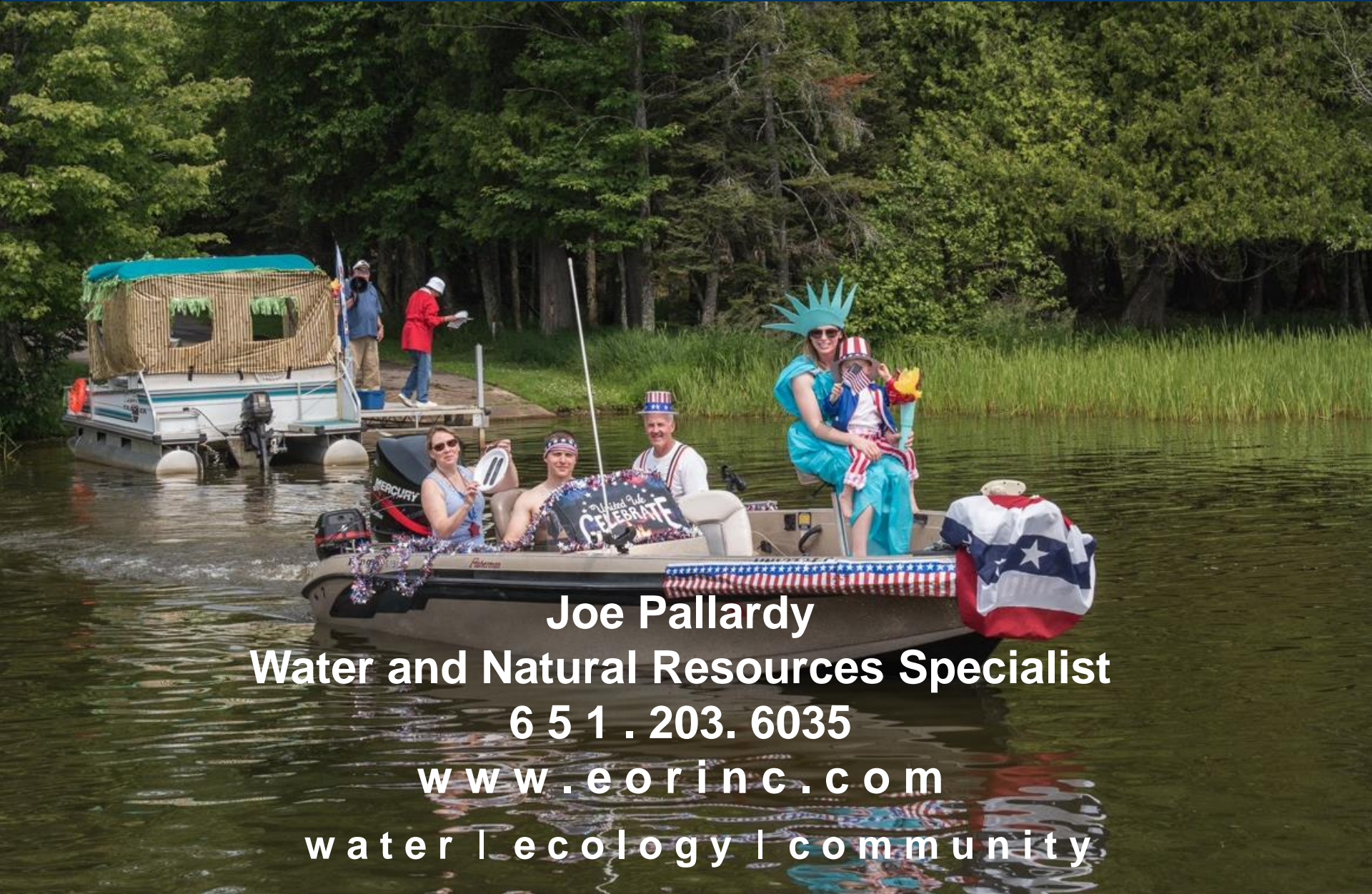


# Emmons & Olivier Resources, Inc.



**Joe Pallardy**

**Water and Natural Resources Specialist**

**6 5 1 . 2 0 3 . 6 0 3 5**

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**water | ecology | community**

- **Project Background / EOR**
- **Muskellunge Lake Association Volunteer Monitoring Efforts**
- **DNR Point Intercept Study /Professional AIS Monitoring Results**

# Project Background

- EWM - 2016
- MLA meeting with EOR in Winter 2016/2017
- DNR Early Detection and Response Grant on Behalf of MLA
  - **Total Project Cost = \$19,996.00**
  - State Aid = \$14,997.00
  - Sponsor (In-kind) = \$3,749.25
  - Time Period = October, 2016 – December 31, 2020

**Eurasian Water-Milfoil**  
(*Myriophyllum spicatum*)



Non-native

Highly invasive plant, able to form dense mats near the surface that entangle motor boat propellers and interfere with swimming. Spread by watercraft and trailers.

- Delicate feather-like leaves. Leaflets are mostly the same length.
- Leaves are usually limp when out of water.
- Leaves arranged in whorls (circles) of 3 to 5 around stem.
- Usually 12 to 21 leaflet pairs per leaf.
- Long spaghetti-like stems.

If you suspect a new infestation, report it to your local DNR service center.

