From: Bruce Burditt
To: Ziemann, Aaron C (APA)
Subject: ProcellaCOR
Date: Monday, July 22, 2024 12:06:13 PM

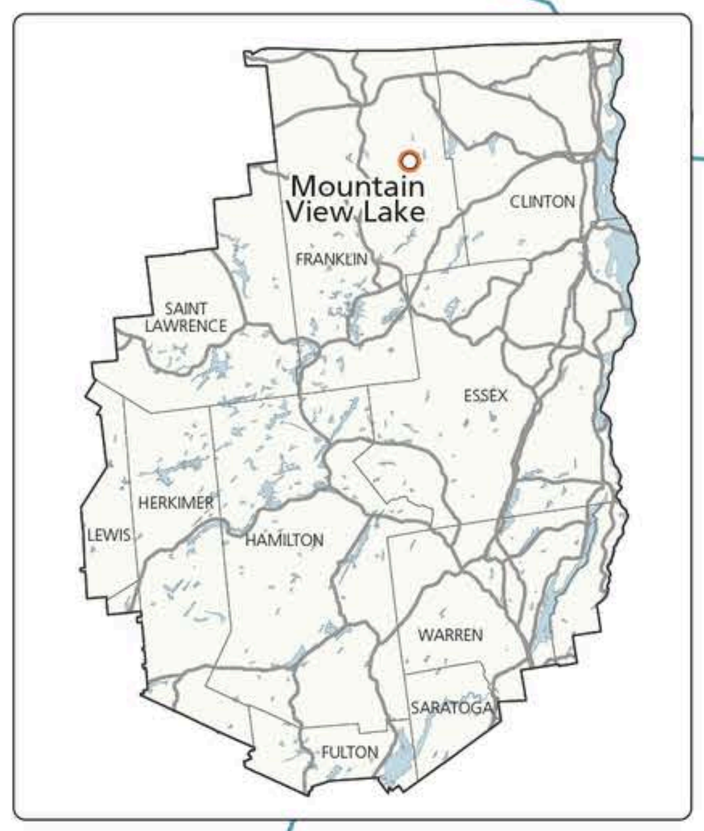
Aaron,
We are thinking of using ProcellaCOR EC next year on Mt. View and Indian Lakes, in Mt. View/Owls Head NY and would like to request a site visit from the APA. My summertime residence is 518-483-2392 and my cell is 315-705-5225 (when it works). I look forward to talking to you soon.
Bruce Burditt
Executive Vice President
Chairman Water Quality Committee
Mt. View Association

Mountain View Lake
Aquatic Plant Survey 2023

County: Franklin
Town: Bellmont
Lake Area (acres): 235.4
Date Surveyed: 07/05/2023
AIS Bed Area (acres): 41.3
AIS Observed: EWM

Boat Path
PT Phytoplankton Tow
SS Sieve Sample

Invasive Plant Density (%)
- < 5
- 5 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51- 75
- 76 - 100



Indian Lake
Mountain View Lake
Deerfly Pond
Charlie Pond
Duck Ponds

Beach Rd
Mountain View Rd
Old Mountain View
Eastside Rd
Bryant Siding Rd
W Side Rd
Wolf Pond Rd

PT
SS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
EWM

0 0.4 Kilometers
0 0.4 Miles

ADIRONDACK RESEARCH

Mountain View Association Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan

May 2024

History

The primary mission of the Mountain View Association (MVA), founded in 1907, has been to preserve, improve and promote the beauty, navigation, purity and safety of Mountain View Lake, Indian Lake and the Channel between them. Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM), an invasive water plant, was first identified in Mountain View Lake during the 1980's. By the 1990's the plant had become problematic and was spreading. Initial efforts at control were made by volunteers. After several years it became clear that volunteer work alone was not managing the problem. In 1996, the Association received a permit from the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) to place benthic barrier mats on the lake bottom in Mountain View Lake. In 2002, the Agency permitted the Association to hand harvest milfoil beds. The Association has been using paid professional divers to hand harvest and remove milfoil from our waterbodies since that time. As the problem has grown, the Association has increased its contract with the dive team from 3 to 5 weeks per summer. In addition, MVA volunteers collect water samples from both lakes in June, July and August. The Adirondack Watershed Institute (AWI) analyzes these samples for acidity and chemical content. If imbalances are discovered, the AWI will work with the MVA to facilitate a correction.

