



Meeting Objective

- Provide HLA members with essential CLP information.
- Decisions are not expected to be made today.

Presentation Outline

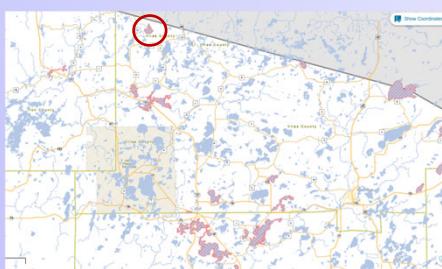
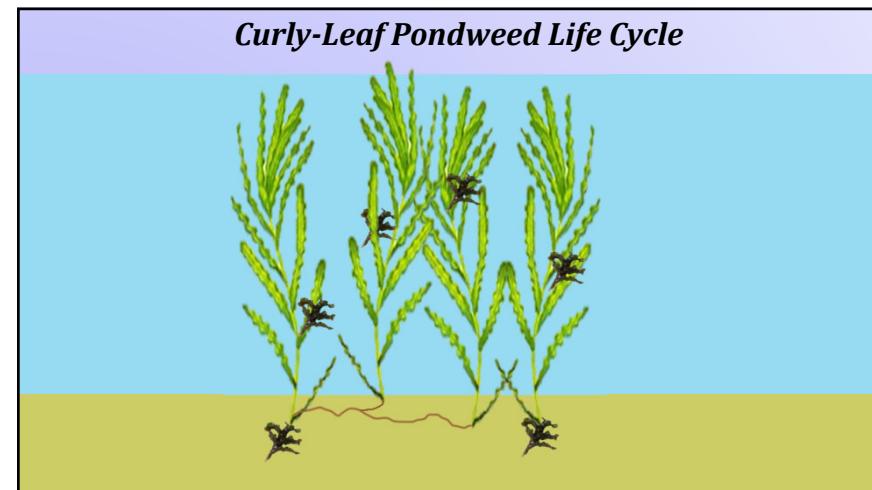
- Onterra, LLC
- CLP Life Cycle & Biology
- AIS Mapping Process
- Harris Lake CLP Population Over the Years
- CLP Management Options
- Development of an Aquatic Plant Management Plan
- Closing Thoughts



CLP Impacts

- Can be problematic in some lakes, and not in others
- Often causes localized impacts to navigation, recreation, and aesthetics
- Except in the most extreme cases, CLP is unlikely to displace native plants, at least in short term
- Mid-summer die-off can cause increased phosphorus in the water column leading to algae blooms

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Curly-Leaf Pondweed Life Cycle

Summary

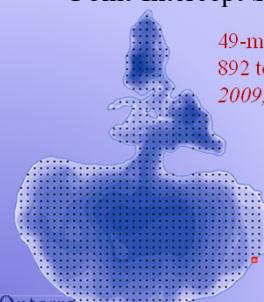
- CLP is considered an annual with some perennial attributes
- It propagates via turions and rhizomes
- Each plant can produce tens of turions
- Turions can be created above and below the sediment
- Turions can remain viable in the sediment for at least 7-10 years
- Not all turions sprout plants the following year – some are “programmed” to sprout years in the future
- Strong evidence that ice/snow cover impacts that year’s growth

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Types of Aquatic Plant Surveys

Quantitative

- Point-Intercept Survey
 - 49-meter resolution
 - 892 total points
 - 2009, 2015, & 2023 Surveys

