

Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission

Eagle River Chain of Lakes EWM Management Project *Informational Meeting*

November 16, 2022



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Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes
Commission 

Presentation Outline

- Project Overview
- EWM Intro
- Best Management Practices
- EWM Population in the ERC
 - Lake-Specific Survey Results
 - Chain-Wide Survey Results
- 2023 Strategy Development Discussion
- 2022 Point-Intercept Highlights
- Concluding Comments



Project Overview

- Coordinated EWM monitoring & management
 - 2007/8-current w/ Onterra (8 WDNR Grants)
 - ULERCLC-sponsored
 - Involvement with WDNR/USACE research
- Comprehensive Management Plan (Dec 2019)
 - ERCLA-sponsored
 - 4 phases/WDNR grants
- February 2020 WDNR AIS Grant Award (65%)
 - 3-years of monitoring & hand-harvesting (2020-2022)
 - Chain-wide point-intercept surveys (2022, 5yr interval)



Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM)
Introduction

EH2

Non-Native Aquatic Plants

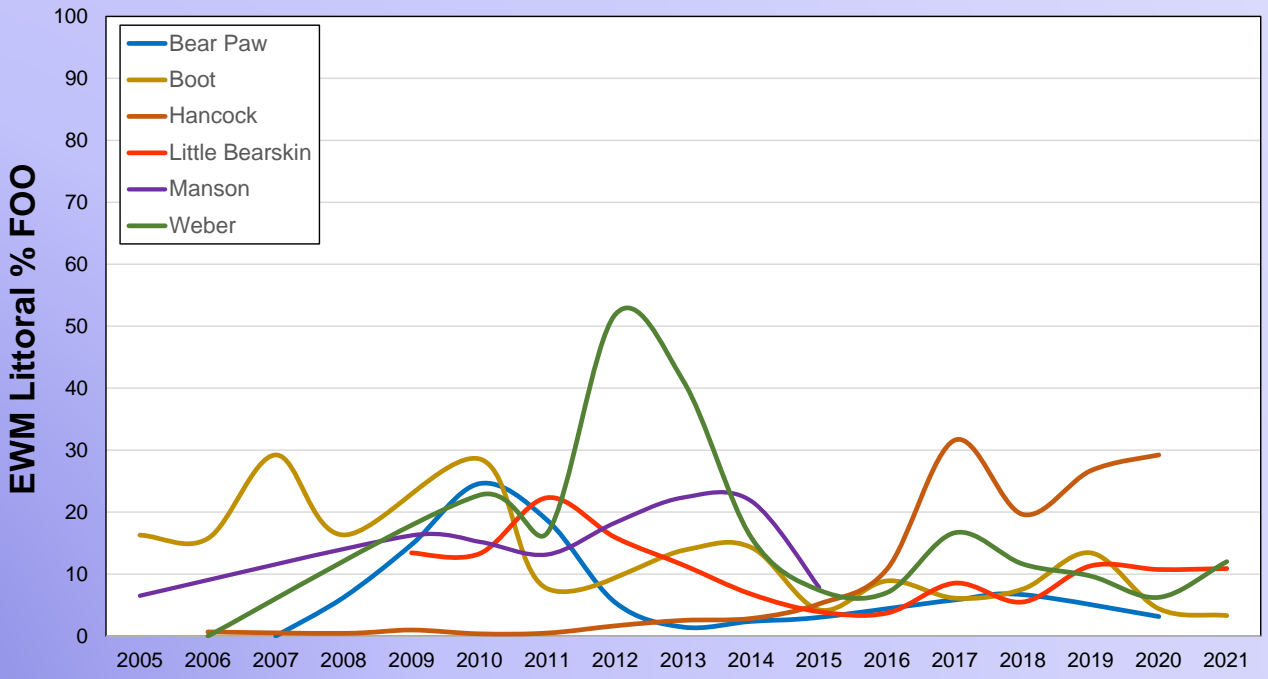
Eurasian Watermilfoil

- First “officially” documented in 1992
- Actively managed since 2001
- Onterra hired in summer 2007
- DNA testing only yielded pure-strain EWM to date

	Years Tested	Results
Cranberry	2002	EWM
Catfish	2013	EWM
Voyageur	-	-
Eagle	2002, 2020	EWM, "fail"
Scattering Rice	2013	EWM
Otter	-	-
Lynx	-	-
Duck	-	-
Yellow Birch	-	-
Watersmeet	-	-

WDNR EWM Long-Term Monitoring Trends

NLF Ecoregion – Unmanaged





Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- A “placeholder” term to represent the management option that is currently supported by that latest science and policy
- **Definition evolves over time**
 - Pre 2010 - small spot treatments with granular 2,4-D
 - Early 2010s - larger spot treatments with liquid 2,4-D
 - Mid 2010s – whole-lake treatments, spot treatments with herbicide combos, hand-harvesting/DASH
 - Current– whole-lake/basin approaches, nuisance maintenance vs population management, mechanical harvesting, limno-curtains, new herbicides

Hand-Harvesting of EWM

- **Removal of entire root material required to reduce rebound**
- **Scale limitations, not for large or dense areas**
- **Diver-Assisted Suction Harvest (DASH) can increase efficacy**
- **Limitations**
 - Density of EWM & native plants
 - Clarity of water
 - Sediment type
 - Obstructions



Herbicide Spot Treatment BMPs

- **Factors that lead to longer exposure time**
 - Larger size (working definition: > 10 acres per site)
 - Broader shape (hold concentrations in core of treatment area)
 - Protected location (limit dissipation direction)
 - Stagnant waters (flow increases dissipation)
- **New Management Directions**
 - Alternative herbicides (ProcellaCOR™, herbicide combos)
 - Modify conditions (dam operations, barrier curtains)

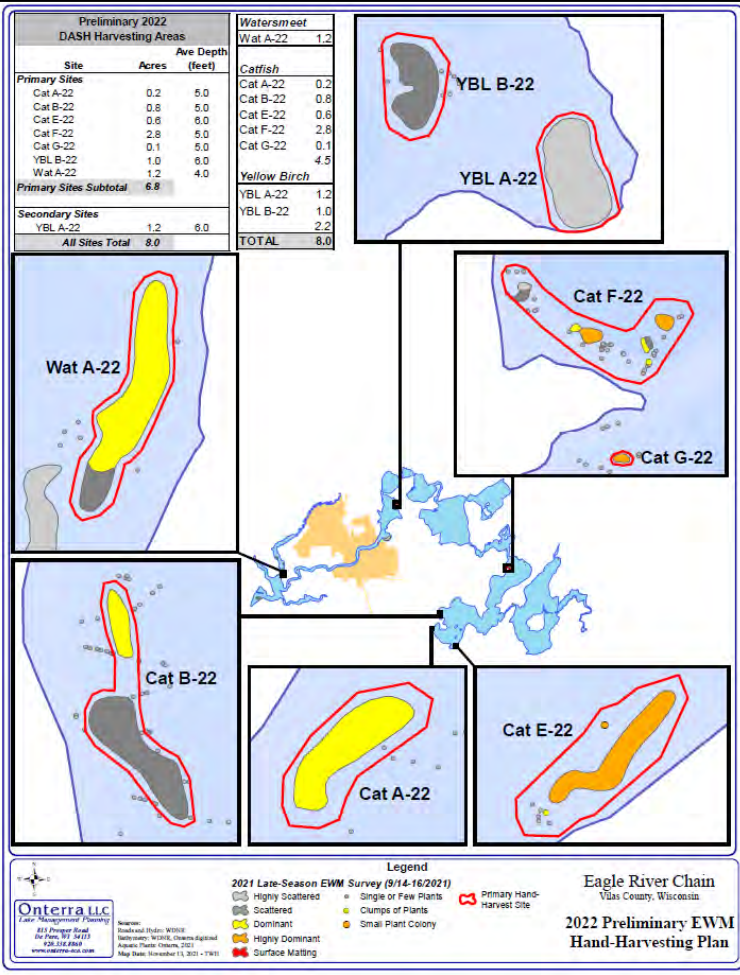


ERC's Evolved IPM Strategy

- **EWM populations have been greatly reduced**
 - Remnant areas too small to effectively controlled using herbicides
 - Most colonies below levels that cause ecological impacts or cause impacts to navigation or recreation
 - Herbicide Treatment Trigger:
 - colonized EWM of *dominant* or greater density, with preference to high-use areas, that have a high likelihood of the treatment being effective (factors discussed in previous slide on spot treatment BMPs)
 - ✓ No areas met this threshold since 2014 (spring 2015 treatment)
- **Maintain positive strides through hand-harvesting**
 - Need to balance a level of EWM population tolerance while not allowing population to return to pre-management levels

2022 Hand-Harvesting Plan

- Primary Strategy (6.8 acres)
- Secondary Sites (1.2 acres)
- Educate and encourage riparians on legal EWM removal





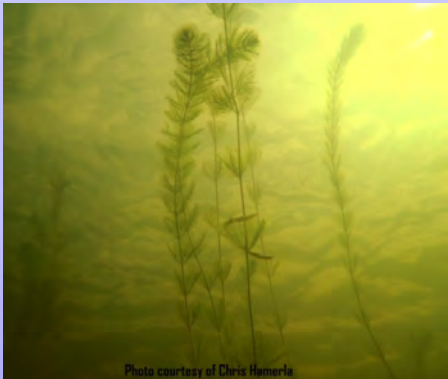
***2022 Late-Season
EWM Survey Results***

