

2022 Red Lake, Douglas County Preliminary Spring EWM ProcellaCOR Treatment Proposal-3/3/2022								
Eurasian Watermilfoil — ProcellaCOR								
Treatment Location	Acreage	Mean Depth (feet)	Volume (acre-feet)	PDU/Site	*PDU/Acre-Foot	FL OZ (1PDU =3.17 floz)	Gallons (128 fl oz)	NOTES
Bed6-22	0.3	8.5	2.55	12.75	5.0	40.42	0.32	Last chemically treated in 2017.
Bed11-22	0.54	6.75	3.65	14.58	4.0	46.22	0.36	Last chemically treated in 2020.
	0.84		6.20	27.33				
ProcellaCOR - 27.33 PDU @ \$70/PDU = \$1,913.10								
Total Treated Area = 0.84 acres								
TOTAL COST ESTIMATE - \$1,913.10 (herbicide) + \$300 (Trip Fee) = \$2,213.10								
* application rate has been estimated by LEAPS but will be confirmed with the SePRO Company								



2022 Chemical Treatment Justification – 2019-23 Red Lake APM Plan

DNR Approval January 7, 2019

During a fall EWM survey completed September 5, 2021. During that survey, all Eurasian water-milfoil found occurred along the north shoreline. Three plants were located near the area formerly occupied by Bed 6, one plant was found between the docks at the Red Lake Resort, and a small bed covering 0.01 acre in Bed 11 (Bed 12 in 2020) that also had three satellite plants was also found. During the survey, individual plants that could be seen were rake-removed. Unfortunately, most of them were in deep water and they were actively fragmenting. Because of this, it is likely additional plants are still present in these areas.

The 2022 chemical treatment includes two small areas – one in the area adjacent to previously named Bed 6. Bed 6 was last chemically treated in 2017 using Reward. A second, larger bed is in the area of Bed 11 (Bed 12 in 2020), last chemically treated in 2020 using ProcellaCOR.

Goal 2 in the approved APM Plan is to prevent the amount of EWM from reaching 1.0% of the littoral zone or 2.25 acres. Objective 1 under this goal recommends an integrated approach to management that includes physical removal, diver removal, and the use of herbicides. Treatment areas are based on survey results that indicate “high density areas” or “beds”. Both of these designations are defined in the management discussion of the APM Plan (pp.62-64).

The use of ProcellaCOR is mentioned on page 63 of the APM Plan and was used in both 2020 (Bed 11 and other areas of the lake) and 2021 (south basin of the lake) with very good results. Seasonal surveys with physical removal, and possibly diver removal will also be included in 2022.