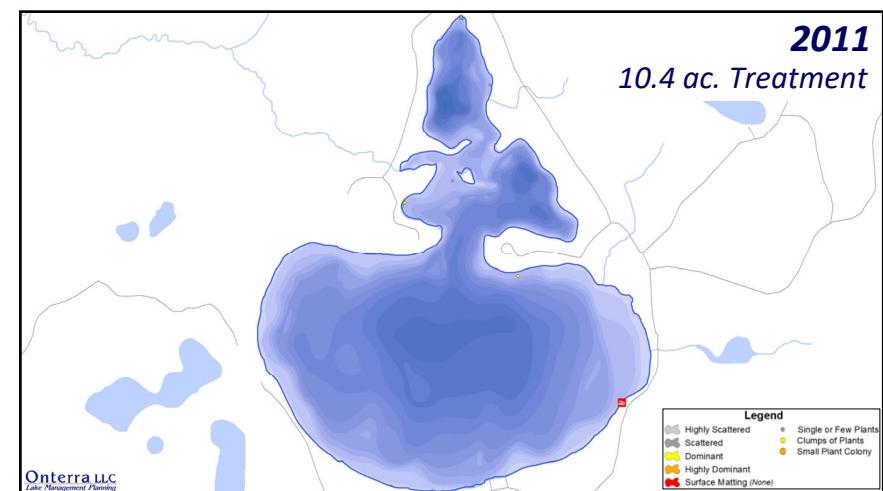
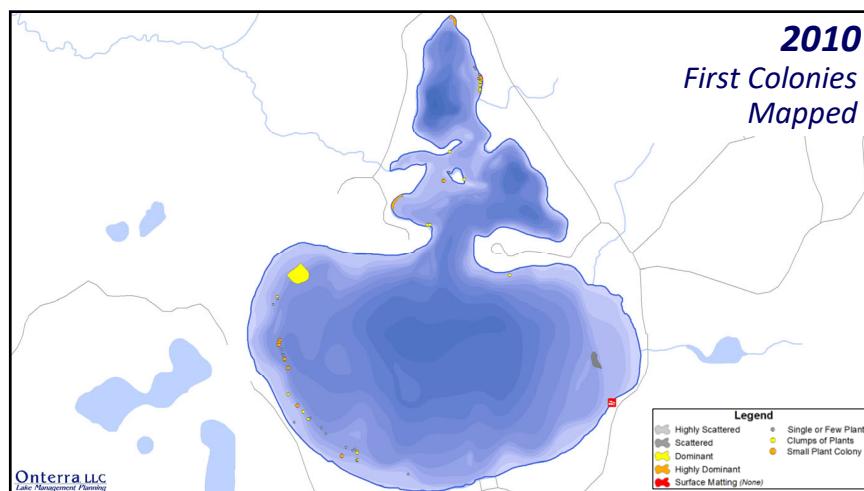
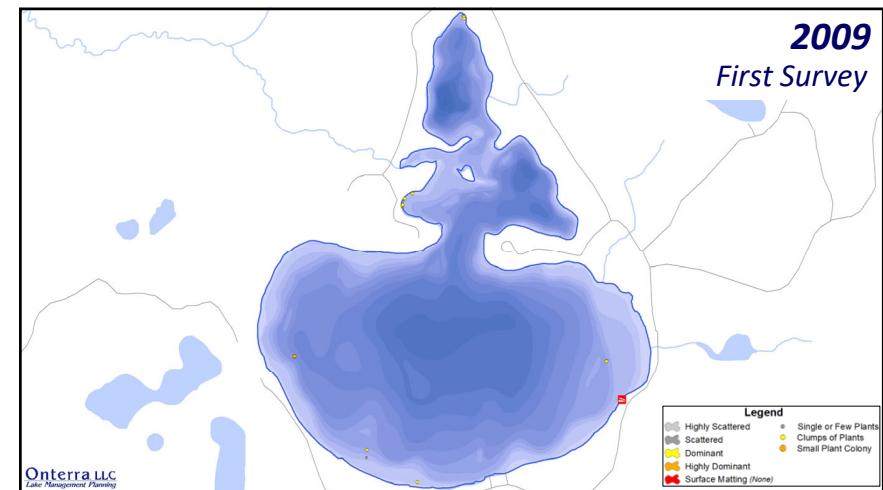
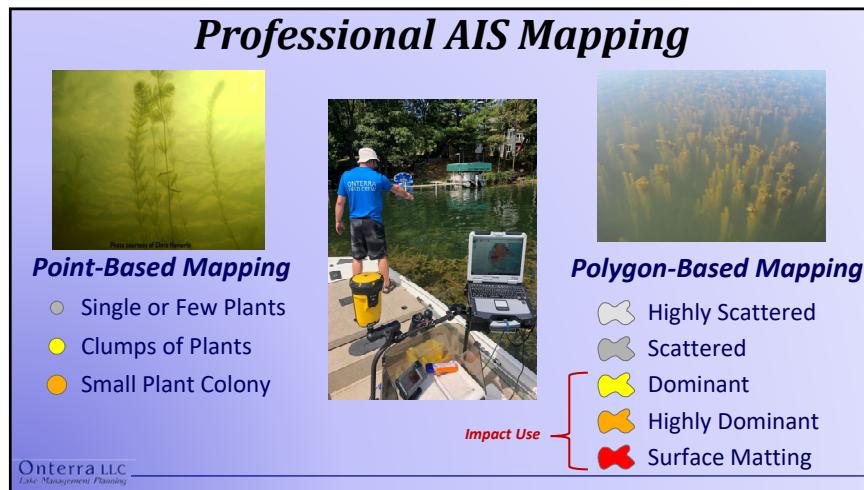