Current EWM Mapping Program

- Onterra surveys entire littoral zone of ERC in late-June/early-July (ESAIS Survey)
- Data are loaded onto dedicated GPS units
- Volunteers mark all EWM occurrences outside of where found during ESAIS
- Onterra conducts Late-Season AIS Survey (LSAIS, EWM Peak-Biomass Survey) visiting
 - All EWM locations mapped during ESAIS Survey
 - All current and previous years' management areas
 - All areas identified through volunteer surveillance

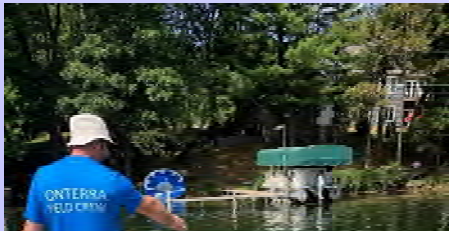


Professional EWM Mapping



Point-Based Mapping

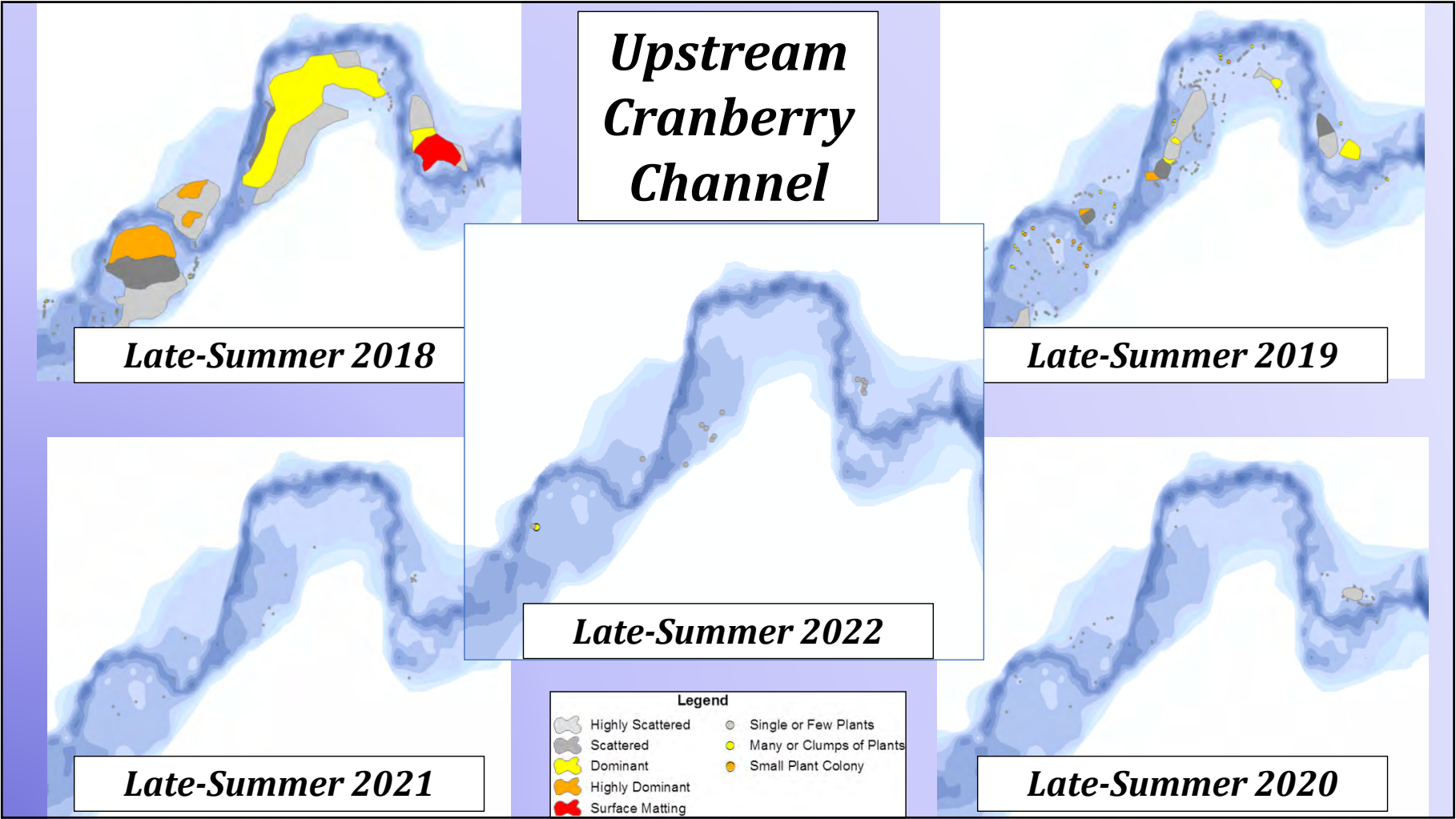
- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony

