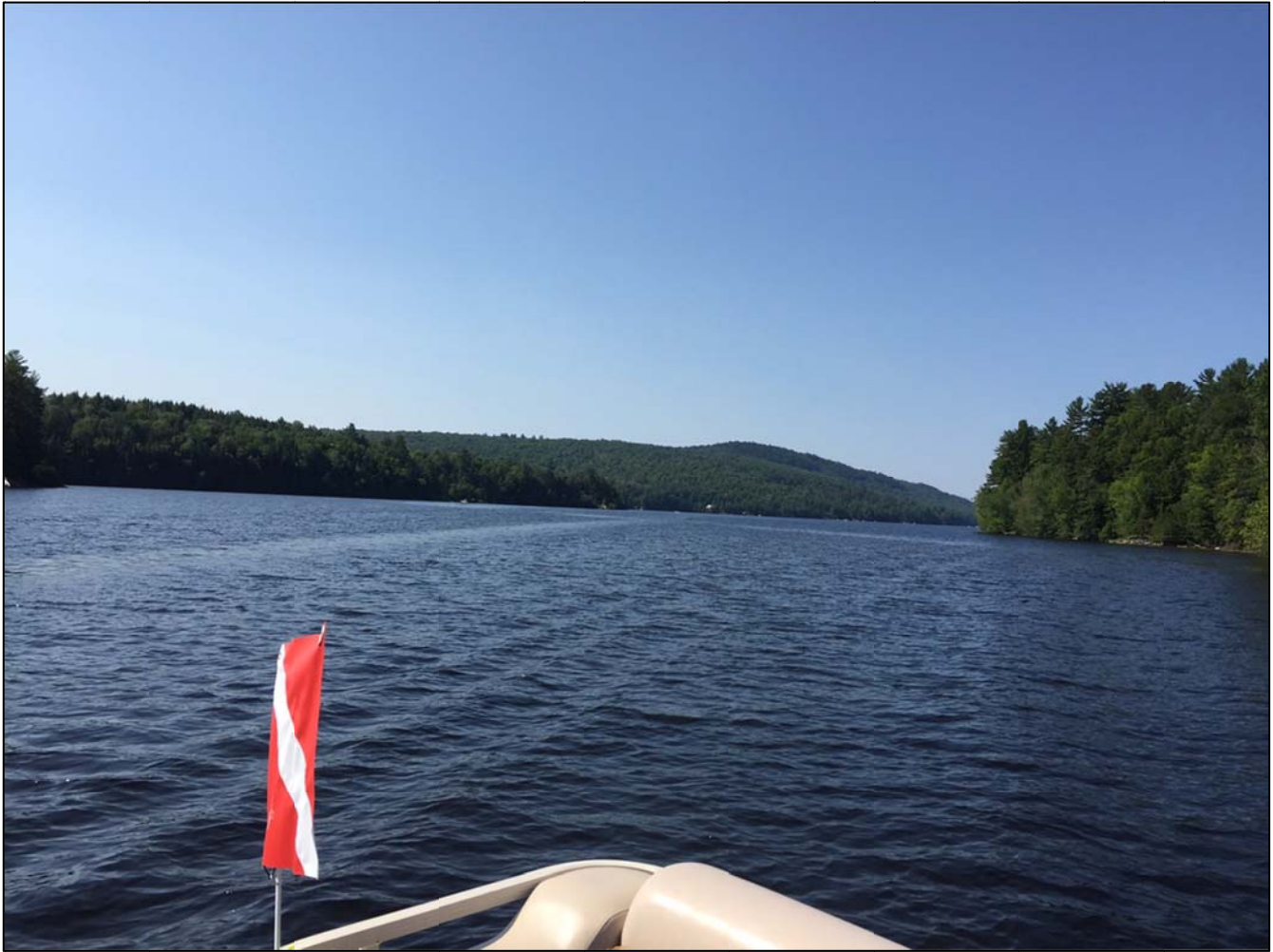


Schroon Lake Invasive Species Reconnaissance 2015
Robert Bombard & Nicholas Rowell
31 B Depalo Lane
Queensbury, NY 12804
(518)926-8376 or (518)321-5024