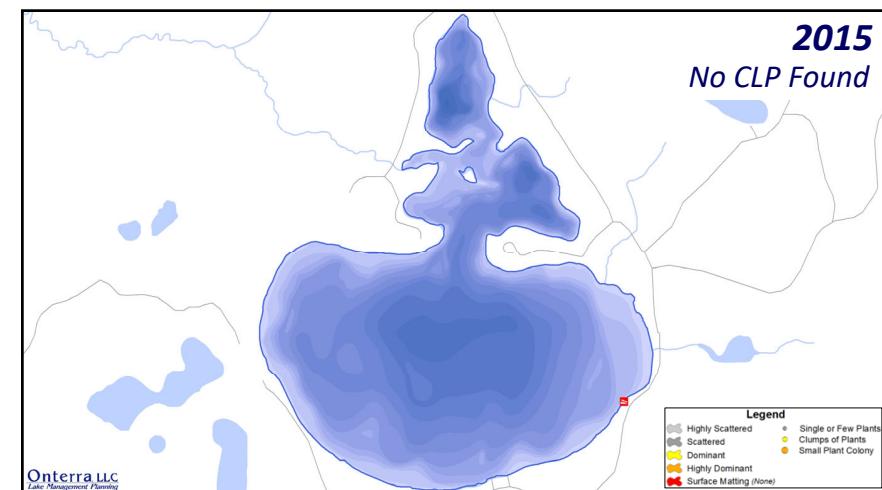
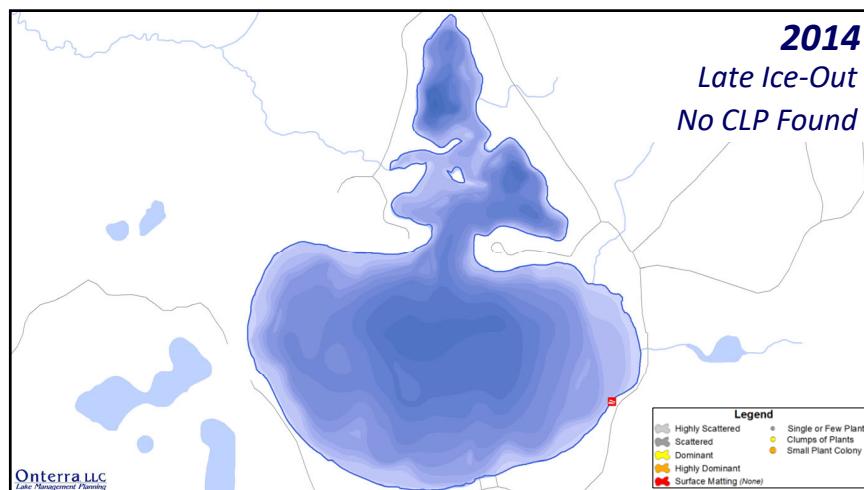
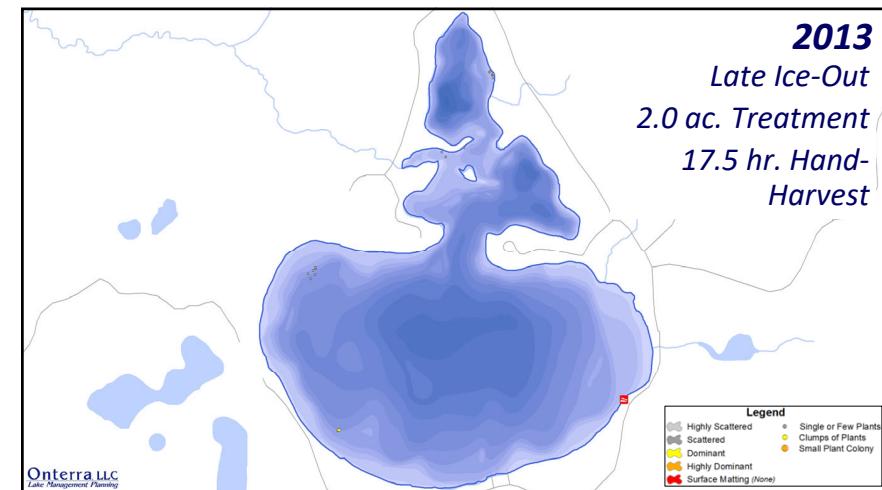
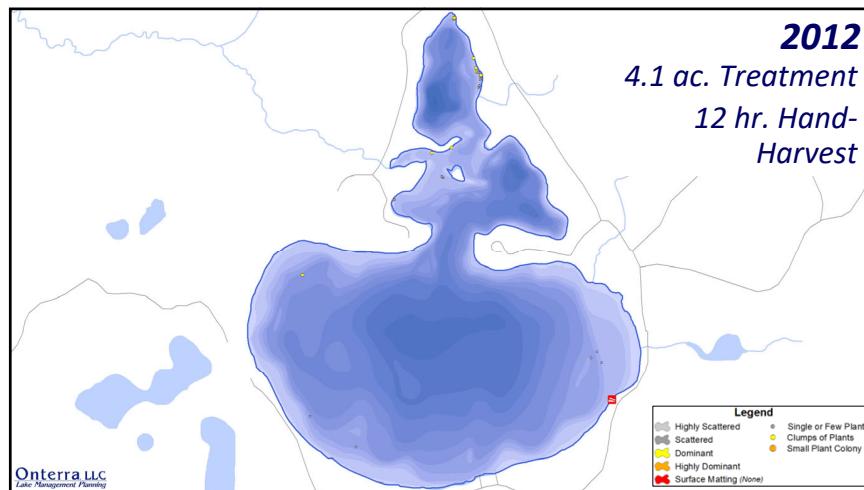
Qualitative