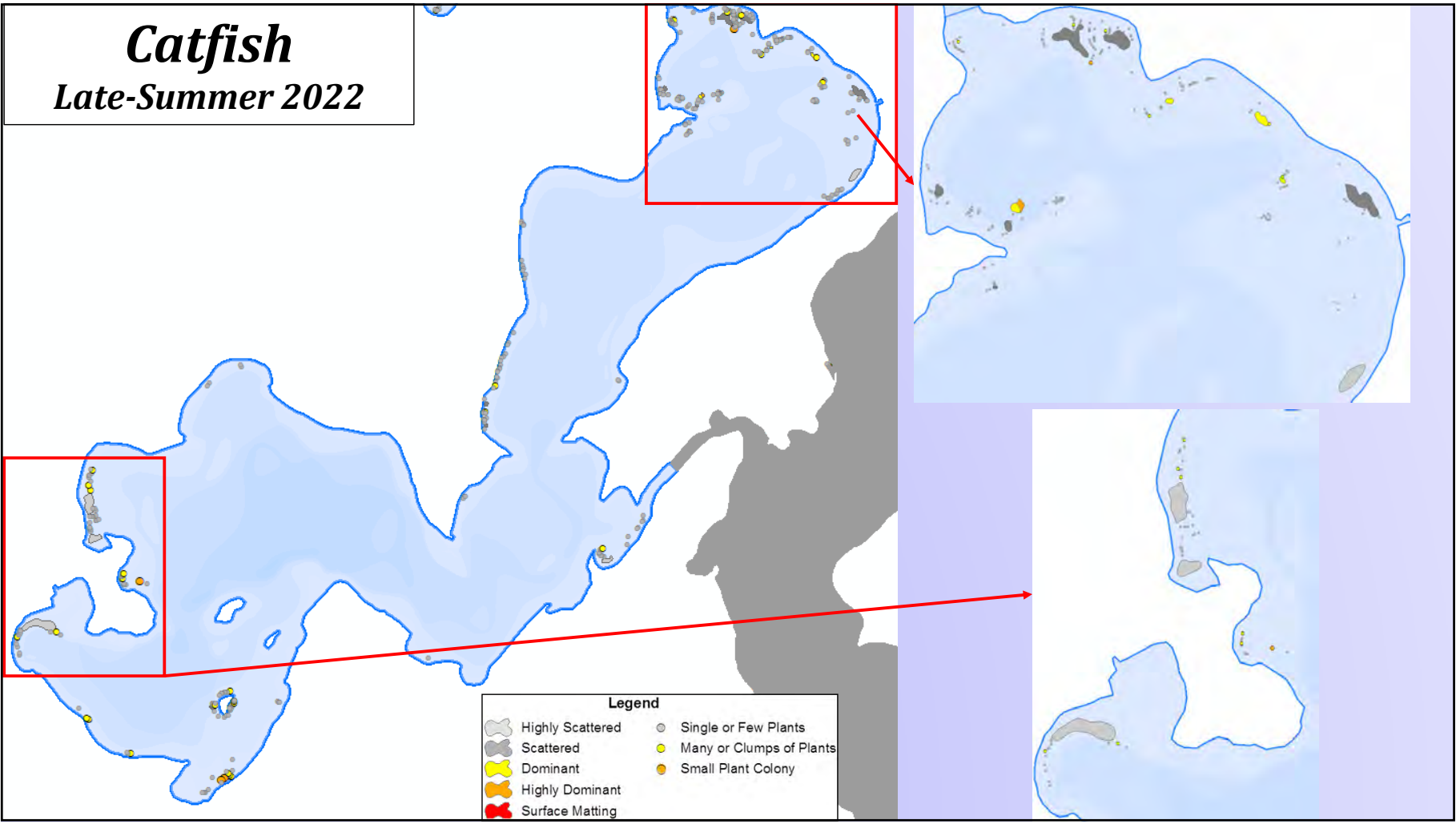


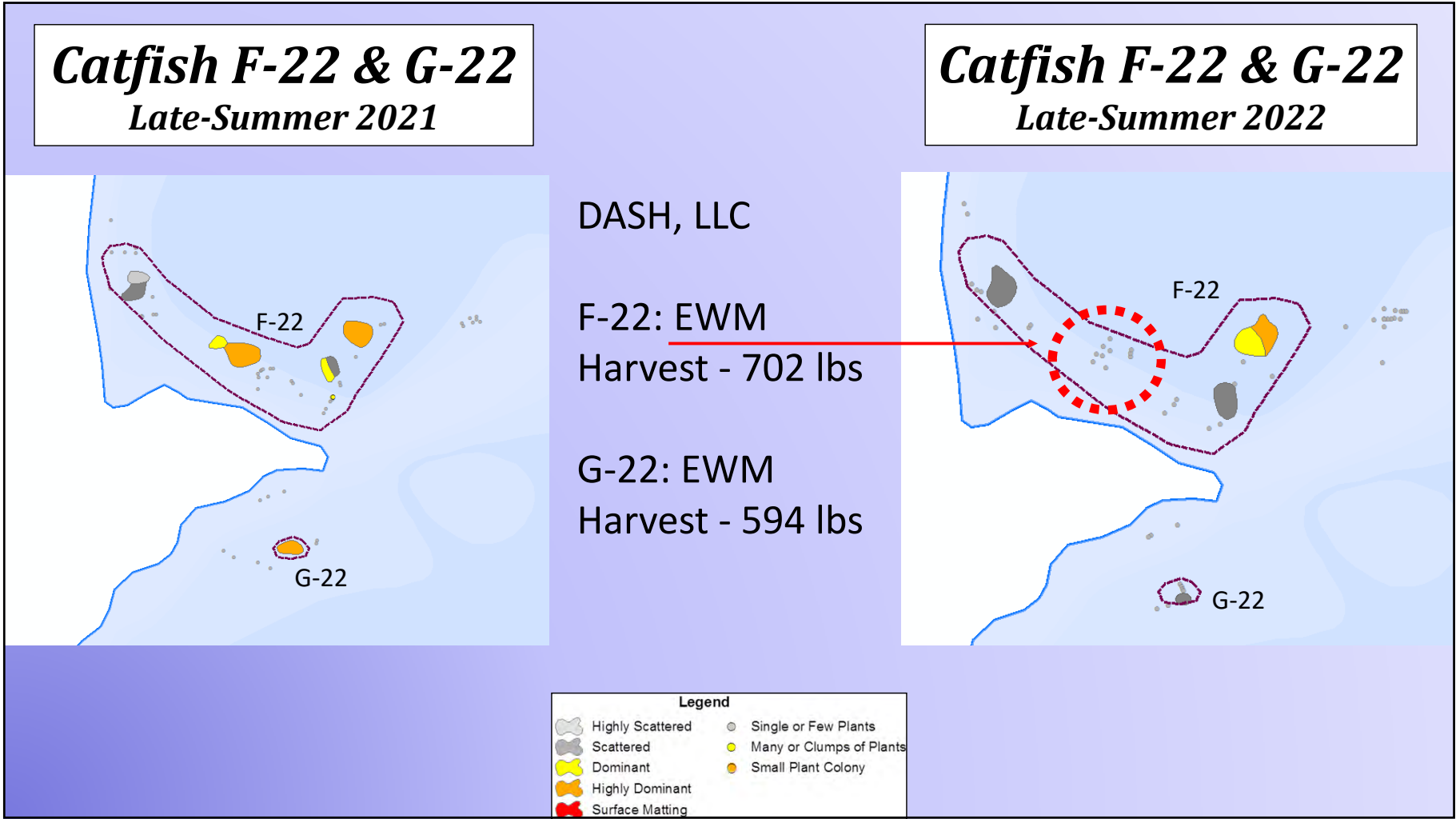
Polygon-Based Mapping

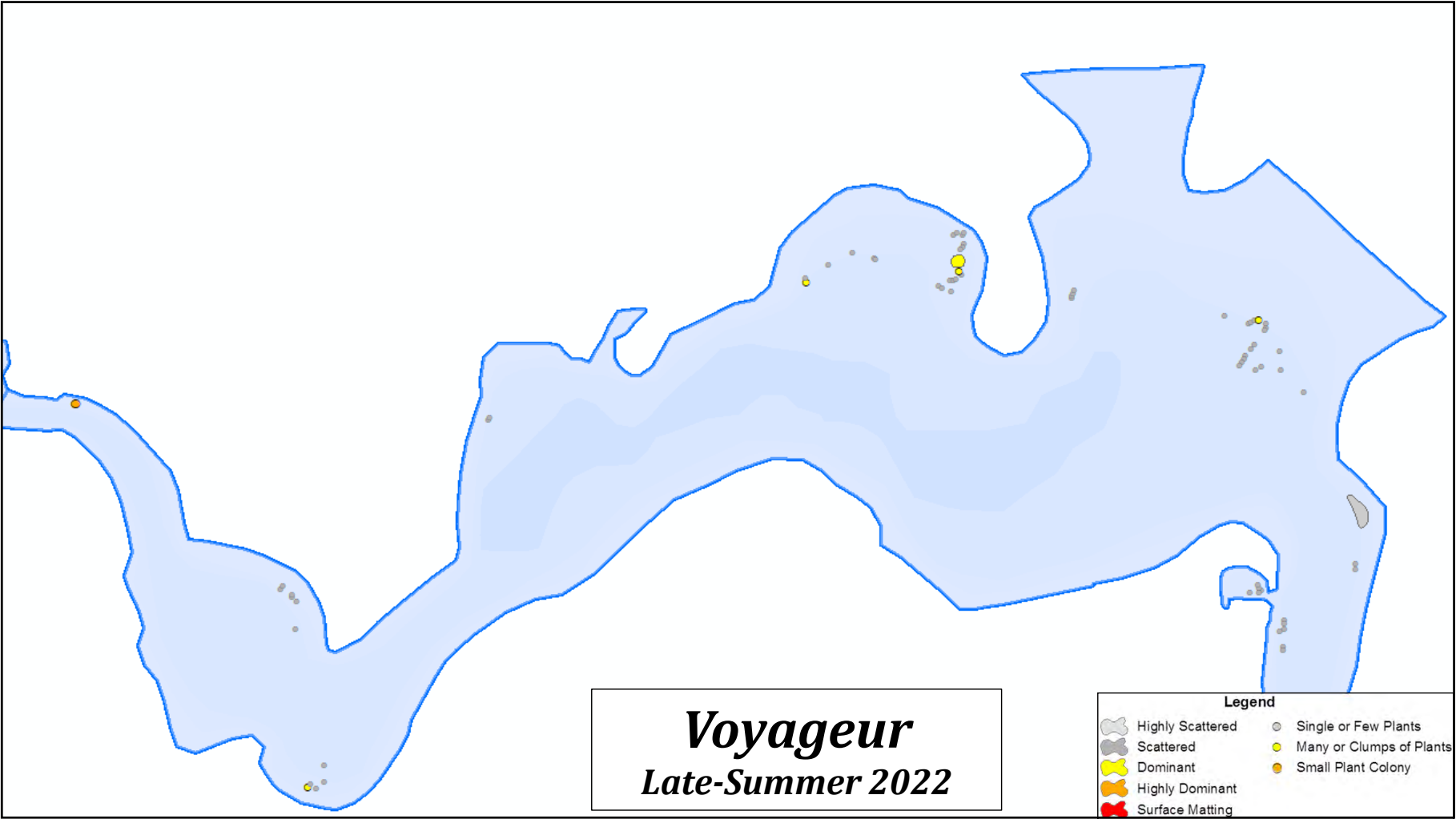
- Highly Scattered
- Scattered
- Dominant
- Highly Dominant
- Surface Matting

