



## ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

**TO:** MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

**FROM:** COREY KLATT, MANAGER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (MCD)

**RECOMMENDED BY:** CHERYL ROBSON, AMCT  
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (CAO) \_\_\_\_\_  
CAO's Initials

**DATE OF MEETING:** SEPTEMBER 21, 2018

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**RE: Request to Council from the Malcolm and Ardoch Lake Landowners Association (MALLA).**

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### **BACKGROUND**

At the August 24, 2018 Council Meeting members of the Malcolm and Ardoch Lake Landowners Association (MALLA) provided a very informative Presentation to Council regarding Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM).

As a result of this Presentation Council resolved via Resolution # 381-18:

*“BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council receives for information the delegation from Glenn Fowler, President; Brenda Martin, Stewardship Chair and Vice President; Dr. Bernard Griswold; Mary Gessner and Cathy Owen; Malcolm and Ardoch Lake Landowners Association (MALLA) regarding the impact of Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) on lakes in North Frontenac and thanks them for their time spent today;*

*AND THAT Council receives the request from MALLA for the Township to:*

- *Apply political pressure to allow a pilot project for more than one area of Malcolm and Ardoch Lakes;*
- *Provide funding for MALLA to partner with Watersheds Canada for the work-in-water aspects;*
- *Consider boat wash stations (at least one in each Ward to begin);*
- *Educate lake users through Communication on Township website as well as signage at lakes;*

- *Post signs for lakes indicating prevention of EWM and alerts for those working on management plans;*
- *Apply for federal and/or provincial funding to address the issue before it becomes a crisis;*

*AND THAT as per section 5.4 of the Procedural Policy, Council will defer this matter until the next Regular meeting to allow Council to make an informed decision:*

- *MCD approval to sign grant to TD Bank*
- *\$1,500 funding contingent on MNRF approving work permit*

*AND THAT Council approves the Mayor preparing a letter to the Minister and a support letter with respect to providing grants.*

*Carried”*

### **RESEARCH BY**

Corey Klatt, Manager of Community Development

### **COMMENTS**

At the August 24<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting members of Council suggested that a donation of \$1,500 from the Township to MALLA to assist in a fall project, contingent upon MALLA receiving an approved work permit by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), may be desirable. Should Council choose to provide this funding it is recommended that \$1,500 be taken from the Township’s Contingency Reserve Fund to fund this project.

It was also suggested at the meeting that the Township contribute \$10,000 to partner with Watersheds Canada to hire a graduate student to manage MALLA’s efforts in 2019 and for work-in-water aspects. It was discussed at the Council meeting that this request should be deferred to 2019 budget deliberations for Council’s consideration.

Furthermore, MALLA requested that the Township consider Boat Wash Stations (at least one per Ward to begin). It should be noted that on November 16, 2016 the Skootamatta Rate Payers Association requested utilizing Township Property for a Boat Washing Station and were denied. The following Resolution was passed:

*“Moved by Councillor Bedard, Seconded by Councillor Hermer #552-16  
BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council receives and e-mail dated November 16, 2016 from Skootamatta District Ratepayers Association (SDRA) including a proposal to utilize Township property for a boat washing station;*

*AND THAT Council received an e-mail dated November 7, 2016 from the Mazinaw Property Owners Association and a letter dated November 18, 2016 from Quinte Conservation supporting this proposal;*

*AND THAT Council supports this request.*

*DEFEATED”*

### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

2018 Proposed Financial Implications include a donation of \$1,500 to MALLA in 2018. It is recommended this donation be funded from the Township of North Frontenac Contingency Reserve Fund.

The North Frontenac Contingency Reserve Fund has an estimated Year End Balance (December 31, 2018) of \$617,691.70 (not including accumulated interest for the 2018 year).

2019 Proposed Financial Implications of a donation of \$10,000 to partner with Watersheds Canada plus the unknown costs of potential proposed Boat Wash Stations (one in each Ward), and signage for boat launches within the Township (proposed by MALLA).

