

State of New York



Lake George Park Commission

Lake George Integrated Aquatic Plant Management Program

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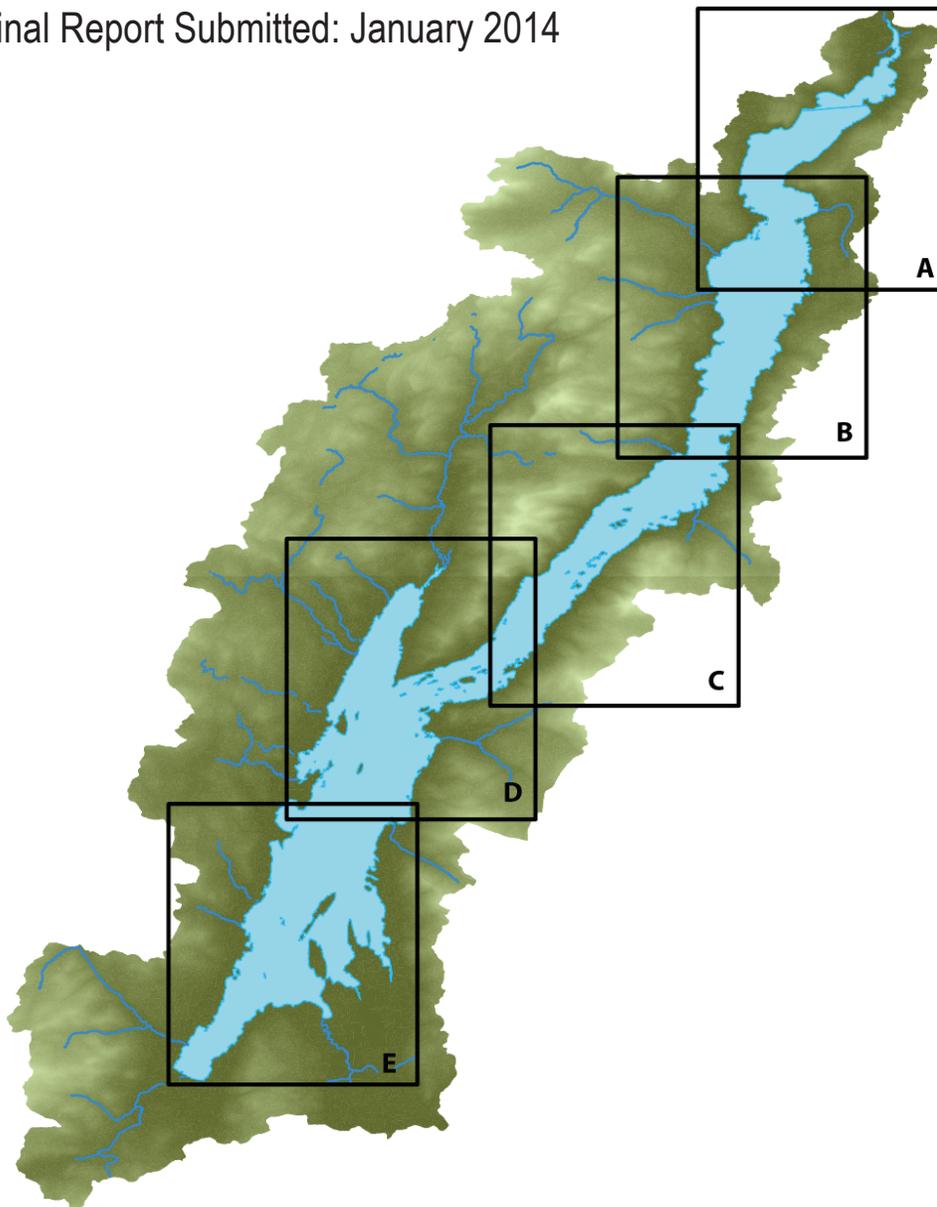


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Executive Summary

This report is prepared by Lycott Environmental Inc. on behalf of the Lake George Park Commission which has contracted with Lycott Environmental Inc. to undertake Eurasian Watermilfoil management activities and to record results. In addition to the program expenditures for contractual services reported herein, the Commission expended funds for equipment storage, maintenance and supplies as well as providing significant in-kind staff coordination and supervision.

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. Additionally, beginning 2009 the Fund for Lake George Inc. hired independent contractors to supplement the LGPC program.

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 and habitat characteristics. Scattered and moderately dense sites are generally managed by hand harvesting. Dense growth sites are largely managed with benthic barrier in conjunction with hand harvesting.

By the conclusion of the 2013 management effort, a total of 204 Eurasian Watermilfoil sites were identified, four more than documented in 2012. 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, Warner Bay, Dunham's Bay, Huddle Bay and off of Long Island. In the north basin, clusters of Eurasian watermilfoil sites are also found in areas of high use near Hulett's Landing, Putnam, Hague, and Roger's Rock.

A total of 203 milfoil sites have been managed in one or more years since the initial effort in 1986. Of these, 175 sites were cleared of Eurasian watermilfoil in 2013. Combining Lycott hand harvesting and benthic barrier data, a total estimated 267,440 plants were removed in 2013 with 880 person*hours of effort for an average of 304 plants per contract hour across 184 sites.

Management activities in Lake George continue to have a positive impact on the control of most milfoil sites. However, several sites remain with dense or moderate milfoil growth. As of 2013, a total of 180 sites have been successfully controlled, a reduction from the 183 controlled sites in 2012. Thus, in addition to routine annual effort, 24 of the 204 total sites in Lake George require significant future management effort. The reduction in program budget has resulted in a concurrent reversal of progress obtained in earlier years. Despite the last two years efforts, we now stand approximately equal with progress achieved as of 2008 in terms of unmanaged sites left at end of season. While the program has roughly maintained the same number of cleared sites each year, it has not allowed sufficient resources to maintain historic annual rate of progress as new sites have been discovered each year leaving more and more unmanaged sites at the end of each season despite additional effort and resource contributions from the Fund for Lake George.



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Dome Island and Buck Mountain viewed from Roger's Memorial Park, Bolton Landing, NY. © Rich King, Lycott Environmental Inc.

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 Fresh Water 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 efforts are supported by the Fund for Lake George, Inc.

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 and expand the management program and the current contract ended summer 2013. This report details past and ongoing physical management efforts as well as the current status of milfoil sites in Lake George. Recent past reports were cumulative efforts of LGPC/Lycott and Fund for Lake George. This year the Fund for Lake George will be submitted their report independent of this and their data were not available at time of this writing. Thus the current report includes only Lycott Environmental efforts funded through the LGPC, but includes effort covering 95% of the milfoil sites on Lake George.

Eurasian Watermilfoil Sites

As of 2013 season end, a total of 204 Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) sites have been identified in Lake George (Table 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) (e.g., Figure 1). In the northern basin, clusters of milfoil colonies are also

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found in areas of high use near Hulett's Landing, Putnam, Hague, and the outlet. Figure 1 shows site locations and status prior to any management operations (i.e., site history).

Table 1. Lake George 2013 Eurasian watermilfoil sites. If a site remained clear from prior effort, 'none' is coded in the action column, 'Obs' is observed (i.e., not managed in 2013). Density categories are assigned prior to management activity and 'Status' is site condition post management. A total of 184 sites were managed by Lycott in 2013 resulting in the removal of 267,440 plants utilizing 880 person*hours. Additionally 9 sites were observed and documented, but not managed in 2013.

Site	Name	Basin	2013 Density	2013 Action	2013 Harvest	2013 Status
1	NWB-Head of Bay	Middle	Moderate	Reduced	746	Moderate
2	Conger's Point	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	59	Clear
3	SW Conger's Pt	Middle	none	none	0	RC
4	NW Sweetbriar Is	Middle	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
5	W. Green Island	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	64	Clear
6	Sunset Bay	North	Dense	Reduced	95771	Moderate
7	Shepards Park	South	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
8	West Brook	South	Dense	Cleared	18169	Clear
9	Million Dollar Beach	South	none	none	0	RC
10	East Brook	South	Sparse	Cleared	2	Clear
11	S. End of Warner Bay	South	none	none	0	RC
12	LG Outlet	North	none	none	0	RC
13	NE Mossy Pt.	North	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
14	SE Happy Family Is.	South	none	none	0	RC
15	Finkle Brook	Middle	Moderate	Cleared	346	Clear
16	Middleworth Bay	South	Moderate	Cleared	749	Clear
17	E. end Echo Bay	Middle	Sparse	Obs	0	Sparse
18	Hague Boat Launch	North	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
19	Dunham's Bay	South	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
20	Huddle Bay	Middle	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
21	Sheriff's Dock	South	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
22	Shadow Bay	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	70	Clear
23	Lake George YC	South	Sparse	Cleared	14	Clear
24	NWB-W. Tongue Mtn	Middle	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
25	Basin Bay	Middle	Moderate	Cleared	1996	Clear
26	SW Cannon Pt	South	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
27	NW Cooper Pt.	South	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
28	S. Hearthstone	South	none	none	0	RC
29	Bay. NE Tea Is.	South	none	none	0	RC
30	N. Tea Is Bay	South	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
31	English Brook	South	none	none	0	RC
32	Crosbyside	South	none	none	0	RC
33	S. Plum Pt.	South	none	none	0	RC
34	Plum & Woods Pt.	South	none	none	0	RC
35	Bay S of Fan Pt.	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
36	Dark Bay	South	none	none	0	RC
37	S. Warner Bay	South	Sparse	Obs	0	Sparse
38	S. Warner Bay-B	South	Sparse	Obs	0	Sparse
39	S. Katskill Bay	South	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear



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Site	Name	Basin	2013 Density	2013 Action	2013 Harvest	2013 Status
40	Bay S. of Red Rock	Middle	none	none	0	RC
41	Paradise Bay	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	4	Clear
42	Bolton Bay T55	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	2	Clear
43	Bolton Bay T54	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	21	Clear
44	Bolton Bay NE Bridge	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	64	Clear
45	Tiroga/Black Pt.	North	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
46	Leotine/Clay	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	473	Clear
47	Smith Bay	North	Sparse	Cleared	11	Clear
48	Gull Bay	North	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
49	S. Burnt Point	North	Sparse	Cleared	2	Clear
50	Clark Hollow	North	Sparse	Cleared	50	Clear
51	Eichlerville Bay	North	Sparse	Cleared	3	Clear
52	Roger's Rock Beach	North	none	none	0	RC
53	W. Tongue Mtn	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	21	Clear
54	Cooks Bay @ HL	North	none	none	0	RC
55	Indian Bay	North	Sparse	Cleared	12	Clear
56	S. Sawmill Bay	Middle	none	none	0	RC
57	S. Green Is.	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	53	Clear
58	Silver Bay docks	North	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
59	Hondah Cottages	Middle	none	none	0	RC
60	Camp Andrew Bay	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
61	Harbor Is- Moonlight	North	Sparse	Cleared	287	Clear
62	Marine Village	South	none	none	0	RC
63	S. Agnes Is.	North	none	none	0	RC
64	3 Brothers Is.	Middle	none	none	0	RC
65	W. of 3 Brothers Is.	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	185	Clear
66	N. Sawmill Bay	Middle	none	none	0	RC
67	Bluff Head Creek	North	none	none	0	RC
68	Rock- Dunbar Is.	North	Sparse	Cleared	28	Clear
69	Kitchal Bay	North	none	none	0	RC
70	S. Trib. W Halfway Is.	North	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
71	Hague Brook	North	Sparse	Cleared	1119	Clear
72	South Cook's Bay	North	Sparse	Cleared	370	Clear
73	Dark Bay Trib	North	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
74	Point N. of Agnes Is.	North	Sparse	Cleared	3	Clear
75	Bell Pt.	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	291	Clear
76	S. Shelving Rock Pt.	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	57	Clear
77	Walker Point	Middle	none	none	0	RC
78	N. of W. Tongue Mtn.	Middle	none	none	0	RC
79	Shore S. of Bear Pt.	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	18	Clear
80	Bay S of Bear Pt.	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	2	Clear
81	Butternut Brook	Middle	none	none	0	RC
82	Barber Bay	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	5	Clear
83	Van Warmer Bay	South	none	none	0	RC
84	Harris Bay Inlet	South	none	none	0	RC
85	Dunham's Bay Inlet	South	none	none	0	RC

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Site	Name	Basin	2013 Density	2013 Action	2013 Harvest	2013 Status
86	East Shore	South	none	none	0	RC
87	Crosbyside	South	none	none	0	RC
88	Crosbyside	South	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
89	Crosbyside	South	none	none	0	RC
90	S. Tea Is. Culvert	South	Dense	Reduced	7088	Moderate
91	Harris Bay E. Side	South	Moderate	Cleared	234	Clear
92	E. of Hens & Chicks	Middle	none	none	0	RC
93	E. of Refuge Is	Middle	none	none	0	RC
94	NW 3 Sirens Is.	North	none	none	0	RC
95	NWB-Head of Bay	Middle	none	none	0	RC
96	Harris Bay- Midbay	South	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
97	W. side Clay Is.	Middle	Moderate	Cleared	1320	Clear
98	S. Jenkin's Brook	North	none	none	0	RC
99	Holman Hill Creek	North	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
100	Temple Island	North	none	none	0	RC
101	Brook N. Green Pt.	North	Sparse	Cleared	3	Clear
102	S. Trib. 5 Mile Mtn.	North	none	none	0	RC
103	N. N. Meadow Pt.	North	Dense	Cleared	3398	Clear
104	Assembly Pt. West	South	Sparse	Cleared	19	Clear
105	Assembly Pt. NW	South	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
106	Assembly Pt.	South	none	none	0	RC
107	Elizabeth Is.	South	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
108	Harris Bay Culvert	South	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
109	SW Happy Family Is.	South	Sparse	Cleared	34	Clear
110	Diamond Pt.	South	none	none	0	RC
111	NWB-NE Walker Pt.	Middle	none	none	0	RC
112	Whale Rock	North	Sparse	Cleared	30	Clear
113	Diamond Is.	South	Sparse	Cleared	5	Clear
114	Mooring Post Marina	South	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
115	Cape Cod Village	North	none	none	0	RC
116	Holman Hill Creek N.	North	none	none	0	RC
117	Glenbernie Blairs Bay	North	Dense	Reduced	741	Dense
118	Blairs Bay- North	North	none	none	0	RC
119	E. Side Harris Bay	South	none	none	0	RC
120	North Warner Bay	South	Sparse	Cleared	82	Clear
121	East Shore	Middle	none	none	0	RC
122	Still Bay	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
123	West Flirtation Is.	North	none	none	0	RC
124	N. Shelving Rock Pt.	Middle	none	none	0	RC
125	E. of Sagamore Is.	North	none	none	0	RC
126	NW Dollar Island	Middle	none	none	0	RC
127	SW French Pt.	Middle	none	none	0	RC
128	B. N of Commission	Middle	Moderate	Cleared	334	Clear
129	Camp Sagamore	North	none	none	0	RC
130	N. Trib. 5 Mile Mtn	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
131	N.Steere Is.	North	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear

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Site	Name	Basin	2013 Density	2013 Action	2013 Harvest	2013 Status
132	Lamb Shanty Bay	North	Sparse	Cleared	2	Clear
133	Roger's Rock Club	North	none	none	0	RC
134	St. Sacrement Is.	North	none	none	0	RC
135	NE Van Warmer Bay	South	none	none	0	RC
136	Assembly Pt. Pocket	South	none	none	0	RC
137	West Dollar Island	Middle	none	none	0	RC
138	Bay N. Fan Pt	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	398	Clear
139	NE Little Harbor Is.	North	sparse	Cleared	113	Clear
140	NW of 3 Sirens Is.	North	none	none	0	RC
141	Camp Andrew Bay W	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	40	Clear
142	S. of Fox Island	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	12	Clear
143	S. Bluff Head Creek	North	none	none	0	RC
144	N. Jenkin's Brook	North	none	none	0	RC
145	Juniper Is.	North	Sparse	Cleared	63	Clear
146	Blairs Bay-South	North	Sparse	none	0	RC
147	Gull Island	North	Sparse	Cleared	60	Clear
148	W. side Tea Is.	South	Sparse	Cleared	117	Clear
149	Fish Point	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	27	Clear
150	E. Rock Bros. Is.	North	Sparse	Cleared	18	Clear
151	Indian Pt.	North	Sparse	Cleared	2	Clear
152	SE Elizabeth Is.	South	Sparse	Cleared	121	Clear
153	Eye of Needle	Middle	Moderate	Cleared	2915	Clear
154	Roger's Slide	North	Sparse	Cleared	29	Clear
155	N. Juniper Is	North	Sparse	cleared	3	Clear
156	NE Cove Assembly	North	Sparse	Cleared	19	Clear
157	S. Canoe Islands	South	Sparse	Cleared	151	Clear
158	Georgian	South	Sparse	Cleared	177	Clear
159	Robert Allen	North	none	none	0	RC
160	Van Buren Bay-S	North	none	none	0	RC
161	E. Speaker Heck Ch.	South	Sparse	Cleared	21	Clear
162	N. Hazel Island	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	39	Clear
163	14 Mile Island	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	5	Clear
164	N. Leotine Shoal	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	32	Clear
165	Basin Bay Shoal	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	79	Clear
166	Harris Bay Shore Ac.	South	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
167	Leotine Island SW	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	32	Clear
168	SW Green Island	Middle	none	none	0	RC
169	Arcady Bay	North	Sparse	Cleared	29	Clear
170	Red Rock Bay	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	3	Clear
171	S. Delaware Is.	North	none	none	0	RC
172	N Black Mtn. Point	Middle	none	none	0	RC
173	BoltonBay2	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	2	Clear
174	Gull Rock Shoal	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	82	Clear
175	Blair's Bay S.Shore	North	none	none	0	RC
176	Sandy Bay	South	none	none	0	RC
177	Arcady Bay Docks	North	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear