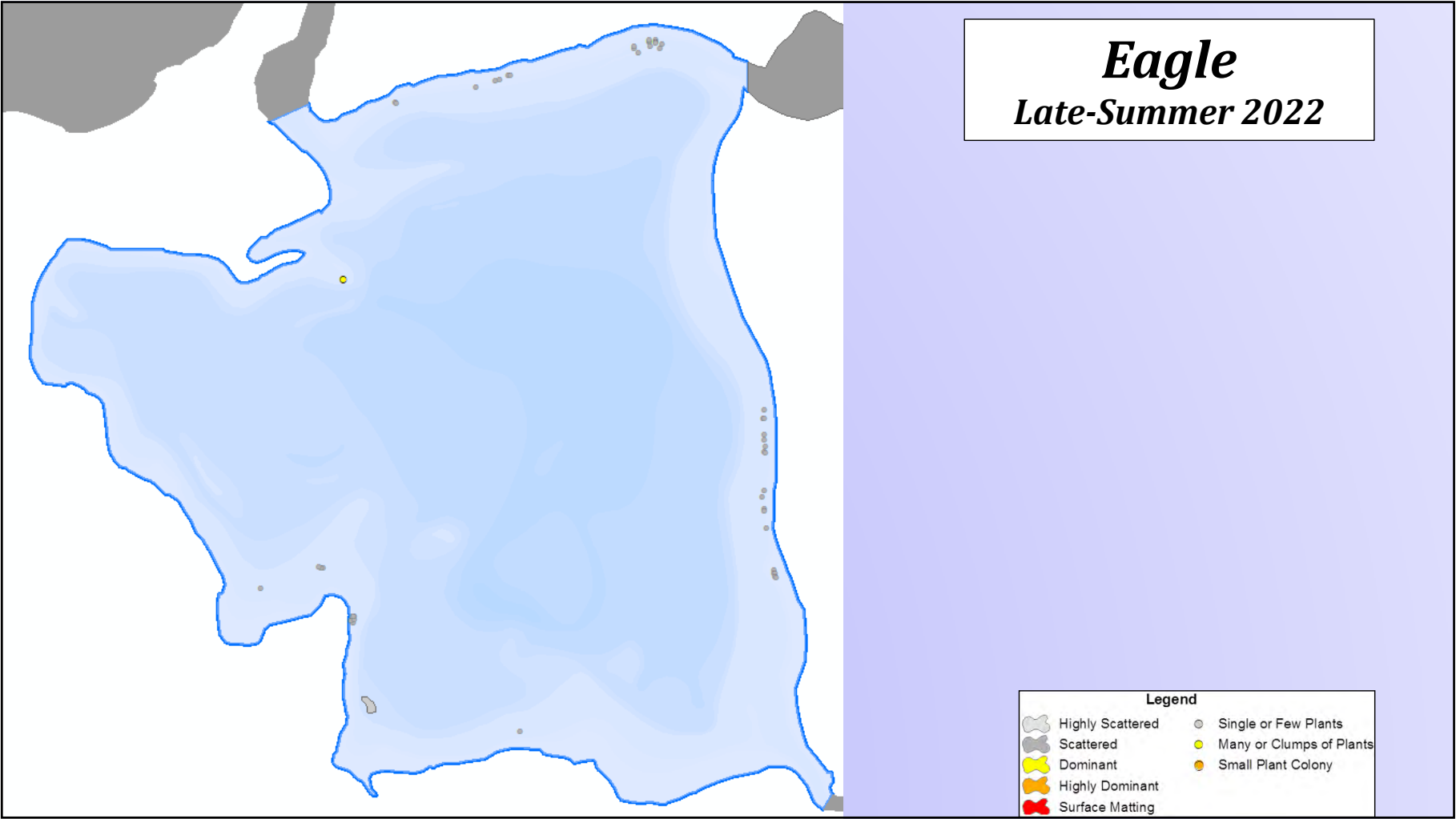


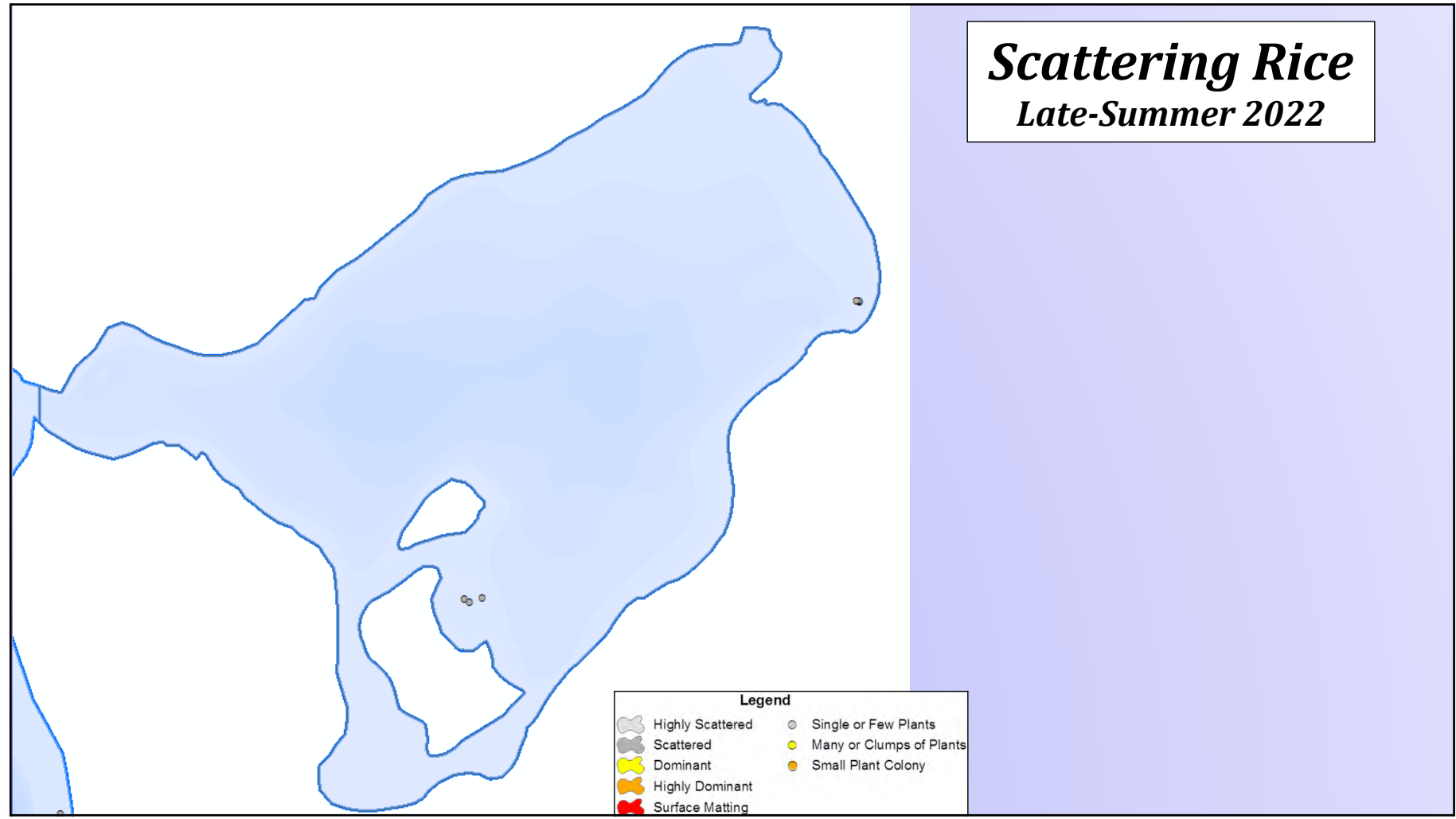


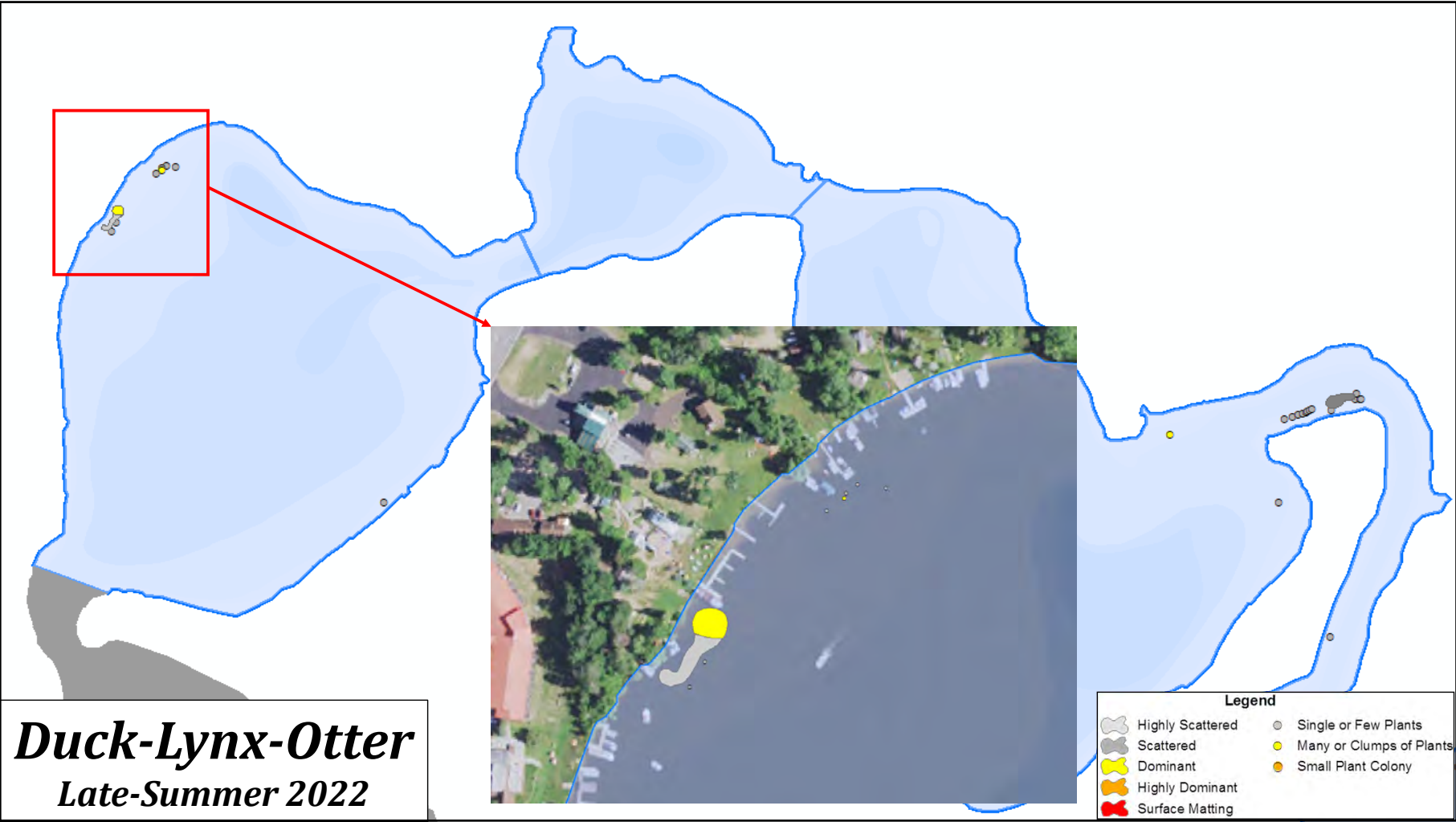




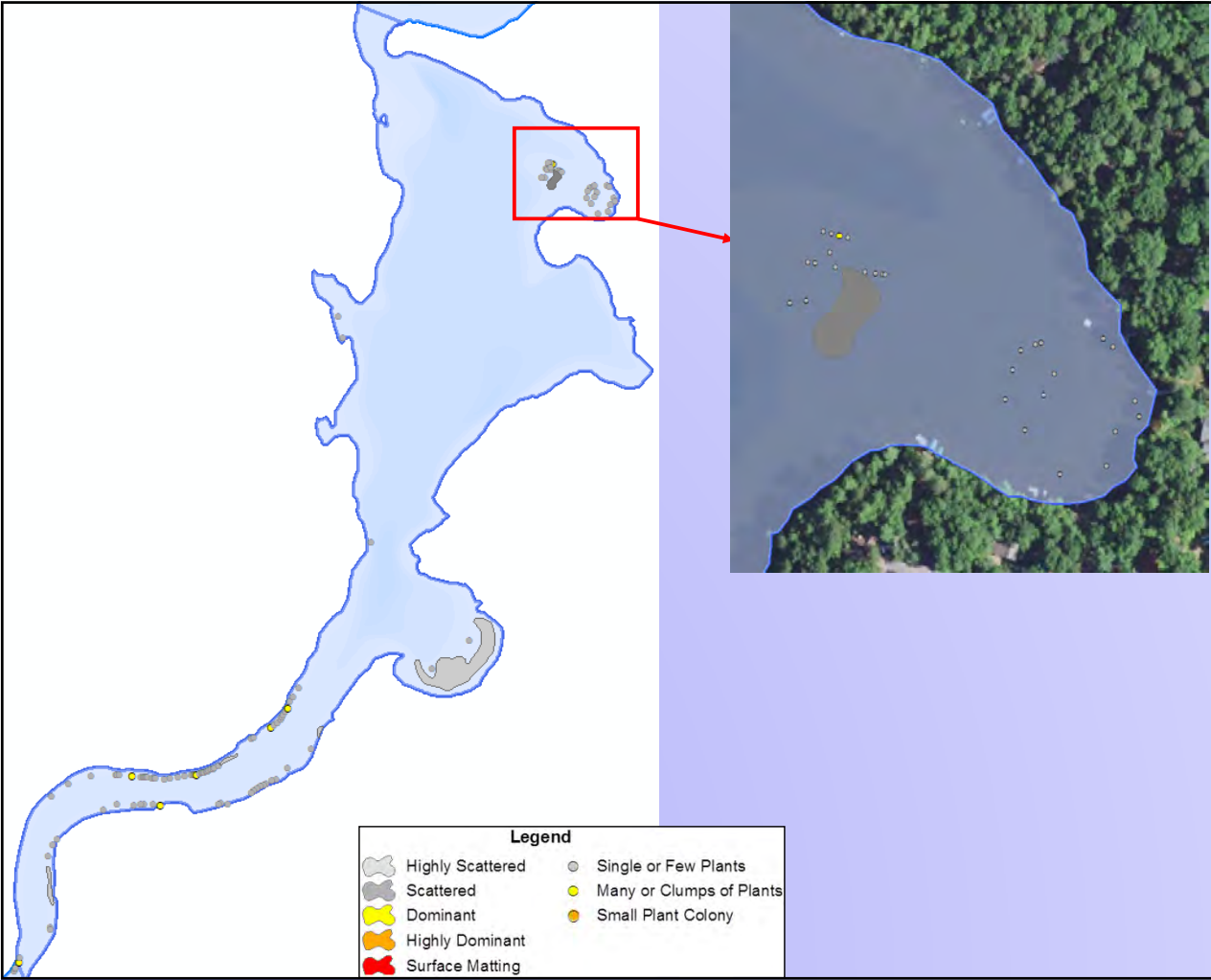


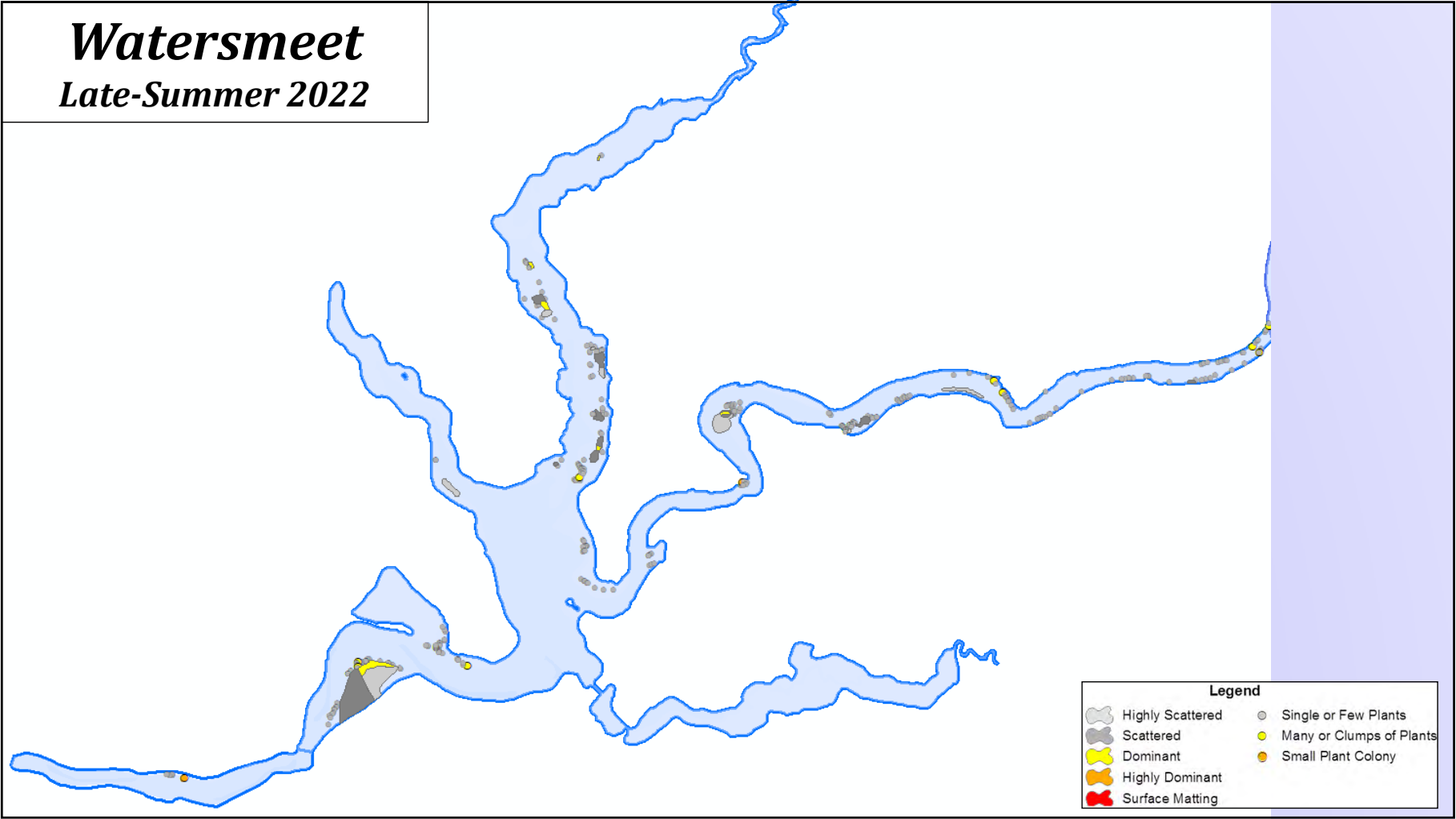






Yellow Birch
Late-Summer 2022

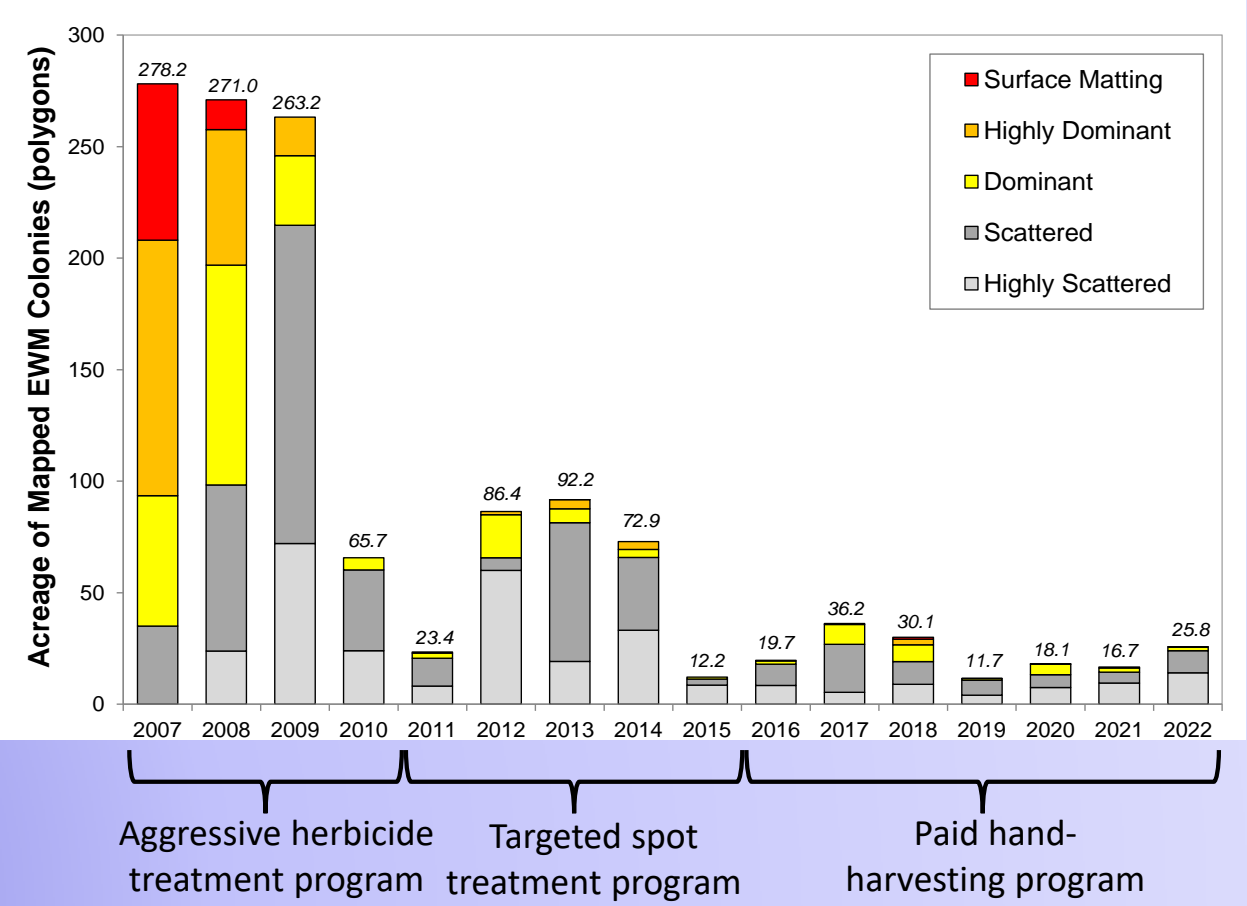




**EWM populations
is currently low**

1. Result of
management

Chain-Wide Results



