

Big Bass Lake News

Newsletter Produced by PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. Spring 2022



PLM
LAKE & LAND
MANAGEMENT CORP

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NOTICE Big Bass Lake 2022 Treatment Program

The property owners in this area are planning to have the waters chemically treated to control lake weeds and/or algae. This notice is being circulated in accordance with Department of Environment, Great Lakes & Energy (EGLE) procedures. Due to the uncertainty of weather, the treatment schedule is approximate. Please watch your shoreline for the posting of the 8.5 x 11 inch, yellow or green signs. The signs will indicate the date of the treatment, the products used, and any restrictions on the use of treated water for swimming, watering lawns, etc. One or more treatments involving water restrictive products may be applied. Please be aware that only products approved by the State of Michigan and the Federal government are being used. We have experienced **no adverse effects on people, fish, wildlife or domestic pets since applying these products.** We anticipate using one or more of the products listed. Please read the restrictions. Again, the restrictions that apply to the products actually used in a particular treatment will be found on the signs posted on the day of treatment.

2022 Tentative Treatment Schedule

Treatments will be occurring throughout the summer months. Please watch your shoreline for posting signs with specific restrictions. Please also note that you will see PLM on your lake many times this summer. We will not always be treating the lake, but performing many surveys, water quality testing, etc. Thank you for your understanding as we work to preserve and protect Big Bass Lake. *The following weeks of have been tentatively set but may be adjusted as the season progresses due to many factors (permit restrictions, growth,*

April 18: Water Quality
May 23: Treatment Survey
June 6: EWM Treatment
July 4: Survey, Water Quality
July 11: EWM Treatment

August 8: Survey
August 15: EWM Treatment
September 12: AVAS, Water Quality

Got Muck?

PLM MD (Muck Digestion) Pellets are a combination of natural beneficial bacteria, enzymes, and vitamins that stimulate the biological activity at your lake bottom. This stimulation allows the bacteria to feed on the organic sediment, therefore reducing the muck levels. PLM MD Pellets are easily applied by anyone once a month, when the water is above 55 degrees. 10lb., 30lb. and 50lb. bags are available.

For a beach area of 50'x 50', ~2lbs/treatment is required, treating monthly May– September. To place your order, please call our office at 800-382-4434 to arrange delivery!



WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

Navigate I/2,4-D: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household use, irrigation, lawns and turf: 0 Days. Growing crops and non-crops "gardens": Indefinite unless assay indicates 100 ppb or less. Potable water: Indefinite unless assay indicates less than 70 ppb. Fish consumption: No restrictions.

Sculpin G/2,4-d amine: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household use, irrigation, lawns and turf: 0 Days. Non-crops "gardens": 2-14 Days depending on treatment conditions. Growing crops: assay of less than 100ppb. Livestock watering: See product label. Fish consumption: No restrictions.

Renovate/Triclopyr: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Irrigation of Established lawns and turf: 0 Days. Household use & Irrigation excluding grasses: 120 days or once assay determines product to be non-detectable. Fish consumption: No restrictions.

Renovate OTF/Triclopyr: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Irrigation of Established lawns and turf: 0 Days. Household use & Irrigation excluding grasses: 120 days or once assay determines product to be non-detectable. Non-crops "gardens": 2-14 Days depending on treatment conditions. Livestock watering: N/A.

Florpyrauzifen-Benzyl/ProcellaCOR: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household use, irrigation, lawns and turf: 0 Days. Non-crops "gardens": 2-14 Days depending on treatment conditions. Growing crops: until assay indicates 1ppb or less. Livestock watering: N/A.

Aqua Strike/Endothal Diquat dibromide: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Animal consumption of treated water: 1 day. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 3 days. Crop irrigation: 5 days.

Tribune/Diquat dibromide: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Animal consumption of treated water: 1 day. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 3 days. Crop irrigation: 5 days.

Hydrothol 191/Dimethylalkylamine salt of Endothal Aquathol K/Dipotassium salt of Endothal: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household uses, irrigation, livestock watering: 2 weeks.

Clipper, Propeller, Schooner/Flumioxazin: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 3 days. Crop irrigation: 5 days.

Natiquel/copper carbonate, Komeen/copper as elemental: Swimming or bathing: 1 day.

PLM Blue, Cygnet Select: water dye (tracer), **Copper Sulfate:** copper sulfate, **Citrine Plus-Ultra, Captain-XTR, SeClear and SeClear G:** chelated copper, **Cygnet Plus, PolyAn:** Adjuvant, **AquaSticker, M.D. pellets:** gram negative, naturally occurring bacteria.

PLM Enzyme: enzymes, **Phoslock:** phosphorus locking technology, Entrosorb technology. **NO RESTRICTIONS!!**

For a complete listing of all product labels, please see our website.

Site-Specific recommendations to limit ornamental irrigation with ProcellaCOR, Renovate & Sculpin granular treated water will typically last 2-14 days. Contact PLM for further information.

