

Blairs Bay Lake George, New York

August 18th 2024 Submersed Aquatic
Macrophyte Survey Report

Oakley Aquatic Consulting LLC

24 Monument Ave.

Glens Falls NY 12801



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2024 Aquatic Macrophyte Survey Report

Blair's Bay Lake George

Introduction

On August 18th, 2024, Oakley Aquatics Consulting conducted a detailed aquatic macrophyte survey for the Lake George Park Commission at Blair's Bay Lake George in Glenburnie, New York (Warren County). Blair's Bay is on the north end of Lake George and is located inside the Adirondack Park. The primary goal of the submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV) survey was to map and identify the abundance and distribution of Eurasian water milfoil and native aquatic macrophytes following the June 29th, 2024 ProcettaCor treatment. Eurasian water milfoil at this location had previously been the target of suction harvesting, benthic barrier and hand harvesting in efforts to control its population. In addition to the target invasive plant, all submersed vegetation were mapped. The appendix of this report contains survey data tables as well as detailed distribution and abundance maps for each aquatic macrophyte species collected/observed in Blair's Bay. Also included is an aquatic macrophyte library, which provides a description of each species documented in 2024.

Methodology

Point-Intercept Submersed Aquatic Plant Mapping

The Point Intercept Method (PIM) of sampling aquatic macrophytes is designed to determine the extent of aquatic plant growth within an area of concern. The total number of sample locations is typically based on the total acreage of the treatment area, where at least one sample location per acre is surveyed at a given site. For Blair's Bay, the 38 GPS-referenced locations from the previous pre-treatment survey were sampled for the presence of aquatic macrophytes. During the survey, each pre-determined sampling point was accessed via a boat and the real-time GPS coordinates of the sample location were recorded using a handheld GNSS system. The same sample locations that were gathered during the pre-treatment survey were utilized for this survey for accuracy and ease of comparison purposes, if desired. This way changes in the aquatic macrophyte community can be tracked over time, especially to determine the efficacy of management program. A sample point map is included in the appendix that depicts these sampling stations. One rake toss was conducted at each sample point for detection of target species and native submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV). The Rake Toss Methodology, developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers and modified by Cornell University, was intended for use in this type of aquatic macrophyte survey (Lord and Johnson 2006). The following data was collected for each sampling station: overall abundance of aquatic macrophyte growth, Species Occurrence and Species Richness of each species, and any other pertinent field notes regarding the sample location. Based on available bathymetry information, we determined that the bay had approximately 38 acres of littoral zone within 0.3 of a mile radius from the proposed treatment area. Thus, sampling stations are spread out over the entire area of 30 feet in depth or less, with a concentration on the known area of milfoil located in said grid system. Water depth was measured at each sampling station using a weighted tape measure as appropriate to the SAV conditions. Water depths are depicted on a map in the appendix of this report. Based on our 38 water depth measurements, we calculated an average depth of 11.9 feet, with a maximum depth of 35 feet. The entire bay within 0.3 of a mile radius from the proposed treatment zone has an area of approximately 80 acres, of that 38 acres have a depth shallower than 35 feet. That means only 47.5 % of the area would be considered littoral zone by depth; bottom conditions further reduce the applicable littoral zone due to bottom substrate type.

Large stretches of this sampling location have a steep bedrock substrate which does not hold sediment and are not conducive to SAV growth. For each rake toss, the weed rake, attached to a 10-meter-long piece of rope, was tossed from a random side of the boat. The weed rake used for aquatic macrophyte surveys has a specific design. It is constructed with two 13.5-inch wide metal garden rakes attached back to back. The wooden handles are removed, and a 10-meter-long nylon rope is attached to the rake heads. It is important to toss the weed rake the full 10 meters (a loop at the end of the rope is attached to the boat to prevent losing the rake). The weed rake is slowly retrieved along the bottom, and carefully hoisted into the boat. To determine the amounts of overall submersed vegetation, the weed mass is assigned one of five densities, based on the semi-quantitative metrics developed by Cornell University.

Aquatic Vegetation Abundance Scale

Field Note

Symbol	Abundance	Level Description
0	Zero	No plants on rake
T	Trace	One or two stems or fingerful on rake
S	Sparse	Three to ten stems or handful on rake
M	Moderate	More than ten stems or covering all rake tines
D	Dense	Rakeful of plants, difficult to bring into boat

As shown above, these densities are: *No Plants* (empty rake), *Trace* (one or two stems per rake, or the amount that can be held between two fingers), *Sparse* (three to 10 stems, but lightly covering the rake, or about a handful), *Moderate* (more than 10 stems, and covering all the tines of the rake), or *Dense* (entire rake full of stems, and one has trouble getting the plant mass into the boat). These densities are abbreviated in the field notes as 0, T, S, M, and D. Next, the submersed weed mass is sorted by genus (or species if possible) and one of the five densities is assigned to each genus and/or species. Finally, overall floating macrophyte density within a 10-meter diameter of the survey boat is assigned a density, as well as an estimated density for each separate genus (or species) observed. This data is recorded in the field notes. This procedure is then repeated for the remaining sample points. For the purposes of this survey, the terms “density” and “abundance” refer to the same description.

Lake George New York is classified as an oligotrophic or meso/oligotrophic lake with a mean depth of approximately 70 ft deep; the lower nutrient, low production lake has a limited littoral zone by percentage of area, unlike many of the smaller Adirondack waterbodies. The Eastern shoreline and in fact a majority of the lake George shoreline is dominated by steep rocky substrates, it is not uncommon to be in 30 feet of water less than 25 feet from the mean high water mark.

In Blair's Bay Glenburnie, the areas which are directly adjacent to the proposed treatment site were heavily sampled for aquatic macrophytes from the depths of 0-25 feet; the areas within the 0.3 miles of the proposed treatment site which were conducive to aquatic plant growth due to either or both bottom sediments type and depth were also sampled. The areas favorable to aquatic vegetation at this location had previously been dominated *Myriophyllum spicatum* (EWM). The reason for extended spacing between marked sample locations was as we travelled both to the north and south of the proposed treatment area, water shallow enough (< 30 ft) for aquatic plants had benthic conditions consisting of mostly bedrock or large cobble/ boulder piles, very little soft sediment. Areas consistent with aquatic plant growth by depth and sediment type visible from the surface (<15ft) were sampled. Shallow areas which had bottom sediments consisting of mostly sand with low organic content were also sampled repeatedly for low growing macrophytes such as *Eriocaulon*, *Eleocharis*, *Juncus*, *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* and *M. tenellum*. *M. alterniflorum* was noted at site 3 during the pre-treatment survey; a diver swimover of the area did anecdotally report a couple of plants seen in 2 –4 feet of water at a location near the delta of Sucker Brook in Blair's Bay at the same time. *M. alterniflorum* is listed as a threatened species in New York, but it is found in many shallow sandy areas in Lake George. *Isoetes lacustris* is also listed as a rare macrophyte by the State of New York, but commonly found below 18 feet deep in Lake George. *M. tenellum* was found at 10 sites total during survey, with eight being close to or within the proposed treatment area. Area marked in red denotes approximate treatment area. The area marked in yellow denotes the presence of surviving EWM plants.



Blairs Bay (Glenburnie)		2024	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Stations	% occurrence
Grassy Pondweed	Potamogeton gramineus	25	65.8
Slender Naiad	Najas flexillis	19	50.0
Robbins Pondweed	Potamogeton robbinsii	18	47.4
American Eelgrass	Vallisneria americana	18	47.4
Stonewort	Nitella	11	29.0
Largeleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton amplifolius	11	29.0
Spikerush	Eleocharis acicularis	10	26.3
Slender Water milfoil	Mryiophyllum tenellum	10	26.3
Narrowleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton narrow-leaf 1	10	26.3
Muskgrass	Chara	8	21.1
Longbeak Buttercup	Ranunculus longirostris	7	18.4
Northeastern Bladderwort	Utricularia resupinata	7	18.4
Coontail	Ceratophyllum demersum	6	15.8
Narrowleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton narrow-leaf 2	6	15.8
Quillwort	Isoetes lacustris	4	10.5
Southern Naiad	Najas guadalupensis	4	10.5
Clasping leaf Pondweed	Potamogeton perfoliatus	4	10.5
Water Stargrass	Zosterella dubia	4	10.5
Brown Fruit Rush	Juncus pelocarpus	3	7.9
Canadian Waterweed	Elodea canadensis	2	5.3
Pipewort	Eriocaulon septangulare	2	5.3
Eurasian Water milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	2	5.3
Narrowleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton narrow-leaf 3	2	5.3
Narrowleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton narrow-leaf 4	2	5.3
White stem Pondweed	Potamogeton praelongus	2	5.2
Water Moss	Fontinalis sp.	1	2.6
Quillwort	Isoetes echinospora	1	2.6
Water Marigold	Megalodonta beckii	1	2.6
Flatstem Pondweed	Potamongeton zosteriformis	1	2.6
Grass leaved Arrowhead	Sagittaria graminea	1	2.6

Discussion

Macrophyte Abundance and Distribution

The table above is a summary of the frequency of occurrence data for the 2024 Point Intercept survey at Blair's Bay - Lake George. Entries in **red** indicate an invasive species, while entries in **green** indicate a macroalga species. The aquatic plant community can be divided into different categories. These include submersed aquatic vegetation (such as pondweeds, milfoils, and naiads), floating-leaf plants (such as water lilies, water shield, floating heart) and free-floating aquatic plants (such as duckweeds and watermeal). The latter two groups typically comprise the floating plant community. Macroscopic algae (such as muskgrass and stonewort) are typically collected during these surveys as they impact the SAV community or serve in a similar ecological niche. Emergent growth (such as pickerelweed and cattails) commonly occur along shoreline margins, but typically are not a focal point of SAV point intercept surveys and have their own protocol for enumeration, none were present or collected during this survey. At Blair's Bay, aquatic macrophytes were collected at 36 of the 38 sample points (94.7%) in the basin. Trace amounts were collected at 18 of the vegetated sites (50%) and Sparse abundance macrophytes were collected at 15 (41.6%) of the sites. Moderate abundance macrophytes accounted for 3 of the sites (8.3%), while none of the 36 vegetated site collections were considered Dense abundance. We typically consider moderate and dense Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) to be at nuisance abundance. Therefore, nuisance growth of EWM was not noted within the treatment zone sites in the Blair's Bay post-treatment survey.

Species Richness (or diversity) is the measure of different species at a specific location. At Blair's Bay, we collected/observed 30 different aquatic macrophytes. Further, we can examine the individual sample site richness to determine if there are locations in the basin that have higher (or lower) richness. The richness ranged from 0 to 14 unique aquatic macrophytes. The mean richness at all 38 stations was calculated at 5.2 macrophytes. In other words, an average of just over five different macrophytes were collected at each sample site. Sample station richness is depicted on a map in the appendix of this report.

Eurasian water milfoil: The EWM beds covered an area of approximately 3.9 acres of the 38 acres surveyed; Eurasian water milfoil had occurred at 14 (37%) of the sites in the 2021 pre-treatment survey and was one of the dominant aquatic macrophytes collected/observed at this location; matched only by *Najas flexilis* in occurrence. Pre-treatment abundances within the sites containing EWM were 3 sites with trace amounts (21%) and 3 sites with sparse (21%). Therefore, 58% of the remaining sites with EWM were quantified as either moderate amounts (4 sites, 29%) or dense amounts (4 sites 29%). Eurasian water milfoil was found in two large bed areas with native macrophytes surrounding the two beds, although EWM was found scattered in lesser amounts between the two beds. During the post-treatment survey, living *M. spicatum* was found at two locations sites 6 and 22, both samples were fragments and one showed signs of treatment damage. Neither sample had a root masses associated with them and both had advantageous roots suggesting they were autofragments from either outside the treatment area or a surviving section of a treated plant. To the northwest of the treatment zone, an area of EWM still persists following the application of procollaCor. A portion this area appears to have been outside the treatment area, contact time for the remaining plants within the treatment area may have been reduced due to water flows at the time of application.



Potamogeton gramineus - Grassy Pondweed was one of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, *P. gramineus* is a common Lake George species which can be found throughout the littoral zone from 1 to 25 feet deep. During this survey it was recorded from 3 to 14 feet deep at 6 sites (16%) in trace amounts. In the post-treatment 2024 survey it was found in 25 of the 38 sites (65.8%) from 4 to 24 ft in depth. 11 sites were trace, 2 site sparse and 1 site had moderate amounts.



Najas flexilis is very common in Lake George and New York State. *N. flexilis* was collected at 14 (or 37%) of the sites in 2021. At all of these sites the small plants were found in trace abundance (n=14, or 100%). In 2024, *N. flexilis* was found in 19 of 38 sites (50%), 2 sites had moderate amounts and 5 sites had sparse amounts, the remaining site showed trace levels.



Potamogeton robbinsii is a highly desirable native pondweed. It was documented in Blair's Bay at 13 sites (34%) with a distribution found at depths of 10 feet or more, but can be found in shallower waters. Post-treatment, *P. robbinsii* was found at 18 sites (47.4%), 8 sites trace, 9 sites sparse and 1 site was dense.



Vallisneria Americana - Eel Grass have long basal ribbon like leaves with obvious lacunae bands their entire length, common in Lake George it was found in 2021 at 7 sites (18%) at varying depths. During the post-treatment survey it was found in 18 sites (47.4%), 10 trace, 7 sparse and 1 moderate.



Macroalga– Chara and Nitella are visible multi-branching algal species that ecologically function as higher plants. There are two main native genera in the northeast: muskgrass (*Chara* sp.) and stonewort (*Nitella* sp.).

Nitella (stonewort) was found at 7 sites (18%) in 2021, at an average depth of 24 feet; it tends to be lighter green, smooth more delicate branching and located among the last plants found in deepest waters at the end of the littoral zone. In the 2024 survey, it was found in 11 of the 38 survey sites (29%), 5 sites had sparse amounts and 6 showed trace amounts.



Potamogeton amplifolius - Large-leaf Pondweed was one of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, *P. amplifolius* is a common Lake George species which can be found throughout the littoral zone from 3 to 25 feet deep. During the 2021 survey it was recorded from 6 to 21 feet deep at 5 sites (13%) in trace amounts at 4 sites (80%) and sparse amounts at 1 sites (20%). In 2024, it was recorded in 11 sites (29%), 7 sites trace, 1 sparse and 3 moderate.



Eleocharis accicularis: Spikerush is commonly found in sandy sediments from the wave break zone to 10 feet of depth in Lake George. In the 2024 survey it was found at 10 sites (26%) of the surveyed areas, 1 moderate, 4 sparse and 5 trace amounts; during the pre-treatment sampling in Blair's Bay it was recorded in 5 feet of water at 1 station (3%) in 2021, 1 site (100%) was listed as trace.



Myriophyllum tenellum - Slender Water Milfoil is the third milfoil found during the initial survey, and the first of the two native milfoils found. *M. tenellum* is found in soft or sandy areas throughout Lake George. The 2024 survey found *M. tenellum* at 10 sites (26%), 6 trace, 2 sparse and 2 moderate. It was found in 2021 between 4 and 12 feet in depth, at 4 sites, 3 sample sites had densities of trace (75%) and within or close to the proposed treatment area, 1 sample density was recorded as moderate (25%) was found outside the immediate treatment area.



Narrow-leaf Potamogeton 1: there are a number of narrow-leaf potamogeton species common to Lake George that without seeds and a dissecting microscope are very difficult to identify to species. In 2024, this species was found at 10 sites (26%) between 4 to 27' in depth, 1 site had a moderate amount found at 25', 9 sites trace amounts were found. This species was found in 2021 at 2 sites (5%) in Blairs Bay. It was found at 4 and 21 feet in depth, Both sample densities were trace (100%).



Chara (muskgrass) tends to be darker green in color, with stiffer calcium-encrusted branches generally found in shallower waters. It was found at 8 sites (21%) in trace amounts during both the 2021 and the 2024 surveys in Blair's Bay at an average depth less than 6 feet.



Ranunculus longirostris –Longbeaked Buttercup has leaves that are finely divided into many thread-like segments, round to fan-shaped in outline, to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and about 1 inch wide, alternately attached. Stems and leaves are all submersed and mostly hairless. Was found at 7 sites (18.4%) during 2024, ranging in depths of 3-9'; 1 moderate density, 2 sparse and 4 trace. It was found in trace or sparse amounts at 6 sites (16%) during the 2021 sampling ranging from 4 to 12 feet in depth.



