

Lake Templene Improvement Board 115 S Dean St. Centreville, MI 49032

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Lake Templene Aquatic Plant Control Program 2022 Activity Summary

A publication of the Lake Templene Improvement Board

For many years, a nuisance plant control program has been ongoing on Lake Templene. 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 Templene in 2022.

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. prevent erosion and provide habitat.

Trees and shrubs

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Roots and stones absorb wave energy and reduce scouring of the lake bottom.

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 Clarke Aquatic Services 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 treatment maps are provided to the plant control contractor. Follow-up surveys are conducted throughout the growing season to evaluate results and the need for additional treatments. In 2022, surveys of the lake were conducted on May 5, May 19, June 2, June 15, July 14, and August 18.



GPS reference points established along the shoreline and off-shore drop-off areas of Lake Templene are used to guide plant surveys and to accurately identify the location of nuisance plant growth.

Plant Control

Plant control on Lake Templene involves the select use of herbicides to control invasive plant growth. Primary plants targeted for control in Lake Templene 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 Templene in 2022 are summarized in the table below.

Work			
Туре	Date	Plants Targeted	Acres
Survey	May 5		
Treatment	May 17	E. milfoil, curly-leaf, algae	8
Survey	May 19		
Survey	June 2		
Treatment	June 7	E. milfoil, curly-leaf	36
Survey	June 15		
Treatment	June 23	E. milfoil, algae, nuisance natives, starry	37
Survey	July 14		
Treatment	August 3	E. milfoil, algae, nuisance natives, starry	26.5
Survey	August 18		
Treatment	August 30	E. milfoil, nuisance natives, starry	12.5

LAKE TEMPLENE 2022 NUISANCE AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL SUMMARY

Total

In addition to mapping and identifying invasive plant species locations, a comprehensive vegetation survey of Lake Templene was conducted on August 18, 2022 to evaluate the type and abundance of all plants along the shoreline of 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, 17 submersed species, two floating-leaved species, and eight emergent species were found in the lake. Lake Templene maintains a good diversity of beneficial, native plants species.

LAKE TEMPLENE AQUATIC PLANTS August 18, 2022

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			Percent of Sites
Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Where Present
Illinois pondweed	Potamogeton illinoensis	Submersed	41
Wild celery	Vallisneria americana	Submersed	38
Thin-leaf pondweed	Potamogeton sp.	Submersed	24
Sago pondweed	Stuckenia pectinata	Submersed	12
Slender naiad	Najas flexilis	Submersed	10
Chara	Chara sp.	Submersed	10
Coontail	Ceratophyllum demersum	Submersed	9
Richardson's pondweed	Potamogeton richardsonii	Submersed	8
*Brittle-leaf naiad	Najas minor	Submersed	7
Whitestem pondweed	Potamogeton praelongus	Submersed	5
*Starry stonewort	Nitellopsis obtusa	Submersed	3
Bladderwort	Utricularia vulgaris	Submersed	2
*Eurasian milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	Submersed	2
Water stargrass	Heteranthera dubia	Submersed	1
*Curly-leaf pondweed	Potamogeton crispus	Submersed	1
Variable pondweed	Potamogeton gramineus	Submersed	1
Large-leaf pondweed	Potamogeton amplifolius	Submersed	1
White waterlily	Nymphaea odorata	Floating-leaved	57
Yellow waterlily	<i>Nuphar</i> sp.	Floating-leaved	22
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> sp.	Emergent	23
Arrowhead	Sagittaria latifolia	Emergent	22
Pickerelweed	Pontederia cordata	Emergent	7
Lake sedge	Carex lacustris	Emergent	6
*Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	Emergent	4
Bulrush	Schoenoplectus sp.	Emergent	2
Swamp loosestrife	Decodon verticillatus	Emergent	2
Small bur-reed	Sparganium natans	Emergent	1

* Exotic invasive species