

Sanford Lake News

Newsletter Produced by PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. Spring 2017



Northern portion of Sanford Lake Consultant
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NOTICE

Sanford Lake 2017 Treatment Program

The property owners in this area are planning to have the waters chemically treated to control lake weeds and/or algae. This notice is being circulated in accordance with Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) procedures. Due to the uncertainty of weather, the treatment schedule is approximate. Please watch your shoreline for the posting of the 8.5 x 11 inch, yellow or green signs. The signs will indicate the date of the treatment, the products used, and any restrictions on the use of treated water for swimming, watering lawns, etc. One or more treatments involving water restrictive products may be applied. Please be aware that only products approved by the State of Michigan and the Federal government are being used. We have experienced **no adverse effects on people, fish, wildlife or domestic pets since applying these products**. We anticipate using one or more of the products listed. Please read the restrictions. Again, the restrictions that apply to the products actually used in a particular treatment will be found on the signs posted on the day of treatment.

2017 Tentative Treatment Schedule

Treatments will be occurring throughout the summer months. Please watch your shoreline for posting signs with specific restrictions. Please also note that you will see PLM on your lake many times this summer. We will not always be treating the lake, but performing many surveys, water quality testing, etc. Thank you for your understanding as we work to preserve and protect Sanford Lake. *The following weeks of have been tentatively set but may be adjusted as the season progresses due to many factors (permit restrictions, growth, weather, etc.) Always watch for posting signs. These weeks may be further adjusting as the program works together with the Sanford Lake Improvement board program to minimize restrictions on the entire lake and is being provided for a rough idea of the Lake management plan being put into place on the Lake and not as a finalized plan of action.*

May 15: Survey; May 22: Weed & Algae Treatment;
June 12: Survey; June 19: Weed & Algae Treatment;
July 17: Survey; July 24: Weed & Algae Treatment;
August 14: Survey; August 21: Weed & Algae Treatment;
September 11: AVAS Survey;

WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

Navigate /2,4-D: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household use, irrigation, lawns and turf: 0 Days. Growing crops and non-crops "gardens": Indefinite unless assay indicates 100 ppb or less. Potable water: Indefinite unless assay indicates less than 70 ppb. Fish consumption: No restrictions.

Sculpin G/2,4-d amine: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household use, irrigation, lawns and turf: 0 Days. Non-crops "gardens": 2-14 Days depending on treatment conditions. Growing crops: assay of less than 100ppb. Livestock watering: See product label. Fish consumption: No restrictions.

Renovate/Triclopyr: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Irrigation of Established lawns and turf: 0 Days. Household use & Irrigation excluding grasses: 120 days or once assay determines product to be non-detectable. Fish consumption: No restrictions.

Renovate MaxG/Triclopyr & 2,4-d amine: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household use, irrigation, lawns and turf: 0 Days. Non-crops "gardens": 2-14 Days depending on treatment conditions. Growing crops: 120 days or until assay indicates 1ppb or less Triclopyr and 100ppb or less of 2,4-D. Livestock watering: See product label. Fish consumption: No restrictions.

Diquat dibromide: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Animal consumption of treated water: 1 day. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 3 days. Crop irrigation: 5 days.

Stingray: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Animal consumption of treated water: 1 day. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 14days. Crop irrigation: 14 days.

Hydrothol 191/Dimethylalkylamine salt of Endothall
Aquatool K/Dipotassium salt of Endothall

AquaStrike salt of Endothall: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household uses, irrigation, livestock watering: 2 weeks.

Flumioxazin/Schooner: Swimming /bathing: 1 day. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 3 days. Crop irrigation: 5 days.

Nautique/copper carbonate, Komeen/copper as elemental: Swimming or bathing: 1 day.

Habitat, Aquapier/Imazapyr: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Irrigation: 120 days unless assay indicated a level of 1ppb or less.

PLM Blue, Cygnet Select: water dye (tracer), **Copper Sulfate Alonglife:** copper sulfate, **Citrine Plus-Ultra, Captain-XTR, Algimycin, Earthtec, SeClear and SeClear G, Formula F-30, K-Tea:** chelated copper, **Cygnet Plus, PolyAn:** Adjuvant, Pak 27, **AquaSticker, Green Clean L and Green Clean 5.0:** oxidizer, **AquaPrep:** enzymes & non-ionic surfactants, **Nutrisorb,, M.D. pellets:** gram negative, naturally occurring bacteria. **PLM Enzyme:** enzymes, Phoslock: phosphorus locking technology. **NO RESTRICTIONS!!**

****Certified Applicators** Salvatore Adams, Jason Broekstra, Charles Cilek, David Comeau, Jaimee Conroy, Bill D'Amico, Jeff Fischer, BreAnne Grabill, Dustin Grabill, Steve Hanson, Kyle Heath, Jake Hunt, Jacob Jabaay, Nate Karsten, Justin Krueger, Shannon Leifker, Blake Mallory, Michael Pichla, James Scherer, Ben Schermerhorn, Casey Shoaff, Lucas Slagel, Matthew Teitsma, Jeff Tolan, Andy Tomaszewski, Dennis Vangessel

Aquatic Plant Management Q&A

Q. Can we swim after a weed treatment?

A. NO. There is a 24 hour swimming restriction within 100 feet of any treatment area of the lake. Actually, almost all of the herbicides that we use do not have a swimming restriction on the product label. However, the DEQ does not want you in the water during treatment for your safety and ours. If you see a boat spraying, please exit the lake, we come in close to shore!