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Site	Name	Basin	2013 Density	2013 Action	2013 Harvest	2013 Status
178	Blair's Bay N. Shore1	North	none	none	0	RC
179	Blair's Bay N. Shore2	North	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
180	Dunham's Bay-Mid	South	Dense	Obs	0	Dense
181	South Point Diamond	South	Sparse	Cleared	43	Clear
182	40 Acre Shoal	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	20	Clear
183	SW Walker Point	Middle	none	none	0	RC
184	Bay View Marina	Middle	none	none	0	RC
185	Oahu Is. West	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	267	Clear
186	Dark Bay (north)#2	North	Sparse	Cleared	15	Clear
187	Sagamore Boat Works	Middle	Moderate	Obs	0	Moderate
188	Braley Pt	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
189	Shore N. of Dark Bay	North	none	none	0	RC
190	Shore W. of Temple Knoll Is.	North	Sparse	Cleared	4	Clear
191	Ruah Boathouse	North	Sparse	Cleared	1	Clear
192	South Temple Knoll Island	North	Sparse	Cleared	104	Clear
193	Arcady Bay Shoals	North	Sparse	Cleared	23	Clear
194	Tongue Mtn Point	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	251	Clear
195	W.Tongue Mtn 1	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	27	Clear
196	W.Tongue Mtn 2	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	22	Clear
197	SE Fan Point	Middle	Dense	Cleared	9149	Clear
198	Scotch Bonnet Is.	North	none	none	0	RC
199	Snug Harbor South	North	Sparse	Cleared	3	Clear
200	South Bell Point	Middle	Dense	Cleared	36511	Clear
201	EnCon Fuel Dock Pump #2	Middle	Sparse	Cleared	310	Clear
202	Long Island SE	South	Dense	Reduced	31328	Dense
203	Gull Bay South Cove	North	Dense	Reduced	50400	Dense
204	Roger's Rock S.P.	North	Dense	Obs	0	Dense

267,440

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 2012, and allows physical control methods to be applied to manage the growth and spread of Eurasian watermilfoil in Lake George through the summer of 2017. Additionally, in 2009 The Fund for Lake George Inc. contracted with an independent firm to perform hand harvesting at selected sites. However, by request of LGPC executive director as of 2013 this report now summarizes only the activities of Lycott Environmental Inc., with only passing reference to the Fund's efforts where appropriate for clarity.

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 (Table 1). Once all sites suitable for hand



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harvesting are cleared, the 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. The overall goal of course is to reduce this category of sites to zero.

Preferred physical management approaches are based upon density of milfoil growth, habitat considerations, and logistics (i.e., time constraints, location of sites and availability of management tools such as barrier panels). Scattered sites and some moderately dense sites are managed through hand harvesting depending upon other site conditions. Large, dense beds are typically managed with benthic barrier, but may also be managed via large-scale hand harvesting if habitat conditions are suitable—however, the larger, silty substrate sites are not generally good candidates for hand harvest only approach in order to achieve long-term control (Miller & King, 2010).

Of the 204 known milfoil sites, 203 have been managed for milfoil in one or more years since the start of aquatic plant management efforts. Of these, 101 were cleared of milfoil in 2013 by Lycott and an additional 74 sites remained clear of milfoil from prior efforts. Thus, at the close of the 2013 effort, 175 of the 203 sites were cleared of milfoil growth. Further, five sites were controlled but not cleared resulting in 180 total controlled sites in Lake George. However, even with low-level milfoil growth at a site, ecological/recreational impacts of the invasive milfoil are negligible or altogether negated. This of course is the goal of an invasive species management program and thus the reason we consider these sites controlled.

Twenty-four sites remain which require a more intensive management strategy than a hand harvesting approach alone. In 2013, 12 of these 24 sites were FUND sites and those data are not available as of writing of this report. Of the remaining 12 sites 3 were substantially reduced but not fully controlled. An additional 9 sites were not managed in 2013 because the available LGPC budget did not allow management of all 191 under the purview of Lycott. In total, the above data represent a back sliding of the overall program progress from pre-2012 efforts when the budget was reduced to ~55% of previous years.



Site M71 3-years after removal of over 1-acre of benthic barrier. © Rich King 2013, Lycott Environmental Inc.

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Table 2. Number of reported milfoil sites and status at the conclusion of each management year. Data for years 1985-2001 are from Eichler & Boylen 2001. Except for the 'Total' column, data for years prior to 2005 are not necessarily inclusive of all sites; there was a 'hidden' category of 'managed' sites. (i.e., Sites which were actively being managed with benthic barrier but which still had stands of milfoil were not previously listed by end of year milfoil status.) New sites are accounted for in the appropriate density category and catalogued here to track number of new sites/year. 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	Sparse	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
2008	171	16	6	9	11	140
2009	179	9	6	0	8	164
2010	183	9	2	1	4	171
2011	191	7	11	0	8	173
2012	200	6	11	9	9	174
2013	204	14	12	3	3	175

Hand Harvesting

Lycott divers cleared or confirmed clear 175 sites via hand harvesting and site inspections. Additionally, Lycott divers significantly reduced density at 5 sites. In doing so, 14,290 plants were removed by hand harvesting (but see also benthic barrier below) indicating a significant decline in milfoil plant counts across these sites over the years. Thus 180 sites are considered controlled and need only annual maintenance or minor management while several other sites are considered contained, but not completely controlled at this time.

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A milfoil plant consists of one-to-several stems, the entire root ball, and any fragments generated through physical contact with the plant. The number of plants hand-harvested by Lycott divers were determined by a tally of individual plants kept by each diver at each site during management operations. Thus hand harvest counts are highly accurate on a site by site basis. In addition to plant totals, countless plant fragments generated naturally, and to a lesser extent through management were collected at managed sites. This step further reduces milfoil return rate in subsequent years within and between sites. No records were taken however to track fragment volume.

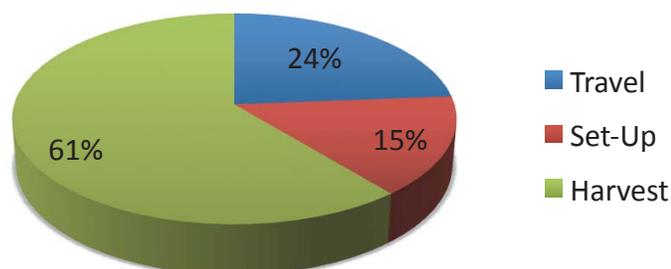
Table 3. Recent hand-harvest effort. 1999-2001 data are from DFWI, all else is from Lycott Environmental. Lycott (LY) includes control, maintenance or inspection of all 204 sites with specific focus on 193 sites. 2013 Fund (FD) data are for 9-12 sites (data not available at time of this report). However these sites were among the densely populated milfoil stands. As such, direct comparisons between the two operations in 2013 should be made with caution (or perhaps not at all since each group was working on different phases of a larger program).

Year	Number of Sites ¹	Number of Plants Hand Harvested	Total Person•Hours	Average Person•Hours/ Hand-Harvest Site
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
2008	93/47 153	14,690	450	2.9
2009	109/48 168	23,534	480	2.9
2010	113/54 167	58,359	1,040	6.2
2011	103/70 181	24,510	840	4.64
2012 (FD)	0/0 8	~88,000	360	45
2012 (LY)	100/74 184	20,763	560	3.04
2013 (FD)	0/0 9-12	Data not available	720	60-80
2013 (LY)	101/74 193	14,290	456	2.36

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)

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Figure 2. 2013 Distribution of hand-harvesting effort. Graph represents 456 diver hours.



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 cut to 7' x 50' (350 ft²). Beginning in 2007, generic 20-mil pvc pond liners were used. These panels are also a negatively buoyant pvc material, however they are slightly larger at 7.5' x 50' (375 ft²).

Large benthic-barrier installations occur exclusively at sites where milfoil stands are nearly monotypic and clearly exhibiting invasive growth. Based upon density estimates and bed size, plant counts can be estimated where benthic barrier is installed. Density estimates for these sites in Lake George show ~2-5 plants per square foot (King, unpublished data). Taking site-specific density data, accounting for panel overlap and buffer coverage beyond the margin of the milfoil bed, very good plant-removal estimates can be obtained. Following this rationale, Lycott removed an estimated 253,150 plants with benthic barrier installation in 2013.

Sites managed with benthic barrier in previous years were inspected and maintenance was performed where required. A total of 75 sites in Lake George which were formerly dense stands of milfoil have been managed with benthic barrier; 59 are now clear of milfoil, 2 are controlled but not yet completely devoid of milfoil, and 14 have milfoil growth which is not currently controlled (Table 1 & Appendix D).

Routine benthic barrier inspections were conducted at all barrier locations. 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, barrier was installed at 12 sites in 2013.

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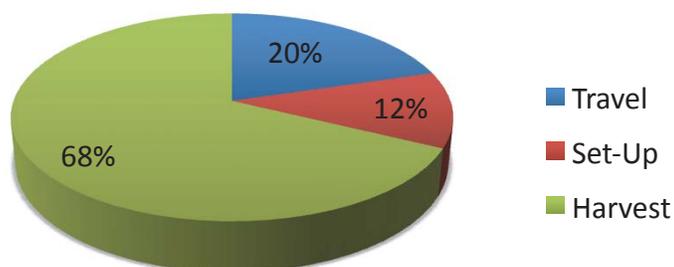
Benthic barrier installations in Lake George over 20+ years have shown very high rates of plant removal per unit effort and very low rates of milfoil recruitment (i.e., return) following panel extraction (Miller & King, 2010). Eichler et. al. (1995) reported as high as 75% of their study plots had milfoil present one year post-barrier extractions. However, their study was conducted at a time in Lake George when numerous, large, source populations of milfoil still existed in close proximity to their study plots. This is no longer the case as the vast majority of those beds were removed via subsequent barrier installations by Lycott (reported herein). Thus management of large milfoil beds with barrier in Lake George has been very effective in local population control as well as in a reduction in the re-establishment of managed sites from nearby unmanaged sites (Miller & King, 2010). Return rate of milfoil plants on Lake George sites following barrier installation/extraction of panels, on average, is only 3% at 2 and 5 years intervals post management. This compares favorably to return rates of hand harvesting efforts of dense milfoil stands of ~40-60% after only a single year.

Table 4. Lycott data for benthic barrier installation and removal by year. Panels in years 2004-2005 were 350 ft² each. Panels utilized years 2007 and later are 375 ft² each. Dive crews have become more efficient over the years at the installation/extraction process, however the major obstacle for greater efficiency is usually on-lake travel time from dock (Bolton Landing) to working site(s) in any given year with a heavily laden vessel and logistic considerations at some sites (high traffic and/or relatively shallow areas for example impeding divers from safely carrying out their duties).

Year	Person •Hours	Panels (removed)(installed) (total)	Average Person•Hours per Panel	Square Feet (removed)(installed) (total)	Average sf/ Person•Hour	# Sites
2004	560	(6)(135) 141	3.97	(1,800)(42,000) 43,800	78.2	8
2005	510	(102)(135) 237	2.15	(31,000)(42,000) 73,000	143.1	13
2006	694	(3)(317.5) 320.5	2.17	(900)(96,000) 96,900	139.6	16
2007	1,514	(0)(487.25) 487.25	3.11	(0)(170,537.5) 170,537.5	112.6	15
2008	1,310	(0)(331) 331	3.96	(0)(115,850) 115,850	88.44	21
2009	1,310	(242)(210.5) 452.5	2.89	(90,750)(78,937.5) 169,687.5	129.53	33
2010	760	(334)(51) 385	1.97	(125,250)(19,125) 144,375	189.97	31
2011	964	(432)(54) 486	1.98	(162,000)(20,250) 182,250	189.06	23
2012	320	(0)(121) 121	2.69	(0)(45,375) 45,375	142	5
2013	424	(0)(210.25) 210.25	2.01	(0)(78,843.72) (78,843.72)	185.95	12

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Figure 3. Distribution of effort for benthic barrier management conducted in 2013. Graph represents 424 diver hours.



Beginning in 2009, a concerted effort was undertaken for large-scale barrier extraction of in-lake panels that had been used in the ongoing milfoil control program. However, because the 2012-2013 milfoil budget was decreased from 1800 diver hours to 880 dive hours, no panels were extracted in 2012 or 2013 and instead available budget was directed entirely at plant removal (i.e., harvesting and barrier installation). Since the beginning of barrier operations in Lake George 21.13 acres of panel have been installed. Moreover, recent barrier management efforts (installation+extraction) have led to a net decrease of in-lake panels by 13.79 acres. As of September 2013 (post management), 7.31 acres of panel remain in place across 25 milfoil sites (Appendix D). Barrier management alone has led to the removal of over 3,400,000 plants in total from Lake George.

Conclusions

During 2013, Lycott removed a total of 14,290 plants by hand harvesting and an additional 253,150 plants through the installation of 1.81 acres of benthic barrier for total removal of 267,440 plants. Lycott total effort was 880 diver hours in 2013 for an average removal rate of 304 plants per diver hour across 193 sites (inclusive of set-up and travel time). Decomposing this data further, hand harvesting at Lycott's 184 managed sites in 2013 yielded an average of 31.4 plants per diver hour across 184 sites managed by hand harvesting (alone or in concert with barrier installation). Another indication that overall plant counts at controlled sites continues to decline as a result of Lycott efforts and techniques. Likewise, benthic barrier management has yielded a per diver hour removal rate of 597 plants--thus the emphasis on barrier management at suitable sites as it allows for greater efficiency of plant removal and far greater (i.e., lower) plant return rates (Miller & King 2010).

Nevertheless, while current year management efforts/results do help guide a management program and will show the progress, or lack thereof, of management approach on a site by site basis, the larger question lies in assessing long-term progress relative to stated goals and lake-wide control of the target species. Thus, the preferred metric for assessing overall progress for a long-term invasive species management program is not necessarily the number of individual plants removed in a given site/year or even in all years combined, but rather it is the number of

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(or fraction of original population) milfoil plants returning at each site in years subsequent to achieving controlled status as well as level of financial resources was required to achieve control status (i.e., time investment by management approach and empirically documented success). As a corollary, it is also important to document when a native plant community is returned to its normal (pre-invasion) state via the selective removal of *M. spicatum* and what efforts/techniques better led to this result.

Miller & King (2010) showed how the integrated use of hand harvesting and benthic barrier matting has led to milfoil recruitment rates (plant return rates at each site) of ~3% long-term average across sites. This is far below that of employing hand harvesting only at dense sites (i.e., ~40-60% return rate average across managed sites) in the same study. Hand harvesting alone can remove a substantial mass of plants within a single year, but because this approach generally leaves partial roots and significant plant fragments behind in dense stands of milfoil (especially relative to benthic barrier placement), it requires a greater additional effort in subsequent years to maintain than does the integrated approach. It should be noted however that not every dense stand of milfoil in Lake George is suited to barrier installation, leaving hand harvesting as the only control method available at times.

The long-term, whole-lake, integrated program supported by the LGPC has the overall program in a favorable position moving forward for whole-lake control of this species. As of June 2013 (pre-management), 74 of the 204 documented sites had no milfoil plants, showing long-term control or even eradication at some sites. In other words, over 36% of all documented sites required only brief inspections to ensure that no recolonization of milfoil had occurred since 2012.

An additional 94 sites, or 46% of the total, had only sparse levels of milfoil growth requiring minimal effort to clear. Thus, ~83%, or 168 of the 204 sites required only ~25% of the total 2013 Lycott time-budget in order to be cleared of milfoil. These sites combined netted only 3.7% of the overall plant take again indicating controlled status. These are very desirable results for a lake of this size especially when it is achieved for such a small percentage of the allocated resources. These sites should still be visited annually however to ensure continued control at very little additional cost to the overall management/maintenance program. The cost of annual inspections is far outweighed by the potential future costs (risk) of waiting until they are reinvaded in order to manage. Further, ~6% of the managed sites (n=12) required approximately 60% of the total budget to control, but represent upwards of 80% of the total plant take for the year (as well as the control of several previously uncontrolled, very large and/or dense sites which are responsible for the further spread of milfoil around the lake). Of the remaining 12 Lycott sites that were left uncontrolled in 2013, 3 were substantially reduced and 9 were simply observed but not management took place in 2013.

