LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES

OFFICE OF FISHERIES
INLAND FISHERIES SECTION

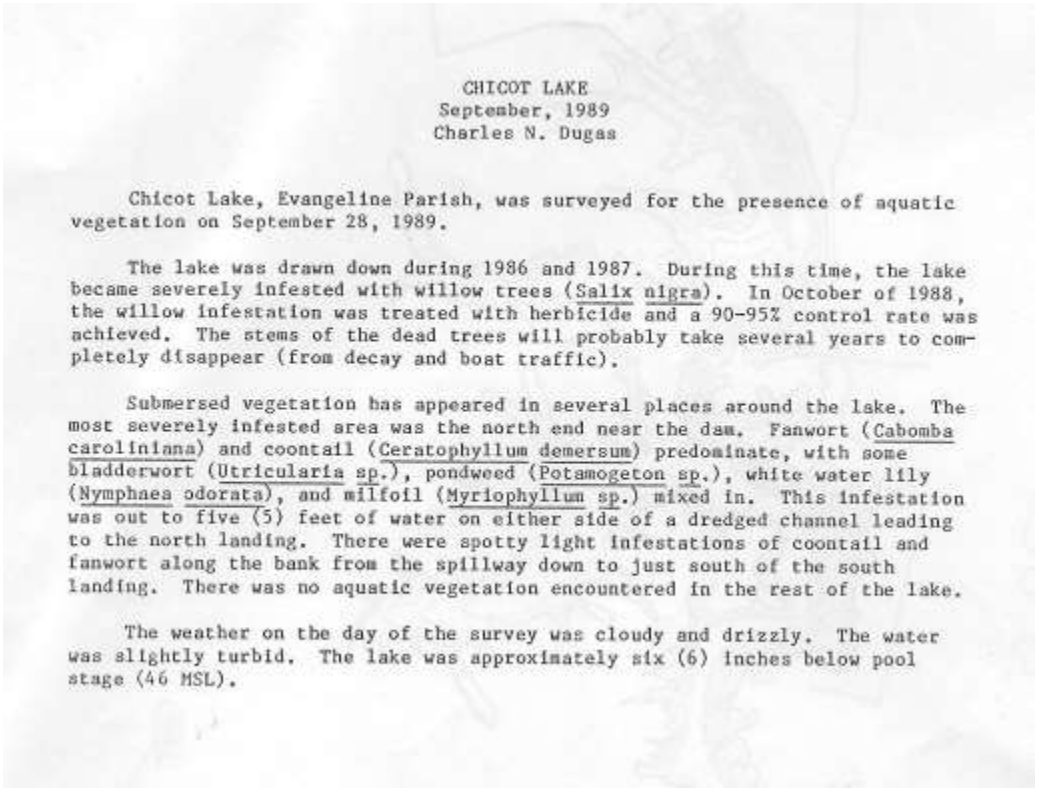
PART VI –C (ARCHIVES)

