

AGENDA

AQUATIC APPLICATORS / LAKE MANAGERS MEETING

CONSTITUTION HALL

LANSING, MICHIGAN

November 8, 2004

9:00 am – 12:00 pm

<u>Item</u>	<u>Time (approximate)</u>
Introductions	9:00 am – 9:15 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rick Hobrla, Chief, Inland Lakes & Remedial Action Unit, Surface Water Assessment Section, Water Bureau (WB), Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	
Opening Remarks	9:15 am – 9:20 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Jim Cleland, Chief, Lansing Operations Division, WB, MDEQ	
Updates on the Reregistration of 2,4-D	9:20 am – 9:45 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brian Rowe, Pesticide Section Manager, Pesticide & Plant Pest Management Division, Michigan Department of Agriculture	
Use of Barley Staw to Control Algae	9:45 am – 10:00 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brian Rowe	
Hydrilla Early Detection and Rapid Response	10:00 am – 10:25 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Roger Eberhardt, MDEQ, Office of the Great Lakes	
Break (tentative)	
Summary of the 2004 Season	10:30 am – 10:45 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rick Hobrla	
New for the 2005 Season	10:45 am – 11:15 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none">MDEQ Staff	
Miscellaneous Information / Reminders	11:15 am – 11:20 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none">MDEQ Staff	
Questions and Answers	11:20 am 12:00 pm
<ul style="list-style-type: none">All	
Recertification Credits	12:00 pm
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brian Rowe	

Questions and Answers:

1. If someone digs a new pond on private property and the pond is small and contained, does the MDEQ need to know about it?

Chemical treatment of aquatic nuisances does not require a permit if the pond fits all of the following criteria:

- No outlet
- No record of State or Federal endangered or threatened species, pursuant to part 365 of 1994 PA 451.
- Surface area less than 10 acres
- Bottomlands are owned by either one person, or more than one person and written permission is obtained from each property owner

However, certain conditions (e.g., posting, record keeping) need to be followed as stated in the statute and administrative rules.

If you are planning on digging a new pond, a permit may need to be obtained from the Land and Water Management Division (LWMD) before any work begins. For more information, contact the LWMD at (517) 373-9244 or by email, DEQ-LWM-PCU@michigan.gov.

2. What is the difference between *Elodea* and *Hydrilla*?

Hydrilla generally has 4 or 5 leaves at each node, the leaf edges have visible teeth, and the leaf vein has small spines. *Elodea* generally has only three leaves at each node, the leaf edges appear smooth, and the leaf vein is smooth underneath.

3. Because the granular form of 2,4-D (ester formulation) has private drinking well concerns, is the MDEQ or Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDA) considering approving the liquid 2,4-D (amine formulation) for use in Michigan?

Liquid 2,4-D products are registered with MDA and are currently undergoing toxicological review within the MDEQ.

4. Can *Elodea* have more than three leaves per node?

Elodea canadensis (American elodea, American waterweed, Common waterweed, Canadian waterweed, and Canadian pondweed) is typically described as having leaves in whorls of three, though the leaf count appears to vary in range from two to four depending upon the source:

- *Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Northeastern North America, Vol. 2*, by G. Crow and C. Barre Helquist, describes *Elodea* as having leaves along stem in whorls of three (some opposite).
- *A Manual of Aquatic Plants*, by N. Fassett, does not mention leaf count.

- Michigan Flora, by E. Voss, does not mention leaf count.
- Through the Looking Glass...A Field Guide to Aquatic Plants, by S. Borman, R. Korth, and J. Temte, describes *Elodea* as having leaves in whorls of three, or occasionally only two.
- <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/native/elodea.html> describes *Elodea* as having leaves in whorls of three around the stem.
- <http://www.rook.org/earl/bwca/nature/aquatics/elodeacan.html> describes *Elodea* as having leaves in whorls of three or occasionally 4 (some opposite).
- http://www.sea-river.com/117_6_gb.php describes *Elodea* as having leaves in groups of three.
- http://www.cleanlake.com/american_elodea.htm describes *Elodea* as having leaves usually four in number, arranged in whorls around the stem.
- <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/1998/mnplant/elca.htm> describes *Elodea* as having leaves whorled in three (rarely some opposite).
- <http://www.marinebiochemists.com/elodea.htm> describes *Elodea* as having leaves usually four in number, arranged in whorls around stem.

Egeria densa (Brazilian elodea) is typically described as having leaves in whorls of four to eight. Sources include:

- http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/weed_info/egeria.html
- <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/weeds/egeria.html>
- <http://www.marinebiochemists.com/elodea.htm>