SPIKE ABOVE WATER:

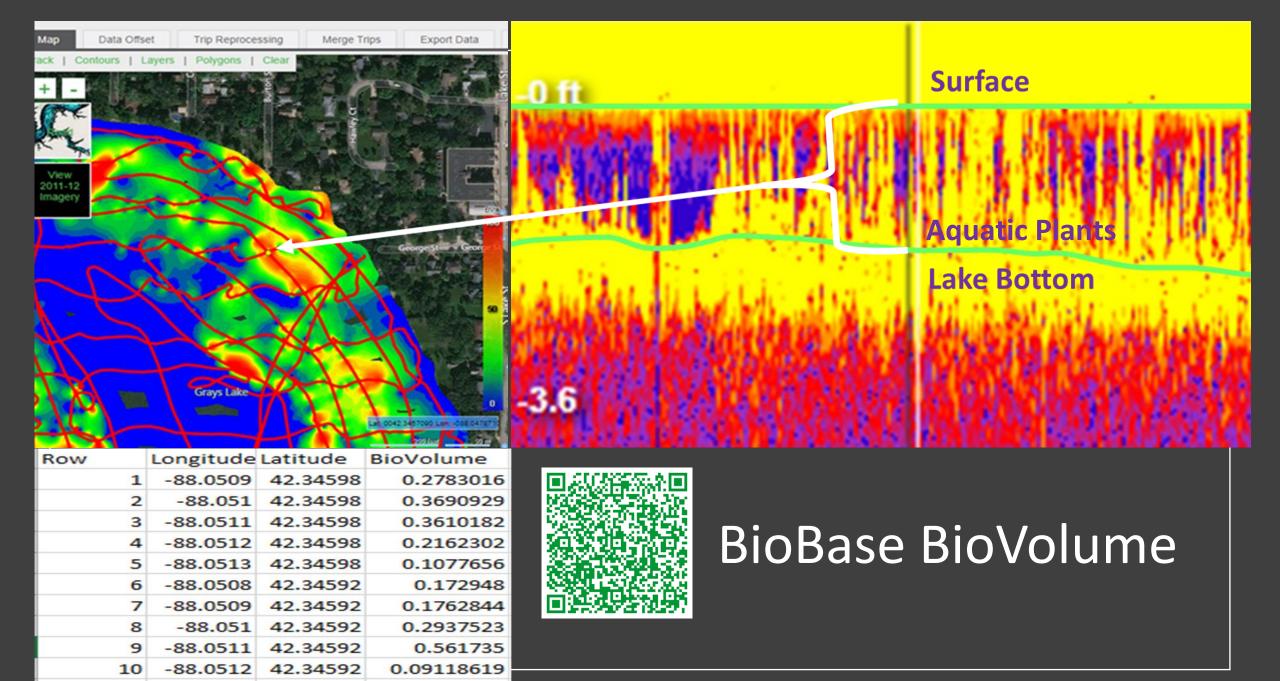


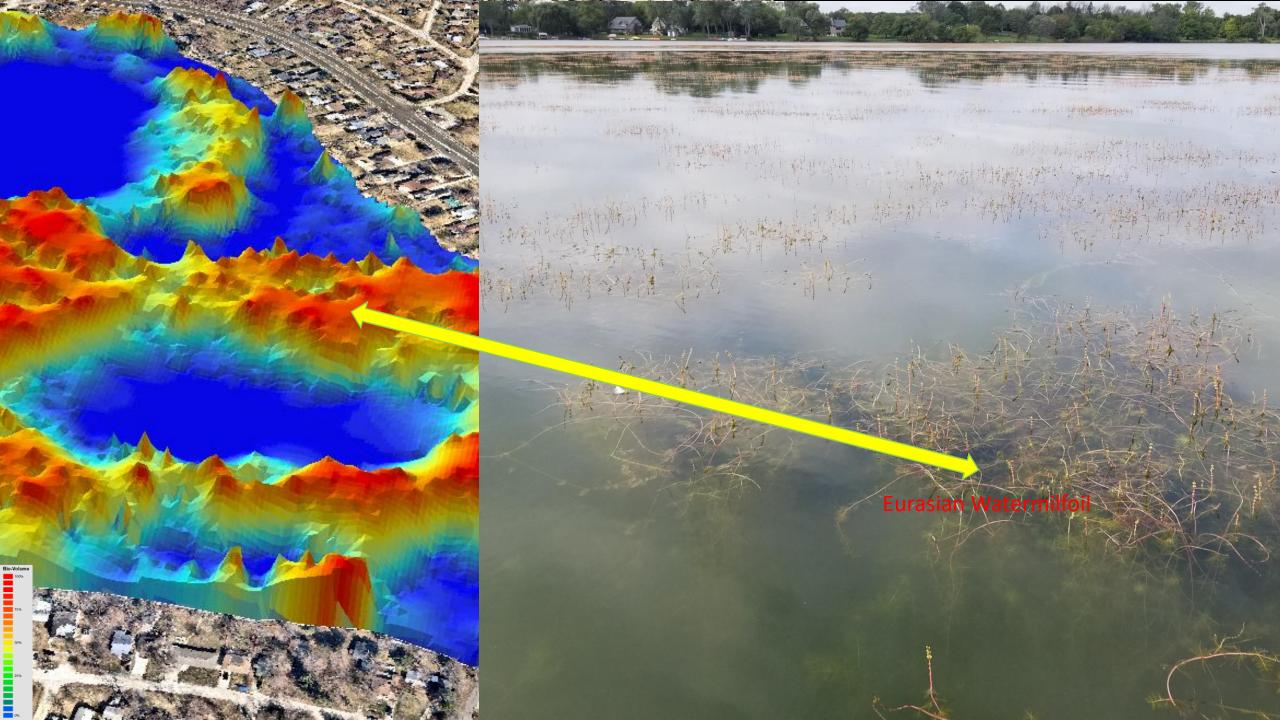




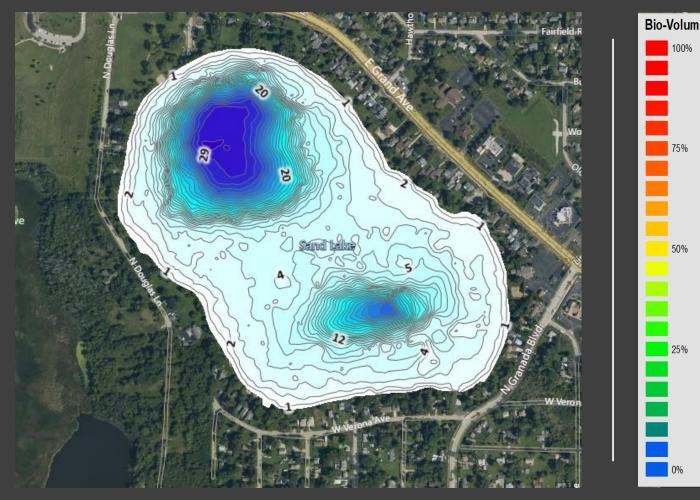


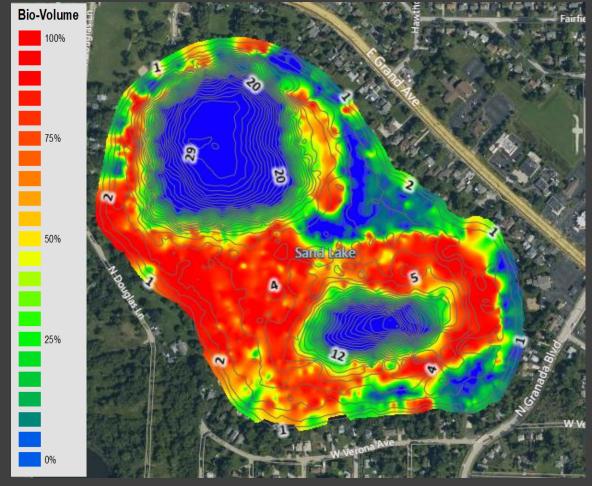




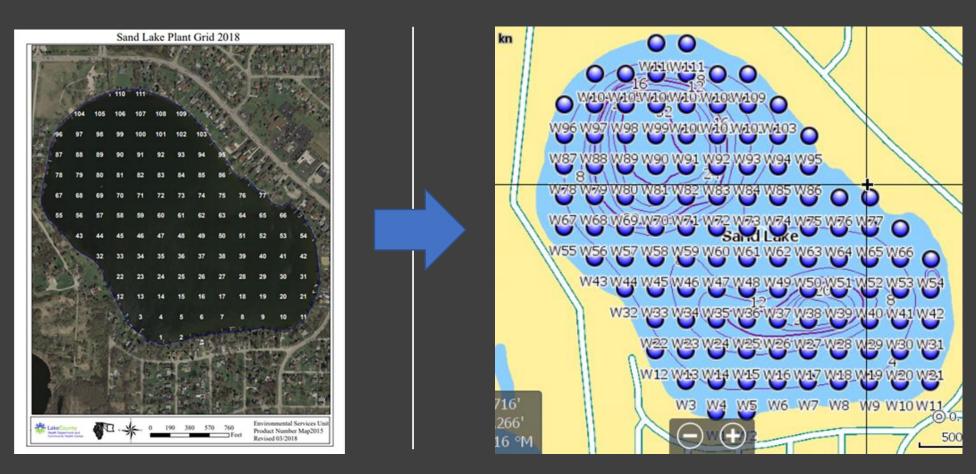


Upload the file to BioBase





Aquatic Plant Survey -Plant Grid



60m Grid transferred to a GPS-Sonar

