State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Water Permit Central Intake - WT/3
PO Box 7185, Madison, WI 53707-7185
dnr.wi.gov

Chemical Aquatic Plant Control Application and Permit
Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Pesticide Pollutant Permit Application

Form 3200-004 (R 11/11)

Notice: Use of this form is required by the Department for any application filed pursuant to s. 281.17(2), Wis. Stats., and Chapters NR 107, 200 and 205, Wis. Adm. Code. This permit application is required to request coverage for pollutant discharge into waters of the state. Personally identifiable information on this form may be provided to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Open Records Law [ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.].

DNR Use Only	
ID Number	Permit Expiration Date
Waterbody #	Fee Received

Section I – Applicant Information – Name of Permit Applicant. Also indicate names and addresses of all individuals, associations, communities or town sanitary districts sponsoring treatment. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Home Address

Name: Little Saint Germain Lake Protection & Rehabilitation District
Street Address: P.O. Box 129
City: Germain | State: WI | ZIP Code: 54558

Lake Address

Name:
Street Address:
City: | State: | ZIP Code:

Phone Number (include area code)
Primary: (715) 614-2323 Secondary:

Email Address: sellthenorthwoods@gmail.com

Section II – Aquatic Plant Control Location

Waterbody to be Treated (waterbody where treatment area is located): Little Saint Germain Lake

Lake Surface Area: 980 acres

Estimated Surface Area that is 10 Feet or Less in Depth: 600 acres

County	Section	Township	Range	
Vilas	35	40 N	08	☐ E ☐ W

Latitude: 45.90327850 Longitude: -89.45511150

Is the waterbody a private pond? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Does the waterbody have public access? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Adjacent Riparian Property Owner Names (attach sheets if necessary)

1. See attached
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Name of Lake Property Owners' Association Representative or Lake District Representative (if none, please indicate): Cheryl Kelsey

Name of Applicator or Firm: Clean Lakes, Inc.

Street or Route: 5701 Oak Park Road

City: Oakwood Hills | State: IL | ZIP Code: 60013

County: McHenry | Phone Number (include area code): (715) 891-6798

Email Address: akay@cleanlakesmidwest.com

Applicator Certification Number for Category 5 Aquatic Pesticide Application: 90532, 89222, 94984

Business Location License Number (if applicable): 93-018789-01570

Restricted Use Pesticide License Number (if applicable):

Area(s) Proposed for Control: (Note details in permit cover letter for final permitted sizes of treatment areas.)

	Treatment Length		Treatment Width		Estimated Acreage	Average Depth	Total Estimated Acres
A.	see attached ft.	X	ft.	÷ 43,560 ft.² =		ft.	
B.	ft.	X	ft.	÷ 43,560 ft.² =		ft.	Total from lines A - E: 0
C.	ft.	X	ft.	÷ 43,560 ft.² =		ft.	Total from Attached Sheets: 107.5
D.	ft.	X	ft.	÷ 43,560 ft.² =		ft.	
E.	ft.	X	ft.	÷ 43,560 ft.² =		ft.	Grand Total: 107.5

If the estimated acreage is greater than 10 acres, or is greater than 10 percent of the estimated area 10 feet or less in depth in Section II, complete and attach Form 3200-004A, Large-Scale Treatment Worksheet. Private pond treatments are exempted from this requirement.

Is this area within or adjacent to a sensitive area designated by the Department of Natural Resources?

☐ Yes ☒ No

DNR Use:
NHI Review? ☐ Yes ☐ No Describe:

Section III – Fees

1. s. NR 107.11(1), Wis. Adm. Code, lists the conditions under which the permit fee is limited to the $20 minimum charge.
2. s. NR 107.11(4), Wis. Adm. Code, lists the uses that are exempt from permit requirements.
3. s. NR 107.04(2), Wis. Adm. Code, provides for a refund of acreage fees if the permit is denied or if no treatment occurs.
4. Fee calculations:

Basic Permit Fee (non-refundable) . . . . . $ 20.00

If proposed treatment is over 0.25 acre, calculate acreage fee:
(round up to nearest whole acre, to maximum of 50 acres.)

50 acres X $25 per acre = $ 1250.00

If proposed treatment is ≤ 0.25 acre, acreage fee is $0.

