



Lake George Integrated Aquatic Plant Management Program

Lake George Park Commission

Prepared by: Lycott Environmental Inc. Southbridge MA, USA
December 2007

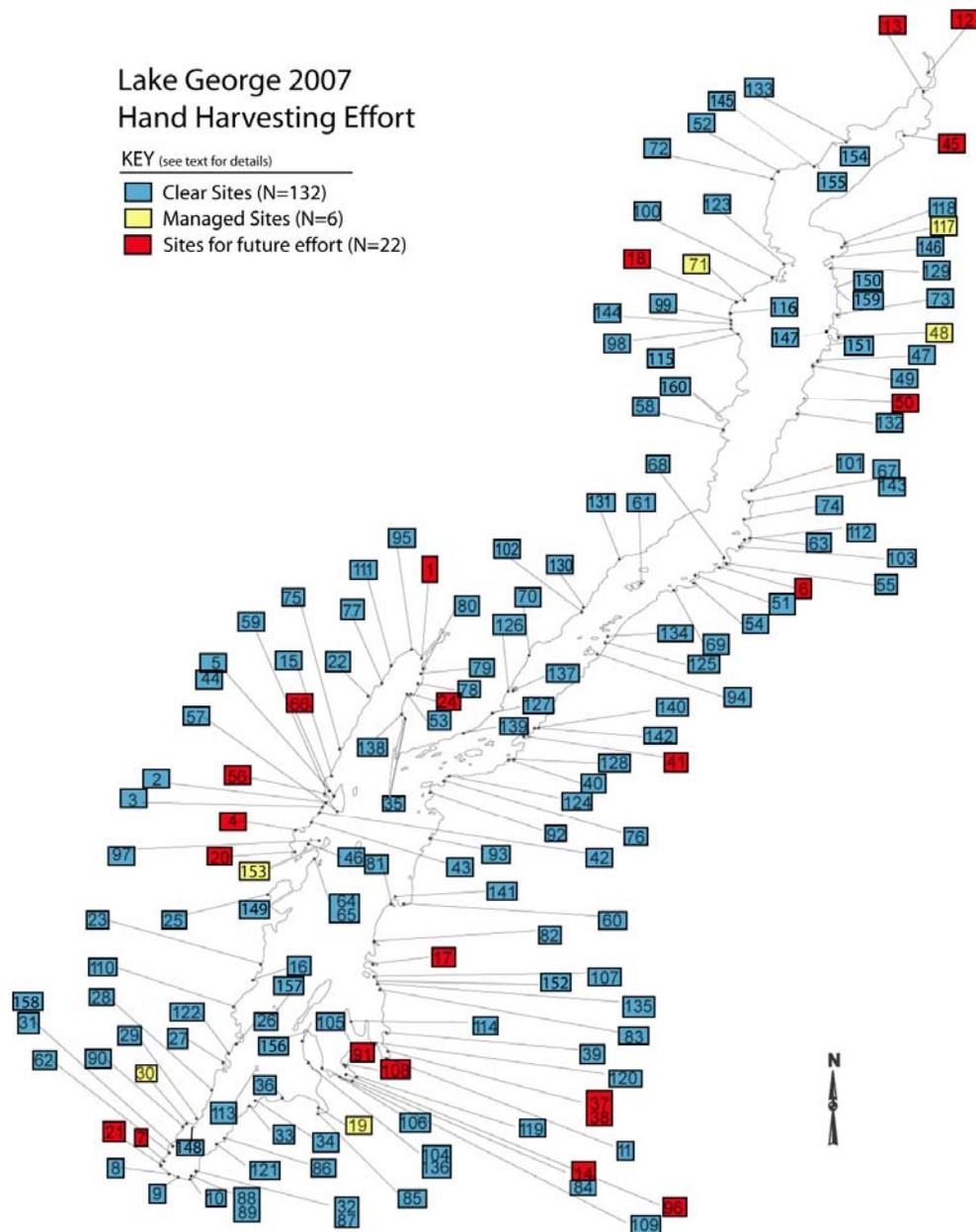


Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	i
Executive Summary.....	ii
Introduction	1
History of Aquatic Management Program in Lake George	1
Process and Participants	1
Table 1. Eurasian Watermilfoil 2006 Site Status	2
Figure 1. Map of all known Eurasian Watermilfoil Sites in Lake George	6
Aquatic Plant Management	7
Table 2. Eurasian Watermilfoil 2005-2006 Comparison	8
Table 3. Milfoil Sites by Year.....	12
Hand Harvesting	12
Distribution of Effort	13
Benthic Barrier	14
Distribution of Effort	15
Sites in Need of Management	15
General Conclusions	16
Figure 4. Map of Sites Requiring Future Management Effort	17
References	18
Appendix A. Site Descriptions	
Appendix B. 2007 Major Benthic Barrier Installation Sites	



Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Larry Eichler and all of the staff at Darrin Fresh Water Institute for their much-needed technical, logistical and common-sense advice throughout this project. The support of The Fund for Lake George Inc. was invaluable in the successful implementation of this program. We also thank the staff at Lake George Park Commission for support in every aspect of this project. In particular we thank Mike White and Roger Smith. RK thanks Julian Barthold Bryan Becker, Ember Chatbet, Ashley Curtis, Patrick Gavins-Bryan, James Robbianni and Greg Santoni for their hard work and for generally making it an enjoyable project.

Richard King, Ecologist
Lee Lyman, President
Lycott Environmental Inc.
Southbridge, MA USA



Executive Summary

Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.) was first documented in Lake George in 1985. Physical plant management of milfoil began in 1986 through volunteer hand harvesting and the placement of benthic barrier. In 1989 suction harvesting was incorporated into the management program with the support of local, state, and federal funding. Federal support for milfoil management ended in 1993. Since 1994 the Lake George Eurasian Watermilfoil Program has been undertaken by the Lake George Park Commission with support from The Fund for Lake George Inc. and in kind service support from Darrin Freshwater Institute.

In the management program, physical plant management techniques form the basis for management activities. Preferred physical management approaches are based on density of milfoil growth. Scattered and moderately dense sites are managed by hand harvesting. Dense growth sites are managed with benthic barrier and/or suction harvesting in conjunction with hand harvesting.

By the conclusion of the 2007 management effort, a total of 160 Eurasian Watermilfoil sites were identified, three more than documented in 2006. In the southern basin, there are high concentrations of milfoil sites near human population centers and boat-use areas including, but not limited to Lake George Village, Bolton Landing, Harris Bay and Dunham's Bay. In the north basin, clusters of Eurasian watermilfoil sites are also found in areas of high use near Hulett's Landing, Putnam, Hague, and throughout the bay at the outlet.

A total of 150 milfoil sites have been managed in one or more years since the initial effort in 1986 (though not all efforts were successful). Of these, 82 sites were cleared and an additional 50 sites were found clear of Eurasian watermilfoil in 2007. Thus 132 (82.5%) of the actively managed sites in Lake George were clear of milfoil at the end of the 2007 effort. A total of 19,753 plants were removed by hand harvesting in 2007. Additionally, 170,537.5 ft² (487.25 panels) of pond liner were installed.

Management activities in Lake George have had a positive effect on the control of many milfoil sites. However, 14 sites remain with dense milfoil beds, 8 sites have moderately-dense growth (two of which are not suitable for physical management). As of August 2007, a total of 138 sites have been successfully cleared or managed. Thus, 22 sites in Lake George require future management effort. Sites which have yet to be managed will be addressed in upcoming years.

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE 2007 PROGRAM REPORT

Introduction

The Lake George Park Commission began plant control activities in 1986 with a three-acre benthic barrier installation and volunteer hand-harvesting program. From 1989-1993 physical plant management was performed by Darrin Freshwater Institute (DFWI) under an agreement with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The work was supported by a Federal Clean Lakes Program grant. In 1994 the Lake George Park Commission (LGPC) accepted responsibility for the program as federal funding ended. DFWI continued to provide the management services under an agreement with the LGPC from 1995 through 2001. Since 1994 the LGPC has provided the financial means, administration and permits for the project. Additional support is given by the Fund for Lake George, Inc., and DFWI continues to provide essential data collection and reporting.

DFWI concluded their role as primary provider of physical milfoil management in Lake George in 2001. Beginning in 2002, Lycott Environmental Inc. (Lycott) was retained by LGPC to continue the management program through the year 2008. The following report details past and ongoing physical management efforts as well as the current status of milfoil sites in Lake George.

Eurasian Watermilfoil Sites

As of 2007 season end, a total of 160 Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) sites have been identified in Lake George (Table 1, Figure 1). Approximately half of these sites are located in the southern basin, with high concentrations near human population centers and boat-use areas including: Lake George Village, Bolton Landing, and the southeastern shallow bays (Dunham's, Harris and Warner). In the northern basin, clusters of milfoil colonies are also found in areas of high use near Hulett's Landing, Putnam, Hague, and the outlet.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Table 1. Lake George 2007 Eurasian watermilfoil sites. Numbers in parentheses in the 'Harvested' column are the number of 375 ft² pond-liner panels installed. No panels were removed in 2007. If a site remained clear from prior effort, 'r-cleared' is coded in the action column. 'DFWI' in the action column denotes sites which are currently Darrin Freshwater Institute research sites and are not actively managed. 'DNV' in the action column denotes sites which are on the rotating schedule for visits because no milfoil has been found for at least 3 consecutive years; these sites are assumed to be clear in 2007. Density categories are assigned prior to management activity. 'Status' is the state of the site following 2007 management activities.

Site	Site Name	Date	Density	Action	Harvested	Status
1	NWB-Head of Bay	3-Jul	bed	obs	0	bed
2	Conger's Pt.	3-Jul	scattered	cleared	104	clear
3	SW Conger's Pt			DNV		clear
4	NW Sweetbriar Is	3-Jul	moderate	obs	0	moderate
5	W. Green Is.	2-Aug	scattered	cleared	230	clear
6	Sunset Bay	4-Jul	bed	obs	0	bed
7	Shepards Park	27-Jun	moderate	obs	0	moderate
8	West Brook	15-Aug	bed	cleared	39 (72)	clear
9	Million Dollar Beach			DNV		clear
10	East Brook	27-Jun	scattered	cleared	1	clear
11	S. End of Warner Bay	26-Jun	scattered	cleared	38	clear
12	LG Outlet	9-Jul	moderate	obs	0	moderate
13	NE Mossy Pt.	9-Jul	moderate	obs	0	moderate
14	SE Happy Family Is.	28-Jun	bed	obs	0	bed
15	Finkle Brook	2-Jul	scattered	cleared	36	clear
16	Middleworth Bay	27-Jun	scattered	cleared	26	clear
17	E. end Echo Bay	26-Jun	moderate	obs	0	moderate
18	Hague Boat Launch	9-Jul	scattered	obs	0	scattered
19	Dunham's Bay	15-Aug	bed	reduced	978 (73)	scattered
20	Huddle Bay	15-Aug	bed	vent	0	bed
21	Sheriff's Dock	27-Jun	bed	obs	0	bed
22	Shadow Bay	15-Aug	scattered	cleared	36 (1)	clear
23	Lake George YC	27-Jun	scattered	cleared	13	clear
24	NWB-W. Tongue Mtn	2-Jul	bed	obs	0	bed
25	Basin Bay			DNV		clear
26	SW Cannon Pt	14-Aug	moderate	cleared	1463	clear
27	NW Cooper Pt.	27-Jun	scattered	cleared	8	clear
28	S. Hearthstone			DNV		clear
29	Bay. NE Tea Is.			DNV		clear
30	N. Tea Is Bay	15-Aug	bed	reduced	63 (36)	moderate
31	English Brook			DNV		clear
32	Crosbyside			DNV		clear
33	S. Plum Pt.	27-Jun	none	r-cleared	0	clear
34	Bay between Plum Pt & Woods Pt.			DNV		clear
35	Bay S of Fan Pt.			DNV		clear
36	Dark Bay	27-Jun	none	r-cleared	0	clear
37	S. Warner Bay	26-Jun	bed	obs	0	bed
38	S. Warner Bay-B	26-Jun	bed	obs	0	bed
39	S. Katskill Bay	26-Jun	scattered	cleared	29	clear
40	Bay S. of Red Rock Bay	28-Jun	scattered	cleared	3	clear
41	Paradise Bay	29-Jun	bed	obs	0	bed
42	Bolton Bay T55	3-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

43	Bolton Bay T54	3-Jul	scattered	cleared	15	clear
44	Bolton Bay NE Bridge	2-Jul	scattered	cleared	2	clear
45	Tiroga/Black Pt.	9-Jul	scattered	obs	0	scattered
46	Leotine/Clay	12-Jul	scattered	cleared	747	clear
47	Smith Bay	4-Jul	scattered	cleared	99	clear
48	Gull Bay	17-Aug	bed	reduced	1101 (62)	scattered
49	S. Burnt Point	4-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear
50	Clark Hollow	5-Jul	moderate	obs	0	moderate
51	Eichlerville Bay	17-Aug	bed	cleared	0 (38)	clear
52	Roger's Rock Beach			DNV		clear
53	W. Tongue Mtn	2-Jul	scattered	cleared	56	clear
54	Cooks Bay @ HL	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	1	clear
55	Indian Bay	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	47	clear
56	S. Sawmill Bay	3-Jul	bed	DFWI	0	bed
57	S. Green Is.	10-Jul	scattered	cleared	75	clear
58	Silver Bay	5-Jul	scattered	cleared	63	clear
59	Hondah Cottages	11-Jul	scattered	cleared	8	clear
60	Camp Andrew Bay	10-Jul	scattered	cleared	29	clear
61	Harbor Is- Moonlight Bay	24-Jul	scattered	cleared	757	clear
62	Marine Village			DNV		clear
63	S. Agnes Is.	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	1	clear
64	3 Brothers Is.	3-Jul	scattered	cleared	113	clear
65	W. of 3 Brothers Is.	3-Jul	scattered	cleared	1	clear
66	N. Sawmill Bay	3-Jul	bed	DFWI	0	bed
67	Bluff Head Creek	5-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear
68	Rock- Dunbar Is.	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	82	clear
69	Kitchal Bay			DNV		clear
70	S. Trib. W Halfway Is.			DNV		clear
71	Hague Brook	17-Aug	bed	reduced	0 (127)	moderate
72	South Cook's Bay	1-Aug	scattered	cleared	586	clear
73	Dark Bay Trib	4-Jul	scattered	cleared	8	clear
74	Point N. of Agnes Is.	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	181	clear
75	Bell Pt.	15-Aug	scattered	cleared	306	clear
76	S. Shelving Rock Pt.	28-Jun	scattered	cleared	18	clear
77	Walker Point	2-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear
78	Bay N of W. Tongue Mtn	2-Jul	scattered	cleared	249	clear
79	Shore S. of Bear Pt.	2-Jul	scattered	cleared	305	clear
80	Bay S of Bear Pt.	15-Aug	bed	cleared	361 (7)	clear
81	Butternut Brook			DNV		clear
82	Barber Bay	26-Jun	scattered	cleared	35	clear
83	Van Warmer Bay	26-Jun	none	r-cleared	0	clear
84	Harris Bay Inlet			DNV		clear
85	Dunham's Bay Inlet	27-Jun	scattered	cleared	11	clear
86	East Shore			DNV		clear
87	Crosbyside			DNV		clear
88	Crosbyside			DNV		clear
89	Crosbyside			DNV		clear
90	S. Tea Is. Culvert	27-Jun	scattered	cleared	568	clear
91	Harris Bay E. Side	28-Jun	bed	obs	0	bed
92	Bay E. of Hens & Chicks Is.	28-Jun	none	r-cleared	0	clear



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

93	E. of Refuge Is	28-Jun	none	r-cleared	0	clear
94	NW 3 Sirens Is.			DNV		clear
95	NWB-Head of Bay			DNV		clear
96	Harris Bay- Midbay	28-Jun	bed	obs	0	bed
97	W. side Clay Is.	3-Jul	scattered	cleared	47	clear
98	S. Jenkin's Brook	17-Aug	scattered	cleared	121	clear
99	Holman Hill Creek	17-Aug	none	r-cleared	0	clear
100	Temple Island	9-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear
101	Brook N. Green Pt.			DNV		clear
102	S. Trib. 5 Mile Mtn. Brook	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	7	clear
103	N. N. Meadow Pt.	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	8	clear
104	Assembly Pt. West			DNV		clear
105	Assembly Pt. NW			DNV		clear
106	Assembly Pt.			DNV		clear
107	Elizabeth Is.	15-Aug	moderate	cleared	1060 (3)	clear
108	Harris Bay Culvert	28-Jun	bed	obs	0	bed
109	SW Happy Family Is.	28-Jun	scattered	cleared	189	clear
110	Diamond Pt.			DNV		clear
111	NWB-NE Walker Pt.			DNV		clear
112	Whale Rock	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	96	clear
113	Diamond Is.	28-Jun	scattered	cleared	7	clear
114	Mooring Post Marina	28-Jun	scattered	cleared	2	clear
115	Cape Cod Village			DNV		clear
116	Holman Hill Creek N.	1-Aug	scattered	cleared	48 (1)	clear
117	Glenbernie Blairs Bay	17-Aug	bed	reduced	487 (32)	scattered
118	Blairs Bay- North	4-Jul	scattered	cleared	61	clear
119	E. Side Harris Bay YC	28-Jun	scattered	cleared	8	clear
120	North Warner Bay	28-Jun	scattered	cleared	161	clear
121	East Shore			DNV		clear
122	Still Bay	27-Jun	scattered	cleared	22	clear
123	West Flirtation Is.	9-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear
124	N. Shelving Rock Pt.			DNV		clear
125	E. of Sagamore Is.			DNV		clear
126	NW Dollar Island	29-Jun	none	r-cleared	0	clear
127	SW French Pt.			DNV		clear
128	B. N of Commission Pt.	2-Aug	moderate	cleared	435 (3)	clear
129	Camp Sagamore	4-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear
130	N. Trib. 5 Mile Mtn Brook			DNV		clear
131	N.Steere Is.	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	13	clear
132	Lamb Shanty Bay	4-Jul	scattered	cleared	92	clear
133	Roger's Rock Club	9-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear
134	St. Sacrement Is.	29-Jun	none	r-cleared	0	clear
135	NE Van Warner Bay			DNV		clear
136	Assembly Pt. Pocket Bay	10-Jul	none	r-cleared	0	clear
137	West Dollar Island	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	1	clear
138	B. N. Fan Pt.	5-Jul	moderate	cleared	1309	clear
139	NE Little Harbor Island	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	8	clear
140	NW of 3 Sirens Is.	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	7	clear
141	Camp Andrew Bay West	28-Jun	moderate	cleared	127	clear
142	S. of Fox Island	29-Jun	scattered	cleared	59	clear