Utricularia resupinata –Northeastern Bladderwort unlike a majority of Bladderworts, resupinata is not a free floating plant, thin thread like leaves with carnivorous bladders on leaf stems and roots identify this species. Found at depths of less than 6 feet it sometimes forms mats in shallow sandy areas throughout the lake. It was found in 7 sites (18.4%) in 2024, sparse amounts at 3 sites and trace amounts at 4 sites, all in the shallow sandy areas in Blair's Bay. It was seen at 6 site (13%) in 2021.



Ceratophyllum demersum –Coontail is a free floating plant with whorled leaves and one commonly mistaken for EWM. The plant was identified in 2021 and 2024 at 6 sites (16%) in Blair's Bay. In 2021, 4 sites had a trace, 1 sparse and 1 moderate amounts and was often found in amongst EWM beds during the first survey. In 2024, it was found in trace amounts at 5 locations and 1 sparse site.



Narrow-leaf Potamogeton 2 - there are a number of narrow-leaf potamogeton species common to Lake George that without seeds and a dissecting microscope are very difficult to identify to species. This species was found at 6 sites (16%) all in trace amounts. The species was found at 2 sites (5%) in 2021 at Blair's Bay. It was found between 11 and 15 feet in depth, Both sample densities were trace (100%).



Isoetes lacustris: - Lake Quillwort is one of two species of found in lake George and listed as a rare aquatic plant in New York State; this plant is commonly found in the deep waters of Lake George, from depths of 20 to 30 deep. In 2024 I. lacustris was collected at depths between 17 and 27' at 4 sites (10.5%), 3 at trace levels, 1 at a sparse density. In 2021 it was found at two sites in Blair's Bay (5%) in trace amounts. One of the sites was listed as 13 feet deep but was on a steep section of the bay, chances are this sample came from a deeper end of the rake toss sample area.



Najas guadalupensis: Southern Naiad was identified at only one site (2.6%) in 2021. It was Identified in 4 locations (10.5%) during the 2024 survey, 3 trace and 1 sparse density.



Potamogeton perfoliatus - Claspingleaf Pondweed is another of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, P. perfoliatus is a common Lake George species which was found throughout the littoral zone from 3 to 32 feet deep. In the 2024 survey it was collected at 4 sites (10.5%) ranging from 10 to 15' in depth, all samples were in trace amounts. During the 2021 survey it was recorded from 8 to 32 feet deep at 3 sites (8%) in trace amounts.



Zosterella dubia: Water Stargrass was not noted during the 2021 survey. It was collected from 4 site (10.5%) during the 2024 survey, in 9 to 15' of water. 1 sparse density and 3 site showed a trace of this species.



Juncus pelocarpus - Brownfruit Rush is commonly found in sandy sediments from the wave break zone to 12 feet of depth in Lake George, It was collected at 3 sites (7.9%) in the 2024 survey in 5 to 6 ' of water, 1 site was sparse and two sites contained a trace. During the 2021 sampling in Blair's Bay it was recorded in 3 to 10 feet of water at 5 sites (13%). 4 sites (80%) were listed as trace, 1 sites (20%) was listed as sparse.



Elodea Canadensis –Canadian Waterweed has slender stems that can reach a meter in length, and a shallow root system. The stem is adorned with 3 whorled lance-like leaves that are attached directly to the stalk that tend to congregate near the stem tip. In 2021 Elodea was identified at three site location (7.9%) in that survey, 1 each density trace, sparse and moderate. In the 2024 survey elodea was only found at two sites (5.3%) one each sparse and trace.



Eriocaulon septangulare (aquaticum): Pipewort is commonly found in sandy sediments from the wave break zone to 10 feet of depth in Lake George. In 2024, it was found at 2 sites (5.3%) in 3 to 6' of water at trace and moderate densities. During the sampling in Blair's Bay in 2021 it was recorded in 8 feet of water at 1 site (3%). The 1 site was listed as trace.



Potamogeton praelongus– White stem Pondweed is another of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, P. peraelongus is a common Lake George species which was found throughout the littoral zone from 8 to 25 feet deep. P.praelongus was found again at 2 sites (5.3%) in sparse and trace amounts. During the 2021 survey it was recorded from 12 to 14 feet deep at 2 sites (5.3%) in trace amounts.



Narrow-leaf Potamogeton 3 - there are a number of narrow-leaf potamogeton species common to Lake George that without seeds and a dissecting microscope are very difficult to identify to species. In 2024 this species was found at 2 sites (5.3%) at 5 and 9' of depth, both at trace amounts. The species was found at 4 sites (10%) in 2021 at Blair's Bay. It was found between 9 and 20 feet in depth, 3 samples densities were trace, 1 sample density was recorded as sparse.



Narrow-leaf Potamogeton 4 - there are a number of narrow-leaf potamogeton species common to Lake George that without seeds and a dissecting microscope are very difficult to identify to species. In the 2024 survey this species was collected at 2 sites between 9 and 12' in depth both at trace amounts. This species was also found in 2021 at 4 sites (10%) in Blair's Bay. It was found between 4 and 8 feet in depth, All 4 samples densities were trace.



Isoetes echinospora: Spiny Quillwort is one of two species of found in lake George; this plant is commonly found in the shallow waters of Lake George, from depths of 2 to 10 deep. During the 2024 survey 1 site (2.6%) contained this species in trace amounts. It was found in 2021 at two sites in Sheep Meadow Bay (5%) in trace amounts. One of the sites was listed as 15 feet deep but was on a steep section of the bay, chances are this sample came from a shallow end of the rake toss sample area.



Fontinalis sp.: Water moss was found at this site for the first time during the 2024 plant survey. It was not found during the initial survey.



Potamogeton zosterformis: Flat-stem Pondweed is another of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, P. zosterformis is a common Lake George species which was found throughout the littoral zone from 5 to 20 feet deep. During the 2021 survey it was recorded from 6 to 9 feet deep at 2 sites (5%) in trace amounts. In the follow-up 2024 survey it was collected from only one site in trace amounts.



Megalodonta beckii: Water marigold is common in Lake George, found throughout the littoral zone in waters from 5 to 25 feet in depth. In Blair's Bay it was found at a single site (2.6%) in a trace amount in 13 feet of water; the same occurrence was found during the 2024 survey a single collection in trace amounts.



Sagittaria graminea: Arrowhead was found for the first time in a single location at Blair's Bay during the 2024 survey, a single occurrence in trace density. None was recorded in the 2021 survey.



Myriophyllum alterniflorum: Alternate Flowered Water Milfoil is one of two native species of found in lake George and listed as a threatened aquatic plant in New York State; this plant is not uncommon in the waters of Lake George, from depths of 3 to 10 deep. It was found in 2021 at one site in Blair's Bay (3%) in trace amounts. The one site (#3) during the survey with M. alterniflorum noted and listed as 4 feet deep; a diver reported a couple of plants seen on the stream delta in Blair's Bay. None was recorded during the 2024 post-treatment survey.

Appendix

Summary of Aquatic Vegetation Blair's Bay—Lake George

Blair's Bay (Glenburnie) Abundance Distribution		Total		Trace		Sparse		Moderate		Dense	
		Sites	%	Sites	%	Sites	%	Sites	%	Sites	%
Total Sites		38									
Overall Abundance		36	94.7	30	79	17	44.8	10	26.3	1	2.6
Potamogeton gramineus		25	66	17	44.8	3	7.9	2	5.3	0	0
Najas flexilis		19	50	12	31.6	5	13.2	2	5.3	0	0
Potamogeton robbinsii		18	47.4	8	21.1	9	23.7	0	0	1	2.6
Vallisneria americana		18	47.4	10	26.3	7	18.4	1	2.6	0	0
Nitella sp		11	29	6	15.8	5	13.2	0	0	0	0
Potamogeton amplifolius		11	29	7	18.4	1	2.6	3	7.9	0	0
Eleocharis acicularis		10	26.3	5	13.2	4	10.5	1	2.6	0	0
Myriophyllum tenellum		10	26.3	6	15.8	2	5.3	2	5.3	0	0
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 1		10	26.3	9	23.7	0	0	1	2.6	0	0
Chara sp		8	21.1	8	21.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranunculus longirostris		7	18.4	4	10.5	2	5.3	1	2.6	0	0
Utricularia resupinata		7	18.4	4	10.4	2	5.3	1	2.6	0	0
Ceratophyllum demersum		6	15.8	5	13.2	1	2.6	0	0	0	0
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 2		6	15.8	6	15.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isoetes lacustris		4	10.5	3	7.9	1	2.6	0	0	0	0
Najas guadalupensis		4	10.5	3	7.9	1	2.6	0	0	0	0
Potamogeton perfoliatus		4	10.5	4	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zosterella dubia		4	10.5	3	7.9	1	2.6	0	0	0	0
Juncus pelocarpus		3	7.9	2	5.3	1	2.6	0	0	0	0
Elodea canadensis		2	5.3	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0	0	0
Eriocaulon septangulare		2	5.3	1	2.6	0	0	1	2.6	0	0
Myriophyllum spicatum		2	5.3	2	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 3		2	5.3	2	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 4		2	5.3	2	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potamogeton praelongus		2	5.3	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0	0	0
Fontinalis sp		1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isoetes echinospora		1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Megalodonta beckii		1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potamogeton zosteriformis		1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sagittaria graminea		1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0

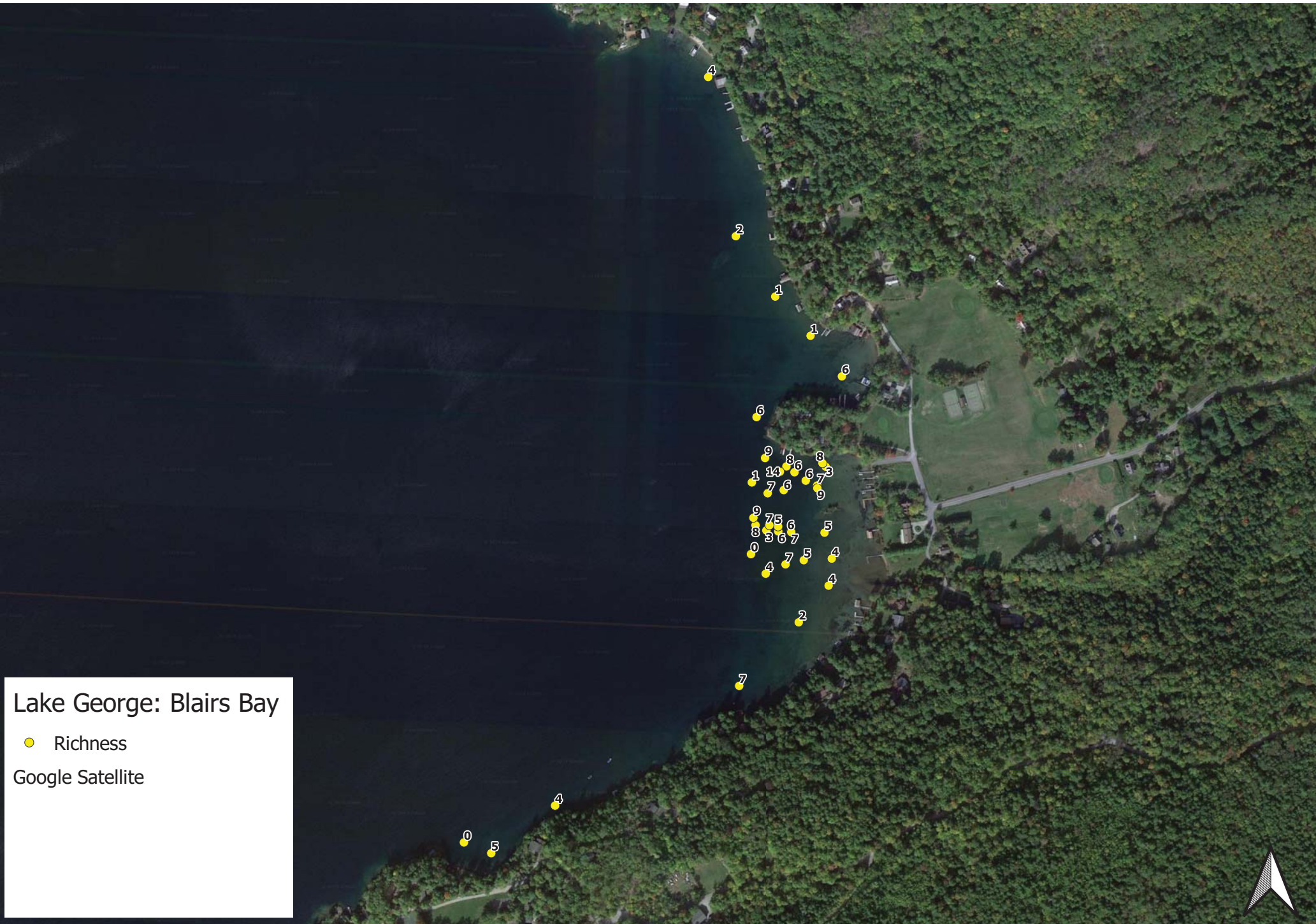
Site-#	Rake density	Richness	Z. dubia	V. americana	U. resupinata	S. graminea	R. longirostris	P. narrowleaf 4	P. narrowleaf 3	P. narrowleaf 2	P. narrowleaf 1	P. zosterformis	P. robbinsii	P. praelongus	P. perfoliatus	P. gramineus	P. amplifolius	Nitella	N. guadalupensis	N. flexilis	M. tenellum	M. spicatum	M. beckii	J. pelocarpus	I. lacustris	I. echinospora	Fontinalis sp	E. septangulare	E. canadensis	E. acicularis	Chara	C. demersum	Depth (ft)				
1		3			T																T																
2		8		S			M						S			S					T																
3		6		T			S						S			M					T																
4		8		T									T			T					T																
5		14	S	T	S		T						T			T					S																
6		9	S	S									S			T					T																
7		1	T															S																			
8		7	M	S									S	S		S					M																
9		6	M	M									D			T					T																
10		6	S	S									T			S					S																
11		7	S	T									S			S					M																
12		9	T										T			T					T																
13		8	S										T			T					S																
14		3	S	T									T			M					T																
15		6	S	S									S			T					T																
16		5	T										S			T					M																
17		0	0																																		
18		4	T	T									T			T					T																
19		7	S										T			S					S																
20		5	S										T			M					T																
21		4	T										T			T					T																
22		6	S										S			T					T																
23		7	S										S			T					S																
24		5	M	S									S			S					T																
25		7	S	S									T			T					T																
26		9	S										T			T					T																
27		6	S										T			T					M																
28		6	T										S			T					T																
29		1	T										T								T																
30		1	T										T								T																
31		2	T										T								S																
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33		4	T										T			T					T																
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35		7	T										T			T					T																
36		4	T										T			T					T																
37		5	T										S			T					T																
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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Sample Point