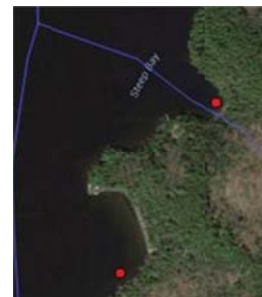
The 2015 Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) survey of Schroon Lake was done at the behest of the Schroon Lake Association. The EWM survey parameters included us snorkeling and diving approximately 10ft apart throughout the littoral zone of the chosen sites. The survey consisted of snorkeling the shallow areas of plant growth to scuba diving to the deepest point of plant growth. Throughout each site surveyed, the EWM plant locations were mapped using a GPS. After each survey day, a report and map of GPS EWM locations were sent to both the SLA and AIM Inc. The sites surveyed were chosen through a combination of the SLA Board Members, the Lake Manager suggestions, areas with extensive littoral zones, high nutrients areas at tributary outlets and previously known locations of EWM populations. The following is a compilation of our daily reports, GPS EWM location maps and site descriptions.

June 27th EWM Survey

Steep Bay- Two locations with single EWM plants, both located in the northeast side of the bay.

Bay south of Talichita Point- Found 25-30 EWM plants, 25 meters off shore near a large rock.

North end of Clark Island- No plants were found.

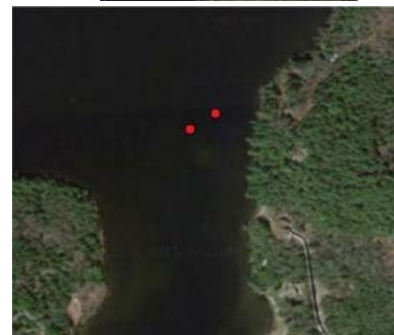


July 11th EWM Survey

North end of Clark Island east shore- Two GPS points were collected in this location with 50-75 EWM plants located between the points. Both points are located within the buoy-line and the northeast point is approximately 100 meters off the east shore.

We finished up the day just south of the halfway point of Clark Island and no additional plants were found.

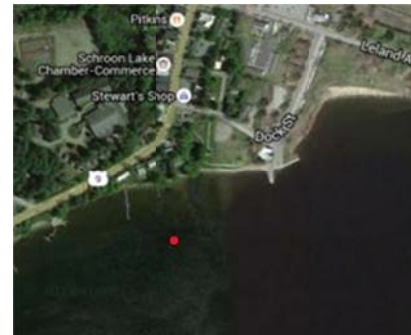
We have continued to update AIM with our survey findings and Bob had a meeting with Andrew today July 13th to discuss additional details about the survey.



July 25th EWM Survey

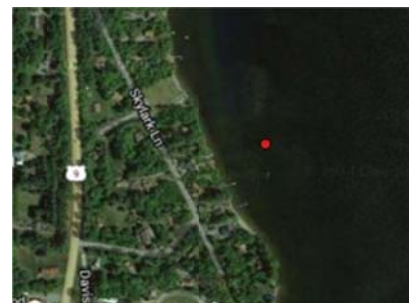
WOL Boat Launch to Rogers Brook- We surveyed from the boathouse beach to the WOL boat launch. Near Rogers Brook there is a heavy sand delta formation and the outer ring of the delta had robust plant life and heavily fouled. Two EWM plants were found in 8ft of water approximately 50 meters south of Rogers Brook and one EWM plant (highly distressed) found approximately 25 meters north of WOL boat launch in 13ft of water. Also want to note very heavy boat activity from 8AM to 10AM at WOL.

Lockwood Bay- From our observation, the littoral zone of Lockwood Bay is 0-4ft deep. The water is heavily tannic with line of sight being around 3-5ft making it a difficult area to survey. There was a distinct thermocline between 4-6ft and water temperature at 6ft is 45-50 degrees Fahrenheit. No EWM plants were observed in Lockwood Bay.



