Lake Oakland Aquatic Plant Control Program 2021 Activity Summary

A publication of the Lake Oakland Improvement Board

For the past several years, a nuisance plant control program has been ongoing on Lake Oakland. The primary objective of the program is to prevent the spread of invasive aquatic plants while preserving beneficial plant species. This report contains an overview of plant control activities conducted on Lake Oakland in 2021.

Aquatic plants are an important component of lakes. They produce oxygen during photosynthesis, provide food, habitat and cover for fish, and help stabilize shoreline and bottom sediments.

Insects and other invertebrates live on or near aquatic plants, and become food for fish, birds, amphibians, and other wildlife.

Plants and algae are the base of the food chain. Lakes with a healthy fishery have a moderate density of aquatic plants.

Aquatic plants provide habitat for fish and other aquatic life.

Aquatic plants help to hold sediments in place and improve water clarity. Roots and stones absorb wave energy and reduce scouring of the lake bottom.

Trees and shrubs

prevent erosion and

provide habitat.

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Predator-fish such as pike hide among plants, rocks, and tree roots to sneak up on their prey. Prey-fish such as minnows and small sunfish use aquatic plants to hide from predators.

There are four main aquatic plant groups: submersed, floating-leaved, freefloating, and emergent. Each plant group provides important ecological functions. Maintaining a diversity of aquatic plants is important to sustaining a healthy fishery and a healthy lake.



Environmental Consultant Progressive AE

Herbicide Applicator Aqua-Weed Control

Harvesting Contractor Mike's Clearwater Harvesting

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Karen Joliat Oakland County Commissioner Plant control activities are coordinated under the direction of an environmental consultant, Progressive AE. Biologists from Progressive conduct GPS-guided surveys of the lake to identify problem areas, and georeferenced plant control maps are provided to the plant control contractors.



GPS reference points established along the shoreline of Lake Oakland are used to guide plant surveys and to accurately identify the location of nuisance plant growth areas. Plant control in Lake Oakland involves the select use of herbicides and mechanical harvesting to control invasive plant growth. Primary plants targeted for control in Lake Oakland include Eurasian milfoil and starry stonewort. Both of these plants are non-native (exotic) species that tend to be highly invasive and have the potential to spread quickly if left unchecked



Eurasian milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)



Starry stonewort (Nitellopsis obtusa)

Plant control activities conducted on Lake Oakland in 2021 are summarized in the table below.

LAKE OAKLAND 2021 NUISANCE AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL SUMMARY

Work Type	Date	Plants Targeted	Acres
Survey	May 5		
Herbicide	May 18	E. milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, starry stonewort, algae	57
Survey	June 10		
Herbicide	Jun 15	E. milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, nuisance natives, starry stonewort	25
Harvesting	June 28-July 8	Nuisance natives, Chara, starry stonewort	43
Survey	July 12		
Herbicide	July 20	E. milfoil, starry stonewort, wild celery	32
Survey	August 5		
Herbicide	August 11	E. milfoil, starry stonewort, wild celery	16
Harvesting	August 25-31	Nuisance natives, starry stonewort	21
Survey	September 1		
Survey	September 13		
Herbicide	September 13	E. milfoil, starry stonewort	5
Total			199

In addition to the surveys of the lake to identify invasive plant locations, a vegetation survey of Lake Oakland was conducted on September 13 to evaluate the type and abundance of all plants in the lake. The table below lists each plant species observed during the survey and the relative abundance of each. At the time of the survey, 19 submersed species, one free floating, three floating-leaved species, and eight emergent species were found in the lake. Lake Oakland maintains an excellent diversity of beneficial, native plants species.

LAKE OAKLAND AQUATIC PLANTS September 13, 2021

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Percent of Sites Where Present
Illinois pondweed	Potamogeton illinoensis	Submersed	73
Chara	Chara sp.	Submersed	69
Wild celery	Vallisneria americana	Submersed	58
Slender naiad	Najas flexilis	Submersed	57
Large-leaf pondweed	Potamogeton amplifolius	Submersed	41
Thin-leaf pondweed	Potamogeton sp.	Submersed	38
Starry stonewort	Nitellopsis obtusa	Submersed	25
Bladderwort	Utricularia vulgaris	Submersed	24
Variable pondweed	Potamogeton gramineus	Submersed	18
Eurasian milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	Submersed	14
Richardson's pondweed	Potamogeton richardsonii	Submersed	9
Water stargrass	Heteranthera dubia	Submersed	4
Sago pondweed	Stuckenia pectinata	Submersed	3
Variable-leaf milfoil	Myriophyllum heterophyllum	Submersed	3
Flat-stem pondweed	Potamogeton zosteriformis	Submersed	2
Whitestem pondweed	Potamogeton praelongus	Submersed	2
Coontail	Ceratophyllum demersum	Submersed	1
Curly-leaf pondweed	Potamogeton crispus	Submersed	1
Southern naiad	Najas guadalupensis	Submersed	1
Duckweed	Lemna minor	Free-floating	2
White waterlily	Nymphaea odorata	Floating-leaved	68
Yellow waterlily	<i>Nuphar</i> sp.	Floating-leaved	6
Water shield	Brasenia schreberi	Floating-leaved	1
Swamp loosestrife	Decodon verticillatus	Emergent	15
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> sp.	Emergent	10
Bulrush	Schoenoplectus sp.	Emergent	7
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	Emergent	5
Pickerelweed	Pontederia cordata	Emergent	4
Arrowhead	Sagittaria latifolia	Emergent	3
Iris	<i>Iris</i> sp.	Emergent	2
Phragmites	Phragmites australis	Emergent	1