### **RECOMMENDATION**

**BE IT RESOLVED** Council receives for information the Manager of Community Development's (MCD) Administrative Report entitled Request to Council from the Malcolm and Ardoch Lake Landowners Association (MALLA);

**AND THAT** Council supports a North Frontenac application for funding to the Friends of the Environment Foundation TD Bank (prepared by MALLA) and directs the MCD to sign the Application for Funding once prepared, to support MALLA's implementation plan;

**AND THAT** Council approves a donation of \$1,500 to MALLA to assist with a fall 2018 project to take place on Malcolm and Ardoch Lake, involving removing existing Eurasian Water Milfoil, contingent upon MALLA receiving an approved Work Permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR);

**AND THAT** Council will consider the potential for a \$10,000 donation to partner with Watersheds Canada to hire a graduate student to manage MALLA's efforts and for work-in-water aspects in 2019 during the 2019 Budget Deliberations;

**AND THAT** Council defers MALLA's request re: Boat Wash Stations (one in each Ward) until 2019 Budget Deliberations and requests MALLA clarify specifically what they are envisioning re: these proposed Boat Wash Stations, proposed locations and potential costs involved with this proposed project;

**AND THAT** Council requests MALLA provide samples and costing for signs for lakes indicating prevention of EWM that are being requested by MALLA regarding EWM for consideration at 2019 Budget Deliberations.

Enclosures 2 (1) Council Resolution #381-18 (2) MALLA Presentation to Council

Date August 24, 2018



Resolution Number -18

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH FRONTENAC

Moved by: [Signature] Seconded by: [Signature]

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council receives for information the delegation from Glenn Fowler, President; Brenda Martin, Stewardship Chair and Vice-President; Dr. Bernard Griswold; Mary Gessner and Cathy Owen; Malcom & Ardoch Lake Landowners Association (MALLA) regarding the impact of Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) on lakes in North Frontenac and thanks them for their time spent today;

AND THAT Council receives the request from MALLA for the Township to:

- Apply political pressure to allow a pilot project for more than one area of Malcolm and Ardoch Lakes; including a letter to the Ministry
• Provide funding for MALLA to partner with Watersheds Canada for the work-in-water aspects;
• Consider boat wash stations (at least one in each Ward to begin);
• Educate lake users through communication on Township website as well as signage at lakes;
• Post signs for lakes indicating prevention of EWM and alerts for those working on management plans;
• Apply for federal and/or provincial funding to address the issue before it becomes a crisis;
• Letter of support from Township for grant support

AND THAT, as per Section 5.4 of the Procedural Policy, Council will defer this matter until the next Regular meeting to allow Council to make an informed decision.

- \* mcd approval to sign grant to TD Bank
\* 1500 funding contingent on MRRF approving work permit

AND THAT Council approves the Mayor preparing a letter to the Minister and a support letter with respect to providing grants.

Carried

Mayor [Signature]

## MALLA PRESENTATION TO NORTH FRONTENAC TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

August 24, 2018

Delegation: Glen Fowler, MALLA President, Brenda Martin, MALLA Stewardship Chair and Vice -President Malcolm Lake, Dr. Bernard (Bud) Griswold (Marine Biologist- PhD in Fisheries Biology), Mary Gessner (Marine Biologist- Masters in Fisheries), Cathy Owen

### **OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION:**

Introduction of delegates and purpose of delegation-Brenda Martin

The Issue of Eurasian Water Milfoil- Dr. Bud Griswold

Impact for other Township Lakes- Glen Fowler

Big Cedar Lake Study-Mary Gessner

MALLA Action Plan- Brenda Martin

Request for Township Support- Glen Fowler

Questions/Answers

## Plant Guide

### EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.

Plant symbol = MYSP2

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Bozeman State Office



Photo by Alison Fox, University of Florida, available from Bugwood.org

Caution: This plant is weedy and may be invasive.

**Alternate Names:** none

**Uses:** Weed beds provide habitat for freshwater crustaceans and cover for bass. Where removed by harvesting it has been used as fertilizer, animal feed, and as a soil conditioner with limited success.

**Status:** Eurasian watermilfoil is a non-native, invasive, aquatic nuisance species listed as noxious or otherwise restricted in 17 states. Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your local NRCS Field Office, Cooperative Extension Service office, or state natural resource or agriculture department regarding its status and management.