The 12 sites assumed by the FUND were uncontrolled at last inspection by Lycott divers in August/September 2013. Thus, beyond annual maintenance effort, it is the remaining ~11% (23 sites) that require significant, but short-term, effort in order to achieve lake-wide maintenance level program. This can be accomplished through a 3-year survey/management plan to ensure that all sites are located, monitored, and managed so that incipient populations are not allowed to

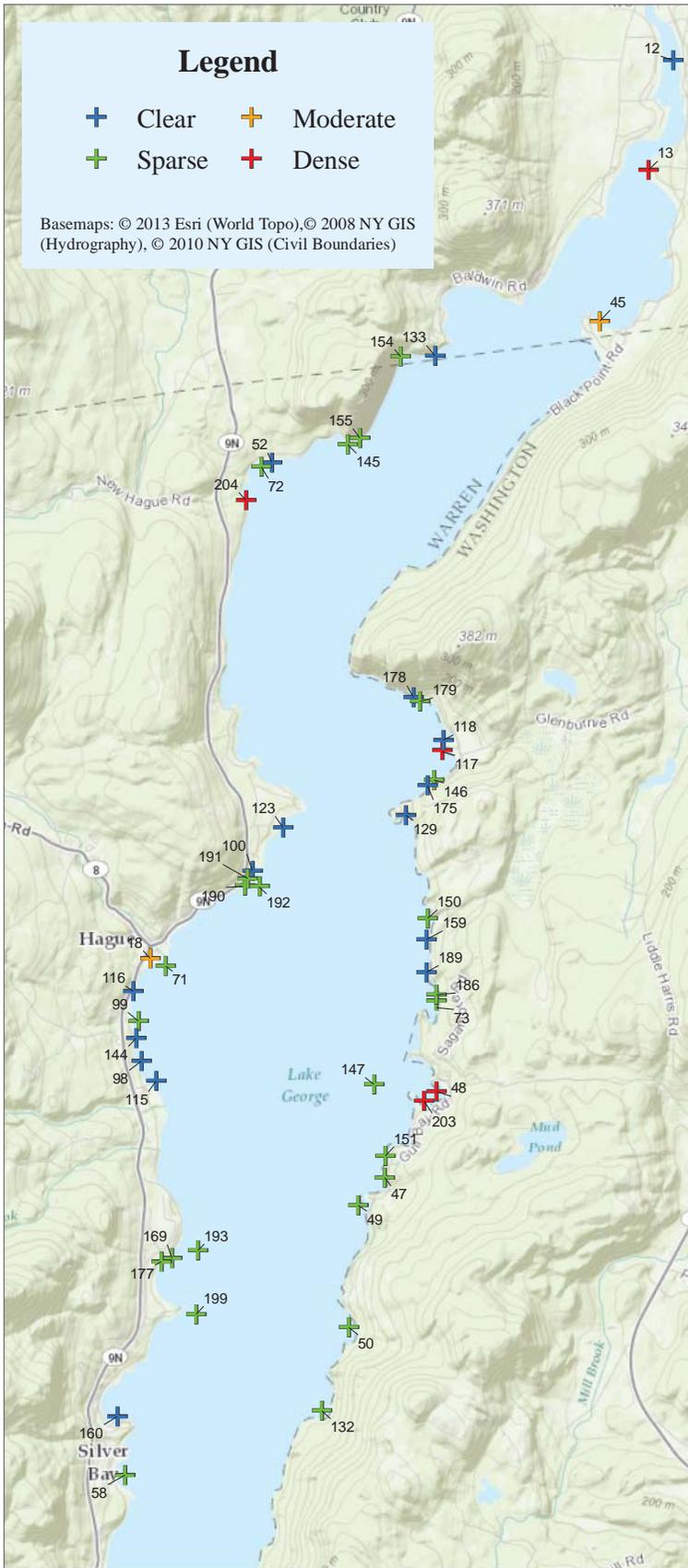
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reach excessive density. Despite the level of control achieved to date, recent and significant reduction in funding to at least this aspect of the program has had noticeable and negative impacts on past progress achieved on a lake-wide scale (Table 2). We now stand at approximately the same level of control we had achieved by the end 2011.

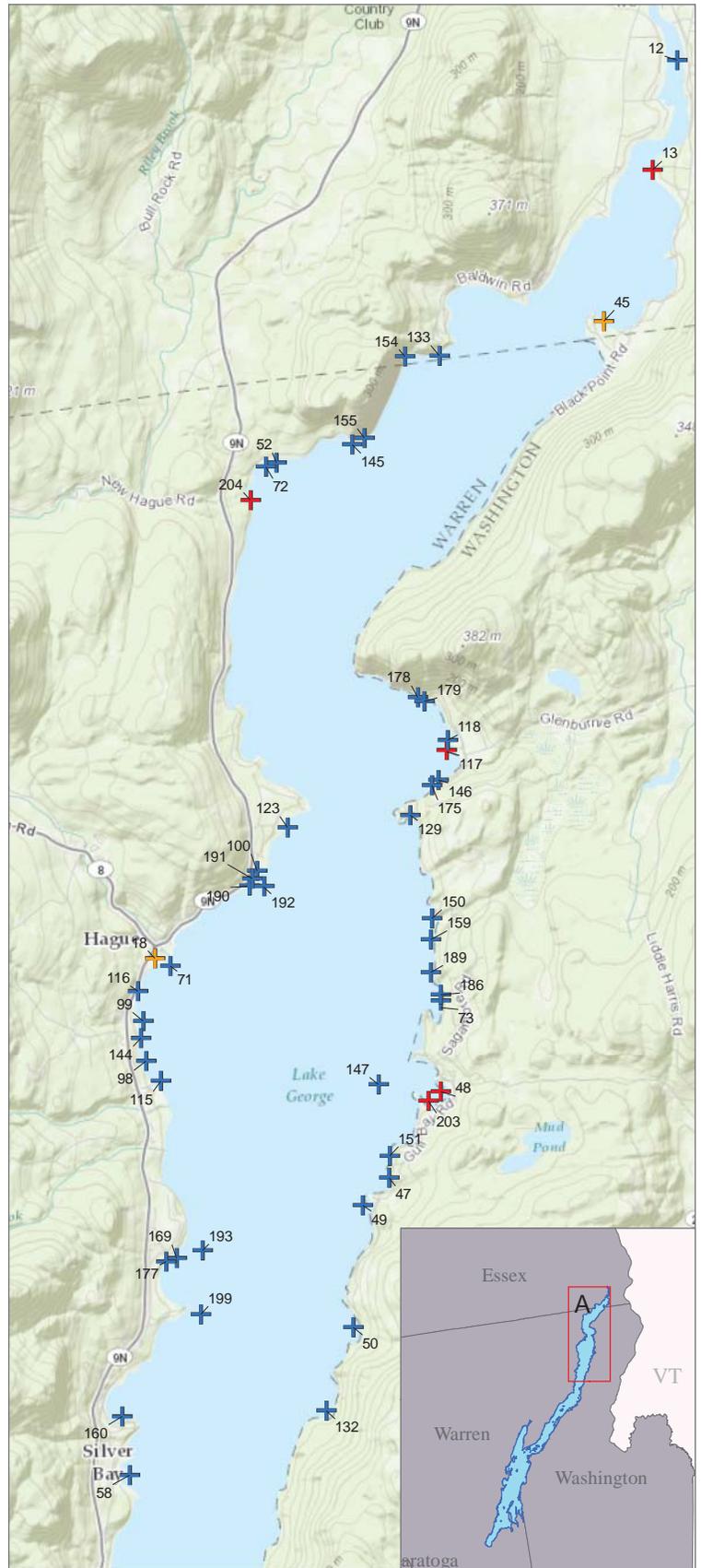
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Section A: 2013 *M. spicatum* Pre- and Post-Management Site Status



Pre-Management Site Status

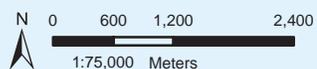


Post-Management Site Status

**Lake George
New York**



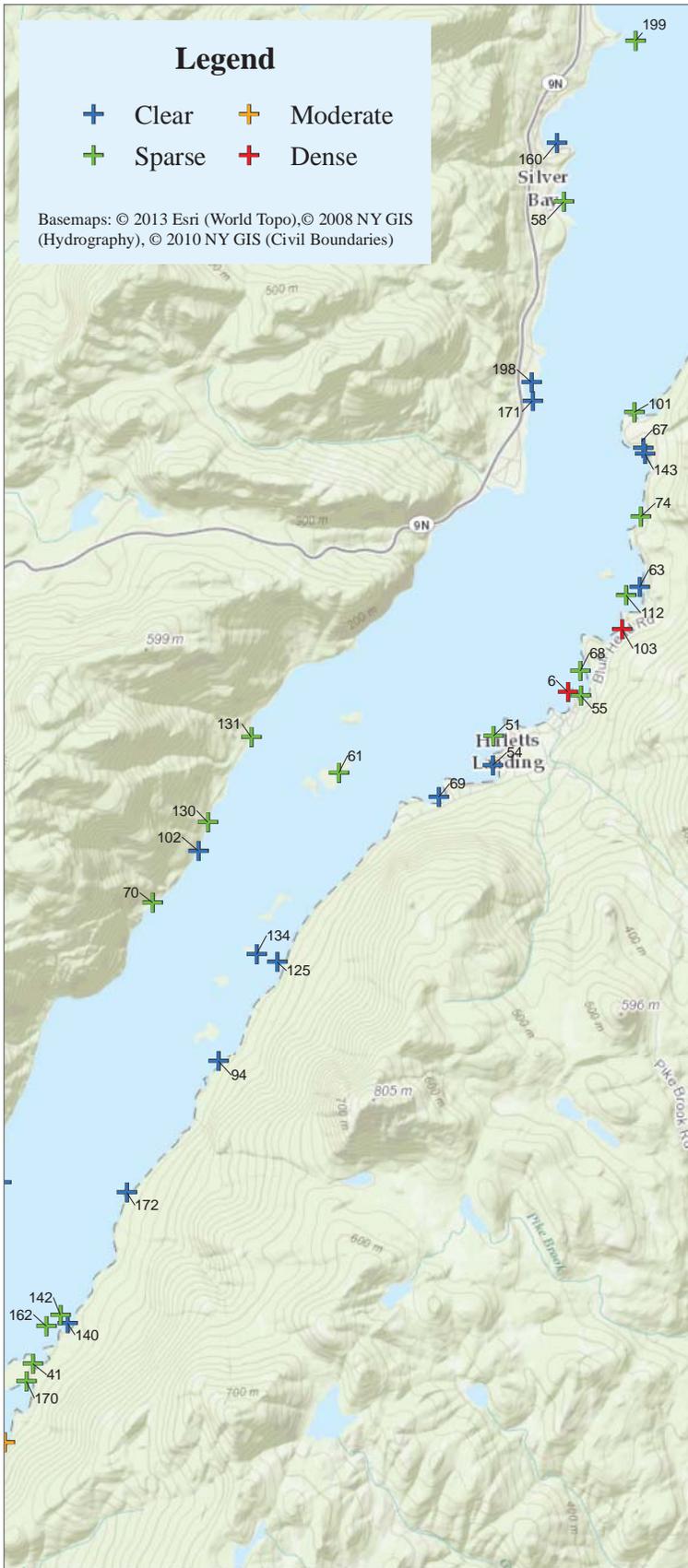
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Map Prepared: 12/12/2013
For: Lake George Park Commission



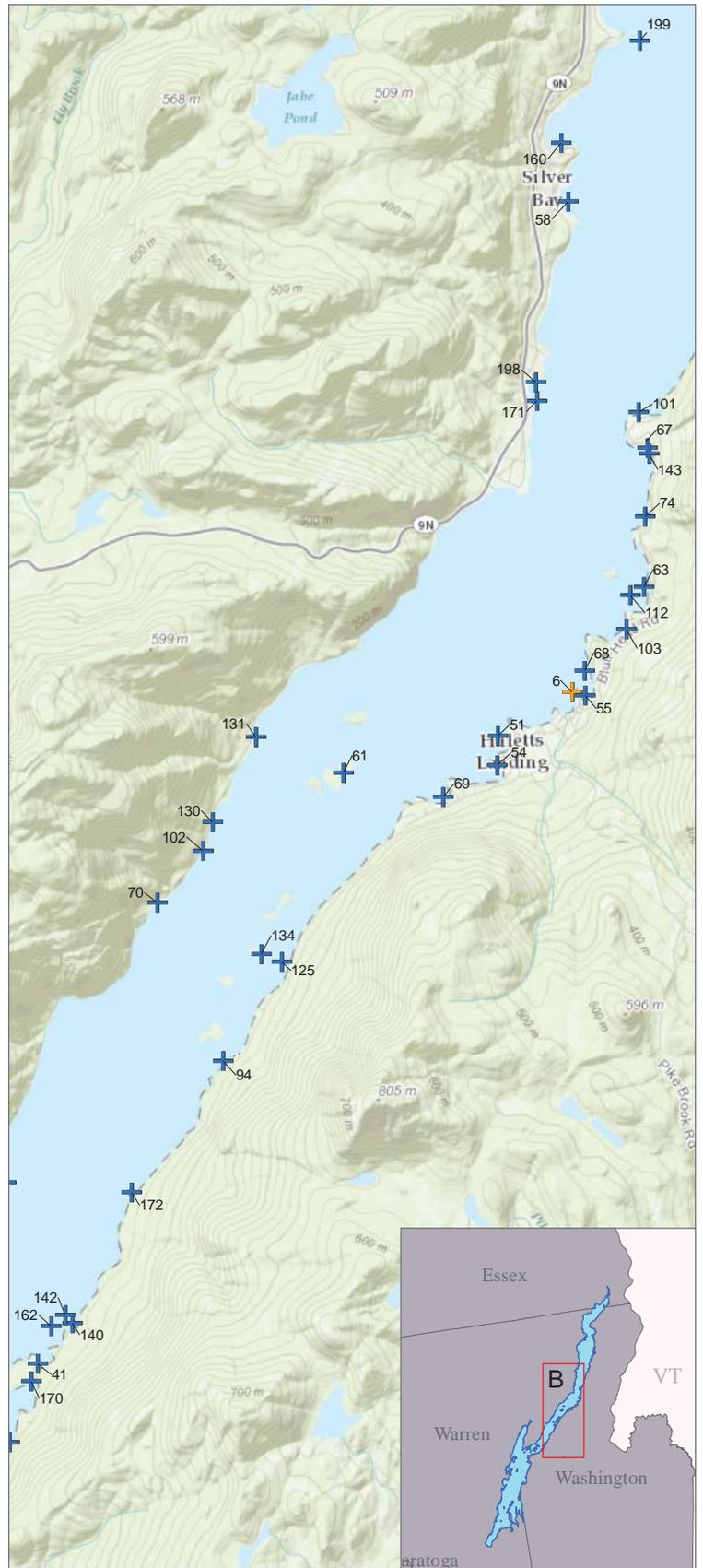
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Section B: 2013 *M. spicatum* Pre- and Post-Management Site Status



Pre-Management Site Status

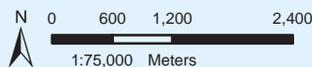


Post-Management Site Status

**Lake George
New York**



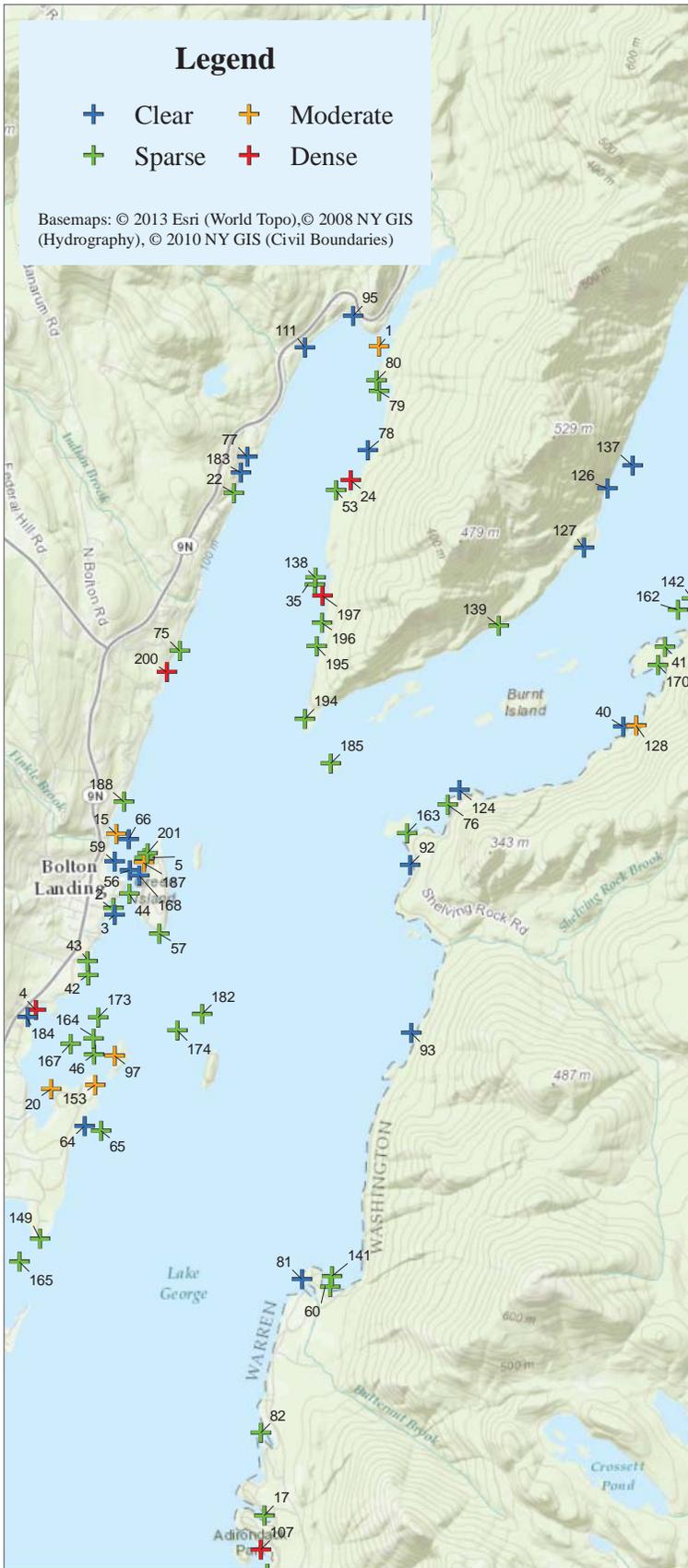
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For: Lake George Park Commission