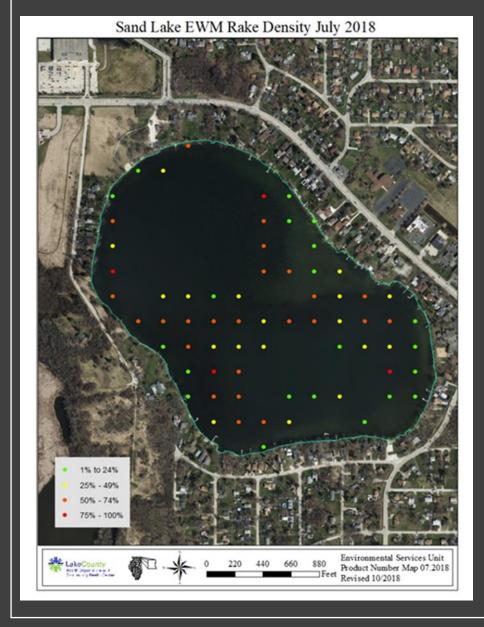


Figure 1. Abundance Ratings

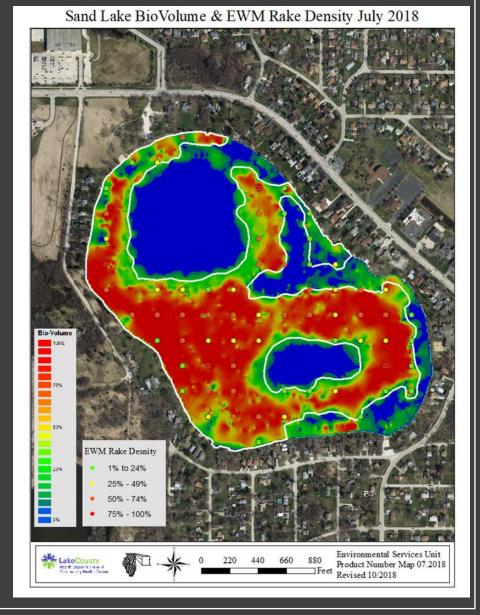
Abundance ratings are given from 0-5. Conditions of the ratings are described below:

Rating	Coverage	Description
0	minimi	➤ No plants on rake head
1	Hanham	> A few plants on rake head
2	MATTERN S	 ➢ Obviously less than ½ ➢ Uniform cover toward base