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

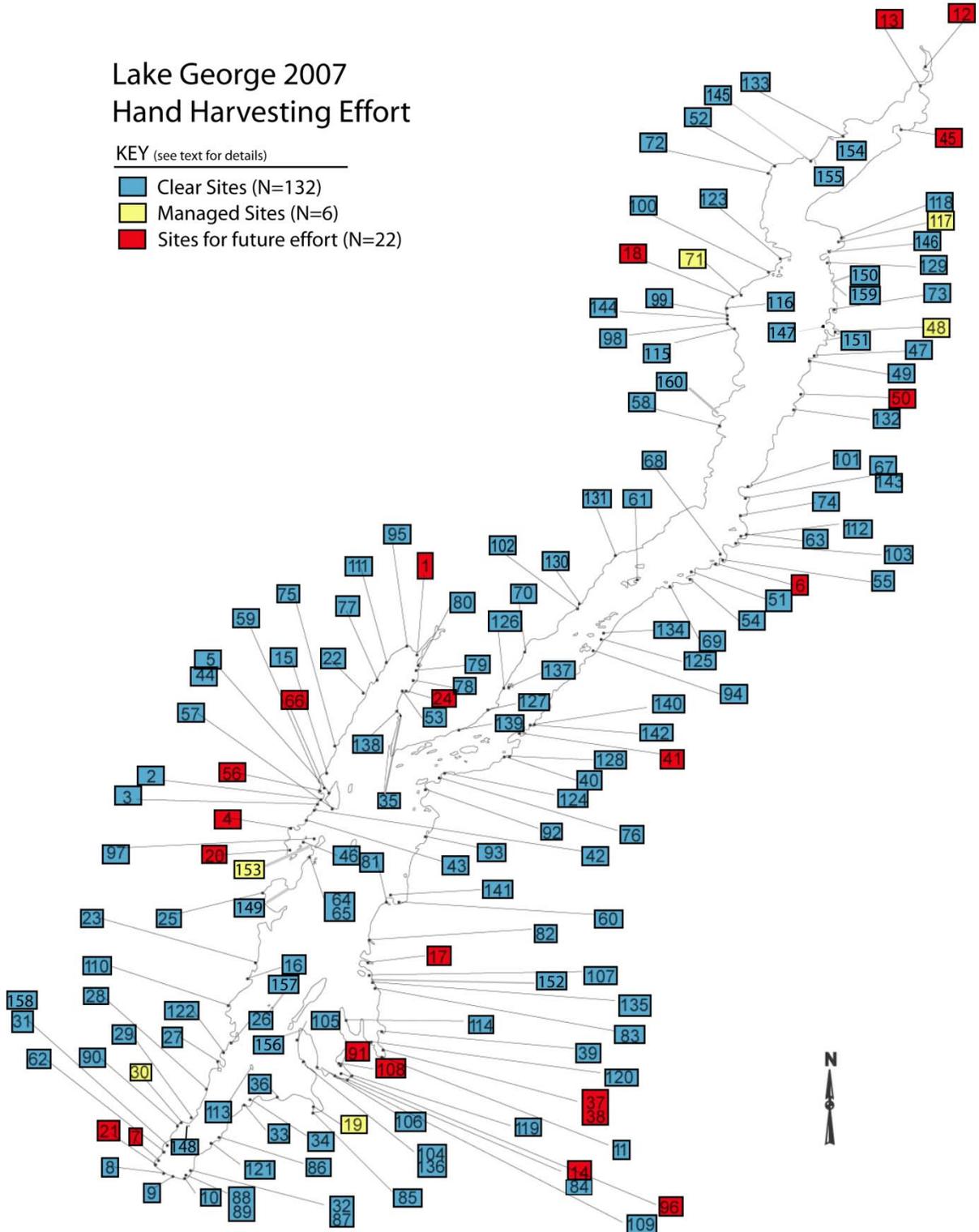
143	S. Bluff Head Creek	5-Jul	scattered	cleared	54	clear
144	N. Jenkin's Brook	9-Jul	scattered	cleared	29	clear
145	Juniper Is.	9-Jul	scattered	cleared	75	clear
146	Blairs Bay-South	4-Jul	scattered	cleared	46	clear
147	Gull Island	4-Jul	scattered	cleared	389	clear
148	W. side Tea Is.	27-Jun	scattered	cleared	146	clear
149	Fish Point	2-Aug	scattered	cleared	77	clear
150	E. Rock Bros. Is.	4-Jul	scattered	cleared	59	clear
151	Indian Pt.	4-Jul	scattered	cleared	25	clear
152	SE Elizabeth Is.	10-Jul	moderate	cleared	2396	clear
153	Eye of Needle	15-Aug	moderate	reduced	336	scattered
154	Roger's Slide	9-Jul	scattered	cleared	12	clear
155	N. Juniper Is	9-Jul	scattered	cleared	43	clear
156	NE Cove Assembly Pt.	28-Jun	scattered	cleared	29	clear
157	S. Canoe Islands	15-Aug	moderate	cleared	1567 (3)	clear
158	S. English Brook	15-Aug	bed	cleared	139 (30)	clear
159	SE. Rock Bros. Is.	23-Jul	moderate	cleared	207 (0.25)	clear
160	Van Buren Bay-S	17-Aug	moderate	cleared	857	clear

Total Plants: 19,753
Total Panels: 487.25



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE 2007 PROGRAM REPORT

Figure 1. Map of all known Eurasian watermilfoil sites at the conclusion of 2007. Blue labels are sites that are clear of all visible milfoil; yellow labels are sites that are actively managed with benthic barrier but are not yet cleared of milfoil; red labels are sites in need of future managed effort including DFWI sites (N=1) temporarily set aside for research (see text and Figure 4 for details).



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE 2007 PROGRAM REPORT

Aquatic Plant Management

A five-year permit for aquatic plant management in Lake George was issued by the Adirondack Park Agency in 1992 and transferred from NYS DEC to the LGPC in 1994. This permit was most recently renewed in 2006, and allows physical control methods to be applied to manage the growth and spread of Eurasian watermilfoil in Lake George through the spring of 2011.

In the Integrated Aquatic Plant Management Program developed for Lake George, physical plant management techniques form the basis for management activities. Therefore, the general management approach required by the LGPC has been to keep previously cleared sites free of milfoil by conducting hand harvesting where possible (Tables 1 & 2). Once all sites suitable for hand harvesting are cleared, the primary management approach becomes benthic barrier maintenance, installation, and removal (where appropriate). The management strategy for large, dense stands of milfoil in Lake George is relatively long term. Hence, a number of sites may be left without active management (i.e., observed only) in any given year.

Preferred physical management approaches are based upon density of milfoil growth and logistics (i.e., time constraints, location of sites and availability of management tools such as barrier panels). Scatter sites and some moderately dense sites are managed through hand harvesting. Large, dense beds are managed with benthic barrier or suction harvesting in conjunction with hand harvesting (although suction harvesting hasn't been employed on Lake George since 2003).

Of the 160 known milfoil sites, 150 have been managed for milfoil in one or more years since the start of aquatic plant management efforts. Of these, 80 were cleared of milfoil in 2007. An additional 52 sites remained clear of milfoil from prior efforts. Thus, at the close of the 2007 effort, 132 of the 160 sites were clear of milfoil. Cleared, as used in this context, indicates removal of all visible milfoil plants, including roots. As of 2005, 'cleared' also includes sites which have benthic barrier in place, but which are devoid of milfoil. Because sites can be re-colonized by fragments generated at nearby sites and/or from fragments unintentionally left behind, cleared sites may see some re-growth of milfoil between management efforts.

Additionally, 22 sites require a more intensive management strategy than hand harvesting alone (Figure 1). Of these, 10 sites currently have stands of milfoil toward which no management activity has been directed.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Table 2. Comparison of years 2006-07 density, action, hand-harvest counts & status. See Table 1 legend.

Site	2006 Density	2007 Density	2006 Action	2007 Action	2006 # of Plants Harvested	2007 # of Plants Harvested	2006 Year-End Status	2007 Year-End Status
1	bed	bed	DFWI	observed	0	0	bed	bed
2	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	49	104	clear	clear
3			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
4	moderate	moderate	observed	observed	0	0	moderate	moderate
5	moderate	scattered	observed	cleared	0	230	moderate	clear
6	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
7	moderate	moderate	observed	observed	0	0	moderate	moderate
8	bed	bed	managed	cleared	(+31)	39 (72)	managed	clear
9			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
10	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	255	1	clear	clear
11	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	22	38	clear	clear
12	moderate	moderate	observed	observed	0	0	moderate	moderate
13	moderate	moderate	observed	observed	0	0	moderate	moderate
14	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
15	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	36	36	clear	clear
16	moderate	scattered	observed	cleared	0	26	moderate	clear
17	moderate	moderate	observed	observed	0	0	moderate	moderate
18	scattered	scattered	cleared	observed	6	0	clear	scattered
19	bed	bed	managed	reduced	(+127)	978 (73)	managed	scattered
20	bed	bed	managed	managed	208 (+57)	0	managed	bed
21	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
22	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	8	36 (1)	clear	clear
23	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	26	13	clear	clear
24	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
25			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
26	scattered	moderate	cleared	cleared	1044 (+10)	1463	clear	clear
27	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	6	8	clear	clear
28			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
29			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
30	moderate	bed	managed	reduced	687	63 (36)	managed	moderate
31			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
32			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
33	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
34			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
35			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
36	scattered	none	cleared	r-cleared	6	0	clear	clear
37	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
38	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
39	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	72	29	clear	clear
40	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	9	3	clear	clear
41	bed	bed	DFWI	observed	0	0	bed	bed
42	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
43	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	99	15	clear	clear
44	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	9	2	clear	clear
45	moderate	scattered	observed	observed	0	0	moderate	scattered



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

46	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	207 (+1)	747	clear	clear
47	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	38	99	clear	clear
48	bed	bed	observed	reduced	0	1101 (62)	bed	scattered
49	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
50	moderate	moderate	cleared	observed	172	0	clear	moderate
51	bed	bed	observed	cleared	0	0 (38)	bed	clear
52			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
53	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	56	clear	clear
54	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	1	1	clear	clear
55	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	57	47	clear	clear
56	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
57	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	161	75	clear	clear
58	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	62	63	clear	clear
59	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	8	clear	clear
60	moderate	scattered	cleared	cleared	130 (+5)	29	clear	clear
61	moderate	scattered	observed	cleared	0	757	moderate	clear
62	scattered		cleared	DNV	8		clear	clear
63	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	1	1	clear	clear
64	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	136	113	clear	clear
65		scattered	DNV	cleared		1	clear	clear
66	bed	bed	DFWI	DFWI	0	0	bed	bed
67	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
68	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	77	82	clear	clear
69			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
70			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
71	bed	bed	observed	reduced	0	0 (127)	bed	moderate
72	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	362	586	clear	clear
73	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	11	8	clear	clear
74	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	158	181	clear	clear
75	moderate	scattered	cleared	cleared	(+5)	306	clear	clear
76	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	96	18	clear	clear
77		none	DNV	r-cleared		0	clear	clear
78	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	126	249	clear	clear
79	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	305	clear	clear
80	none	bed	r-cleared	cleared	0	361 (7)	clear	clear
81			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
82	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	10	35	clear	clear
83	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
84			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
85	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	11	clear	clear
86			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
87			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
88	scattered		cleared	DNV	3		clear	clear
89			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
90	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	168	568	clear	clear
91	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
92	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
93	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
94			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
95			DNV	DNV			clear	clear



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

96	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
97	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	103	47	clear	clear
98	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	70	121	clear	clear
99	scattered	none	cleared	r-cleared	2	0	clear	clear
100	scattered	none	cleared	r-cleared	1	0	clear	clear
101			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
102	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	7	clear	clear
103	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	2	8	clear	clear
104			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
105			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
106			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
107	bed	moderate	cleared	cleared	97 (+9)	1060 (3)	clear	clear
108	bed	bed	observed	observed	0	0	bed	bed
109	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	227	189	clear	clear
110			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
111			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
112	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	102	96	clear	clear
113	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	10	7	clear	clear
114	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	36	2	clear	clear
115			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
116	moderate	scattered	cleared	cleared	171 (+2)	48 (1)	clear	clear
117	bed	bed	observed	reduced	0	487 (32)	bed	scattered
118	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	13	61	clear	clear
119	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	8	clear	clear
120	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	4	161	clear	clear
121			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
122	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	2	22	clear	clear
123	scattered	none	cleared	r-cleared	17	0	clear	clear
124			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
125			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
126	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
127			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
128	scattered	moderate	cleared	cleared	411 (+9)	435 (3)	clear	clear
129	scattered	none	cleared	r-cleared	7	0	clear	clear
130			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
131	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	13	clear	clear
132	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	3	92	clear	clear
133	scattered	none	cleared	r-cleared	17	0	clear	clear
134	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
135			DNV	DNV			clear	clear
136	none	none	r-cleared	r-cleared	0	0	clear	clear
137	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	4	1	clear	clear
138	moderate	moderate	cleared	cleared	1489	1309	clear	clear
139	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	8	clear	clear
140	none	scattered	r-cleared	cleared	0	7	clear	clear
141	scattered	moderate	cleared	cleared	466	127	clear	clear
142	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	56	59	clear	clear
143	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	23	54	clear	clear
144	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	14	29	clear	clear
145	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	55	75	clear	clear



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

146	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	131	46	clear	clear
147	moderate	scattered	cleared	cleared	907(-2)(+2)	389	clear	clear
148	bed	scattered	cleared	cleared	214 (+13)	146	clear	clear
149	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	57	77	clear	clear
150	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	279	59	clear	clear
151	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	122	25	clear	clear
152	bed	moderate	cleared	cleared	1453 (+31)	2396	clear	clear
153	scattered	moderate	cleared	reduced	96 (+1)	336	clear	scattered
154	moderate	scattered	cleared	cleared	304 (+3)	12	clear	clear
155	moderate	scattered	cleared	cleared	344(+1)(-1)	43	clear	clear
156	scattered	scattered	cleared	cleared	240	29	clear	clear
					1334			
157	bed	moderate	cleared	cleared	(+10.5)	1567 (3)	clear	clear
158		bed		cleared		139 (30)		clear
159		moderate		cleared		207 (0.25)		clear
160		moderate		cleared		857		clear
					<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>		
				Plants	13,409	19,753		
				Panels	317.5	487.25		



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Table3. Number of reported milfoil sites and their status at the conclusion of each survey year. Data for years 1985-2001 are from Eichler & Boylen 2001. Except for the 'Total' column, data in this table are not necessarily inclusive of all sites; there is a 'hidden' category of managed sites. Sites which are actively being managed with benthic barrier but which still have stands of milfoil are considered 'managed' sites. New sites are accounted for in the appropriate 'density' or 'managed' category and are listed here to track number of new sites/year. In previous annual activity reports (2004 and prior) sites were considered managed if benthic barrier remained even if the site was devoid of milfoil. Since 2005, all sites devoid of milfoil are listed as cleared even when benthic barrier remains in place.

Year	Total # of Milfoil Sites	Density of Milfoil Growth			Status	
		Bed	Moderate	Scattered	New	Clear
1985	3	3	0	0	3	0
1986	22	9	0	13	19	0
1987	43	8	0	29	21	6
1988	55	8	0	35	12	12
1989	66	12	6	23	11	25
1990	76	13	8	19	10	36
1991	91	11	7	27	15	46
1992	97	16	4	40	6	37
1993	106	21	13	10	9	62
1994	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1995	111	26	13	5	1	67
1996	118	25	11	9	7	73
1997	123	28	11	13	5	72
1998	127	31	7	6	4	83
1999	134	34	7	4	7	91
2000	136	28	8	3	2	94
2001	141	24	11	4	5	103
2002	144	23	7	4	3	110
2003	146	22	6	3	2	114
2004	148	20	8	2	2	112
2005	149	18	10	2	1	115
2006	157	17	9	0	8	127
2007	160	14	8	6	3	132

Hand Harvesting

In 2007, a total of 19,753 milfoil plants were removed by hand harvesting from 87 sites. Of these 87 sites, 80 were cleared of milfoil. Additionally, 18 sites were found clear and the 34 sites on the 'do not visit' list are assumed to have remained clear. Thus a total of 132 sites are clear of milfoil at 2007 year end.



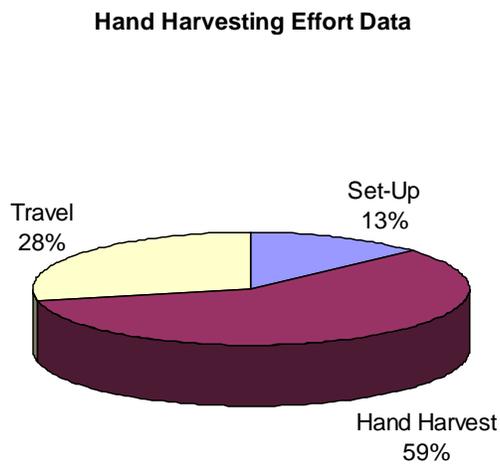
**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Table 4. Recent hand-harvest effort. 1997-2001 data are from DFWI, 2002-2007 data are from Lycott. In previous annual activity reports (2004 and prior) sites were listed as managed if benthic barrier remained even if the site was devoid of milfoil. Beginning in 2005, all sites devoid of milfoil are listed as cleared even if benthic barrier remains in place.

Year	Number of Sites ¹	Number of Plants Harvested	Total Person•Hours	Average Person•Hours/ Hand-Harvest Sites
1997	53/19 72	5,938	Data not available	Data not available
1998	55/28 83	4,803	Data not available	Data not available
1999	65/26 91	5,733	193	3.1
2000	46/48 94	4,065	211	4.4
2001	50/55 105	5,074	352	3.4
2002	68/42 115	11,605	491	4.2
2003	64/50 116	17,438	546	4.6
2004	58/54 119	9,387	501	4.2
2005	72/43 122	7,073	480	3.9
2006	73/54 131	13,409	390	4.0
2007	80/52 139	19,753	422	3.1

¹ Top numbers in cells are sites cleared/sites that remained clear (from prior year's effort). Bottom number in cell is total number of sites worked (i.e., hand harvesting and/or benthic barrier installation/maintenance)

Figure 2. 2007 distribution of hand-harvesting effort. Graph represents 442 total person•hours.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Benthic Barrier

References to the relocation or installation of benthic barrier panels in Lake George 2001-2006 refers exclusively to Palco[®] pond liners. These panels are a negatively-buoyant polyvinyl chloride (pvc) material and are each cut to 7' x 50' (350 ft²). Beginning in 2007 generic 20-mil pvc pond liners were used. These panels are also a negatively-bouyant pvc material, however they are slightly larger at 7.5' x 50' (375 ft²). Both types of panel require overlap with adjacent panels. Thus, the actual coverage once installed is slightly less than the product of the number of panels at each site by the total square feet of each panel.

Sites managed with benthic barrier in previous years were inspected and maintenance was performed where required. A total of 38 sites in Lake George which were formerly dense stands of milfoil have benthic barrier in place; 25 are now clear of milfoil^c, six are controlled but not yet completely devoid of milfoil*, six have benthic barrier which is covered by heavy sedimentation (ca. 1 ft or more) and/or milfoil growth which is not currently controlled and one is set aside for DFWI research●.