**Description:** *Myriophyllum spicatum* L., Eurasian watermilfoil is a submersed, aquatic perennial in the Haloragaceae family that roots to the bottom of water bodies. The roots are slender and fragile. Stems emerge from root crowns, are smooth and hairless, and grow up to 21 feet to the water surface, where

they branch profusely. Stems have layers of specialized, partially lignified cells that enable the stem to self-fragment without mechanical disturbance. Stem fragments are capable of forming new plants. Leaves are whorled in groups of four at the stem nodes, are 0.5 to 1.5 inches long, and have 14 to 24 pairs of threadlike divisions giving the leaf a feather-like appearance. Pollen and seed flowers are separate on eight-inch long spikes that form at the ends of the stem branches. They emerge from the water supported by the stem that is twice as wide as the lower portion of the stem. Seed-producing flowers lack sepals and petals but have a four-lobed pistil. Pollen-producing flowers have four pink petals that drop off early in development, and eight stamens. Flowers are whorled in groups of four. The fruits are globelike in shape, 2-3 mm long with four long narrow grooves and four seeds.

The easiest way to distinguish Eurasian watermilfoil from native milfoils is by lifting a stem out of the water. The leaves of the invasive will relax and fall against the stem whereas the leaves of the native will remain rigid and spread from the stem. Also natives have sparse stem branching near the water surface compared to the abundant branching of Eurasian watermilfoil. Natives lack the conspicuous change in stem width below the inflorescence compared to the almost doubled stem width of Eurasian watermilfoil. The specialized layers of stem cells that facilitate stem fragmentation are characteristic of the invasive species and not the native species. Eurasian watermilfoil dies back to propagating root crown buds in the fall, whereas the natives form prominent cylindrical or cup-shaped perennating shoots (turions) attached to, or detached from the parent plant.

**Adaptation:** Eurasian watermilfoil can be found on every continent except Antarctica. It is native to Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It colonizes rivers, lakes, and other water bodies. It grows under a range of trophic conditions, but it is considered an indicator of eutrophic (low levels of dissolved oxygen, high levels of organic matter) conditions. Root anchoring may be impeded by sand, gravel, or flocculent substrate textures. Growth is limited by light, preventing colonization of deep waters or water with high suspended particles. Optimum water depth for growth ranges from three to 13 feet, and a maximum depth for growth is 39 feet). Cold temperatures have little influence on growth except

Plant Materials <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/>>

Plant Fact Sheet/Guide Coordination Page <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/intranet/pfs.html>>

National Plant Data Center <<http://npdc.usda.gov/>>

under reservoir drawdown conditions when plants are exposed to the air. Eurasian watermilfoil can use bicarbonate as a source of dissolved inorganic carbon, and high growth rates and dominance in hard, alkaline, high pH waters is common. It grows vigorously in salinities up to 10 parts per thousand and survives at 20 parts per thousand salinity, the concentration of brackish water. It can tolerate moving water, and water currents and wave action facilitate fragmentation.

A Wisconsin study developed models to predict the likelihood of finding Eurasian watermilfoil based on its presence or absence in Wisconsin lakes. Variables associated with dissolved inorganic carbon were the most important factors predicting occurrence. These variables included alkalinity, bedrock, and forest cover. Lakes with a one percent increase in forest cover in their drainage were five to 50 times less likely to become infested than other lakes. Variables affecting Eurasian watermilfoil growth were better predictors of presence than variables indicating human activities. The presence of a public boat launch was the best human activity predictor, followed by the relative abundance of walleye and smallmouth bass. Lakes with a public boat launch were 21 to 28 times more likely to become infested than lakes without a boat launch.

**Establishment:** Although Eurasian watermilfoil produces seeds, most establishment is from stem fragments and root crown buds. Propagating root crowns typically break dormancy in the spring when water temperature and light intensity increase.

**Management:** Prevention is the most important management option for Eurasian watermilfoil. Mapping, monitoring, early detection and eradication are critical to prevention. If a new infestation is found, save a specimen and report the infestation to your county extension agent. Inspection and sanitation of recreational equipment will prevent spread. Any aquatic plant debris on boats, trailers, live-wells, boat bilges, and fishing equipment should be disposed of away from lakes, ponds and rivers. Establishing washing stations with sanitation instructions at water-based recreational sites is recommended. Control with herbicides requires direct application to water. In most cases special permits and licenses are needed. Please contact your local agricultural extension specialist or county weed specialist to learn what works best in your area and how to use it safely. Always read label and safety instructions for each control method.