3	HHAPINA	➤ Rake head is about ½ full ➤ Can easily see top of rake head
4	Why may	 Obviously more than ½ full Not overflowing Can barely see top of rake head
5		 Overflowing Cannot see top of rake head

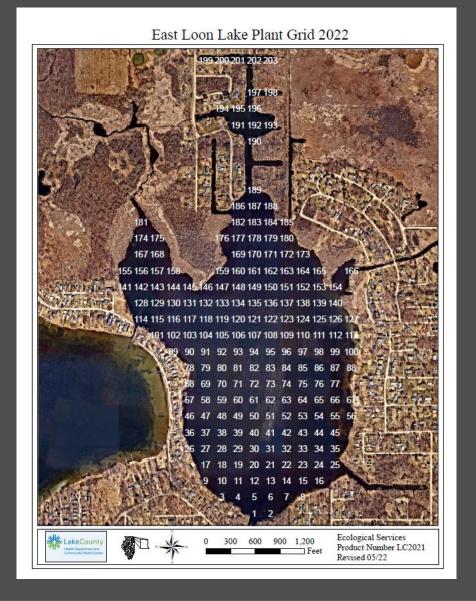
0=no plants, 1 = >0 - 10%, 2 = >10 - 40%, 3 = >40 - 60%, 4 = >60 - 90%, 5 = >90%