Printed on Recycled Paper

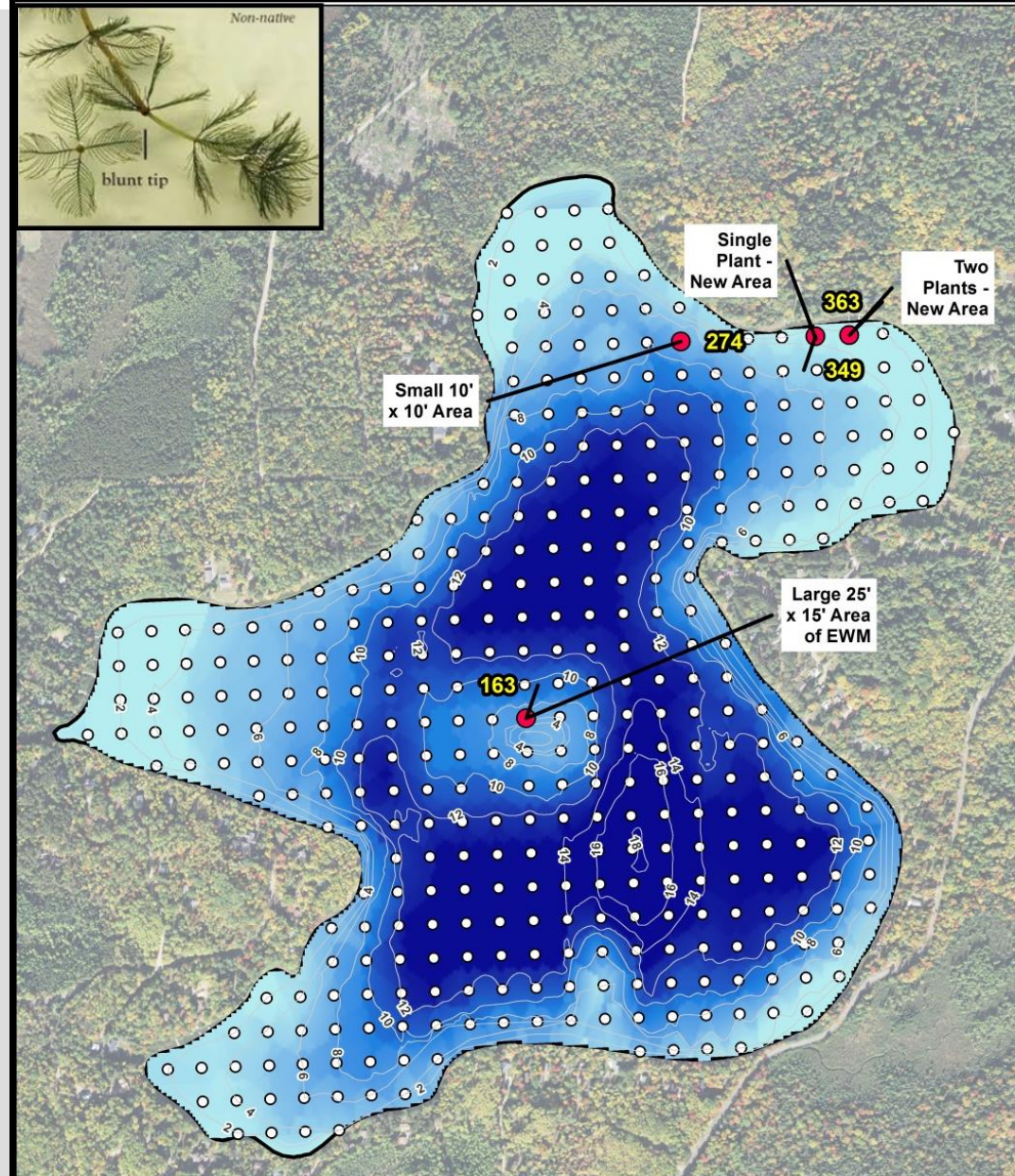
LP/04

# 2017 MLA Volunteer Work: AIS Monitoring Class

- Eight MLA Members
- Divided Lake into 8 Sections
- Voucher Specimens of suspicious samples to Cathy Higley
- AIS Monitoring logging data sheets
- Jeff Rappold for SWIMS entry
- 12 Total In-Kind Hours