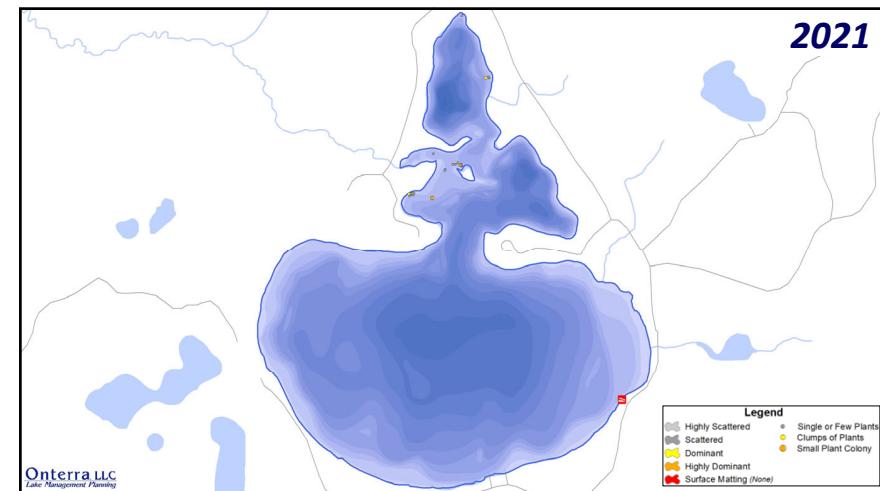
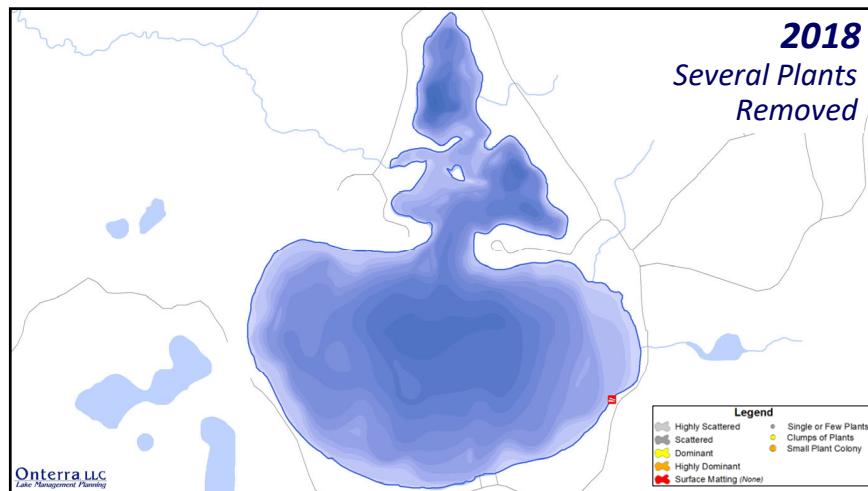
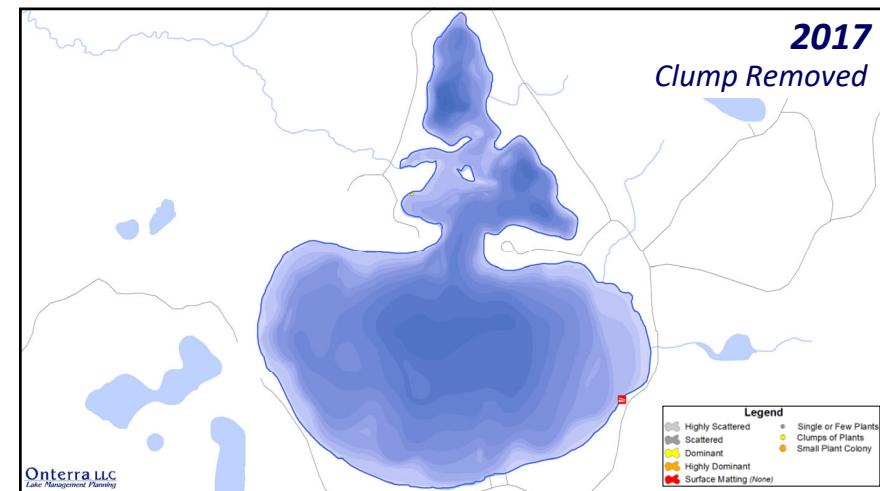
