Notes supporting Goals and Objectives

Note 1: Hand harvesting and matting in waters deeper than 2 meters will take place per our current 2005 APA issued Non-Jurisdictional, NYS DEC and NYS OGS permits. In waters less than 2 meters deep the project coordinator will provide guidance to property owners hand harvesting in front of their own residence. These activities will be conducted with special attention paid to minimal disturbance to native plants, rare or otherwise, and within the current 1,000 square foot per year APA aquatic plant removal guidelines (Agency Advice, June 3, 2003).

Note 2: Bob Johnson, Cornell University, identified both moths and weevils, in "significant numbers" in a 2000 sample analysis. Varying amounts of damage to EWM by herbivores has been observed in years since. By being selective as to where and how much EWM is removed from the lake, potential harm to the herbivore can be minimized. In a recent conversation with Bob Johnson, he indicated that the herbicide Sonar, in "normal doses", should not affect the herbivores.

Note 3: Glen Sullivan, Allied Biological, recently (2005) observed, after treating one half of a lake with Aquathol Super K, a crash in the EWM in the remaining half of the lake. He suspects that herbivores in the treated area moved to the non treated area.

Note 4: The 2003 GPS survey was undertaken to map and compare the locations and sizes of the largest and densest beds of EWM to future follow up studies. It was done by above the water surface observation and as such may have missed identifying EWM growing in deeper waters. The survey also did not identify isolated plants, as there were far too great a number to do so. If great quantities of isolated plants are identified as the divers swim the lake, this will affect the total amount, percentage wise, of EWM that ultimately may be able to be removed.

Note 5: Some patches will be too large to hand harvest or mat. Some patches will be small enough but not dense enough to justify the total kill properties of matting, and at the moment are not within the scope of an herbicide treatment. It is hopeful that some of these populations of EWM experience a crash by displaced herbivores as a result of other activities.