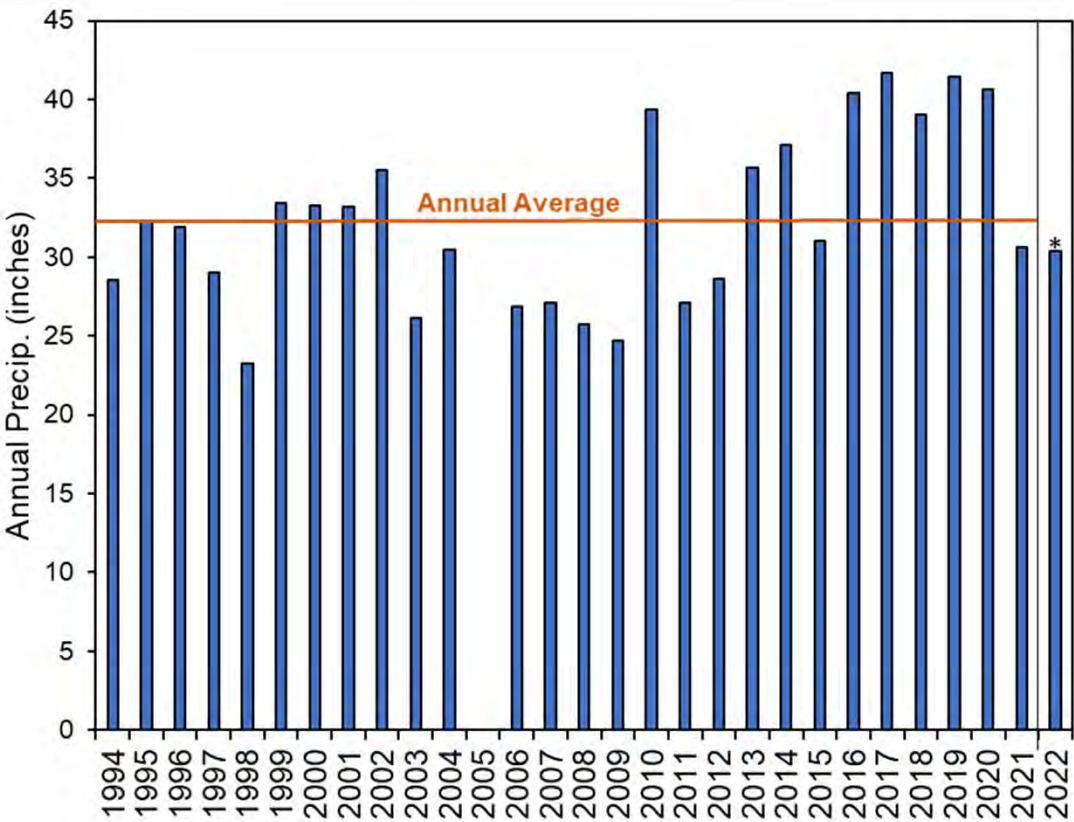
Chain-Wide Results

EWM populations is currently low

- 1. Result of management
- 2. Reduced water clarity

Increased environmental stress from low water clarity results in management being more effective and population rebound more difficult

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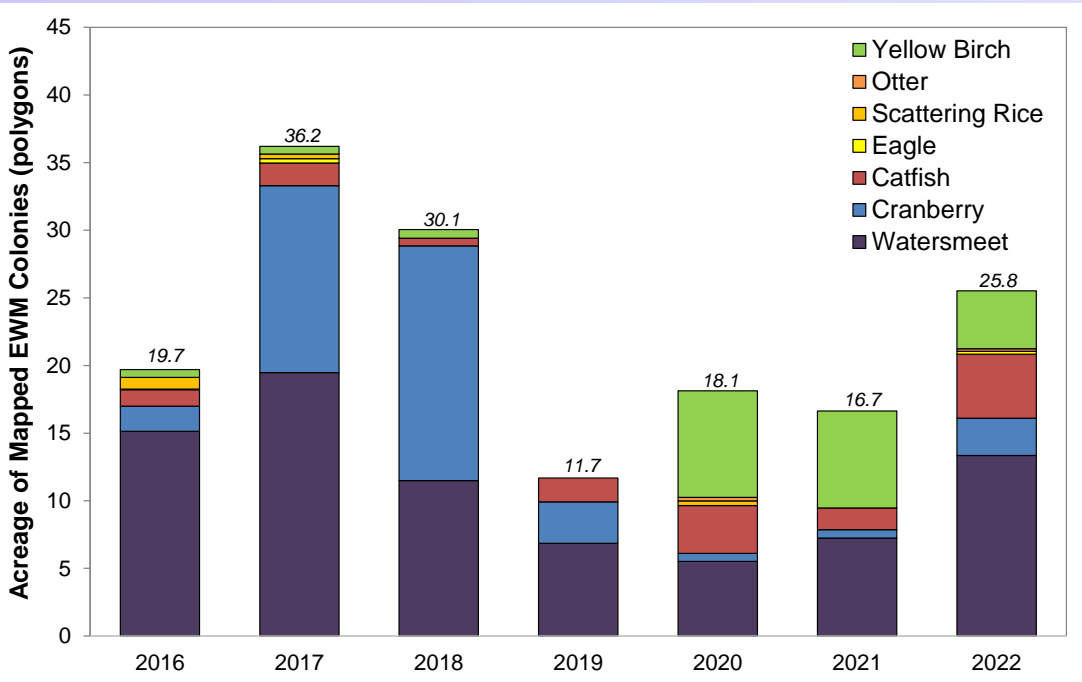


*Excluding December and partial November precipitation

Chain-Wide Results

Since Herbicide Management Ceased

- Cranberry Channel spring 2015 treatment
- Professional hand-harvesting program
 - 2016: Voyageur
 - 2017: Voy, ScatRice, Wat
 - 2018: YBL, ScatRice, Wat
 - 2019: ScatRice, YBL, Wat
 - 2020: Cran, Cat, Voy
 - 2021: Cran, Cat, YBL
 - 2022: Cran, Cat, YBL, Wat