**Pests and Potential Problems:** See environmental concerns.

**Environmental Concerns:** The dense weed beds formed by Eurasian watermilfoil have adverse effects on native aquatic vegetation that are important food sources for waterfowl and some mammals, and habitat for fish. The dense beds create habitat for disease-carrying insects, including mosquitoes, and parasites that cause swimmer's itch. The richness, diversity, and distribution of invertebrate species on lake bottoms are reduced where infestations occur. The function of water ecosystems are altered, including biomass turnover and nutrient cycling. Reduced dissolved oxygen and changes in water temperature are associated with infestations. Eurasian watermilfoil is a nuisance species to humans when it reduces open areas along lake shores, washes up on beaches, and curtails recreational activities. Populations reduce water flow thus interfering with industrial, agricultural, and municipal water systems. Irrigation ditches, canals, farm ponds, and irrigation equipment can be clogged by the weed. Management of Eurasian watermilfoil is difficult and expensive.

**Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin):** None.

#### References

- Aiken, S.G., P.R. Newroth, and I. Wile. 1979. The biology of Canadian weeds. 34. *Myriophyllum spicatum* L. Canadian Journal of Plant Science 59: 201-215.
- Buchan, L.A.J. and D.K. Padilla. 2000. Predicting the likelihood of Eurasian watermilfoil presence in lakes, a macrophyte monitoring tool. Ecological Applications 10 (5): 1442-1455.
- Eiswerth, M.E., S.G. Donaldson, and W.S. Johnson. 2000. Potential environmental impacts and economic damages of Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) in western Nevada and Northeastern California. Weed Technology 14: 511-518.
- Nichols, S.A. and B.H. Shaw. 1986. Ecological life histories of the three aquatic nuisance plants *Myriophyllum spicatum*, *Potamogeton crispus*, and *Elodea Canadensis*. Hydrobiologia 131: 3-21.
- Piper, G.L., F.M. Coombs, B. Bloosey, P.B. McEvoy, and S.S. Schooler. 2004. Eurasian watermilfoil. In: Coombs, E. M., Coombs, J.K. Clark, G.L. Piper, and A.F. Cofrancesco, Jr. (eds) Biological control of invasive plants in the United

## **FINDINGS FROM THE BIG CEDAR LAKE STUDY by Mary Gessner**

### **History of Eurasian Watermilfoil Control in Big Cedar Lake**

Since its introduction into Big Cedar Lake, Eurasian milfoil has flourished, establishing dense patches throughout the lake. In 2017, approximately 25 patches of this species were recorded, found at depths of 1.5-4.5m, during informal surveys of the lake. Frustrated and concerned over the spread of the exotic species, the Big Cedar Lake Stewardship Association sought a solution that did not rely on chemical input. In 2011, the consulting company, EnviroScience, implemented their Milfoil Solution program on Big Cedar Lake. This program involved augmenting native populations of milfoil weevils, in an effort to reduce the abundance of milfoil (EnviroScience, 2012). From 2011-2014, EnviroScience stocked the lake with 215,800 weevils and weevil eggs in over fifteen different locations (EnviroScience, 2014). Following this four-year project, Dr. Eric Sager and students of Trent University continued stocking weevils as part of a broader integrated management experiment.

The entire breakdown of the Big Cedar Lake weevil stocking program is shown in Table 1. In 2015, Big Cedar Lake was stocked with 25,000 weevil eggs in four locations identified by the lake stewards. Additionally, milfoil was experimentally hand-harvested at five locations in an effort to encourage the growth of native aquatic plants, and to provide a useful comparison of the long-term efficacy of the weevil program. Starting in 2016, we began managing milfoil using an integrated approach by stocking weevils along the edges of biodegradable benthic mats that were planted with native plant species.

