# Lake Miramichi News

Newsletter Produced by PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. Spring 2024



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## NOTICE Lake Miramichi 2024 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 Environment, Great Lakes & Energy (EGLE) 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.

### 2024 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 Lake Miramichi. 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.

April 8: Water Quality, Survey
May 13: Survey, Algae Treatment
May 27: Weed & Algae Treatment
June 24: Survey, Weed & Algae Treatment
July 22: Survey, WQ, Weed & Algae Treatment
August 26: AVAS Survey, Water Quality, Weed/Algae Treatment

#### Wake Boat Legislation

The popularity of wake sports has been on the rise over the past decade and with it the number of "wake boats" operating on lakes. These boats are designed to produce large waves. Hull shape, ballast tanks, adjustable plates, and horse power are some of the technologies used. Wake boats tend to push thrust at a downward angle and therefore have a greater potential to disrupt bottom sediments in addition to shoreline erosion. Several recent scientific findings provide unequivocal evidence that wake dependent water sports are having an adverse impact on frequently exposed aquatic ecosystems. Shoreline degradation, shallow water habitat disturbance, safety related incidences, and damage to waterfront property occur. On February 28th a bill was introduced in hopes to minimize adverse impacts of wake boats. "It will require watercraft in "wake sport mode" to be 500 feet or more from a shore or dock and at a depth of 20 feet or more." For more information visit:

https://mymlsa.org/critical-boat-wake-legislation-introduced-in-michigan-house/

#### **WATER USE RESTRICTIONS**

**Sonar A.S./fluridone:** Swimming or bathing: I day. Irrigation restriction on established tree crops: 7 day. Restriction on irrigation of crops, turf, plants, seedbeds, or areas to be planted: 30 day. **Note:** Irrigation can resume once Sonar concentration is below 5 ppb. If concerned with irrigation restrictions, please refer to PLM's website to see if restrictions have expired, www.plmcorp.net/services/aquatic-services/treatment-information

**Sculpin G/2,4-d amine:** Swimming or bathing: I 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: I 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 OTF/Triclopyr:** Swimming or bathing: I 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. Non-crops "gardens": 2-14 Days depending on treatment conditions. Livestock watering: N/A.

Florpyrauzifen-Benzyl/ProcellaCOR: Swimming or bathing: I day. Household use, irrigation, lawns and turf: 0 Days. Non-crops "gardens": 2-14 Days depending on treatment conditions. Growing crops: until assay indicates Ippb or less. Livestock watering: N/A.

Aqua Strike/Endothall Diquat dibromide: Swimming or bathing: Iday. Animal consumption of treated water: I day. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 3 days. Crop irrigation: 5 days.

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

Hydrothol 191/Dimethylalkylamine salt of Endothall Aquathol K/Dipotassium salt of Endothall: Swimming or bathing: I day. Household uses, irrigation, livestock watering: 2 weeks.

Clipper, Propeller, Schooner/Flumioxazin: Swimming or bathing: Iday. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 3 days. Crop irrigation: 5 days.

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

PLM Blue, Cygnet Select: water dye (tracer), Copper Sulfate: copper sulfate, Cutrine Plus-Ultra, Captain-XTR, SeClear and SeClear G: chelated copper, Cygnet Plus, PolyAn: Adjuvant, AquaSticker, M.D. pellets: gram negative, naturally occurring bacteria. PLM Enzyme: enzymes, Phoslock: phosphorus locking technology, Eutrosorb: phosphorus locking technology. NO RESTRICTIONS!! For a complete listing of all product labels, please see our website.

Site-Specific recommendations to limit ornamental irrigation with ProcellaCOR, Renovate & Sculpin granular treated water will typically last 2-14 days. Contact PLM for further information.

The chemicals used for Aquatic Nuisance Control are registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy. The potential for damage to fish and other non-target organisms is minimal provided that the product is used as directed on the product label and the permit. To minimize the possible effects on health and the environment, the treated water is restricted for the above purposes.

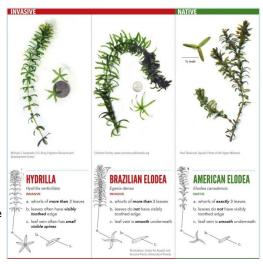
**Method of Application**: Chemical application will be made via boat, back pack, and/or land vehicle applying liquid surface products by surface spray and/or injection. Granular product application will be surface broadcast.

PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. Certified Applicators: Salvatore Adams, Preston Adgate, Nicholas Blunt, Jason Broekstra, William Conklin, Hannah Cornell, Jaimee Desjardins, Nathaniel Draper, William Ducham, Holden Elsner, Jeff Fischer, BreAnne Grabill, Dustin Grabill, Noah Hanson, Steve Hanson, Kyle Heath, Jake Hunt, Garrett Johnson, Pierce Johnson, Michael Pichla, Elijah Quinn, Reese Ransom, Riley Ransom, Eric Reed, Colton Risner, Raquelle Robbins, Eric Roberts, Cory Robinett, James Scherer, Alison Schermerhorn, Sophia Scott, Casey Shoaff, Lucas Slagel, Keith terHorst, Jeff Tolan, Andy Tomaszewski, Dennis Vangessel, Andrew Weinberg

#### PLM's Rapid Response on First Hydrilla Infestation Found in Michigan

The dreaded news we feared for over a decade was met with reality in September when Hydrilla was positively identified by the Water Resource Division of EGLE in two small waterbodies in Berrien Springs, Michigan. Hydrilla, widespread in southern states, has been a top "Watch List" species in Michigan for decades.

PLM was contacted by EGLE, as part of their Rapid Response Plan for new exotic plants, to get these waterbodies treated as quickly as possible. PLM responded immediately with an herbicide treatment to systemically treat the infestation in hopes to prevent it from spreading regionally or state wide. Hydrilla, a federally regulated plant, in which it is illegal to house and/or sell, has plagued southern US lakes for decades. It's ability to reproduce through fragmentation, stolons or rhizomes and tubers makes this plant extremely difficult to control. It quickly outcompetes native and most other nonnative plants (including Eurasian watermilfoil), forming a dense monoculture (single plant) and is considered one of the world's most invasive aquatic plants.



An early detection rapid response plan is vital to any management plan in order to protect it from new invaders that threaten our lakes. PLM works closely with our clients to ensure that proper protocols are in place to protect our lakes. With Hydrilla positively identified in Michigan, it is important that everyone is on the look out for this plant and know the key identifiers. Hydrilla looks very similar to Michigan's native species, Elodea as well as another nonnative invader, Brazilian elodea. Hydrilla has a whorl of more than 3 leaves, has tiny serrated edges, and is the ONLY submerged plant to produce tubers.

Shoreline development has led to habitat degradation and as lakes continue to become more and more developed, the impacts continue to be damaging to the lake ecosystem. From mowed grass and sandy beaches, to seawalls and riprap to wake boat waves and fertilizer, development has negatively impacted a lake in all ecological aspects. By working to reduce the human footprint around the lake, the health of the lake will be improved. Natural shoreline restoration is helpful from reducing nutrient loading and runoff to providing habitat for frogs and fish to naturally defending against Canadian geese congregating in your yard, it is important that action is taken to minimize development impact and restore natural features.

#### **Natural Shorelines Buildings and other** hard surfaces should be minimized. Prevent dirty stormwater from getting to the lake Keep shoreline stable by not clearing native plants Pick up imize Prevent animal waste Reduce chemical and fertilizer use Maintain Maintain a naturally Use bio-engineering for Protect wildlife habitat by septic system vegetated lot with trees, shoreline erosion control leaving woody structure and shrubs and wildflowers. native aquatic plants