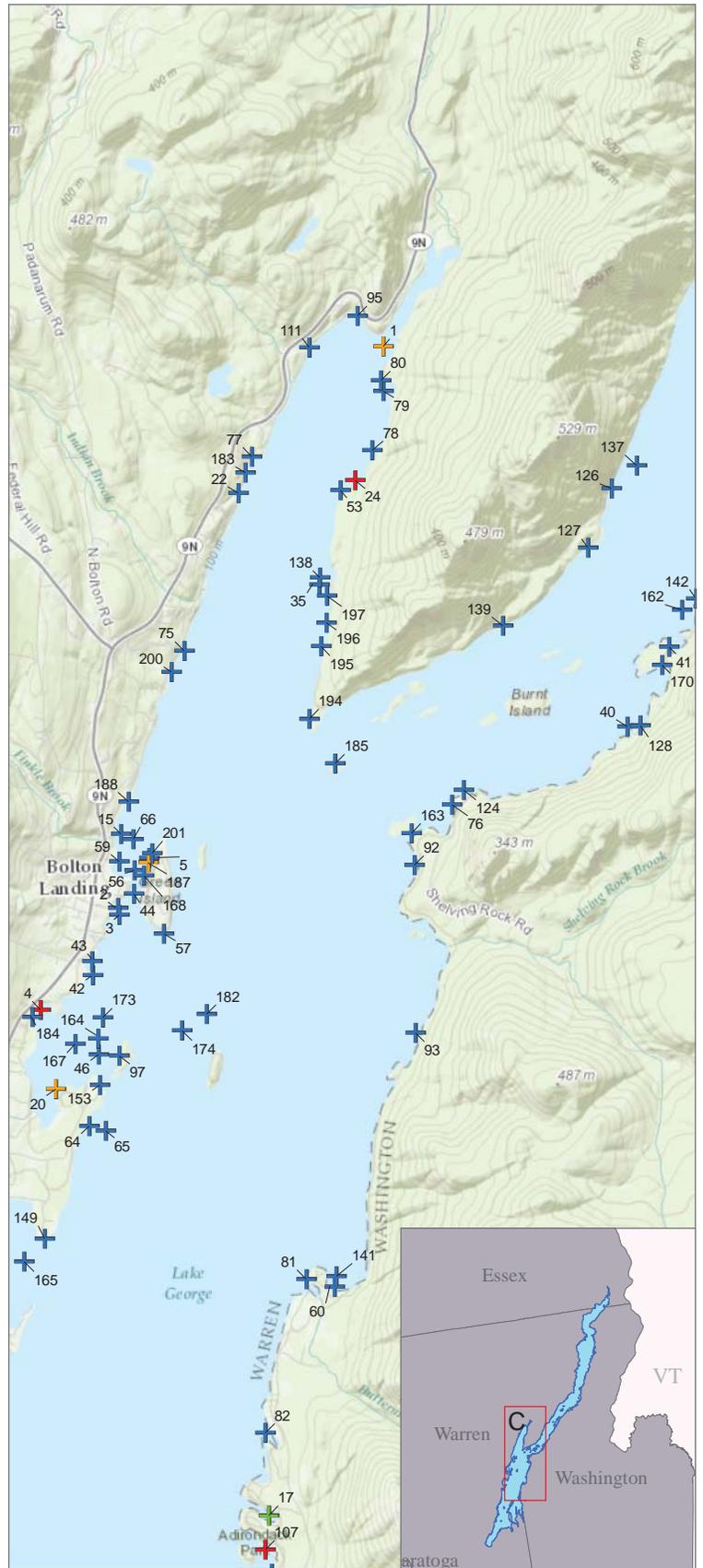
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Section C: 2013 *M. spicatum* Pre- and Post-Management Site Status



Pre-Management Site Status



Post-Management Site Status

**Lake George
New York**



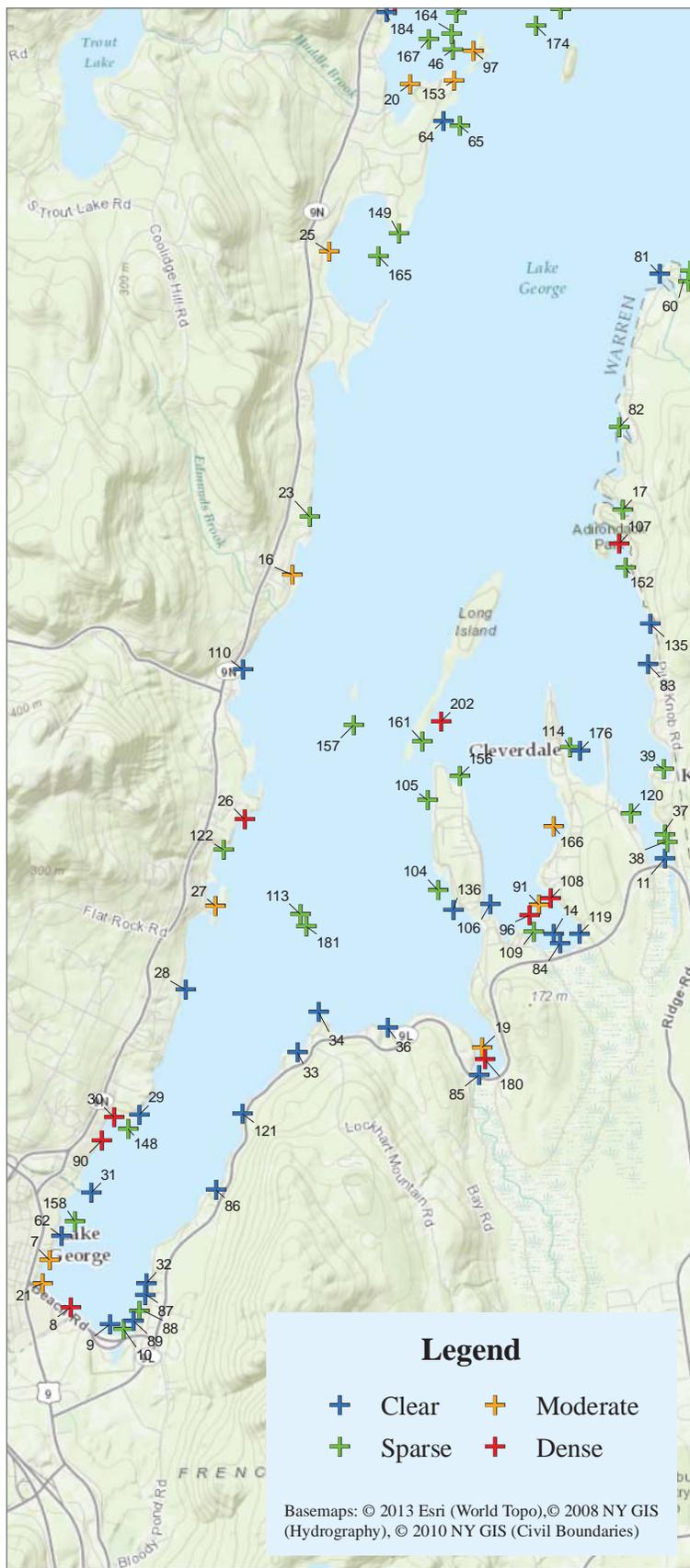
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 Map Prepared: 12/12/2013
 For: Lake George Park Commission



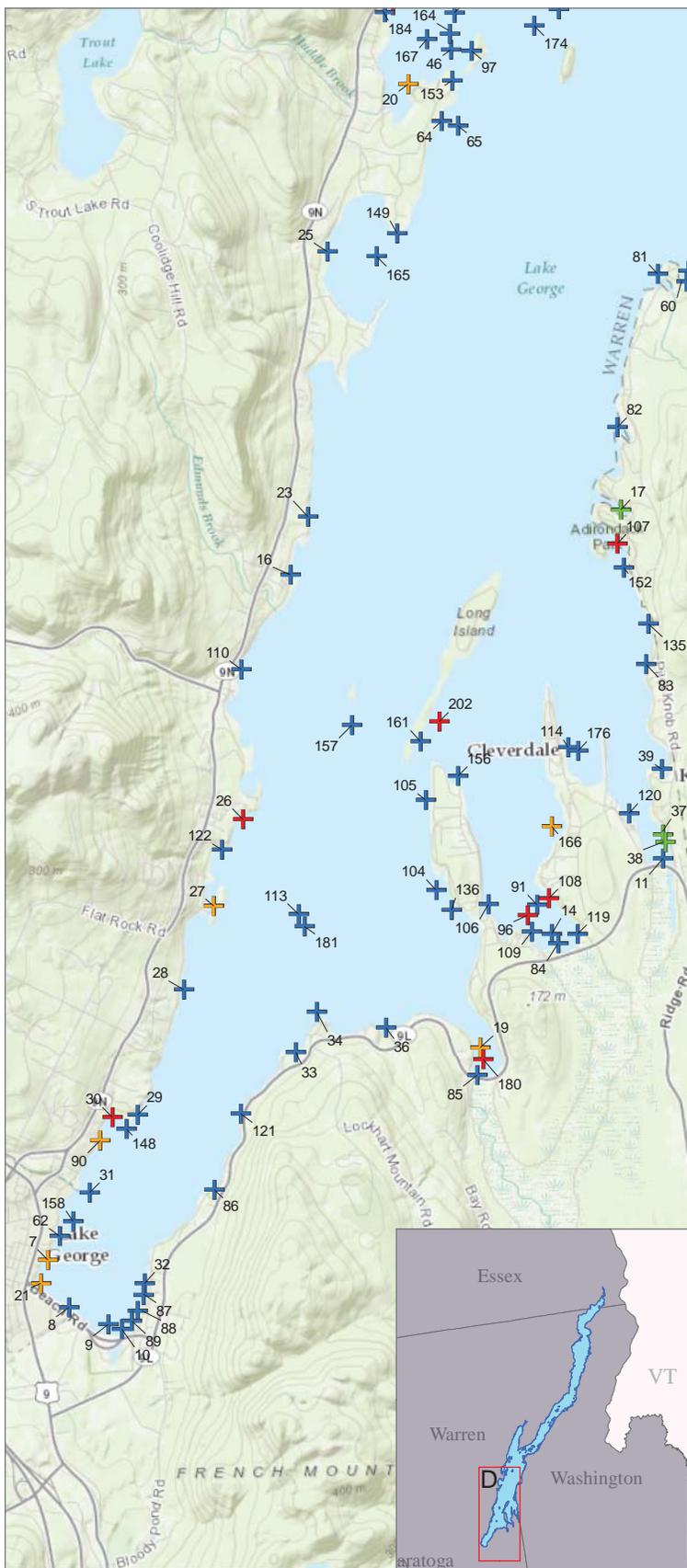
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Section D: 2013 *M. spicatum* Pre- and Post-Management Site Status



Pre-Management Site Status



Post-Management Site Status

**Lake George
New York**



Data Collected: 06/2013 - 09/2013
 Map Prepared: 12/12/2013
 For: Lake George Park Commission



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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. In 2008, 57 panels of benthic barrier were installed covering the bed, but leaving scattered plants. In 2009, 17 panels of benthic barrier were installed and 1793 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. In 2010, 8795 plants were hand harvested from a newly found area south of the barrier installation and 74 panels were extracted leaving the site clear. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the shoreline of Northwest Bay. In 2011, 3170 were harvested, but the site continues to have a moderate amount of small plants throughout. 1760 plants were removed in 2012 to reduce the site to ‘scattered’ status. In 2013 this site was reduced to moderate status with the removal of 746 plants.

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. In 2008, the existing panel was repositioned and 1 panel was installed (in several pieces), additionally 37 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. The bottom is silt and sand with a moderately flat slope. Heavy boat traffic occurs in the adjacent open water. In 2009, 12 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. 42 plants

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were removed in 2010 to clear the site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management Bolton and Huddle Bays. This site was cleared of 71 plants in 2011. 38 plants were removed to clear the site in 2012, and 59 plants were removed in 2013 to again clear.

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. In 2008, this site was visited and 8 plants were removed to once again clear the site. In 2009 and 2010, this site remained free of milfoil. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management Bolton and Huddle Bays. This site was cleared of 3 plants in 2011 and 6 plants in 2012. No plants were found here in 2013.

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 has occurred here since 2005. However, in 2008 it was noted that the dense beds were no longer present. Currently this site is considered ‘moderate,’ however the distribution of plants encompasses the docks at Chic’s Marina as well as the Algonquin and continues to be scattered just off and between these two properties. In 2009, moderate density milfoil growth was apparent. FUND removed an estimated 2610 plants to clear the site in 2009. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management Bolton and Huddle Bays. This was a FUND site in 2011, but Lycott noted moderate growth throughout the bay and docks. This site was not managed in 2012 or 2013 by Lycott.

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;

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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. In 2008, this site was cleared of 183 plants. In 2009, 23 plants were removed and in 2010, 93 plants were removed by hand harvested to clear the site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management in Bolton and Huddle Bays. This site was cleared of 2 plants in 2011, 11 plants in 2012, and 64 plants in 2013.

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 2008. Eurasian watermilfoil continues to spread southward along the shore, mixed with a native pondweed, *Potamogeton amplifolius*. In 2008 it was noted that while there exists a fairly well defined bed along the north & west of the cove (likely adjacent to the '92-'93 panel installation area). Additionally, numerous large plants are scattered throughout the bay East of the swim area mixed with native plants. In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed, but no management occurred in this year or in 2010. Lycott mapped this site in 2011 to be ~40,280 s.f (or. ~.95 acres) with an average density of ca. 5 plants/sf. Lycott estimated that there are over 200,000 plants and could be covered by ~200 panels. In 2012, 105 panels were installed but a large bed remains primarily to the North of the existing installation. 72 panels were installed to cover the remaining dense bed and 515 plants were hand harvested to reduce this site in 2013.

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 (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. Additionally, four panels of Palco® were

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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. In 2009 and 2010 the FUND estimated 290,000 plants removed from this and site M-21 combined. 2011 FUND data not available. In 2012 FUND divers worked this site to significantly reduce milfoil growth here. Data are not available on FUND 2013 efforts.

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. Due to re-growth of scattered plants and several of the installed panels being disturbed by boat anchors, significant growth was noted at the beginning of 2008. 14 panels were installed, existing panels were repositioned where needed, and 27 plants were hand harvested around the perimeter of the installed panels to clear the site. In 2009, 4 panels were installed on a watermilfoil bed but later removed by AE when they extracted all 121 panels from this site. This site was cleared in 2009. In 2010, 2057 plants were pulled to clear the site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management in the Caldwell Basin. This site was cleared of 906 plants in 2011. This site was cleared of 922 plants in 2012. 844 plants were hand harvested and 22 panels installed to clear the site in 2013.

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. This site was surveyed in 2008 and no plants were found. In 2009, nine plants were hand harvested to clear the site. In 2010, 94 plants were pulled to clear this site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the

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‘swimover’ management in the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here in 2011 - 2013.

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 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. 19 plants were removed to clear the site in 2008. In 2009, 32 plants were hand harvested to clear the site. 28 plants were found and removed to clear the site in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management in the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here in 2011. Only a single plant was found in removed in 2012 and two plants in 2013 to clear the site.

Warner Bay, South End (M-11). The entire southern, inner bay has had very low-density scattered milfoil growth. 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. 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 and 2008. In 2009, five plants were hand harvested to clear the site. In 2010, 8 plants were found and removed to clear the site. Only 7 plants were found in 2011. 63 plants were found and cleared in 2012 and what may have been an Asian clam was also found. No plants were found in 2013.

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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. In 2009-2011, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. Only scattered growth was seen in 2012, but visibility was very low in the outlet areas of the lake. No plants were seen in 2013 surveys.

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 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. In 2008, an experimental installation of 2 panels was conducted here. Panels were installed between the docks in ca. 4-5 feet of water. Visibility was near zero. Approximately half of the bed between the docks was covered. In 2009, 746 plants were hand harvested from a bed of watermilfoil. After hand harvesting, a moderate stand remained at this site. Additionally, two panels were removed. No panels remain at this site. This site was not managed 2010-2012, but a dense bed exists within the public docks. This site could be partially managed by barrier. A dense but small bed exists here, but no management occurred in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, no plants were found here. The site was completely barren of any plants (including natives). For 2008, the site is considered clear. Unexplained loss of beds typically is not lasting and it was anticipated that plants will return here. However, 2009-2012 this site has remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2013.

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. In 2008, 25 plants were picked to clear this site. Large, submerged mats of filamentous algae were noted in 2008. In 2009, 54 plants were hand harvested to clear this site. In 2010, 36 plants were pulled to clear this site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout the shoreline of Sawmill Bay. This site was cleared of 15 plants in 2011. 187 plants were found and removed in 2012. This site was cleared of 346 plants in 2013.

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 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. In 2008, milfoil densities were again moderate-to-dense. Five panels were installed and 238 plants were removed by hand harvesting. This site remains scattered. In 2009, 38 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear this site. 32 plants were removed in 2010 to clear the site. No plants were found in 2011, but all panels were extracted. 74 plants were found and removed in 2012. 749 small plants were cleared from the former barrier area of this site in 2013.