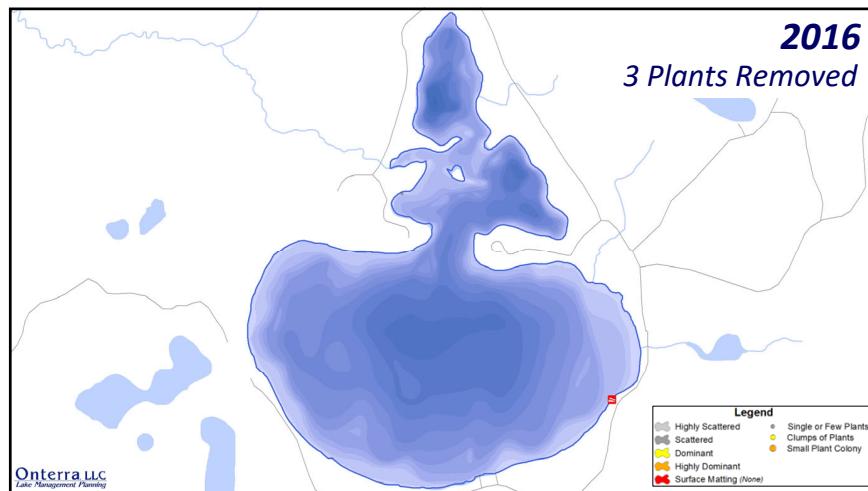
- AIS Mapping Surveys
 - Fine-scale location accuracy
 - Subjective designations