Enter Acreage Fee (from above) 1250.00

Total Fee Enclosed . . . . . $ 1270.00

☒ **Site Map:** Attach a sketch or a printed map of lake indicating area and dimensions of each individual area where plant control is desired and flow of surface water outside treatment area. Also show location of property owners riparian to and adjacent to the treatment area. Attach a separate list of owners and corresponding treatment dimensions coded to the lake map, if necessary.

Section IV – Reasons for Aquatic Plant Control

Is this permit being requested in accordance with an approved Aquatic Plant Management Plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Treatment Type: ☒ Lake ☐ Pond ☐ Wetland ☐ Marina ☐ Other

Goal of Aquatic Plant Control:

- ☐ Reduce nuisance algae accumulation
- ☐ Maintain navigational channel for common use
- ☐ Maintain private access for boating
- ☐ Maintain private access for fishing
- ☐ Improve swimming
- ☐ Control of purple loosestrife
- ☒ Control of invasive exotics
- ☐ Other: _____

Nuisance Caused By:

- ☐ Algae
- ☐ Emergent water plants (majority of leaves and stems growing above water surface, e.g. cattails, bulrushes)
- ☐ Floating water plants (majority of leaves floating on water surface, e.g., waterlilies, duckweed)
- ☒ Submerged water plants (leaves and stems below water surface, flowering parts may be exposed, e.g., milfoil, coontail)
- ☐ Other: _____

List Target Plants

Curlyleaf Pondweed
Eurasian Watermilfoil

Note: Different plants require different chemicals for effective treatment. Do not purchase chemical before identifying plants.

Section V – Chemical Control

Alternatives to Chemical Control:	Feasible?	If No, Why Not?
1. Mechanical harvesting	☐ Yes ☒ No	plant regrowth, fragmentation
2. Hand pulling	☐ Yes ☒ No	area too large
3. Hand raking	☐ Yes ☒ No	area too large, plant regrowth, fragmentation
4. Hand cutting	☐ Yes ☒ No	area too large, plant regrowth, fragmentation
5. Sediment screens/covers	☐ Yes ☒ No	area too large, would also prevent desirable plant growth
6. Dredging	☐ Yes ☒ No	too expensive
7. Lake drawdown	☐ Yes ☒ No	not site specific
8. Nutrient controls in watershed	☐ Yes ☒ No	not site specific
9. Other: _____	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Note: If proposed treatment involves multiple properties, consider feasibility of EACH alternative for EACH property owner.

If you checked yes to any of the alternatives listed above, please explain your decision to use chemical controls:

Section V – Chemical Control (continued)

Trade Name of Proposed Chemical(s)
Aquathol K (liquid endothall) at 1.25-3.0 ppm
DMA 4 IVM (liquid 2, 4-D) at 4.0 ppm

Method of Application: LittLine, Littoral Zone Treatment Technology

Will surface water outflow and/or overflow be controlled to prevent chemical loss? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Have the proposed chemicals been permitted in a prior year on the proposed site? ☒ All ☐ Some ☐ None

What were the results of the treatment?
See Onterra's 2014 Final Report

Note: Chemical fact sheets for aquatic pesticides used in Wisconsin are available from the Department of Natural Resources upon request.

Section VI – Applicant Responsibilities and Certification

1. The applicant has prepared a detailed map which shows the length, width and average depth of each area proposed for the control of rooted vegetation and the surface area in acres or square feet for each proposed algae treatment.
2. The applicant understands that the Department of Natural Resources may require supervision of any aquatic plant management project involving chemicals. Under s. NR 107.07, Wis. Adm. Code, supervision may include inspection of the proposed treatment area, chemicals and application equipment before, during or after treatment. The applicant is required to notify the regional office 4 working days in advance of each anticipated treatment with the date, time, location and size of treatment unless the Department waives this requirement. Do you request the Department to waive the advance notification requirement? ☐ Yes ☒ No
3. The applicant agrees to comply with all terms or conditions of this permit, if issued, as well as all provisions of Chapter NR 107, Wis. Adm. Code. The required application fee is attached.
4. The applicant has provided a copy of the current application to any affected property owners' association, inland lake district and, in the case of chemical applications for rooted aquatic plants, to all owners of property riparian or adjacent to the treatment area. The applicant has also provided a copy of the current chemical fact sheet for the chemicals proposed for use to any affected property owner's association or inland lake district.