East Brook ^c	W. side Tea Island ^c	N. Tea Island Bay*
Bell Point ^c	Roger's Slide ^c	Dunham's Bay*
Shadow Bay ^c	S. Shelving Rock Pt. ^c	Gull Bay*
SW Cannon Pt ^c	South Jenkins Brook ^c	Hague Brook*
Gull Island ^c	Fish Point ^c	Glenbernie-Blair's*
Conger's Point ^c	Elizabeth Island ^c	South Sawmill Bay
West Brook Delta ^c	S.E. Canoe Island ^c	Clark Hollow
S.E. Elizabeth Island ^c	Dark Bay ^c	Sheriff's Dock
Silver Bay ^c	Leotine/Clay Island ^c	Sunset Bay
S. English Brook ^c	Holman Hill Cr.-N ^c	Shepard's Park
Bear Point ^c	Eichlervill Bay ^c	Huddle Bay
Bay N. Comm. Pt ^c	West Brook ^c	North Sawmill Bay●
S.E. Rock Bros. Is. ^c	Eye of Needle*	

Routine benthic barrier inspections were conducted at all locations noted above. Panels were inspected, cleaned where possible and repaired as needed. Maintenance included repositioning of panels to close gaps, venting of trapped gases, as well as moving and installing additional weight bars as necessary. In addition to routine maintenance, 15 sites had barrier installed in 2007:

SE Rock Bros. Is. (M-159) had ¼ of a panel installed over a small, dense patch in addition to hand harvesting. **Shadow Bay** (M-22) and **Holman Hill Cr.-N** (M-116) each had a single panel installed.

Elizabeth Island Channel (M-107), **Bay North of Commission Pt.** (M-128), **Southeast Canoe Islands** (M-157) each had three panels installed.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Bay South of Bear Point (M-80) had 7 panels installed.

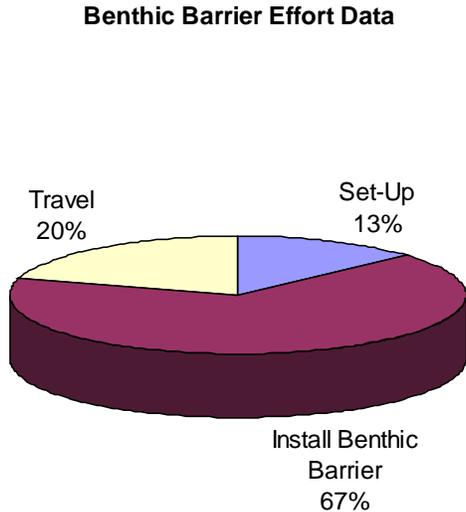
S. English Brook (M-158), **Glenbernie-Blair's Bay** (M-117), **N. Tea Island Bay** (M-30), and **Eichlerville Bay** (M-51) had 30, 32, 36 and 38 panels installed respectively.

Gull Bay (M-48), **West Brook Delta** (M-8), **Dunham's Bay** (M-19), and **Hague Brook Delta** (M-71) received 62, 72, 73 and 127 panels respectively. See Appendix B for maps of these four larger sites.

Table 5. Effort data for benthic barrier installation and removal by year. Panels in years 2004-2005 were 350 ft² each. Panels in 2007 were 375 ft² each.

Year	Person•Hours	Panels (removed)(installed) (total)	Average Person•Hours per Panel	Square Feet (removed)(installed) (total)	Average sq. ft. per Person•Hour
2004	560	(-6)(+135) 141	3.97	(-1,800)(+42,000) 43,800	78.2
2005	510	(-102)(+135) 237	2.15	(-31,000)(+42,000) 73,000	143.1
2006	694	(-3)(+317.5) 320.5	2.17	(-900)(+96,000) 96,900	139.6
2007	1,514	(-0)(+487.25) 487.25	3.11	(0),(170,537.5) 170,537.5	112.6

Figure 3. Distribution of effort for benthic barrier management conducted in 2007. Graph represents 1,514 total person•hours.



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE 2007 PROGRAM REPORT

Sites in Need of Management

At the specific request of DFWI, the Commission has agreed to direct control efforts away from certain milfoil sites during 2007 to enable DFWI to complete a research project that will contribute to the general understanding of milfoil's impact on invertebrate fauna. The Commission is able to honor the request since limitations on the program funding mean that only certain dense sites could be selected for control in 2007. Additionally, some sites have yet to receive management or were not successfully managed with effort to date (Figure 4).

General Conclusions

Of the 160 known watermilfoil sites, a total of 132 (82.5%) were clear at the conclusion of year 2007 management efforts. Approximately 39% of the 132 clear sites remained so for one or more years. Furthermore, 87% of these 132 cleared sites were cleared with modest hand harvesting efforts (i.e., less than 500 plants).

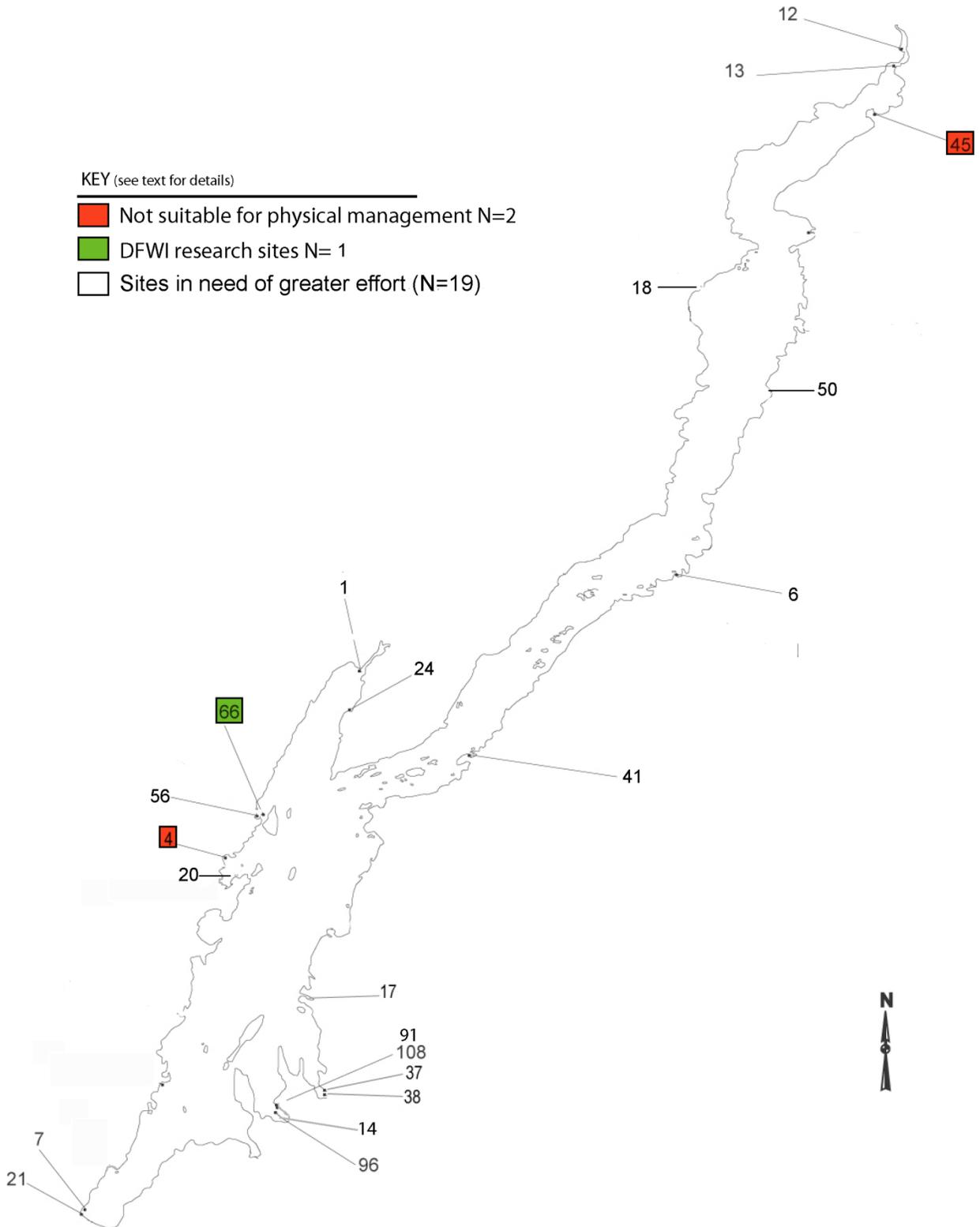
In 2007, a total of 3.9 acres (487.25 panels) of benthic barrier were installed across 15 sites (Tables 1 & 2). These 15 sites also produced 6,521 (33%) of the total plants hand harvested in 2007. Thus, while the total number of plant hand harvested was high for 2007, several bed sites were cleared or significantly reduced for the first time with use of benthic barrier or a combination of barrier and hand harvesting efforts.

There were 23 bed sites and 16 moderate sites in Lake George when management efforts began in June 2007 (Table 1) for a total of 39 sites needing significant effort. Nine of the 23 bed sites (~40%) were successfully managed in 2007 leaving 14 bed sites remaining. Of the nine managed sites four were cleared and five were reduced to moderate (N=2) or scattered (N=3) sites. Of the 16 pre-existing moderate sites nine were cleared and one was reduced to a status of scattered leaving six moderate sites.

Therefore, 14 bed sites and 8 moderate sites remain in Lake George as of September 2007 (Table 3) which will require future management effort.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Figure 4. Eurasian watermilfoil sites requiring future management effort. Green labels are sites which are temporarily set aside for DFWI research; red labels are sites deemed inappropriate for physical management; remaining sites are slated for future effort.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

References

- Boylen, C.W., L.W. Eichler, and J.W. Sutherland, 1996. Physical Control of Eurasian Watermilfoil in an Oligotrophic Lake. *Hydrobiologia*. **340(1-3)**: 213-218.
- Eichler, L. W, and C. W. Boylen. 2001. Eurasian watermilfoil management in Lake George, New York for 2001. FWI Report 2001-5. Rensselaer Fresh Water Institute, Troy, NY.
- Eichler, L. W., R. T. Bombard, J. W. Sutherland and C. W. Boylen. 1995. Re-colonization of the Littoral Zone by Macrophytes following the Removal of Benthic Barrier Material. *J. Aquatic Plant Manage.* 33: 51-54.
- Eichler, L. W., R. T. Bombard, J. W. Sutherland and C. W. Boylen. 1993. Suction harvesting of Eurasian watermilfoil and its effect on native plant communities. *J. Aquat. Plant Manage.* 31:144-148.
- King, R. W, and L. Lyman. 2006. Eurasian watermilfoil management in Lake George, New York, 2006. Lycott Technical Report LG2006. Lycott Environmental Inc. Southbridge, MA. USA
- Madsen, J.D., L.W. Eichler and C. W. Boylen. 1988. Vegetative spread of Eurasian Watermilfoil in Lake George, New York. *J. Aquat. Plant Manage.* 26:47-50.
- Madsen, J. D., J. W. Sutherland, and L. W. Eichler. 1989. Hand harvesting Eurasian Watermilfoil in Lake George. FWI Report 89-8. Rensselaer Fresh Water Institute, Troy, NY.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

APPENDIX A

Descriptions of Eurasian Watermilfoil sites

Criteria used for site designations follow Eichler & Boylen (2001). Briefly, sites are designated as 'beds' when ≥ 50 percent of the total macrophyte community cover was milfoil, 'moderate' when milfoil was < 50 but ≥ 10 percent cover, and 'scattered' when < 10 percent of total macrophyte community was milfoil as determined by visual survey estimates.

Northwest Bay (M-1). The number of Eurasian watermilfoil plants has increased at this site since its discovery in 1986, and the bed has also increased in size to cover a substantial portion of the littoral zone. This site has fine, organic-rich bottom sediments, due to wetland runoff from Northwest Bay Brook and wetland. Slope is moderately flat, except adjacent to the navigation channel into the wetland. The once diverse native aquatic flora has become severely impacted by the development of the dense bed of Eurasian watermilfoil. Sixty plants were removed by hand harvesting in 2002, none have been removed since. There remains a large bed of milfoil at this site. This was formerly a research site for DFWI.

Bolton Bay at Conger's Point (M-2). In the past, this site included a small area with moderately dense growth of milfoil plants, a nearby small dense bed, and an extensive area of low-density milfoil growth throughout this small bay. Benthic barrier material was installed over the dense bed growth at this site during 1990. This barrier was removed and relocated elsewhere in 1997. Areas of moderate and low-density milfoil growth were also harvested in 1997. When visited in 1998, only 55 plants of Eurasian watermilfoil were found and removed via hand harvesting. In 1999, hand harvesting accounted for 39 plants, indicating that continued hand harvesting is able to keep pace with milfoil growth. In 2000 and 2001, the number of milfoil plants hand-harvested continued its decline with a total of 18 and 2 plants removed, respectively. In 2002, the number of plants hand-harvested increased to 138 but declined again in 2003 with just 34 plants removed. In 2004, 9 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2005 a small piece of benthic barrier was installed to cover ca. 100 plants and 8 plants were hand pulled. In 2006, 49 plants were removed and in 2007, 104 plants were removed to clear the site. The bottom is silt and sand with a moderately flat slope. Heavy boat traffic occurs in the adjacent open water.

Bolton Bay SW of Conger's Point (M-3). Moderately dense stands of milfoil were found among the docks of a marina, with adjacent areas of low-density plant growth. This area has heavy boat traffic both among the docks and in the adjacent open water area. Approximately 50 meters of shoreline was affected. This site was suction harvested in 1991, however some areas of milfoil growth remained. Heavy boat traffic limits diver access to this site. No management occurred here in 2000. No milfoil growth has been observed at this site in the years 2001-2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Huddle Bay NW of Sweetbriar Is (M-4). A few scattered plants were found around the docks of a marina (low density) and commercial establishments (low to moderate density). The bottom is silty, and the slope is shallow. Curly-leaf Pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*) was also observed here. Boat traffic is heavy among the docks and in this small embayment. Approximately 100 m of shoreline was affected. The moderate density areas were suction harvested and the scattered plants were hand-harvested in 1991. No management occurred here in 2000 or 2001. An attempt was made to hand-harvest here in 2002 and a total of 13 plants were removed. This area is deemed too dangerous to have divers in the water unless management activities can be conducted outside of high traffic times. This was not possible in 2002 due to time constraints and the fact that management activities occurred between 1 July and 9 August. Likewise, in 2003 scattered plants were seen among the boats at Chic's Marina but could not be taken. Scattered milfoil plants remain at the conclusion of the 2003 season. In 2004, 259 plants were removed to reduce plant density at this site. No management occurred here in 2005, 2006 or 2007.

Sawmill Bay W shore of Green Is (M-5). Moderate density milfoil growth was found near a boat ramp for NYSDEC, and around a marine railway at an adjacent private facility. The bottom is composed of mixed silt and rubble, with numerous bottom obstructions. Boat traffic in the adjacent waterway and among the docks is heavy. The milfoil population at this site was managed via suction harvesting in the fall of 1990; however the bottom obstructions severely hampered this operation. Annual surveys in 2000-2006 note that milfoil populations had become re-established into moderately dense growth around the docks. This population is most likely enhanced with fragments from the large bed nearby in Sawmill Bay. This site was cleared of 230 plants in 2007.

Sunset Bay (M-6). The moderate density area surrounding the small bed of milfoil reported in 1989 has increased in density and merged with the small milfoil bed. A majority of this area was covered with benthic barrier in 1992 and 1993. The remainder of this small bay contains scattered plants. A small patch of scattered plants to the north of the principal milfoil area has increased to moderate density. The slope is gradual, with a silty bottom. Eurasian watermilfoil was found from 1 to 4 meters water depth with very dense milfoil growth in 2 to 3 meters depth. Substantial accumulations of silt on top of benthic barrier were observed annually from 1998 through 2007. Eurasian watermilfoil continues to spread southward along the shore, mixed with a native pondweed, *Potamogeton amplifolius*.

Shepard's Park (M-7). Substantial beds of Eurasian watermilfoil have become established to the north of the dock and along the shoreline outside the swim buoys. The milfoil beds increased in size from 1989 until 1992, and a large population of Curly-leaf Pondweed was also observed. The three beds were controlled using benthic barrier and suction harvesting in 1992. Much of the remaining area had either low-density scattered plants, or small clumps of moderate to dense growths, too small to be considered a bed. Hand harvesting removed a number of scattered plants. Sand imported for the public swimming beach was the predominant bottom sediment, but some areas of exposed silt were found at deeper depths. This site is a heavily used public beach. Additional panels



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

(3500 ft²) of benthic barrier were installed in 1996 to cover the majority of the remaining dense bed areas. In 1998, 3 moderate to large beds were observed off the northern section of the beach area, with many scattered plants along the perimeters of the beds. Future management efforts at this site are required. By 2000, the milfoil beds in this area had spread to such extent that milfoil was visible from the northern end of the beach area southward along the shore, joining with the Sheriff's Dock site (M-21) and spreading to the far side of the town docks, a condition which persisted in 2001. In 2002, 46 barrels of milfoil were suction harvested from this site. In addition, four panels of Palco® were removed from within and near the swim area in anticipation of a proposed dredging project in and around the old pier. In 2002, milfoil was cleared starting in the northern section of the site near the swim buoys south to within 20' of the northern tip of the McDonald Pier. Suction harvesting was continued in 2003 with the removal of 47, 30-gallon barrels of milfoil. No management has occurred since 2004.

West Brook Delta (M-8). Dense and moderately dense areas of milfoil growth extended in a semicircle from the outlet of West Brook to the western end of the cement seawall, with some low density scattered plants. Numerous Curly-leaf Pondweed plants were also found. This is a heavy use area, which is highly disturbed due to sediment deposition. Eurasian watermilfoil was found in a band from 2 to 4 meters depth, on the delta formed where West Brook enters Lake George. In 1992 and 1993 benthic barrier was installed in this area; however groundwater and surface water flow negatively affected the stability of the benthic barrier. Barrier material was also frequently damaged as a result of boat anchors. Slope is moderately steep, with sediment grading from sand in the shallows to deep organic silt beyond 5 meters. Native plant growth was also extensive. In each of the years between 2001 & 2005 Eurasian watermilfoil was also observed in scattered patches around a shallow-water buoy adjacent to the established bed. In 2006, 31 panels of benthic barrier were installed. In 2007, an additional 72 panels of benthic barrier were installed and 39 plants were hand harvested around older panels to clear the site.