*Table 1. Breakdown of Milfoil Weevil egg stocking in Big Cedar Lake from 2011-2017*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Lake Association Stocking</b>	<b>Private Stocking</b>	<b>Annual Total</b>
2011	30,000	23,000	53,000
2012	35,000	27,000	62,000
2013	45,000	22,000	67,000
2014	32,800	1,000	33,800
2015 ( <i>Trent University</i> )	25,000	0	25,000
2016 ( <i>Trent University</i> )	40,000	0	40,000
2017 ( <i>Trent University</i> )	40,000	0	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,800</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>320,800</b>



## CONCLUSIONS

- Although weevils may offer lake managers a degree of control over invasive milfoil patches by reducing the density of thick dense milfoil monocultures, this study and previous studies suggest it is unlikely that milfoil will be completely eradicated from Big Cedar Lake by milfoil weevils.
- Average milfoil density for 2017 is relatively high, following the lowest year of milfoil density (2016). This pattern has been observed since 2013, where densities have alternated from higher to lower each year.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Design the management plan to primarily focus on encouraging native plants to compete with milfoil, as this may be more successful at limiting milfoil abundance in targeted patches.
- Continue monitoring experimental patches (2015-present) throughout the lake, including the full-lake survey that was done in 2017. This will help to confirm conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the weevil program, milfoil abundance, as well as aid in site selection for preventative measures.
- Select material that can prevent milfoil from growing up through it, while allowing adequate spacing for native species transplanting.
- Install vegetated benthic mats when milfoil density is low, to allow native plant species to colonize without competition from milfoil. This will allow us to avoid mechanically harvesting milfoil, a process that often creates hundreds of plant fragments.

### **MALLA ACTION PLAN by Brenda Martin:**

After considerable research in the past two years, presentations by the Invading Species Specialist, consultation with the environmental specialists of Watershed Canada and MVCA, first hand monitoring of the infiltration of EWM into Malcolm and Ardoch Lakes with our echo-sound monitoring and drone deploy programs, the Stewardship Committee has concluded that we are looking at a crisis for all our lakes without immediate intervention.

We have the learning gained from the Big Cedar Lake eight-year project to know what aspects worked well, and which aspects needed modification. Our approach is to focus upon the successful components of that program: a) The placement of biodegradable mats on the areas where EWM has been removed and 2) then restore native vegetation on the mats. Some of the steps needed to accomplish the implementation plan are outlined below:

- 1) Seek support from the Municipality to implement a pilot project on both Malcolm and Ardoch Lakes. The data gained from this pilot project has the potential to apply to other lakes in the Township
- 2) Educate lake users and property owners in the Township about the huge threat to property values
- 3) Obtain MNRF work permit(s) to lay bio-degradable mats and complete restoration with native vegetation
- 4) Seek a partnership with the Ecological Restoration Program under Prof. Eric Sager, Trent University
- 5) Seek partnership with Watersheds Canada for the in-water aspects of the project
- 6) Apply for funding from Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
- 7) Apply for funding from Friends of the Environment Foundation (TD Bank)
- 8) Apply for funding from Trillium
- 9) Map major clusters of EWM by GPS co-ordinates
- 10) Purchase equipment for 2018 targeted area (s) and proceed in 2019 based on funding
- 11) Use fall drone deploy photos for comparison of vegetation growth and check if EWM is predominant
- 12) Recruit volunteers for the implementation of the Action Plan

## **ACTION ALERT**

Be Aware: An invasive aquatic plant is spreading in Malcolm and Ardoch Lakes

### **WHAT YOU CAN DO:**

- Avoid disturbing established patches of watermilfoil while boating or fishing. Two key areas are at the outflow of Ardoch Lake and Malcolm Lake along the shore west of the boat launch.
- Control in shallows along your waterfront – pull plants out, gently by the roots and dispose of on dry land or in trash.
- Clean any visible vegetation from your boat, propeller and trailer and dispose in the same manner.
- Encourage others to do the same.
- Educate others.