☑ Check if you are signing as Agent for Applicant.

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct and that copies of this application have been provided to the appropriate parties named in Section II and that the conditions of the permit and pesticide use will be adhered to.

Cheryl Kelsey
Signature of Applicant

4-8-15
Date Signed

All portions of this permit, map and accompanying cover letter must be in possession of the chemical applicator at time of treatment. During treatment all provisions of Chapter NR 107, specifically ss. NR 107.07 and NR 107.08, Wis. Adm. Code, must be complied with, as well as the specific conditions contained in the permit cover letter.

Section VII – WPDES Permit Request

Is WPDES coverage being requested? Refer to http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/ww/aquaticpesticides.htm for more information.

☐ Yes ☒ No If no, you do not need to complete this section.

Select which permit you are requesting:
☐ WI-0064556-1 Aquatic Plants, Algae & Bacteria
☐ WI-0064564-1 Aquatic Animals
☐ WI-0064581-1 Mosquitoes & other Flying Insects

Indicate WPDES permitee responsible for the pollutant discharge: ☒ Applicator ☐ Sponsor

Do you expect the pest control activity will result in a detectable pollutant discharge to waters of the state beyond the treatment area boundary or a pollutant residual in waters of the state after the treatment project is completed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, identify the pollutant(s): _____

Are you planning to incorporate integrated pest management principles, as specified in the WPDES permit, into your pest control activity to minimize any pollutant residual or pollutant discharge beyond the treatment area? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Type of WPDES coverage being requested: ☐ One Treatment Site ☐ Statewide Coverage

For informational purposes, select areas of WI for most of your aquatic treatments: ☐ NW ☐ NE ☐ SW ☐ SE

Is WPDES coverage being requested for more than 1 year?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, the permittee will remain in "active" WPDES status until a Notice of Termination is submitted.

I hereby certify that I am the authorized representative (as specified in Ch. NR 205.07(1)(g), Wis. Adm. Code) of the pest treatment activity which is the subject of this permit application. I certify that the information contained in this form and attachments is, to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete.

Cheryl Kelsey	Cheryl Kelsey	4-8-15
Signature of Authorized Representative	Printed Name	Date Signed

Section VIII – Permit to Carry Out Chemical Treatment (Leave Blank – DNR Use Only)

The foregoing application is approved. Permission is hereby granted to the applicant to chemically treat the waters described in the application during the season of 20____.

Application fee received?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Advance notification of treatment required?
☐ Yes ☐ No

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
For the Secretary

By _____
Regional Director or Designee

_____ _____
Date Signed Date Mailed

Please Note:

If you believe that you have a right to challenge this decision, you should know that Wisconsin statutes and administrative rules establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions must be filed.

For judicial review of a decision pursuant to ss. 227.52 and 227.53, Wis. Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed or otherwise served by the Department, to file your petition with the appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. Such a petition for judicial review shall name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

This notice is provided pursuant to s. 227.48(2), Wis. Stats.

To request a contested case hearing pursuant to s. 227.42, Wis. Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to serve a petition for hearing on the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources. The filing of a request for a contested case hearing is not a prerequisite for judicial review and does not extend the 30-day period for filing a petition for judicial review.

April, 2015

Little Saint Germain Lake Property Owner or Occupant
Vilas County, WI

Re: Proposed Aquatic Herbicide Application for Curlyleaf pondweed and Eurasian watermilfoil control on Little Saint Germain Lake.

Dear Little Saint Germain Lake Property Owner or Occupant:

The Little Saint Germain Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District (the District) with support from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), Onterra, LLC., and Clean Lakes, Inc. (CLI) proposes to assess and chemically treat approximately 108 acres on Little Saint Germain Lake to control the excessive growth of the exotic invasive aquatic plants, Curlyleaf pondweed (CLP) and Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM). The District proposes to conduct an application of Aquathol K (liquid endothall) and DMA 4 IVM (liquid 2, 4-D) to be performed by CLI. We anticipate the treatment to occur sometime in spring, 2015 and will proceed only after the District obtains a permit for the treatment from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Notification of the exact dates of treatment and water use restrictions associated with the use of Aquathol K and DMA 4 IVM will be provided by the posting of shoreline in and adjacent to treatment areas, and public access points.