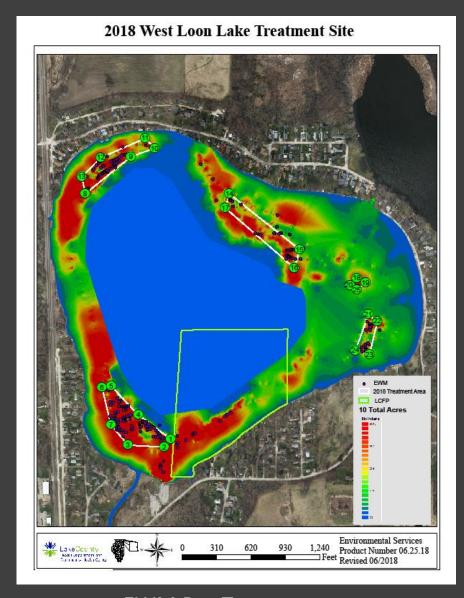


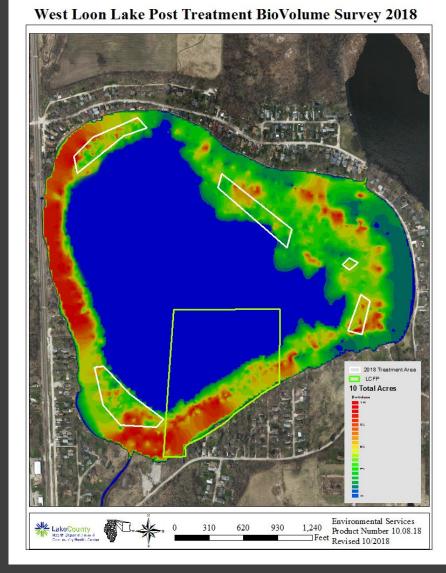
"aquatic plant sampling method collects data on the occurrence of aquatic plant species in lakes, but does not collect information on plant biomass"



West Loon Lake Plant Grid 2022 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 40 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 13 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 Ecological Services 600 Product Number LC2021 Revised 12/2021