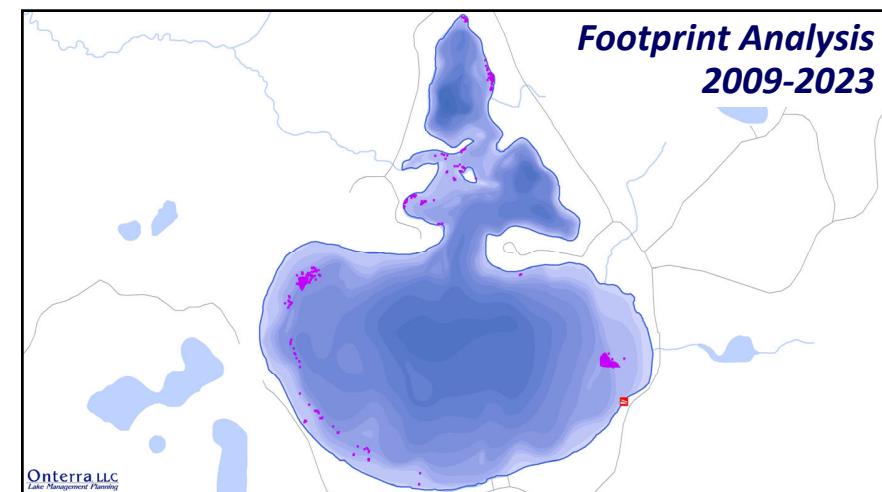
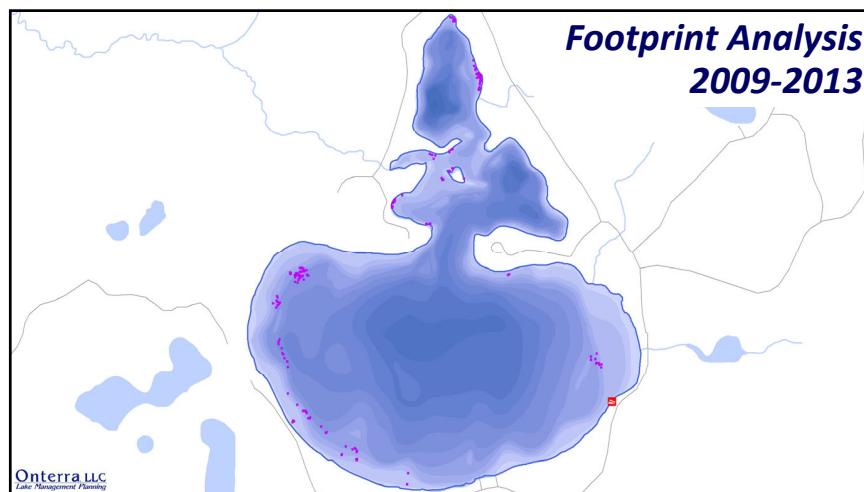
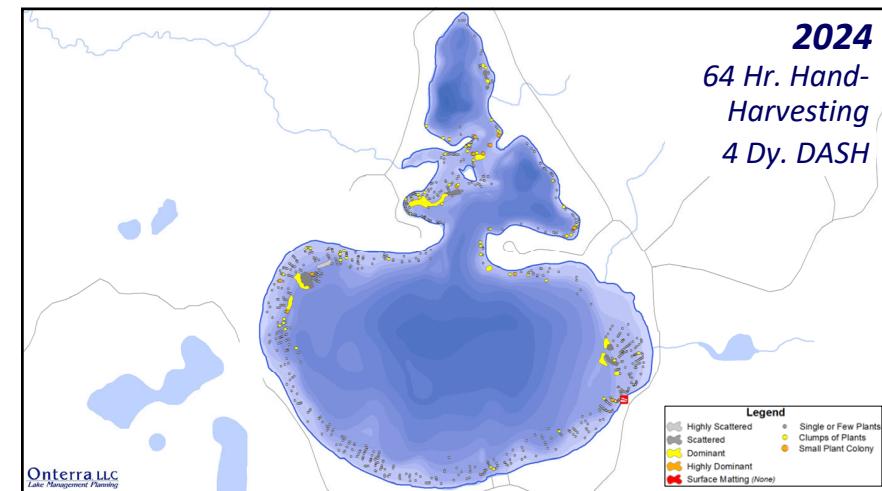
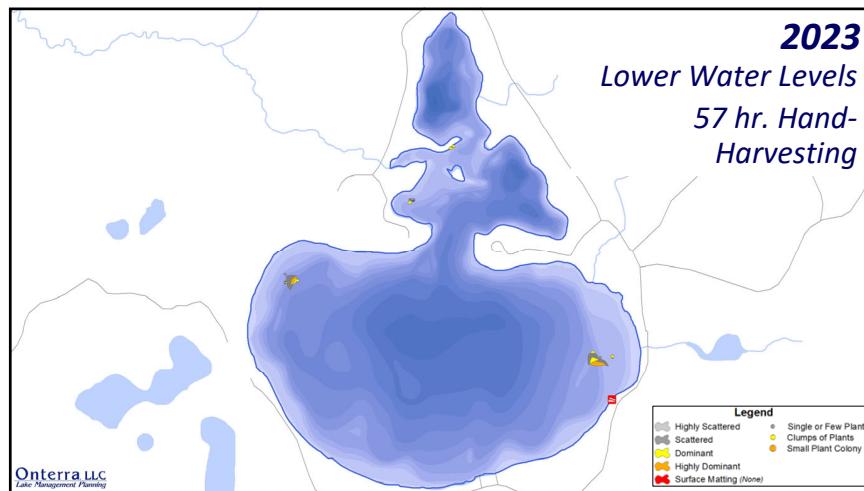