The water use restrictions associated with use of the above pesticide are noted below:

21 day Irrigation Restriction

Additional details regarding the proposed treatment including a copy of the permit application and the WDNR aquatic herbicide fact sheets can be found at www.littlesaint.org.

For questions about the treatment, please contact:
Cheryl Kelsey, Little Saint Germain Lake Protection & Rehabilitation District (715) 614-2323

CLEAN LAKES
www.cleanlakesmidwest.com

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

January 2012

2,4-D Chemical Fact Sheet

Formulations

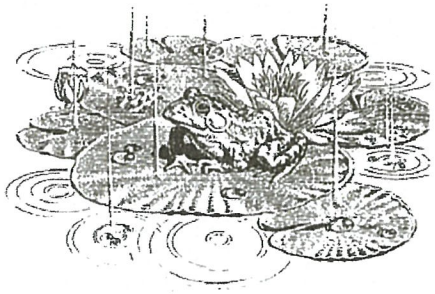
2,4-D is an herbicide that is widely used as a household weed-killer, agricultural herbicide, and aquatic herbicide. It has been in use since 1946, and was registered with the EPA in 1986 and re-reviewed in 2005. The active ingredient is 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid. There are two types of 2,4-D used as aquatic herbicides: dimethyl amine salt and butoxyethyl ester. Both liquid and slow-release granular formulations are available. 2,4-D is sold under the trade names Aqua-Kleen, Weedar 64 and Navigate (product names are provided solely for your reference and should not be considered endorsements nor exhaustive).

Aquatic Use and Considerations

2,4-D is a widely-used herbicide that affects plant cell growth and division. It affects primarily broad-leaf plants. When the treatment occurs, the 2,4-D is absorbed into the plant and moved to the roots, stems, and leaves. Plants begin to die in a few days to a week following treatment, but can take several weeks to decompose. Treatments should be made when plants are growing.

For many years, 2,4-D has been used primarily in small-scale spot treatments. Recently, some studies have found that 2,4-D moves quickly through the water and mixes throughout the waterbody, regardless of where it is applied. Accordingly, 2,4-D has been used in Wisconsin experimentally for whole-lake treatments.

2,4-D is effective at treating the invasive Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). Desirable native species that may be affected include native milfoils, coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), naiads (*Najas* spp.), elodea (*Elodea canadensis*) and duckweeds (*Lemna* spp.). Lilies (*Nymphaea* spp. and *Nuphar* spp.) and bladderworts (Utricularia spp.) also can be affected.



Post-Treatment Water Use Restrictions

There are no restrictions on eating fish from treated water bodies, human drinking water or pet/livestock drinking water. Following the last registration review in 2005, the ester products require a 24-hour waiting period for swimming. Depending on the type of waterbody treated and the type of plant being watered, irrigation restrictions may apply for up to 30 days. Certain plants, such as tomatoes and peppers and newly seeded lawn, should not be watered with treated water until the concentration is less than 5 parts per billion (ppb).

Herbicide Degradation, Persistence and Trace Contaminants

The half-life of 2,4-D (the time it takes for half of the active ingredient to degrade) ranges from 12.9 to 40 days depending on water conditions. In anaerobic lab conditions, the half-life has been measured up to 333 days. After treatment, the 2,4-D concentration in the water is reduced primarily through microbial activity, off-site movement by water, or adsorption to small particles in silty water. It is slower to degrade in cold or acidic water, and appears to be slower to degrade in lakes that have not been treated with 2,4-D previously.

There are several degradation products from 2,4-D: 1,2,4-benzenetriol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4-dichloroanisole, chlorohydroquinone (CHQ), 4-chlorophenol and volatile organics.