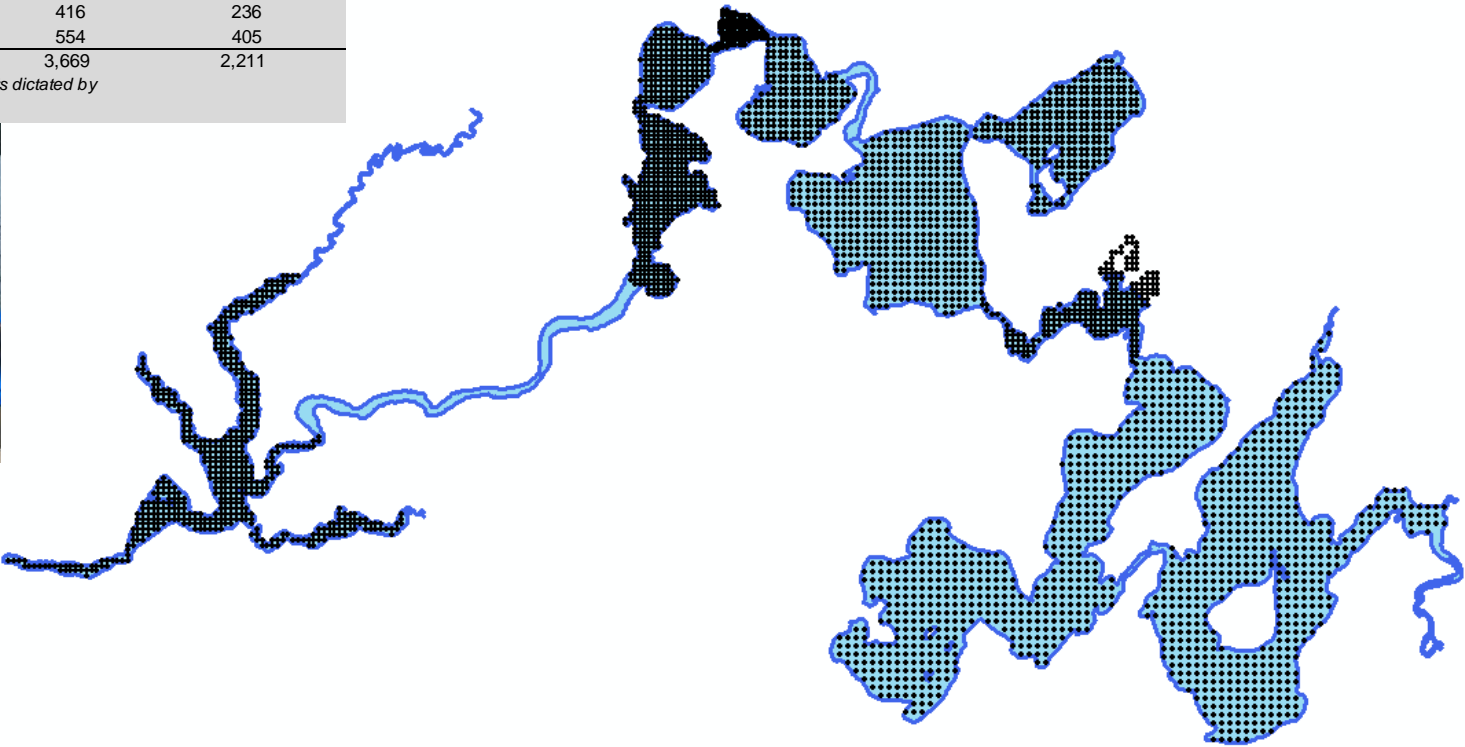




***2022 Preliminary
Point-Intercept Results***

Lake Name	Point Spacing* (meters)	Total Points*	2022 Points Visited
Cranberry Lake	80	588	320
Catfish Lake	80	616	346
Voyageur Lake	50	232	140
Scattering Rice Lake	60	287	203
Eagle Lake	70	476	230
Otter Lake	60	195	125
Lynx Lake	30	137	103
Duck Lake	50	168	103
Yellow Birch Lake	45	416	236
Watersmeet Lake	50	554	405
		3,669	2,211
* Point Spacing (Resolution) and Total Points dictated by WDNR Science Services			

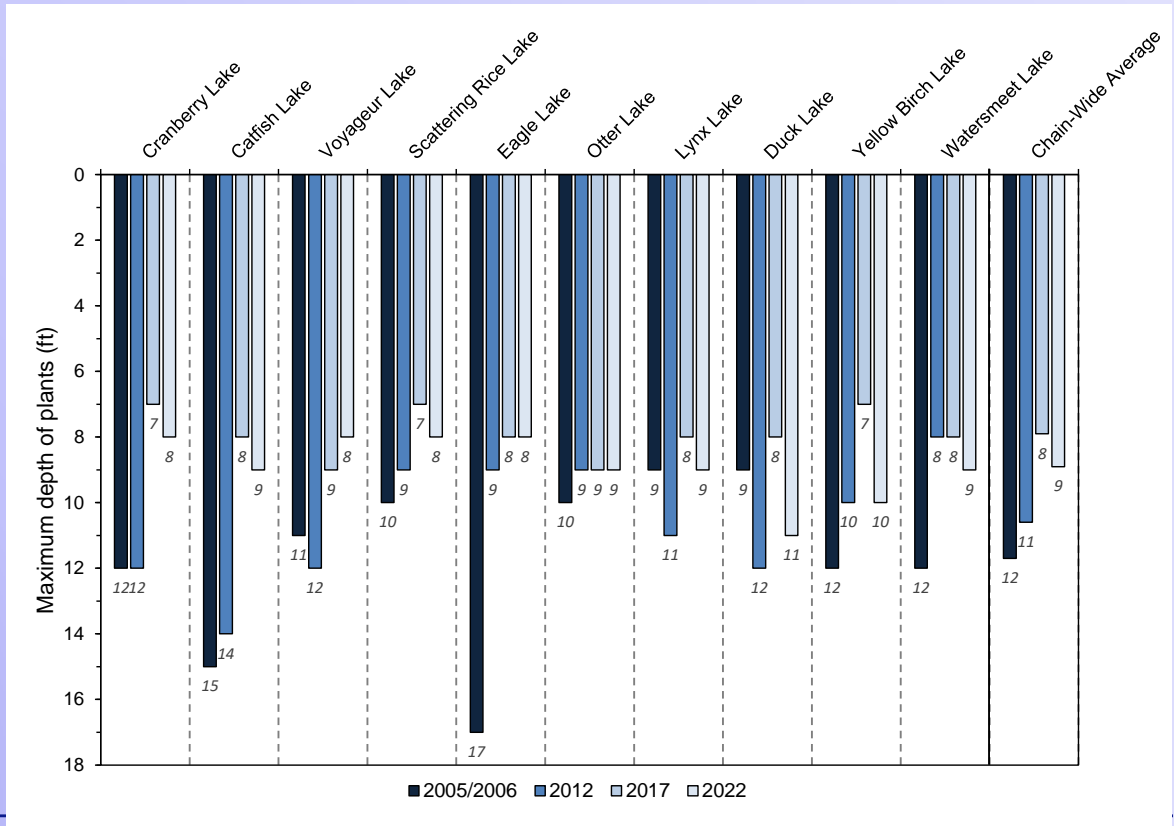
Point-Intercept Survey



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Littoral Frequency of Occurrence

- How frequent a plant is found within the *plant-growing* zone of a lake
- ≤ Max Depth of Plants



Littoral Frequency of Occurrence

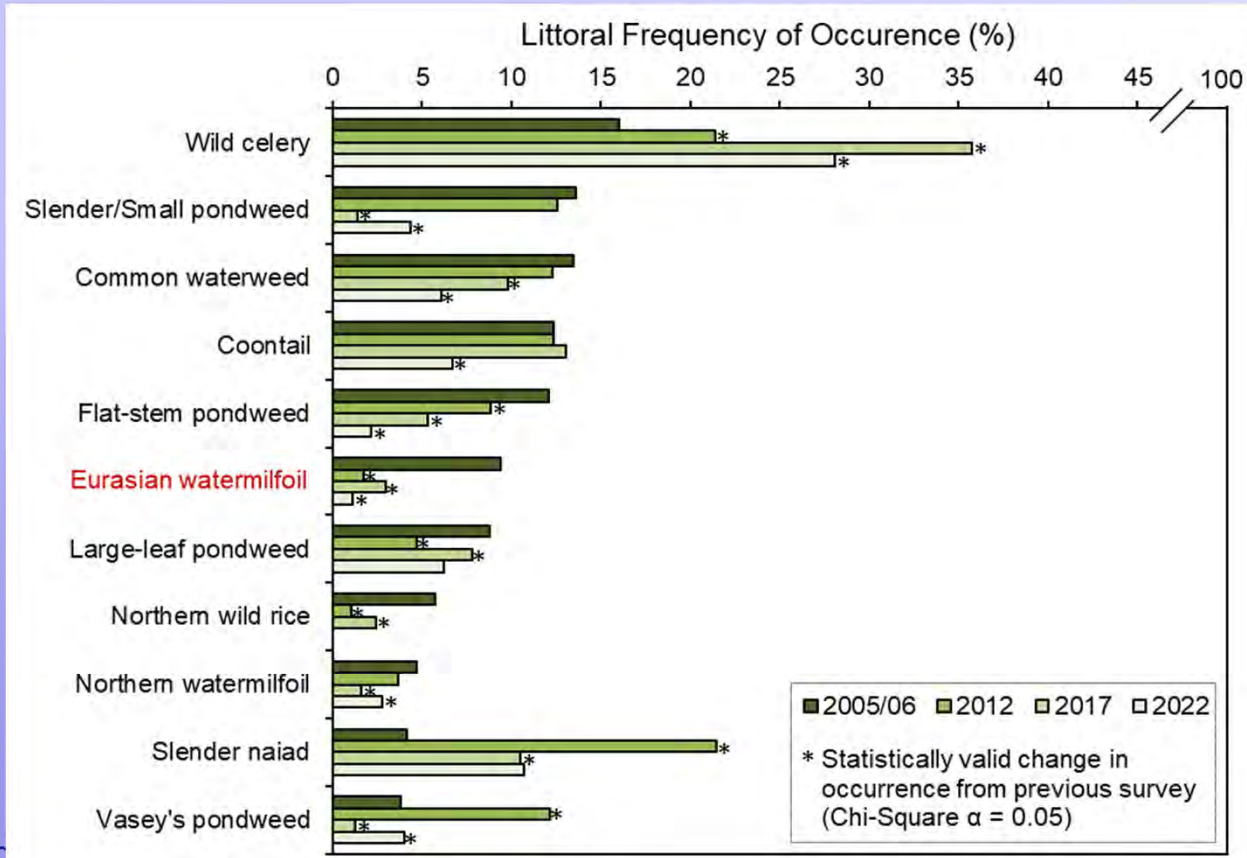


Water Celery (*Vallisneria americana*)

