



LAKE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Wednesday, September 6, 2017 7:30 pm at Yeoman's Hall

- 1) CALL TO ORDER
- 2) MINUTES OF LAST MEETING -
- 3) GUEST SPEAKER (IF ANY)
- 4) AUDIENCE OF CITIZENS
- 5) COMMUNICATIONS
- 6) COMMITTEE REPORTS
 - DAM
 - WATER QUALITY
 - FISHING
 - ACCESS & SAFETY
 - WATERSHED / WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN
 - STORM WATER CULVERTS
 - COLUMBIA BOAT & WATER REGULATIONS
 - DAM EMERGENCY PLAN
 - PERMIT REVIEW
- 7) OLD BUSINESS
 - Recognition of prior LMAC members
- 8) NEW BUSINESS
 - Invasive Phragmites increasing – in and around Columbia Lake (see Phragmites below)
- 9) OTHER
- 10) ADJOURNMENT

Phragmites



Photo Credit: Michigan Sea Grant

Phragmites australis (frag-MY-teez), also known as common reed, is a perennial, wetland grass that can grow to 15 feet in height. While *Phragmites australis* is native to Michigan, an invasive, non-native, variety of phragmites is becoming widespread and is threatening the ecological health of wetlands and the Great Lakes coastal shoreline. Invasive phragmites creates tall, dense stands which degrade wetlands and coastal areas by crowding out native plants and animals, blocking shoreline views, reducing access for swimming, fishing, and hunting and can create fire hazards from dry plant material.

Invasive Phragmites can be controlled using an integrated pest management approach which includes an initial herbicide treatment followed by mechanical removal (e.g., cutting, mowing) and annual maintenance. For large areas with dense stands of invasive Phragmites, prescribed burning used after herbicide treatment can provide additional control and ecological benefits over mechanical removal. Early detection is key to preventing large dense stands and is also more cost efficient.