*The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services, and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. This publication is available in alternative format (*large print, Braille, audio tape. etc.*) upon request. Please call (608) 267-7694 for more information.*

Impacts on Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms

Toxicity of aquatic 2,4-D products vary depending on whether the formulation is an amine or an ester 2,4-D. The ester formulations are toxic to fish and some important invertebrates such as water fleas (*Daphnia*) and midges at application rates; the amine formulations are not toxic to fish or invertebrates at application rates. Loss of habitat following treatment may cause reductions in populations of invertebrates with either formulation, as with any herbicide treatment. These organisms only recolonize the treated areas as vegetation becomes re-established.

Available data indicate 2,4-D does not accumulate at significant levels in the bodies of fish that have been tested. Although fish that are exposed to 2,4-D will take up some of the chemical, the small amounts that accumulate are eliminated after exposure to 2,4-D ceases.

On an acute basis, 2,4-D is considered moderately to practically nontoxic to birds. 2,4-D is not toxic to amphibians at application rates; effects on reptiles are unknown. Studies have shown some endocrine disruption in amphibians at rates used in lake applications, and DNR is currently funding a study to investigate endocrine disruption in fish at application rates.

As with all chemical herbicide applications it is very important to read and follow all label instructions to prevent adverse environmental impacts.

Human Health

Adverse health effects can be produced by acute and chronic exposure to 2,4-D. Those who mix or apply 2,4-D need to protect their skin and eyes from contact with 2,4-D products to minimize irritation, and avoid inhaling the spray. In its consideration of exposure risks, the EPA believes no significant risks will occur to recreational users of water treated with 2,4-D.

Concerns have been raised about exposure to 2,4-D and elevated cancer risk. Some (but not all) epidemiological studies have found 2,4-D associated with a slight increase in risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in high exposure populations (farmers and herbicide applicators). The studies show only a possible association that may be caused by other factors, and do not show that 2,4-D causes cancer. The EPA determined in 2005 that there is not sufficient evidence to classify 2,4-D as a human carcinogen.

The other chronic health concern with 2,4-D is the potential for endocrine disruption. There is some evidence that 2,4-D may have estrogenic activities, and that two of the break-down products of 2,4-D (4-chlorophenol and 2,4-dichloroanisole) may affect male reproductive development. The extent and implications of this are not clear and it is an area of ongoing research.

For Additional Information

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs
www.epa.gov/pesticides

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
http://datcp.wi.gov/Plants/Pesticides/

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
608-266-2621
http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/plants/

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/

National Pesticide Information Center
1-800-858-7378
http://npic.orst.edu/

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

DNR PUB-WT-964 2012

Endothall Chemical Fact Sheet

Formulations

Endothall is the common name of the active ingredient endothal acid (7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1] heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid). Endothall products are used to control a wide range of terrestrial and aquatic plants. Both granular and liquid formulations of endothall are available for aquatic use in Wisconsin. Two types of endothall are available: dipotassium salt (such as Aquathol®) and monoamine salts (such as Hydrothol 191). Trade names are provided for your reference only and are neither exhaustive nor endorsements of one product over another.

Aquatic Use and Considerations

Endothall is a contact herbicide that prevents certain plants from making the proteins they need. Factors such as density and size of the plants present, water movement, and water temperature determine how quickly endothall works. Under favorable conditions, plants begin to weaken and die within a few days after application.

Endothall products vary somewhat in the target species they control, so it is important to always check the product label for the list of species that may be affected. Endothall products are effective on Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and also kill desirable native species such as pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.) and coontail (*Ceratophyllum* spp.). In addition, Hydrothol 191 formulations can also kill wild celery (*Vallisneria americana*) and some species of algae (*Chara, Cladophora, Spirogyra, and Pithophora*).

Endothall will kill several high value species of aquatic plants (especially *Potamogeton* spp.) in addition to nuisance species. The plants that offer important values to aquatic ecosystems often resemble, and may be growing with those plants targeted for treatment. Careful identification of plants and application of endothall products is necessary to avoid unintended harm to valuable native species.

For effective control, endothall should be applied when plants are actively growing. Most submersed weeds are susceptible to Aquathol formulations. The choice of liquid or granular formulations depends on the size of the area requiring treatment. Granular is more suited to small areas or spot treatments, while liquid is more suitable for large areas.