July 26th EWM Survey

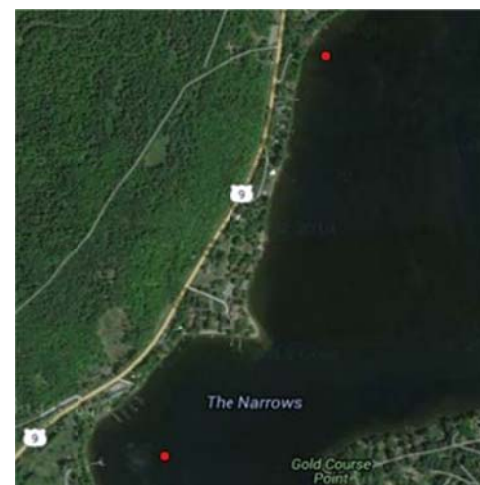
Skylark Beach Area North & South- At the GPS point mapped is a log pile with approximately 100 EWM plants. The EWM plants are young, single stem plants with the majority of the plants being 1-2ft tall and the max height around 4ft. Scattered EWM plants were found from the GPS point extending 100 meters north and located mainly in 10ft of water. The area around Skylark Beach has a very large littoral zone that ends around 13ft deep from our observation. The native plants are diverse and robust in this area.



August 15th EWM Survey

Bay South of Edge Water – While surveying the bay we found EWM plants widely scattered throughout the bay. At the mapped GPS point is approximately 25 EWM plants in 8-10ft of water and from our observation, the EWM plants are tall but distressed. We also want to note that two distinct native milfoils were also found throughout the bay in more abundance. Some of the observed natives were tall plants as well. At the time of this survey, there was a considerable phytoplankton bloom. This bay is also home to a very large friendly bass that accompanied us during our survey.

North of Edge Water to Sandy Point– At the northern GPS point on



the attached map, we observed scattered EWM plants in 6-10ft of water, approximately 2-3ft tall and mostly single stem plants.

August 22nd EWM Survey

Sandy Point- A few hundred widely scattered EWM plants found between the two GPS mapped points in Sandy Point. The EWM plants were found in 2-14ft depth of water and the majority of the plants were single stem. There are also very robust native plants in this area as well. We surveyed 300 meters north of the northern buoy and found no EWM plants.

Meadow Cove- We found very widely scattered single stem 2-3ft tall EWM plants and took two dozen found throughout the cove. The marker bottle is still in the location of the small population of EWM plants. The majority

of the EMW plants were observed in 6-10ft of water. The cove also has a robust population of elodea.

South Clark Island- We observed only 6 EWM plants in this area and all were taken. The EWM plants were all single stem 2ft tall plants, found in 6-8ft of water and were not well rooted. We would also like to note that a fair amount of cans, bottles and clothing were also found in this area.



August 29th EWM Survey

West of Brill Island- We surveyed the bay west of Brill Island along a very steep wall directly off the west shore. Between the two GPS points we found 50-100 EWM plants in 12ft of water. The EWM plants are multi-stemmed and approximately 10ft tall. From our observation the EWM plants are concentrated to a 20x50ft area. We then surveyed from Brill Island to Eagle Point and to the bay south of Taylor Point. No other EWM plants were found. The bay south of Taylor point has an extensive littoral zone and no milfoils of any kind were observed.



August 30th EWM Survey

Bay Between Moffit & Acker Brook- The southern GPS point is at the mouth of Moffit Brook where 12 single stem EWM plants, 1-3ft tall were taken and a small patch of multi-stem 5-6ft tall EWM plants were observed. The EWM plants were widely scattered among native milfoils. The northern GPS point is located at the mouth of Acker Brook where a single EWM plant was taken. The mouth of Acker Brook has very lush, diverse growth and should be watched in the following years. We continued to survey north of Acker Brook and no other EWM plants were observed.

