

What will this Project do to Stop Hydrilla?

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Buffalo District is continuing their efforts to treat hydrilla in the vicinity of Wells College Bay on Cayuga Lake where hydrilla was first observed in September 2016. The 2019 efforts represent the third year of fluridone (Sonar H4C) and chelated copper (Komeen Crystal) treatment, and focus on a treatment area delineated based on observations of hydrilla beds from fall 2018.

For 2019, USACE Buffalo has identified an approximately 120-acre area based on observations of hydrilla, divided into the following (see Figure 1):

- Lake Sonar H4C treatment block:** Approximately 30 acres in Wells College Bay along 5,000 linear feet of shoreline between Wells Road and south of the outlet of Paines Creek. The Sonar H4C application will be split into a total of 10 treatments:
 - two applications at 20 parts per billion (ppb) occurring over the first two treatments, and
 - eight applications at 13.75 ppb occurring over treatments 3 through 10.
- Spot treatment blocks:** Approximately 90 acres, including four known plots for spot treatment, and an area to be monitored for hydrilla and treated with Komeen Crystal as needed.

Post-treatment monitoring will be conducted to determine the success of the treatment and to determine whether additional treatments will be needed in the future.

When will Treatment Occur?

The initial application of Sonar H4C is targeted for the week of July 1, 2019, and a total of 10 treatments will occur between July and September. Treatments will initially occur approximately seven days apart, but later treatments may be spread further apart depending on dilution rates within the lake treatment area. Spot treatment of approximately five acres will be completed with Komeen Crystal, likely during the week of July 22nd. Additionally, if there is any significant re-establishment of hydrilla beds in the 120-acre project area, those beds would be spot treated with Komeen Crystal, on or about the week of August 12th, 2019.

Herbicide will routinely be applied on Thursdays, unless there are weather delays. The herbicide will only be applied if there are favorable weather conditions. Any changes in the treatment schedule will be communicated to the public.

Herbicide Information

For more information on Sonar H4C and Komeen Crystal, refer to the link below for product labels:

<https://www.solitudelakemanagement.com/product-labels-new-york-2017>

Will there be any Restrictions on Use of the Lake during Treatment?

A water sampling program will be implemented to monitor fluridone concentrations within the lake. The program will ensure that the herbicides are applied at the targeted concentration rates and will also determine herbicide dispersion.

Restrictions

There are no restrictions for fishing, swimming, or livestock/pet water consumption at the proposed application rates of Sonar H4C and Komeen Crystal.

There **ARE** restrictions for using water treated with Sonar H4C for irrigation and for potable water treated with Sonar H4C and Komeen Crystal if treated water concentrations are above what is indicated in Table 1.

Table 1 Water Use Restrictions

Product	Established Row Crops/Turf/Ornamental Plants	Tobacco, Tomatoes, Peppers and Similar Plants, and Newly Seeded Crops/Seedbeds or Areas to be Planted Including Overseeded Golf Courses	Nursery, Greenhouse, Hydroponics	Potable Water
Sonar H4C	Do not use if concentrations > 10 ppb	Do not use if concentrations > 5 ppb	Do not use if concentrations > 1 ppb; <i>FasTEST required</i>	Do not use if concentrations > 50 ppb*
Komeen Crystal	None	None	None	Do not use if concentrations > 200 ppb**

* Applications of Sonar H4C will be below the listed thresholds. **ppb** parts per billion

** Application of Komeen Crystal will only exceed these concentrations in small spot treatment areas that are not expected to exceed a cumulative total of 5 acres for the season. These spot treatment areas are away from potable water intakes.

Signs will be placed at all public access locations within the treatment area to notify the public of these restrictions.

Tentative Treatment Schedule (the Week of...)

WEEK OF	July 1	July 8	July 15	July 22	July 29	August 5	August 12	August 19	August 26	September 2
	1st Sonar H4C treatment	2nd Sonar H4C treatment	3rd Sonar H4C treatment	4th Sonar H4C treatment/ 1st Komeen treatment*	5th Sonar H4C treatment	6th Sonar H4C treatment	7th Sonar H4C treatment 2nd Komeen treatment*	8th Sonar H4C treatment	9th Sonar H4C treatment	10th Sonar H4C treatment

*Komeen Crystal treatments will be scheduled as needed. Dates identified above may change.