If endothall is applied to a pond or enclosed bay with abundant vegetation, no more than 1/3 to ½ of the surface should be treated at one time because excessive decaying vegetation may deplete the oxygen content of the water and kill fish. Untreated areas should not be treated until the vegetation exposed to the initial application decomposes.

Post-Treatment Water Use Restrictions

Due to the many formulations of this chemical the post-treatment water use restrictions vary. Each product label must be followed. For all products there is a drinking water standard of 0.1 ppm and can not be applied within 600 feet of a potable water intake. Use restrictions for Hyrdtohol products have irrigation and animal water restrictions.

Herbicide Degradation, Persistence and Trace Contaminants

Endothall disperses with water movement and is broken down by microorganisms into carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Field studies show that low concentrations of endothall persist in water for several days to several weeks depending on environmental conditions. The half-life (the time it takes for half of the active ingredient to degrade) averages five to ten days. Complete degradation by microbial action is 30-60 days. The initial breakdown product of endothall is an amino acid, glutamic acid, which is rapidly consumed by bacteria.

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Impacts on Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms

At recommended rates, the dipotassium salts (Aquathol and Aquathol K) do not have any apparent short-term effects on the fish species that have been tested. In addition, numerous studies have shown the dipotassium salts induce no significant adverse effects in aquatic invertebrates (such as snails, aquatic insects, and crayfish) when used at label application rates. However, as with other herbicide use, some plant-dwelling populations of aquatic organisms may be adversely affected by application of endothall formulations due to habitat loss.

In contrast to the low toxicity of the dipotassium salt formulations, laboratory studies have shown the monoamine salts (Hydrothol 191 formulations) are toxic to fish at dosages above 0.3 parts per million (ppm). In particular, the liquid formulation will readily kill fish present in a treatment site. By comparison, EPA approved label rates for plant control range from 0.05 to 2.5 ppm. In recognition of the extreme toxicity of the monoamine salt, product labels recommend no treatment with Hydrothol 191 where fish are an important resource.

Other aquatic organisms can also be adversely affected by Hydrothol 191 formulations depending upon the concentration used and duration of exposure. Tadpoles and freshwater scuds have demonstrated sensitivity to Hydrothol 191 at levels ranging from 0.5 to 1.8 ppm.

Findings from field and laboratory studies with bluegills suggest that bioaccumulation of dipotassium salt formulations by fish from water treated with the herbicide is unlikely. Tissue sampling has shown residue levels become undetectable a few days after treatment.

Human Health

Most concerns about adverse health effects revolve around applicator exposure. Liquid endothall formulations in concentrated form are highly toxic. Because endothall can cause eye damage and skin irritation, users should minimize exposure by wearing suitable eye and skin protection.

At this time, the EPA believes endothall poses no unacceptable risks to water users if water use restrictions are followed. EPA has determined that endothall is not a neurotoxicant or mutagen, nor is it likely to be a human carcinogen.

For Additional Information

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs
www.epa.gov/pesticides

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
http://datcp.wi.gov/Plants/Pesticides/

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
608-266-2621
http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/plants/

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/

National Pesticide Information Center
1-800-858-7378
http://npic.orst.edu/

Little Saint Germain Lake
2015 Preliminary Control Strategy

Whole-basin Treatment Strategy

Site	Proposed Acres	Ave. Depth (feet)*	Volume (ac-ft)	Application Area Dose 2,4-D PPM ae**	Application Area Dose Endothall PPM ai**
A-15	75.0	7.6	572.7	-	1.25

0.000 ppm ae - Target whole-basin 2,4-D concentration

0.795 ppm ai - Target whole-basin endothall concentration
0.565 ppm ae - Target whole-basin endothall concentration

Spot Treatment Strategy

Site	Proposed Acres	Ave. Depth (feet)	Volume (ac-ft)	Application Area Dose 2,4-D PPM ae	Application Area Dose Endothall PPM ai
B-15	5.3	6.5	34.5	-	1.50
C-15	5.9	7.0	41.3	-	1.50
D-15	2.3	6.5	15.0	-	2.50
E-15	5.8	6.5	37.7	-	2.00
F-15	1.7	6.0	10.2	-	3.00
G-15	2.8	3.5	9.8	4.00	-
H-15	4.0	4.5	18.0	4.00	-
I-15	4.7	3.5	16.5	4.00	-
Subtotal	***32.5***		*182.9*		