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

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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 2003-2008 and extensive milfoil remains, particularly in the easternmost (shallow) sections. In 2009 and 2010, a moderate stand of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. FUND data not available for 2011. 287 plants were removed in 2012 in the easternmost section of the cove, but significant growth remains. No management occurred here in 2013.

Hague Boat Launch (M-18). The area of Eurasian watermilfoil growth is restricted to 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. In 2008, milfoil densities were down and an attempt to manage with hand harvesting was made. 408 plants were removed in 2008. However, busy use of this launch forced us to abandon the site and work more efficiently elsewhere. It remains a moderate site. In 2009, nineteen panels were installed to cover a bed of watermilfoil. It remains a moderate site. Additionally, nineteen panels were removed from the site. In 2010 the FUND cleared this site. FUND data not available for 2011. In 2012, Fund contract divers removed 930 plants from this area. Data not available for 2013 FUND efforts.

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

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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. In 2006, 127 panels of barrier were installed. In 2007, 978 plants were removed and 73 panels were installed. In 2008, 1684 plants were hand harvested and two panels installed to clear the site. In 2009, 1759 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. Additionally, 75 panels were removed from the site. In 2010, the FUND cleared over 30,000 at a dense site and surrounding bay area. Lycott reduced the site by 1502 plants, however the midbay site still supports dense growth of milfoil and continues to seed site M19. Barrier should remain in place until the midbay site is controlled. Fund divers removed ~7,400 plants from this area in 2012 and estimate that these efforts reduced milfoil by ~40%. Data not available for 2013 FUND efforts.

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. No management occurred at this site in 2008. In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site, and later cleared by AIM with an estimated 72,065 plants removed. Additionally, 65 panels were removed from the site by Lycott and the remaining 28.5 panels by AIM. In 2010, the FUND removed over 14,000 from this bay. Lycott reduced this site by 1874 plants in 2011, however plants remain scattered to moderate throughout the shallow sections of the bay. In 2012 Fund divers removed ~12,500 from the southernmost section of this bay. Data not available for 2013 FUND efforts.

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

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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. No management occurred at this site in 2008. In 2009-2010 the FUND removed an estimated 290,000 plants at this site and M-7 combined. 2011 FUND data not available. Fund divers removed ~21,600 plants from this area in 2012 reducing growth here by ~60%. Data not available for 2013 FUND efforts.

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. In 2008, 2 plants were harvested to clear the site. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. In 2010, 29 plants were pulled to clear this site. Also, one barrier panel was extracted leaving none in place. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management in the Northwest Bay. This site was cleared of 34 plants in 2011. No plants were found at this site in 2012. This site was cleared of 70 plants in 2013.

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-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. Three plants were pulled in 2008 to clear the site. In 2009, seven plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear this site. In 2010,

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162 plants were pulled to clear this site. This site was cleared of 39 plants in 2011. 32 plants were found and removed in 2012. This site was cleared of 14 plants in 2013.

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. In 2008, 674 plants were harvested and 24 panels were installed to clear the site. In 2009, three panels were installed and 763 plants were hand harvested to clear a bed of watermilfoil from this site. In 2010, 696 plants were pulled to clear the site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management in the Northwest Bay. All panels were extracted and this site was cleared of 27 plants in 2011. 1913 plants were found and removed in 2012. No management occurred here in 2013. However, a large dense bed was noted to have filled back in ca. 30% of the former barrier area.

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. In 2008, 46 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, four panels were installed and 39 plants were hand harvested to clear the site. In 2010, the site was cleared of 72 plants and four barrier panels extracted to clear this site. This site was cleared of 9 plants in 2011. 44 plants were found and removed from this site in 2012. Three panels were installed and 106 plants were hand picked to clear this site in 2013.

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 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

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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. In 2008, 443 plants were pulled by hand and two panels were added to the existing coverage to clear the site. In 2009, 4 panels were installed and 1345 plants were pulled to clear a bed from this site. Additionally, 41 panels were removed from the site. In 2010, 384 plants were hand harvested to clear this site. All panels were extracted and 1651 plants were pulled to clear the site in 2011. This site was not managed in 2012 or 2013, but milfoil had reestablished a moderately dense bed between 2011 and 2013.

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. In 2008, 17 plants were harvested to clear the site. In 2009, nine plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2010, the site was cleared of 14 plants. This site was cleared of 3 plants in 2011. 262 plants were removed to reduce growth at this site in 2012. No management occurred here in 2013, but moderate growth remains.

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 2006-2009. In 2010 this site was visited, but no plants were found. No plants were found here in 2011. No plants were found at this site in 2012 or 2013.

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

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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. In 2008 the site was visited, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. This site remained cleared in 2010. No plants were found here in 2011. No plants were found at this site in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, it was noted that dense bed has reinvaded the shallower parts of the cove. This site is once again a bed site. In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site and later cleared by FUND with an estimated 3,190 plants removed. This site was reduced by the removal of 390 plants. This site was cleared in 2010 by the FUND, but no plant-count data are available. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the Caldwell Basin. Thirteen panels were installed to reduced this site in 2011. No management occurred at this site in 2012 or 2013, but small dense pockets exist.

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 2006-2009. In 2010 this site was visited but no plants were found. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here in 2011. No plants were found at this site in 2012 or 2013.

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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. This site was visited in 2008, no plants were found. In 2009, two plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here in 2011. No plants were found at this site in 2012 or 2013.

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 2005-2008. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. No plants were found here from 2011-2013.

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 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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010-2014.

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. In 2008, 564 plants were found and harvested to once again clear the site. In 2009, 204 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 30 plants in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here in 2011. Only 4 plants were found in 2012 and only 1 plant in 2013.

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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. In 2008, 12 plants were cleared from the site. In 2009, six plants were pulled to clear the site. This site was cleared of 4 plants in 2010. No plants were found here in 2011, but the 3 panels were extracted. No plants were found here in 2012 or 2013.

South Warner Bay culvert (M-37). The entire southern, inner bay has had very low-density scattered milfoil growth. 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. Management in this site prior to 2002 included hand and suction harvesting (see sites M-11 and M-38). In 2002, this site was cleared by hand harvesting of 40 plants. In 2003 this site (along with M-38) was found to be moderately populated with milfoil throughout the eastern side of the bay and merging with site M-38. No management occurred here since 2002. In 2008, 14 plants were hand picked to once again clear the site. This is another site where dense growth was lost between 2007 and 2008 for reasons other than management practices. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. In 2010 this site was delegated to the FUND, but was not managed. Moderate to dense growth was noted. 1154 plants were pulled by Lycott in 2011 to reduced the site. This site was not managed in 2012 or 2013 but sparse growth remains.

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

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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. In 2008, only 27 plants were located and picked to clear the site. See also site M-37 data. In 2009, seven plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2010 & 2011 this site was delegated to the FUND but was not managed, scattered growth remains. This site was not managed in 2012 or 2013 by Lycott.

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. In 2008, 24 plants were pulled to clear this site. In 2009, seven plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 37 plants in 2010. This site was cleared of 7 plants in 2011. No plants were found here in 2012. In 2013 a single plant was cleared from this site.

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. No plants were found in 2008. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. No plants were found here from 2011-2013.

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. In 2008, 21 panels were installed on the southernmost bed. Scattered plants remain around this bed and the northernmost bed in this bay remains unmanaged at

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this time. In 2009, eleven panels were installed and 143 plants were hand harvested to clear a bed from the site. In 2010, 57 plants were hand harvested and all 32 panels removed leaving the site clear. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Paradise Bay. No plants were found here in 2011 or 2012. In 2013, 4 plants were pulled to clear the site.

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. In 2008, 8 plants were hand picked to clear this site. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. 3 plants were removed in 2010, clearing the site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management in Bolton and Huddle Bays. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the Bolton and Huddle Bays. No plants were found here in 2011. Only 50 plants were found here in 2012. Two plants were cleared from this site in 2013.

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. 46 plants were pulled to clear this site 2008. In 2009, 31 plants were pulled to clear this site. In 2010, 20 plants were removed to clear the site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management in Bolton and Huddle Bays. No plants were found here in 2011. 6 plants were found and removed in 2012 and 21 in 2013.

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

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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. Five plants were pulled in 2008 to clear the site. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management in Bolton and Huddle Bays. This site was cleared of 6 plants in 2011. 11 plants were found here in 2012. 64 plants were cleared from this site in 2013.

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. In 2009, a moderate stand of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. No plants were found 2010-2012. In 2013 visibility was much better than previous years and moderate growth was noticed throughout the channel. However no management was conducted.

Leotine/Clay Shoal (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 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. In 2008, 1,051 plants were hand picked to clear the site. In 2009, 874 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. In 2010, 328 plants were removed and the single panel

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extracted. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management in Bolton and Huddle Bays. This site was cleared of 85 plants in 2011 and 183 plants in 2012. In 2013, a total of 437 plants were pulled from the shoals 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 and in 2008, 43 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, four panels were installed and 192 plants were pulled to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. This site was cleared of 12 plants and all four panels extracted in 2010. This site was cleared of 9 plants in 2011. 23 plants were found and removed in 2012. 11 plants were cleared from this site in 2013.

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. No management occurred at this site in 2008. Construction onshore seems to have resulted in very poor visibility within this bay. Panels were maintained, but no more were

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installed and no plants were hand picked. This site remains moderate. In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. 1707 plants were hand picked to clear the site in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management through Gull Bay and adjacent areas removing 4000 plants. This site was cleared of only 8 plants in 2011. Barrier can be extracted in 2012. 286 plants were removed from this site in 2012. No management occurred here in 2013, but a dense bed remains between old panel installations.

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 2006-2008. In 2009, 24 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. In 2010, 20 plants were picked to clear the site. This site was cleared of 3 plants in 2011 and 23 plants in 2012. In 2013 two plants were cleared from this site.

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. Additionally, 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. No management occurred here in 2008, but a small, dense bed exists on top of existing panels at the delta from the small tributary. In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. In 2010, 13 panels were installed and 742 plants hand picked to clear the site. This site was cleared of 88 plants in 2011 and 24 plants in 2012. 50 plants were pulled to clear this site in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 18 additional panels were installed and the site remains moderate. In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. In 2010, 15 panels were installed and 227 plants picked to clear this site. This site was cleared of only 1 plant in 2011 and all panels were extracted. No plants were found in 2012, but 3 plants were cleared from the site in 2013.

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 2006-2010. This site was cleared of 22 plants in 2011. No plants were found here in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, 379 plants were hand picked to clear the site. In 2009, three plants were pulled to clear the site. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout Northwest Bay. No plants were found here in 2011 or 2012. Twenty-one plants were located and removed to clear this site in 2013.

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. In 2008, 6 plants were found and removed. In 2009, ten plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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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 was 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. In 2008, 49 were hand picked to clear the site. In 2009, 68 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. In 2010, 12 plants were picked to clear the site. This site was cleared of 4 plants in 2011 and 12 plants in both 2012 and 2013.

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. In 2008, 20 panels were installed. Scattered plants remain. In 2009, two panels were installed and 139 plants were pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from this site. No plants were found in 2010 or 2011. 15 panels were extracted in 2011, the remaining panels, which were installed prior to 2002 are not likely retrievable as they are largely buried under deep sediment. No plants were found here in 2012 or 2013.

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. 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. In 2008, 21 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, four plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2010, 4 plants were hand picked to clear the site. This site was cleared of a single plant in 2011. 34 plants were found here in 2012 and 53 in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 674 plants were hand picked to clear the site. In 2009, 577 plants were pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. One panel was installed and 252 plants were picked around the crib in the middle of the bay to clear that area, but plants remain 'inside' of the docks and require 10-15 panels to clear. This site was reduced by 530 plants in 2011, panels are still need in the inner bay. 19 plants were removed from around the swim platform, a moderate to dense bed still exists in the inner harbor in front of the boat house. 1 plant was located to clear the entire site in 2013.

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. In 2008, 9 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, thirteen plants were pulled to clear the site. 481 plants were hand picked to clear the site in 2010. This site was cleared of 813 plants in 2011. 6 plants were found here in 2012 and 0 plants in 2013.

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 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

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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. In 2008, 7 plants were picked to clear the site. In 2009, fourteen plants were hand harvested to clear the site. In 2010, 11 plants were picked to clear the site. This site was cleared of 6 plants in 2011. 114 plants were found and removed in 2012. A single plant was found and removed in 2013.

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. In 2008, 177 plants were picked to clear the site. In 2009, twelve panels were installed and 278 plants were pulled to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. 20 plants were picked and 13 panels were extracted to clear the site. This site was cleared of 104 plants in 2011. 12 plants were found and removed in 2012. 287 plants were removed in 2013 to clear the site.

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 2007-2009. Scattered plants were removed by the FUND in 2010. No plants were found here from 2011-2013.

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. In 2008, 54 plants were picked to clear the site. In 2009, 84 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 129

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plants in 2010. This site was cleared of 12 plants in 2011 and no plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

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 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. In 2008, 62 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. This site was cleared of a single plant in 2011 and no plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

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, in 2008, no plants were found. In 2009, 39 plants were pulled to clear the site. 13 plants were found and removed in 2010. This site was cleared of 14 plants in 2011 and 27 plants in 2012. 185 plants were removed in 2013 to clear the site.

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. In 2008, 40 panels were installed. This site remains scattered. In 2009, three panels were installed and 94 plants were pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout Sawmill Bay. No plants were found in 2011, but all panels were extracted. No plants were found here in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, a single plant was found and removed. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil.

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No plants were found in 2010. A single plant was found in 2011 and five plants in 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

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. 63 plants were removed in 2008 to clear the site. In 2009, 96 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 826 plants in 2010 (a new patch was discovered west and north of original site boundaries). This site was cleared of 175 plants in 2011. 97 plants were removed in 2012. Only 28 plants were found in 2013.

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. In 2008, this site was visited, but no plants were found. In 2009-2010, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found here between 2011-2013.

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. In 2008, this site was visited, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. This site was cleared of 4 plants in 2010. A single plant was removed in 2011 and no plants found in 2012. A single plant was found in 2013.

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

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ca. 20 more panels to cover the entire bed (based upon 2007 observations). In 2008, 55 panels were added to the 2007 installation. This site remains moderate. In 2009, 396 plants were pulled from a moderate stand of watermilfoil. A moderate density still remains at the site. All 182 panels were removed by AE in 2009. Lycott cleared this site of 2205 plants in 2010 and 7 panels were extracted. This site was also managed by the FUND later in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management along the Hague Shoreline. Six panels were installed and modest hand harvesting was conducted to clear the site of 6445 plants in 2012 (just south of the Hague Brook delta). A single panel was extracted and reinstalled and 17 plants were located and removed in 2013 to clear the site.

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. No management occurred in 2008, however it was noted that small beds and scattered plants remain through the entire site. In 2009, six panels were installed and 798 plants were pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. 97 plants were found and removed to clear the site in 2010. No plants were found here in 2011. In 2012, 40 plants were removed. In 2013, 370 plants were located and removed from this site, additionally a new dense site was discovered ca. 1/8 mile south of this site in 2013.

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. In 2008, 23 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, 78 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. 152 plants were found and removed to clear the site in 2010. This site was cleared of 24 plants in 2011. 6 plants were removed in 2012 and only one in 2013.

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

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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. 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. In 2008, 274 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, ten panels were installed and 449 plants were hand harvested to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. 137 plants were found and removed in 2010 to clear the site. Additionally, 10 panels were extracted. This site was cleared of 22 plants in 2011. 14 plants were removed in 2012. Only 3 plants were found in 2013.

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. Additionally 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. In 2008, only 22 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, 407 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. This site was cleared of 321 plants in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Northwest Bay. This site was cleared of 56 plants, and all panels were extracted in 2011. No management was conducted here in 2012, however a moderately dense bed has filled back in behind the dock. 291 plants were removed from this site in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 12 plants were pulled and two panels installed to clear the site. In 2009, eighteen plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. 45 plants were found and removed in 2010. No plants were found here in 2011 and all panels were extracted. No plants were found here in 2012. In 2013, 57 plants were removed to clear the site.

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 or 2008. In 2009, six plants were pulled to clear the site. A single plant was found and removed in 2010. No plants were found here between 2011-2013.

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. In 2008, 121 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, 207 plants were pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by

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the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Northwest Bay. This site was cleared of 11 plants in 2011. No plants were found here in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, 54 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, nine plants were hand pulled to clear the site. This site was cleared of 1000 plants in 2010 (a new patch extending south along the rocky shore was found in 2010). This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Northwest Bay. This site was cleared of 12 plants in 2011. 35 plants were here in 2012 and 18 in 2013.

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. In 2008, 51 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, fourteen plants were hand harvested to clear the site. 14 plants and 7 panels were removed from this site in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Northwest Bay. This site was cleared of 8 plants in 2011 and 7 plants in 2012. Only 2 plants were found in 2013.

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. This site was visited in 2008, no plants were found. This site was not visited in 2009. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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

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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. In 2008, two plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, eleven plants were pulled to clear the site. This site was cleared of 48 plants in 2010. This site was cleared of 2 plants in 2011, no plants were found here in 2012. Five plants were cleared from this site in 2013.

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. This site was not visited in 2009. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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 2006-2010. No plants were found here between 2011-2013.

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 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. In 2008, no plants were found. In 2009-2013, this site remained free of milfoil.

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.

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This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here between 2011-2013.

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. In 2008, no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here between 2011-2013.

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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here in 2011 or 2012. A single plant was found in 2013.