Million Dollar Beach (M-9). This site had a string of scattered plants between East and West Brook deltas. The plants were located on the deep edge of a public swimming beach with the majority of plants located nearer to West Brook. Sediments grade from sand on the beach, to rock and silt on the steep slope beyond the beach. The slope at this site restricts the potential growth of Eurasian watermilfoil. Hand harvesting has been conducted on a regular basis at this site with 198 plants removed to clear the site in 1996. The management here appears to have been effective, as less than 10 plants have been removed from this site in each of the last four survey years. A single milfoil plant was located and removed in 2001. No plants were found in 2002, 2003, 2004 or 2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

East Brook Delta (M-10). There was a moderately large dense bed, which was covered with benthic barrier material in 1992-3. An area of moderate to low density scattered plants surrounded the bottom barrier material, requiring further effort to control. Barrier material was also frequently damaged as a result of boats anchoring in this area. As with West Brook Delta, the Eurasian watermilfoil was found in a band from 2 to 4 meters of depth, on the delta formed by the drainage of East Brook into Lake George. Curly-leaf



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Pondweed was also found at this site. Sediments grade from sand in the shallow areas, to thick organic silts in deeper areas. Native plant growth was also extensive. The site is adjacent to Million Dollar public swimming beach. In 1996, slits were cut in the mat to vent gases and the general condition of the mat was good. Several panels of benthic barrier were relocated at this site and hand harvesting conducted to complete management. Frequent maintenance visits (annual) to this location are recommended. Hand harvesting of Eurasian watermilfoil plants and routine maintenance of the benthic barrier here appears to keep the site under control. Hand harvesting removed 189 plants here in 1997, 67 plants in 1998, 117 in 1999 and 20 in 2000. No milfoil plants were found at this location in 2001, 2002 or 2003. Twenty panels of Palco® were removed from this site in 2002. Approximately 100 pieces of rebar (weights for Palco®) were recovered and relocated to M98 in 2003. This site remained free of milfoil in 2004. In 2005 a small patch was cleared very near site M-9. In 2006, a total of 255 plants were removed by hand harvesting. Milfoil was scattered widely throughout the site mixed with native species. A single plant was found and removed in 2007 to clear the site.

Warner Bay, South End (M-11). The entire southern, inner bay has had very low-density scattered milfoil growth. This site description is also applicable to M-37. The slope in this area is flat and the bottom is highly organic silt. Water transparency in the bay tends to be less than average for Lake George. This site also supports Northern Milfoil, *M. sibiricum* (formerly taxonomically classified as *M. exalbescens*), so care should be taken in identifying the extent of Eurasian watermilfoil. Warner Bay is an area of intense boating activity, but does have a restrictive speed limit. This area was cleared of milfoil in 1991 through a combination of hand and suction harvesting. Scattered milfoil plants were harvested in 1993, and 1995 through 2001. Scattered milfoil growth will require continued maintenance. In 2002, twenty-seven plants were hand-harvested to clear the site (a total of 67 for 2002 including 40 from site M-37). In 2003, 40 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2004 six plants were removed to clear the site. No plants were found in 2005. In 2006, 22 plants were removed and 38 plants removed in 2007.

Lake George Outlet (M-12). Several beds were identified within the outlet area in 1998, and remain largely unchanged through the 2003 survey. The survey also indicated an overall low-density of scattered plants throughout the outlet region, between the natural dam (end of lake) and the end of navigation. The highest concentration of milfoil growth is found along the east shore. Since *M. sibiricum* is also found at this site, special care is indicated in evaluating the extent of Eurasian watermilfoil. Water clarity is very poor making survey work difficult. Given the shallow, silty nature of the outlet area, it is an ideal location for the spread of Eurasian watermilfoil. No management activities have occurred here due to site conditions.

Mossy Point Boat Launch (M-13). The NYSDEC boat launch facility had dense beds around the southern docks, with moderate density areas in the launch ramp. Eurasian watermilfoil plants were also scattered at the fringes and into an adjacent wetland. The bottom becomes very rocky out from the boat launch facility, restricting the expansion of the milfoil population. The slope in this area was slight, and the bottom very silty around the dock facility and wetland. Water clarity here tends to be lower than average for Lake



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

George. This site has heavy boat traffic due to the boat launch facility and proximity to the navigable channel to the outlet region. Benthic barrier material was installed over the milfoil bed areas at this site in 1990. Barrier removal and hand harvesting was done in the year following the barrier installation. Scattered plants were found in follow up surveys in 1996 with high-density growth on the fringes of the adjacent wetland. A small bed was observed in front of the pump-out station in 1998, and a larger bed near the mouth of the marsh, to the southeastern end of the boat launch area. Low densities of scattered plants were found within the launch area as well. Surveys in 1999-2003 did not reveal any new locations of milfoil in this area, or any notable change in size of the existing populations. Water clarity was particularly poor in 2003 reducing visibility to <1' at time of survey. In the years 2004-2007 a moderate bed was observed in a boat slip, however due to site conditions no management occurred.

Harris Bay - Happy Family Islands (M-14). A small bed in mid-channel and numerous scattered plants in the marina were originally observed in 1988. *Myriophyllum alterniflorum*, currently considered a rare plant in New York State, was also found at this location. Slope is shallow, and bottom sediments are silty. A moderate amount of boat traffic occurs in this area as a result of the adjacent marina, but boat speed is restricted. Benthic barrier material was installed over the small bed in 1990, and a portion removed in 1993. The remainder of the benthic barrier was removed in 1997. Hand harvesting in 1997 removed 32 plants scattered over the area. No milfoil plants have been found here since 1997. In 2003 a small, isolated patch of 68 plants was removed to clear the site. In 2004 another small isolated patch was cleared of 71 plants. In 2005 a small bed was located just southeast of established site boundary. No management occurred at this site in 2005, 2006 or 2007.

Sawmill Bay - Outflow of Finkel Brook (M-15). This was one area of moderately dense scattered plants of limited aerial extent. The slope is flat, with sediments grading from sand in the shallows to silt in deeper water. The plants were growing on the edge of the delta formed by the inflow of Finkle Brook to Lake George. All of the Eurasian watermilfoil at this site was removed as part of hand harvesting operations from 1989 to the present. No plants were found in 2003 or 2004. In 2005, 15 plants were cleared. In 2006, 36 plants were removed. This site was cleared of 36 plants in 2007.

Middleworth Bay (M-16). Low to moderate density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil was found in both arms of this bay, in association with an unusually dense growth of native plants. The southern arm of this bay had the largest amount of milfoil. Bottom slope is flat, with a silt bottom. Curly-leaf Pondweed was observed in the north arm of the bay. The south arm of the bay was cleared of milfoil in 1991 through hand and suction harvesting. Surveys in 1995 found a large number of scattered milfoil plants in the south arm of the bay around the docks of a marina, requiring future management. In 1996, this scattered population had grown to bed density. By 1998, the milfoil in the southern arm had become a moderately sized, oval-shaped bed along the southeast shoreline, extending throughout the small marina on this side of the bay. No management occurred at this location in 2001. In 2002, a small number of plants were hand-harvested before a



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

decision was made to use an alternate management technique (i.e., benthic barrier). In 2007 very few plants were found and the site was cleared of 26 plants.

Echo Bay - East End (M-17). Scattered Eurasian watermilfoil was observed at this location in the 1991 survey, after not being found in 1989. The majority of plants were found at the eastern end of the bay around and adjacent to a marina. This area is unusually silty, and supports large growths of benthic filamentous algae. Some low-density scattered plants were found in shallow water, in the interior portion of the bay in 1988. Plants were removed by hand harvesting in 1991, 1993, and 1995 to present, with a substantial number of plants being removed each year. *Potamogeton crispus* is also found here among the extremely diverse flora. In 2001 this site was noted as having potential for dense aquatic plant growth (Eichler & Boylen 2001). In 2002 a total of 2004 plants were hand-harvested in three days of effort. Extensive milfoil growth remains at the conclusion of 2002 season. A proposed dredging operation (by residents) for 2002 or 2003 could aid in milfoil control at this site. This site was not managed in 2003-2007 and extensive milfoil remains.

Hague Boat Launch (M-18). The area of Eurasian watermilfoil growth is restricted to the boat slip for the boat launch, where the bottom is silty. Low-to-moderate density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil and Curly-leaf Pondweed were observed. The boat launch also supports a dense, near-nuisance growth of native plants and filamentous algae. This site may be considered suitable for suction harvesting given proper safety controls for the boat launch area. No management occurred at this site through 2001, due to the intensity of boat traffic. In 2002, 12 plants were hand-harvested to clear the site. Earlier in 2002 a dredging operation substantially reduced the milfoil density here. In 2003, 167 plants were removed to clear the site. Annual monitoring is suggested for this site. In 2004 extensive plant growth (natives, *P. crispus* and *M. spicatum*) was noted. A total of 179 plants were pulled to clear the site of milfoil. No management occurred here in 2005. In 2006, only six plants were found and the site was cleared of milfoil. No management occurred in 2007.

Dunham's Bay (M-19). The inner bay has had Eurasian watermilfoil growth to 4 meters of depth. Scattered plants of low to moderate density occurred from the former bed site towards the wetland, and in shallow water throughout the inner bay. This is one location in which the LGPC installed benthic barrier in 1986 over a dense bed of milfoil. The slope is uniformly gentle, with a bottom of predominantly silty material. Water clarity is reduced by the wetland drainage. Boat traffic is moderately heavy at this site. A moderate sized bed has developed adjacent to the matted area on the eastern side, just inside the reduced speed zone. Scattered growth of Eurasian watermilfoil to the northwest of the bridge has been removed annually via hand harvesting. Moderate density growth of milfoil is found to the west of the barrier material, with sediment buildup on the barrier supporting a number of milfoil plants as well. In 2005, 38 panels were installed to cover ca. half of the bed. In 2006, 127 panels of barrier were installed. In 2007, 978 plants were removed and 73 panels were installed.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Huddle Bay (M-20). Currently the largest milfoil beds in Lake George, the two beds in Huddle Bay are located along the eastern portion of the bay in water depth of from 1 to 4 meters. They are separated by an area mainly consisting of the native *Potamogeton amplifolius*. Extensive areas of moderate to low density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants occurred throughout the eastern half of the bay, and in deeper water (5 to 6 meters) past Hiawatha Island. The populations at this site have changed little since 1988. Slope is slight, with deep silty substrates in water depths greater than 2 meters. Extensive benthic barrier work was conducted in 2004. A total of 14,100 square feet of Palco® pond liner was installed. In 2005, 20 panels of barrier were removed and 16 panels were installed. Additionally, a bed adjacent to M-20 was noted. This bed is on the west side of Huddle Bay and is ca. 50' wide by 350' long. In this report, this bed is considered part of the existing M-20 site. In 2006, 57 panels of barrier were installed to cover the bed on the west side of Huddle Bay and 208 plants were removed. No plants were harvested, but the older panels were managed in 2007.

Sheriff Dock Area (M-21). This former bed area was reduced to a zone of moderate density scattered plants, in the zone of water deeper than the benthic mats installed by the LGPC in 1986. Further expansion is restricted by depth; however a zone of dense milfoil growth at the deep margins of the benthic barrier is now evident possibly growing on accumulated silt at the margins of the barrier. Scattered and moderate density plants were found around both benthic mats in shallower waters. Inspection of the mat in 1995 revealed substantial silt deposits on the surface of the mat, particularly at the end nearest the effluent of the Sheriff's Dock storm sewer. Scattered plants were also found growing on the surface of the mats and in seams of the barrier material. The mat material was also showing signs of deterioration with large sections removed when new docks were installed. Curly-leaf Pondweed was also found at this site. Slope is moderately steep, with bottom sediments generally sand and silt. This area has extremely high traffic, but also has a restricted speed limit. Recent surveys (1999-2007) indicate a large bed of Eurasian watermilfoil stretching from the pump station on Beach Road to the pier at Shepard's Park. 2.3 acres of benthic barrier were installed at this site in 1986.

Shadow Bay (M-22). Initial surveys in 1989 found this bay almost entirely filled by a Eurasian watermilfoil dense bed, with few scattered plants. Being a quiet, sheltered area, it is one site at which Eurasian watermilfoil flowers and fruits have been observed. Curly-leaf Pondweed was also observed. Slope is moderately flat, with bottom sediments predominantly silt. The dense bed at this site was covered with benthic barrier material in 1990. Hand harvesting has continued, on an annual basis, since the removal of the bottom barrier (1991). A large number of milfoil plants (393) were removed at this site in 1998. The repeated visits in 1998 appear to have had an influence on the population here, because in 1999 only 39 plants were removed and less than 10 have been removed annually since. No plants were found at this site in 2002. In 2003, 2004 and 2005, 6, 9, and 28 plants respectively were removed. In 2006, 8 plants were removed and in 2007 36 plants were removed and a single panel installed to clear the site.

Lake George Yacht Club (M-23). This site had low to moderate density scattered plants among the docks, with little or no vegetation found beyond the dock area. Curly-



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

leaf Pondweed was also observed in moderate densities. This area has heavy boat traffic. Slope is moderately steep, with variable bottom sediments. The dense milfoil growth at this site was covered with benthic barrier and the scattered plants were hand-harvested in 1990 - 1993. Hand harvesting of this site was discontinued in 1993 and substantial regrowth has occurred. Moderate to dense growth of milfoil is now found in the swim area. In 2000, suction and hand harvesting were conducted at this location, with a significant reduction in milfoil growth. In 2001, hand harvesting reduced milfoil growth at this site with the removal of 347 milfoil plants. Maintenance via hand harvesting at this location is critical to maintaining limited milfoil growth. In 2002, a total of 89 plants were hand-harvested to clear the site. Extensive *P. crispus* growth along with fairly dense filamentous algae was noted. In 2003, a total of 199 plants were removed in two visits. By late August (after initial visit) several plants were seen growing under docked boats and throughout slips. There is extensive vegetation growth here and smaller milfoil plants were likely not visible during the first visit. In 2004 this site was cleared of 27 plants. In 2005, 63 plants were removed. In 2006, 26 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2007, 13 plants were harvested to clear the site.

NW Bay - Bay Between Fan and Bear Point (M-24). This small bay currently has low, moderate and dense growth areas of Eurasian watermilfoil. Scattered growth of Curly-leaf Pondweed was also observed. Slope is moderately flat, with highly variable bottom sediments from rocks to silt. The bottom also has numerous logs and other bottom obstructions. All of the Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989 and 1990 hand harvesting project. Intermittent hand-harvesting efforts since that time have not kept this site in control. By 1998, this site had become a large bed. The 2000 survey observed expansion to the north and western edges of the bed. Density levels now suggest more intensive management efforts. In 2001, surveys indicated a decline in milfoil growth at this site, with several areas of moderate density growth and scattered growth throughout this small bay. A similar status was noted for 2002-2007. Decline of milfoil populations in Lake George, not attributable to management efforts, are rare and additional inspections of this location are warranted. This site was formerly a research site for DFWI. There remains a bed at this site, though it has 'moved' slightly into deeper waters than the original bed.

Basin Bay - North tributary (M-25). Scattered plants of Eurasian watermilfoil were found as a result of the survey, along with numerous Curly-leaf Pondweed plants. Plants were found on the delta formed by the inflow of an unnamed brook. The slope was moderately flat out to 4 meters depth, at which point the slope increased greatly. Bottom sediments graded from sand to silt. Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989-90 hand-harvesting project. Harvesting continued through 2003, maintaining milfoil populations at a low level. In 1997, 629 plants were removed with an additional 63 plants removed in 1998. Hand-harvesting techniques appear to have been effective here with 31 plants removed in 1999, 3 in 2000 and 10 in 2001. No plants were found in 2002, 2003, 2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Bay SW of Cannon Point (M-26). This is a small bay with a moderate size bed of Eurasian watermilfoil and an additional area of moderate density scattered plants that is



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

substantially larger than the area of the bed. An abundant population of Curly-leaf Pondweed was also found. A few individuals of *M. alterniflorum* were also found. Slope is moderately flat, with a silty bottom. Some boat traffic occurs in this area as a result of a sailboat mooring area, and docks for a condominium complex constitute the activities using this site. Benthic barrier material was installed over the milfoil bed at this site in 1990 and limited suction harvesting conducted in a portion of the moderate density areas. Barrier was removed in 1991 and without maintenance activities, substantial regrowth of *P. crispus* and Eurasian watermilfoil has occurred since that time. No management occurred at this site between the years of 1999 and 2003. In 2004, 9,600 square feet of Palco® pond liner was installed. In 2005, 32 panels were removed and 20 panels were installed to cover remaining bed. Additionally, 37 plants were hand pulled. Scattered plants remain between the shore and panels. In 2006, 1044 plants were hand pulled and an additional 10 panels of barrier were installed. In 2007, 1463 plants were removed to clear the site.

Bay NW of Cooper Point (M-27). Scattered plants were found near the docks of a marina, at the north end of the bay and in the southwest corner of the bay adjacent to the seawall. An area of low growing moderately dense plants was also observed in the wetlands at the northern end. Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989, 1990, 1993, 1995 and 1996 hand harvesting projects. The short stature of the plants in the wetland area and the shallow depth (0.5 meters) make hand harvesting of plants in this location difficult. A small area of dense growth was observed in 1996, and continued to flourish through 1999. Intensive hand harvesting in 2000 removed 440 milfoil plants, effectively clearing this site of milfoil. A single milfoil plant was removed in 2001. Slope is flat, and the bottom is silty. In 2002 plant count had returned to previous levels; 386 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2003, 134 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2004, 43 plants were harvested to clear the site and in 2005, 5 plants were cleared. In 2006, 6 plants were pulled to clear the site and in 2007, 8 plants were removed to clear the site.

Bay S of Hearthstone (M-28). The only Eurasian watermilfoil shoot found was removed for a voucher specimen in 1987 during the tributary survey, just to the north of the beach area. No Eurasian watermilfoil has been found since that date. The bottom was moderately steep, with sediments grading from sand to silt. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Bay NE of Tea Is (M-29). Moderate density Eurasian watermilfoil is found near and to the north of the tributary outlet. A few low-density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were also found among an extensive area of Curly-leaf Pondweed. Slope is moderately steep, with sediments grading from sand to silt. Suction harvesting was used to manage the milfoil at this site in 1990, with hand harvesting conducted in 1991 and 1992. No maintenance occurred between 1992 and 1995. Moderate density growth required intensive hand harvesting in 1996. The site was cleared of 25 plants via hand harvesting in 1997, 17 in 1998, 6 in 1999 and none were found in 2000. A single milfoil plant was removed in 2001, none were found since. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

North Tea Is Bay (M-30). A large area of moderate to high-density plants was found around the periphery of this bay, in 1 to 4 meters of water. A dense bed had formed in 2-3 meters water depth. A significant amount of Curly-leaf Pondweed was also present. The bottom is generally silty with a flat slope. No management has occurred at this site; however the large area of dense milfoil growth suggests an intensive management strategy. If sufficient benthic barrier can be obtained (e.g., ca. one acre) this bed can likely be covered. However, due to high boat traffic the barrier would be expected to sustain some damage by anchored boats. In 2004, 13,200 square feet of Palco® pond liner were installed. In 2005, 43 panels were removed, 47 panels were installed to cover the remaining bed and 52 plants were hand pulled. Scattered plants remain within the hotel boat slips in very shallow water. 687 plants were harvested in 2006, however there remains a small but dense bed in very shallow water in the NW section of the cove near and within the boat docks. In 2007, 36 panels were installed and 63 plants harvested to reduce the site.