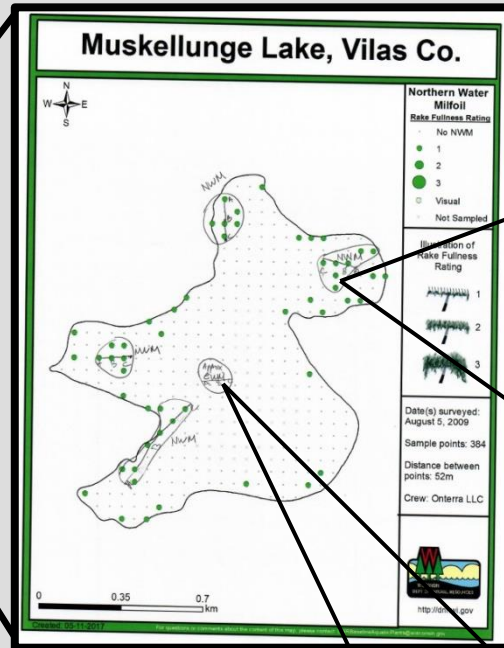
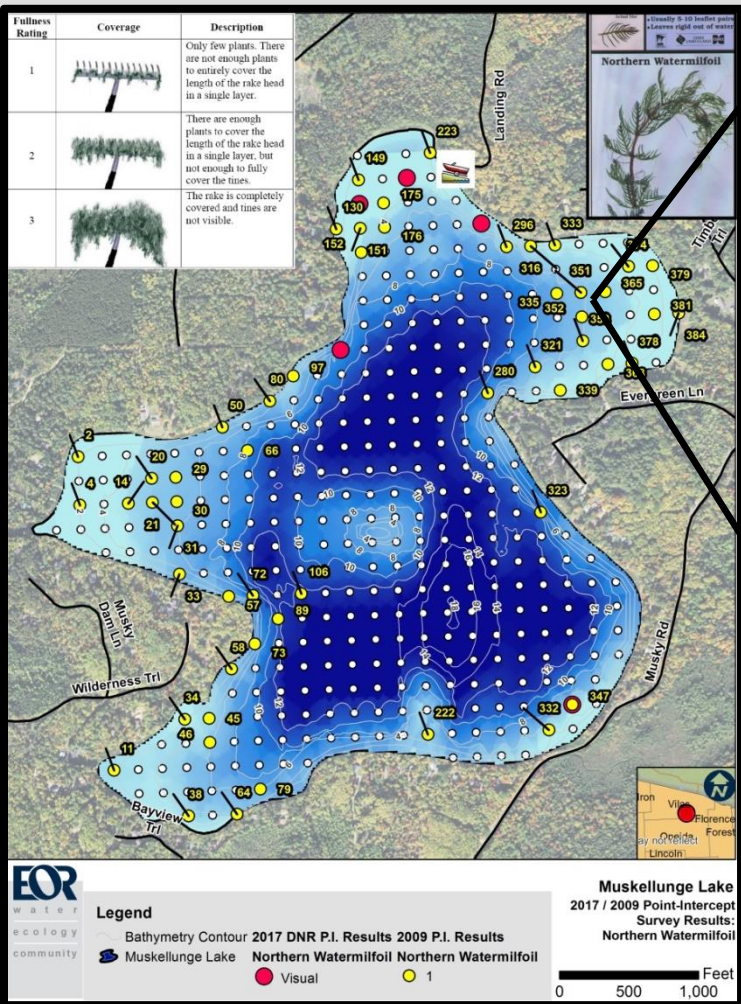


# 2017 MLA Volunteer Work: EWM Monitoring



# 2017 MLA Volunteer Work: Weevil Monitoring

- 10 MLA Members
- Two Pontoons
- 37 Total In-Kind Hours!

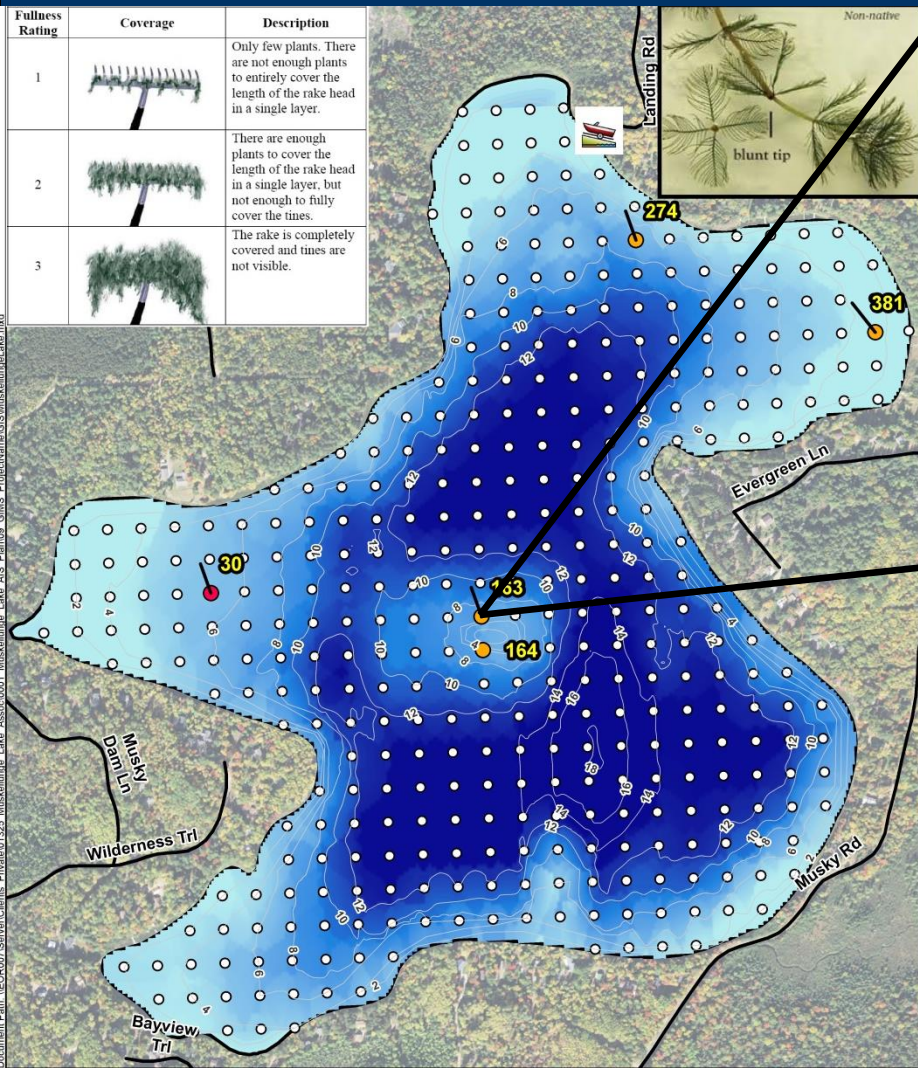


# 2017 Work Completed to Date: MLA

## 2017 MLA Scope of Work

Task	Hours Planned	Planned Deliverable	Progress to Date	In-kind Hours Completed
AIS Monitoring Workshop	8	4 MLA Members attend one of Cathy's AIS Monitoring Class on 6-17-17	8 MLA members attended Cathy's Class. Class was from 1:00 to 2:30 on 6/17/2017.	12
Volunteer AIS Monitoring / Training	27	MLA attendance at weevil training on 7/14/2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 MLA Members attended from 8-12 = <b>28 hours</b></li> <li>3 stayed for an additional 2 hours searching for weevils and 3 were there for 1 hour = <b>9 hours</b></li> </ol>	37
			<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

