Miramichi Lake News

Newsletter Produced by PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. Spring 2025

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Miramichi Lake 2025 Notice

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 Environmental Quality (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.

2025 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 Miramichi Lake. *The following **weeks of** have been tentatively set but may be adjusted as the season progresses due to many factors (permit restrictions, growth, weather, etc. Always watch for posting signs.)*

May 1: Water Quality (both lakes)
May 5: Initial Sonar Treatment (Weed) (Miramichi)
May 12: Survey, Algae Treatment (Little Miramichi)
May 26: Potential Follow up Sonar and Algae Treatment (Miramichi)
May 26: Weed & Algae Treatment (Little Miramichi)
June 9: Potential Follow up Sonar and Algae Treatment (Miramichi)
June 23:Survey, Algae Treatment, Water Quality (both Lakes)
July 28: Survey, Weed & Algae Treatment (both lakes)
Aug 25: AVAS Survey, Water Quality, Weed & Algae Treatment (both lakes)

Miramichi Lake 2025 Treatment Plan

A whole lake treatment using Sonar A.S (Fluridone) is scheduled for Miramichi Lake this summer. Miramichi Lake has successfully used Sonar A.S in the past and based on the distribution and density of Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) as well as the need to rotate active ingredients in the short and long term treatment approach, Sonar A.S was selected for 2025. Sonar A.S was last used in 2020 and that treatment helped reduced EWM growth for multiple years. Sonar A.S is applied earlier into the growing season than standard treatments. The initial treatment is scheduled for early May with a follow up in late May or early June. We will be on the lake many times this summer, collecting additional water quality samples, checking the EWM for response to treatment as well as performing standard surveys, algae treatments, etc. Sonar A.S is a slow acting herbicide, meaning the plants will not respond to treatment as fast as other methods. It will likely take many weeks for the EWM to drop out of the water column, so I asked that everyone be patient as we let the Sonar work to control EWM. If you have any questions on the treatment plan, please contact the lake association or PLM directly. Let's all work together to protect and preserve Miramichi Lake! Little Miramichi will not be receiving a Sonar Treatment and treated similarly to past years protocol.

WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

Sonar A.S./fluridone: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Irrigation restriction on established tree crops: 7 day. Restriction on irrigation of crops, turf, plants, seedbeds, or areas to be planted: 30 day.
Note: Irrigation can resume once Sonar concentration is below 5 ppb. If concerned with irrigation restrictions, please refer to PLM's website to see if restrictions have expired, *www.plmcorp.net/services/aquatic-services/treatment-information*
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/Endothall Diquat dibromide: Swimming or bathing: 1day. 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: 1day. 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 Endothall Aquathol K/ Dipotassium salt of Endothall: Swimming or bathing: 1 day. Household uses, irrigation, livestock watering: 2 weeks.
Clipper, Propeller, Schooner/Flumioxazin: Swimming or bathing: 1day. Domestic water use and irrigation of turf & ornamentals: 3 days. Crop irrigation: 5 days.
Nautique/copper carbonate, Komeen/copper, Komeen Descend as elemental: Swimming or bathing: 1 day.
PLM Blue, Cygnet Select: water dye (tracer), **Copper Sulfate**: copper sulfate, **Cutrine 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, **Eutrosorb:** phosphorus locking technology. **NO RESTRICTIONS!!**
For a complete listing of all product labels, please see our website.
****Certified Applicators:** Adam Jones, Andrew Weinberg, Andy Tomaszewski, BreAnne Grabill, Casey Shoaff, Colton Risner, Cory Robinett, Daulton Higgins, Dennis Vangessel, Dustin Grabill, Elijah Quinn, Eric Reed, Ethan Ford, Garrett Johnson, Hailey Birchmeier, Hannah Cornell, Holden Elsner, Jaimee Desjardins, Jake Hunt, James Scherer, Jason Broekstra, Jeff Fischer, Jeff Tolan, Keith terHorst, Kyle Heath, Landon Conroy, Lucas Slagel, Michael Pichla, Nathaniel Draper, Noah Hanson, Pierce Johnson, Preston Adgate, Raquelle Robbins, Raymond McConnon, Reese Ransom, Riley Ransom, Samuel Bailey, Shelby Robinett, Steve Hanson, Tate Gardner, William Conklin, William Ducham

Water Level Fluctuation in our Lakes

Water levels can fluctuate every few years, every year, every month or even every day. There are many factors that influence when and how much water levels fluctuate in our lakes, rivers and streams. One of the main things that impact when water levels fluctuate is seasonal changes. Typically water levels increase in the spring and early summer and then decrease in late summer and fall. A few of the factors that make water levels rise and fall in our lakes include rainfall, evaporation, and snowmelt. Groundwater levels also play a crucial role, as high groundwater can increase lake levels while low levels can decrease them. It is import to remember that these changes are completely normal and water level fluctuation in our lakes has been happening for many years. Some years lakes will have an overall higher than usual water level while other years they may have a overall lower than usual water level.

PLM Also Works With Invasive Terrestrial Plants



http://www.nsrwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/phragmites2.jpg

Phragmites and purple loosestrife are two invasive plants to be on the lookout for. Both Phragmites and purple loosestrife tend to grow near the waters edge and can potentially take over your frontage if something is not done. Phragmites is a grass that can grow very tall up to 13 feet and at very high densities. Once phragmites begins to grow on your lake frontage it may take over other heathy native emergent plants such as cattails and bulrush. The state of Michigan has seen a rapid increase in the amount of phragmites throughout the state in the past few years. Purple loosestrife is considered to be an invasive herb and it can grow anywhere from 4-10 feet tall if not addressed. Purple loosestrife is similar to phragmites in the sense that it has the ability to grow at high densities and it also has the ability to out compete native plant populations.

http://farm5.staticflickr.com/4102/4853228185_b15e6ee13e_z.jpg



Algae Blooms in Michigan



https://www.wxpr.org

Algae blooms have become a growing concern of many lake residents. Algae blooms in Michigan are primarily driven by the presence of excess nutrients, especially phosphorus and nitrogen, which come from sources like agricultural runoff, wastewater, and stormwater. These nutrients provide a rich food supply for algae, encouraging rapid growth, especially in warm weather conditions. Algae, which are microscopic plants , naturally thrive in bodies of water, but when the nutrient levels are too high, they can multiply rapidly, leading to blooms. These blooms are more likely to occur in nutrient-rich, shallow lakes and rivers, where the water is warmer and slower-moving. The combination of these factors creates an ideal environment for algae to rapidly multiply. Sometimes these blooms can be harmful. Harmful blooms can deplete oxygen levels in the water and release toxins. These toxins can pose risks to aquatic life. Understanding where the nutrients come from and how they interact with the environment is key to managing algae blooms in Michigan's waters.