Google Satellite



Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Richness

Google Satellite



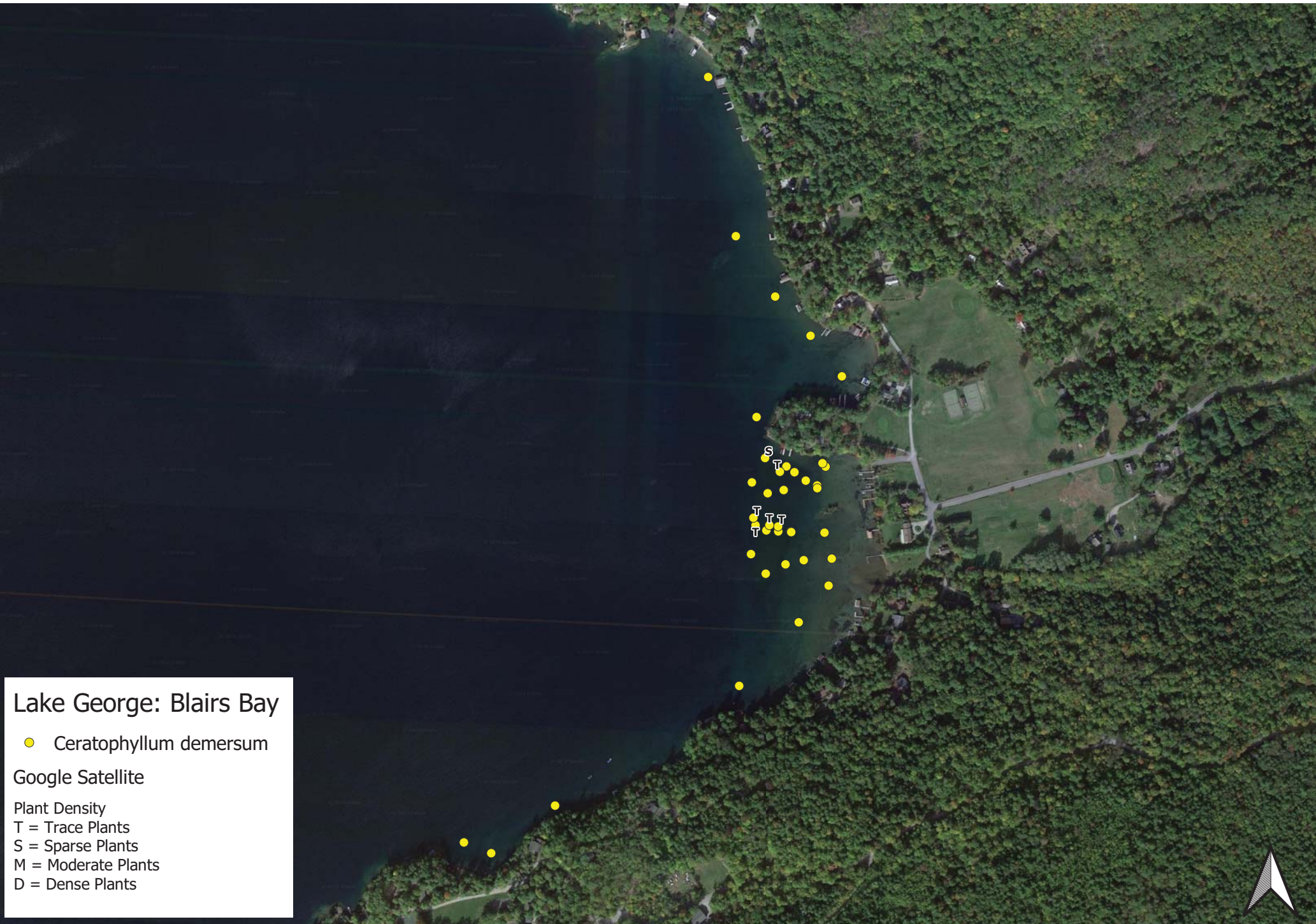


Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Water Depth (FT)

Google Satellite



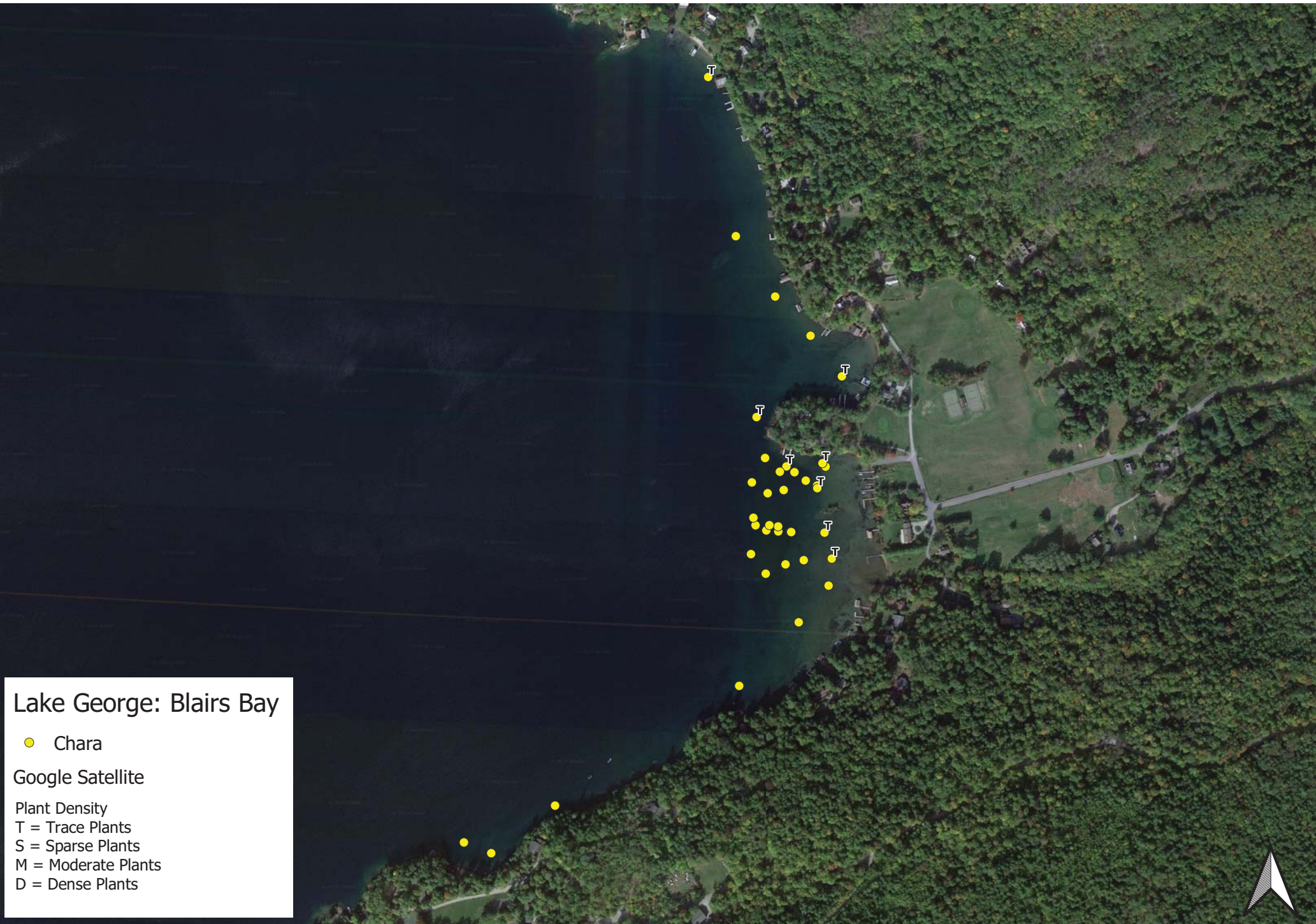


Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Ceratophyllum demersum*

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
- T = Trace Plants
- S = Sparse Plants
- M = Moderate Plants
- D = Dense Plants



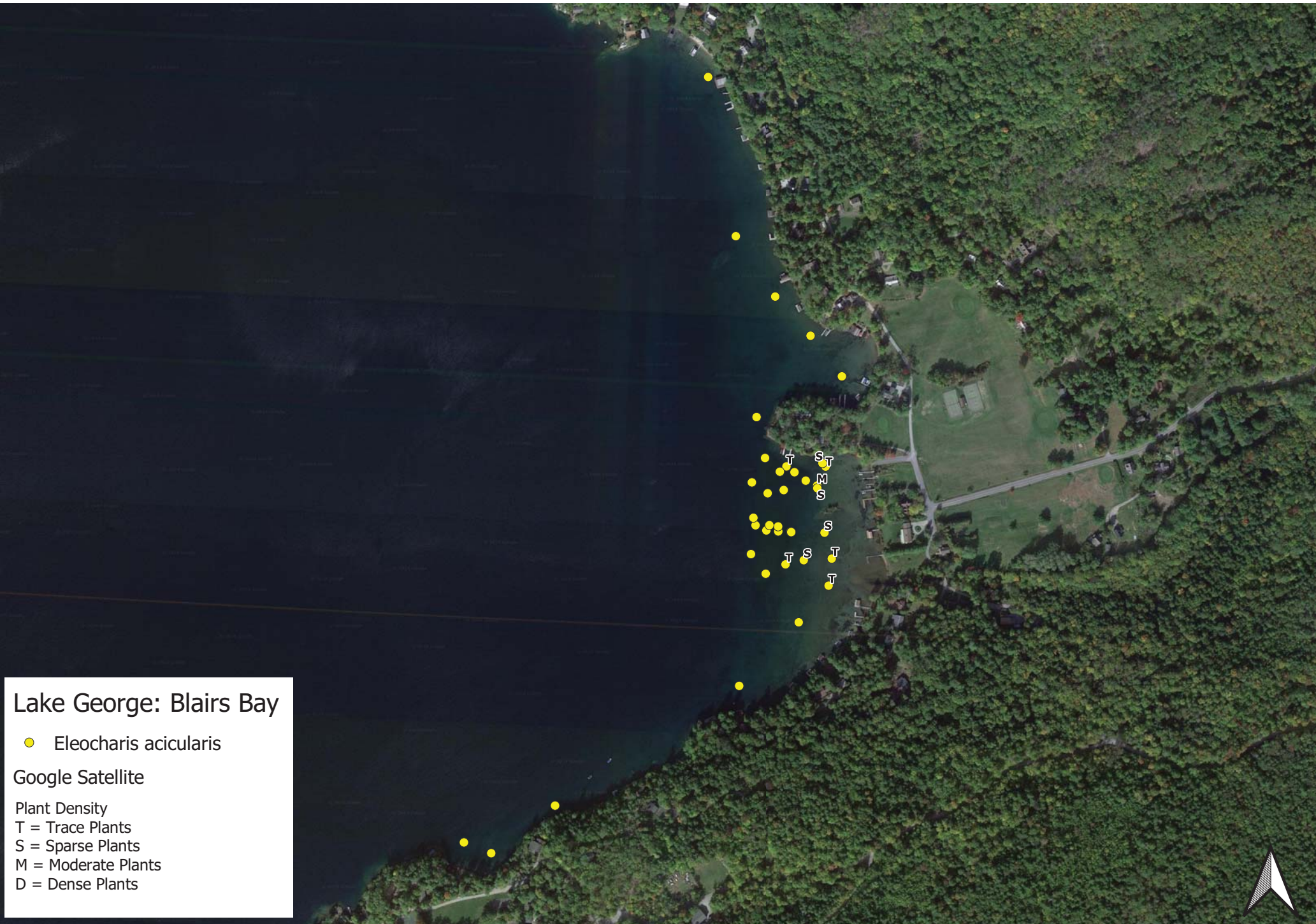
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Chara

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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D = Dense Plants





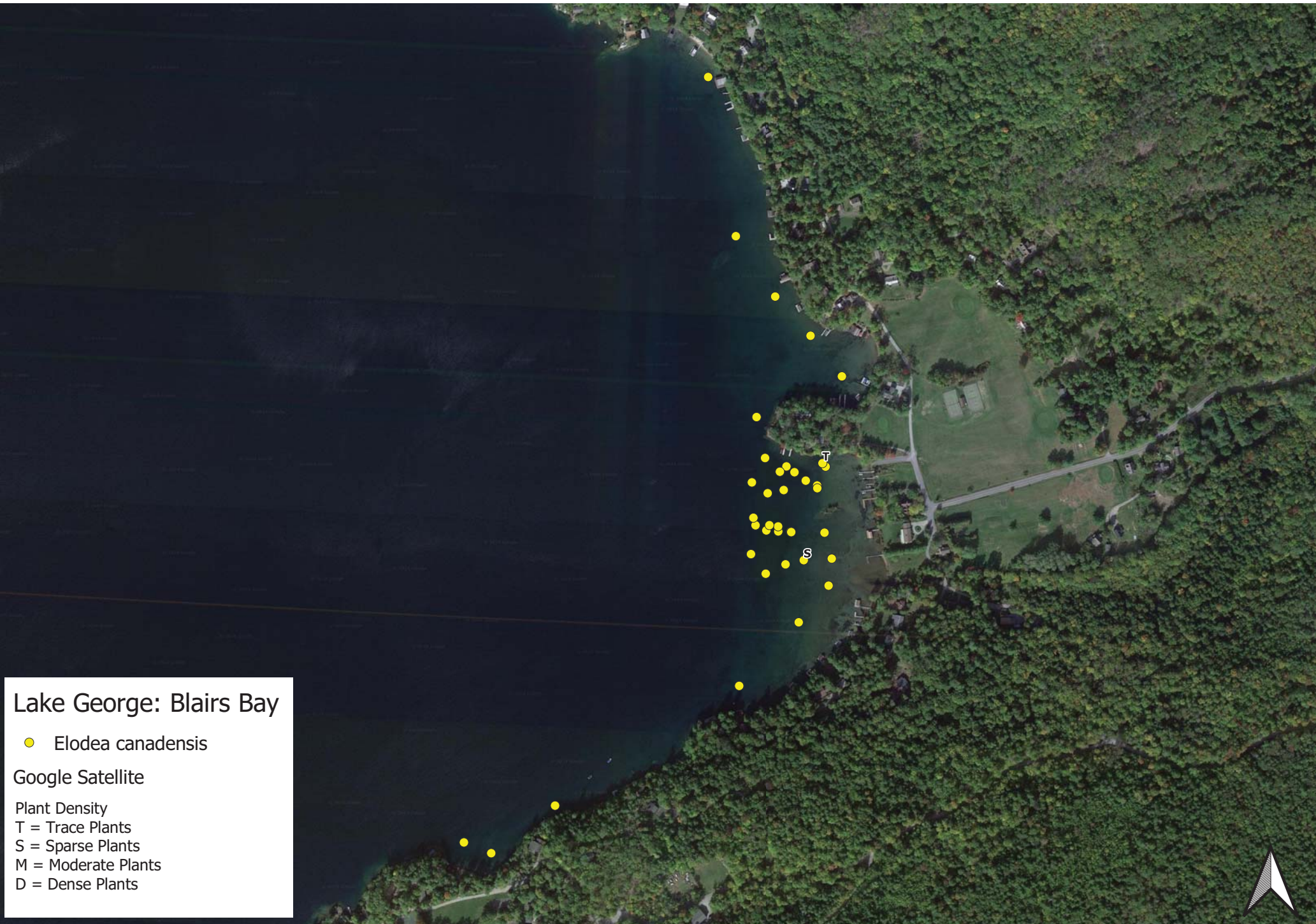
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Eleocharis acicularis*

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Elodea canadensis*

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Eriocaulon septangulare*

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
- T = Trace Plants
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- D = Dense Plants



Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Fontinalis sp.

Google Satellite

Plant Density

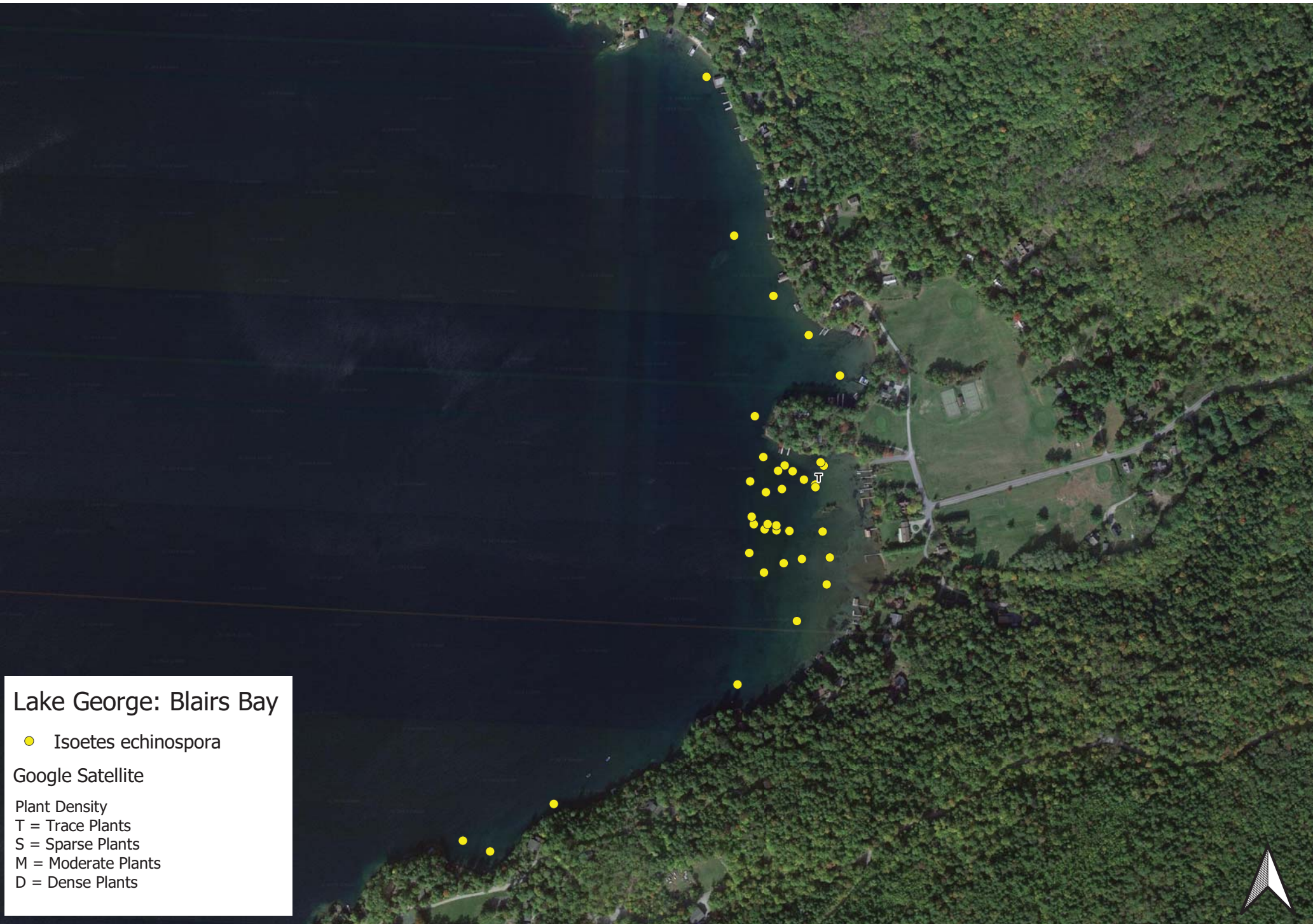
T = Trace Plants

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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Isoetes echinospora*