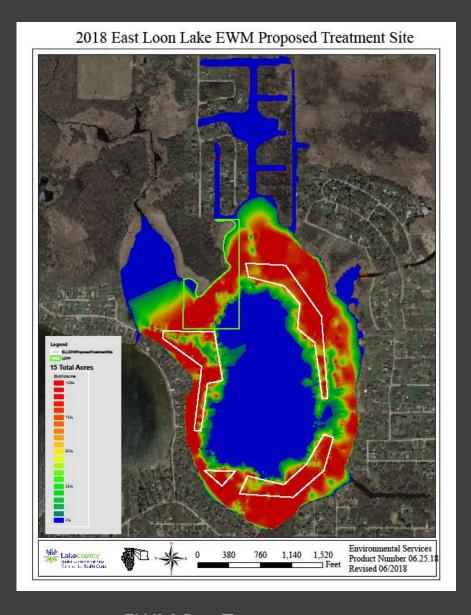


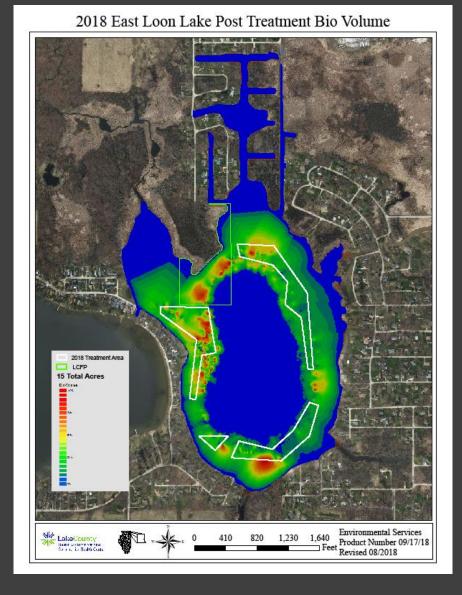




EWM Pre-Treatment

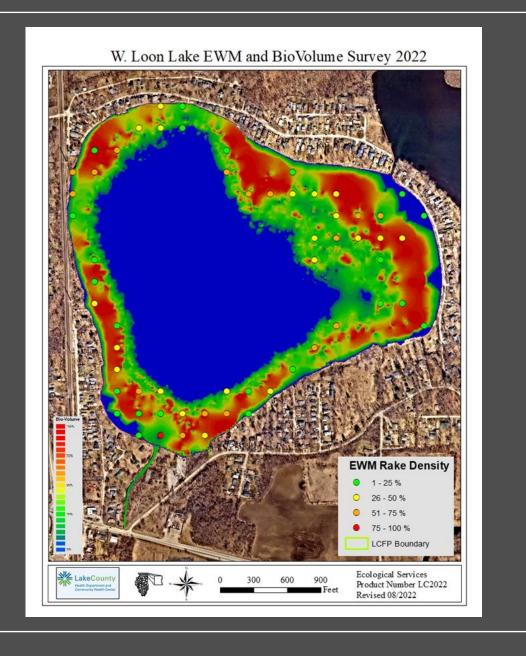
EWM Post-Treatment

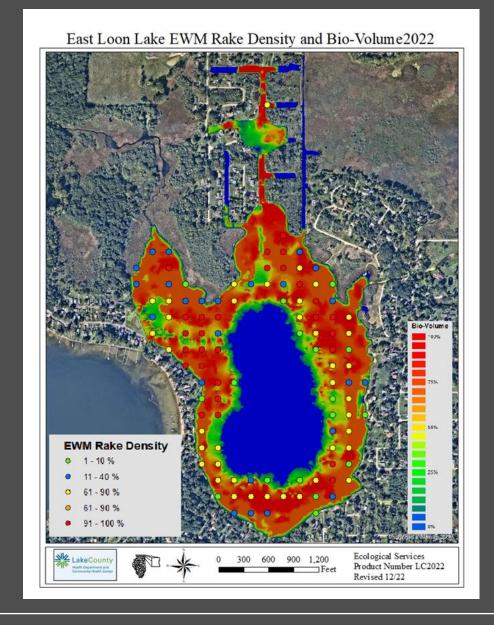




EWM Pre-Treatment

EWM Post-Treatment





WEST LOON LAKE AQUATIC PLANT TABLE 2022

AQUATIC VEGETATION SPECIES FOUND AT THE 188 SAMPLING SITES ON WEST LOON LAKE, AUGUST 2022

Plant Density	American Pondweed	Chara	Coontail	Curlyleaf Pondweed	Elodes	Eurasian Wa- termilfoil	latstem ondweed	Illinois Pondweed	Sago Pondweed
Absent	172	140	149	186	184	128	176	168	186
Present	7	20	16	1	1	23	7	15	2
Common	5	17	20	0	3	20	5	2	0
Abundant	4	11	3	0	0	16	0	3	0
Dominant	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
% Plant Occurrence	8.5	25.5	20.7	1.1	2.1	31.9	6.4	10.6	1.1

Plant Density Absent	Slender Naiad 181	Southern Naiad 186	Star Duckweed 182		Whitestem Pondweed 187		Water Stargrass 158	White Water Lily 176
Present	7	2	2	19	1	3	10	8
Common	0	0	4	21	0	0	15	2
Abundant	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1
Dominant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
% Plant Occurrence	3.7	11	3.2	21.8	0.5	2.1	160	6.4

DISTRIBUTION OF RAKE DENSITY ACROSS ALL SAMPLING SITES

Rake Density (coverage)	# of Sites	% of Sites
No Plants	45	24
>0-10%	23	12
10-40%	26	14
40-60%	44	23
60-90%	3	2
>90%	0	0
Total Sites with Plants	96	51
Total # of Sites	188	100

EAST LOON LAKES AQUATIC PLANT TABLE 2022

AQUATIC VEGETATION SPECIES FOUND AT THE 203 SAMPLING SITES ON EAST LOON LAKE, AUGUST 2022

Plant Density	American Pondweed	Bladderwort	Chara	Coontail	Duckweed	Elodea	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Largeleaf Pondweed
Absent	201	196	200	93	195	190	96	202
Present	0	1	1	29	3	8	17	0
Common	1	6	1	55	4	5	24	1
Abundant	1	0	1	21	1	0	38	0
Dominant	0	0	0	5	0	0	28	0
% Plant Occurrence	1.0	3.4	1.5	54.2	3.9	6.4	52.7	0.5