English Brook (M-31). A limited area of low density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found south of the delta. However, all of the Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989 and 1990 hand harvesting projects. In 1993, scattered milfoil plants were cleared from this area, however, a small area of moderate density growth of milfoil plants was found at this time. Sediments grade from sand to silt, with a moderately flat slope. This area is in a zone of heavy boat traffic. From 1995 through 1996, the scattered plants were removed by hand harvesting, however the moderate density area was only reduced in density. Hand harvesting removed 84 plants to clear this site in 1997. No plants were found here between 1998 and 2001. In 2002, five plants were removed by hand-harvesting to clear the site. None have been found since 2002. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Crosbyside Culvert (M-32). A single Eurasian watermilfoil shoot was harvested for a voucher specimen in 1987. No Eurasian watermilfoil was found in 1989 or 1990. During the 1991 tributary survey scattered milfoil plants were discovered at this site and harvested. The plants were growing to 5m depth directly in front of Usher's Park beach and in front of a white boathouse to the south of the beach. Twelve milfoil plants were found and removed in 1995 and an additional four removed in 1996. No milfoil plants have been found here since. The slope is moderately steep, and sediment is sand and silt. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

South of Plum Point (M-33). The bottom is predominantly sand and cobble with a moderately flat slope. Eurasian watermilfoil plants were removed for voucher specimens in 1987; none had been sighted since then through 2002. In 2003 five plants were cleared from the site, in 2004 a single plant was removed. None were found in 2005, 2006 or 2007.

Bay Between Plum Point and Woods Point (M-34). The slope is moderately steep, with a sandy bottom. Low density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants along the shore north of the stream in 1987 were removed for voucher specimens. Eurasian watermilfoil was not sighted in 1989 or 1990, but 2 additional plants were removed during the 1993



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

and 1995 surveys. No milfoil was found at this site in 1996 or 1997, and one plant was removed in 1998, and 2 in 1999. No milfoil was found at this site in 2000 or 2001. In 2002, two plants were removed to clear the site. No plants were found in 2003-2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

NW Bay - Bay South of Fan Point (M-35). All Eurasian watermilfoil stems found were harvested for voucher specimens in 1987. No plants were found in 1989; however, a single plant was found and removed as a voucher specimen in 1990, and 2 plants were removed in 1992. No milfoil was observed at this site in 1995; however, a single plant was found and removed in 1996 as well as in 1997. Four milfoil plants were harvested in 1998, 2 in 1999 and none were found here in 2000, 2001 or 2002. Two plants were found in 2003, none in 2004 or 2005. This steep and rocky site is an unlikely Eurasian watermilfoil site. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Bay E of Dark Bay (M-36). An area of low density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found on the eastern side of the bay in 1988. In 1989, a small bed within a boat slip, as well as a few scattered plants was observed. This steep slope site has a sandy/rocky bottom. The scattered plants at this site were removed by hand harvesting in 1989 and 1990. The small bed was covered with benthic barrier in 1990. Hand harvesting at this site has continued since the removal of the benthic barrier with only limited regrowth observed until 1997, when a substantial number of plants (190) were removed from the boat slip. Moderate growth occurred in 1998 as well with 129 plants removed, almost entirely from the boat slip. Ninety-six plants were removed from the boat slip area in 1999 and 35 in 2000. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001. In 2002 and 2003, 117 and 223 plants respectively were hand-harvested to clear the site. Sixty-four plants were removed in 2004. In 2005, 3 panels of benthic barrier were installed to cover ca. 200 plants scattered throughout the boat slip. In 2006 only 6 plants were harvested to clear the site. No plants were found in 2007.

South Warner Bay culvert (M-37). [See site M-11].

North Warner Bay Culvert (M-38). In 1990 this site was suction harvested, and in 1991 the area was hand harvested. Due to the dense growth of native macrophytes and the presence of native watermilfoil, not all of the Eurasian watermilfoil in the area was removed. In 1992 this site was surveyed and an area of moderately scattered plants was discovered. In 1993, this site was upgraded to its current description of moderate density growth of Eurasian watermilfoil. Continued hand harvesting from 1997 to present has cleared the milfoil plants in this area. The 2003 and 2004 surveys found extensive Eurasian watermilfoil growth beyond that feasible for hand harvesting. Either plants were overlooked in past surveys or this site has drastically increased in the abundance and distribution of milfoil recently. The slope at this site is flat and the sediment is deep, soft silt. Hand harvesting is no longer a viable management option here and the plants are too far spread and intermixed with native plants for benthic barrier placement. Substrate (deep silt) precludes the use suction harvesting. In short, physical management appears to be impractical here.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

South Katskill Bay (M-39). Eurasian watermilfoil was found in 1 meter of depth, behind a boathouse in an area of lily pads on the southern shore. Slope is moderately flat, with a mixture of sand and silt substrates. All of the Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989 and 1990 hand harvesting project. Several plants have been taken from this site in subsequent years although none were found in 1995 and very few plants have been removed since that time, with 12 removed in 1999. A single milfoil plant was removed from this site in the 2000 survey. Twenty-seven milfoil plants were removed by hand harvesting in 2001 and 36 were removed in 2002. In 2003, 22 plants were harvested. Seventy-nine plants were removed in 2004 and 77 in 2005 clearing the site each time. In 2006, 72 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2007, the site was cleared of 29 plants.

Bay South of Red Rock Bay (M-40). There was a small area of low density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants. A moderately dense area of Curly-leaf Pondweed was also found amongst a highly diverse community of native plants. Slope is flat, with an organic silt substrate. The Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989 and 1990 hand harvesting project. Hand harvesting has continued during the recent revisits with three milfoil plants removed in 1995 and 5 in 1996 and 1997. The milfoil population appears to have surged here in 1998, with 151 plants removed to clear the area, 105 in 1999, 93 in 2000, 32 in 2001 and 4 in 2002. This patch was found near the northeastern point at the base of a rock pile. No plants were found in 2003. In 2004 a single plant was found and removed. No plants were found in 2005. In 2006, 9 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2007, only 3 plants were found and removed.

Paradise Bay (M-41). There was a moderate-sized area of low-density scattered plants in the northern arm of the bay. Eurasian watermilfoil was found at depths of from 1 to 4 meters. The native plant community appears disturbed. This area receives heavy boat traffic. Slope is moderately flat, with a silty substrate. Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989 and 1990 hand harvesting project. Hand harvesting continued at this site until 1992. Since 1993, no maintenance has occurred and growth of milfoil has grown to large areas of heavy to moderate bed growth on the southeast shore. Moderate to scattered density of plants on the southwestern shore are also found within this enclosed bay. This site has not been actively being managed by Lycott to date.

Bolton Bay (M-42). A small area of low density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants had been found at this site, but all the plants were collected for voucher specimens in 1987. No Eurasian watermilfoil was observed in 1989; however, several hundred plants were removed by hand harvesting 1993. In 1995, 251 milfoil plants were removed to clear this location. An additional 40 plants were removed in 1996. By 1997, the population had increased to 210 hand harvested plants. In 1998, a small bed of moderate density of milfoil plants was found on the southern tip of the point south of the Bixby boathouse. A total of 1,148 plants were hand harvested from this new location, in 2-4 meters of water on a steep slope of soft silt, amongst large boulders and deadfalls. This site is adjacent to a small tributary south of Bixby Point. The 1999 survey removed 114 plants, primarily from this new location. This site remained clear of milfoil in 2000-2004. In 2005, 6 plants were removed. No plants were found in 2006 or 2007.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Bolton Bay (M-43). A small area of low-density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants was found around a submerged dock crib at the foot of Mohican Road. The sediment here is a mixture of rock and silt, with sand in shallow areas, the slope is moderately flat. Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989 and 1990 hand harvesting project. In 1993, over 300 milfoil plants were removed by hand harvesting at this site. In 1995, all milfoil plants found (58) were removed. In 1996, an additional 91 milfoil plants were harvested to clear this location. In 1997, 67 milfoil plants were found scattered across the bay. A total of 94 milfoil plants were removed in 1998, and 93 in 1999. Two milfoil plants were removed from this location in 2000 and 2001. No plants were found in 2002 or 2003. Twenty-four plants were found and removed in 2004 and 18 in 2005. In 2006, 99 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2007, 15 plants were removed to clear the site.

Bolton Bay - NE of Bridge (M-44). This site was found in 1988; the area has a small dense bed. The bottom is silty, grading to sand in the boat channel. The site experiences heavy boat traffic under the adjacent bridge. The milfoil at this site was managed via suction harvesting in 1990. Hand harvesting was conducted in 1992, however moderately dense growth of Eurasian watermilfoil was reported for this site in 1993. In 1995, this site remained a small moderately dense growth area of milfoil. Suction harvesting was employed to clear this site in 1996, with hand harvesting included as a follow-up measure. A total of 117 plants were hand harvested to clear the site in 1997. When visited in 1998, only 4 plants were found and removed, and 2 in 1999 and 2000. Five milfoil plants were harvested in 2001 and another 8 in 2002. None were found in 2003, however 22 plants were removed in 2004 and 48 in 2005. In 2006, 9 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2007, only 2 plants were removed to clear the site.

Tiroga Point Channel (M-45). Scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were observed throughout the channel, increasing to a moderate density near the southern end along with *M. verticillatum*, a native milfoil, in this shallow man-made channel, draining a wetland. The depth was 1-2 meters, with a bottom consisting of organic silt. No management has occurred at this site. Water clarity and quality in this channel is much poorer than the norm for Lake George and precludes physical management techniques.

Leotine Island (M-46). A few Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found on the reef to the east of Leotine Island in 1989, and all plants were removed. In 1990, five plants were found along the shoreline near the southern end of the reef. The plants were removed as voucher specimens. In 1993, 255 plants were removed by hand from this site. A small number (19) of milfoil plants were found and removed in 1995. The slope is moderately steep, with a rocky bottom. In 1996, several small dense patches of milfoil were found and removed from areas adjacent to anchors for navigation markers on this reef. Hand harvesting in 1997 removed nearly 400 plants, but the population was only reduced. The survey in 1998 found a small dense bed near the southern navigation marker, and hand harvesting removed nearly 650 plants scattered throughout the rest of that rocky area. The 1999 survey removed 122 plants from the outer perimeter of the bed and northward along the shoal. In 2000 and 2001, a combination of benthic barrier, suction and hand



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

harvesting was employed at this location. A total of 5,425 ft² of Palco[®] pond liner was installed in 2000, and 1,575 ft² of Palco[®] pond liner in 2001. In 2002 a total of 1,020 plants were hand-harvested at this site. In 2003, 3,253 plants were hand-harvested and all benthic barrier panels were removed to clear this site for the first time. In 2004, only 309 plants were found and the site was cleared. In 2005, 815 plants were located with the majority of plants in an area not previously found to have high numbers. In 2006, 207 plants were pulled to clear the site and a single benthic barrier panels was installed. In 2007, 747 plants were found and removed to clear the site.

Smith Bay (M-47). In 1988, a single plant of Eurasian watermilfoil was found and removed from this moderately sloping, silty bay. Moderately dense Curly-leaf Pondweed was found in 1989, but no Eurasian watermilfoil was observed. In 1990, a small area of moderate density growth of milfoil was observed with an outlying area of scattered plants. These plants were in depths of 3 to 4 meters. The milfoil was managed at this site in 1990 with suction harvesting. During follow up visits in 1993 and 1995, hand harvesting removed 33 and 157 milfoil plants, respectively. In 1996, 176 milfoil plants were removed, primarily along the southern shore of the bay in an area remote from that suction harvested in 1990. The 267 milfoil plants removed in 1997 and 255 in 1998 were scattered near the base of a steep drop off on the southeastern shore of the bay, about 5 meters deep. A few plants were also removed along the opposite shore on the northern side of the bay. A total of 127 plants were removed in 1999 and 142 in 2000, roughly from the same areas as described in 1998. In 2001, a total of 76 milfoil plants were removed from this site and in 2002, 29 plants were hand-harvested. Only two plants were found in 2003 and 8 in 2004. In 2005, 44 plants were found and removed. There is a very diverse population of native plants here, and heavy filamentous algae growth on the southern side of the bay. In 2006, 38 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2007, 99 plants were removed to clear the site.

Gull Bay (M-48). Numerous low-density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found off of the stream adjacent to the public beach in this bay. Curly-leaf Pondweed was also found at this location. During revisits to this site a small bed of Eurasian watermilfoil was found at the end of a "T" dock. The slope was moderately flat, the bottom grading from sand in the shallows to silt past 3 meters in depth. The Eurasian watermilfoil was managed at this site as part of the 1989 hand-harvesting project. In 1990, both hand and suction harvesting were used for plant management. A small moderate density patch and large area of scattered milfoil growth was observed in 1995. In 1997, three large areas of dense growth were observed. Two of these were near the speed restriction buoys at the mouth of the bay. The remaining bed was centrally located in the bay, though not near the area that was suction harvested in 1990. There appears to be a healthy *Potamogeton* population existing here as well. The 1999 survey removed 20 scattered plants from the mouth of a tributary at the foot of the bay, just to the north of the swim area. Sketches were drawn of the three existing beds in the central portion of the bay in 2000 and 2001. No management occurred here in 2002-2006. In 2007, 62 panels were installed and 1101 plants were hand harvested to reduce the site significantly.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

South of Burnt Point (M-49). A single specimen of Eurasian watermilfoil was found, and collected as a voucher specimen, in 1988. No additional Eurasian watermilfoil were found between 1989 and 2003. In 2004 a single plant was located and removed. None were found in 2005. The slope was moderate at this site, with a rocky bottom. No plants were found in 2006 or 2007.

Clark Hollow Bay Brook (M-50). Scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found in 2-3 meters depth parallel to the shoreline in 1989. The slope is moderately flat, with a bottom grading from sand in shallow water to silt in deeper water. All of the Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989 and 1990 hand harvesting project, and during subsequent revisits. Five milfoil plants were removed in 1997. In 1998 a small patch of moderate density was found near a boathouse on the northern side, approximately 4 meters deep. A total of 191 milfoil plants were hand harvested to clear the site. In 1999, a small patch of milfoil was discovered off in deeper water to the north of the original location, thus 136 plants were harvested, but the site was not cleared at the completion of the survey. A small bed of milfoil was found 100 meters to the north of the current location in 2000. Limited hand harvesting (174 plants removed) was conducted. In 2001, 4,375 ft² of Palco[®] pond liner was installed. Significant future management efforts are necessary. In 2002, seventeen scattered plants were hand-harvested from the southern reaches of this site. In addition, existing benthic barrier was maintained and nine panels (4,500 ft²) of Palco[®] were installed adjacent to existing mats. In 2003, a single panel of Palco[®] was placed and 250 plants were hand harvested. In 2004 we harvested 545 plants from the area below the mooring buoy and around the benthic barrier. In 2005, 293 plants were removed to clear the area. In 2006, 172 plants were pulled to clear the site. No management occurred at this site in 2007, although a bed was observed to have regrown on top of the existing panels at the tributary.

Eichlerville Bay (M-51). Moderate and low-density Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found at this site. The majority of plants were in two areas along the outer fringe of the delta, in depths of 3-4 meters. The bottom slope was gradual and sediments consisted mainly of silt with large amounts of detritus. Milfoil at this site was managed via suction harvesting in 1990, and hand harvesting in 1991 and 1992. Since that time, limited maintenance has occurred and the milfoil populations are similar to those observed in 1989, with an extensive area of dense growth of milfoil observed at the deep margin of the littoral zone. This site was formerly utilized by DFWI. In 2006 no management occurred here. In 2007, 38 panels were installed to clear this site for the first time.

Rogers Rock Park Beach (M-52). Low density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found along the boat mooring line at the park, adjacent to the public swimming beach, and around the boat launch ramp. The slope at this site was flat, with a predominantly sandy substrate. The plants were restricted to depths of 1-2 meters. All of the Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this site as part of the 1989 and 1990 hand harvesting project. No milfoil plants have been found at this site since that time. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Southwest Tongue Mountain [Clay Bay] (M-53). Numerous low-density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants are annually found in this small bay immediately to the south of the first-named West Tongue Mountain site (M-24). The bottom is composed of clay and silt surrounding numerous exposed boulders. Water clarity is unusually poor due to an eroding clay bank at this location. Slope is moderately flat. Eurasian watermilfoil has been removed from this site on an annual basis since 1989, with a minimal number of plants found and removed since that time. No milfoil was found at this location in 2001. Seven plants were removed in 2002 and a single plant in 2003 to clear the site. No plants were found in 2004, 10 plants were found in 2005. No plants were found in 2006. In 2007, 56 plants were found and removed to clear the site.

Cooks Bay, Hulett's Landing (M-54). Nine milfoil plants were removed from this site in 1993, and a single Eurasian watermilfoil plant was found and collected in 1990. No Eurasian watermilfoil was found at this site in 1989. All milfoil plants were found in the northeast shore of the bay near a small tributary. The slope is gradual with sediment predominantly sand and silt. In 1995, 4 milfoil plants were found and removed. No Eurasian watermilfoil was found in 1996 or 1997. Four plants were removed near a red roof boathouse on the north side of the bay in 1998, and a single plant was found here in 1999. No milfoil was present at this location in 2000, 2001, 2002 or 2003. In 2004 two plants were removed, none were found in 2005. In 2006, a single plant was pulled as well as in 2007.

Indian Bay, Hulett's Landing (M-55). Two Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found by a local resident, and sent to the Fresh Water Institute for identification in 1988. Slope in this bay is gradual with a silt/sand bottom adjacent to the tributary with a highly diverse native plant community. No Eurasian watermilfoil had been found since 1988 until 1998 when a single plant was removed, and an additional 4 in 1999. No milfoil were found in 1999-2004, in 2005 the site was cleared of 47 plants. In 2006, 57 plants were harvested. In 2007, 47 plants were pulled to clear the site.

South Sawmill Bay (M-56). A large dense bed of Eurasian watermilfoil was found southeast of Veteran's Memorial Park in the middle of Sawmill Bay, in 3-5 meters water depth. Adjacent areas of moderately dense and low-density scattered plants were also observed. Benthic barrier was installed in both 1991 and 1992; however considerable amounts of milfoil remain in the area predominantly to the east and north of the matted zone. In 1997 through 2001, barrier at this location was inspected and found to be in good condition with small quantities of silt present. The majority of benthic barrier material installed in 2001 (5950 ft²) has since been removed from this location. As of 2004 a dense bed remains adjacent to the previously managed area. No management occurred here in 2007.

South End, Green Island (M-57). Moderate to bed density Eurasian watermilfoil was found within the dock complex at the extreme south end of Green Island. Water depth within the dock area is 2-3 meters, with gradually sloping bottom and soft silty sediments. Numerous obstructions including pipes and old pieces of dock cribbing were found at this site. The milfoil at this site was managed via suction harvesting in 1990.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

By 1993, the area that was harvested had returned to bed density, and inside the east crib dock a small, new area of moderately dense milfoil has been discovered. This condition was observed in 1995. In 1996, suction harvesting and hand harvesting were used to manage this location. Annual maintenance is recommended. A total of 289 milfoil plants were hand harvested in 1997. Site inspections in 2000, 2001 and 2002 produced no milfoil. In 2003 a single plant was found and in 2004 two plants were removed. In 2005, 5 plants were removed. In 2006, 161 plants were pulled. In 2007, 75 plants were pulled to clear the site.