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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- D = Dense Plants



Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Isoetes lacustris*

Google Satellite

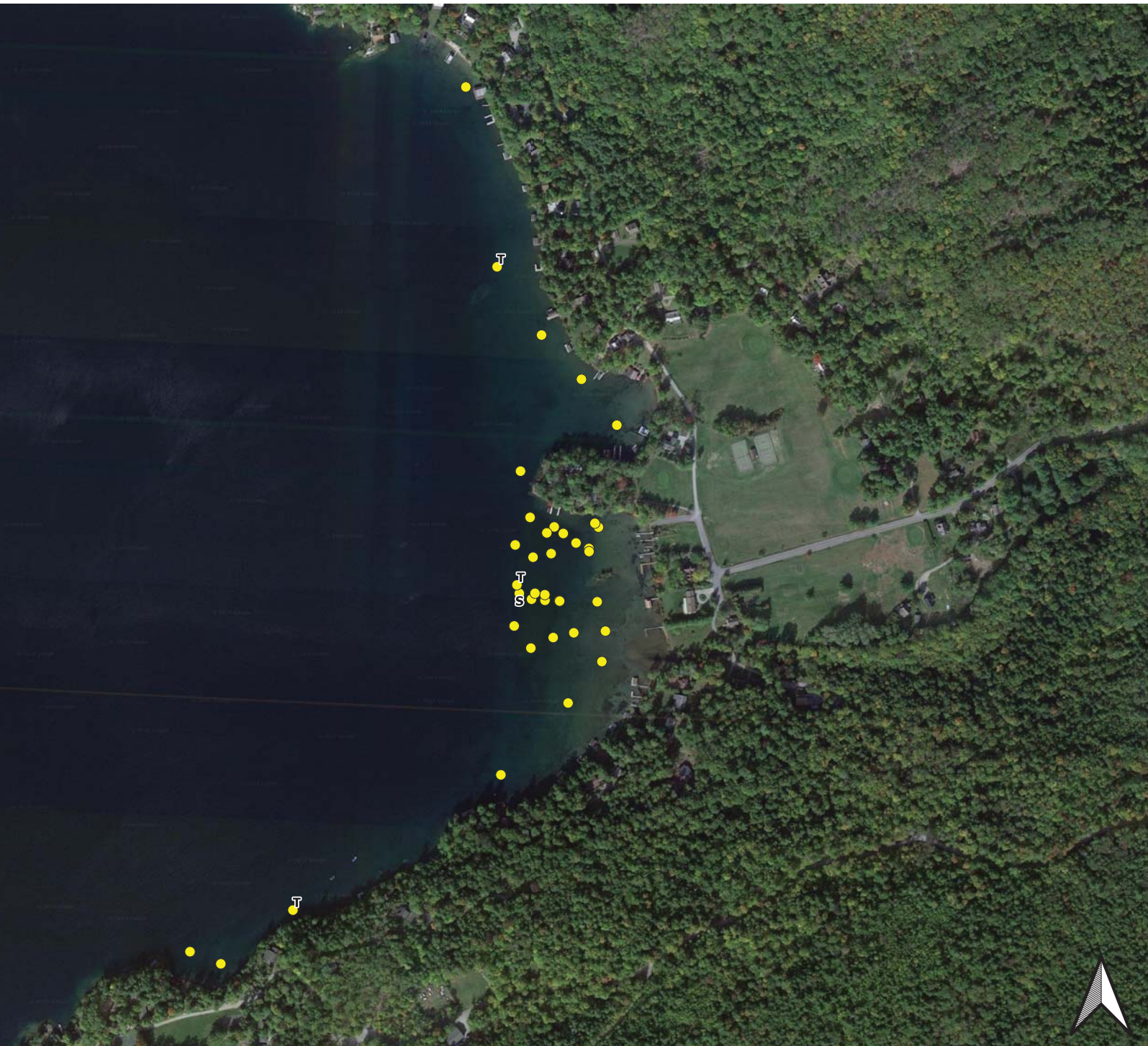
Plant Density

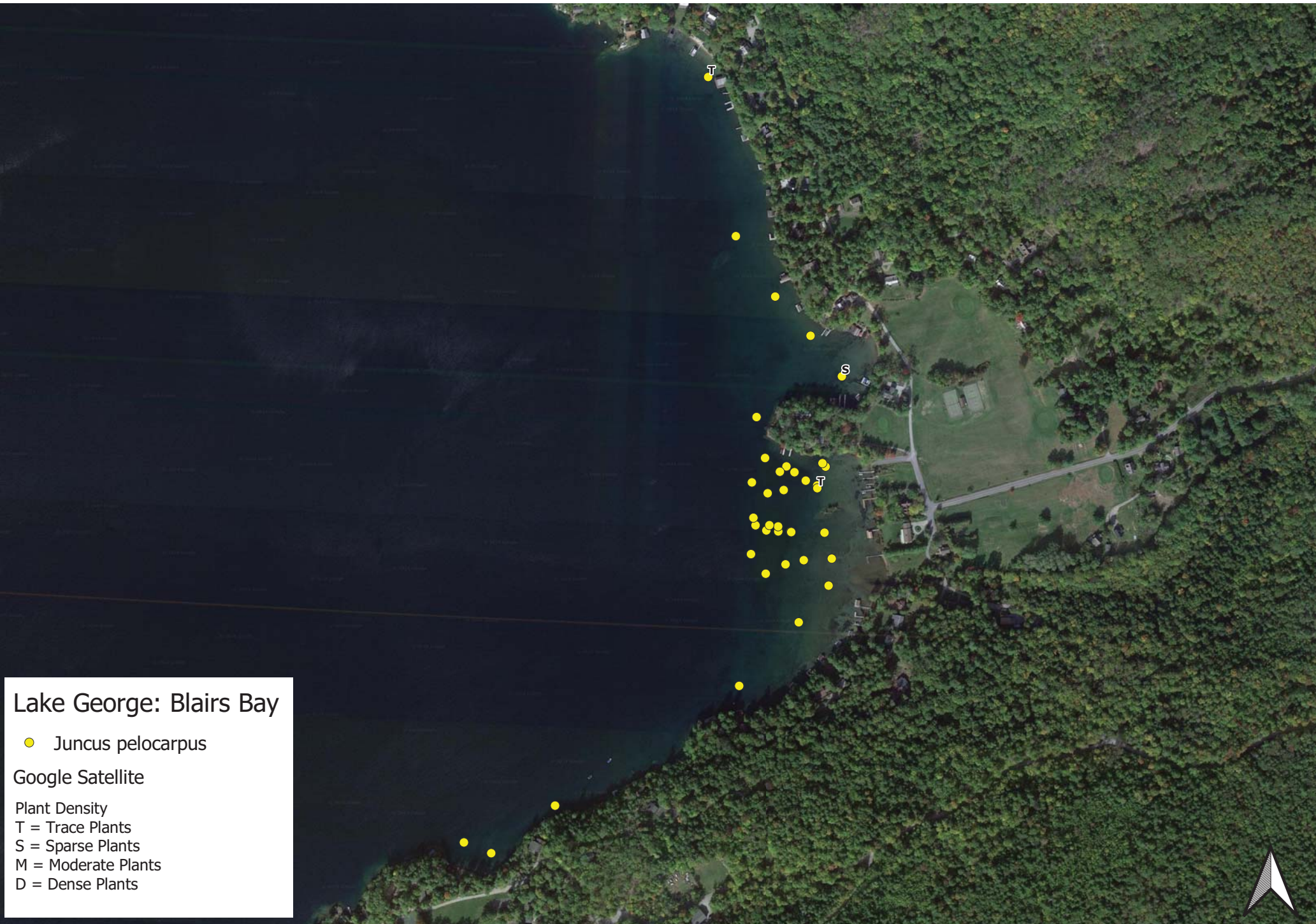
T = Trace Plants

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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Juncus pelocarpus*

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
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D = Dense Plants



Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Megalodonta beckii*

Google Satellite

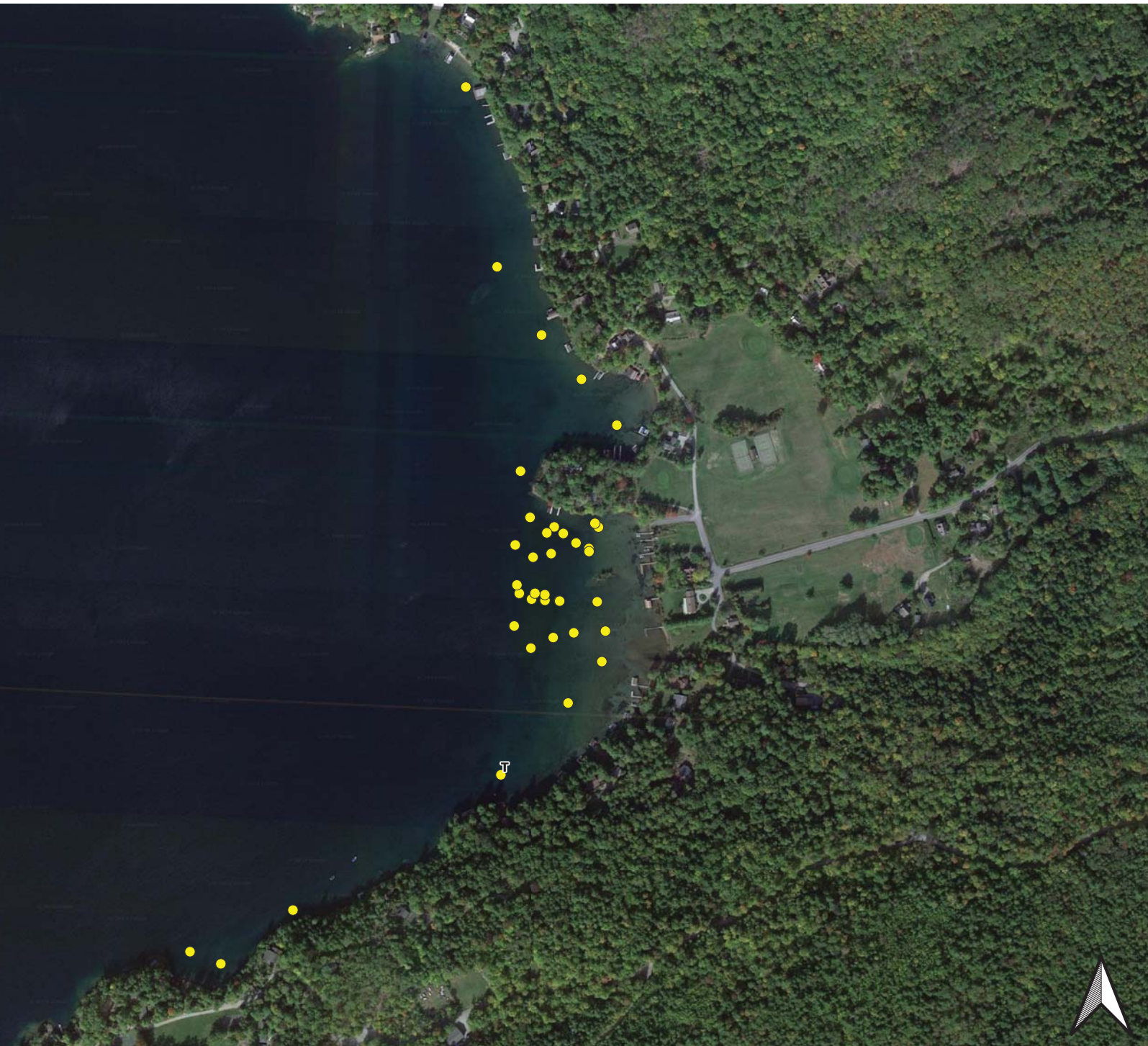
Plant Density

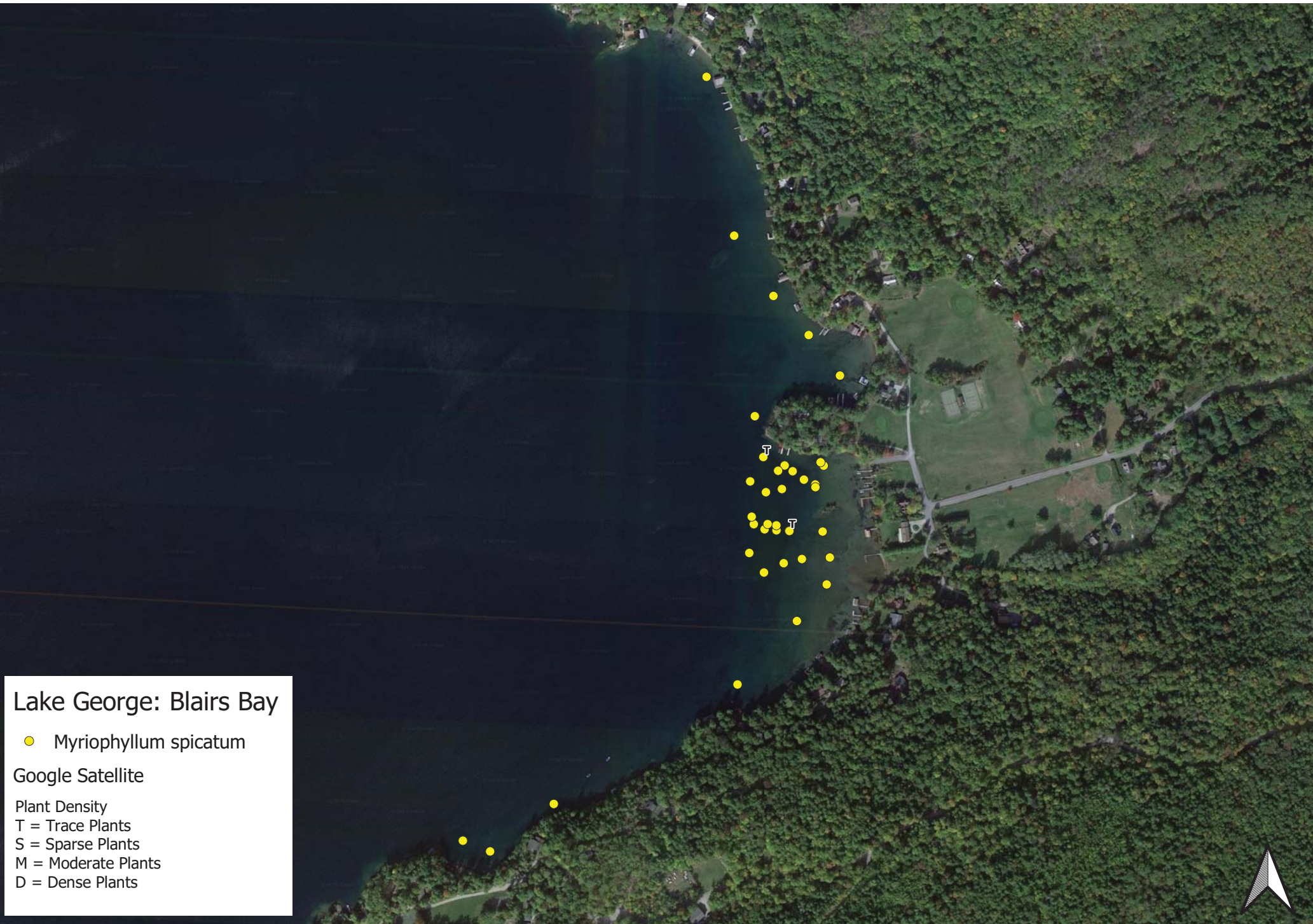
T = Trace Plants

S = Sparse Plants

M = Moderate Plants

D = Dense Plants





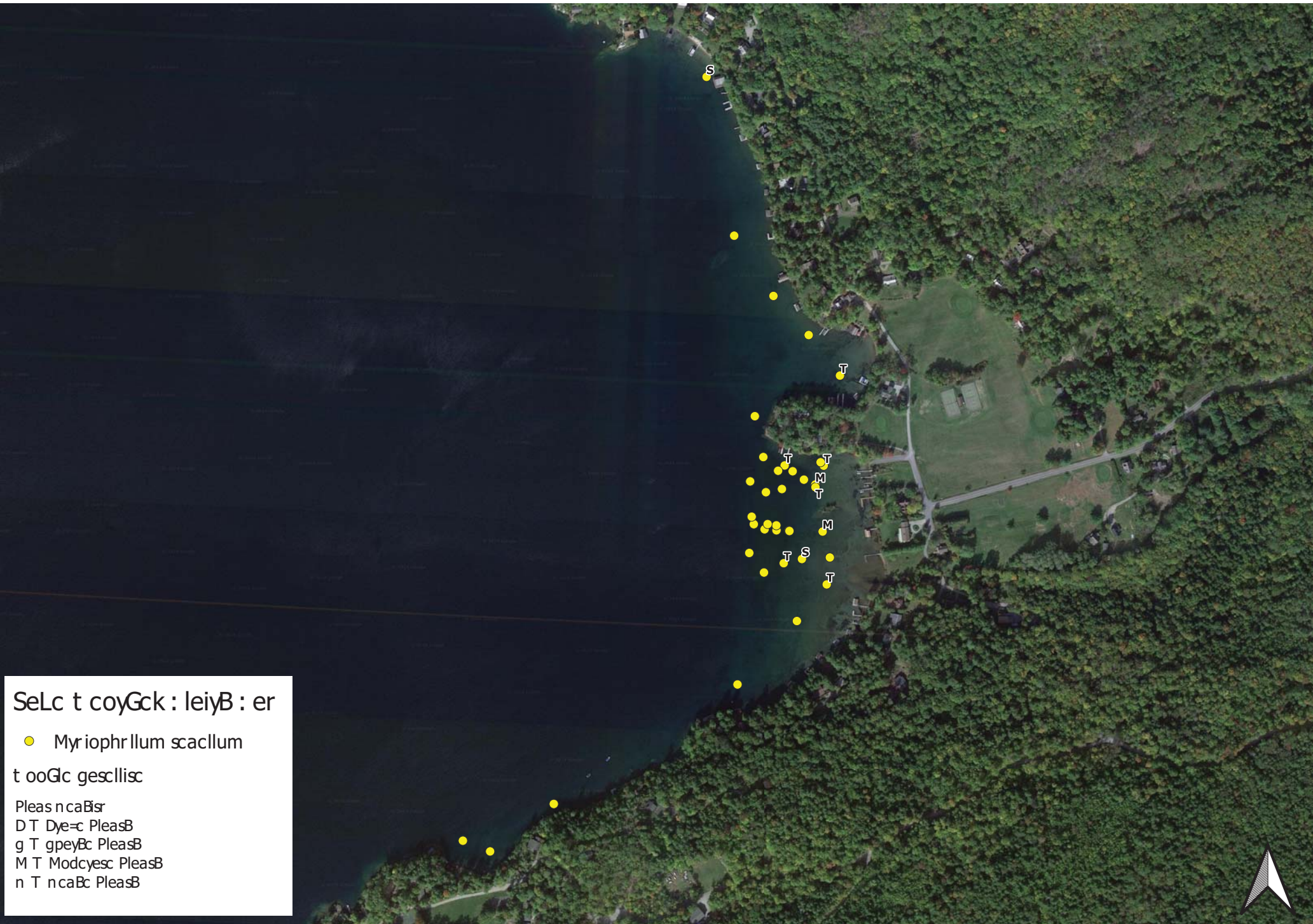
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Myriophyllum spicatum

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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- D = Dense Plants





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● Myriophyllum spicatum

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- g T gpeyBc PleasB
- M T Modcyesc PleasB
- n T ncaBc PleasB



Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Najas flexillis*

Google Satellite

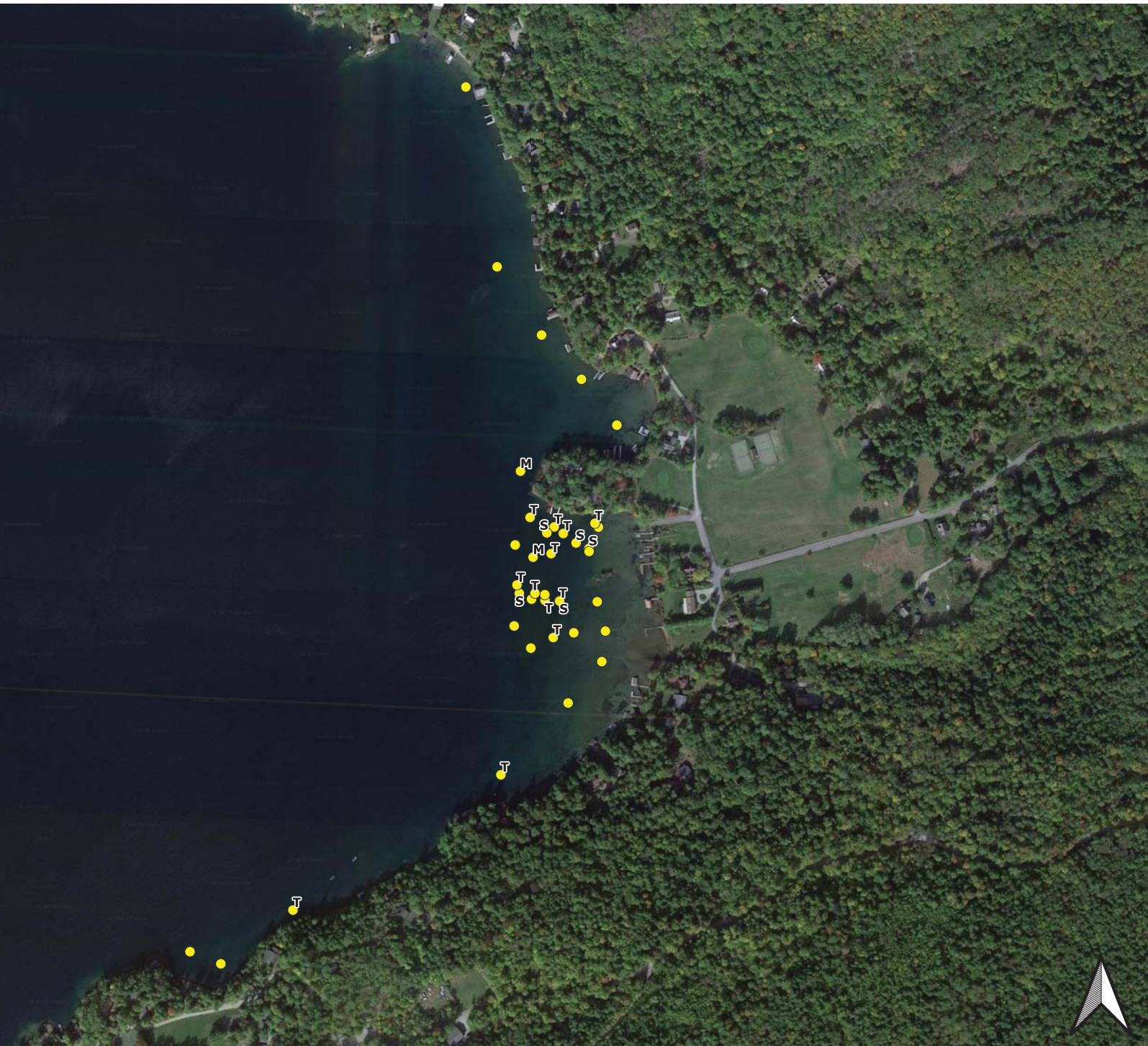
Plant Density

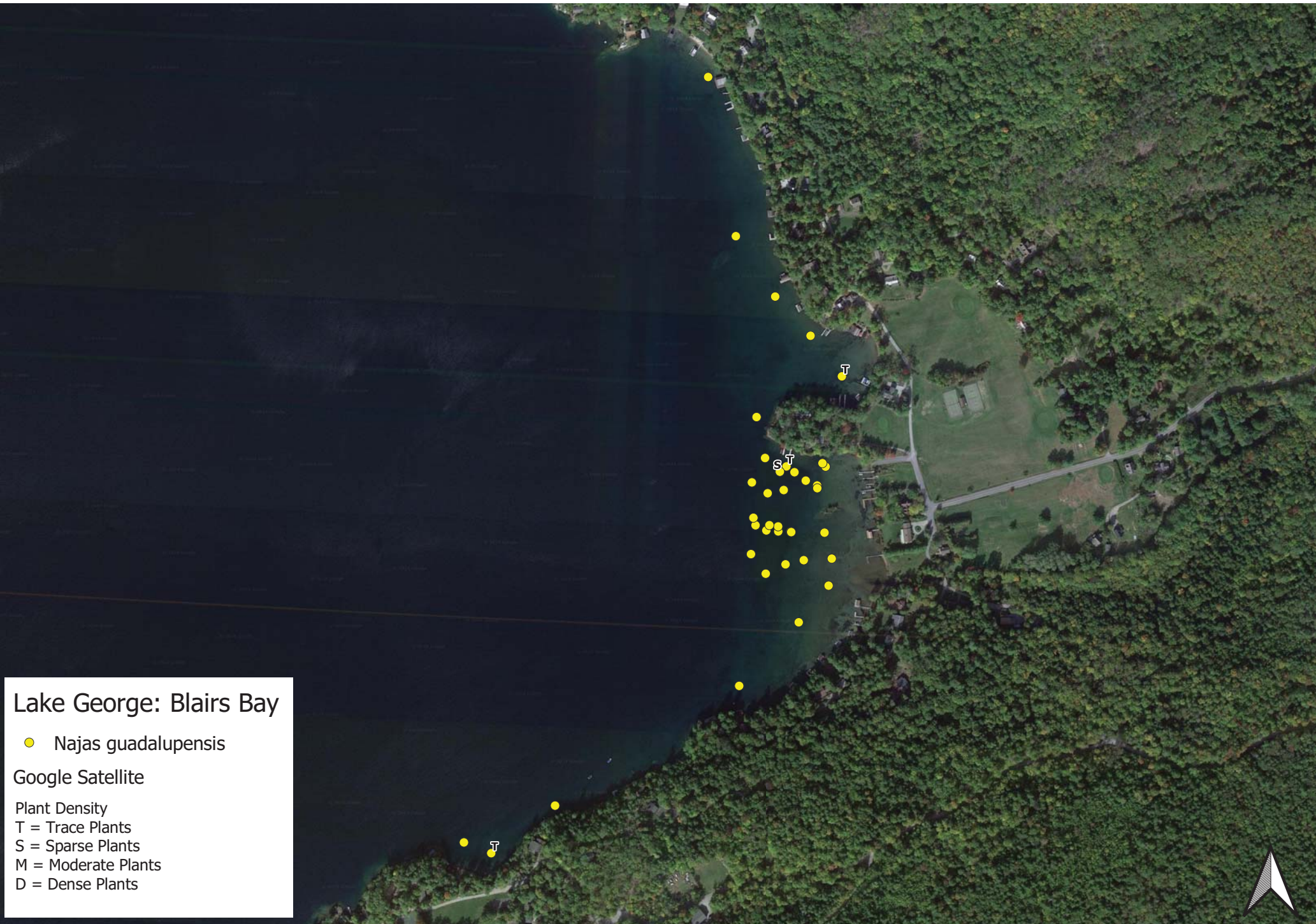
T = Trace Plants

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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Najas guadalupensis*