Plant Density	American Lotus	Southern Naiad	Star Duckweed	Vallisneria	Whitestem Pondweed	Watermeal	Water Stargrass	White Water Lilv
Absent	201	200	152	193	200	127	167	149
Present	0	2	- 11	5	2	10	15	8
Common	1	1	27	5	1	26	16	15
Abundant	1	0	6	0	0	23	4	25
Dominant	0	0	7	0	0	17	1	6
% Plant Occurrence	1.0	15	251	49	15	37.4	17.7	26.6

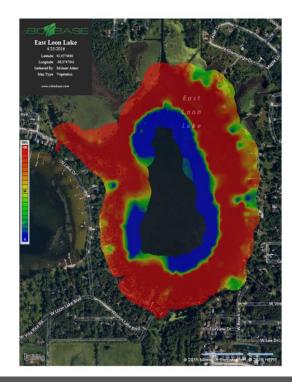
AQUATIC VEGETATION SPECIES FOUND AT THE 203 SAMPLING SITES ON EAST LOON LAKE, AUGUST 2022

Rake Density (coverage)	# of Sites	% of Sites
No Plants	45	2.2
>0-10%	8	4
10-40%	14	7
40-60%	51	25
60-90%	53	26
>90%	17	8
Total Sites with Plants	143	70
Total # of Sites	203	100

Sample	Lake	Lake Lat.	Lake Long	Location v	Site Lat.	Site Long. State	County	Date Collected	Collector/Report to?	Microsatellite strain
MYR-1218	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	11		-88.0747 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1218	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	16	42.45015	-88.0711 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1218	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	22	42.45069	-88.0725 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1218	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	27	42.45124	-88.0762 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1218	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	45	42.45177	-88.0703 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1218	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	46	42.45232	-88.0769 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1218	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	69	42.4534	-88.0761 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1218	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	76	42.45339	-88.071 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	91	42.45448	-88.0761 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12182
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	114	42.45557	-88.0791 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	125	42.45555	-88.071 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	131	42.4561	-88.0769 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	142	42.45665	-88.0791 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12194
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	147	42.45664	-88.0754 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12182
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	163	42.45717	-88.0725 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12182
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	170	42.45772	-88.0739 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12182
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	182	42.4588	-88.0747 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12182
MYR-1219	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	185	42.45879	-88.0725 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12182
MYR-1220	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	188	42.45933	-88.0732 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	H-MYR-12182
MYR-1220	East Loon Lake	42.45339	-88.071	202	42.4642	-88.0739 IL	Lake	5/16/2022	Gerard Urbanzo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1277	West Loon Lake			3	42.44856	-88.0864 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1277	West Loon Lake			2	42.44856	-88.0871 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1277	West Loon Lake			10	42.4491	-88.0849 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1277	West Loon Lake			12	42.44965	-88.0886 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1277	West Loon Lake			28	42.45017	-88.0827 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1277	West Loon Lake			54	42.45125	-88.0805 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1277	West Loon Lake			57	42.45124	-88.0783 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1277	West Loon Lake			72	42.45179	-88.0791 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	FAIL
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			74	42.45235	-88.0893 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			86	42.45233	-88.0805 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			90	42.45289	-88.0893 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			106	42.45343	-88.09 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			119	42.45341	-88.0805 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	E-MISGP-1863
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			121	42.45341	-88.0791 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			148	42.4545	-88.0842 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			150	42.45449	-88.0827 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1278	West Loon Lake			171	42.45559	-88.0885 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
-	West Loon Lake			182	42.45612	-88.0871 IL	Lake	 	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
	West Loon Lake			183	42.45612	-88.0863 IL	Lake	· · ·	Gerard Urbanozo	H-MYR-12191
MYR-1279	West Loon Lake			185	42.45612	-88.0849 IL	Lake	8/15/2022	Gerard Urbanozo	FAIL

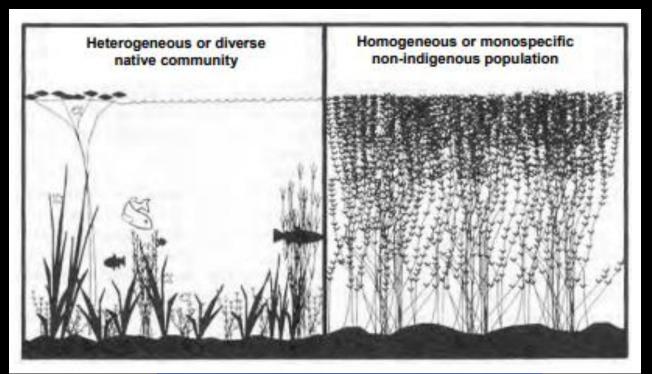
Hybrid Eurasian Watermilfoil

- The prefixes "E" and "H" stand for Eurasian and hybrid, respectively.
- E-MISGP-1863 is also a widespread Eurasian strain that we have found in many locations in several states (IL, IN, MI, NY, OH, WI).