Q. Will my dog get sick if he drinks the treated water?

A. NO. A dog would have to drink several thousand gallons of treated water to observe any noticeable effect. However, we do not want your dog in the water during or right after a treatment. Some of the herbicides we use become inactive if the sediment is stirred up in the water column. Therefore, keep the pets out of the lake for 24 hours!

A Lake Resident's KEY TO SURVIVAL

PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. appreciates the opportunity to a part of your lake management program. Your lake is a diverse ecosystem which requires the use of multiple management tools. In addition to the services we provide, we still need your help! You can directly improve your lake frontage by taking a few small steps that can have widespread impacts on the entire lake. Everyone's actions play a role in the health of your lake and as you own property on the lake, you have a large investment in the overall health of the lake. Therefore, everyone needs to take action for the overall health of the lake. It is not just the land touching the lake that impacts the health of the lake, but all the land in the area that makes up the watershed. Everyone's actions on and off the lake plays a role in the condition of the lake. Do your part and help get your neighbors involved in caring for the lake. The following suggestions are just a few actions that can be taken to help create a healthy lake and beach frontage.

Do not feed the ducks and geese. Remove dog, geese and duck droppings from lawns, docks, etc. Excess feces will increase nutrients within the lake. Please, do not sweep it into the lake!

Create a natural buffer close to the water's edge and remove grass/turf touching the water's edge. A natural setting will filter excess nutrients from entering the water and help decrease erosion. The greenbelt should consist of native plant varieties of shrubs, flowers or trees that do not shed their foliage into the water. Natural buffers are also an excellent way to deter geese from making a stop on your beach front. Geese do not like areas where they cannot see the predators coming towards them.

If you do fertilize make sure you are using Phosphorus free fertilizer. Talk with your neighbors and develop a Phosphorus Free program which uses no phosphates and slow release nitrogen. One pound of phosphorous may produce over 775 pounds of algae-“The slimy green stuff”. If you must fertilize, apply nitrogen fertilizer when the grass is actively growing to minimize loss of nutrients to nearby waters. Begin fertilizing in the spring when temperatures are warm and discontinue before the grass ceases to grow in the fall. Avoid application of fertilizer prior to rainy days.

Perforate lawn periodically and seed and mulch exposed soil (to prevent erosion).

Remove aquatic plants, leaves/branches and other debris that washes up along the lakeshore so less decomposition occurs in or near the lake.

Always use silt fences when building a new home or doing any yard-work that would cause erosion.

Keep all burn piles and debris piles away from lake. Do not burn near the water. The ash is concentrated nutrients!

Encourage the use of stone, brick and similar porous materials when building a landscape to minimize urban water collection.

European Frogbit— Exotic Plant WATCHLIST & recent Invader in West Michigan

Another new exotic aquatic plant was found in West Michigan. We all need to work together to keep our eyes open for changes in the plant community in your lake.

In 2016, during a routine vegetation survey, PLM staff found the exotic plant, European Frogbit, growing in two lakes in East Grand Rapids, MI. PLM immediately reported the finding to the DNR through the Michigan Invasive Species Information Network (MISIN). The DNR quickly came out to both waterbodies and confirmed the identification of this invasive plant. This infestation represents the westernmost known location of the plant in MI and the entire Midwest.

European Frogbit (EFB) is native to Europe and parts of Africa and Asia. The plant has small heart-shaped leaves that can resemble miniature lily pads. However, EFB does NOT anchor itself to the lake bottom like lily pads do. Therefore, the plant remains free floating and can move from waterbody to waterbody fairly easily. A small white flower can be found on the plant during peak summer months. The plant can quickly form dense mats in shallow areas of lakes or ponds. EFB is spread by plant fragments and by turion production. Turions are small buds that drop from the plant in late summer and overwinter in the sediment for several years, producing new plants each season. One plant can produce over 100 turions a season. European Frogbit is a popular plant in the aquarium and water garden industry and was most likely dumped into the lakes or nearby pond by an unaware resident.

Stopping its spread to other waterbodies is a top priority. PLM has been working closely with the DNR, DEQ and several other entities to develop a long-term action/management plan for this plant. How does this impact your lake? It is vital that we all work together to protect the lake. Vegetation surveys are very important and having management tools in place for a rapid response are vital. Early detection and Rapid Response will protect the native plant community, the fishery and save money!

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