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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found here in 2011 or 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 127 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, twenty plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 37 plants in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout the Caldwell Basin. This site was cleared of 31 plants in 2011. No management occurred here in 2012. 15 panels were installed but no hand harvested occurred.

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 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. In 2008, 14 panels were installed. This site remains scattered. In 2009, four panels were installed and fifteen plants were pulled to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. This site was cleared of two plants in 2010 and five plants in 2011. All panels were removed in 2011. In 2012, 47 plants were removed. 234 plants were removed to clear the site.

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. In 2008, two plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010 or 2011. In 2012, only a single plant was found. No plants were found in 2013.

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. No plants were found in 2008. In 2009, two plants were pulled to clear the site. No plants were found in 2010. This site was cleared of 2 plants in 2011. No plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

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

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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. No plants were found in 2008. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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 2006-2008. In 2009, five plants were hand pulled to clear the site. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Northwest Bay. No plants were found here since 2009.

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. In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. 10,718 plants removed by Lycott and another ~20,000 plants removed by the FUND. A large bed remains in place as of 2011 with an estimated 120,000 plants.. barrier is the preferred management option here. In 2012, Fund divers removed an estimated 28,200 plants from this area. Data not available for 2013 FUND efforts.

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 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. In 2008, 137 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, 97 plants were hand pulled to clear the site. 43 plants were found and removed in 2010. 60 plants were cleared in 2011. 803 plants were found and removed in 2012. 3.25 panels were installed largely inside of the submerged coal barge and an additional 296 plants were cleared from this site in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 64 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, 53 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. Two plants were found and removed in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management along the Hague shoreline. A single plant was removed in 2011. No plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, 40 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, 36 plants were pulled to clear the site. 8 plants were found and removed in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management along the Hague shoreline. No plants were found here in 2011. A single plant was found in 2012 and again in 2013.

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 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. 65 plants were found and removed in 2008. In 2009, three plants were pulled to clear the site. Two plants were found and

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removed in 2010. No plants were found here in 2011 and seven plants were removed in 2012. In 2013, no plants were found.

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 2006-2009. Twelve plants were found and removed in 2010 and 18 in 2011. Five plants were removed in 2012 and 3 in 2013.

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. In 2008, 148 plants were found and removed. In 2009, seven plants were hand harvested to clear the site. A single plant was found and removed in 2010. No plants were found here since 2010.

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. In 2008, 65 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, 211 plants were hand pulled to clear the site. 118 plants were found and removed in 2010. In 2011, 1 panel was installed and 402 plants were pulled to clear the site. Four panels were installed in 2012 along with minor hand harvesting to remove 4291 plants. 536 plants were hand harvested and 6 panels installed to clear this site in 2013.

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

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silt. This site was not visited in 2006 or 2007. In 2008, this site was visited but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010 or 2011. 49 plants were found in 2012 and 19 in 2013.

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 2006-2010. No plants were found here in 2011 or 2012. A single plant was found in 2013.

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. A single plant was removed in 2008 to clear the site. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010 or 2011. 3 plants were found in 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

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. In 2008, 207 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, five panels were installed and 762 plants were hand pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. 934 plants were found and removed from this site in 2010. Twelve panels were extracted from the original bed site in 2011. Other beds were located south of the original site, a total of 23 panels were installed and 3745 plants extracted in 2011. 1262 plants were removed in 2012. No management occurred here in 2013.

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. In 2008, 59 plants were found and removed. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2012. No management occurred here in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 43 plants were found and removed. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. This site was cleared of 49 plants in 2010 and 79 plants in 2011. 70 plants were found in 2012. 34 plants were found in 2013.

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 2006-2010. No plants were found here in 2011, 2012 or 2013.

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 2006-2008. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Northwest Bay. No plants were found here in 2011, 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, 132 plants were found and removed. In 2009, 179 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 193 plants in 2010. This site was cleared of 26 plants in 2011 and 12 in 2012. 30 plants were located here in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 5 plants were found and removed. In 2009, thirteen plants were pulled to clear the site. Five plants were found and removed in 2010. This site was cleared of 261 plants in 2011. 224 plants were found and removed in 2012. Five plants were removed in 2013.

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. In 2008, 5 plants were found and removed. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2012. A single plant was located in 2013.

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. In 2008 this site was visited and 37 plants were found and removed. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management along the Hague shoreline. No plants were found here in 2011, 2012, or 2013.

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 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. In 2008, 58 plants were removed and 4 panels were installed to clear the site. In 2009, 108 plants were pulled to clear the site. This site was cleared of 123 plants

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in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management along the Hague shoreline. No plants were found here in 2011, but all 9 panels were extracted. No plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, 78 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, 58 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. Two plants were found and removed from this site in 2010. Six plants were removed in 2011 and all panels were extracted. 18 plants were found in 2012 and 741 plants in 2013 and the site remains dense and needs minor panel installation.

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. No plants were found in 2008. In 2009, eight plants were pulled to clear the site. A single plant was found and removed in 2010. Two plants were removed in 2011. No plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

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, in 2008 no plants were found. In 2009, two plants were hand pulled to clear the site. Seven plants were found and removed in 2010. No plants were found here in 2011 or 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 49 plants were found and removed to clear the site. In 2009, nine plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. 32 plants were cleared from this site in 2010. Ten plants were removed in 2011 and 197 were found in 2012. 82 plants were harvested in 2013 to clear the site.

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. In 2008 this site was visited, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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, in 2008 only two were found and removed. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. 72 plants were cleared in 2010. No plants were found here in 2011. 8 plants were found in 2012 and a single plant in 2013.

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 or 2008. In 2009, 90 plants were hand pulled to clear the site. In 2010, 3 panels were installed within a private boat slip and 13 plants were removed from the 'Yacht Club North' mooring buoys. This site was cleared of 55 plants in 2011 and two plants in 2012 and no plants in 2013.

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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010. A single plant was found in 2011 and none in 2012 or 2013.

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 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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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. In 2008, 653 were removed to clear the site. In 2009, 490 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 479 plants and all 12 panels were extracted. Only 15 plants were found in 2011 and 7 in 2012. A total of 334 plants were cleared from this site in 2013.

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

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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. No plants were found in 2008. In 2009, two plants were pulled to clear the site. Two plants were found and removed from this site in 2010. No plants were found at this site in 2011-2013.

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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, eleven plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. 5 plants were found and cleared from this site in 2010. A single plant was removed in 2011 and none in 2012 and a single plant again in 2013.

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. Only 7 plants were found and removed in 2008. In 2009, four plants were removed by hand pulling to clear the site. No plants were found 2010-2012 but a single plant was found in 2013.

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. In 2008, 30 plants were found and removed. In 2009, 38 plants were pulled to clear the site. 101 plants were found and removed from this site in 2010. Eleven plants were removed in 2011 and none in 2012 and two in 2013.

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. In 2008, 15 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, three plants

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were pulled to clear the site. Two plants were found and removed from this site in 2010. Four plants were removed in 2011 and none in 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

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 2006-2008, no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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. This site was visited in 2008, but no plants were found. In 2009, 86 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. No plants were found 2010-2013.

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. No plants were found in 2008. In 2009, two plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 5 plants in 2010. Two plants were removed in 2011 and none in 2012 or 2013.

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

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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. In 2008, 707 plants were found and pulled. In 2009, three panels were installed and 647 plants were pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. 277 plants were removed and 3 panels extracted to clear this site in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout Northwest Bay. Four plants were removed in 2011 and 227 in 2012. In 2013, 398 plants were cleared.

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. No plants were found in 2008. In 2009, 89 plants were hand pulled to clear the site. No plants were found 2010-2012. In 2013, 113 plants were found and cleared.

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. Twelve plants were removed in 2008 to clear the site. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. No plants were found in 2010 or 2011. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout Paradise Bay. No plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, 39 plants were found and removed. In 2009, 176 plants were hand harvested to clear the site. 332 plants were found and removed to clear this site in 2010. 87 plants were removed in 2011. 189 plants were found in 2012. In 2013, 40 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

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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. In 2008, 24 plants were found and removed. In 2009, 27 plants were hand harvested to clear the site. 65 plants were found and removed in 2010 to clear the site. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Paradise Bay. 34 plants were removed in 2011 and two in 2012. In 2013, 12 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 were removed. In 2005, 49 plants were found. In 2006, 23 plants were found. In 2007, 54 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2008, 127 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, two panels were installed and 120 plants were hand pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. 9 plants were removed and 2 panels were extracted to clear the site. 70 plants were found and removed in 2011 and none in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, 24 plants were found and removed. In 2009, twenty one plants were hand pulled to clear the site. No plants were found in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management along the Hague shoreline. No plants were found at this site in 2011-2013.

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. In 2008, 26 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, twenty nine plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. 27 plants were found and removed in 2010. Two plants were removed in 2011 and 36 in 2012. 63 plants were cleared in 2013.

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

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(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. In 2008, 24 plants were found and removed. In 2009, 58 plants were pulled to clear the site. 98 plants were found and removed to clear this site in 2010. One plants was removed in 2011 and 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

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. In 2008, 289 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, 274 plants were hand harvested to clear the site. Additionally, twelve panels were removed from the site. 920 were found and cleared in 2010 (a new patch on the southernmost section of the island was discovered in 2010). This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Gull Bay. Fifteen plants were removed in 2011 and 26 in 2012. 60 plants were cleared in 2013.

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 addition 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. In 2008, 62 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, fourteen plants were hand pulled to clear the site. Additionally, thirteen panels were removed from the site. 11 plants were found and removed in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout the Caldwell Basin. No plants were found at this site in 2011, 127 plants were found in 2012. 117 plants were found and removed in 2013.

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. In 2008, 192 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, 82 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. This site was cleared of 86 plants in 2010. 183 plants were removed in 2011 and 314 in 2012. 27 plants were removed in 2013 to clear the site.

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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. In 2008, 17 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, twenty-three plants were pulled to clear the site. 5 plants were found and removed in 2010. No plants were found at this site in 2011. 28 plants were found in 2012. 18 plants were cleared in 2013.

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. In 2008, 8 plants were found and removed. In 2009, fifteen plants were hand harvested to clear the site. 3 plants were found and removed in 2010. Four plants were found in 2011 and in 2012. Only 2 plants were found in 2013.

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. In 2008, 732 were found and removed to clear the site. In 2009, 931 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. 680 plants were found and removed in 2010. 39 plants were removed in 2011 and all panels were extracted. 904 plants were removed in 2012. 121 plants were cleared from this site in 2013.

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. In 2008, 57 plants were removed and two panels installed to clear the site. In 2009, 1 panel was installed and 221 plants were pulled to clear a scattered stand from the site. This site was cleared of 785 plants in 2010. 397 plants were removed by hand harvesting, 6 panels were extracted and two panels were installed in 2011. In 2012 the two panels were extracted and reinstalled to cover 2637 plants. 80 plants were removed and 6 panels installed to clear the site in 2013.

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. In 2008, 29 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, thirteen plants were pulled to clear the site. 5 plants and 3 panels were removed to clear this site in 2010. No plants were found at this site in 2011 and 6 were found in 2012. 29 plants were found in 2013.

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. In 2008, 21 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, one plant was removed by hand harvesting to clear

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the area. One plant was found and removed in 2010. No plants were found at this site in 2011 or 2012. 3 plants were found in 2013.

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. In 2008, 83 plants were pulled to clear the site. In 2009, twelve plants were pulled to clear the site. 13 plants were found and removed in 2010. 30 plants were removed in 2011 and 13 in 2012. 19 plants were cleared from this site in 2013.

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 feet in very rocky habitat. In 2007, 3 panels were installed and 1,567 plants were removed. In 2008, 246 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, 214 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. 324 plants were hand picked and 19.5 panels were extracted to clear this site. 18 plants were removed in 2011, 190 plants were found in 2012. 151 plants were found in 2013.

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. In 2008, 8 plants were found and removed. In 2009, thirteen plants were pulled to clear the site. Additionally, thirty panels were removed from the site. 4 plants were found and removed in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout the Caldwell Basin. 22 plants were removed in 2011. 331 plants were found in 2012 and 177 in 2013.

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 ¼ panel and hand pulling 207 plants in 2007. In 2008, 7 plants were found and removed to clear the site. In 2009, eight plants were hand pulled to clear the site. 4 plants were found and removed in 2010. Three plants were removed in 2011, no plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

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. In 2008, 156 plants were found and removed to clear the site. In 2009, twenty-one plants were hand harvested to clear the site. This site was cleared of 83 plants in 2010. 40 plants were removed in 2011, and 6 in 2012 and 0 in 2013.

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East Speaker Heck Island (M-161) This is a shallow channel between Speaker Heck and Long Islands on the east side. Primary centered around the southern pin buoy marking the channel. The areas is shallow (less than 5 feet) and solid bedrock with pockets of sand. Plants were scattered through this rocky area. This site was first discovered in 2008; 127 plants were found and removed to clear the site. In 2009, this site remained free of milfoil. 65 plants were found and removed in 2010. 8 plants were removed in 2011 and 12 plants in 2012. 21 plants were found here in 2013.

North Hazel Island (M-162) This site in directly north of Hazel island, on the shore of a small, unnamed island. Plants primarily found along the steep slope on the east side of the unnamed island on bedrock and boulder/cobble fields. In 2008, 654 plants were removed to clear the site. In 2009, twenty-three plants were pulled to clear the site. 25 plants were found and removed in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Paradise Bay. 15 plants were removed in 2011 and 25 plants in 2012 and 39 in 2013.

14 Mile Island (M-163) This is a small cove on the east side of channel. The substrate is fine sands and organic materials. A small, but dense bed was located immediately outside of a private, red boathouse. Moderate to scattered plants continued south along the eastern shore and around the point in scattered boulders. In 2008, 19 panels were installed on the bed and along the southern reaching moderate patches. Additionally, 407 plants were hand picked to clear the site. In 2009, 403 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear the site. Additionally, fifteen panels were removed from the site. Four panels were extracted and 243 plants were removed to clear this site. 8 plants were removed in 2011. 11 plants were found in 2012 and 5 in 2013.

North Leotine Shoal (M-164) While managing site M-46 in 2008 a new, dense bed site was located ca. 100 meters north in open water. The substrate is large (ca. 10 ft. in diameter) boulders with fine, organic sediment pockets in between. No management has been conducted at this site. In 2009, a moderate stand of watermilfoil was observed at this site and was later cleared by AIM. In 2009, AIM removed an estimated 5,727 plants. This site was cleared of 2366 plants in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the ‘swimover’ management throughout Bolton and Huddle Bays. 96 plants were removed in 2011 and 15 plants in 2012. 32 plants were removed in 2013.

Basin Bay Shoal (M-165) In the center of the entrance to Basin Bay is a small shallow shoal with boulder and cobble. Around this shoal is scattered to moderate patches of milfoil. In 2008, 5 panels were installed and 502 plants were hand picked to reduce the site. Moderate patches remain on the southwestern section of this shoal. In 2009, four panels were installed and 537 plants were pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. 79 plants and 8 panels were removed from this site in 2010. 94 plants were removed in 2011. Fund divers, working an area southwest of the shoal, removed and estimated 2,000 plants in 2012. An additional 42 plants were removed from the shoal by Lycott in 2012. Only 79 plants were found in 2013.

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Harris Bay- Shore Acres (M-166) This site is on the eastern shore of Harris Bay in shallow (ca. 3-6 feet). Substrate is flat and sandy with fine organic materials. Little vegetation exists apart from milfoil. A bed exists on the northern reaches of the site. In 2008, 376 plants were hand harvested in an attempt to clear the scattered sections of the site leaving only the dense bed behind. In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. 2616 plants were hand picked to clear this site in 2010. This site was cleared of 1593 plants in 2011. 976 plants were removed in 2012. In 2013 this site was moderately dense, but no time remained to manage the site.

Clay Island SW (M-167) A small, but very dense bed of milfoil was found around and extending south of the pin buoy on the southwestern side of Clay Island. The bed begins (northern reach) in a steeply sloping boulder field and extends into deeper (ca. 12 feet) flat area with soft, organic materials mixed with sand. In 2008, 8 panels were installed to reduce the site. It is estimated that 4-5 additional panels will be required to clear the site in 2009. Later in 2009 this site was cleared by FUND. In 2009, FUND removed an estimated 5,727 plants. 8 panels and 663 plants were removed from this site in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout Bolton and Huddle Bays. Ten plants were cleared in 2011 and 64 plants in 2012. In 2013, 32 plants were removed.

SW Green Island (M-168) A small, dense bed of milfoil was located in Sawmill Bay. This site is far enough away from existing sites (M-5, M-55) to justify a separate listing. This bed is found in ca. 15 feet of water on flat bottom with fine organic materials. In 2008, 16 panels were installed to clear the dense areas. Scattered plants remain. In 2009, three panels were installed and 219 plants were pulled to clear a moderate stand from the site. No plants were found in 2010, but 19 panels were extracted. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout Bolton and Huddle Bays. No plants were found at this site in 2011, 6 were found in 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

Arcady Bay (M-169) Site submitted after 2008 management operations. Site sits direct adjacent to shore on the North side of the large, brown house which extends into the lake on the northwest stretch of Arcady Bay. Substrate is primarily sandy soils transitioning to exposed bedrock nearshore. Depth range from 3-10 feet. This is a bed site. In 2009, 19.5 panels were installed and 177 plants were hand picked to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. 15 plants were found and removed and 19.5 panels were extracted. 25 plants were removed in 2011 and 13 in 2012. 29 plants were cleared in 2013.