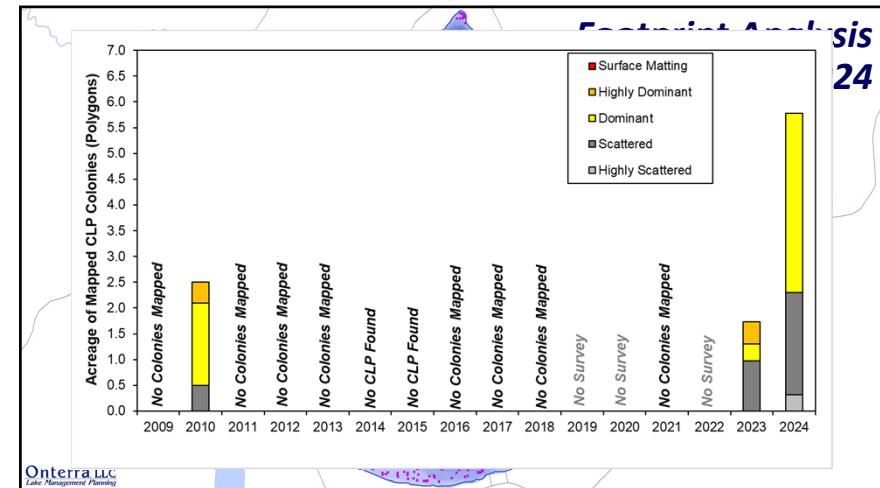
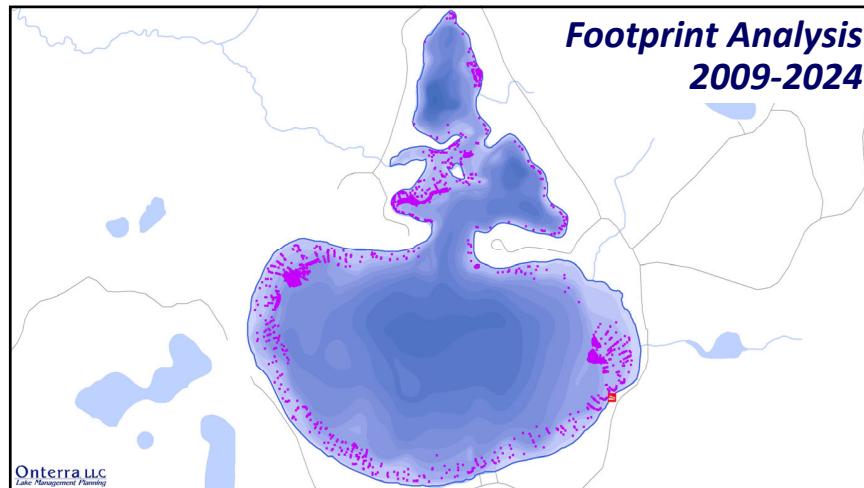
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AIS Management Perspectives