WATERBODY MANAGEMENT PLAN SERIES

CHICOT LAKE

AQUATIC VEGETATION TYPE MAPS
AND NARRATIVES

AQUATIC VEGETATION TYPEMAPS



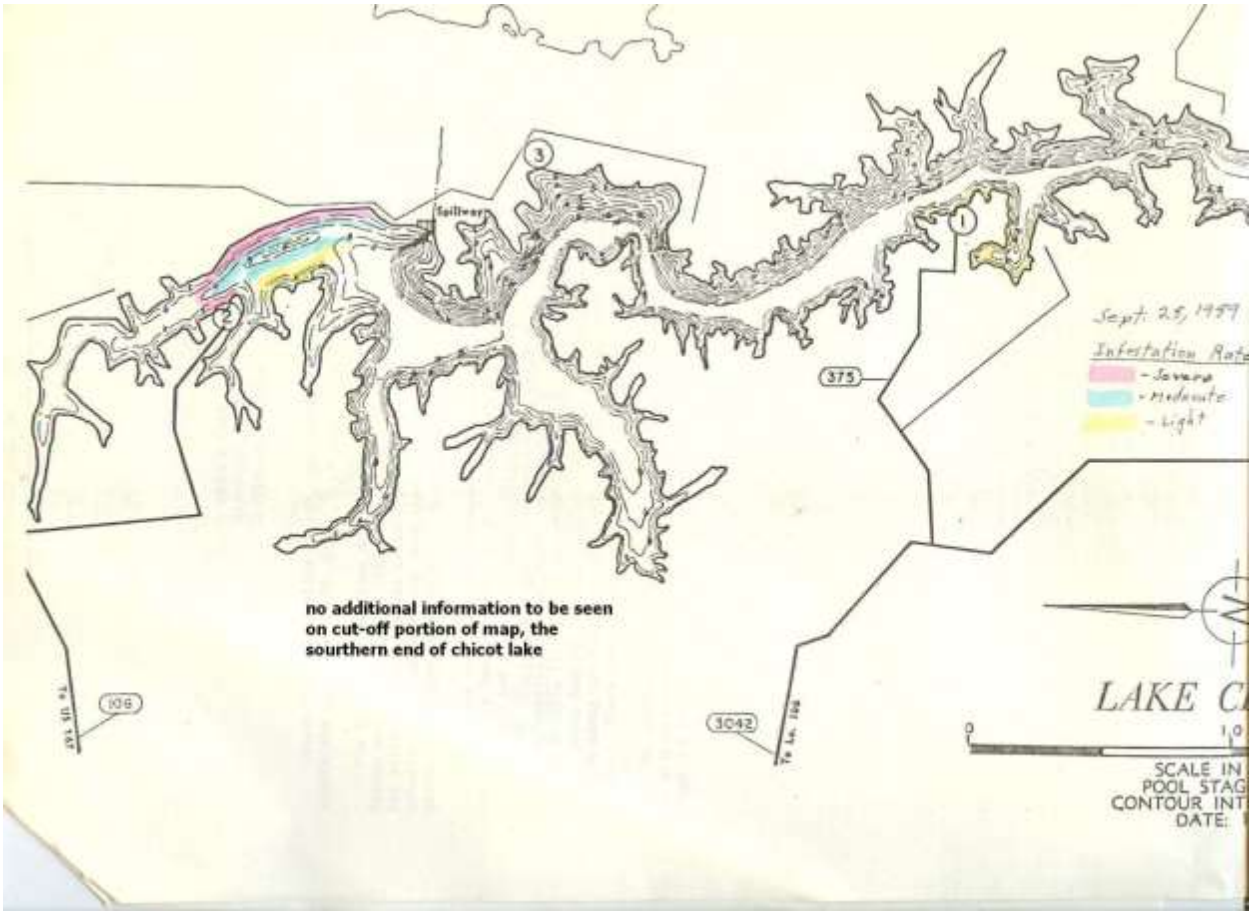
CHICOT LAKE
September, 1989
Charles N. Dugas

Chicot Lake, Evangeline Parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on September 28, 1989.

The lake was drawn down during 1986 and 1987. During this time, the lake became severely infested with willow trees (Salix nigra). In October of 1988, the willow infestation was treated with herbicide and a 90-95% control rate was achieved. The stems of the dead trees will probably take several years to completely disappear (from decay and boat traffic).

Submersed vegetation has appeared in several places around the lake. The most severely infested area was the north end near the dam. Fanwort (Cabomba caroliniana) and coontail (Ceratophyllum demersum) predominate, with some bladderwort (Utricularia sp.), pondweed (Potamogeton sp.), white water lily (Nymphaea odorata), and milfoil (Myriophyllum sp.) mixed in. This infestation was out to five (5) feet of water on either side of a dredged channel leading to the north landing. There were spotty light infestations of coontail and fanwort along the bank from the spillway down to just south of the south landing. There was no aquatic vegetation encountered in the rest of the lake.

The weather on the day of the survey was cloudy and drizzly. The water was slightly turbid. The lake was approximately six (6) inches below pool stage (46 MSL).