# 2017 DNR Point Intercept Survey: Eurasian watermilfoil



- 53 Meter Grid Spacing
- 384 Total Points
- EWM Only Found at 5 points (1.3%)

**Legend**

- Bathymetry Contour
- Muskellunge Lake

**2017 DNR P.I. Results**

**Eurasian Watermilfoil Abundance**

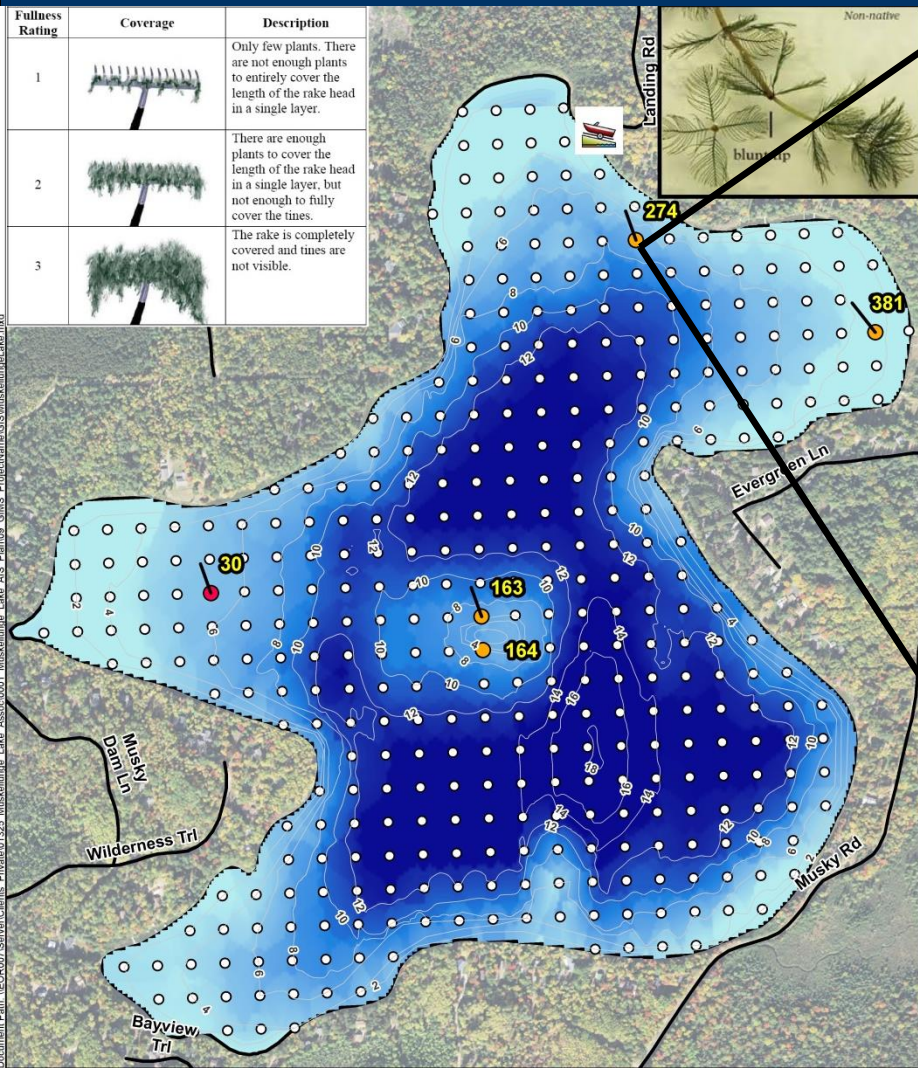
- 1
- Visual

**Muskellunge Lake**  
2017 Point-Intercept Survey Results:  
Eurasian Watermilfoil

0 480 960 Feet



# 2017 DNR Point Intercept Survey: Eurasian watermilfoil



# 2017 DNR Point Intercept Survey: Floristic Quality Index

Common Name	Scientific Name	C- Value
Common bur-reed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	5
Common waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	3
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	3
Creeping spikerush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	6
Fern pondweed	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	8
Flat-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	6
Floating-leaf bur-reed	<i>Sparganium fluctuans</i>	10
Hardstem bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	6
Large-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	7
Leafy pondweed	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	6
Muskgrasses	<i>Chara</i>	7
Slender naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	6
Small pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	7
Spatterdock	<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	6
Variable pondweed	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	7
Water horsetail	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	7
Water marigold	<i>Bidens beckii</i>	8
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	6
White water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	6
White-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	8
Wild celery	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	6