Grand Total 107.5

** back-calcualted based upon GIS-based volume*
*** assumes no thermal stratification*

N
W E
S

1,900
Feet

Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning
815 Prosper Road
De Pere, WI 54115
920.338.8860
www.onterra-eco.com

Sources:
Roads and Hydro: WDNR
Bathymetry: WDNR, digitized by Onterra
Aquatic Plants: Onterra, 2014
Map Date: January 7, 2015
File Name: LSG_AIS_T2015Prelim1.mxd

Legend

EWM Locations (Aug 19-21 2014)

- Highly Scattered
- Scattered
- Dominant *(none found)*
- Highly Dominant *(none found)*
- Surface Matting *(none found)*
- Single or Few Plants
- Clump of Plants
- Small Plant Colony

- Whole-basin Treatment Strategy Targeting CLP
- Spot Treatment Strategy Targeting CLP
- Spot Treatment Strategy Targeting EWM

Draft Map

Little Saint Germain Lake
Vilas County, Wisconsin

2015 Preliminary AIS Treatment Strategy v1

WALLY GEIST
(715) 892-3545

ST. GERMAIN/SAYNER

wally.geist@yahoo.com
8122 MELODY DR. E., ST. GERMAIN, WI 54558

The Blank Canvas painting workshop met April 6 at Knocker's Pizza Company in St. Germain. Above, students prepare to start their recreation of a painting featuring two birds.

—Photos By Wally Geist

Painting workshop meets April 6

The Blank Canvas painting workshop, lead by proprietor and teacher Erica Johnson, held its second session with 16 students in attendance at Knocker's Pizza Company in St. Germain April 6.

At The Blank Canvas workshops, students receive an easel, brushes, paints, an apron and a blank stretched canvas. Working from a sample painting, Erica Johnson takes students through various stages of producing quality paintings. Students can be of any age.

Students at the April 6 workshop used four colors

ICE SHANTY QUEEN — The fourth annual Sayner-Star Lake Lions Club Ice Shanty queen contest was recently held during the Plum Lake Ice Fishing Tournament. The three contestants, from left, Princess Karen Altamore of Stillwaters Restaurant in Star Lake, Princess Lisa Busha of Mar-Li's Bar in Sayner and Ice Shanty Queen Danelle (Nelly) Schmidt of Vinchi's Hillside in Sayner, raised nearly $3,000 which will be used by the Lions Club for local scholarships, an honor student pizza party, Northwoods Children's Museum "Fun with Fathers" program and more. A total of $13,000 has been raised in the four years this event has been in existence. Contestants are awarded based on how much money they raise. —Contributed Photo

monthly meeting Tuesday, April 21, at the St. Germain Town Hall. Social hour will start at 11 a.m. with luncheon served at noon.

Following the meal, attendees will hear a presentation from Patty Bonack of Sugar Camp, a published author and kidney donor, and Jean Neumann of St. Germain, the organ recipient.

The presentation will focus on the screening process for organ donation and how others can sign up to become donors.

The reservation deadline is Friday, April 17. To make a reservation, call Barb Steinhilber at (715) 479-6550.

The service club will hold its annual Chicken Barbecue Dinner Saturday, April 25, from 4 to 7 p.m. at the St. Germain Community Center. The event will include a silent auction and pie raffle.

Tickets are $10, and are available in advance from any club member or by calling Sharon at (715) 477-2308.

The St. Germain Women's Service Club's 52 members meet the third Tuesday of each month, September through May, for fellowship and education.

Each year, the club contributes to local charities, community programs, fundraising efforts and scholarships for local college students.

Funds are raised through their annual chicken dinner each April, a fall fashion show and luncheon each October and a cookie sale at the St. Germain Holiday Bazaar every November.

Town meeting slated April 21

St. Germain will hold its annual town meeting Tuesday, April 21, at 7 p.m. at the community center.

The town's annual financial report will be distributed and minutes from the previous annual meeting wil be read. Citizens will be able to express concerns and encourage the town board to consider items in future meetings.

Immediately following the meeting, Town Board Chairman-elect Tom Christensen will hold a meeting to swear in officers.