Spillway
3
1
375
106
3042
Sept. 25, 1959
Infestation Rate
- Severe
- Moderate
- Light
no additional information to be seen
on cut-off portion of map, the
sourthern end of chicot lake
LAKE C
SCALE IN
POOL STAG
CONTOUR INT
DATE:

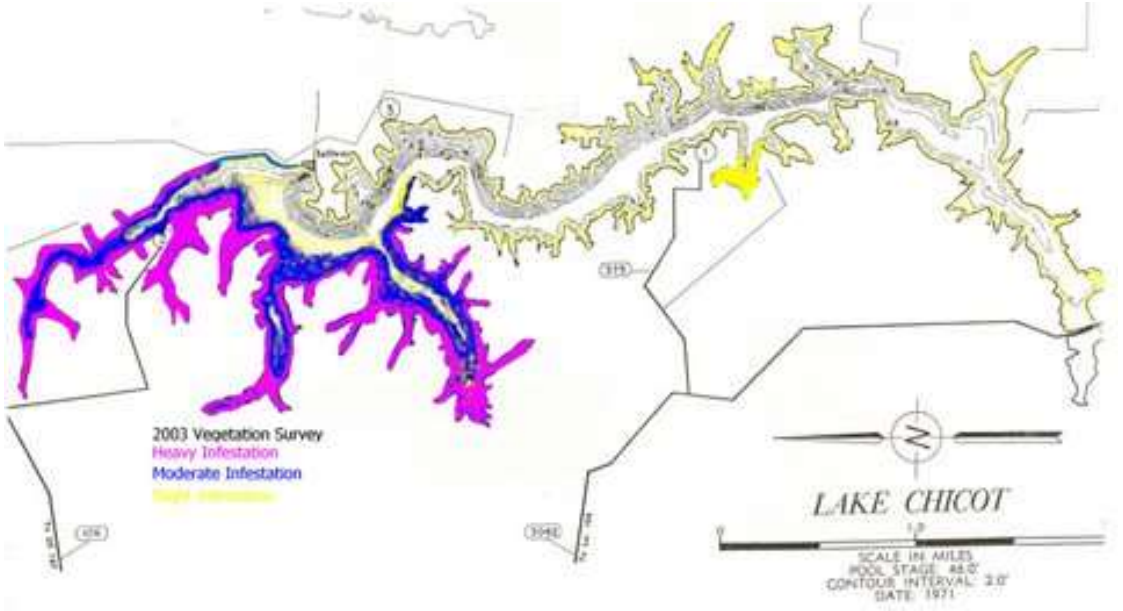
CHICOT LAKE
September 2003
O. Scott Schales

Chicot Lake, Evangeline Parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on September 3, 2003. On the day of the survey the water was clear with secchi disk readings of 1.1-1.5 m. Water levels in the lake were at pool stage (46.0 MSL).

In an effort to eradicate the severe infestations of hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), an herbicide treatment of Sonar was applied May 15, 2003. The areas treated were Walker's Branch and from the spillway northward to the northern boat landing. Hydrilla in some portions of these areas has been depleted, although severe amounts are still present in other portions of the treated areas. Bleaching of the leaves on various plants was observed inside and adjacent to the treated areas, this is a positive sign that plants are still being affected by the herbicide treatment. Moderate to heavy amounts of filamentous algae were also present in these treated areas.

Hydrilla was the most dominant submersed vegetation in the northern section of the lake, and light amounts were observed in other areas of the lake. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) were found in light to moderate amounts throughout the lake. A nearly continuous fringe of coontail was present in the non-wooded sections of the southern half of the lake.

Other submersed plants observed during the survey were bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*), variable leaf milfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*), and ottelia (*Ottelia alismoides*). Floating plants observed during the survey were water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), duckweed (*Lemna minor*), common salvinia (*Salvinia minima*), frogbit (*Limnobium spongia*), and watermeal (*Wolffia spp.*). Moderate amounts of water hyacinth was present throughout the northern half of the lake with the most severe amounts located in Walker's Branch; duckweed was the most dominant plant located in the wooded areas in the southern part of the lake. Emersed plants observed during the survey were alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*), American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellate*), white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), duck potato (*Sagittaria spp.*), sedge (*Carex spp.*), giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis* miliacea), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*).