## Summary Table

$$FQI = C * \sqrt{S}$$

C= Mean Coefficient of conservatism value = **6.38**

S= Number of species in sample  
= **21**

$$6.38 * \sqrt{21} = 29.24 = \text{FQI Score}$$

## 2009 Survey Results:

C= Mean Coefficient of conservatism value = **6.88**

S= Number of species in sample  
= **26**

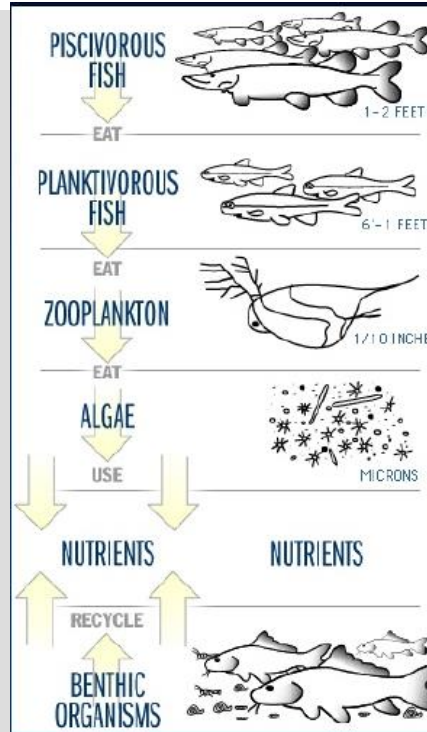
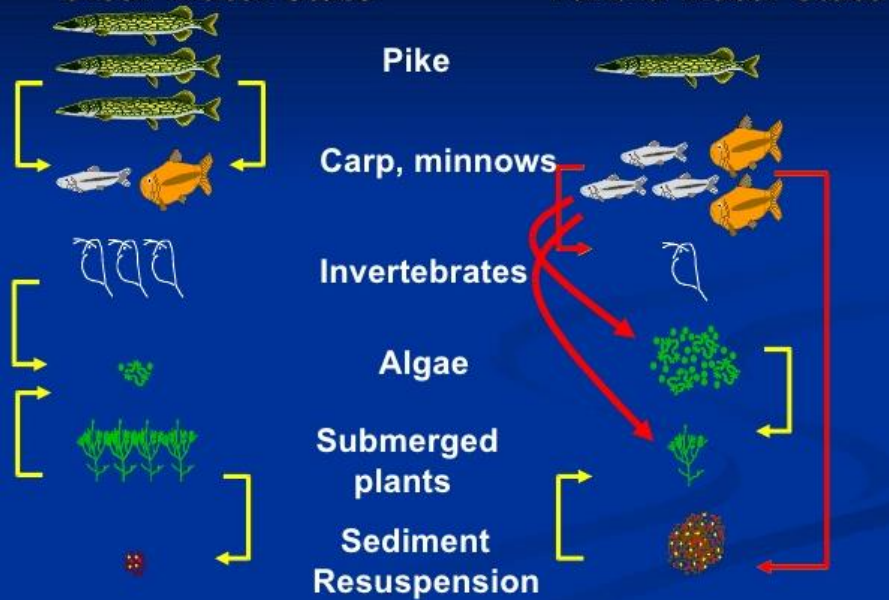
$$6.88 * \sqrt{26} = 35.11 = \text{FQI Score}$$

# 2017 DNR Point Intercept Survey: Shallow Lake Dynamics

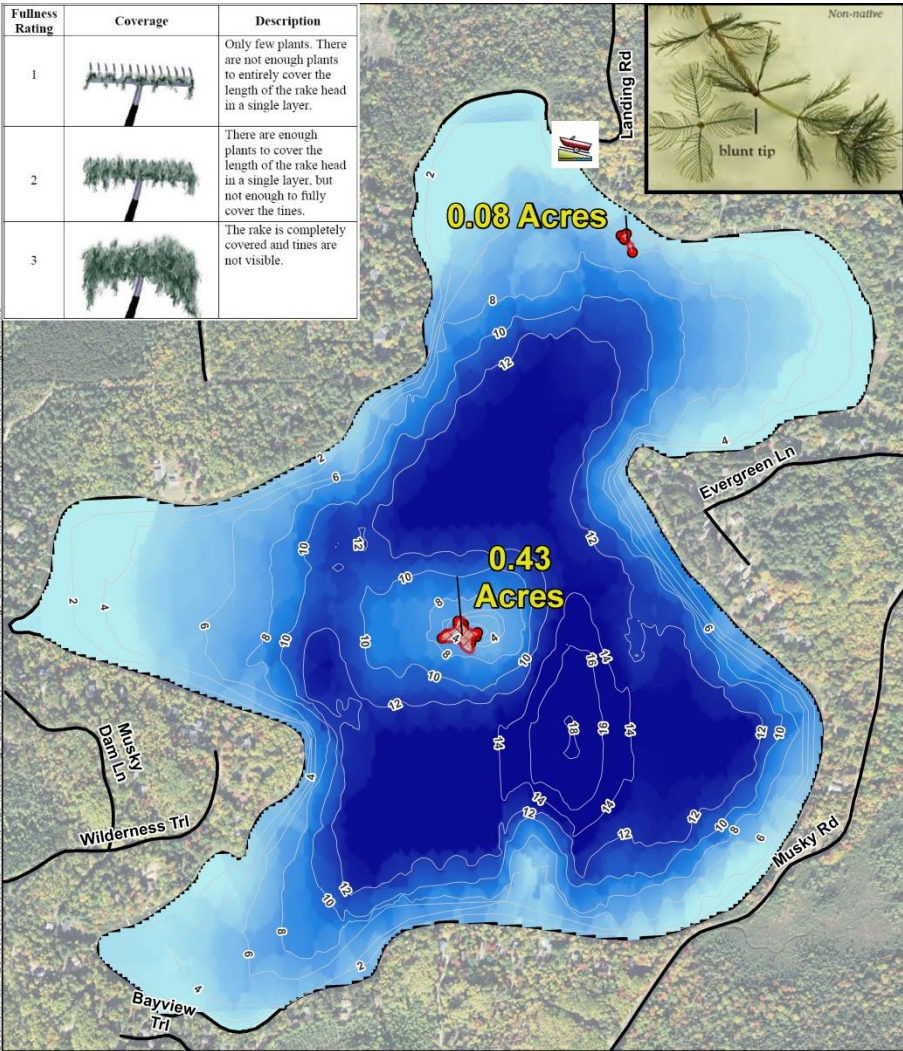
## Trophic Cascades

Clear-water state

Turbid-water state



# 2017 Professional AIS Monitoring: Focused Meander Study



**EOR** water ecology community

**Legend**

- Bathymetry Contour
- Muskellunge Lake
- EWM Present - July, 2017
- Treatment Area