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Nitella

Google Satellite

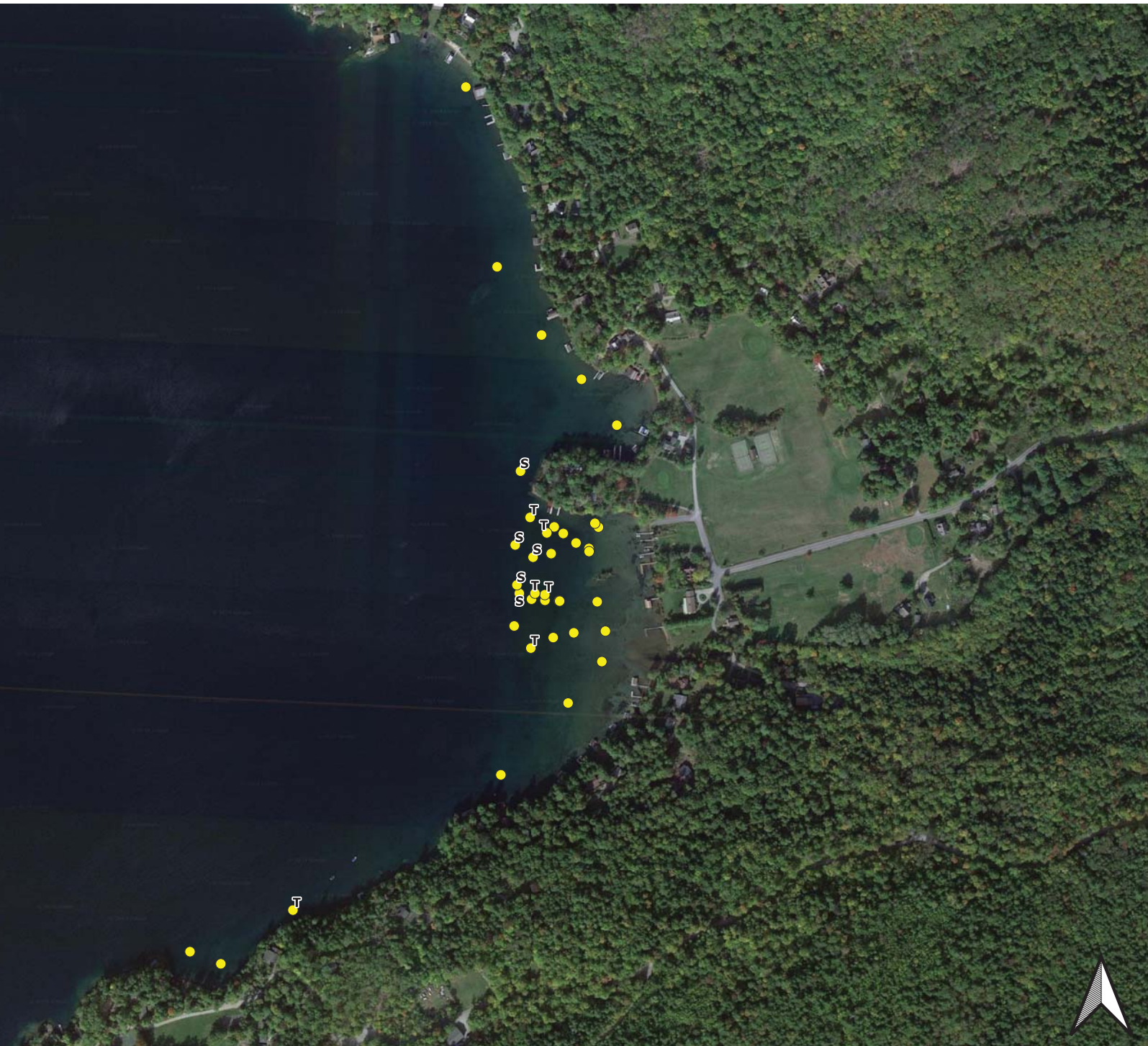
Plant Density

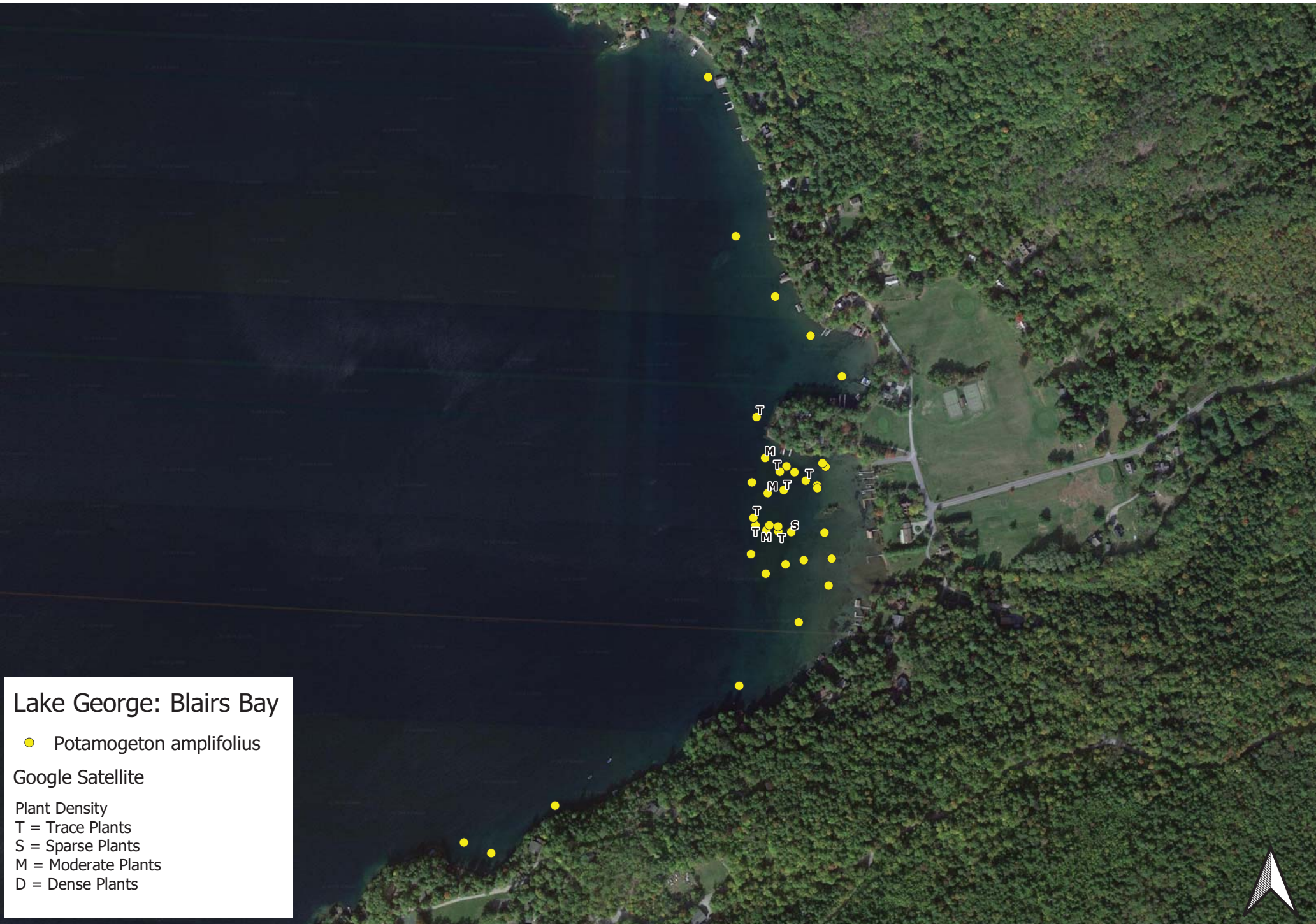
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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Potamogeton amplifolius

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Potamogeton gramineus

Google Satellite

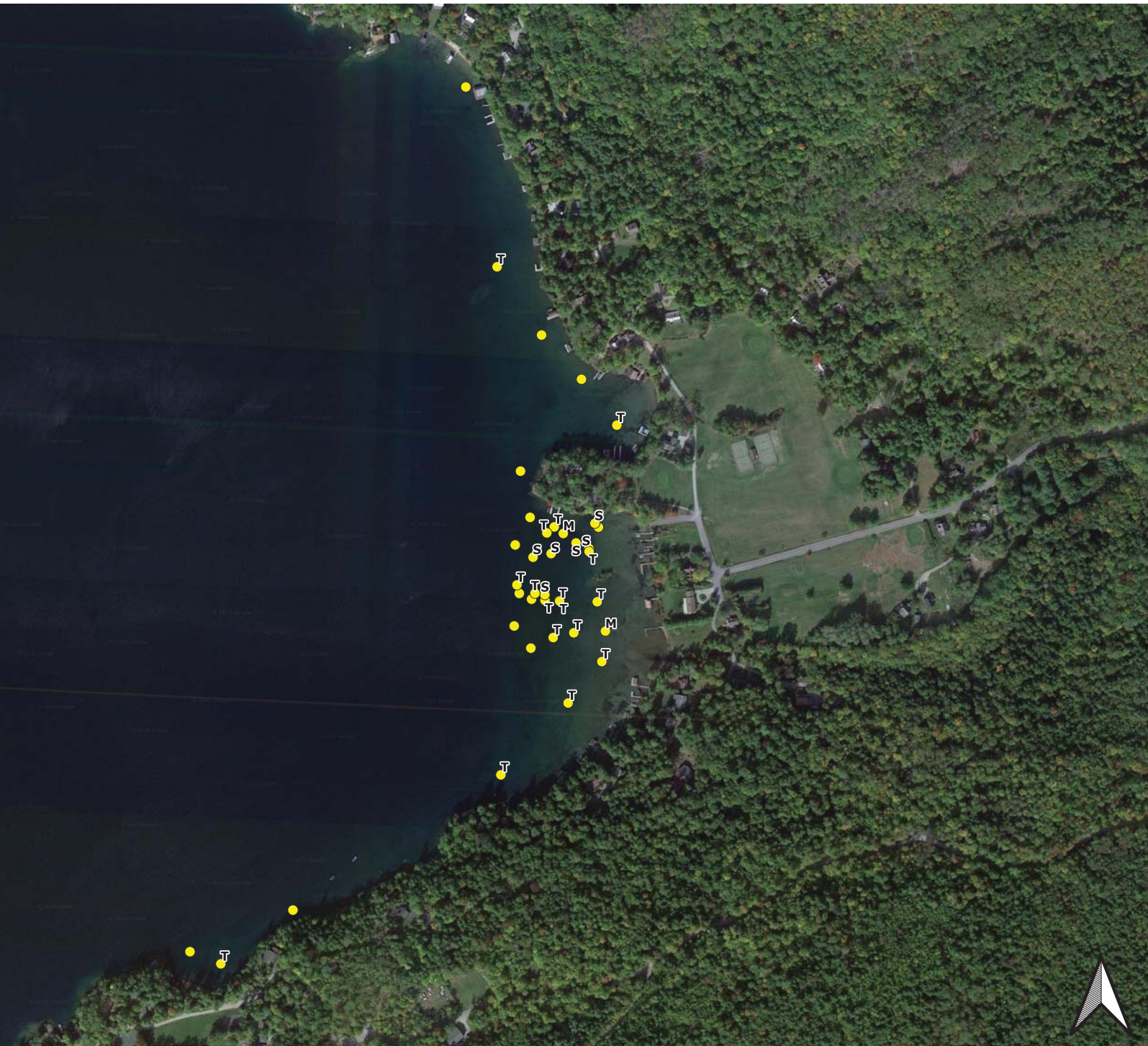
Plant Density

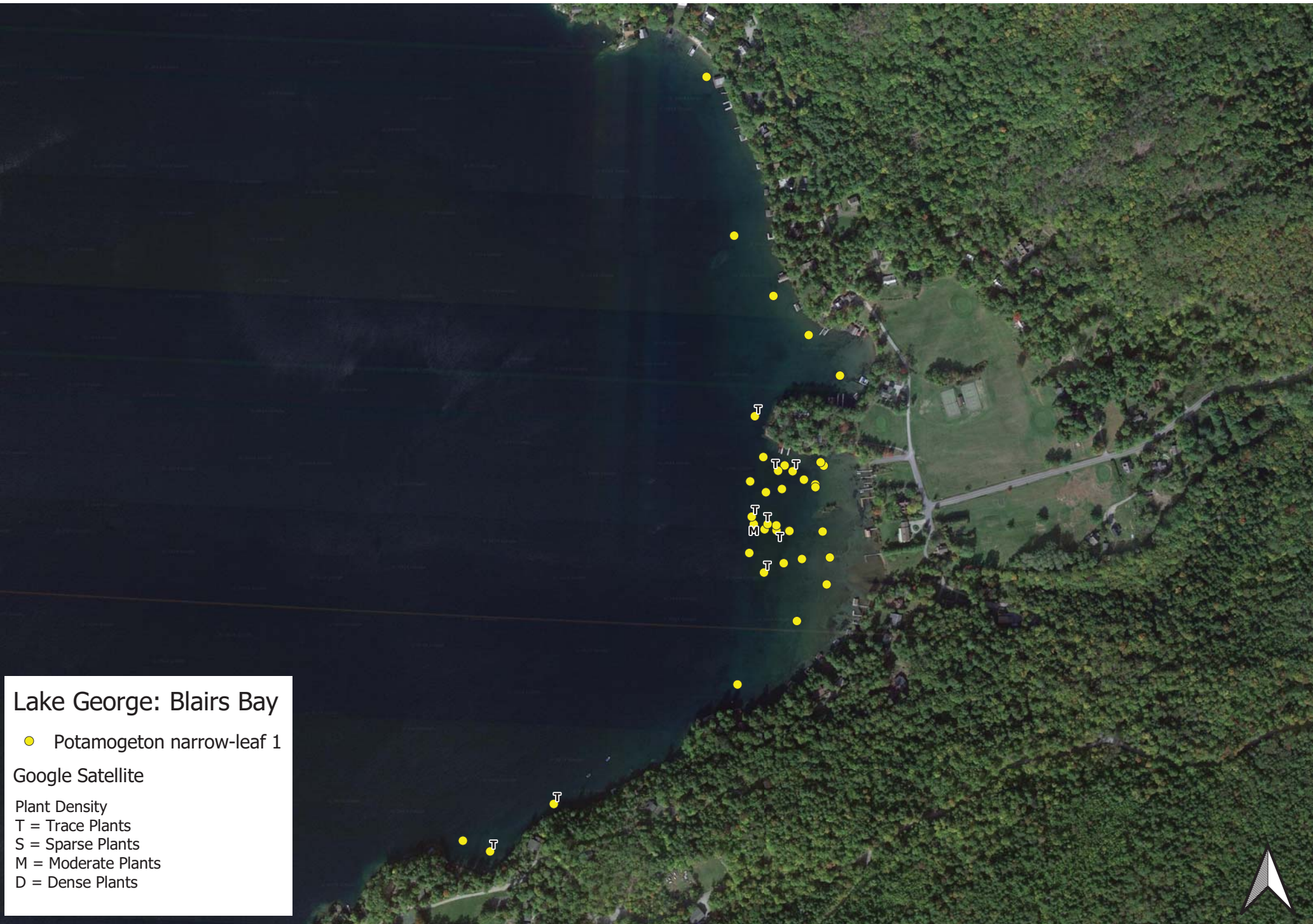
T = Trace Plants

S = Sparse Plants

M = Moderate Plants

D = Dense Plants



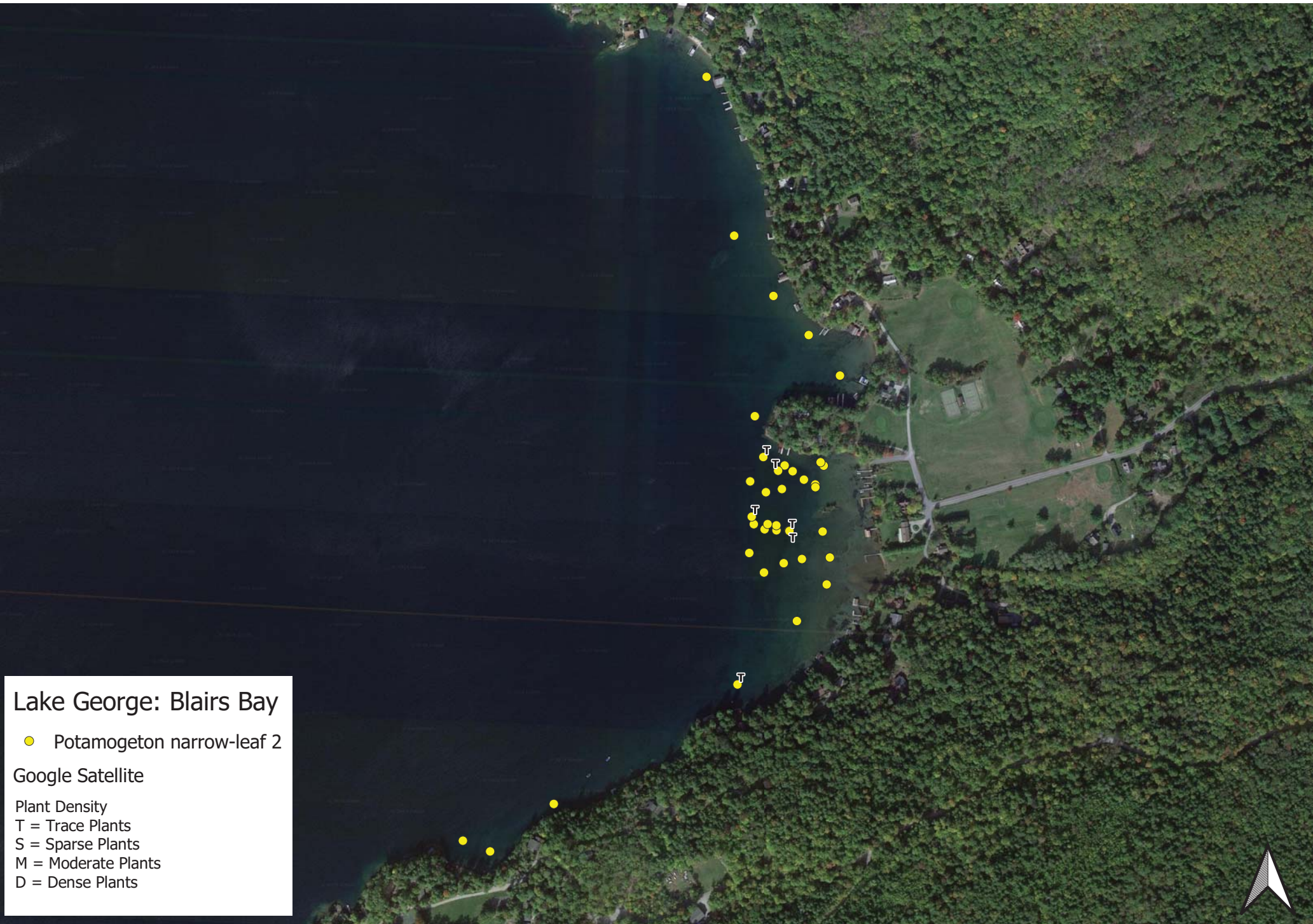


Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Potamogeton narrow-leaf 1

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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- D = Dense Plants



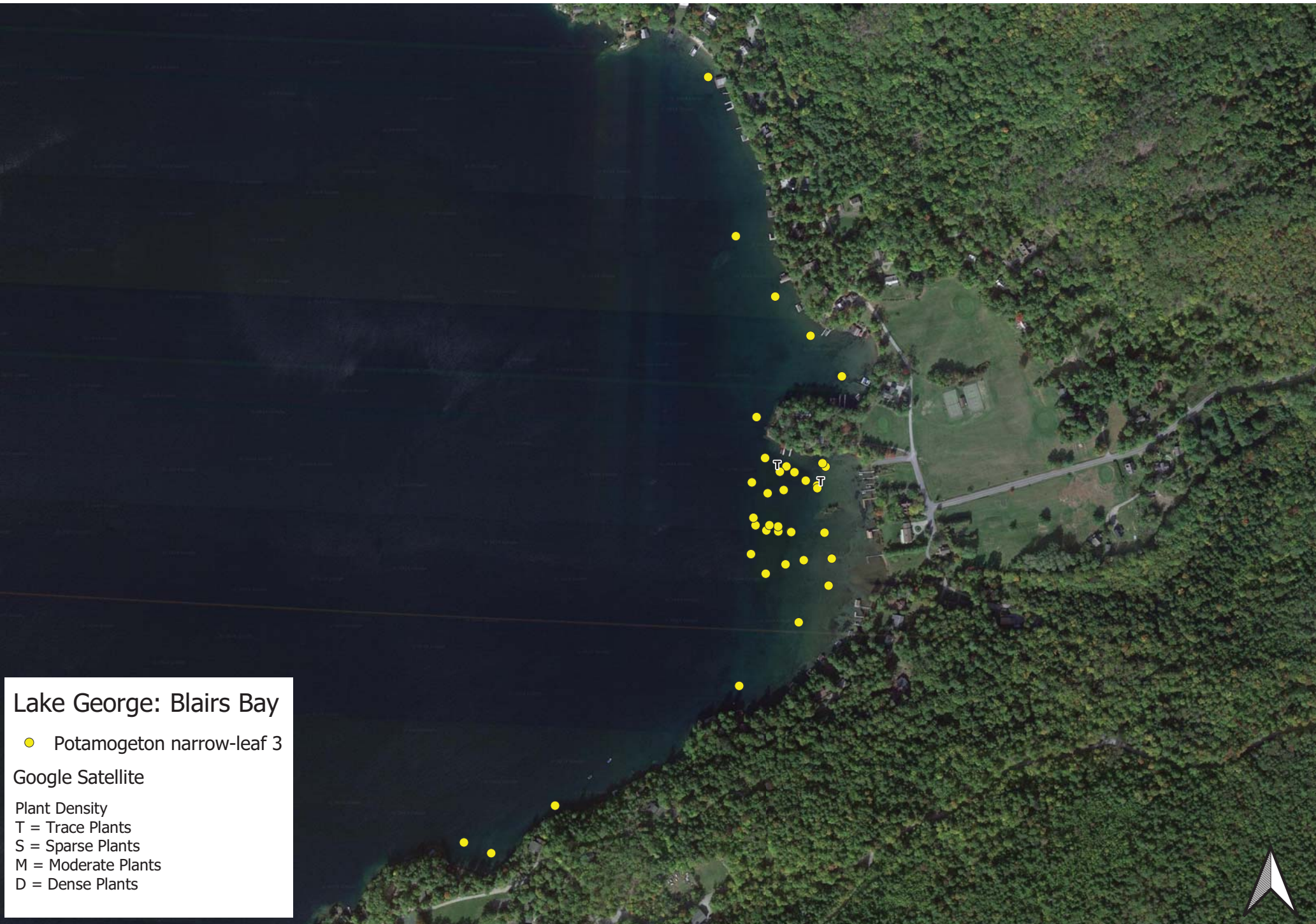
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Potamogeton narrow-leaf 2