- No Coordinated Active Management (Let Nature Take its Course)**
 - Group does not organize or fund nuisance manual removal efforts
- Reduce AIS Population on a lake-wide level (Population Management - "Control")**
 - Will not "eradicate" AIS
 - Early populations may be targeted with manual removal efforts, established populations may need to entertain herbicide treatment (risk assessment)
 - Set triggers (thresholds) of implementation and develop a tolerance of the AIS
 - May not be consistent with regulatory framework
- Minimize navigation and recreation impediment (Nuisance Control)**
 - Hand-harvesting alone is not able to accomplish this goal during high populations of AIS, herbicides and/or mechanical harvester may be required

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Control Strategy Philosophy

- CLP responds well to herbicides (*easy to kill*)
- Management strategy requires repetition (*5-7+ years in a row*)
- Unless documented ecological impacts, established populations not targeted for lake-wide management
- Hand-harvesting is analogous to single treatment (*ineffective for established populations*)

Hand-Harvesting

- Goal – to manage the CLP population or nuisance control
 - Initial populations
 - Low density & isolated occurrences
 - Follow-up after treatments
- Population control requires CLP to be removed prior to turion formation.
- Diver-Assisted Suction Harvest (DASH) can increase efficacy
- Scale limitations, not for large or dense areas (typically an acre or less)
- Success expectation – population reduction in YOT, not elimination
- Limitations
 - Density of CLP & native plants, clarity of water
 - Sediment type, Obstructions

Photo Credit: Aquatic Plant Management, LLC

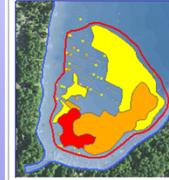
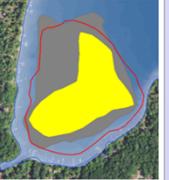


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Example Herbicide Treatments: Lost Lake, Vilas County

Endothall Treatments (29.5 ac.) 2017-2020

Last Survey Before Treatments | No Treatments Completed

June 2016	June 2021	June 2022
		
Legend		
Highly Scattered Scattered Sparse Highly Dominant Surface Matting	Single or Few Plants Clump of Plants Small Plant Colony	Herbicide Application Area

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Mechanical Harvesting

- Goal – to restore aspects of use and aesthetics
- Cuts and removes CLP biomass; does not cause mortality
- Suitable for large and dense CLP
- Applied as clear-cutting or confined to lanes
- Risk of bi-catch
 - Native plants
 - Fish & amphibians
 - Insects, small animals

Photo Credit: Aquatic Plant Management, LLC



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Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Using a combination of methods that are more effective when applied collectively as part of defined strategy than when conducted separately



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Management Plan and Grants

- WDNR recommends lake groups conducting active plant management update aspects of the plan every 5 years (APM Plan)
 - Focuses largely on aquatic plants within a lake
 - Whole-lake point-intercept survey needs to have been completed within last 5 years
 - Particularly for grants/permits related to aquatic plant management (AIS control grants, NR107, NR109)
 - Annual AIS Control Plan within an AIS Grant needs to be supported by Plan
- Annual AIS Control Plan
 - Consistent with the framework outlined in APM Plan
 - Includes specific plans, delineated prioritized areas and quantity of effort
- WDNR recommends Comprehensive Management Plans generally get updated every 10 years
 - Aquatic Plant Management (APM) Plan is one component of a Comprehensive Plan, along with water quality, watershed, shoreland, fisheries, etc.

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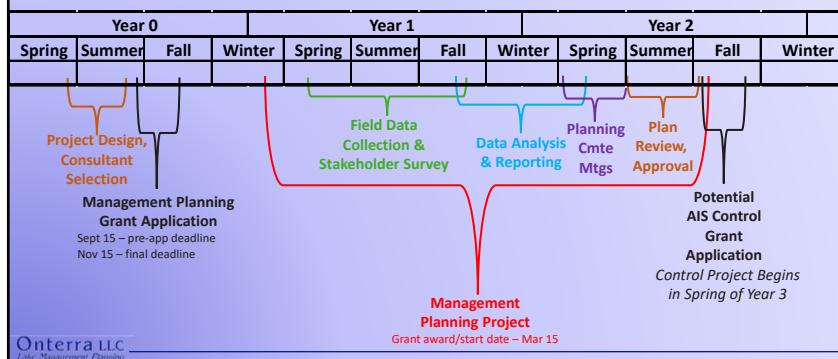
Why Create a Lake Management Plan?

- Preserve/restore ecological function
- To create a better understanding of lake's positive and negative attributes.
- To discover ways to minimize the negative attributes and maximize the positive attributes.
- Snapshot of lake's current status or health.
- Foster realistic expectations and dispel any misconceptions.



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Management Planning Timeline



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Closing Thoughts

- Population management of CLP on Harris Lake is unrealistic
 - CLP is established and turion base is widespread
 - Longevity of CLP throughout much of the summer complicates its control tremendously
- Any plan developed for the lake will need to use IPM and be very flexible
 - CLP population is dynamic in the lake and likely largely controlled by ice and snow cover the previous winter
- Nuisance relief is the best course of action currently

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