The chemicals used for Aquatic Nuisance Control are registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy. The potential for damage to fish and other non-target organisms is minimal provided that the product is used as directed on the product label and the permit. To minimize the possible effects on health and the environment, the treated water is restricted for the above purposes.

Method of Application: Chemical application will be made via boat, back pack, and/or land vehicle applying liquid surface products by surface spray and/or injection. Granular product application will be surface broadcast.

****Certified Applicators:** Salvatore Adams, Preston Adgate, Andrew Anger, Jason Broekstra, Adam Cichon, William Conklin, Gerald Dailey, Jaimee Desjardins, William Ducham, Jeff Fischer, BreAnne Grabill, Dustin Grabill, Christian Halquist, Steve Hanson, Sean Hawkins, Kyle Heath, Jake Hunt, Garrett Johnson, James Lee, Blake Mallory, Michael Pichla, Elijah Quinn, Eric Reed, Colton Risner, Eric Roberts, James Scherer, Alison Schermerhorn, Ben Schermerhorn, Casey Shoaff, Lucas Slagel, Keith terHorst, Jeff Tolan, Andy Tomaszewski, Dennis Vangessel, Andrew Weinberg, Elliot Wollman

“DNR says fish kills may be common during spring thaw” DNR News Release March 21, 2022

After ice and snow cover melt on Michigan lakes early this spring, it may be more likely for people to discover dead fish or other aquatic animals. While such sights can be startling, the Department of Natural Resources reminds everyone that this is normal, since winter conditions can cause fish and other creatures such as turtles, frogs, toads and crayfish to die. "Winterkill is the most common type of fish kill," said Gary Whelan, DNR Fisheries Division Research manager. "As the season changes, it can be particularly common in shallow lakes, ponds, streams and canals. These kills are localized and typically do not affect the overall health of the fish populations or fishing quality." Shallow lakes with excess aquatic vegetation and soft bottoms are more prone to this occurrence, particularly when a deep snowpack reduces sunlight for the plants. Canals in urban areas also are quite susceptible due to the large amounts of nutrient runoff and pollution from roads and lawns and septic systems that flow into these areas, especially from large storm events. Fish and other aquatic life typically die in late winter but may not be noticed until a month after the ice leaves lakes. That's because the dead fish and other aquatic life are temporarily preserved by the cold water. Fish also may be affected by rapid changes in water temperature due to unseasonably warm temperatures leading to stress and, sometimes, mortality. That could be the case this year with the record or near-record cold temperatures and the large snowfalls Michigan experienced this month and any rapid warming in the coming months. Fish can become easily stressed in winter due to low energy reserves because feeding is at a minimum in winter. They are then less able to handle low oxygen and temperatures swings. "Winterkill begins with distressed fish gasping for air at holes in the ice and often ends with large numbers of dead fish that bloat as the water warms," Whelan said. "Dead fish and other aquatic life may appear fuzzy because of secondary infection by fungus, but the fungus was not the cause of death. The fish actually suffocated from a lack of dissolved oxygen from decaying plants and other dead aquatic animals under the ice." Dissolved oxygen is required by fish and all other forms of aquatic life. Once daylight is greatly reduced by ice and snow cover, aquatic plants stop producing oxygen and many die. The bacteria that decompose organic materials on the bottom of the lake use the remaining oxygen in the water. Once the oxygen is reduced and other aquatic animals die and start decomposing, the rate that oxygen is used for decomposition is additionally increased – that means that dissolved oxygen levels in the water decrease even further, leading to increasing winterkill. For more information on fish kills in Michigan, visit Michigan.gov/Fishing.



Converting Seawalls into Natural Shorelines

Converting seawall shorelines back to natural vegetation; plants, trees and shrubs along the water's edge has many benefits for the lake. Some of benefits of having a natural shoreline are erosion control, nutrient and pollution absorption, increase in wildlife and fish habitat and reduction of nuisance geese on lawns. If seawall removal is not feasible there are other options residents can do to improve and protect the lake. Placing rip rap in front of a seawall will help reduce wave action thus reducing lake scour. Rip rap can also create a suitable shoreline for animals to access the land and provide places for aquatic insects and plants to grow. Also, native vegetation can be planted within the rip rap, creating a more natural shoreline. Adding rip rap is an easy, affordable and effective way to help the lake.

Bioengineering, often called softshore engineering or lakescaping, is a method of using native plants, biodegradable products and other natural materials to provide a stable shoreline. The goal is to protect the property from waves and erosion, while improving ecological features and the integrity of the shoreline. Bioengineering methods are often used when creating a natural shoreline – which acts as a living buffer that changes throughout the seasons and years. Some of the benefits of bioengineering are; Natural vegetation serves as a filter between lawn and lakeshore, preventing pesticides and fertilizers from running directly into the water. Native plant roots filter more water than the turf grass varieties typically planted in Michigan. They help prevent flooding or standing water. Plants in the water and along the shore help absorb the wave energy, which helps keep soils and sands settled and makes for clearer (less turbid) water. If there is any lake resident that is interested in converting their shoreline, please contact PLM and their Certified Natural Shoreline Steward can help you get started.