"I've always felt that the swearing in is important because it lets the public hear that I am going to do the job they have given me," said Christensen.

"I have four main goals for my term in office. The first is to gather opinions and do the research necessary to enact an ordinance, which will spell out what needs to be included in town board agendas," said Christensen. "This is important because town business can be 'bottle necked' if a future chairman has total control of the meeting agenda."

Christensen relayed that he would encourage the board to contact an attorney to be sure they have legally included penalties should a chairman deny putting items on an agenda.

"This is not to say that such an action would be willful, however, we know that in time a board can forget how it should operate in the public interest and become lax. Penalties are an attempt to keep future town boards on the right path," explained Christensen.

Christensen's second goal focuses on how the board will work with committees.

"I want to be sure we have as much diversity from the town's population as possible on all of the committees that report to the board," he said. "This is particularly important when it comes to such committees as public works and the golf course."

"In that regard, I would like to see the golf course managed by the Pro Margo Rogers-Anderson and the Superintendent Aaron Becker. Both individuals are highly trained and skilled for a very specialized kind of operation."

According to Christensen, both golf course and public works should report to the town board with lines of communication established in both directions between the experts and the board.

Protecting the town and supervisors from insensitive leadership will be a high priority as Christensen proposes to work with the board to create an ordinance which will allow members to call special meetings should they feel it necessary.

The state Legislature has also taken this into consideration and can provide guidance in establishing such an ordinance.

"I have already requested that both the golf pro and superintendent prepare written reports for the town board. The board needs to know what is going on at the golf course, what special events or projects need to be undertaken," said Christensen in regards to his fourth goal.

"The challenge is to get the golf course operating on its own without politics entering into it. It is an awesome resource, as is the Awassa property," he stated. "The best way to move, I believe, is with leadership not dictatorship. So, I plan to not do everything myself and delegate as much responsibility to the supervisors as they care to assume."

Plum Lake Public Library
Sayner, Wis. 715-542-2020

eligibility. While there is no set fee for a meal, donations will be accepted. No one will be denied service because of inability to contribute. The suggested donation is $4. For reservations, contact Verdelle Mauthe, site manager, 24 hours in advance, at (715) 542-2951.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17
Grilled chicken salad
MONDAY, APRIL 20
Bacon cheeseburger
Potato salad
TUESDAY, APRIL 21
Cabbage rolls
Mashed potatoes
Vegetables

All meals served with bread or roll, margarine, dessert and low-fat milk.

NOTICE TOWN OF ST. GERMAIN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Wis. Stat. 60.11, the Annual Elector Meeting will be held in the town of St. Germain on Tuesday, April 21, 2015, at 7 p.m. in the community center. Any items as provided by law may be brought up from the floor at that time.

Dated this 15th day of April 2015.

7620 Thomas E. Martens, Town Clerk

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Little Saint Germain Lake Protection & Rehabilitation District (the District) proposes to chemically treat approximately 108 acres of Little Saint Germain Lake to control excessive growth of the exotic invasive aquatic plants, Curlyleaf pondweed (CLP) and Eurasian water milfoil (EWM).

Clean Lakes, Inc. will conduct an application of the aquatic herbicides Aquathol K (endothall) and DNA 4 IVM (liquid 2, 4-D) to infestations. It is anticipated that the treatment will occur sometime in spring 2015, and will proceed only after the District obtains a permit for the treatment from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The water use restrictions for endothall and 2, 4-D are as follows: *There are no swimming or fishing restrictions. Do not use water from treated areas for irrigation purposes for 21 days after treatment, or until an approved assay indicates the 2, 4-D concentration is 100ppb (0.1 ppm) or less.*

The District will hold a public informational meeting on the proposed treatments if five or more individuals, organizations, special units of government, or local units of government request one in writing. The person or entity requesting the meeting shall state a specific agenda of topics including problems and alternatives to be discussed. The request for a public informational meeting must be sent in writing to the Little Saint Germain Lake Protection & Rehabilitation District, P.O. Box129, Saint Germain, WI 54558 and to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 107 Sutliff Ave., Rhinelander, WI 54501 within 5 days after the public notice is published. 7606