Native vs Non-Native Invasive Aquatic Plant

- Abundance of some fish declines with increased plant densities.
- Excessive growth of Aquatic Plants promotes high population of small fish – Stunted.
- Aquatic plants serve as habitats that support prey (insects and crustaceans) for YOY fish.
- The abundance and diversity of aquatic fauna eaten by small fish are higher in a native plant community.
- Rapid removal affects food sources.
- Habitats with moderate amounts of aquatic vegetation provide the optimal environment for many fish.
- Increase extinction rate of rare and threatened species.
- Interfere with boating and fishing activity.











Aquatic Food Web

The Detroit River and Lake Saint Clair are part of the Great Lakes basin that provides an important food source for the region and the country. Below are sample species in the Great Lakes Aquatic Food Web.



Secondary Consumers

Smaller fish and other species. Some species may be both predators and prey.



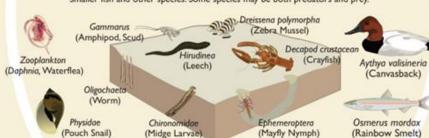
Perca flavescens (Yellow Perch)



Neogobius melanostomus (Round Goby)

Primary Consumers

Smaller fish and other species. Some species may be both predators and prey.



Producers, Decomposers & Nutrients

Macrophytes, phytoplankton and zooplankton (microscopic plants and animals) and detritus.



Valisneria americana (Wild Celery)



Bacteria, Fungi and Detritus



(Aquatic Plant) Adapted from the Life of the Lakes

MICHU 09-400 Michigan Sea Grant, www.miseagrant.umich.edu



			Life Sta	Re	elationship		
Fish	Plant Affinity	Larvae	Juvenile	Adult	Spawn	Forage	Predator avoidance
Bluegill sunfish	High	Х	X	Х	Х	Χ	Х
Common carp	High	Х	X	Х	Х	Χ	Х
Largemouth bass	High	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	X
Musky	High	Х	X	Х	Х	Χ	Х
Northern Pike	High	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	X
Black crappie	Moderate		X	Х	Х	Χ	X
Smallmouth bass	Moderate		х	Х		Х	Х
Yellow perch	Moderate	Х	Х			Х	X
White crappie	Low		X			Χ	Х
Salmon, trout	Low		Х				Х
Shad	Low	Х					Х
Walleye	Low		Х	Х		Χ	Х

How do plants impact fish?

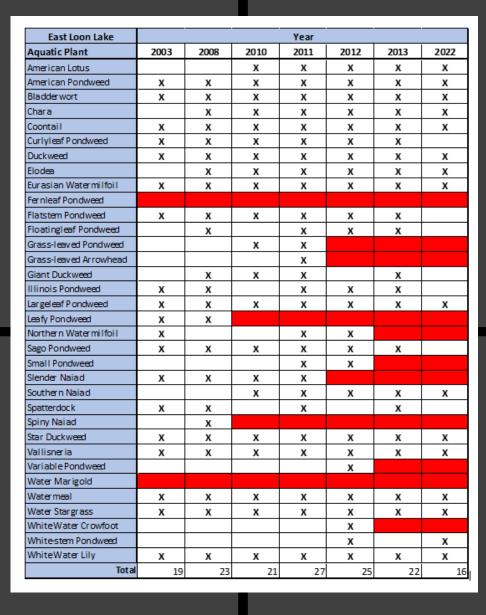
- Plants provide critical structure to aquatic habitats.
- Plants influence growth of fish by enhancing fish diversity, feeding, growth, and reproduction.
- Plants influence spawning. The structure provided by plant beds are important to fish reproduction.
- Plants influence the physical environment. Aquatic plants can change water temperatures and available oxygen in habitats.



