

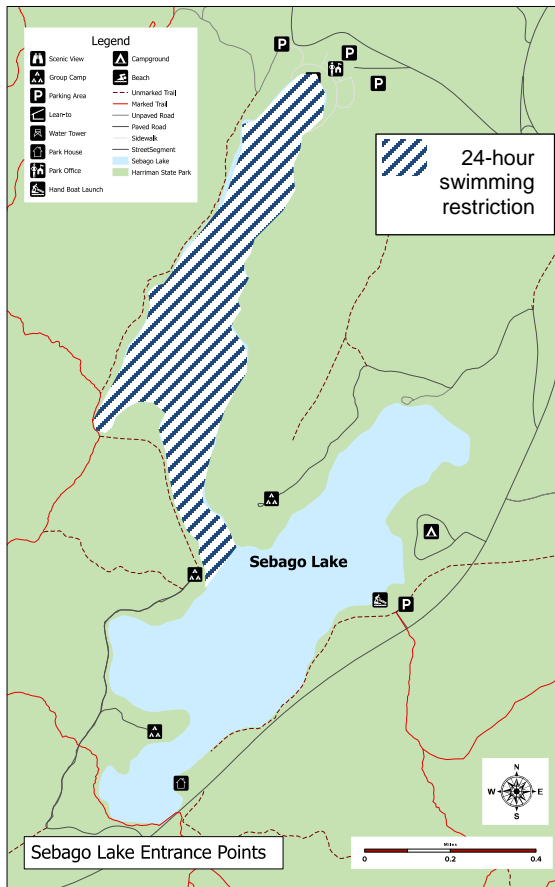
ARE THERE ANY WATER USE RESTRICTIONS DURING TREATMENT?

There are no restrictions for fishing, boating, or livestock/pet water consumption.

Sonar H4C and Sonar Genesis both have irrigation restrictions as follows for the entire lake:

- >1ppb do not irrigate greenhouse or nursery plants;
- >5 ppb do not water turf grass or plants in the nightshade family.

Sonar Genesis has a 24-hour swimming restriction following each application (maximum of 6 days per season) in the area designated on the map below to avoid interference with the application boat. There is no swimming restriction in the lower basin.



WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

- Clean, drain, and dry your watercraft, trailer, or docks before use in any waterbody.
- ◆ Inspect and remove debris and mud before and after each use. Dispose of debris in trash cans or above the waterline on dryland.
- Report hydrilla sightings in surrounding areas to nicole@littlebearencvironmental.com.



FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Nicole White, Lake Sebago Hydrilla Control Project Manager, Little Bear Environmental Consulting

nicole@littlebearencvironmental.com

CONNECT WITH US



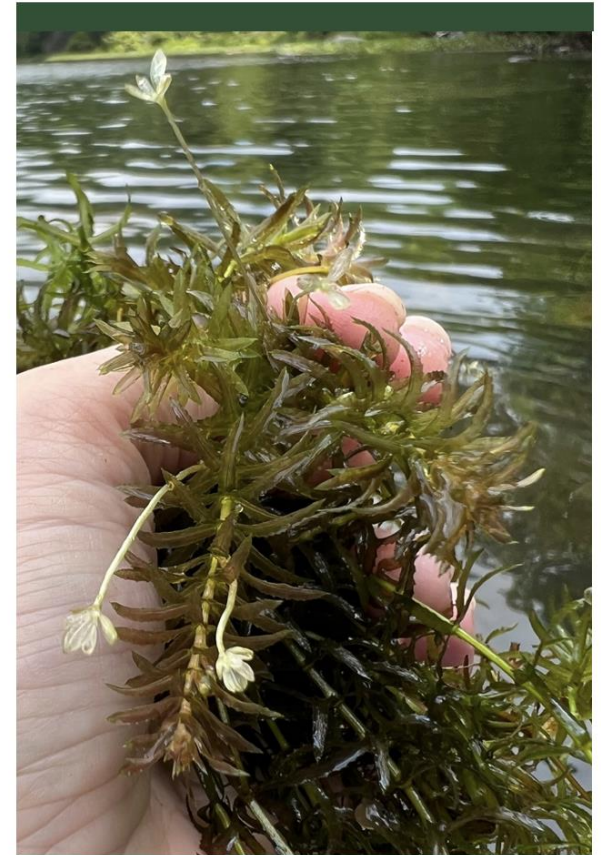
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LAKE SEBAGO HYDRILLA CONTROL PROJECT

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation is actively managing the Lake Sebago hydrilla infestation. 2023 is the first year of treatment as part of our 5-Year Lake Sebago Hydrilla Control Management Plan.

WHAT IS HYDRILLA?

Hydrilla is an aggressive submerged aquatic invasive plant native to Korea. It typically roots in shallow water and can grow up to 30 feet in length, forming dense mats at the water's surface. Hydrilla produces small, potato-like structures, called tubers, that store food for the plant, allowing it to overwinter at the bottom of rivers and lakes and re-sprout in spring.

KEY PLANT IDENTIFICATION FEATURES:

- Whorls of 4-8 (commonly, 5) blade-like leaves with slightly toothed edges around stem.
- Small, white to yellowish, potato-like tubers attached to the root.
- Floating translucent flowers that bloom from August to September.

WHY DO WE MANAGE HYDRILLA?

- It forms dense mats that block sunlight and displace native plants.
- It can cause fish die-offs by decreasing dissolved oxygen levels.
- It destroys waterfowl feeding areas and fish-spawning sites by crowding out plants that native wildlife need for food and shelter.
- It reduces the weight and size of sportfish due to the loss of open water and native vegetation.
- It impacts boating, fishing, and swimming because of its thick mats.
- It can hurt the local economy by impacting tourism and waterfront property values.
- It is one of the world's most invasive aquatic plants.

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

- As a popular aquarium plant, hydrilla can be introduced to the area when dumped from an unwanted aquarium.
- Small fragments of the plant can get caught on boats and trailers and transported to other waterbodies.
- Even a tiny fragment of hydrilla can sprout roots and establish new populations.
- Fragments can float and spread via wind and water currents.



Top: Lake Sebago Hydrilla fragments showing plant variation.
Bottom: Underground tubers (left) and above ground turions (right).
Photos: Nicole White



PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Licensed applicators from The Pond and Lake Connection conduct annual fluridone (Sonar Genesis® and Sonar H4C®) treatments from June–October that target hydrilla infestation.
- Post-treatment monitoring is conducted by GEI Consultants, Inc. to monitor herbicide concentrations and determine the success of the treatment.
- Plant condition for the target species (hydrilla) as well as non-target species is conducted throughout the treatment season.
- An aquatic plant survey of the entire lake will be conducted in September 2023.
- A tuber survey of various sites within the lake will be conducted in October 2023.

HOW DOES THE TREATMENT WORK?

- Fluridone is a systemic herbicide, which is absorbed by the plants above-ground tissue and then moves to underground portions of the plant.
- Hydrilla treated with fluridone has reduced chlorophyll, may appear white, pink, or purple in color, and does not properly photosynthesize.
- Treated plants are weakened and are unable to produce reproductive tubers and turions (buds).
- Weakened plants are stunted and produce much less biomass than un-treated plants.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN THE HYDRILLA TREATMENT PROCESS?

- Up to six treatments of Sonar Genesis® and Sonar H4C® will be applied between June–October 2023. A single treatment of Harpoon will be applied mid-summer 2023.
- Signs will be placed at all public access locations within the treatment area to notify the public of treatment and the water use restrictions listed below.
- Product labels are available at the project webpage: <https://littlebearenvironmental.com/lake-sebago-hydrilla-control-project/>