Who Can I Contact for More Information?

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CAYUGA LAKE AT AURORA, NEW YORK HYDRILLA CONTROL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

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into other areas of New York State
and the Great Lakes!



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What is Hydrilla and What Concerns Does it Pose to Cayuga Lake?



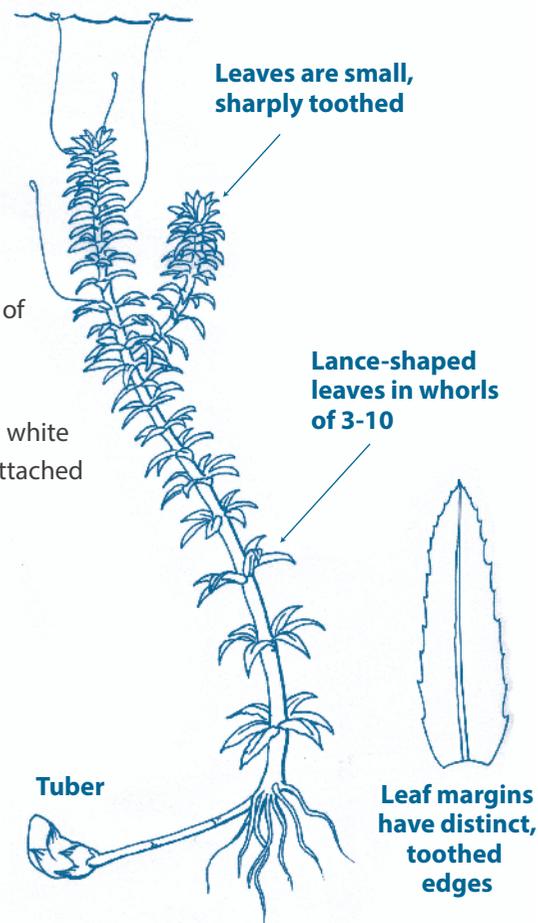
Source: Scott Kishbaugh, NYSDEC Hydrilla whorls up close

Hydrilla is a very aggressive aquatic invasive plant native to Korea. It is a submerged aquatic plant that is typically rooted in shallow water, with long stems that can grow up to 30 feet in length and up to one inch per day. These stems branch at the water's surface and grow horizontally, forming thick, dense mats. Hydrilla also produces tubers, small potato-like structures, which store food for the plant and also allow it to overwinter in the substrate of the waterbody and sprout in the spring.

What Does Hydrilla Look Like?

Key plant identification features:

- Pointed, bright green leaves about 5/8 inch long with small teeth on the edges
- Leaves generally grow in whorls of 3-10 around the stem, though 5 leaves are most common
- Floating white flowers and small white to yellowish potato-like tubers attached to the roots



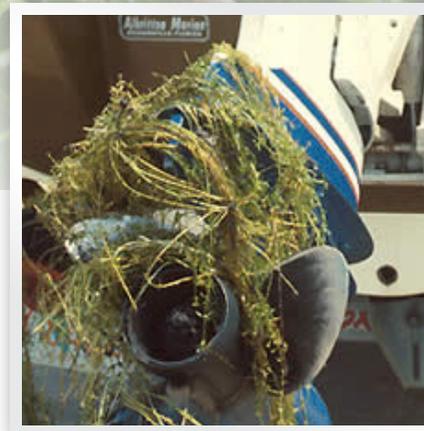
Source: Cayuga Lake Watershed Network 2012

Source: Leslie Mehrhoff, from the U.S. Forest Service



How Does it Spread?

- Primary method of spreading is through hydrilla fragments on recreational boats and trailers
- Even tiny fragments of hydrilla can sprout roots and establish new populations
- Fragments float and can be spread via wind and water currents



Why Do We Need to Stop It?

- It is one of the world's most invasive aquatic plants.
- It can grow up to one inch per day.
- It forms dense mats that block sunlight and displace native plants.
- It decreases dissolved oxygen levels which can lead to fish kills.
- It destroys waterfowl feeding areas and fish spawning sites.
- It reduces the weight and size of sportsfish due to loss of open water and native vegetation.
- It excludes boating, fishing, and swimming due to its thick mats.
- It can hurt the local economy due to impacts on tourism and waterfront property values.

Project Area Map