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
- T = Trace Plants
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- D = Dense Plants





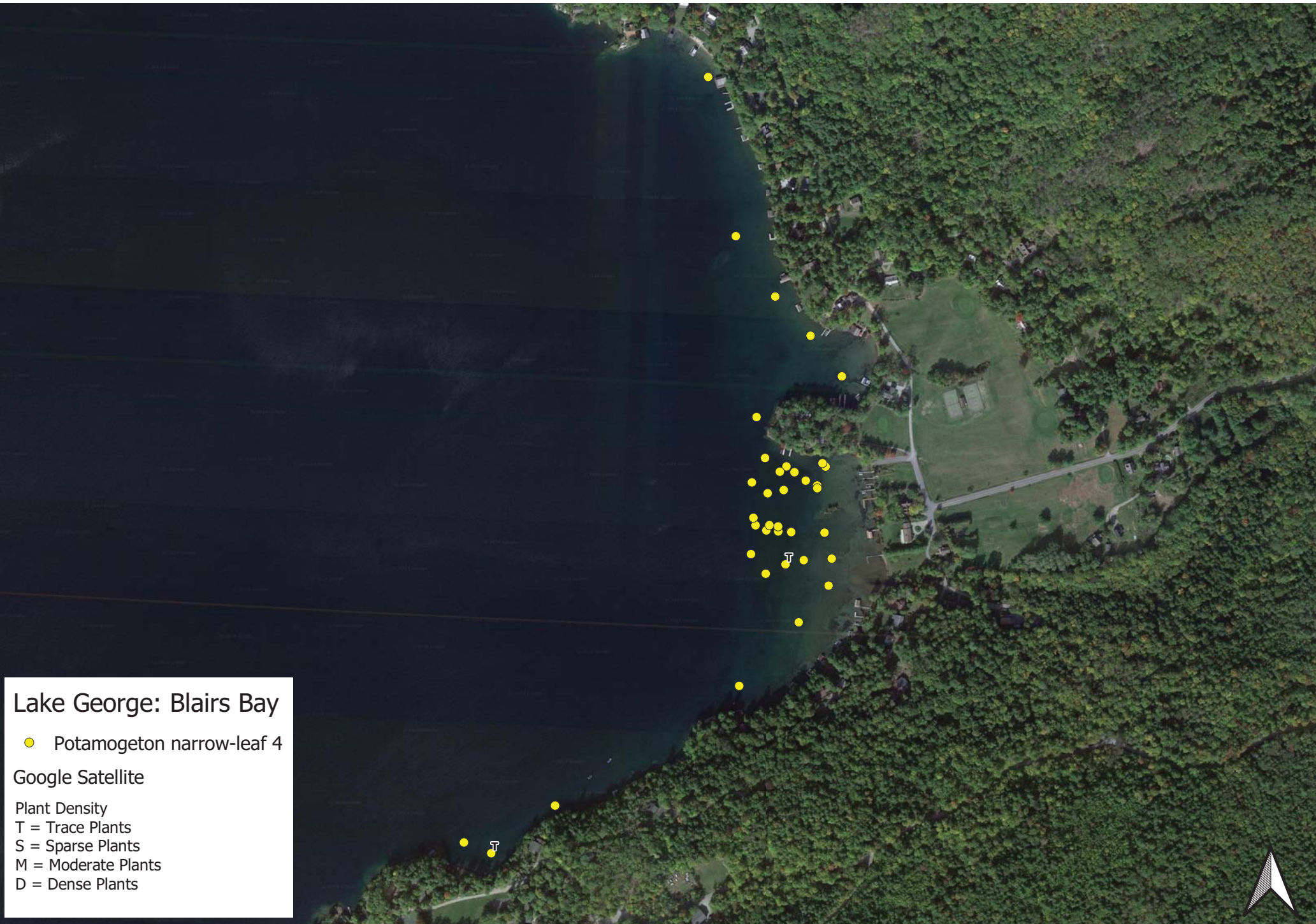
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Potamogeton narrow-leaf 3

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
- T = Trace Plants
- S = Sparse Plants
- M = Moderate Plants
- D = Dense Plants





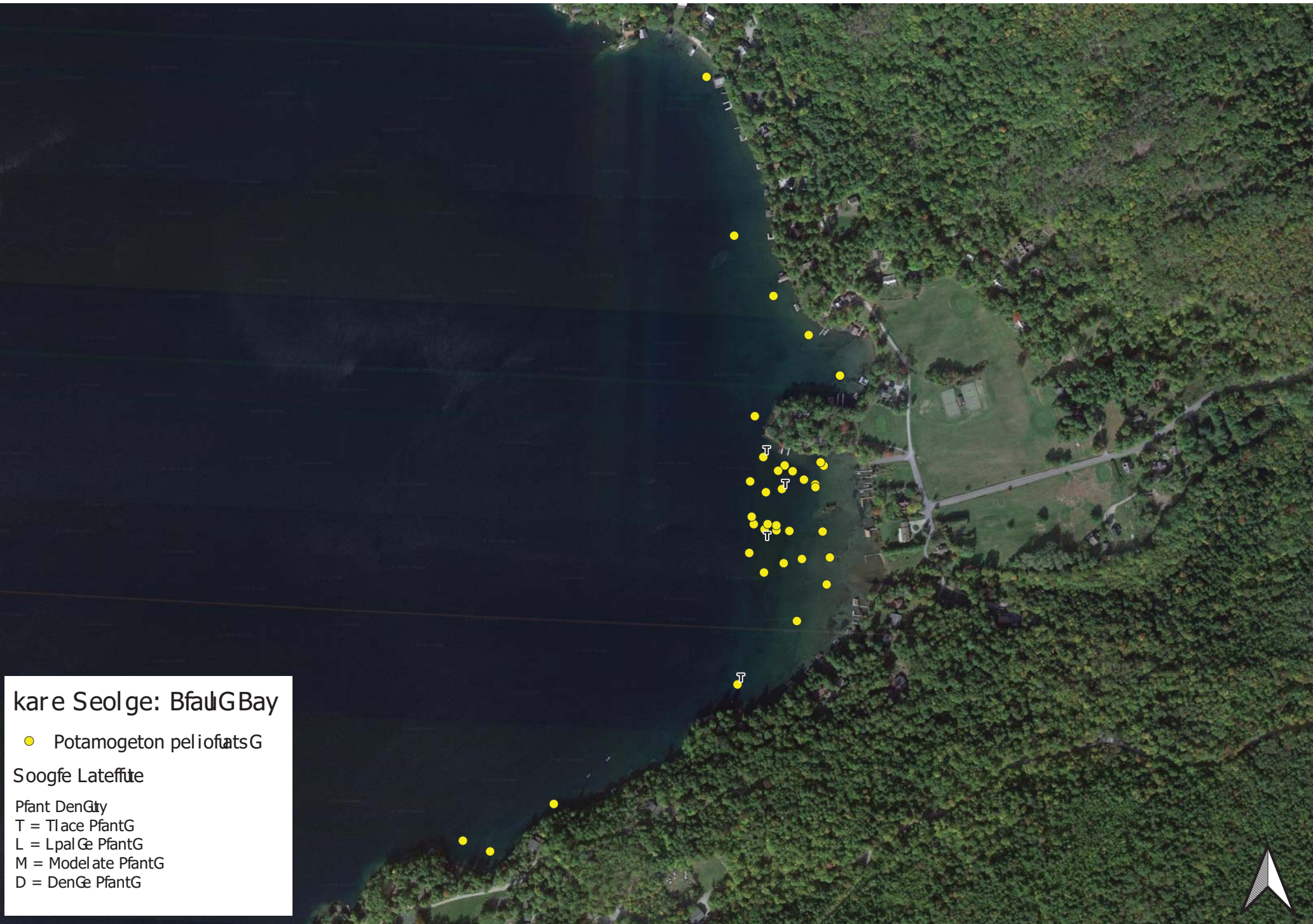
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Potamogeton narrow-leaf 4

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
- T = Trace Plants
- S = Sparse Plants
- M = Moderate Plants
- D = Dense Plants





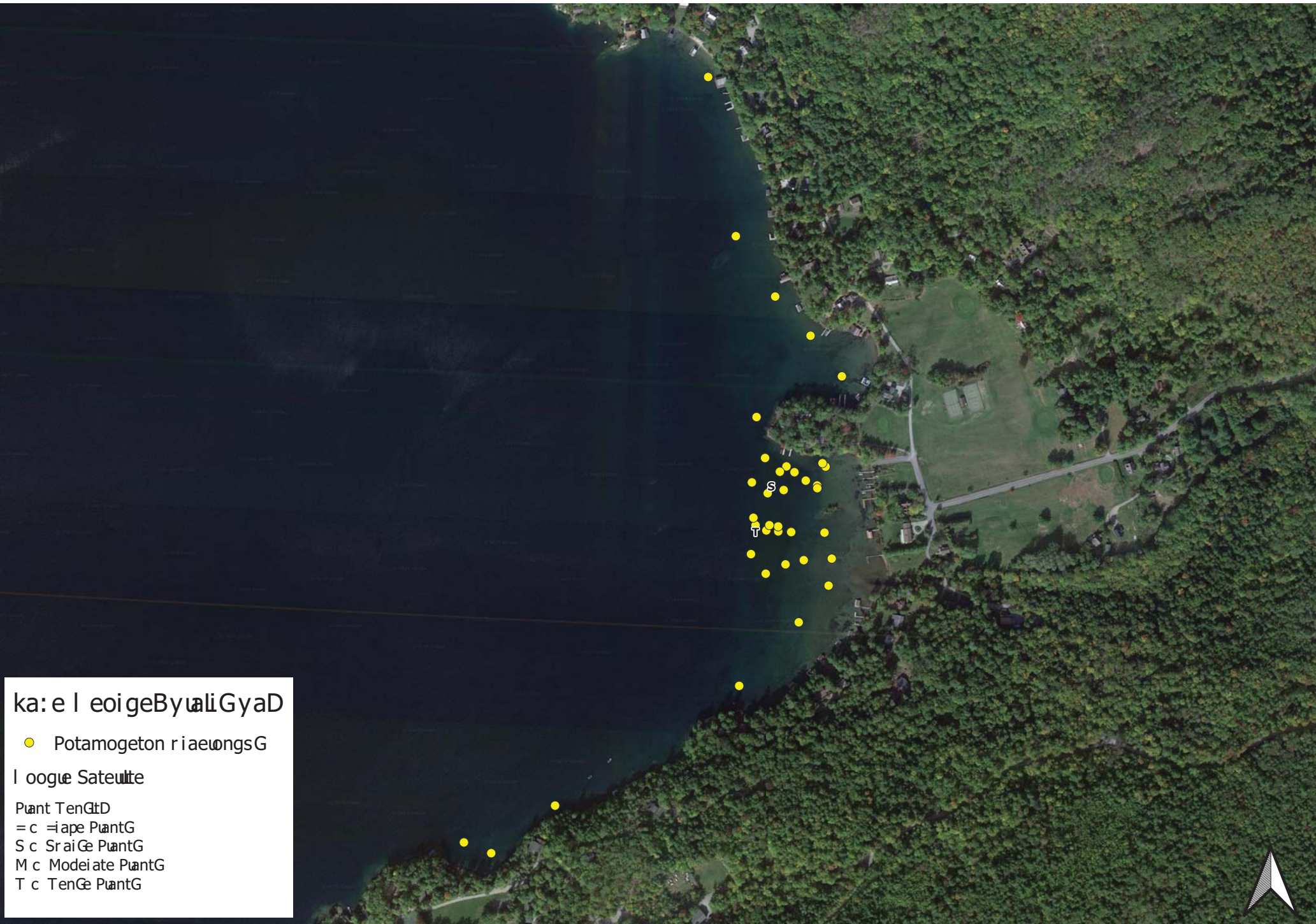
kare Seolge: BfaulG Bay

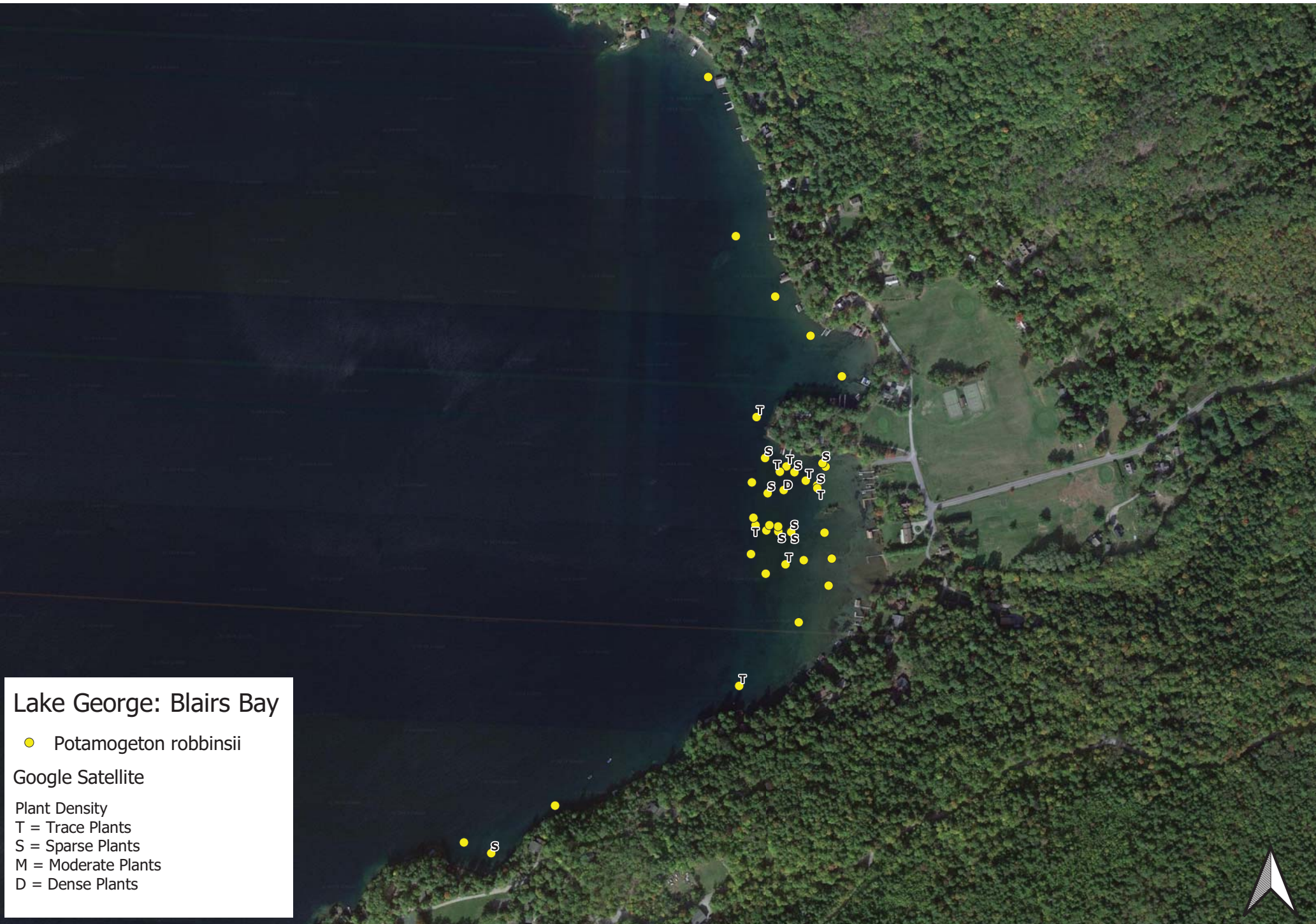
● Potamogeton pectinatus

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- Pfant DenQty
- T = Tlace PfantG
- L = Lpal Ge PfantG
- M = Modelate PfantG
- D = DenGe PfantG









Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Potamogeton zosteriformis

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
- T = Trace Plants
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- M = Moderate Plants
- D = Dense Plants





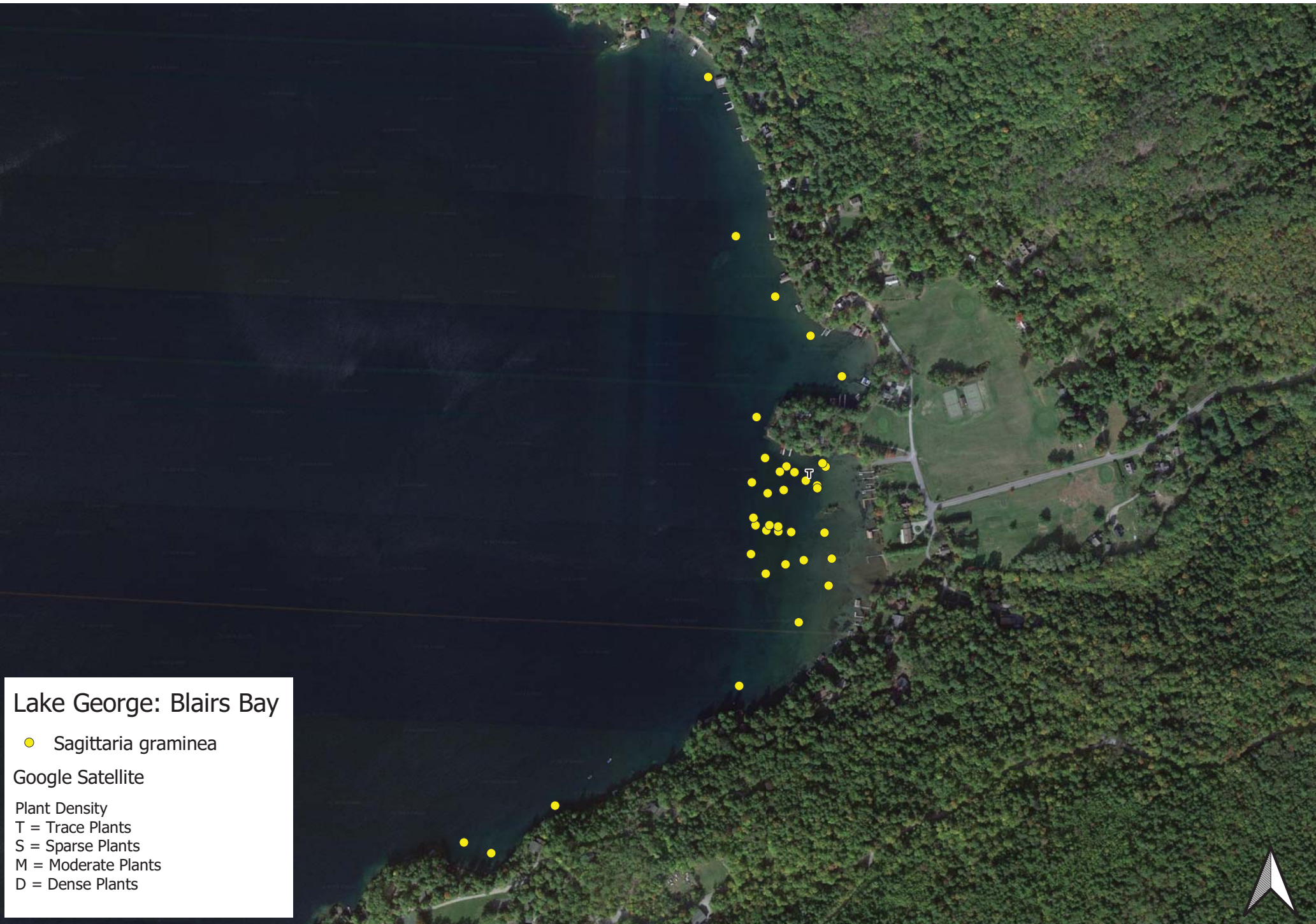
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Ranunculus longirostris*

Google Satellite

- Plant Density
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- D = Dense Plants





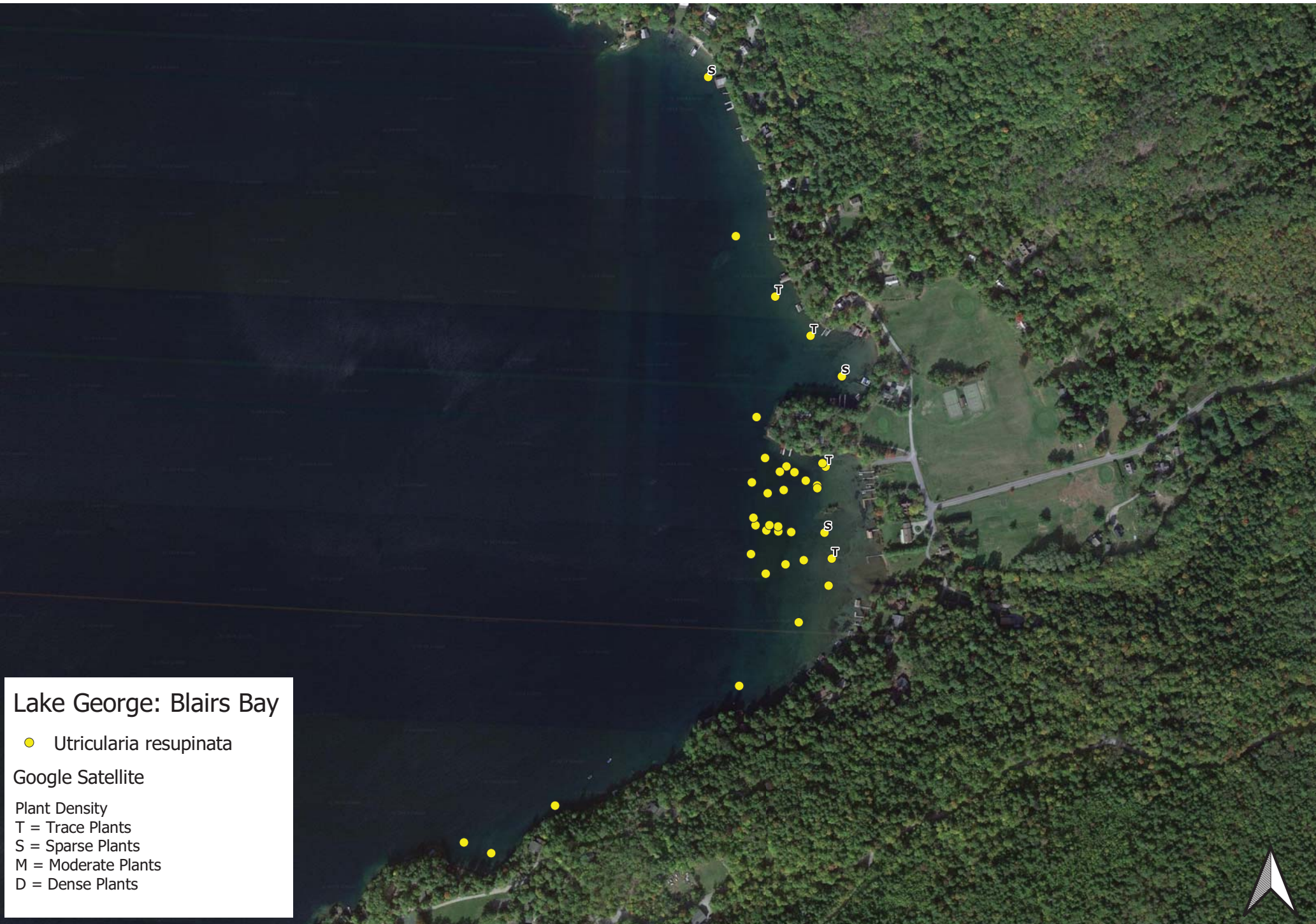
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Sagittaria graminea*

Google Satellite

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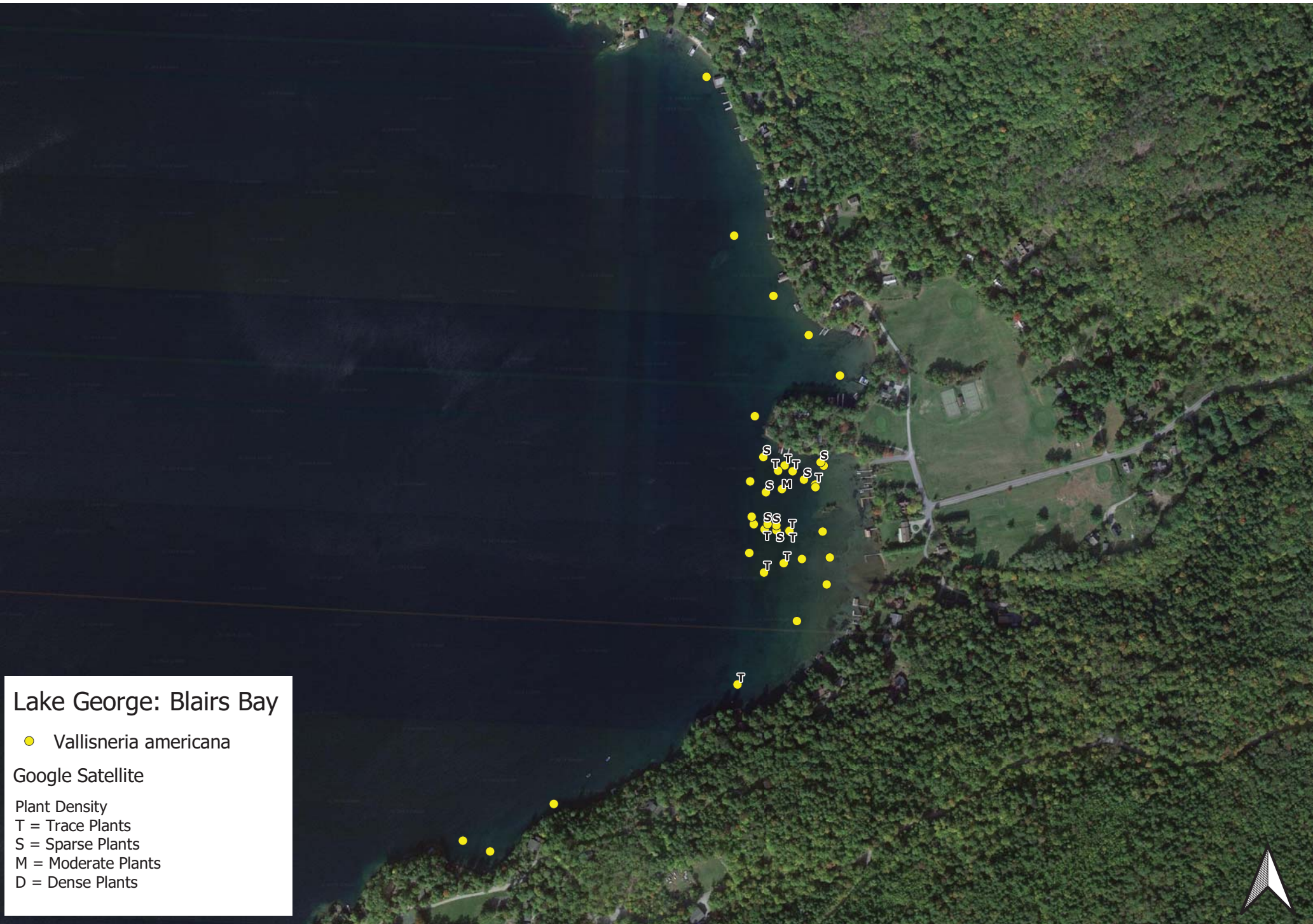
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Utricularia resupinata*

Google Satellite

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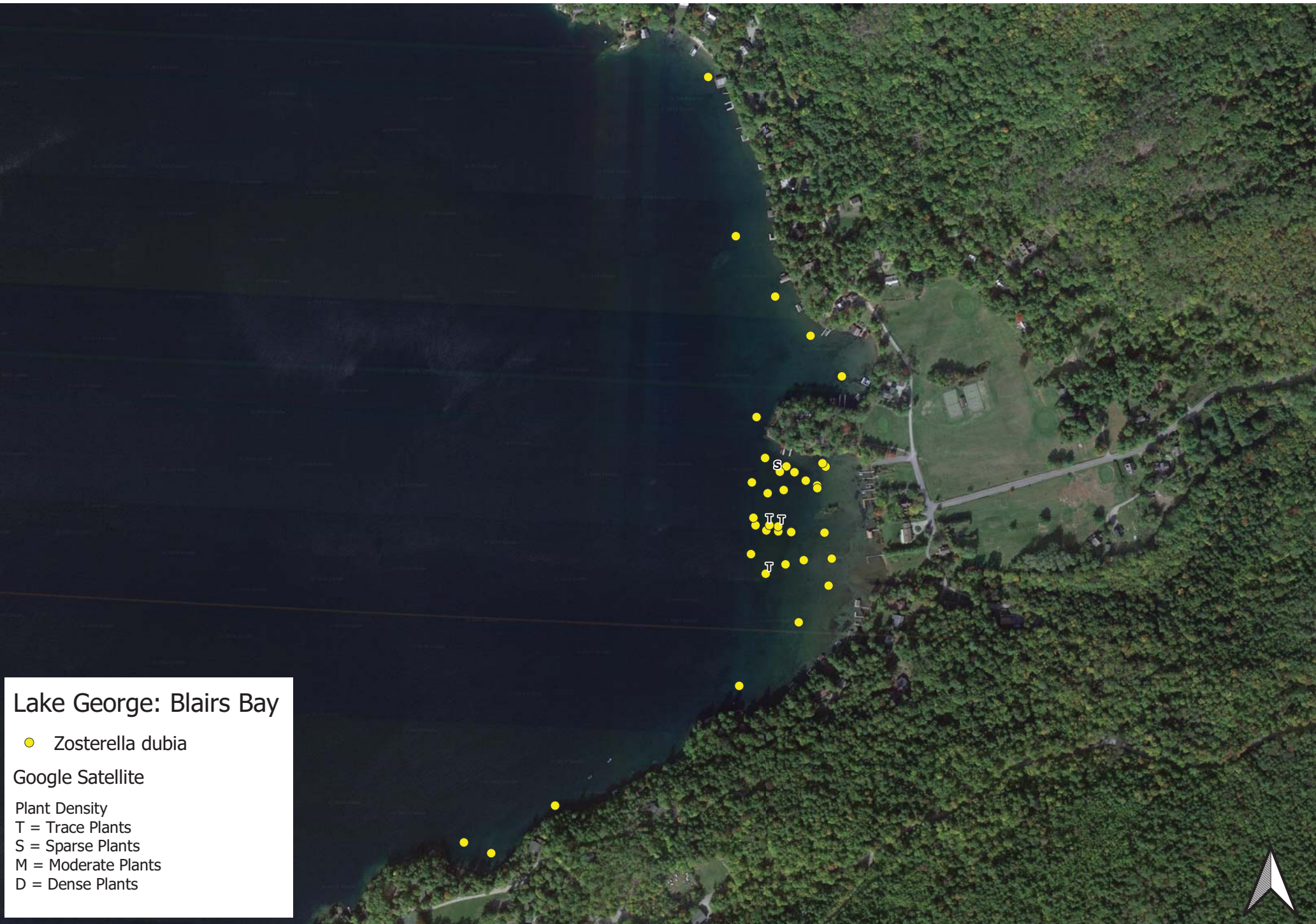
Lake George: Blairs Bay

● Vallisneria americana

Google Satellite

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Lake George: Blairs Bay

● *Zosterella dubia*

Google Satellite

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