Slender & Small Pondweed
(*Potamogeton berchtoldii* & *P. pusillus*)



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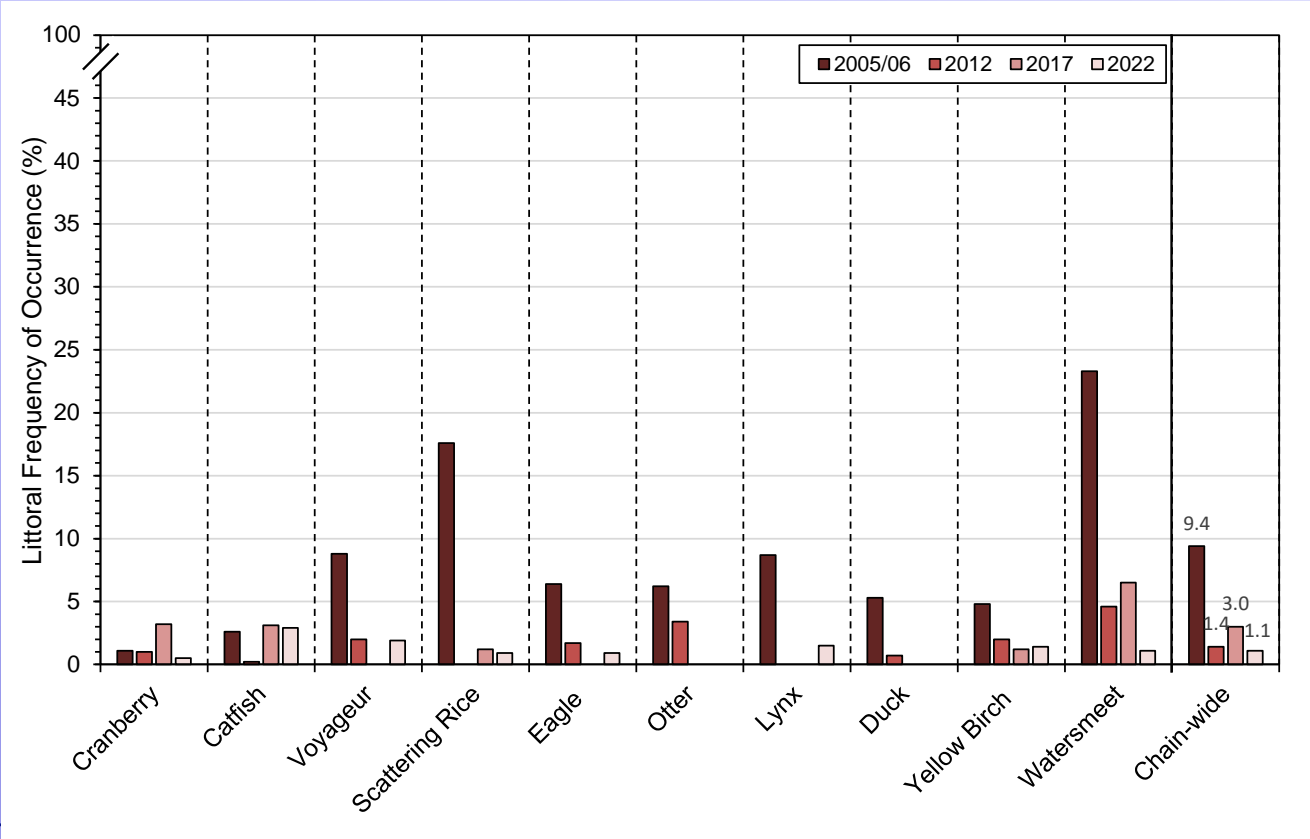


Coontail
(*Ceratophyllum demersum*)

Common Waterweed
(*Elodea canadensis*)



EWM Littoral Frequency of Occurrence

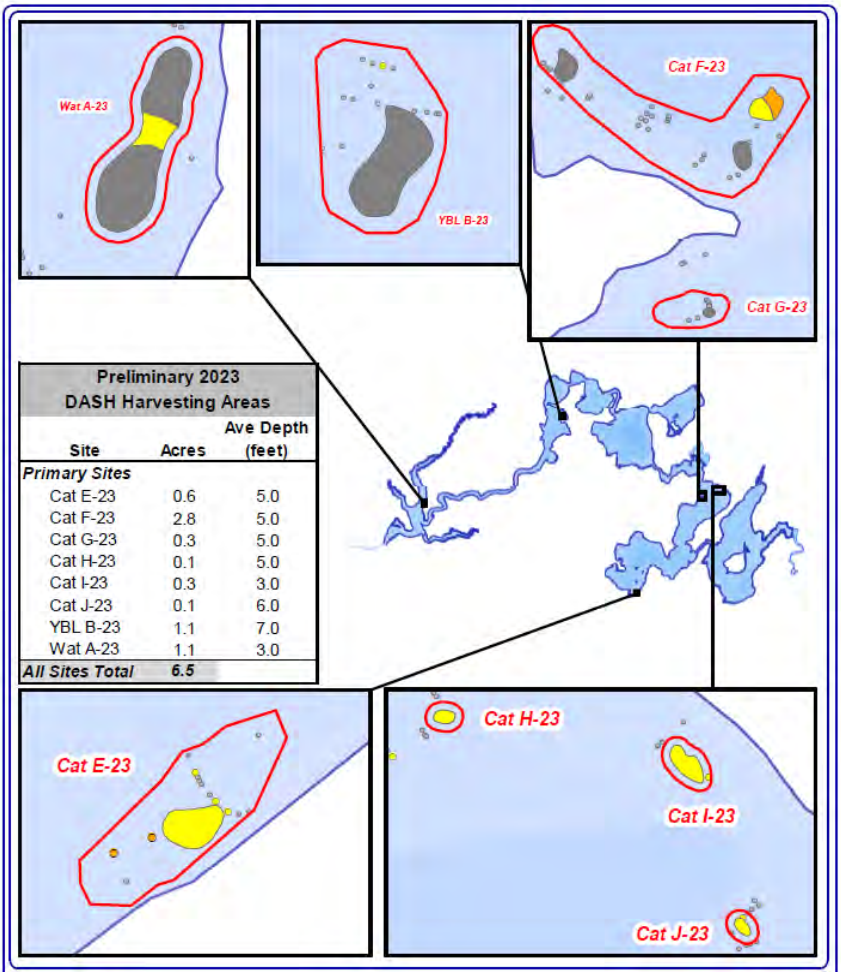




2023 Preliminary Hand-Harvesting Plan

- Primary Sites (6.8 acres)
 - 6 sites in Catfish
 - 1 site in Yellow Birch
 - 1 site in Watersmeet
- Volunteer-lead Strategy (take two)
 - Bullpen of YBL
- Continue to Educate and encourage riparians on legal EWM removal

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ACEI-240-20: 2020-2022 EWM Control & Monitoring Strategy

2022 Project Components

- Volunteer & Onterra EWM mapping surveys
- Whole-lake point-intercept surveys on all lakes
- ~~Sub-sample point-intercept survey on upstream Cranberry Channel~~
- Integrate volunteer-based invasive wetland management/monitoring data
- Final reporting
 - Plan for reappropriation of remaining grant funds ***In Progress***
 - Determination of *Plan* amendment/addendum to be eligible for future AIS Control Grants (revised NR193)



ERC Project Conclusions

- **Overall, significant reduction of EWM since start of the program**
 - Maintaining low EWM population is going to be difficult, particular if/when water clarity returns to normal
- **No Herbicide Treatment Proposed AGAIN for 2023**
 - Will be 8 consecutive years without herbicide management
- **Conduct Professional-Based Hand-Harvesting in 2023**
 - Based on the ESAIS Survey (early July), the strategy will be finalized
 - Early implementation of hand-harvesting program has been helpful
 - Discuss potential for traditional hand-harvesting vs DASH methods
- **Important to Continue to Improve the ERC**
 - Work on implementing protection & enhancement goals outlined in *Plan*
 - Navigate additional science, changing technologies, and regulatory environment



Wake Boating

Problem

- Are a nuisance to other lake users
- Improper activities cause safety concern
- Cause negative impacts to the environment
 - Waves from boating can increase sediment resuspension and shoreline erosion
 - Size and speed of watercraft can make a difference
 - Wake boat activities likely can influence these categories the most
 - Current focus of many rigorous studies, not just aggregations of anecdotes
 - Outside of the ability of any one lake group to study on their own

Solution

- Create ordinances for no-wake areas, no-wake hours, speed limits, directional patterns
 - Cannot create ordinances to regulate type of boat or activity
- Promote safe and ecologically sound practices

Thank You

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