

## Rogers Lake ProcellaCOR Treatment 2023

Inland Fisheries 410 Capitol Ave. Hartford, CT 06134

As required by permit AQUA-2022-083, and email communications with the Fisheries Division, the following is a brief summary of the effects from the ProcellaCOR treatment in Rogers Lake this year and an assessment of the aquatic plants post-treatment. This includes observations within the treatment areas regarding the change in aquatic plants from the day of treatment to the post-treatment inspections.







Figure 2- Rogers Lake 7/19/23 - V. Milfoil

The lake was first inspected on 7/3 and subsequently treated on 7/19/23. 2.25 acres of V. Milfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*) was treated with ProcellaCOR and 4.75 acres of Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) was treated. (map attached). This is approximately 0.8% and 1.8% of the surface area of the lake respectively which is well below the 50% label restriction. All treatment areas were outside of the 200' no treatment buffer around the Hains Park Community Well agreed upon previously so no well water sampling was required.

On 7/26/23 these treatment areas were revisited briefly to attempt to photograph any change in plant composition.







Figure 3- Rogers Lake 7/26/23 - Natives unaffected

Figure 4- Rogers Lake 7/26/23 – Natives unaffected or minimally affected

Figures 1 & 2 show areas of dense native vegetation with invasive plant species just below the surface. Figures 3 & 4 show areas treated with ProcellaCOR where the invasive Milfoil has already started to break down or has disappeared. Native plants in these areas were unaffected or minimally affected. All native vegetation is expected to return to pre-treatment condition here within a few weeks.

Areas treated with Flumioxazin for Fanwort had more impact on native vegetation as it is a broad-spectrum herbicide. Fortunately, it works so quickly in the water that small treatment areas can be targeted and no adverse effects are seen 20'+ outside of the treatment area.

Several locations were identified as having Curly-Leaf Pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*). I suggested that these areas not be specifically targeted because Curly-Leaf begins to senesce in July. However, some treatment areas targeting Fanwort overlapped with Curly-Leaf and it was incidentally treated there.

On 10/2, the treatment areas were inspected and evaluated for overall aquatic plant abundance as well as the percent of the invasive plants that were controlled. Plant abundance was ranked as follows; 0=No plants, 1=Sparse, 2=Moderate, 3=Dense. Treatment areas marked with 0% corresponds to none of the invasive plants being controlled and areas marked 100% corresponds to all of the invasive plants being controlled.



Between such small treatment areas and the use of very selective herbicides where appropriate, treatments as Rogers Lake have very little overall impact on the native plant populations and water quality. The goal here is to reduce invasive species presence in the lake and to allow native vegetation to repopulate these areas. By staying on top of these species every season, we reduce the number of acres that need to be treated in any one year

Please contact me with any questions or concerns regarding this project.

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