### **REQUESTS FOR TOWNSHIP SUPPORT:**

- Apply political pressure to allow a pilot project for more than one area of Malcolm and Ardoch Lakes
- Provide funding for MALLA to partner with Watersheds Canada for the work-in-water aspects
- Consider boat wash stations (at least one in each Ward to begin)
- Educate lake users through communication on Township website as well as signage at lakes
- Post signs for lakes indicating prevention of EWM and alerts for those working on management plans
- Apply for federal and/or provincial funding to address the issue before it becomes a crisis

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS:**

Letter from Barb King, Watershed Canada, Executive Director

Letter from Brook Schryer, Invading Species Awareness Program, Monitoring & Information Management Specialist (OFAH)

# ONTARIO FEDERATION OF ANGLERS & HUNTERS



*Ontario Conservation Centre*

P.O. Box 2800, 4601 Guthrie Drive, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 8L5  
Phone: (705) 748.6324 • Fax: (705) 748.9577 • Visit: [www.ofah.org](http://www.ofah.org) • Email: [ofah@ofah.org](mailto:ofah@ofah.org)

OFAH FILE: 420EX  
August 14, 2018

Municipal Council of North Frontenac

**RE: Letter of Support for Malcolm Ardoch Lakes Landowners' Association's (MALLA) Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) management project**

On behalf of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (OFAH), Ontario's largest non-profit, conservation-based organization representing 100,000 members, subscribers and supporters, and 740 member clubs, I am writing this letter in support of the relationship with the MALLA.

In 1992, the OFAH, in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), established the Invading Species Awareness Program (ISAP) in order to address the increasing threats posed by invasive species in Ontario. Our objectives are to generate education and awareness of aquatic and terrestrial invasive species, address key pathways contributing to introductions and/or spread, and facilitate monitoring and early detection initiatives for invasive species found in Ontario.

Through my role within the ISAP as the Monitoring & Information Management Specialist, I have been directly involved with MALLA's Lakes Stewardship Committee's (LSC) proactive approach to implement their Lake Plan to manage EWM populations identified in their lakes.

Through 2017 and 2018, I have been in regular contact with the LSC Coordinator, Brenda Martin, to discuss monitoring and prevention, including management and control strategies for EWM. They have hosted me as a guest speaker both in-person and through Skype on to discuss invasive species, distributed invasive species information to their members, posted information on their website, and have posted a large sign by the boat launch. I am also aware they invested in a vegetation monitoring program in an effort to track invasive aquatic vegetation, particularly EWM.

I am providing technical support to MALLA as they pursue strategies to slow the spread of EWM. Overall, through our engagement, MALLA has demonstrated a strong commitment to the protection and preservation of, not only their two lakes, but for all of the lakes in the region.

Yours in Conservation,

Brook Schryer  
Monitoring & Information Management Specialist  
Invading Species Awareness Program  
Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters

cc: Sophie Monfette, Coordinator Invading Species Awareness Program  
Chris Robinson, OFAH Conservation Programs Manager



115-40 Sunset Blvd., Perth, ON K7H 2Y4  
613.264.1244 info@watersheds.ca watersheds.ca

August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018

To whom it may concern:

Re: Eurasian Water Milfoil Management Project on Malcolm and Ardoch Lakes

It is our pleasure to voice our support for Malcolm and Ardoch Lake Association's proposal for funding to control Eurasian water milfoil, which is currently invading these lakes. At Watersheds Canada, we believe that every person has the right to access clean and healthy lakes and rivers in Canada. We work to keep these precious places naturally clean and healthy for people and wildlife to continue using for years to come.

Having experience in working with various lake associations on lake health issues including invasive species education and management, we have firsthand knowledge about the importance of managing invasive species to protect the social, recreational and environmental values of a lake. Eurasian water milfoil is an extremely aggressive aquatic plant that can negatively impact lake health and it spreads easily to new areas once established. It is important to take action early to manage this invasive plant to reduce the impact on fish and wildlife populations as well as recreation including boating and swimming.

Protecting and improving the health of our waters and land requires significant resources and the know-how to get those resources. Helping the environmental sector through funding in this region is critical to the protection and restoration of our natural resources.

We are very supportive of this project and encourage you to fund this application. We also are committed to helping out by sharing our lessons learned through our experiences in any way we can.

Yours Sincerely,

Barbara King,  
Executive Director  
Watersheds Canada  
king@watersheds.ca

Your Lakes. Your Rivers. Your Future.