Red Rock Bay (M-170) Site submitted after 2008 management operations. Very dense, but compact and well-defined stand of milfoil in 12-15 feet of water with a substrate of dark, fine organics and some sand. While the bed itself was well-defined, scattered plants continue north into the shallow cove. A small, shallow channel connects this site to Paradise Bay. In 2009, fifteen panels were installed and 252 plants were pulled to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. Three plants and 15 panels were removed from this site in 2010. Two plants were removed in 2011 and one in 2012 and only 3 in 2013.

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South Delaware Island (M-171) Site submitted after 2008 management operations. In 2009, one panel was installed and 79 plants were hand pulled to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. 54 plants and 1 panel were removed from this site in 2010. Six plants were removed in 2011. No plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

North Black Mountain Point (M-172) In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site, but it was not managed. Large, dense stand surrounds wooden remains of a large boat (original Mohican?). Site needs combination of barrier and intensive hand harvesting to clear. 2012 plants were hand picked and 15 panels were installed in 2010. No plants were found at this site in 2011 or 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

Bolton Bay 2 (M-173) In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site. AIM removed an estimated 5,365 plants to clear this site. 908 plants were found and removed in 2010. This site was also managed by the FUND in 2010 as part of the 'swimover' management throughout Bolton and Huddle Bays. One plant was removed in 2011. Ten plants were found in 2012. Two plants were found in 2013.

Bolton Bay 3 (M-174) In 2009, a bed of watermilfoil was observed at this site. AIM removed an estimated 6,090 plants to clear this site. 3319 plants were found and removed in 2010. 98 plants were removed in 2011 and 123 plants in 2012. 82 plants were found in 2013.

Blair's Bay South Shore (M-175) This site was first discovered in 2009 while surveying beyond existing a nearby site. Moderate to dense milfoil was found distributed in patches along the steep, rocky south (north facing) shore of Blair's Bay extending ca. from the Adirondack Camp ski-boat dock East, along the shore in 5-15' of water in scattered boulders below the cliff wall for ca. 1/3rd of a mile (Appendix D for GPS coordinates). In 2009, eleven panels were installed and 1,789 plants were hand harvested to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. 333 plants and 11 panels were removed from this site in 2010. Twenty plants were removed in 2011 and 4 in 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

Sandy Bay (M-176) This site was mentioned as a possibility in previous years, but was first confirmed by Lycott in 2009. This site is centered around the deepest mooring bouys in the center of the bay and extends into open water. Depth ranges from 8-15 feet and the bottom is a mixture of sand and bedrock outcropping. In 2009, 31 panels were installed and 1,091 plants were pulled to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. 401 plants were found and removed from this site in 2010. 91 plants were removed in 2011. 39 plants were found in 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

Arcady Bay Docks (M-177) Site sits in very shallow, sandy soils below drainage pipe at Arcady Bay Association docks. In 2009, thirteen panels were installed and 207 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. 9 plants and 13 panels were removed from this site in 2010. Fifteen plants were removed in 2011 and 32 in 2012. A single plant was found in 2013.

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Blair's Bay North Shore 1 (M-178) Site is exposed rocky shore of north side of Blair's Bay just below the last (northernmost) private home sloping from 5-18 feet. Woody debris collects in boulder pockets, otherwise site is of exposed bedrock. In 2009, three panels were installed and 1,789 plants were removed to clear a bed of watermilfoil from the site. This site was cleared of 21 plants and 3 panels were extracted in 2010. Ten plants were removed in 2011. No plants were found in 2012 or 2013.

Blair's Bay North Shore 2 (M-179) Site similar to M-178, but located ca. 100M East of M-178. Habitat similar, though less exposed. Sand/silt accumulates here. In 2009, 432 plants were removed by hand harvesting to clear a moderate stand of watermilfoil from the site. 108 plants were cleared from this site in 2010. Three plants were removed in 2011. No plants were found in 2012 and a single plant in 2013.

Dunham's Bay-Midbay (M-180) New as of 2010. This is a large (ca. 80-100,000 plants) with plant densities of 4.8 plants per square foot. In lieu of a panel installation the site was delegated to FUND for hand harvesting. However, due to time constraints no management occurred here in 2010. This site continues to be a source site for M-19 and M-85 and should be managed with barrier in 2011. This site was reduced by 1405 plants in 2011. This site was reduced by Fund divers in 2012. In 2013 the site was dense upon first inspection and FUND management data were not available at time of writing this report.

South Point Diamond Island (M-181) New site as of 2010. Moderate to dense growth found ca. 75 feet south of southernmost point of Diamond Island growing on limestone shelf from ca. 6 ft-15' in depth and extending ca. 150' south into the wide chanal between Diamond Island and Dark Bay. 1696 plants were found and removed to clear the site. This site was cleared of 210 plants in 2011. 116 plants were found in 2012. 43 plants were found in 2013.

40-Acre Shoal (M-182) New site as of 2010. 40-Acre Shoal (as named on LG boater's map) is a shallow (8ft+) limestone 'outcropping' sitting ca. 300 meters north-northwest of the northernmost point of Dome Island. Plants were scattered to very dense across majority of the shoal, but concentrated on the NW areas. 4370 were found and removed to clear this site in 2010. This site was cleared of only 24 plants in 2011. 50 plants were found in 2012. 20 plants were removed in 2013 to clear the site.

SW Walker Point (M-183) New site as of 2010. Site sits entirely around private dock below very steep bank. An intermittent stream dumps large amount of woody debris fill dock slip and creating steep, deep, organic-rich sediments on which very dense milfoil has invaded. Four panels were installed and 462 plants were picked to clear this site in 2010. No plants were found at this site since 2010.

Bay View Marina (M-184)- New in 2011. This site lies within the boat docks of the privately-owned Bay View Marine in Bolton Landing (south of Chic's Marina). Slope is flat with fine silt substrate. Very dense native plant community, and lots of algae (as of August 2011). This site is sits within a very busy bay, but the lawn immediate above the

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docks is highly fertilized.. runoff likely contributes significant nutrient loading locally. This site was cleared of 96 plants. *P. crispis* moderate to dense here. This site was not managed in 2012 but scattered milfoil was noticed. No plants were seen in 2013.

Oahu Island West (M-185)- New in 2011. This site is the mid-section of the western shore of Oahu Island. Slope is moderate to steep with boulder/cobble below old, submerged dock cribbing. This site was cleared of 161 plants in 2011. 179 plants were removed in 2012. 267 plants were found in 2013.

Dark Bay North #2 (M-186)- New in 2011. This site extends north from the original Dark Bay Tributary Site (M-73). Slope is moderate, cobble and bedrock with pockets of silt. Depth ca. 2-8'. This site was cleared of 524 plants in 2011. 11 plants were found in 2012. 15 plants were cleared in 2013.

Sagamore Boat Works (M-187)- New in 2011. This site is cobble/boulder in ca. 6' of water. Plants scattered in front of boathouse and along dry dock lift on north side of boathouse. This site was cleared of 21 plants in 2011. 79 plants were removed in 2012. This site was not managed in 2013, but a moderate to dense growth was found.

Braley Point (M-188)- New in 2011. This site sits entirely within the boat slip at a private residence on Braley point. Depth ca. 6-10' with cobble overlain by silt. Mixed native plants and large milfoil scattered throughout. This site was cleared of 95 plants in 2011. 14 plants were found in 2012. A single plant was found in 2013.

Shore N. of Dark Bay (M-189)- New in 2011. This site sits further north from the new site M-186 in ca. 10' on cobble bottom of flat slope. This site was cleared of 110 plants in 2011. Five plants were found in 2012 and none in 2013.

Shore W of Temple Knoll Is. (M-190)- New in 2011. This site is ca. 10' from shore at the base of exposed bedrock in cobble of ca. 6' depth. This site was cleared of 59 plants in 2011. 19 plants were found in 2012 and four in 2013.

Ruah Boathouse (M-191)- New in 2011. This was a very dense milfoil bed largely with the private boat slip belonging to Ruah Bed & Breakfast in Hague. Depths from 3'-12', bottom primarily deep silt transitioning to sandy silt in the shallower areas. This site was cleared in 2011 by hand harvesting 1118 plants and installing 15 panels. 81 plants were found in 2012 and a single plant in 2013.

South Temple Knoll Island (M-192)- This site is essentially the entire south shore of Temple Knoll Island. First found in 2011 it was managed by Fund divers. In 2012 Lycott cleared this site of 935 plants. Site is bedrock with moderate slope very little other vegetation here. 104 plants were found and removed in 2013.

Arcady Bay Shoals (M-193)- This is a bedrock site in ca. 12-15 feet of water on the outside margin of Arcady Bay. Slope is flat with little to no other plant species around. Popular fishing spot just above a shear drop to ca. 60' depth. First found in 2012 by

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Lycott divers and cleared of 3525 plants via hand harvesting. 23 plants were cleared in 2013.

Tongue Mountain Point (M-194)- This was the first of a series of small clusters of milfoil discovered along the southwest shore of Tongue Mountain. This is the southernmost site. Cobble/boulder substrate, moderate slope from about 4' to 12'. Lycott divers cleared 594 plants here in 2012 and 251 plants in 2013.

W. Tongue Mountain 1 (M-195)- Small cluster of plants in 15' of water on steep slope of bedrock/cobble. Many native plants here as well. 81 plants were cleared from this site in 2012 and another 27 in 2013.

W. Tongue Mountain 2 (M-196)- Small cluster of plants in 15' of water on steep slope of bedrock/cobble. Many native plants here as well. 223 plants were cleared from this site in 2012 and 22 in 2013.

SE Fan Point (M-197)- A moderately dense bed was located near existing site 35 but more in the middle of the bay centered around a boulder pile in ca. 12-15' of water. Other plant species sparse in the boulder pile, but dense outside of boulders on silt substrate. 899 plants were removed from here in 2012 to clear the site. 329 plants were hand harvested and 7 panels installed on a nearby bed to clear the site once again.

Scotch Bonnet is. (M-198)- This site was inspected by Lycott divers after the discovery of site M193 as a likely spot for fragments from original site. Site is on bedrock with moderate slope from about 4' to 10' depth. 50 plants were found and removed in 2012. No plants were found in 2013.

Snug Harbor South (M-199)- Site was called in by a local swimmer. Site was dense, but small in ca. 15' of water on a silty substrate. Many other native species abound here with this single, localized patch. Four panels were installed to cover ~4200 plants. Only 3 plants were found in 2013 and even though the site is cleared/controlled panels were left in place due to time constraints.

South Bell Point (M-200)- Little information was available on this site as of 2012. It was a site found by Fund divers in September and was reduced in size but not cleared. Approximately 5000 plants were removed. In 2013 Lycott will assess and describe this site. In 2013, Lycott installed 23 panels (8,625 sf) were installed and 286 plants were removed to clear the site for the first time in it's history. The site is moderately to steeply sloping with a primarily sandy bottom. The milfoil stand was largely monotypic in the central regions with the perimeter intermixed with native species. The depth profile at this site goes from 5' near shore to about 15' within the length of one panel (50').

EnCon Fuel Dock #2. (M-201)- This site is directly adjacent to the fuel dock and drydock rails at DEC docks. Bottom is moderately sloping and gravel fill. Some mixed natives present in deeper areas. We had been picking a few plants here each year without

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considering it a site. However in 2013 the density was great enough to document and log begin logging annual plant counts. 310 plants were pulled to cleared this site in 2013.

Long Island SE (M-202). Because nearby sites continually had fragment floating past and were being reestablished at a higher than expected rate based upon known adjacent sites and habitat conditions Lycott divers explored the area between Assembly Point and the SE shores of Long Island where it was known that FUND divers had worked in past years (although no site data had been made available and no sites had been established around Long Island). We quickly found a very large and patchy but dense bed extending approximate 150 meters roughly north to south. Substrate is largely limestone outcrop with scattered boulders. Generally flat at ca. 12'-15' with the exception of eroded 'veins' in the limestone and/or where the limestone vein itself gives way basal granite. In 2013, 2978 plants were hand harvested and 20 panels were installed.. all work was conducted along the northernmost reaches of the site. Extensive hand harvesting and selective panel installation is needed at this site in 2014.

Gull Bay South Cove (M-203). This site was phoned in by a local property owner and inspected by Lycott early in 2013. Two large and very dense beds were confirmed in 10-12' of water surrounded by mixed natives common to the rest of the bay. A total of 32 panels were installed across two beds within the same site to significantly reduce milfoil abundance here. Materials were in short supply however and an additional ~20 panels plus associated hand harvesting would be needed to complete management at this site in 2014 and establish controlled status. Slope here is flat with soft bottom interspersed by boulder/ledge outcrops. It is a popular local anchoring spot however and damaged to the panels occurred within days of initial installation.

Roger's Rock State Park (M-204). This site was confirmed by Lycott divers at the end of the 2013 season and thus no management took place in 2013. This is a dense bed covering approximately 15,000 sf in ~8'-12' depth on primarily rocky substrate in and around a DEC mooring bouy.

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APPENDIX B

2013 Site Status and 2014 Projected Management by Site

HH= hand harvest, BB= benthic barrier, 'RC'= remained clear, 'Inspect' confirm site remained clear and/or HH scattered plants, 'FUND'=sites suggested for Fund for Lake George.

Site	2013 Density	2013 Projected Management (from 2012)	2013 Action	2013 Status	2014 Projected Management Needs
1	Moderate	HH	Reduced	Moderate	HH
2	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
3	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
4	Dense	FUND	Obs	Dense	FUND
5	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
6	Dense	BB/HH	Reduced	Moderate	BB/HH
7	Moderate	FUND	Obs	Moderate	FUND
8	Dense	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
9	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
10	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
11	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
12	None	FUND	None	RC	Inspect
13	Dense	BB/FUND	Obs	Dense	?
14	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
15	Moderate	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
16	Moderate	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
17	Sparse	FUND	Obs	Sparse	HH
18	Moderate	FUND	Obs	Moderate	FUND
19	Moderate	FUND	Obs	Moderate	FUND
20	Moderate	FUND	Obs	Moderate	FUND
21	Moderate	FUND	Obs	Moderate	FUND
22	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
23	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
24	Dense	HH	Obs	Dense	BB
25	Moderate	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
26	Dense	BB/FUND	Obs	Dense	BB
27	Moderate	FUND	Obs	Moderate	FUND
28	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
29	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
30	Dense	BB/HH	Obs	Dense	BB
31	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
32	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
33	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
34	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
35	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
36	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
37	Sparse	FUND	Obs	Sparse	FUND
38	Sparse	FUND	Obs	Sparse	FUND

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Site	2013 Density	2013 Projected Management (from 2012)	2013 Action	2013 Status	2014 Projected Management Needs
39	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
40	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
41	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
42	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
43	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
44	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
45	Moderate	FUND	Obs	Moderate	?
46	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
47	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
48	Dense	HH	Obs	Dense	BB
49	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
50	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
51	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
52	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
53	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
54	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
55	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
56	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
57	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
58	Sparse	BB/HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
59	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
60	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
61	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
62	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
63	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
64	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
65	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
66	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
67	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
68	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
69	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
70	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
71	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
72	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
73	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
74	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
75	Sparse	BB	Cleared	Clear	HH
76	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
77	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
78	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
79	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
80	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
81	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
82	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
83	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect

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Site	2013 Density	2013 Projected Management (from 2012)	2013 Action	2013 Status	2014 Projected Management Needs
84	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
85	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
86	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
87	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
88	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
89	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
90	Dense	BB/HH	Reduced	Moderate	HH
91	Moderate	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
92	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
93	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
94	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
95	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
96	Dense	BB/HH	Obs	Dense	BB
97	Moderate	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
98	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
99	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
100	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
101	Sparse	HH	cleared	Clear	HH
102	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
103	Dense	BB/HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
104	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
105	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
106	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
107	Dense	BB/HH	Obs	Dense	BB
108	Dense	FUND	Obs	Dense	FUND
109	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
110	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
111	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
112	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
113	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
114	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
115	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
116	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
117	Dense	HH	Reduced	Dense	BB/HH
118	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
119	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
120	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
121	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
122	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
123	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
124	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
125	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
126	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
127	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
128	Moderate	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH

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Site	2013 Density	2013 Projected Management (from 2012)	2013 Action	2013 Status	2014 Projected Management Needs
129	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
130	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
131	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
132	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
133	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
134	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
135	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
136	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
137	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
138	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
139	sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
140	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
141	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
142	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
143	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
144	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
145	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
146	Sparse	HH	None	RC	Inspect
147	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
148	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
149	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
150	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
151	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
152	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
153	Moderate	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
154	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
155	Sparse	HH	cleared	Clear	HH
156	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
157	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
158	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
159	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
160	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
161	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
162	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
163	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
164	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
165	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
166	Moderate	HH	Obs	Moderate	HH
167	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
168	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
169	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
170	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
171	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
172	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
173	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH

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Site	2013 Density	2013 Projected Management (from 2012)	2013 Action	2013 Status	2014 Projected Management Needs
174	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
175	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
176	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
177	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
178	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
179	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
180	Dense	FUND	Obs	Dense	FUND
181	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
182	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
183	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
184	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
185	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
186	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
187	Moderate	HH	Obs	Moderate	BB/HH
188	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
189	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
190	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
191	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
192	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
193	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
194	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
195	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
196	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
197	Dense	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
198	None	HH	None	RC	Inspect
199	Sparse	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
200	Dense	HH	Cleared	Clear	HH
201	Sparse	N/A	Cleared	Clear	HH
202	Dense	N/A	Reduced	Dense	BB/HH
203	Dense	N/A	Reduced	Dense	BB/HH
204	Dense	N/A	Obs.	Dense	BB/HH

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APPENDIX C

Milfoil Site Waypoint Data

Data were collected summer 2012 & 2013 using a handheld Garmin Colorado 400T and recorded as WGS84 datum. Waypoints are generally positioned at or near the centroid of each site. Previous reports (2011 and prior) incorrectly showed location using an incorrect projection. The current report has corrected location data for all 204 sites and is shown here.