Silver Bay (M-58). A large number of scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found within the dock and boathouse complex in Silver Bay in 1990, along with a few individuals of Curly-leaf Pondweed. Water depth in this area ranged from 1 to 2 meters. The sediment in this area is sand to clay with a gradually sloping bottom. Milfoil was removed from this area by hand harvesting in 1991. In 1995 and 1996, a small bed of milfoil and a large area of scattered plants were observed at this location. A moderate density growth of milfoil has been observed here on a yearly basis since that time. Intense recreational use and shallow water depth limits management options at this location. In 2002 a dense growth of filamentous algae was noted. All 181 milfoil plants encountered were hand-harvested to clear the site. In 2003 an additional 71 plants were found and removed; 47 plants were removed from this location in 2004. However, it was discovered that a moderately dense bed exists around a submerged crib that the Silver Bay Association uses for a floating life-guard stand. A total of 1,116 plants were removed from this new area and are included in the total plants harvested in Tables 1 & 2. In 2005, 146 plants were removed and 350 sq. ft. of benthic barrier was positioned near the lifeguard platform. In 2006, 62 plants were harvested. In 2007, 63 plants were pulled to clear the site.

Hondah Cottages (M-59). Approximately 550 low-density scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found and removed from among the docks south of the Veteran's Memorial Park beach in 1993. Sediments in this area were sand and silt and the bottom slope is gradual. There is a high density of native plants located here. Boat traffic in this area is high. In 1995, 259 milfoil plants were removed. In 1996, 283 milfoil plants were removed. In 1997, 407 milfoil plants were removed via hand harvesting and 344 in 1998. The 1999 survey removed 105 plants and 96 milfoil plants were removed in 2000. A total of 10 milfoil plants were removed from this location in 2001, 3 were taken in 2002, and one in 2003. Three plants were removed in 2004. In 2005, 6 plants were found. A nearby bed within Sawmill bay provides ample fragments to re-colonize this site on an annual basis. In 2006, no plants were found. In 2007, 8 plants were found and removed to clear the site.

Camp Andrew Bay (M-60). Moderate and low-density Eurasian watermilfoil plants were observed in two distinct areas at this location in 1989. Milfoil was found in depths of from 2-3 meters. The bottom sediments are silt and the slope is gradual. Eurasian watermilfoil was removed from this area by suction harvesting in 1990, and hand harvested in 1991. In both 1992 and 1993 an area of moderately dense milfoil was observed at this site. In 1995, a bed of milfoil and larger area of moderate density growth



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

was observed in this bay. This condition persisted through 1999, and a second smaller bed was found to the north of the original one. In 2000, benthic barrier was installed (2500 ft²), and both suction and hand harvesting were conducted to return this location to a maintenance level. In 2001, suction and hand harvesting was employed to complete management of this site. In 2002, 137 plants were removed. In 2003, 65 plants were removed along with all benthic barrier panels. In 2004, 61 plants were removed and in 2005, 370 were removed. In 2006, 5 panels were installed and 130 plants were hand pulled. In 2007, 29 plants were removed to clear the site.

Moonlight Bay, Harbor Island (M-61). An area of dense Eurasian watermilfoil growth remains at this site, along with an extensive area of scattered low-density plants. The dense area is near a beaver lodge in the southern end of this small bay. Numerous small milfoil plants were observed growing in the edges of the beaver lodge, making management of this population difficult. Sediments in the bay consisted of clay and the bottom slope was moderate. Milfoil was managed in this area by suction harvesting in 1990 and hand harvesting in 1991. No management occurred at this location between 1992 and 2004 because it is used by DFWI for research. However, our survey in 2004 noted only scattered plants (ca. 15-20 plants). In 2005, an area of moderate growth was found very near shore. In 2006, this site was noted to have moderately dense growth spread throughout the entire 'harbor.' In 2007, 757 plants were removed to clear the site for the first time.

Marine Village (M-62). A small number of scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found among the docks at this site. Bottom sediments were sandy and slope was gradual. The plants were removed by hand harvesting in 1990, 1991, 1993, and 1995 through 1998. None were found here in 1999 or 2000. Two milfoil plants were harvested from this location in 2001. None were found in 2002, 2003 or 2004. In 2005, 6 plants were cleared. In 2006, 8 plants were pulled. This site was not visited in 2007.

South of Agnes Island (M-63). In 1989, approximately 25 Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found near submerged dock cribs at this northern basin tributary site. Surrounding sediments are sand and clay; however, silt has accumulated between the dock cribs. Hand harvesting has occurred here every year since 1990. One Eurasian watermilfoil plant was removed from this location by hand harvesting in 1993. No milfoil plants were observed in 1995 and one plant was removed in 1996. The site was cleared with the removal of 24 plants in 1997, and 19 in 1998. A total of 40 Eurasian watermilfoil plants were harvested from this site in 1999, 5 in 2000 and 1 in 2001 and 2002. In 2003, 3 plants were removed. None were found in 2004, but 4 were found in 2005. In 2006, a single plant was hand-pulled as well as in 2007.

Three Brothers Island (M-64). Few scattered plants of Eurasian watermilfoil were found along the western side of these islands within a small area of lily pads. Sediments are sandy to boulders with a moderate slope. All plants were hand-harvested in 1993 through 1999. A single milfoil plant was removed in 2000. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001. In 2002, 36 plants were removed by hand-harvesting in ca. 3 meters of water. In 2003, 27 plants were removed from the same location. None were found in



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

2004. In 2005, 97 plants were cleared from around an submerged crib near the power cable for the islands. In 2006, 163 plants were hand harvested. In 2007, 113 plants were removed to clear the site.

West of Three Brothers Island (M-65). Approximately 5 plants of Eurasian watermilfoil were found at the docking facility for Three Brothers Island in 1989. No milfoil was found at this site between 1989 and 2003. In 2004 twenty-one plants were removed. In 2005, none were found. This site was not visited in 2006. In 2007, a single plant was found and removed.

North Sawmill Bay (M-66). A large area of moderate-density Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found clumped along the western speed and hazard buoys at the north end of Sawmill Bay. Depth of this population was 4-5 meters. Eurasian watermilfoil populations now rim the entire Sawmill Bay area. A portion of the milfoil at this site was covered with benthic barrier in 1990. The barrier positioned in 1990 remains in place at this time. Milfoil now surrounds the barrier at this site. No management occurred at this site in 2007.

Bluff Head Creek T-8 (M-67). Two Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found in 1990 at this northern basin tributary site. Surrounding sediments are sand and clay however silt has accumulated between the dock cribs. Both Eurasian watermilfoil plants were removed from this location for voucher specimens in 1990. A single milfoil plant was removed during the 1993 site revisit and two plants were removed in 1995. In 1996, 18 milfoil plants were removed. One milfoil plant was removed in 1997, 2 in 1998, 3 in 1999, 2 in 2000 and 4 in 2001. Four plants were removed in 2002. No plants were found in 2003 or 2004. Three plants were found in 2005. No plants were found in 2006 or 2007.

Rock Dunbar Island (M-68). Eight scattered plants and a number of fragments of Eurasian watermilfoil were found on the north side of the tributary in 1993. Sediments are sand and clay with a moderate slope. No Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found in 1995. In 1996, 9 milfoil plants were found and removed. In 1997, 37 plants were found scattered along the base of the drop-off on the southeastern side of the island. A total of 59 plants were removed from this same location in 1998. The 1999 survey found 21 plants here, mostly along the southeast side of the island. An additional 5 milfoil plants were found in 2000. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001. Thirteen plants were hand-harvested in 2002. A single plant was found in 2003, none were found in 2004. 47 were found in 2005. In 2006, 77 plants were pulled. In 2007, 82 plants were removed to clear the site.

Kitchal Bay (M-69). Four Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found and removed during the 1991 survey. All plants were found between two covered boathouses on the east end of the bay. The slope is gradual to moderate and the sediment consists of a mixture of clay and sand at this site. Milfoil had not been recorded at this site until one plant was found and removed in 1997. No milfoil has been found here since that time. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

West Halfway Island (M-70). A single Eurasian watermilfoil plant was found and removed as a voucher specimen during the 1990 Tributary Survey. The following year four more plants were removed. A minimal number of plants have been removed from this site since that time. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001 through 2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Hague Brook (M-71). Two Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found and removed as voucher specimens in 1990. Later in the 1990 season, a number of Eurasian watermilfoil plants were observed at the outer edge of the delta near the pin buoys. This site was upgraded to a bed in 1991. A large dense bed of Eurasian watermilfoil now extends along the outer edge of the delta in water depth of from 2 to 5 meters. Sediments at this site are sandy on the delta grading to silt at the edges of the delta. The slope on the delta is gradual with a relatively sharp drop-off at the edge. No management efforts have been conducted to date. This site is relatively large, but is suitable for suction harvesting or benthic barrier. In 2007, 127 panels were installed to reduce the site. This site will require ca. 20 more panels to cover the entire bed (based upon 2007 observations).

South Cooks Bay (M-72). This site is located at the south edge of the bathing beach at Rogers Rock State Park, adjacent to the mouth of a small tributary. Slope at this site is gradual with sediments of sand and silt. A single Eurasian watermilfoil plant was found in 1990 and 1991; both were removed as voucher specimens. An additional four plants were removed during the 1993 Tributary Survey. In 1995, 27 milfoil plants were removed. A single milfoil plant was removed in 1996. In 1997, a total of nine plants were harvested. During the 1998 survey, one plant was found and removed. A total of 43 plants were removed from this site in 1999 and none were found in 2000 or 2001. In 2002 a total of 12 plants were found. In 2003, 3 plants were removed. None were found in 2004, 65 were found in 2005. In 2006, 362 plants were harvested. In 2007, 586 plants were pulled to clear the site.

Tributary in Dark Bay (M-73). Nine scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants were hand harvested adjacent to a white boathouse north of the tributary in this bay during the 1993 survey. In 1995, 53 milfoil plants were found and harvested from this site. In 1996, an additional 21 milfoil plants were removed. In 1997, only five plants were found and removed from this site. The number increased to 15 when this site was visited in 1998, 14 plants were removed in 1999, 13 in 2000 and 4 in 2001. In 2002, 189 plants were hand-harvested at this site. In 2003, 35 plants were removed. A total of 7 plants were removed in 2004 and 9 in 2005. Sediments are sand and rock with steep slopes. In 2006, 11 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2007, 8 plants were removed to clear the site.

Point North of Agnes Island (M-74). Four Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found and removed as voucher specimens after receiving a letter in 1990 from a resident describing the location. Seven plants were removed during the 1993 survey. The slope is gradual near shore and moderate beyond a depth of 4 meters. Sediments are silt and sand. No plants have been observed at this site since 1995. In 2002 a moderately dense bed was cleared by hand-harvesting at this site. In 2003, 59 plants were cleared from this site.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Sixty-nine plants were found and removed in 2004. 160 were found in 2005. In 2006, 158 plants were pulled. In 2007, 181 plants were pulled to clear the site.

Bell Point (M-75). An area of moderate density milfoil was located within the dock area at Bell Point following a description of the area by a local resident. The slope in this area is steep with soft sediments at the south edge of the docks and bedrock at the north. Numerous obstructions are present on the bottom in this area. Hand harvesting removed 144 plants at this site in 1995, with an additional 385 milfoil plants removed in 1996. Extensive management was done on this site in 1997. A total of 655 plants were hand harvested from inside the dock area before suction harvesting was attempted later in the season. Unfortunately the site could not be cleared due to a malfunction with the harvesting equipment, and approximately 1/3 of the milfoil population was removed. One 30-gallon can of Eurasian watermilfoil was hand harvested to clear milfoil from this site in 1998. It was not suction harvested due to the condition of the existing plants, many of which were low growing, scattered, and did not appear healthy. The 1999 survey found this site to be much improved from the previous year, as 146 plants were removed, and the site was designated as cleared of milfoil for the first time since the initial discovery in 1987. In 2000, 196 milfoil plants were removed to clear this site. A total of 650 milfoil plants were harvested from this site in 2001. In 2002 a total of 776 plants were hand-harvested to clear the site. Extensive *P. crispus* growth was noted at that time. In 2003, 392 plants were cleared from this site. In addition to hand pulling 449 plants in 2004, three panels (ca. 900 square feet) of barrier were placed here since prior hand harvesting efforts appear to be inadequate. In 2005, 108 plants were hand harvested, and the three panels were repositioned to cover the remaining bed. In 2006, 5 panels were installed to cover the remaining bed. In 2007, 306 plants were removed to clear the site.

South Shelving Rock Point (M-76). An area of scattered Eurasian watermilfoil plants adjacent to a dock on the south side of the point was hand harvested in 1993. In 1996, the density in this area had increased to moderate. The slope of the bottom in this area is gradual and the sediment is sandy. A small section of benthic barrier may be appropriate for this location. This site was originally designated for suction harvesting in 1997, but due to equipment failure, a “raking” technique was applied. This technique was somewhat effective. In 1998, this site was cleared via suction harvesting and hand harvesting. A total of 2, 30-gallon barrels of Eurasian watermilfoil were removed. The 1999 survey revealed that the milfoil has an established presence, as several attempts to clear this site via hand harvesting failed. A total of 489 plants were removed, and the site was merely reduced. A more intensive management strategy was utilized in 2000 with 350 ft² of benthic barrier installed. In 2001, the barrier was removed and 30 milfoil plants removed by hand harvesting to complete management at this location. In 2002, only 13 plants were found and removed suggesting previous management efforts were highly effective at this site. In 2003, 34 plants were removed from a small patch under the bow of a boat at the private dock. *P. crispus* is common here. Once again in 2004 this site required the use of benthic barrier. 350 square feet were installed and 234 plants were hand harvested. In 2005, the barrier panel was repositioned and 31 plants were hand harvested. In 2006, 96 plants were hand pulled. In 2007, 18 plants were pulled to clear the site.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Walker Point (M-77). An area of scattered milfoil plants was found north of the point and stretched to the boathouses of the Loines estate. The slope in this area was steep; the sediments were soft silt and cobble. All plants were found 1 to 4 meters in depth and were removed during 1993. No milfoil had been found at this site until the 1998 survey, when 19 plants were removed. These plants were found around the boathouse of the Loines estate, in a similar locale to previously existing populations. Dense growth of the native pondweed *Potamogeton foliosus* was also noted. None were found here in 1999 or 2000. A single milfoil plant was removed in 2001 and 2002. In 2003-2005 no plants were found. This site was not visited in 2006. No plants were found in 2007.

Bay North of West Tongue Mountain (M-78). This site is approximately 0.5 km north of the West Tongue Mountain site. The milfoil was found growing among a pair of fallen trees just off shore. The slope at this site is moderately steep, and the sediments consisted of sand, gravel, and silt. Fewer than 10 plants were removed from this area in 1992, 1993 and 1995. Eighteen milfoil plants were removed in 1996. In 1997, a moderately dense grouping of 405 milfoil plants were found and removed via hand harvesting on the southern side of the bay, on the edge of a very steep drop off. Eighty plants were removed by hand harvesting in 1998, however this site was not cleared. A large area of moderate density growth of milfoil remains to the south of the point. This site was suction harvested in the summer of 1999, and 1 barrel of milfoil was removed. Follow-ups with hand harvesting cleared this site of milfoil. Intensive hand harvesting in 2000 removed 660 milfoil plants to clean this location. A total of 146 milfoil plants were removed in 2001, 288 in 2002 and 67 in 2003 to clear this site. In 2004 the site was cleared of 65 plants. In 2005, the site was cleared of 110 plants. In 2006, 126 plants were hand pulled. In 2007, 249 plants were pulled to clear the site.

Shore South of Bear Point (M-79). The site is approximately 0.5 km south of Bear Point. This site had 2 milfoil plants at the base of a fallen tree in 1993. The slope was very steep, and the plants were located on a small shelf in soft silt. No milfoil was found in 1995. In 1996, five milfoil plants were harvested, and three in 1997. The 1998 survey did not reveal any milfoil plants present here. Ten plants were removed in 1999. No milfoil was found at this site in 2000. Eight milfoil plants were harvested in 2001, 16 in 2002 and a single plant in 2003. In 2004, 104 plants were found and removed. In 2005, 2 plants were found. In 2006, no plants were found. In 2007 a new area of growth was discovered and 305 plants were removed to clear the site.

Bay South of Bear Point (M-80). An area of widely scattered milfoil plants was found in this bay. The site was cleared of 15 plants at 1 to 3 meters in depth in 1993. In 1995, one milfoil plant was found with an addition two milfoil plants removed in 1996 and 1997. None were found here in 1998. Thirty-seven plants were removed to clear this site in 1999 and 2 in 2000. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001. Twenty-nine plants were located and removed in 2002 and four in 2003. In 2004 five plants were removed, in 2005 7 plants were removed. The slope was gradual; the sediment was a mixture of wood chips and silt. No plants were found in 2006. In 2007, a new area of growth was found and cleared with 7 panels and 361 plants removed.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Butternut Brook (M-81). This site was located south of Point Comfort at the mouth of Butternut Brook. A single milfoil plant was found and removed in 1991, from the culvert in the end of the bay. The slope of the bay is very gradual; the sediment is sand and soft silt. No additional milfoil had been found since the original harvest in 1991 until the 1998 survey, when one plant was removed. No milfoil has been found at this site since 1998. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Barber Bay (M-82). Scattered milfoil plants were found in the center of the bay during the 1991 tributary survey. The majority of the plants were removed from 2-5 meters of water. The slope was gradual, and the sediments consisted of sand and silt. In 1995, all milfoil plants observed (204) were removed by hand harvesting. In 1996, 168 milfoil plants were harvested. Fourteen plants were cleared from amongst the logs in the central portion of the bay in 1997. In 1998, the population was cleared with the removal of five plants, and 14 were pulled in 1999. In 2000, a small colony of milfoil was located at the base of an area of cobblestones on the southwest shore of the bay and a total of 105 milfoil plants were removed from this area. In 2001, 143 milfoil plants were harvested from this location. In 2002, ten plants were removed from this site. In 2003, two plants were found and 8 were located in 2004. In 2005, 4 plants were removed. In 2006, 10 plants were pulled. In 2007, 35 plants were pulled to clear the site.

Van Warmer Bay (M-83). This site had a single milfoil plant found along a dock just south of a hazard buoy in front of the Brodeur camp on the east shore. One milfoil plant was removed from this site in 1991, 1992 and 1993. The slope is gradual, and the bottom sediment is sand. No milfoil was observed from 1995 through 2004. In 2005, six plants were removed to clear the site. No plants were found in 2006 or 2007.

Harris Bay Inlet (M-84). In 1991 milfoil was found in an area stretching from the tributary culvert to the boat docks in less than one half meter of water. Approximately 50 milfoil plants were observed. A number of milfoil plants were removed as voucher specimens. This area was exposed (dry) during 1993. No milfoil was observed in 1995 or 1996. Twenty-nine plants were found and removed in 1997 and 5 in 1998. None were observed here in 1999 or 2000. A single milfoil plant was removed in 2001. Five plants were removed in 2002 and none in 2003-2005. The sediment in this area is very soft silt, and the slope at this site is flat. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Dunham Bay Inlet (M-85). Three milfoil plants were found scattered between the bridge and a boat dock to the east in approximately 2 meters of water during the 1991 survey. There were also a large number of milfoil fragments found covering the bottom in the south end of the bay. Since that time, this site has only been surveyed due to large milfoil populations throughout the bay. In 1996, no milfoil was observed in this area, but 18 plants were removed in 1997 and 32 in 1998. A total of 185 plants were hand harvested from this site in 1999 and an additional 10 milfoil plants in 2000. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001. In 2002, 29 plants were found and removed and 91 were cleared in 2003. None were found in 2004. In 2005, 6 plants were removed. Dense growth of a Eurasian watermilfoil bed within Dunham's Bay (M-19) is a likely source of



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

propagules. The plants located here have mainly been found scattered at the edges of the boat channel. The slope at this site is gradual, and sediments are a combination of sand, soft silt and cobble. No plants were found in 2006. In 2007, 11 plants were cleared from the site.