Fernleaf Pondweed



White Water Crowfoot





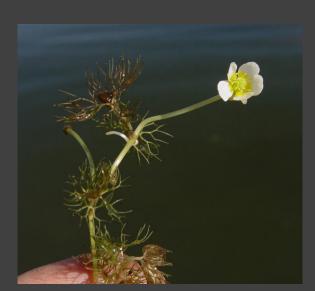
Leafy Pondweed



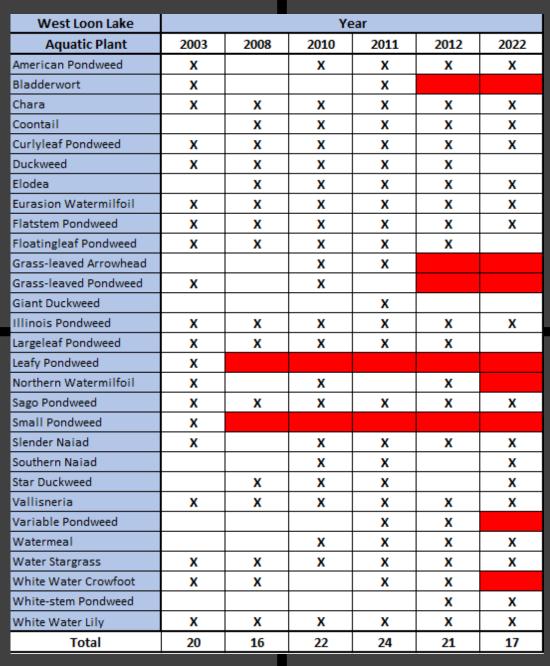
Water Marigold



Small Pondweed



White Water Crowfoot



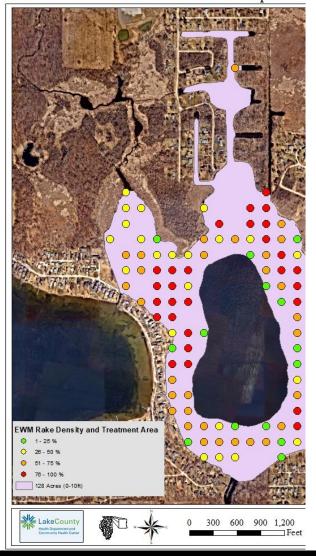


Leafy Pondweed



Bladderwort

E. Loon Lake Eurasian Watermilfoil Proposed 7



REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP)

HERBICIDE APPLICATION FOR THE CONTROL OF EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL IN EAST AND WEST LOON LAKES

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK

The work described herein involves application of herbicide products in East and West Loon Lakes where the invasive aquatic plant species, Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) has reached nuisance levels and is causing negative consequences to the lakes' native plant communities.

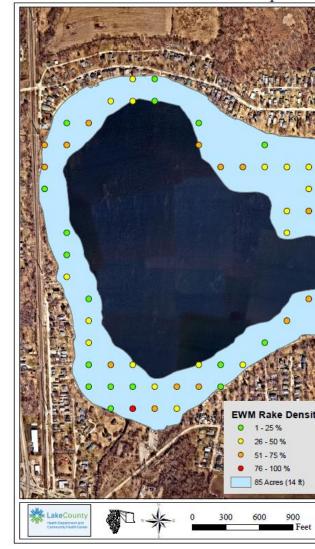
A 2022 survey found EWM growing in East Loon and West Loon Lakes at approximately 128 acres and 85 acres respectively. The Loon Lakes Management Association (LLMA) seeks proposals to chemically control the EWM for the 2023 season.

2. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF WORK

The successful contractor shall complete the following tasks:

A. Perform a whole lake herbicide treatment in the affected areas (see attached maps) using Florpyrauxifen-Fenzl ProcellaCor. Indicate cost and how much product will be used per surface acre or on a volumetric rate, on proposal form. Price will include follow up assessments using HPLC / FasTEST. Price will

W. Loon Lake Eurasian Watermilfoil Proposed



ProcellaCOR

- November 22, 2021 Whole Lake treatment plan started.
- February 7, 2022 LLMA requests IDNR approval to use an alternative herbicide to treat EWM
- September 23, 2022- LCFP Support Letter for the whole lake treatment.
- November 2022 Request for Proposal Finalized and sent out to LCFP and IDNR for approval.
- November 2022 14 RFP's sent out and 5 responded with proposals.
- January 2023 2 LC SMC Grants awarded to LLMA!
- January 2023 Clarke Aquatics / Solitude was selected by LLMA to apply ProcellaCOR.
- March 1, 2023 Contract signed with Clarke Aquatics / Solitude.
- May 12, 2023 Solitude Lake Management EWM growth survey.
- May 15, 2023 ProcellaCOR applied to East and West Loon Lakes.
- May 31, 2023 / September 8, 2023 Post-treatment Survey