Goals

The Mountain View Association seeks to prevent and/or manage invasive plants and animals from damaging our aquatic environment. Of primary concern at present is controlling the growth and spread of Eurasian watermilfoil. A secondary goal is to prevent the introduction of new invasives. The purpose of this document is to articulate how to best achieve these goals and to foster creative, open minded thinking as newer methods of control become available.

Background

At this time, there are several means of managing EWM. None of them are 100% effective. Early efforts at control were done by volunteers. As the problem progressed, MVA began using benthic barriers which were attached/weighted to the lake bottom in areas of heavy EWM growth. While effective, placing them was difficult and many of the mats migrated due to water flow and lake level variations. For this reason, benthic barriers were abandoned as a method of control.

Prior to the replacement of the dam at the bottom of Mountain View Lake in 2019, regular winter water drawdowns exposed areas of the plant growth zone (littoral zone) that resulted in reduction of EWM beds. Changes in policy and regulation have prevented this method of EWM control in recent years.

Currently our best means of EWM control is hand harvesting. For over 20 years the MVA has relied on hand harvesting as its best option for control. In 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved the use of the selective herbicide PorcellaCOR followed by the NY State Department of Environmental Conversation (DEC) in 2019. In 2022, the APA approved its use in Park waters. This product has an excellent safety profile and may hold promise for our efforts in the future.

Adaptive Management

With time, methods of EWM control and management may change. The environment may change. New problems may arise. New solutions may be developed. With this in mind, the following actions may need to be and should be adapted as necessary.

Objectives

Prevention

Through education and outreach, the introduction of new invasives can be prevented or reduced. This is achieved by communication with the membership through email blasts,

the Association's website and other means. Signage at the boat launch as well as other means of communication with the public is supported and encouraged. Vigilance for new invasives by waterfront residents should be fostered. Means of self-education should be shared. The Association's Water Quality Committee should keep informed of issues being faced in neighboring waters and recommend preventative measures as needed.

Monitoring

Monitoring to address the success or failure of various actions will be done. Volunteers will need to be trained and a method of measuring the result established. Monitoring for EWM density, early detection of new beds, detection of novel invasive species and other changes should be recorded and referenced to current management efforts.

Management

Management of EWM is evolving. Currently hand harvesting is our primary method. Communication with the dive team to keep informed of what is changing is critical. Reconsideration of a winter water drawdown should be pursued/lobbied for. Integrated plans may be the most successful. Hand harvesting and a winter water drawdown together should be considered as an integrated plan. The use of an herbicide must be seriously investigated. Using hand harvesting and chemical control together is an integrated plan. This may be our future. Constant awareness of new products and methods of control is also part of management.

Actions

Prevention

The MVA will continue to educate and inform constituents in methods of identifying invasive species and preventing their spread. Sharing of CDD (clean, drain, dry) principles for any boats or equipment that enter or leave our waters will be done on a regular basis. Signage at the boat launch informing users of best practices should be maintained. Communication to users of the water will be made in various ways including news media, email blasts, newsletters etc.

Monitoring

Monitoring and measuring the efficacy of our EWM controls is necessary to achieve the highest levels of success. Methods of control that don't reach an acceptable cost/benefit analysis may need to be abandoned. Monitoring will come in two forms, professional and volunteer. Information and updates from the dive crew are an essential and necessary component for adapting strategies as appropriate. Establishing an informed and trained volunteer force to report general findings as well as to be on the look-out for new invasives should be adopted. The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program provides training for volunteers on how to identify and report aquatic invasive species. Other resources include the Adirondack Watershed Institute (AWI) and Adklakes.org at Paul Smiths College

Management

The MVA will continue to manage EWM primarily through hand harvesting. Investigating the bureaucratic hurdles that govern a winter water drawdown to see if this method of control can be reestablished should be done. Attention must be placed towards the addition of a selective herbicide to an integrated plan. Establishing whether such products can work in our waters, how it would be applied and whether it is affordable is an immediate need. If an integrated program of hand harvesting and selective herbicide use can be established, monitoring results is essential for planning.

Conclusion

In establishing this plan, it is hoped that a focused and adaptive management plan can be established. Specific short- and long-term goals need to be articulated and adapted over time.