**Muskellunge Lake 2017 EOR Professional AIS Monitoring Treatment Areas**

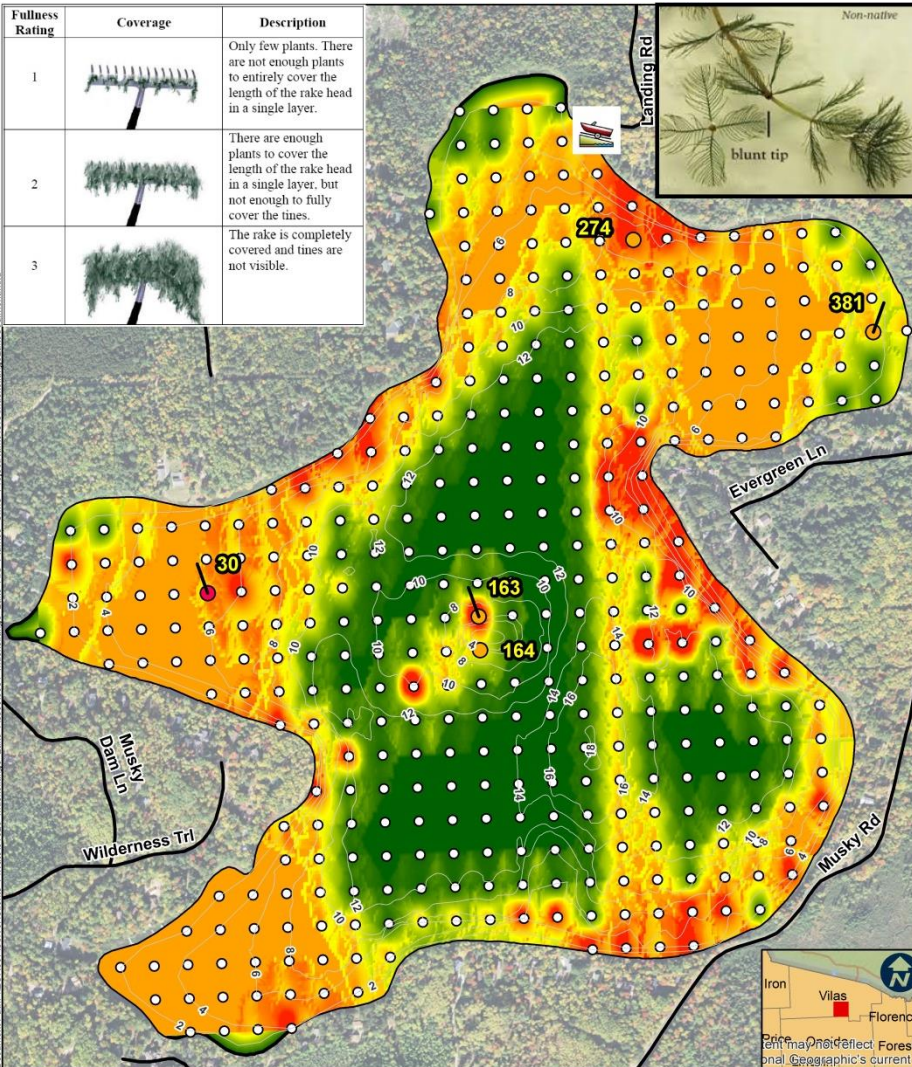
0 500 1,000 Feet

Iron Vilas Florence Forest Lincoln

present map reflects National Geographic's current



# 2017 Professional AIS Monitoring: Focused Meander Study



**EOR** water ecology community

**Legend**

- Bathymetry Contour
- Muskellunge Lake
- Sediment Characteristics
  - Texture: Sand/Rock (Red), Deep (Green)
- 2017 DNR P.I. Results
  - Eurasian Watermilfoil Abundance: 1 (Red circle), Visual (Yellow circle)

**Muskellunge Lake 2017 Point-Intercept Survey Results: Sediment Characteristics**

0 500 1,000 Feet

# 2017 Professional Services: Google Earth Files

DNR Point-Intercept points

[GIS\ecology\MuskellungeLake2017.kmz](#)

EWM Locations

[GIS\ecology\MuskellungeLakeEWM2017.kmz](#)

# 2017 Professional Services: Evaluate Treatment Options

- Do Nothing
- Volunteer Hand Removal
- Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting (DASH)
- Herbicide Treatment
- Biological (Weevil Control)

# 2017 Professional Services: Volunteer Hand Removal

## Method

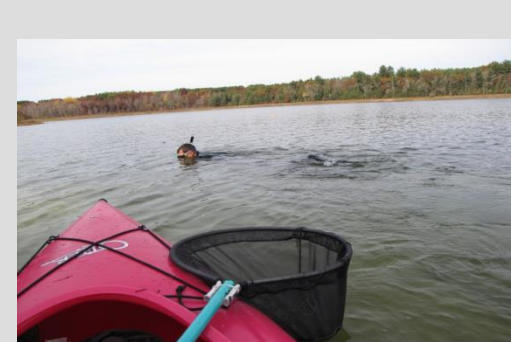
- Pulling by hand or with hand-held devices that do not use external or auxiliary power sources (e.g. small rakes)

## Benefits

- Preferred control method for colonies of under 0.75 acres
- No Permit Needed

## Negatives

- Water Clarity
- Fragmentation
- Time Intensive
- Special care must be taken to collect all roots and plant fragments during removal





# 2017 Professional Services: Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting

## Method

- Divers hand remove target plants
- Plants are fed into a suction line that transports plants to the surface.

