

# Silver Lake Improvement Association

2023 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING  
MARCH 22, 2023

# Agenda

- ▶ Welcome and Introduction
- ▶ Approve Agenda
- ▶ Election of Board Members
- ▶ Financial and Membership Report
- ▶ 2022 Activities
- ▶ Lake Treatment 2022
- ▶ New Strategy to combat AIS, especially hybrid milfoil
- ▶ Open Forum
- ▶ Adjourn

# Welcome & Introductions

## 2022 Board Members

- ▶ President: Paul Nichol
- ▶ Vice Pres: Joyce Germscheid
- ▶ Secretary: Jess Gould
- ▶ Treasurer: Cheryl Ettlinger
- ▶ Member: John Muller
- ▶ Member: Open
- ▶ Member: Open

## 2022 Liaisons

- ▶ North St. Paul: Joyce G/Rick G
- ▶ Maplewood: Paul Nichol
- ▶ VBWD: Rick Gelbmann
- ▶ MN DNR: Joyce Germscheid
- ▶ Ramsey Co/AIS: Rick Gelbmann
- ▶ Treatment: Joyce Germscheid
- ▶ Cleanup: Sherry & Mark Long
- ▶ Website: Jason Lehmer
- ▶ Water Data: Mark Kotz
- ▶ City of NSP: Tim Cole

# Election of Board Members

- ▶ How do elections work? - Bylaws – quick review
- ▶ President: Paul Nichol (ends Feb 2024)
- ▶ Vice Pres: Joyce Germscheid (ends Feb 2025)
- ▶ Secretary: Jess Gould (ends Feb 2025)
- ▶ Treasurer: Cheryl Ettlinger (ends Feb 2023)
- ▶ Member: John Muller (ends Feb 2024)
- ▶ Member: Open
- ▶ Member: Open

# Ballot

▶ \_\_\_ Cheryl Etlinger

▶ \_\_\_ ?

▶ \_\_\_ ?

▶ \_\_\_ ?

▶ \_\_\_ ?

▶ \_\_\_ ?

\*Vote up to 3 times

# 2021 Financial Statement

Description	2020	2021	2022
Starting Balance	\$4,702.03	\$6,041.48	\$4,663.10
Member Contributions	\$2,076.15	\$2,086.62	\$2,648.48
Fundraising	\$208.30	0	\$652.00
DNR Treatment Grants	\$1,200.00	0	0
Treatment Contractor Fee	(\$2,145.00)	(\$3,465.00)	(\$650.00)
Expenses: 501(c)(3), Misc	0		(\$360.23)
Ending Balance	\$6,041.48	\$4,663.10	\$6,953.35

## 2022 Membership

- ▶ 30 out of 37 Lakeshore owners are members
- ▶ 6 Non-lakeshore members
- ▶ 36 Total members in 2022 (34 in 2021)

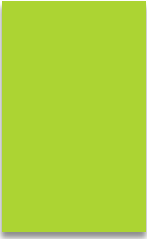
# 2023 Membership

- ▶ Please Join or Renew!
  - ▶ Online payments accepted via website
  - ▶ **\$50** Annual Dues (minimum)
    - ▶ Donations are also appreciated
  - ▶ We are a 501c3 non-profit
    - ▶ Tax documentation forms become available on website.





# 2022: Accomplishments and Activities



Thank you everyone for all of your efforts in 2022. The SLIA Board continues to strive for our vision: Enhancing the water quality, recreational use and natural beauty of Silver Lake.

