

## What will this Project do to Stop Hydrilla?

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Buffalo District is continuing its efforts to treat hydrilla in the vicinity of Wells College Bay on Cayuga Lake. For the 2022 efforts, USACE Buffalo is collaboratively implementing the project with the

**Herbicide Information**  
 For more information on Sonar® H4C and Harpoon® Granular, refer to the link below for product labels:  
<https://www.solitudelakemanagement.com/product-labels-new-york-updates>

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Treatment will again focus on the use of fluridone (Sonar® H4C) and chelated copper (Harpoon® Granular) in treatment areas delineated based on observations of hydrilla beds from fall 2021. For 2022, a combined 192.7-acre area in Wells College Bay will be treated. This area will be divided into the following areas (see Figure 1):

### USACE Treatment Blocks

- **Northern Shallow Sonar® H4C treatment block:** ~ 58.1 acres between Little Creek north to approximately Gully Road.
- **Northern Deep Sonar® H4C treatment block:** ~ 11.3 acres between the Wells College Boathouse north to Lafayette Road.

### NYSDEC Treatment Blocks

- **Southern Shallow Sonar® H4C treatment block:** ~ 89 acres north of Poplar Ridge Road south to Long Point State Park.
- **Southern Deep Sonar® H4C treatment block:** ~ 31.4 acres north of Poplar Ridge Road to approximately 1,600 feet south of State Route 90.
- **Little Creek Sonar® H4C treatment block:** ~ 0.2 acres near the mouth of Little Creek.
- **Long Point Sonar® H4C treatment block:** ~ 2.7 acres south of Long Point State Park.

The Sonar® H4C application will be split into a total of 10 treatments: two applications at 20 parts per billion (ppb) occurring over the first two treatments, and eight applications at 13.75 ppb over treatments 3 through 10 for all areas except the Northern Deep Sonar® H4C treatment block. That block will be treated at 10 ppb for the first four treatments and at 8.75 ppb for the remaining four treatments, for a total of eight treatments.

Post-treatment monitoring will be conducted to determine the success of the treatment and whether future treatments will be needed. The 2021 post-treatment assessment report contains a summary of the management efforts including water monitoring results and is available on the Hydrilla Collaborative website at:

<https://hydrillacollaborative.com/Home/CaseStudies>

## When will Treatment Occur?

The initial application of Sonar® H4C is targeted for the week of June 27, 2022, and a total of 10 treatments will occur between June and August. Treatments will initially occur approximately 7 days apart, depending on dilution rates within the lake treatment area. Spot treatment of up to 15 cumulative acres within the monitoring area may be completed with Harpoon® Granular at a concentration of 1.0 ppm (1,000 ppb), if necessary. This would occur during the week of August 15, 2022.

Herbicide will routinely be applied on Wednesdays, unless there are weather delays. The herbicide will be applied only if there are favorable weather conditions. Any changes in the treatment schedule will be communicated to the public.

## Will there be any Restrictions on Use of the Lake during Treatment?

A water sampling program will be implemented to monitor fluridone concentrations in the lake. The program will ensure that the herbicides are applied at the targeted concentration rates, and the monitoring results be used to determine herbicide dispersion. The Cayuga County Health Department will again be posting the monitoring results on their website which can be accessed at:

<https://www.cayugacounty.us/1540/Eradication-Project-in-Aurora>

### Restrictions

There are no restrictions for fishing, swimming, or livestock/pet water consumption at the proposed application rates of Sonar® H4C and Harpoon® Granular.

There **ARE** restrictions for using water treated with Sonar H4C for irrigation and for potable water treated with Sonar® H4C and Harpoon® Granular if treated water concentrations are above what is indicated in Table 1.

Table 1 Water Use Restrictions				
Product	Established Row Crops/Turf/Ornamental Plants	Tobacco, Tomatoes, Peppers and Similar Plants, and Newly Seeded Crops/Seedbeds or Areas to be Planted Including Overseeded Golf Courses	Nursery, Greenhouse, Hydroponics	Potable Water
Sonar® H4C	Do not use if concentrations > 10 ppb	Do not use if concentrations > 5 ppb	Do not use if concentrations > 1 ppb; <i>FastEST required</i>	Do not use if concentrations > 50 ppb*
Harpoon® Granular	None	None	None	Do not use if concentrations > 200 ppb**

\* Applications of Sonar® H4C will be below the listed thresholds. **ppb** parts per billion  
 \*\* Application of Harpoon® Granular will only exceed these concentrations in small spot treatment areas that are not expected to exceed a cumulative total of 15 acres for the season. These spot treatment areas are away from potable water intakes.

Signs will be placed at all public access locations within the treatment area to notify the public of these restrictions.