Site	Name	Latitude	Longitude
1	NWB-Head of Bay	43.611200	-73.614730
2	Conger's Point	43.556920	-73.651530
3	SW Conger's Pt	43.556230	-73.651410
4	NW Sweetbriar Is	43.547080	-73.662110
5	W. Green Island	43.561690	-73.647270
6	Sunset Bay	43.645920	-73.503950
7	Shepards Park	43.425050	-73.711030
8	West Brook	43.420390	-73.708250
9	Million Dollar Beach	43.418680	-73.703060
10	East Brook	43.418190	-73.701270
11	S. End of Warner Bay	43.463300	-73.627780
12	LG Outlet	43.830580	-73.426180
13	NE Mossy Pt.	43.819980	-73.429720
14	SE Happy Family Is.	43.456120	-73.642820
15	Finkle Brook	43.564090	-73.650970
16	Middleworth Bay	43.491630	-73.677050
17	E. end Echo Bay	43.497460	-73.632670
18	Hague Boat Launch	43.744030	-73.498650
19	Dunham's Bay	43.445120	-73.652640
20	Huddle Bay	43.539320	-73.660250
21	Sheriff's Dock	43.422800	-73.712010
22	Shadow Bay	43.597140	-73.634490
23	Lake George YC	43.497260	-73.674590
24	NWB-W. Tongue Mtn	43.598190	-73.618850
25	Basin Bay	43.523100	-73.671450
26	SW Cannon Pt	43.467820	-73.683980
27	NW Cooper Pt.	43.459370	-73.688030
28	S. Hearthstone	43.451240	-73.692260
29	Bay. NE Tea Is.	43.439090	-73.698660
30	N. Tea Is Bay	43.438920	-73.702050
31	English Brook	43.431540	-73.705280
32	Crosbyside	43.422610	-73.698070
33	S. Plum Pt.	43.444970	-73.677350
34	Plum & Woods Pt.	43.448880	-73.674510
35	Bay S of Fan Pt.	43.588050	-73.623860
36	Dark Bay	43.447230	-73.665240

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37	S. Warner Bay	43.465660	-73.627690
38	S. Warner Bay-B	43.464910	-73.627410
39	S. Katskill Bay	43.472050	-73.627700
40	Bay S. of Red Rock Bay	43.573750	-73.582940
41	Paradise Bay	43.581430	-73.577160
42	Bolton Bay T55	43.550370	-73.655050
43	Bolton Bay T54	43.551740	-73.655130
44	Bolton Bay NE Bridge	43.558250	-73.649370
45	Tiroga/Black Pt.	43.805280	-73.436670
46	Leotina/Clay	43.542660	-73.654440
47	Smith Bay	43.722230	-73.467700
48	Gull Bay	43.730580	-73.460580
49	S. Burnt Point	43.719620	-73.471280
50	Clark Hollow	43.707720	-73.472860
51	Eichlerville Bay	43.641760	-73.514020
52	Roger's Rock Beach	43.792100	-73.481030
53	W. Tongue Mtn	43.597250	-73.620850
54	Cooks Bay @ HL	43.638940	-73.514220
55	Indian Bay	43.645600	-73.502210
56	S. Sawmill Bay	43.560510	-73.649260
57	S. Green Is.	43.554300	-73.645450
58	Silver Bay	43.693740	-73.503290
59	Hondah Cottages	43.561400	-73.651270
60	Camp Andrew Bay	43.519650	-73.623340
61	Harbor Is- Moonlight B.	43.638450	-73.534860
62	Marine Village	43.427370	-73.709390
63	S. Agnes Is.	43.656020	-73.494090
64	3 Brothers Is.	43.535690	-73.655820
65	W. of 3 Brothers Is.	43.535190	-73.653630
66	N. Sawmill Bay	43.563570	-73.649350
67	Bluff Head Creek	43.669600	-73.493260
68	Rock- Dunbar Is.	43.647990	-73.502200
69	Kitchal Bay	43.635930	-73.521520
70	S. Trib. W Halfway Is.	43.626150	-73.560060
71	Hague Brook	43.743270	-73.496610
72	South Cook's Bay	43.791760	-73.482460
73	Dark Bay Trib	43.739390	-73.460280
74	Point N. of Agnes Is.	43.662910	-73.493740
75	Bell Pt.	43.581800	-73.642070
76	S. Shelving Rock Pt.	43.566430	-73.606600
77	Walker Point	43.601550	-73.630430
78	N. of W. Tongue Mtn.	43.601070	-73.616460
79	Shore S. of Bear Pt.	43.606850	-73.614890
80	Bay S of Bear Pt.	43.607850	-73.615120
81	Butternut Brook	43.520410	-73.627160
82	Barber Bay	43.505510	-73.632950



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83	Van Warmer Bay	43.482330	-73.629610
84	Harris Bay Inlet	43.455170	-73.642010
85	Dunham's Bay Inlet	43.442450	-73.653100
86	East Shore	43.431660	-73.688550
87	Crosbyside	43.421450	-73.698290
88	Crosbyside	43.419920	-73.699080
89	Crosbyside	43.418990	-73.699890
90	S. Tea Is. Culvert	43.436660	-73.703780
91	Harris Bay E. Side	43.459020	-73.644720
92	E. of Hens & Chicks Is.	43.560590	-73.611740
93	E. of Refuge Is	43.544240	-73.611940
94	NW 3 Sirens Is.	43.610590	-73.551650
95	NWB-Head of Bay	43.614210	-73.618120
96	Harris Bay- Midbay	43.457970	-73.646000
97	W. side Clay Is.	43.542490	-73.651710
98	S. Jenkin's Brook	43.734030	-73.500030
99	Holman Hill Creek	43.737920	-73.500370
100	Temple Island	43.752400	-73.484690
101	Brook N. Green Pt.	43.673070	-73.494340
102	S. Trib. 5 Mile Mtn. Brk	43.631060	-73.553850
103	N. N. Meadow Pt.	43.651960	-73.496560
104	Assembly Pt. West	43.460590	-73.658190
105	Assembly Pt. NW	43.469400	-73.659430
106	Assembly Pt.	43.459150	-73.651230
107	Elizabeth Is.	43.494120	-73.633220
108	Harris Bay Culvert	43.459600	-73.643130
109	SW Happy Family Is.	43.456380	-73.645490
110	Diamond Pt.	43.482440	-73.683840
111	NWB-NE Walker Pt.	43.611160	-73.624670
112	Whale Rock	43.655250	-73.495930
113	Diamond Is.	43.458470	-73.676670
114	Mooring Post Marina	43.474300	-73.640230
115	Cape Cod Village	43.732080	-73.498130
116	Holman Hill Creek N.	43.740870	-73.500970
117	Glenbernie Blairs Bay	43.763810	-73.458880
118	Blairs Bay- North	43.764790	-73.458720
119	E. Side Harris Bay YC	43.456080	-73.639390
120	North Warner Bay	43.467780	-73.632250
121	East Shore	43.439070	-73.684920
122	Still Bay	43.464830	-73.686840
123	West Flirtation Is.	43.756570	-73.480430
124	N. Shelving Rock Pt.	43.567850	-73.604970
125	E. of Sagamore Is.	43.620160	-73.543560
126	NW Dollar Island	43.596980	-73.584480
127	SW French Pt.	43.591250	-73.587740
128	B. N of Commission Pt.	43.573810	-73.581160



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129	Camp Sagamore	43.757520	-73.463990
130	N. Trib. 5 Mile Mtn Brk	43.633870	-73.552520
131	N.Steere Is.	43.642070	-73.546470
132	Lamb Shanty Bay	43.699650	-73.476720
133	Roger's Rock Club	43.802200	-73.458830
134	St. Sacrement Is.	43.620916	-73.546266
135	NE Van Warmer Bay	43.486270	-73.629170
136	Assembly Pt. Pocket B.	43.458620	-73.656170
137	West Dollar Island	43.599133	-73.581033
138	Bay N. Fan Pt	43.588750	-73.623760
139	NE Little Harbor Island	43.583790	-73.599360
140	NW of 3 Sirens Is.	43.585310	-73.572430
141	Camp Andrew Bay West	43.520660	-73.623110
142	S. of Fox Island	43.586090	-73.573400
143	S. Bluff Head Creek	43.668990	-73.493090
144	N. Jenkin's Brook	43.736320	-73.500670
145	Juniper Is.	43.793760	-73.470820
146	Blairs Bay-South	43.760910	-73.460090
147	Gull Island	43.731340	-73.468860
148	W. side Tea Is.	43.437760	-73.700210
149	Fish Point	43.524770	-73.662070
150	E. Rock Bros. Is.	43.747410	-73.461310
151	Indian Pt.	43.724340	-73.467550
152	SE Elizabeth Is.	43.491760	-73.632420
153	Eye of Needle	43.539640	-73.654320
154	Roger's Slide	43.802230	-73.463550
155	N. Juniper Is	43.794360	-73.469170
156	NE Cove Assembly Pt.	43.471700	-73.655030
157	S. Canoe Islands	43.476830	-73.669150
158	Georgian	43.428790	-73.707510
159	Robert Allen	43.745390	-73.461520
160	Van Buren Bay-S	43.699470	-73.504120
161	E. Speaker Heck Ch.	43.475110	-73.660040
162	N. Hazel Island	43.585040	-73.575310
163	14 Mile Island	43.563710	-73.612060
164	N. Leotine Shoal	43.544190	-73.654520
165	Basin Bay Shoal	43.522600	-73.664870
166	Harris Bay Shore Acres	43.466600	-73.642570
167	Clay Island SW	43.543690	-73.657590
168	SW Green Island	43.559980	-73.648010
169	Arcady Bay	43.714810	-73.496390
170	Red Rock Bay	43.579690	-73.578120
171	S. Delaware Is.	43.674350	-73.507930
172	N Black Mtn. Point	43.597960	-73.564210
173	BoltonBay2	43.546232	-73.653841
174	Gull Rock Shoal	43.544871	-73.643250



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175	Blair's Bay S.Shore	43.760380	-73.460980
176	Sandy Bay	43.473950	-73.638940
177	Arcady Bay Docks	43.714450	-73.497820
178	Blair's Bay N. Shore1	43.769030	-73.462630
179	Blair's Bay N. Shore2	43.768610	-73.461770
180	Dunham's Bay-Midbay	43.444016	-73.652266
181	South Point Diamond Is.	43.457216	-73.675916
182	40 Acre Shoal	43.546400	-73.639900
183	SW Walker Point	43.599117	-73.633516
184	Bay View Marina	43.546420	-73.663246
185	Oahu Is. West	43.570608	-73.622126
186	Dark Bay (north)#2	43.739980	-73.460330
187	Sagamore Boat Works	43.561325	-73.647353
188	Braley Pt	43.567226	-73.649934
189	Shore N. of Dark Bay(N)	43.742150	-73.461610
190	Shore W. of Temple Knoll Is.	43.750950	-73.485730
191	Ruah Boathouse	43.751640	-73.485340
192	South Temple Knoll Island	43.750890	-73.484220
193	Arcady Bay Shoals	43.715480	-73.492980
194	Tongue Mountain Point	43.575020	-73.625500
195	W. Tongue Mountain #1	43.582080	-73.623740
196	W. Tongue Mountain #2	43.584330	-73.623040
197	SE Fan Point	43.586960	-73.622840
198	Scotch Bonnet Is.	43.676190	-73.508090
199	Snug Harbor South	43.709290	-73.493320
200	South Bell Point	43.57981	-73.64389
201	EnCon Fuel Dock #2	43.56219	-73.64689
202	Long Island SE	43.4771	-73.6574
203	Gull Bay South Cove	43.72985	-73.46216
204	Roger's Rock S.P.	43.78853	-73.48462

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**APPENDIX D
Lake George Benthic Barrier Inventory 1985-2013**

The follow data is an attempt to inventory benthic barrier history for Lake George throughout the history of milfoil management. Data from 1985-2001 were gathered from site history information (Appendix A) and old spreadsheet data supplied by DFWI in 2002 when Lycott Environmental Inc., assumed management duties. Older data did not always indicate precise numbers of panels used at each site. In cases where information was lacking an estimate was made based upon several years of sites visits (RWK, pers. obs.). 2002-2013 data were real-time Lycott data and thus more reliable than estimates. Site listed are those that have a record of ever having been managed with barrier since 1985.

Site	Name	Basin	Installed '85-'01	Installed '02-'13	Removed '85-'13	Total Retrievable Panels in LG 2013
1	NWB-Head of Bay	Middle	0	77	77	0
2	Conger's Point	Middle	0	2	0	2
6	Sunset Bay	North	40	177	0	177
7	Shepards Park	South	10	0	4	0
8	West Brook	South	15	143	136	22
10	East Brook	South	30	0	20	0
13	NE Mossy Pt.	North	0	2	2	0
16	Middleworth Bay	South	0	5	5	0
18	Hague Boat Launch	North	0	19	19	0
19	Dunham's Bay	South	10	240	75	175
20	Huddle Bay	Middle	0	118	118	0
21	Sheriff's Dock	South	286.25	0	0	0
22	Shadow Bay	Middle	0	1	1	0
24	NWB-W. Tongue Mtn	Middle	0	53	53	0
25	Basin Bay	Middle	0	3	0	3
26	SW Cannon Pt	South	0	67.4	67.4	0
30	N. Tea Is Bay	South	0	133.7	43	100.7
36	Dark Bay	South	0	3	3	0
41	Paradise Bay	Middle	0	32	32	0
46	Leotine/Clay	Middle	15.5	5.5	21	0
47	Smith Bay	North	0	4	4	0
48	Gull Bay	North	0	62	0	62
50	Clark Hollow	North	0	35.5	0	35.5
51	Eichlerville Bay	North	0	76	76	0
56	S. Sawmill Bay	Middle	40	39	17	62
58	Silver Bay	North	0	2	0	2
60	Camp Andrew Bay	Middle	7.1	6	13.1	0
61	Harbor Is- Moonlight	North	0	13	13	0
66	N. Sawmill Bay	Middle	15	43	58	0
71	Hague Brook	North	0	187	182	5
72	South Cook's Bay	North	0	6	6	0
74	Point N. of Agnes Is.	North	0	10	10	0
75	Bell Pt.	Middle	0	9	9	0
76	S. Shelving Rock Pt.	Middle	1	3	4	0
80	Bay S of Bear Pt.	Middle	0	7	7	0
90	Tea Island Culvert	South	0	15	0	15
91	Harris Bay E. Side	South	0	17	17	0

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97	W. side Clay Is.	Middle	0	3.25	0	3.25
98	S. Jenkin's Brook	North	20	23	0	23
103	N. Meadow Pt.	North	0	7	0	7
107	Elizabeth Is.	South	0	35	12	23
116	Holman Hill Creek N.	North	0	9	9	0
117	Glenbernie Blairs Bay	North	0	40	40	0
123	West Flirtation Is.	North	0	3	0	3
128	B. N of Commission Pt	Middle	0	12	12	0
138	Bay N. Fan Pt	Middle	0	3	3	0
141	Camp Andrew Bay W	Middle	0	4	4	0
143	S. Bluff Head Creek	North	0	2	2	0
144	N. Jenkin's Brook	North	0	6	0	6
147	Gull Island	North	0	12	12	0
148	W. side Tea Is.	South	0	15	15	0
149	Fish Point	Middle	0	5	0	5
152	SE Elizabeth Is.	South	0	31	31	0
153	Eye of Needle	Middle	0	16	8	8
154	Roger's Slide	North	0	3	3	0
155	N. Juniper Is	North	0	1	1	0
157	S. Canoe Islands	South	0	19.5	19.5	0
158	Georgian	South	0	30	30	0
159	Robert Allen	North	0	1	1	0
163	14 Mile Island	Middle	0	19	19	0
165	Basin Bay Shoal	Middle	0	9	9	0
167	Clay Island SW	Middle	0	8	8	0
168	SW Green Island	Middle	0	19	19	0
169	Arcady Bay	North	0	19.5	19.5	0
170	Red Rock Bay	Middle	0	15	15	0
171	S. Delaware Is.	North	0	1	1	0
172	N Black Mtn. Point	Middle	0	15	15	0
175	Blair's Bay S.Shore	North	0	11	11	0
176	Sandy Bay	South	0	56	56	0
177	Arcady Bay Docks	North	0	13	13	0
178	Blair's Bay N. Shore1	North	0	3	3	0
183	SW Walker Point	Middle	0	4	4	0
191	Ruah Boathouse	North	0	15	0	15
197	SE Fan Point	Middle	0	7	0	7
199	Snug Harbor South	North	0	4	0	4
200	South Bell Point	Middle	0	23	0	23
202	Long Island SE	South	0	20	0	20
203	Gull Bay South Cove	North	0	32	0	32
Total Panels:			489.85	2198.35	1489.5	841
Total Acreage:			4.22	18.93	12.82	7.22