Duck Lake News

Newsletter Produced by PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. Spring 2022

PLM
LAKE & LAND MANAGEMENT CORP

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NOTICE Duck Lake 2022 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.

2022 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 Duck 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.*

Weeks of:

June 20: Survey
June 27: EWM Treatment (optional)
August 1: Survey
August 8: EWM Treatment (optional)
September 5: AVAS Survey
September 12: EWM Treatment (optional), Phragmites Treatment

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 OTF/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. Non-crops "gardens": 2-14 Days depending on treatment conditions. Livestock watering: N/A.

Florpyrauzifen-Benzyl/ProcellaCOR: 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: until assay indicates 1ppb or less. Livestock watering: N/A.

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

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

Cygnet Plus, PolyAn: **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.

****Certified Applicators:** Salvatore Adams, Preston Adgate, Andrew Anger, Jason Broekstra, Adam Cichon, William Conklin, Gerald Dailey, Jaimee Desjardins, William Ducham, Jeff Fischer, BreAnne Grabill, Dustin Grabill, Christian Halquist, Steve Hanson, Sean Hawkins, Kyle Heath, Jake Hunt, Garrett Johnson, James Lee, Blake Mallory, Michael Pichla, Elijah Quinn, Eric Reed, Colton Risner, Eric Roberts, James Scherer, Alison Schermerhorn, Ben Schermerhorn, Casey Shoaff, Lucas Slagel,

Got Muck?

PLM MD (Muck Digestion) Pellets are a combination of natural beneficial bacteria, enzymes, and vitamins that stimulate the biological activity at your lake bottom. This stimulation allows the bacteria to feed on the organic sediment, therefore reducing the muck levels. PLM MD Pellets are easily applied by anyone once a month, when the water is above 55 degrees. 10lb., 30lb. and 50lb. bags are available.

For a beach area of 50'x 50', ~2lbs/treatment is required, treating monthly May– September. To place your order, please call our office at 800-382-4434 to arrange delivery!

Converting Seawalls into Natural Shorelines

Converting seawall shorelines back to natural vegetation; plants, trees and shrubs along the water's edge has many benefits for the lake. Some of benefits of having a natural shoreline are erosion control, nutrient and pollution absorption, increase in wildlife and fish habitat and reduction of nuisance geese on lawns. If seawall removal is not feasible there are other options residents can do to improve and protect the lake. Placing rip rap in front of a seawall will help reduce wave action thus reducing lake scour. Rip rap can also create a suitable shoreline for animals to access the land and provide places for aquatic insects and plants to grow. Also, native vegetation can be planted within the rip rap, creating a more natural shoreline. Adding rip rap is an easy, affordable and effective way to help the lake.

Bioengineering, often called softshore engineering or lakescaping, is a method of using native plants, biodegradable products and other natural materials to provide a stable shoreline. The goal is to protect the property from waves and erosion, while improving ecological features and the integrity of the shoreline. Bioengineering methods are often used when creating a natural shoreline – which acts as a living buffer that changes throughout the seasons and years. Some of the benefits of bioengineering are; Natural vegetation serves as a filter between lawn and lakeshore, preventing pesticides and fertilizers from running directly into the water. Native plant roots filter more water than the turf grass varieties typically planted in Michigan. They help prevent flooding or standing water. Plants in the water and along the shore help absorb the wave energy, which helps keep soils and sands settled and makes for clearer (less turbid) water. If you are interested in converting your shoreline, please contact PLM and their Certified Natural Shoreline Steward can help you get started.

Starry Stonewort— Exotic Plant WATCHLIST

Starry stonewort has been quickly spreading throughout Northern Michigan. Starry stonewort (Nitellopsis obtusa) looks like a rooted plant but it is actually an algae. The plant is native to Europe and Asia and was first discovered in the St. Lawrence River in 1978. In 1983, it was found in the Detroit River and has since infested many Michigan lakes. Starry stonewort resembles the native aquatic plant Chara. Unlike Chara, which is generally considered to be a beneficial plant, starry stonewort has a tendency to inhabit deeper portions of the lake and can form dense blankets several feet thick. These mats can severely impede navigation and limit growth of more beneficial plants. Starry stonewort anchors to the sediments through rhizoids (primitive root structures) which can also absorb nutrients. Like Chara, starry stonewort also absorbs nutrients from the water through its cell walls. Starry stonewort has tiny, star-shaped, tan colored reproductive structures called bulbils that are firm to the touch when compared to its soft branches. These reproductive bulbils have been shown to stay viable for several years in lake sediments. It is unclear what effects starry stonewort may have on a lake's fishery. However, the encroachment of starry stonewort into fish spawning beds may be a cause for concern. Both algaecides and mechanical harvesting appear to be somewhat effective in controlling starry stonewort. However, given its propensity to produce massive amounts of growth, efforts to keep this invasive algae at bay will be difficult and potentially expensive. We are constantly on the lookout for new infestations of SSW for quick action. Please keep your eyes on the look out!