## Benefits

- Selectivity
- 86%-94% removal efficiency\*

## Negatives

- Cost - \$1,500 - \$3,000
- Water Clarity
- Time/Labor Intensive
- Permit Required

## More Information

[https://www.uwsp.edu/cnrap/UWEXLakes/Documents/programs/convention/2016/ThursdayConcurrent/Session2/BarbGajewski\\_MgmntofAquaticInvasivePlantSpeciesUsingDiverAssistedSuctionHarvesting.pdf](https://www.uwsp.edu/cnrap/UWEXLakes/Documents/programs/convention/2016/ThursdayConcurrent/Session2/BarbGajewski_MgmntofAquaticInvasivePlantSpeciesUsingDiverAssistedSuctionHarvesting.pdf)



# 2017 Professional Services: Herbicide Treatment

## Method

- Apply a granular herbicide (2,4-D) in the early spring before native plants begin to grow.

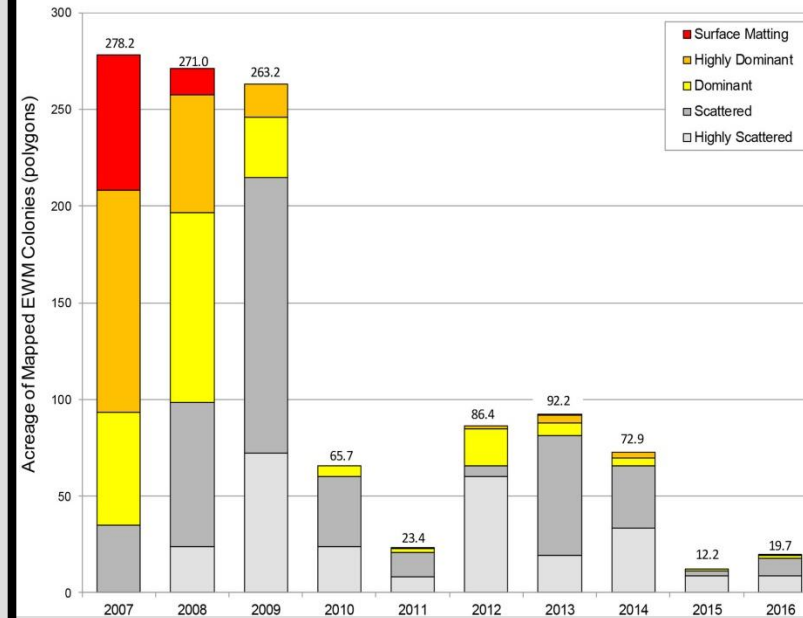
## Benefits

- **Proven success on area lakes**

## Negatives

- Permit needed
- Cost - \$1,000- \$2,000
- Impacts to Native Plants
- Wind drift
- Generally used to target larger areas

## EWM acreage 2007-2016



- First discovered in 2004
- Treatment areas reduced from 278 acres in 2007 to just 20 acres in 2016
- No herbicide treatment occurred in 2016 or 2017.

# 2017 Professional Services: Biological Treatment

## Method

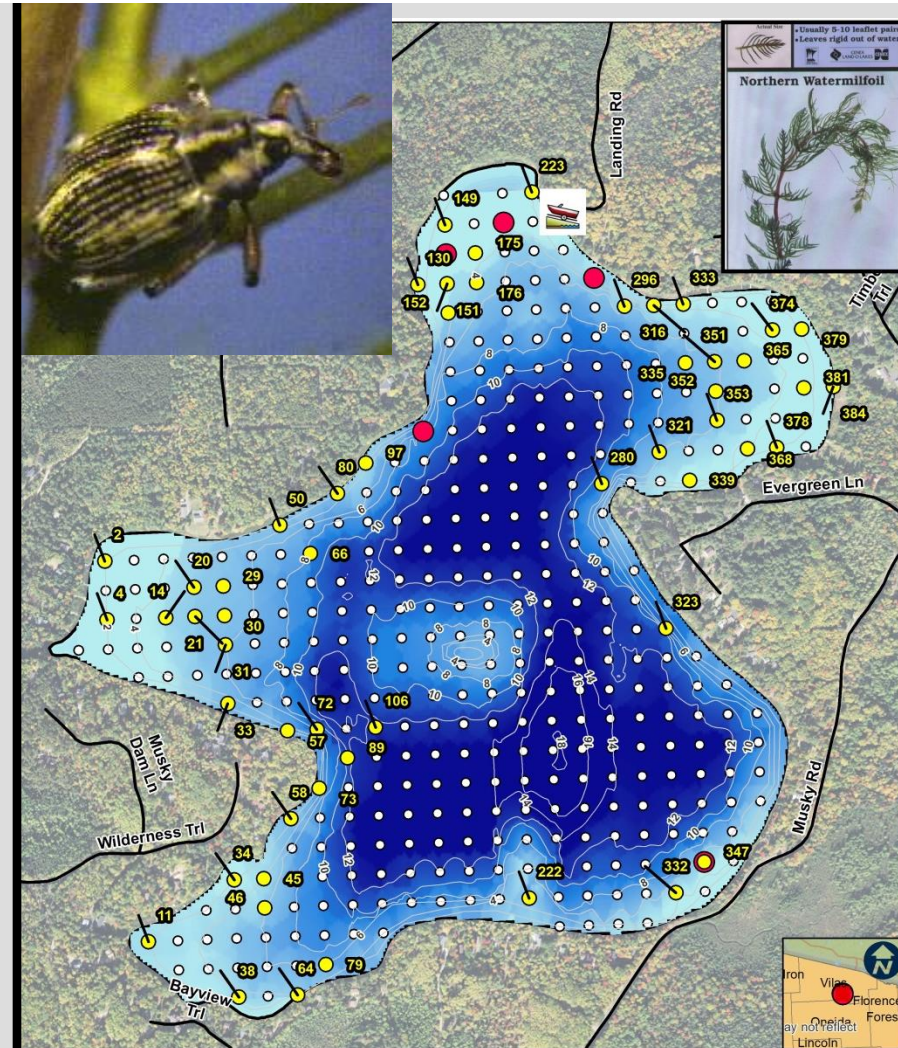
- Supplement native weevil populations to suppress EWM over time

