



READY SCOUT, LLC

LAKE CONSULTING & SERVICES

East Caroga Lake

Date: Thursday, July 10, 2025

Activity: Lake survey

Equipment used: 16' boat with outboard

Surveyor: Glenn Sullivan

Weather: Mostly sunny, ~82°F

Clarity: 9.5'

Dissolved Oxygen: 8.68mg/L (top), 5.3mg/L (bottom)

The lake was surveyed by boat starting approximately 9:30am and beginning along the north shore of the lake. Clarity was excellent, so most plants were readily observable in the water column. Plant sample rakes were thrown periodically to confirm visual observations and to check deeper waters. Shoreline residents generally appeared pleased with lake conditions and the results of last year's milfoil control. One resident on the north shore claimed to have found milfoil at his dock, which was in a treatment area, but the survey could not locate this milfoil, and his identification was unconfirmed.

Plants Observed

Largeleaf Pondweed (*Potamogeton amplifolius*)

Southern Naiad (*Najas guadalupeensis*)

Robbins Pondweed (*Potamogeton robbinsii*)

Eelgrass (*Vallisneria americana*)

Variable-leaf Pondweed (*Potamogeton gramineus*)

Common bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*)

White Stem Pondweed (*Potamogeton praelongus*)

Lesser Bladderwort (*Utricularia minor*)

White Water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*)

Muskgrass (*Chara* sp.)

Spatardock (*Nuphar variegata*)

Stonewort (*Nitella* sp.)

Pickeralweed (*Pontederia cordata*)

Spikerush (*Eleocharis acicularis*)

Pipewort (*Eriocaulon aquaticum*)

Aquatic moss (*Fontinalis* sp.)

Conditions

General lake conditions were excellent. No plants interfered significantly with lake use aside from the typical emergent plants in the outlet channel.

The dominant submersed plant species inhabiting the lake were Robbins Pondweed and Southern Naiad. Robbins Pondweed was most common in 3-7' of water, creating a dense mat of tangled plants on the lake bottom, an ideal plant for habitat and nutrient uptake. Southern naiad was more common in slightly more shallow water, also in dense mats and at times approached the water surface. Southern naiad does have the potential to become a nuisance as the summer progresses.



Largeleaf pondweed was also common throughout the lake. Largeleaf pondweed grows in colonies, and its large dense leaf structure can become a localized nuisance along shorelines. Typically, the plant tends to decay and break down as the summer progresses.

Pickerelweed and White Water lily were found regularly along the lake shorelines, but neither plant was abundant enough to justify any means of control.

One notable plant observed was Lesser Bladderwort. This appeared in small floating colonies along the middle-south shoreline and could easily be confused with algae growth. Bladderworts take their nutrients from the water column and are free floating, so these small colonies may drift with wind and water movement. See photos below.



All 2024 ProcellaCOR EC treatment areas, as well as Bennetts Cove were surveyed for Eurasian watermilfoil, and none was found. In the campground area, and the backwater cove north of the harvesting unloading area common bladderwort was present and may be misidentified as milfoil but residents. Bennett Cove, given its very shallow water, supported a dense layer of Robbins Pondweed that is easily visible and a nuisance in the most shallow parts of the cove.

A conversation with the Dive Team head Luke indicated that a cove down towards the outlet in the channel still supports Eurasian watermilfoil, but this area could not be surveyed due to water level.

Considering the complete lack of Eurasian watermilfoil in the open lake, no further application of ProcellaCOR EC is anticipated for 2026.

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