Tentative Treatment Schedule (the Week of...)				
WEEK OF	<b>June 27</b>	1st Sonar® H4C Treatment	<b>Aug 8</b>	7th Sonar® H4C Treatment
	<b>July 4</b>	2nd Sonar® H4C Treatment	<b>Aug 15</b>	8th Sonar® H4C Treatment/ Potential Harpoon® Granular Spot Treatment*
	<b>July 11</b>	3rd Sonar® H4C Treatment	<b>Aug 22</b>	9th Sonar® H4C Treatment
	<b>July 18</b>	4th Sonar® H4C Treatment	<b>Aug 29</b>	10th Sonar® H4C Treatment
	<b>July 25</b>	5th Sonar® H4C Treatment		
	<b>Aug 1</b>	6th Sonar® H4C Treatment		

\*Harpoon® Granular treatments will be scheduled as needed. Dates identified above may change.

## Who Can I Contact for More Information?

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# CAYUGA LAKE AT AURORA, NEW YORK

# 2022

# HYDRILLA CONTROL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Stop hydrilla from expanding further into other areas of New York State and the Great Lakes!

**US Army Corps of Engineers®**  
 Buffalo District  
*BUILDING STRONG®*

## What is Hydrilla and What Concerns Does it Pose to Cayuga Lake?



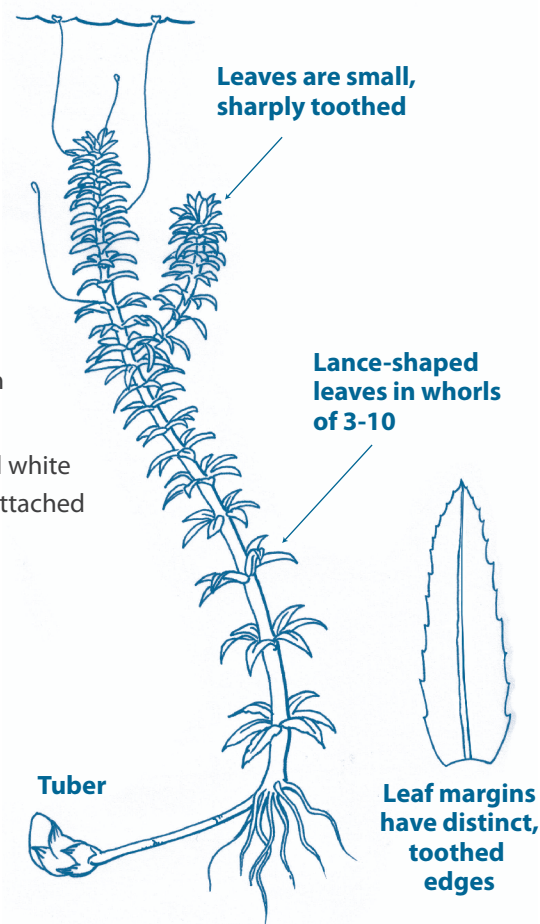
Source: Scott Kishbaugh, NYSDEC Hydrilla whorls up close

Hydrilla is a very aggressive aquatic invasive plant native to Korea. It is a submerged aquatic plant that is typically rooted in shallow water, with long stems that can grow up to 30 feet in length and up to one inch per day. These stems branch at the water's surface and grow horizontally, forming thick, dense mats. Hydrilla also produces tubers, small potato-like structures, which store food for the plant and also allow it to overwinter in the substrate of the waterbody and sprout in the spring.

## What Does Hydrilla Look Like?

Key plant identification features:

- Pointed, bright green leaves about 5/8 inch long with small teeth on the edges
- Leaves generally grow in whorls of 3-10 around the stem, though 5 leaves are most common
- Floating white flowers and small white to yellowish potato-like tubers attached to the roots



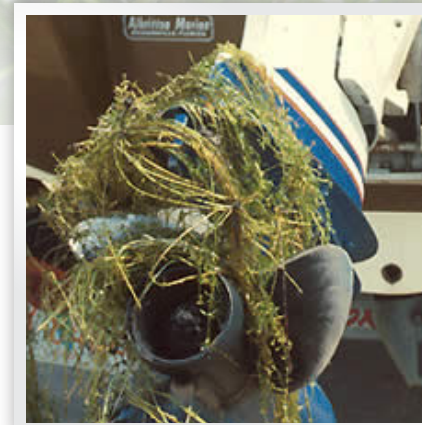
Source: Cayuga Lake Watershed Network 2012



Source: Leslie Mehrhoff, from the U.S. Forest Service

## How Does it Spread?

- Primary method of spreading is through hydrilla fragments on recreational boats and trailers
- Even tiny fragments of hydrilla can sprout roots and establish new populations
- Fragments float and can be spread via wind and water currents



Source: Jeff Schardt, Florida DEP Hydrilla on boat

## Why Do We Need to Stop It?

- It is one of the world's most invasive aquatic plants.
- It can grow up to one inch per day.
- It forms dense mats that block sunlight and displace native plants.
- It decreases dissolved oxygen levels which can lead to fish kills.
- It destroys waterfowl feeding areas and fish spawning sites.
- It reduces the weight and size of sportsfish due to loss of open water and native vegetation.
- It excludes boating, fishing, and swimming due to its thick mats.
- It can hurt the local economy due to impacts on tourism and waterfront property values.

Figure 1 2022 Project Area Map