# 2022 Accomplishments

- ▶ Silver Lake Cleanup
- ▶ Parade float
- ▶ Wine tasting fundraiser
- ▶ Progress on key initiatives



# 2022 Activities - Support

- ▶ Fundraising & Outreach
  - ▶ Online membership & donations
- ▶ Funding Partnerships
  - ▶ North St Paul – paid for a significant portion of off shore treatment

# 2022 Activities - Support

- ▶ Technical Partnership Outreach -1
  - ▶ Valley Branch Watershed District
    - ▶ AIS boat inspections continued
    - ▶ Sediment in bays and aerator discussions
  - ▶ City of North St Paul
    - ▶ Road & Storm Sewer Improvements and Street Sweeping providing ongoing benefits
  - ▶ City of Maplewood
    - ▶ Lake Access maintenance

# Lake Treatment 2022



Northern Watermilfoil

# 2022 Lake Treatment

## **Goal: Increase native plants & reduce invasive species**

- ▶ DNR approved the offshore Invasive weed treatment permits as well as the individual shoreline permits for homeowners who signed up.
- ▶ Early Spring Lake delineation noted 63-66% of the lake was infested with the hybrid milfoil. There was no curly leaf pondweed found this year.
- ▶ Lake Improvement Consultants (LIC) completed both off-shore (May 18<sup>th</sup>) and shoreline treatments (June 9<sup>th</sup>).
- ▶ LIC treated 5 total acres of offshore lake as well as 5 acres of city & residential shorelines. The DNR only allows treatment of 10.65 acres which is 15% of the total size of the lake.
- ▶ It appears that those treatments were very effective on the hybrid milfoil.

# Aquatic Invasive Species Survey - Summary

**Silver Lake**—Plant diversity in Silver Lake has varied widely during the 2006 through 2022 monitoring period. Causes of the fluctuations include damage to the plant community from the 2007 and 2008 herbicide treatments and subsequent water-quality degradation and positive impacts from recent improvements to the lake's water quality. In recent years fluctuations in the frequency of the lake's dominant species have impacted plant diversity, with increased frequency reducing diversity and decreased frequency improving diversity. In 2022, a significant increase in muskgrass frequency reduced plant diversity (Table 25 and Table 27). A positive change for the lake in 2022 was a significant decrease in filamentous algae frequency (Table 27).

**Silver Lake**— HWM extent on May 18 was 62 acres (Figure 12). The Silver Lake Improvement Association treated 5 acres of HWM with diquat on May 27. The VBWD June 20 plant survey found HWM extent had been reduced to 11 acres (Table 24 and Figure 13). Barr's subcontractor indicated that HWM plants observed later in June were severely chemically burned from the treatment; however, most large plants had minor regrowth or living fragments breaking off otherwise dead stems. Because only a small percentage of the HWM was treated with herbicide, the reason for the large decline in HWM is unknown. However, a similar decline occurred between 2017 and 2018 despite no herbicide treatment, suggesting natural causes may be a factor in the 2022 HWM decline.



# Aquatic Invasive Species Survey and Treatment - HWM



- EWM Not Present
- EWM 1
- EWM 2
- EWM 3
- EWM Extent (Approximate) 62.3 acres



**Figure 12**  
 MAY 2022 TREATMENT  
 DESIGN FOR HYBRID MILFOIL  
 Silver Lake (82000100)  
 Ramsey County  
 Valley Branch Watershed District



2023



# Plans to combat Hybrid Water Milfoil (HWM)

- ▶ Fluridone treatment
- ▶ Need a different fund raising strategy
- ▶ Rough estimate is \$15,000 over 2 years
- ▶ Next Steps
  - ▶ Learn today from Meg and April
  - ▶ Gain support from Silver Lake Community
  - ▶ Brainstorm ideas to raise funds

# HWM Treatment

## Fluridone



- Slow acting, systemic herbicide (moves from submerged foliage to roots – destroys both plant & root crown)
- Inhibits formation of carotene, plant pigment essential for photosynthesis, plant dies from starvation
- Rate of uptake and rate of movement to roots determines plant's susceptibility to fluridone
- Requires 90 days of exposure to lethal dose to kill EWM & HWM
- Only impacts plants, not animals, fish, or humans – they do not have carotene, do not obtain food by photosynthesis
- No restrictions after treatment – fishing, swimming, drinking water

# 2023 Homeowner Actions

- ▶ Complete individual permit by May
- ▶ If you treated in 2022
  - ▶ Tell Joyce your plans for 2023
- ▶ If you did not treat in 2022
  - ▶ Ask Joyce for a permit application

# Open Forum

- ❑ Questions
- ❑ Comments
- ❑ Adjourn