East Shore (M-86). Two milfoil plants were found at this site during the 1991 tributary survey. No milfoil plants have been found at this site since. The site has a sheer rock wall to the north, and a storm culvert between two docks. The slope at this site which is adjacent to the Crosbyside area, is steep, and sediments are sand, light silt, and rock. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Crosbyside (M-87). This site is approximately 100m north of T-37a. It is adjacent to a culvert in a wooden seawall. A total of 4 milfoil plants were taken for voucher specimens in 1991. No milfoil was found in 1995; however 2 milfoil plants were harvested in 1996. There were no plants found here in 1997 or 1998, and 5 were found in 1999. None have been found since 1999. The slope is gradual, and the sediment is sand and rock. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Crosbyside (M-88). Six milfoil plants were removed in 1991 for voucher specimens at this site, which is at the mouth of a seasonal tributary. No milfoil plants were found at this site in 1993. In 1995, two milfoil plants were removed. No milfoil was observed in 1996, 1997 or 1998. Five plants were cleared in 1999 with M-87. No milfoil was found in 2000, 2001 or 2002. A single plant was found in 2003, none in 2004 or 2005. The tributary runs to a double slip dock approximately 50m south of T-37d (M-89). The slope is moderately steep; the sediment is a combination of silt, sand, and rock. In 2006, 3 plants were found. This site was not visited in 2007.

Crosbyside (M-89). A pair of milfoil plants were found in 1991 and removed from this site directly in front of a private beach with drainage culverts on each side. This site is approximately 50m north of T-37c, the slope is moderately steep, and the sediment is a combination of sand, silt, and cobble. No milfoil was found in 1995 through 2001. Two plants were located and removed in 2002 with none found in 2003-2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

South Tea Island Culvert (M-90). This site is located to the southwest of Tea Island adjacent to the Lake George water treatment plant. A large culvert drains under a dock and into the lake at this location. Milfoil was first found in 1991 in the outwash area of the culvert. A total of 7 milfoil plants were removed from this site in 1993. Eleven milfoil plants were removed in 1995 and an additional 7 in 1996. One plant was harvested in 1997, and none in 1998, 1999 or 2000. A single milfoil plant was harvested in 2001. No plants were found in 2002 and two were found in 2003. In 2004, 17 plants were removed. In 2005, 41 plants were removed. The slope at this site is moderate and the bottom sediment consists of sand and rock. In 2006, 168 plants were found. In 2007, 568 plants were removed to clear the site.

Harris Bay-East Side (M-91). Milfoil was located in 1991 in the outwash area of a culvert, on the northeast shore of the bay. An area of scattered to dense growth of milfoil



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

extends from the marina south along the east shore. The slope is gradual, and the sediment is a mixture of sand, silts, and cobble. This site has received no management activity to date.

Bay East of Hens and Chickens (M-92). The site is on the east shore at Shelving Rock Point. The slope is moderate near shore to a depth of 3 meters. The bottom is rocky in shallow waters (less than 2 meters) and changes to sand and silt with logs and debris covering the bottom in deeper waters. The shoreline slopes steeply to the lake edge and a pump house and water intake are found at this location. Milfoil was first found at this location in 1992, when 1 plant was removed. Seven milfoil plants were removed in 1993. No milfoil plants were observed in 1995 or 1996. Hand harvesting of this site in 1997 removed 61 milfoil plants. No milfoil was located here in 1998 through 2001. In 2002, five plants were hand harvested with none found in 2003 or 2004. In 2005, 1 plant was found. No plants were found in 2006 or 2007.

East of Refuge Island (M-93). A single milfoil plant was found and removed from a small cove on the east shore across from Refuge Island in 1992. No milfoil was found at this site in 1993, 1995 or 1996. Eighteen plants were removed from this site in 1997, 3 in 1998, and 6 in 1999. A single milfoil plant was removed in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003. None was found in 2004, 3 were found in 2005 and none in 2006 or 2007. Sediments in this area are sand and cobble from 0 to 2 meters, and sandy silt and detritus from 2 to 4 meters. The slope was flat to 2m depth, then moderate.

Northwest of 3 Sirens Islands (M-94). The site is on the eastern side of Tongue Mountain in a small cut along the shoreline. The slope is steep and rocky with small pockets of silty sediments. A single milfoil plant was found in 1992 and removed. None were found between 1993 and 1997. In 1998, 11 milfoil plants were removed. No milfoil has been found here between 1998 and 2001. In 2002, two plants were removed. No milfoil was found in 2003, 2004 or 2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

N.W.B. Head of Bay (M-95). Two plants were harvested from this site in 1992 and a single milfoil plant in 1993. The site is located at the extreme north end of the bay, between two boathouses in approximately 2 m of water. The slope is gradual to moderate with sand and silt inshore and soft silt after a depth of 4 m. No milfoil plants were found in 1995 through 1998. Seven were located and removed in 1999. No milfoil was found at this site in 2000, 2001 or 2002. A single plant was found in 2003, none was found in 2004 or 2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Harris Bay/mid-bay (M-96). The small milfoil bed at this site, which was first observed in 1992, is located south of the 5 mile per hour buoy line and north of a small rock outcropping in the middle of Harris Bay. The slope is flat and the bottom is rocky with large areas covered by bedrock, the plants are growing in large pockets of silt on top of the bedrock. No management has occurred at this site.

West Side Clay Island (M-97). The milfoil at this site was located in 1992, in a sunken coal barge in 3 meters of water. Fine silty sediment was inside the barge along with the

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

majority of the milfoil plants. Very few plants were found outside of the barge where the sediment was a mixture of sand and silt. All milfoil observed has been hand harvested to clear the site. No milfoil was found at this site in 2000 or 2001. A single plant was removed in 2002 with none again in 2003. In 2004, 16 plants were removed. In 2005, 59 plants were removed. In 2006, 103 plants were removed. In 2007, 47 plants were removed to clear the site.

South Jenkins Brook (M-98). First observed in 1993, the site is just south of a small tributary (Jenkins Brook) on the north side of Jenkins Point, Hague. Approximately 30-50 plants were discovered under a white mooring float. In 1995, a small area of dense growth around a water intake was observed. This condition persisted in 1996. In 1997, a small bed approximately 100 feet in length was observed, encompassing the original site around the mooring. Benthic barrier was installed at this site in 1997. Management in 1998 included further installation of benthic barrier, including maintenance of the existing barrier, supported by suction harvesting and hand harvesting. Management efforts continued in 1999, with benthic barrier, suction, and hand harvesting efforts. Efforts at this site are limited by available barrier materials and an extensive area of low density growth of Eurasian watermilfoil. This site required intensive efforts in 2000, including several more panels of benthic barrier (1750 ft²) and hand harvesting. Barrier cleaning and inspection was carried on in 2001 and 2002 including the hand harvesting of 15 plants before the decision was made to postpone needed management here. In 2003 extensive barrier work was conducted with the placement of 23 panels (8,050 ft²) adjacent to, and sometime on top of existing barrier. In 2004 the barrier was cleaned and slightly repositioned. Additionally, 745 plants were hand harvested. In 2005, 47 plants were removed. The slope at this site is moderate, with bottom sediment of sand and light silt. In 2006, 70 plants were found. In 2007, 121 plants were removed to clear the site.

Holman Hill Creek (M-99). A scattered area of milfoil (50-100 plants) was first located during the 1993 tributary survey. The site is in front of the boathouse on the north side of Holman Hill Creek. In 1995, 125 plants were removed from this site. In 1996, 54 milfoil plants were removed, and 81 in 1997. In 1998, milfoil plants removed had been reduced to eight. The 1999 survey removed 91 milfoil plants, primarily small individuals near the boathouse, and a larger number at the northern edge of the delta. A total of 4 milfoil plants were found and removed in 2000. An additional 22 milfoil plants were removed in 2001. No plants were found in 2002. A single plant was found in 2003 and again in 2004. None were found in 2005. The slope is moderate to a depth of 3 meters and the bottom sediments are delta sands. Beyond 3 meters depth, bottom slope becomes steep to 10 meters depth. In 2006, only two plants were found and none in 2007.

Temple Island (M-100). Two milfoil plants were found at this location in 1993 and removed. The plants were found 100m from the west shore and 100m south of the culvert across from the Island. The slope is flat to gradual and sediments are sand and light silt. No milfoil was found in 1995 or 1996, and one plant was harvested in 1997. Nineteen plants were removed from here in 1998. These plants were primarily located on the western shore of the bay, just north of the docks on that shore. The 1999 survey removed two plants from within the bay area, along the seawall. No milfoil was found at



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

this site in 2000. Six and sixteen milfoil plants were found and removed in 2001 and 2002 respectively. None were found in 2003, 10 were removed in 2004 and 5 in 2005. In 2006, a single plant was found and none in 2007.

Brook North of Green Point (M-101). A single milfoil plant was found in 1993 and 1995 on the delta of this stream in about 1 meter of water. Close to shore the bottom was rocky with numerous logs. Sand and silt dominated the sediments beyond 1 meter depth. The slope is moderate to steep. No milfoil was found in 1996 or 1997. The 1998 survey found three plants at this site in a marshy area behind a red boathouse, and 10 were removed in 1999. A total of 21 milfoil plants were removed in 2000 and 7 in 2001. Two plants were found and removed in 2002. None were found in 2003-2005. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

South Tributary at 5 Mile Mountain (M-102). The site is in a small cut in the shoreline along the eastern side of the Tongue Mountain range, the slope is moderate and the sediment consisted mainly of shallow silt in rock depressions. Eight plants were removed during 1993 and twelve in 1995. No milfoil was found in 1996, 1997, or 1998; two plants were harvested in 1999. No milfoil was found at this site in 2000 or 2001. In 2002, 111 plants were hand harvested. None were found in 2003, 8 were removed in 2004 and 16 in 2005. None were found in 2006. In 2007, 7 plants were removed to clear the site.

North of North Meadow Point (M-103). Five milfoil plants were hand-harvested from this site in approximately 3m of water in 1993. The site is on the north side of the point east of a large rock on shore; a small green shed is on shore even with the location of the site. No milfoil was found at this site in 1995 and a single plant was removed in 1996. None were found in 1997. In 1998, a resident reported a number of possible milfoil plants inside the bay north of Meadow Point, the first bay south of Agnes Island, and 162 plants were cleared from around their dock area. In 1999, 102 plants were removed to clear the site. Two milfoil plants were removed in 2000, 3 in 2001, 5 in 2002 and 1 in 2003. In 2004, 11 plants were removed. In 2005, 6 plants were removed. There is a diverse native population of plants in existence here as well. In 2006, 2 plants were found. In 2007, 8 plants were removed to clear the site.

Assembly Point/West Bay (M-104). A small area of moderate density growth of milfoil plants was found in 1993. This site is 100 meters south of the wetland outlet on the western side of Assembly Point. Milfoil plants were found near a sailboat mooring. In 1995, 27 milfoil plants were removed from this location. There was no Eurasian watermilfoil in 1997 through 2005. Slope was moderate and sediments were sand and silt. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Assembly Point/Northwest (M-105). A single milfoil plant was found and removed, approximately a quarter mile southwest of the tip of Assembly Point, in front of a white boathouse. The plant was in water 3 m deep in a sand/silt sediment mixture, and the slope was gradual to moderate. Milfoil has not been found here since that time. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Assembly Point/Southeast Bay (M-106). The site was in the bay on the southeast side of Assembly Point. Three plants were found in the mouth of the bay in 1 to 2 meters of water in 1993. The sediments consisted of sand and silt, the slope in this area was flat to gradual. No milfoil was found at this site in 1995, 1996 or 1997. Two plants were removed in both 1998 and 1999. No milfoil was found at this site since. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Elizabeth Island (M-107). The site is located on the delta of a small tributary to the east of Elizabeth Island. Bottom slope is gradual and sediments are mainly sand with sand and silt mixed at the deeper margins. A single milfoil plant was found at this site in 1994 and then none through 2001. In 2002, 246 plants were found scattered in this site and removed. In 2003, 28 plants were removed and in 2004, 23 plants were taken. In 2005, 7 plants were found. In 2006, 9 panels were installed and 97 plants were hand pulled. In 2007, 3 panels were installed and 1060 plants were harvested to clear the site.

Harris Bay Culvert (M-108). This site is immediately adjacent to site M-91 and should probably be combined. The culvert is found at the Lake George Boat Company. Moderate density growth of milfoil is found at the mouth of the culvert and extending into the docks of the marina complex.

SW Happy Family Islands (M-109). Scattered patches of milfoil were observed adjacent to a covered boathouse (Cedar Rock Lodge). In 1995, 27 milfoil plants were observed and removed by hand harvesting. In 1996, moderate density patches of milfoil were found to the north of the original site and hand harvested. The population was reduced with the removal of 346 plants in 1997 and 305 in 1998. Several visits to hand harvest in 1999 removed 910 plants to clear this site. In 2000, a total of 185 milfoil plants were removed. In 2001, 89 milfoil plants were removed. In 2002 and 2003, 15 and 86 plants respectively, were removed. In 2004, 31 plants were removed. In 2005, 47 plants were removed. Maintenance levels have been achieved at this site. The bottom slope is gradual and the sediments composed of sand and cobblestones with scattered rock outcrops. In 2006, 227 plants were pulled. In 2007, 189 plants were removed to clear the site.

Diamond Point (M-110). Sparsely scattered milfoil plants were found in a small embayment just north of Diamond Point in 1994 at depths of 2 to 3 meters. Bottom slope at this site is gradual and sediments are sand and silt. Milfoil has not been found here since that time. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

NWB-NE Walker Point (M-111). In 1995, scattered milfoil plants were first found around an "L" shaped dock and boat launch approximately 500 m north of Walker Point. The milfoil plants (106) were removed by hand harvesting. In 1996, six milfoil plants were removed. No plants were located at this site until 2003 when a single plant was removed. In 2004 and 2005 no plants were found. Slope is moderate and the sediment is mainly silt with some sand. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Whale Rock, East of Agnes Island (M-112). In 1996, a moderate density area of milfoil growth was observed in pockets of silt on the eastern side of Whale rock. Slope is steep and the sediment is mainly silt on this bedrock outcrop. By 1998, these patches had grown together to form a moderate sized bed along the eastern edge of the rock. This site received benthic barrier in 2000. A total of 1050 ft² of barrier were installed, and hand harvesting was employed to complete management. In 2001, 170 milfoil plants were removed by hand harvesting. In 2002 heavy growth was noted but management did not occur. In 2003, 881 plants were removed by hand harvesting including ca. 50 plants removed on a second visit in late August. In 2004, 223 plants were pulled from the shallow area on the east side of the rock. In 2005, 120 plants were removed and the 3 panels were removed to clear the site for the first time. In 2006, 102 plants were hand pulled. In 2007, 96 plants were removed to clear the site.

Diamond Island (M-113). In 1996, several small dense patches of milfoil plants were observed on the western side of Diamond Island. The milfoil plants (112) were removed by hand harvesting. A total of 248 plants were hand harvested in 1997, however several small areas of dense growth remained. In 1998, this site was suction harvested, and two barrels of milfoil were removed to clear the site. In 1999, 572 plants were hand harvested from the rocky walls along the south and western sides of the island to clear the site. A total of 110 milfoil plants were removed in 2000. In 2001, an additional 332 milfoil plants were removed from this site. In 2002 and 2003 only 97 and 35 plants respectively were found and removed showing a general decline in plant abundance at this location due to effective management. In 2004 only 12 plants were found and in 2005 only 8. Slope is moderate to steep and the sediment is mainly silt between boulders. In 2006, 10 plants were hand pulled. In 2007, 7 plants were removed to clear the site.

Sandy Bay – West Side (M-114). In 1996, scattered and moderate density milfoil plants were first found within a marina on the southwest side of Sandy Bay. No management has occurred here since. In 2000 and 2001, surveys of the area revealed little or no milfoil growth. Loss of milfoil at this site is unexplained, although harvesting by local landowners is suspected. In 2002 hand harvesting by landowners was confirmed. No plants were found and this site is designated as cleared. In 2003, 2 plants were found. None were found in 2004, and 8 in 2005. Slope is moderate and sediment is mainly silt with some sand. In 2006, 36 plants were pulled. In 2007, 2 plants were pulled to clear the site.

Cape Cod Village Bay (M-115). In 1996, a single milfoil plant was found around a series of finger docks at the Cape Cod Village Resort. A return visit in 1997 did not indicate the presence of Eurasian watermilfoil. However, six plants were found and removed here in 1998, and two were removed in 1999 and 2000. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001 but 9 and 1 were located and removed in 2002 and 2003 respectively. No plants were found in 2004 or 2005. Slope is moderate and sediment is mainly sand. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Holman Hill Creek - North (M-116). An area of scattered milfoil plants was first found in 1996. The milfoil plants (54) were removed by hand harvesting. In 1997, 92 plants



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

were removed. A total of 148 milfoil plants were removed from a spot on the southern edge of an old steel pier in 1998. Hand harvesting in 1999 removed 39 plants to clear the site. In 2000, an additional 16 milfoil plants were removed. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001. In 2002, 18 plants were hand harvested and none in 2003. In 2004, 21 plants were found. In 2005, 140 low growing plants were found. Slope is moderate and sediment is mainly a silt composition with some sand. In 2006, 171 plants were pulled and 2 panels were installed. In 2007, 1 panel was installed and 48 plants harvested to clear the site.

Glenbernie - Blairs Bay (M-117). A small area of dense growth of milfoil was observed under a swim float near the steamboat landing in Blairs Bay. Slope is moderate and sediments are mainly sand. No management has been conducted here to date. The site has become a large bed, and was in flower at the time of visit in 2001. No management has occurred at this site until 2007. In 2007, 32 panels were installed and 487 plants pulled to reduce the site. Scattered plants remain near the old, submerged cribs extending offshore from the point.

Blairs Bay, North (M-118). Scattered milfoil plants were observed within a dock area to the south of the Association beach. Slope is gradual and sediments are a sand/clay mixture with some silt and detritus material. No management was conducted in 1996. Twenty plants were hand-harvested within a dock crib and boathouse in 1997. Two were removed in 1998, and 14 in 1999. A total of 113 milfoil plants were removed from the base of a cobblestone area along the southwest shore of the bay in 2000. In 2001, an additional area of scattered milfoil plants were found near the point and 120 plants removed. In 2002, nine plants were found and removed. In 2003, 36 plants were removed. No plants were found in 2004 and a single plant was found in 2005. In 2006, 13 plants were found. In 2007, 61 plants were found to clear the site.