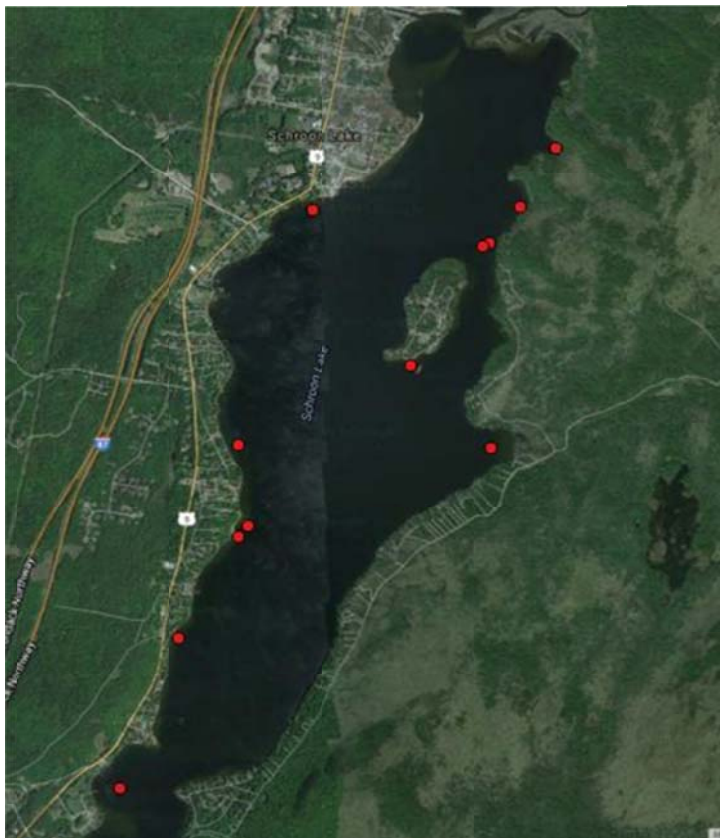


From our overall observation, the EWM plants in Schroon Lake are widely scattered, low density populations throughout most of the locations surveyed in 2015. The majority of the EWM populations observed during the survey were young, single stem, new growth plants. In the rare occasion where mature multistem plants were observed, the EWM plants were contained in small areas

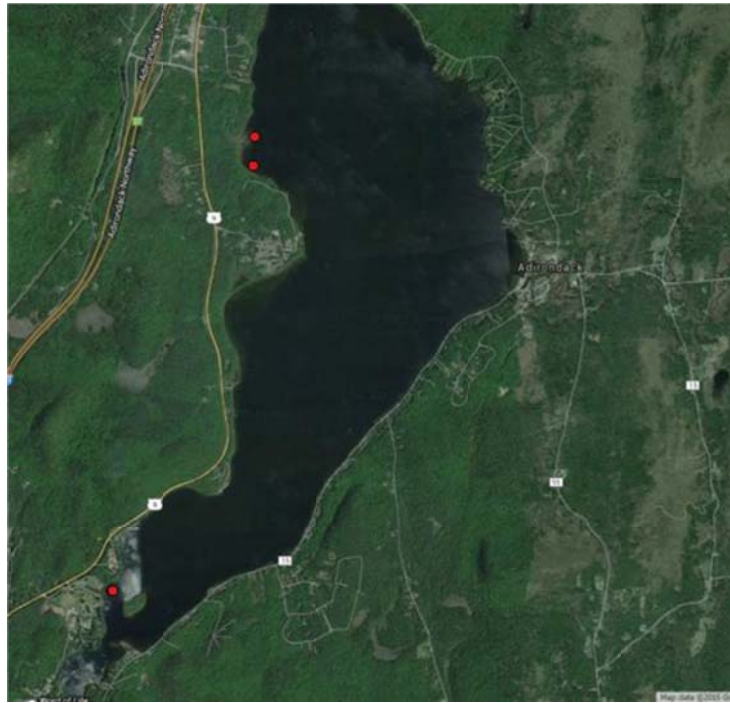
approximately 10x20ft and would not be considered a bed. During the survey, we covered approximately 25,700 linear feet of shoreline, equaling 4.8 miles. The actual distance covered was approximately three to four times that distance due to the width of the littoral zones in each location require multiple passes to cover the area. Throughout the summer we surveyed for 8 days totaling 42 hours and 14 EWM locations were discovered and mapped with a GPS. It is recommended that any areas of lush native growth continue to be surveyed where nutrients may be high. Three quarters of the east shore still need to be surveyed, especially near any tributaries. Continued vigilance is always the best war against invasive species. Also, the continued use and success of the scout program and the watchfulness of lake property owners to communicate possible EWM sightings to project managers will ensure the continued success of the invasive battle.

We would like to thank the Schroon Lake Association for their partnership and support, and making the survey process an enjoyable collaboration.

Schroon Lake North EWM Survey



Schroon Lake South EWM Survey



Schroon Lake EWM Survey

