

Summary of Meetings Held re: Treating Loomis Lake for Weeds:

October 5, 2010 Meeting:

Meeting was called to order at 6:30 PM. Present : Rene Cook, Renelle Welch, Anne Wilson, Mike Nordin, Maggie Bloomgarden, Nadine Long , Tim Crose and Casey Keller.

Agenda:

1. Who will take the lead on this project:

Rene Cook will lead the group on the project , Each of us committed to contacting various key individuals in the community to encourage them to join our group.

2. How to proceed with grant and who will write it.

Mike Johnson, District Manager , Mike Riridon ,Pacific Conservation District and Tim Crose , Pacific County Director of Vegetation.will write the planning grant and submit it by the deadline date of Oct. 31, 2010

The group will proceed with establishing at strong core of 10-12 people to be ready to move forward when the grant is awarded. Between now and Jan 1, anticipated date for the grant approval, the Loomis Lake Group will meet and establish our group platform, responsibility and lead people in the group- such as chair, co-chair, secretary etc. Records and minutes will need to be kept as well as volunteer hours spent by each individual.

September 28, 2010 Meeting:

The Loomis Lake Group meeting was called to order at 6:30 PM. Our guests were Tim Crose, Director of Vegetation and Mike Nordin, Pacific Conservation District. members: Anne Wilson, Renelle Welch and Rene Cook. Small turnout, but very good meeting.

We ask Tim if he would be willing to assist us with moving forward , if so what would are next step be. Mike accompanied Tim to offer his help. Between the two of them we were given great information and more importantly encouragement, Both are ready to assist us. Tim stated he was confident the Dept of Ecology and WDFG would support the project, as they did on the last grant that was forfeited. It is of the utmost importance we form a group of 10-12 members who a committed to this project and make 85 to 90% of the meetings until May 2011. The deadline for writing and submitting the paperwork for the planning grant is October 31. 2010. Both men are confident we can get this done because much of the work has already been completed and they both

will assist in getting the grant written. Mike requested we call his superior , Mike Johnson, to ask him if he would be willing to assist us with writing the grant for planning and if he would be willing to facilitate it. The meeting was adjourned at 7:30 PM

Follow-up to meeting:

Today I phoned Mike Johnson, District Manager, Pacific Conservation District, He said "yes" he would help us, was very interested in seeing this move forward and the clean-up of Loomis Lake become a reality. Since we have limited time, I have scheduled a meeting for Tues, Oct 5, 6:30 PM. (Mike can not make it on Monday) .I will send another notice tomorrow evening confirming this meeting if Tim and Mike can make it.

Thank You

Rene Cook

Co-Chair

Information received from Washington State Department of Ecology:

The Invasive Species Council asked me to respond to your email about milfoil in Loomis Lake. The Washington Department of Ecology has been working for many years to remove invasive species from Loomis Lake. The state and the US Army Corps of Engineers (under a restoration grant) spent hundreds of thousands of dollars treating the lake with aquatic herbicides. While this worked for a few years, without financial follow-up from local residents, the plants recovered. In the last few years, Ecology (I believe that there is a grant in effect) has been working with the Pacific County Noxious Weed Control Board and lake residents to update an invasive species plan and to help the group form some sort of self-taxing district. The woman that was helping spearhead this effort has had to drop out due to her work schedule, but I believe another couple that lives on the lake has taken over for her. The model that Ecology follows for these types of projects, is to provide up-front grant dollars to get the local group started, but the local residents or local government needs to take over the project. We don't have enough state dollars allocated for state-wide lake management to take over management of lakes and need local interest and commitment for successful projects.

Our grant person, Melanie Tyler, will have the name of the people on the lake if you want to participate on the lake planning committee. I have copied Melanie on this email. Our botanist, Jenifer Parsons, surveyed the lake a couple of weeks ago and confirms extensive colonization of the lake with Brazilian elodea. While there is some milfoil in the lake, it is the Brazilian elodea that is the major problem plant.

Having spent some time surveying the lake before the first herbicide treatment some years ago, I would concur with your assessment that Loomis Lake is one of the worst lakes in the state for invasive plant growth. Because there is an effort underway by the state and local governments and the lake residents, I encourage you to get involved with that effort. Melanie should be able to provide you with contact information for the planning committee. I am sure that they will welcome more volunteers.

Thank you for your interest in invasive species. I have also copied some information about the project below my signature.

In 2002 Loomis Lake (Pacific County, coastal southwest Washington) was treated with the slow-acting systemic herbicide fluridone to control both Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and Brazilian elodea (*Egeria densa*). We monitored the aquatic plant community before treatment and for three years after treatment. The Department of Fish and Wildlife monitored the fish community during this same time period. A paper presenting results from both studies is being published in the Journal of Aquatic Plant Management (January 2009 issue). The abstract is below:

Loomis Lake, a long narrow shallow lake on the coast of Washington State, had a submersed plant community dominated by the invasive non-native species Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.) and egeria (*Egeria densa* Planch.). In 2002, the whole lake was treated with the liquid formulation of the aquatic herbicide fluridone (1-methyl-3-phenyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4(1H)-pyridinone). We monitored aquatic plant frequency of occurrence and biomass before herbicide application (2002) and for 3 years after the treatment (2003 to 2005). The fish population was assessed one year prior to herbicide treatment (2001) and three years post treatment (2005). Prior to domination by invasive macrophytes, the lake had a diverse native plant community with low-growing species in the deep water providing open water. During that time the lake supported a stocked rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Walbaum) and warmwater fishery.

As invasive macrophytes took over, the native plant richness decreased, the trout stocking program ceased, and small yellow perch (*Perca flavescens* Mitchill) dominated the fish community. The herbicide treatment resulted in a significant reduction in frequency (86% for egeria, 84% for Eurasian watermilfoil) and biomass (98% for egeria, 99% for Eurasian watermilfoil) of the invasive species for three years. The native submersed plant community was also significantly reduced for the study duration. We attributed this to fluridone use at a non-selective rate and poor light penetration caused by wind induced sediment entrainment. After treatment the growth of largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides* Lacepede) and pumpkinseed sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus* Linnaeus) increased. In addition, the abundance of small yellow perch decreased while abundance of larger pumpkinseed sunfish increased.

This study was published in the Journal of Aquatic Plant Management in the January 2009 Issue. Publication No. [09-09-033](#).

