WATER & WETLAND
LAKE, POND & WETLAND MANAGEMENT

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CALL/TEXT WITH ANY QUESTIONS!

FIELD NOTES SUMMARY

CUSTOMER: TOWN OF WALPOLE (CLARKS POND)
SITE LOCATION: WALPOLE, MASSACHUSETTS
DATE: 9/13/21, 9:30 AM

OBSERVATIONS / NOTES: On September 13th, Senior Environmental Scientist, James Lacasse, conducted the final pond maintenance visit to Clark's Pond in Walpole. Planned during the visit was a treatment targeting invasive phragmites and nuisance level waterlilies.

Upon arrival to the pond, a survey was conducted using visual observation and a standard throw-rake. Waterlilies lines the majority of the shoreline, with several scattered patches throughout the middle of the pond. Phragmites was documented by the outlet adjacent to the parking lot (Photo 6). Also documented was watershield, duckweed, and watermeal (all native). Additionally documented was scattered milfoil patches ranging from sparse to moderate densities. All the milfoil looked "banged up" from the previous treatments, but some green milfoil was observed. No milfoil was flowering or reaching the surface (Photo 5). The variable milfoil in Clark's Pond has seemingly developed a bit of a resistance to contact herbicide diquat, as it has been treated for several years in a row with the same product. Given this, it required multiple applications during the season and is still persistent. Several year ago, a new milfoil control option called Procellacor became available and is both EPA/MA approved. Procellacor is the ultimate milfoil control tool as it is a systemic product that works quickly like a contact herbicide. It also has extremely low use rates. The largest benefit of Procellacor is that it provides multiple years of milfoil control (likely 3+ year of nuisance level control). We recommend this product be incorporated in 2022. We could look at the frequency of visits and cut those down to incorporate the additional product cost of Procellacor.

Based on the conditions described above, a treatment targeting milfoil was incorporated. Diquat was applied to the moderate density areas using a jon boat equipped with a calibrated sub-surface injection system. Phragmites were targeted using a calibrated backpack sprayer. The goal of the waterlily treatment was by no means to eliminate lilies, but to scale them back towards the shoreline to a more desirable level that won't limit oxygen exchange or plant

diversity. The target lilies were treated using a foliar application.

Prior to treatment, neon posters were hung around the shoreline noting the affiliated water-use restrictions and Water & Wetland contact information. While on-site, surface temperature and dissolved oxygen readings were collected using a calibrated meter. The temperature was consistent with what we've been seeing at other similar ponds in the area. The dissolved oxygen was sufficient to support fish and wildlife. Conditions during the visit were calm and sunny, which is ideal for the treatments of lilies and phragmites.

POND	SURFACE TEMP (°C)	SURFACE DO (MG/L)
CLARKS POND	21.0	8.26

PHOTOS