East Side HBYC (M-119). Eurasian watermilfoil plants were observed scattered off the northeast corner of the marina in 1997. Four plants were harvested to clear the site. Two were removed here in 1998, 7 in 1999, 2 in 2000, 1 in 2001, 3 in 2002 and 5 in 2003. In 2004 no plants were found. In 2005, 8 plants were found. Slope is gradual and sediments are composed of soft silt over a sandy bottom with a mixture of wood chips and other detritus. No plants were found in 2006. In 2007, 8 plants were removed to clear the site.

North Warner Bay – Culvert (M-120). Eurasian watermilfoil was first observed off the entrance to the tributary in 1997. One plant was harvested in water about three meters deep. Seventeen were removed from a rock outcropping located along the western shore in about 2 meters of water in 1998, and eight were harvested in 1999. In 2000, eleven milfoil plants were removed. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001. In 2002, 46 plants were hand harvested. In 2003, 83 plants were harvested. In 2004, 3 plants were found and in 2005 2 were found. The bottom is sandy, with a gradual slope out to three or four meters. There is a minimal population of native plants here. In 2006, 4 plants were found. In 2007, 161 plants were removed to clear the site.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Bay South of Paulist Fathers (M-121). Eurasian watermilfoil was first observed in rocks at the edge of old crib docks in 1997. Four plants were harvested here in 1997 and a single plant in 1998. No milfoil has been observed at this site since 1998. Sediments are of a soft sand/silt composition. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Still Bay (M-122). Eurasian watermilfoil was first found here in 1997, at the mouth of Still Bay Brook, just north of Cooper Point. Six plants were harvested, scattered between the docks as well as out in water approximately three meters deep. None were found in 1998, and two removed in 1999. No milfoil was found at this site in 2000. Two and 13 milfoil plants were harvested in 2001 and 2002 respectively. A single plant was found in 2003 and none in 2004. One plant was found in 2005, and two were found in 2006. Sediments are composed primarily of firm sand and bottom slope is gradual. In 2007, 122 plants were removed to clear the site.

West Flirtation Island (M-123). A small bed of Eurasian watermilfoil was found here in 1997, about 75 yards from the docks of the Northern Lake George Yacht Club. The Eurasian watermilfoil plants were found in water 3 or 4 meters deep. No management occurred here until 1999, when the site was suction harvested. Approximately 5 barrels were removed from the site, via a combination of suction and hand harvesting. In 2000, intensive hand harvesting removed 414 milfoil plants from this location. An additional 169 milfoil plants were removed in 2001. In 2002, 114 plants were removed. This site was cleared of 308 plants in 2003 and 205 in 2004. In 2005, 37 plants were located. In 2006, 17 plants were found to clear the site. No plants were found in 2007.

North Shelving Rock Pt. (M-124). This location was first found in 1998, and was pointed out by a resident. A single plant was found at the Knapp estate, inside the slips of the first docks to the north of the South Shelving Rock site (M-76). No milfoil plants have been located since 1998. Bottom sediment consists of soft sand, and the slope is very steep a few meters out from shore. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

East of Sagamore Island (M-125). First reported in 1998, a single milfoil plant was found and removed from this site. This site is located on the eastern shore of the Narrows adjacent to Sagamore Island. Bottom slope is moderate and sediments are a combination of sand and silt. The 1999-2005 surveys did not find milfoil plants here. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

NW of Dollar Islands (M-126). Milfoil was first observed at this tributary site in 1998. Four plants were removed from around a large rock and downed tree at the southern end of the site. The site is located on the western shore of the Narrows. The bottom consists of soft silt and the slope is moderate to steep. No plants were found here in 1999 or 2000. A small group of milfoil plants (90) were found and removed in 2001. No milfoil plants were found here in 2002 or 2003; a single plant was found in 2004, none in 2005, 2006 or 2007.

SW French Point (M-127). All Eurasian watermilfoil found here was located in a brush pile at the mouth of the tributary to a depth of four meters. First located in 1998, 10



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

plants were removed to clear this location of milfoil. Surveys in 1999 through 2005 did not reveal any further milfoil growth. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Bay North of Commission Point (M-128). This site was first located in 1999. The Eurasian watermilfoil population consists of a thick bed, located opposite docks for the picnic area. Milfoil is growing among the branches of a fallen tree, therefore making hand harvesting very difficult. A total of 940 plants were removed, and the site was slightly reduced. Suction and hand harvesting were employed at this site in 2000. Three 30 gallon barrels of milfoil were suction harvested and 206 milfoil plants hand harvested from this location. In 2001, intense hand harvested completed management at this site, removing 959 milfoil plants. In 2002, 161 plants were removed and in 2003, 88 plants were taken. In 2004, 186 plants were pulled. In 2005, 1205 plants were harvested. The area around the downed tree continues to support milfoil growth. In 2006, 411 plants were pulled and 9 panels were installed. In 2007, 3 panels were installed and 435 plants were removed to clear the site.

Camp Sagamore (M-129). First located during the tributary survey of the north basin in 1999, two milfoil plants were hand harvested from underneath a few logs on the bottom of the lake. Several old dock cribs were inspected at this location in 2000, and produced a large number of milfoil plants. A total of 69 milfoil plants were harvested from this location in 2001. This area has a gradual slope, sand and silt sediment and cobblestones near the shore. The endangered species *Subularia aquatica* was also found here along the shore, in less than 1 meter depth. In 2002, 337 plants were hand harvested in a boulder pile from an old crib dock (under the new floating dock). In 2003 only 6 plants were located and removed. In 2004, 2 plants were found. In 2005, 8 were found and in 2006, 7 plants were found and in 2007 no plants were found.

South Trib 5 Mile Mtn Brook (M-130). This site was first identified during the 1999 tributary survey. Two milfoil plants were identified and removed. This location has a moderate slope, with boulders to 4 meters depth, and then primarily a sand/silt sediment composition. Beaver activity was also noted here. No milfoil was found at this site since 1999. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

North Steere Island (M-131). The 1999 tributary survey found 3 Eurasian watermilfoil plants, which were removed via hand harvesting. This site has a moderate slope, boulders to 1 meter depth and then sand and rock sediment composition. No milfoil was found at this site in 2000 or 2001. In 2002, 68 plants were hand harvested. In 2003, 5 plants were removed and a single plant was found in 2004. In 2005, 2 plants were found. No plants were found in 2006. In 2007, 13 plants were removed to clear the site.

Lamb Shanty Bay (M-132). One milfoil plant was harvested from this site during the 1999 tributary survey, from about 4 meters depth on the side of an underwater drop-off. The location is sandy with a gradual slope out to three meters depth, and then steep slope to 7 meters depth, with soft silt sediment. Milfoil was not found at this site in 2000, 2001, 2002 or 2003. In 2004, 3 plants were found. In 2005, none were found. In 2006, 3 plants were found and in 2007, 92 plants were cleared from the site.



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Rogers Rock Club (M-133). Identified by a local resident in 1999, milfoil was found around the entire perimeter of the pier at the club. A total of 127 plants were removed via hand harvesting in 1999. An additional 31 plants were removed in 2000 and 28 in 2001. In 2002, 57 plants were removed from the same location at this site. In 2003, 12 plants were removed and in 2004, 16 were found. In 2005, 14 were found. There is a very diverse plant community here, especially in the shelter of the slip on the north side of the pier, the area most heavily populated by milfoil. The site in general has a steep slope, with soft sediment in amongst large boulders. In 2006, 17 plants were found. In 2007, no plants were found.

St. Sacramento Island (M-134). Identified by an inquiry of a local resident, milfoil was found in a small cove on the southeastern side of the island in 1999. The identification was made too late in the season for any management, but a boat survey identified several small clusters of milfoil within the cove. In 2000, a total of 124 milfoil plants were harvested, however the site was only reduced. Hand harvesting in 2001 removed 116 milfoil plants. A single plant was located and removed in 2002, 2003 and 2004. In 2005, 3 plants were found. There is a gradual slope with sand and silt sediments; large boulders and downed trees are also apparent. In 2006 and 2007, no plants were found.

Northeast Van Warmer Bay (M-135). This location was first reported in 2000 by a lakeside resident. A total of 26 milfoil plants were harvested. No milfoil was found here since 2000. There is a gradual slope with sand and silt sediments. Approx. 300 meters south of Elizabeth Island, nine camps north of the pin buoy south of the island. Subsequent to 2005 effort, a small patch was reported in this area. However, three sites exist in this channel (M-83, M-107 and M-135) and it is not clear from the information given which site may still harbor milfoil plants. This site seems most likely based upon available information and is thus considered scattered until Lycott can confirm/clear this area in 2006. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007.

Pocket Bay, Assembly Point (M-136). This site was first located in 2000, as part of the Fund for Lake George Tributary Survey. A single milfoil plant was harvested adjacent to where the tributary meets the lake. No milfoil was found at this site in 2001, 2002, 2003 or 2004. In 2005 a single plant was found. There is a gradual bottom slope with sand and silt sediments. No plants were found in 2006 or 2007.

West Dollar Island (M-137). This site was first located in 2001, as a result of a report by a lake user. A small area of dense milfoil growth was observed near one of the docks on the southeast end of West Dollar Island. There is a gradual bottom slope with bedrock outcrops, sand and silt sediments. No management occurred at this site in 2001. In 2002, a total of 467 were hand harvested from a moderate bed. In 2003, 19 plants were removed from the same spot as noted in 2002. In 2004 only 6 plants were found in the same area as the bed from 2002. In 2005, 3 plants were removed. In 2006, 4 plants were found. In 2007, a single plant was found and removed.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Bay NE of Fan Point (M-138). This site was first located in 2001, as part of the FUND for Lake George Tributary Survey. Two milfoil plants were harvested adjacent to where the tributary meets the lake. In 2002, 22 plants were removed. In 2003, additional milfoil growth was noted outside of the boundary for M138. The boundary was thus extended to include this bed. 3,889 plants were hand harvested here in 2003. In 2004 only 665 plants were located and removed. In 2005, 852 plants were pulled. There is a gradual bottom slope with sand and silt sediments. In 2006, 1489 plants were hand pulled from a large but sparse area. In 2007, 1309 plants were harvested to clear the site.

NE Little Harbor Island (M-139). This site was first located in 2001, as part of the Fund for Lake George Tributary Survey. A single milfoil plant was harvested adjacent to where the tributary meets the lake. In 2002, 190 plants were located and removed by hand harvesting. In 2003, 39 plants were harvested and 6 were located and removed in 2004. In 2005 no plants were found. There is a gradual bottom slope with sand and silt sediments. In 2006, no plants were found. In 2007, 8 plants were removed to clear the site.

SE of Three Sirens Island (M-140). This site was first located in 2001, as part of the Fund for Lake George Tributary Survey. A single milfoil plant was harvested adjacent to where the tributary meets the lake. In 2002, 63 plants were hand harvested and 12 were located in 2003. In 2004, 13 plants were removed. In 2005, 20 plants were found. There is a gradual bottom slope with sand and silt sediments. No plants were found in 2006. In 2007, 7 plants were removed to clear the site.

Camp Andrew Bay, West (M-141). This site was first located in 2001, as a result of a report by a local resident. A narrow strip, approximately ten feet wide, of dense growth of Eurasian watermilfoil extends from the mouth of the bay around the western point for a distance of about 100 meters. In 2002, four panels of Palco® were placed here and 522 plants were hand harvested. In 2003, benthic panels were removed and 684 plants were hand harvested to clear the site for the first time. In 2004 the site was cleared of 142 plants. In 2005, 360 plants were found. Bottom slope in this area is moderate, and sediments are a mixture of sand and silt. In 2006, 466 plants were pulled. In 2007, 127 plants were removed to clear the site.

S. of Fox Island (M-142). This is a dense bed located just outside of site M140 below a small rock outcropping ca. 50 meters south of Fox Island. Discovered in 2002, 2221 plants were hand harvested to clear the site. In 2003, 48 plants were harvested to clear the site. In 2004, 16 plants were removed. In 2004, 42 plants were found. In 2006, 56 plants were pulled. In 2007, 59 plants were removed to clear the site.

S. of Bluff Head Creek (M-143). This site was discovered just south of site M-67 in 2002. A small patch of milfoil was found on the east shore off of the small rock cliffs. The moderately dense patch was found in the southern section of the site just off of a private boathouse in sand and silt at ca. 2 meters deep. Hand harvesting cleared this site of 375 plants in 2002 with an additional 232 plants found in 2003. In 2004, 275 plants



**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

were removed. In 2005, 49 plants were found. In 2006, 23 plants were found. In 2007, 54 plants were removed to clear the site.

N. Jenkin's Brook (M-144). First discovered in 2002, this site is actually just south of Jenkin's Brook, but north of the site named 'South Jenkin's Brook (M-98)'. It is a narrow (ca. 10' wide) band of milfoil extending north and south ca. 100' from shore in 2-3 meters of water. Six panels of Palco® were placed here in 2002. In 2003, 146 plants were harvested. In 2004 a small bed was located ca. 30 feet from the benthic barrier. 254 plants were harvested and the panels were relocated. In 2005, 192 plants were found primarily outside of the area where the barriers were installed (and removed). In 2006, only 14 plants were found. In 2007, 29 plants were removed to clear the site.

Juniper Island (M-145). First confirmed in 2003 following resident's suggestion received by LGPC. This site was a moderate-to-dense bed circling the majority of Juniper Island. Slope was moderate to steep with boulders, cobble and bedrock as the primary substrate. Depths of growth range from ca. 4 feet near shore to 16-18 feet at southernmost section of site. In 2003 this site was cleared by hand harvesting 2,832 plants. In 2004, 416 plants were removed and in 2005 only 147 plants were found. In 2006, 55 plants were pulled and 75 in 2007.

Blair's Bay-South (M-146). First confirmed in 2003 following resident's suggestion received by LGPC. This site was a dense but narrow strip of milfoil found among boulders off of and between two private docks. One strip of black pond liner was in place (apparently placed by a resident as there is no official record of this site prior to 2003). Slope is flat-to-moderate. In 2003, this site was cleared of 2,688 plants. In 2004, 329 plants were found and removed. In 2005, 678 plants were removed including a small area west of areas previously harvested. In 2006, 131 plants were pulled. In 2007, 46 plants were removed to clear the site.

Gull Island (M-147). First confirmed in 2004 by DFWI. This is a large rock outcropping outside of Gull Bay. Commonly used by gulls with significant nutrient input. Initially, hand harvesting efforts collected 1,275 plants. Additionally 6 panels (1,800 square feet) were installed covering ca. 90% of standing milfoil. In 2005, 3 additional panels were installed, existing panels were repositioned and 146 plants removed. In 2006, two panels were repositioned and 907 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2007, 389 plants were removed to clear the site.

West of Tea Island (M-148). First confirmed in 2004 by Lycott. This is moderately dense, small bed on the west side of Tea Island running roughly north-south in the boulder pile beginning roughly at the intake stand pipe from the island cabin. There is a steep slope from the shore to the flat bottom at ca. 18 feet where the bottom becomes silt and sand with scattered native plants. Milfoil is confined primarily to the boulder pile. In 2004, two benthic barrier panels (650 ft²) were installed and weighted down with rocks. In 2005, the two panels were removed to clear the site. In 2006, an additional dense bed was located off the SW side of Tea Island and covered with 13 panels. 214 plants were also pulled in 2006. In 2007, 146 plants were removed to clear the site.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

Fish Point (M-149). Confirmed by Lycott in 2005, this site is inside of a private dock whose construction prevents water movement. Residents attempted to cover with tarp but were unsuccessful. This is a moderately dense site with lots of algae growing on and around plants. Five benthic barrier panels were installed and 18 plants were removed in 2005. In 2006, 57 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2007, 77 plants were removed to clear the site.

East Rock Bros. Islands (M-150). Confirmed by Lycott in 2006, this site is off of a rocky point on the eastern shore east of Rock Bros. Islands. In 2006, 279 plants were pulled. In 2007, 59 plants were removed to clear the site.

Indian Point (M-151). Confirmed by Lycott in 2006, this site sits in a very small cove ca. .7 miles south of Gull Bay on the eastern shore very near a private boathouse (Hansen's Boathouse as of 2006). The site was cleared of 122 plants in 2006. In 2007, 25 plants were removed to clear the site.

S.E. Elizabeth Island Channel. (M-152) Confirmed by Lycott in 2006, this site is actually several isolated patches of milfoil extending from near site M-135 north ca. .25 miles toward Elizabeth Island Channel. In 2006, all of the patches were covered with a total of 31 panels and 1453 plants were hand pulled. Primarily rocky bottom. In 2007, 2,396 plants were removed from the entire site (spanning ca. 300M of shoreline) to clear the site.

Eye of the Needle (M-153). Confirmed by Lycott in 2006, this site received 1 panel and 96 plants were hand-pulled. This is a shallow, silty bay just southwest of Eye of Needle (Bolton Bay at Clay Island). This site was reduced by the removal of 336 plants. Many scattered plants remain and may need several panels of barrier for coverage.

Roger's Slide (M-154). Confirmed by Lycott in 2006, this site received 3 panels and 304 plants were hand pulled. This site is a steep rocky shore on the extreme northern edge of Roger's Slide at Echo Bay. In 2007, only 12 plants were removed to clear the site.

N. Juniper Island (M-155) Confirmed by Lycott in 2006, this site received 1 panel in 2006. However, the panel was missing on our follow-up visit so the remaining 344 plants were hand pulled. In 2007, 43 plants were removed to clear the site.

N.E. cove Assembly Pt. (M-156) Confirmed by Lycott in 2006, this site was cleared of 240 plants. This is the northern-most cove on the east side of Assembly Point. Plants were scattered among a rocky shoal that extends ca. NNE. In 2007, 29 plants were removed to clear the site.

S.E. Canoe Island (M-157) Confirmed by Lycott in 2006, this site received 10.5 panels and 1334 plants were hand-pulled. This site is an extension of the shoal leading SE from the southern most of the Canoe Islands. This site varies in depth from ca. 8 feet to ca. 16

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT IN LAKE GEORGE
2007 PROGRAM REPORT**

feet in very rocky habitat. In 2007, 3 panels were installed and 1,567 plants were removed.

South English Brook (M-158) This is an isolated bed in approx. 15 feet of water roughly 100 Meters offshore and 500 meters south of English Brook. This bed grows in primarily a sandy bottom with a light layer of fine sediments. In 2007, 30 panels were installed and 139 plants hand harvested to clear this site.

Southeast Rock Bros. Islands (M-159) This is a small scattered site that parallels the shoreline in 6-12 feet of water along a sloped rocky area. This site was cleared by installing $\frac{1}{4}$ panel and hand pulling 207 plants in 2007.

Van Buren Bay-S (M-160) This site is adjacent to a newly place (as of 2007) private dock on the western side of Van Warner Bay just south of Hague. It is a primarily a sloped, rocky site with lots of native plants and a small, dense milfoil bed around and in an old submerged dock crib. There appears to be a natural seepage here which supports this small but productive site. In 2007 the site was cleared of 857 plants.