## Benefits

- Environmentally friendly
- Natural solution
- Prefer EWM vs. NWM

## Negatives

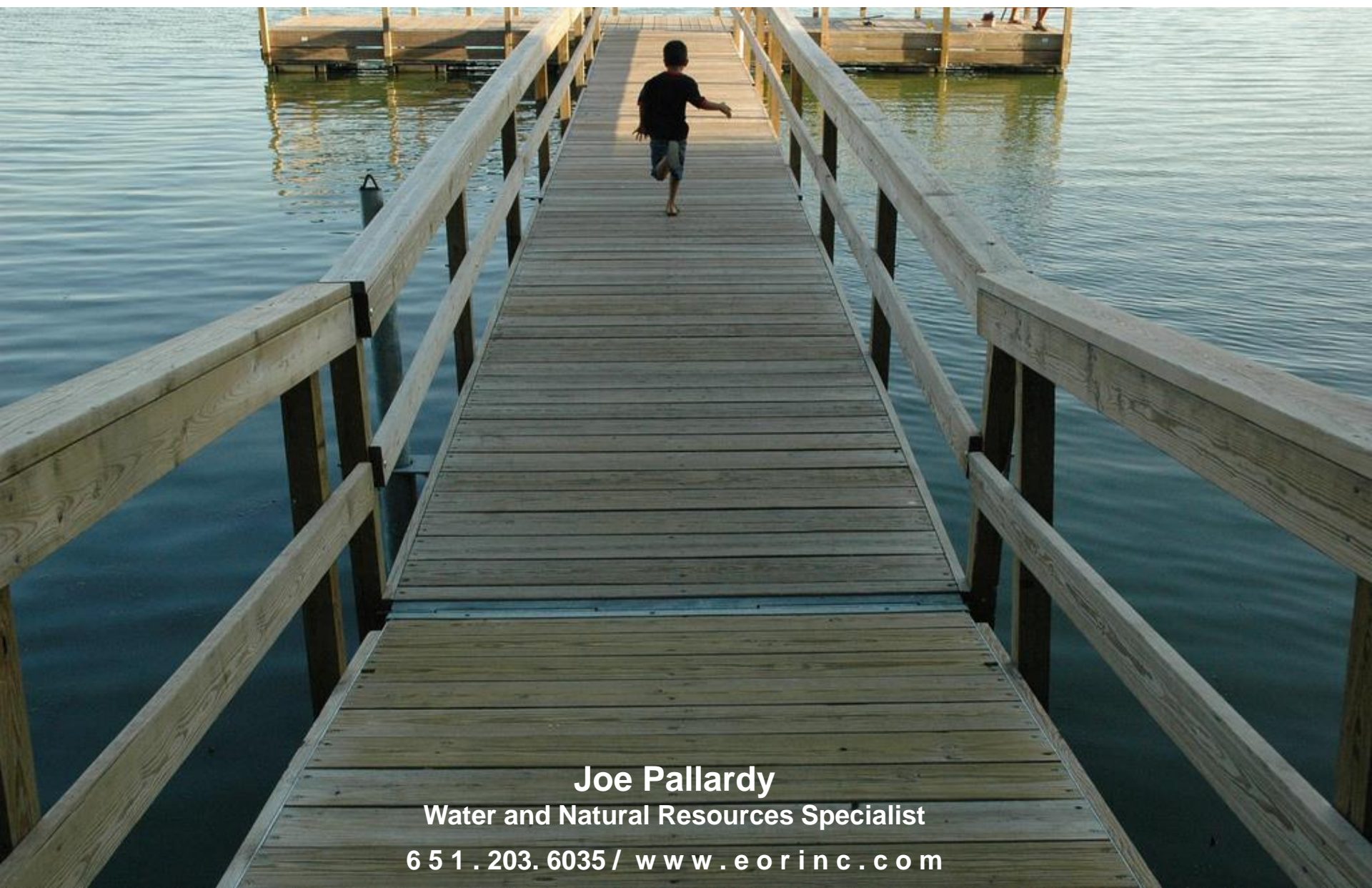
- Low population density
- Cost 1.25- \$1.50/ Insect
- Manage not eradicate
- Shoreline development
- Northern watermilfoil



### Legend

- Bathymetry Contour
- 2017 DNR P.I. Results Northern Watermilfoil
- 2009 P.I. Results Northern Watermilfoil
- Visual
- 1

Thank you



**Joe Pallardy**

**Water and Natural Resources Specialist**

**651.203.6035 / [www.eorinc.com](http://www.eorinc.com)**