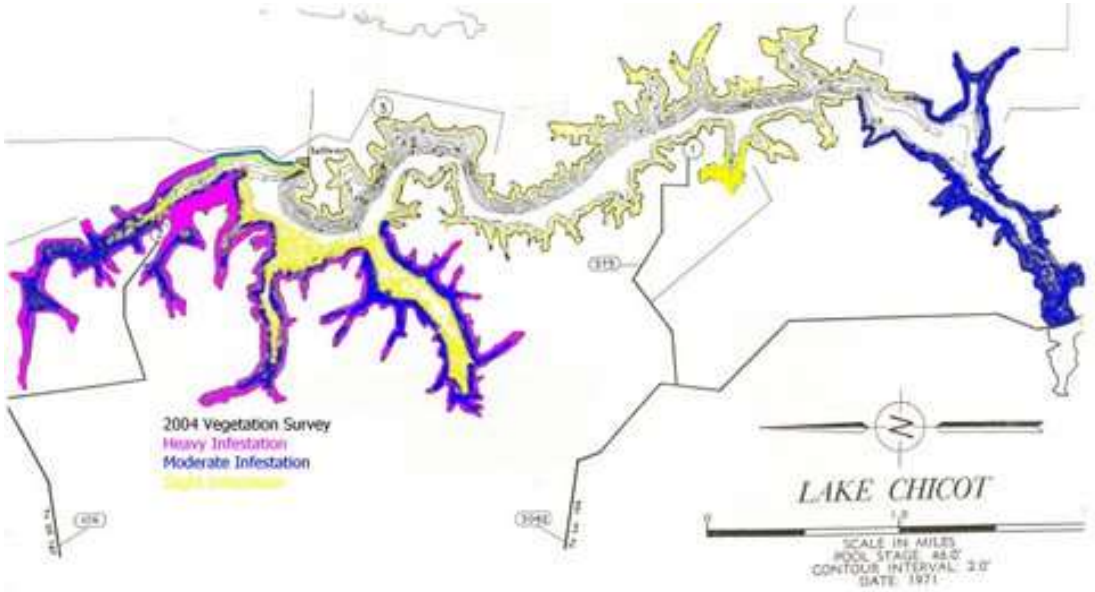
CHICOT LAKE
August 2004
O. Scott Schales

Chicot Lake, Evangeline Parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on August 10, 2004. On the day of the survey the water was clear with secchi disk readings of 86-97 cm. Water levels in the lake were approximately 6" below pool stage (pool stage = 46.0' MSL).

In an ongoing effort to eradicate the hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) infestation, a herbicide treatment of Sonar was applied (July 29, 2004) for the second consecutive year. This application was delayed due to excessive rainfall throughout the spring and early summer. The areas treated were Walker's Branch and from the spillway northward to the northern boat landing. During the survey bleaching of the leaves on various plants in the treated areas was observed, this is a positive sign that the plants are being affected by the herbicide treatment.

Moderate to heavy amounts of hydrilla were observed from Walker's branch northward, and light amounts were observed in various locations in the southern part of the lake. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) was observed in moderate amounts throughout the lake, and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) was observed in moderate amounts in the northern section of the lake. Light amounts of bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*) were found in a few locations throughout the lake. Moderate amounts of filamentous algae were observed in one cove near the north boat landing.

Moderate amounts of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and duckweed (*Lemna minor*) were observed throughout the lake, the heaviest amounts of duckweed were located in the wooded areas in the southern part of the lake. Other floating plants observed during the survey in light amounts were frogbit (*Limnobium spongia*) and watermeal (*Wolffia spp.*). Emergent plants observed during the survey in various parts of the lake were American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*), giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*), pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellate*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), duck potato (*Sagittaria spp.*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*).



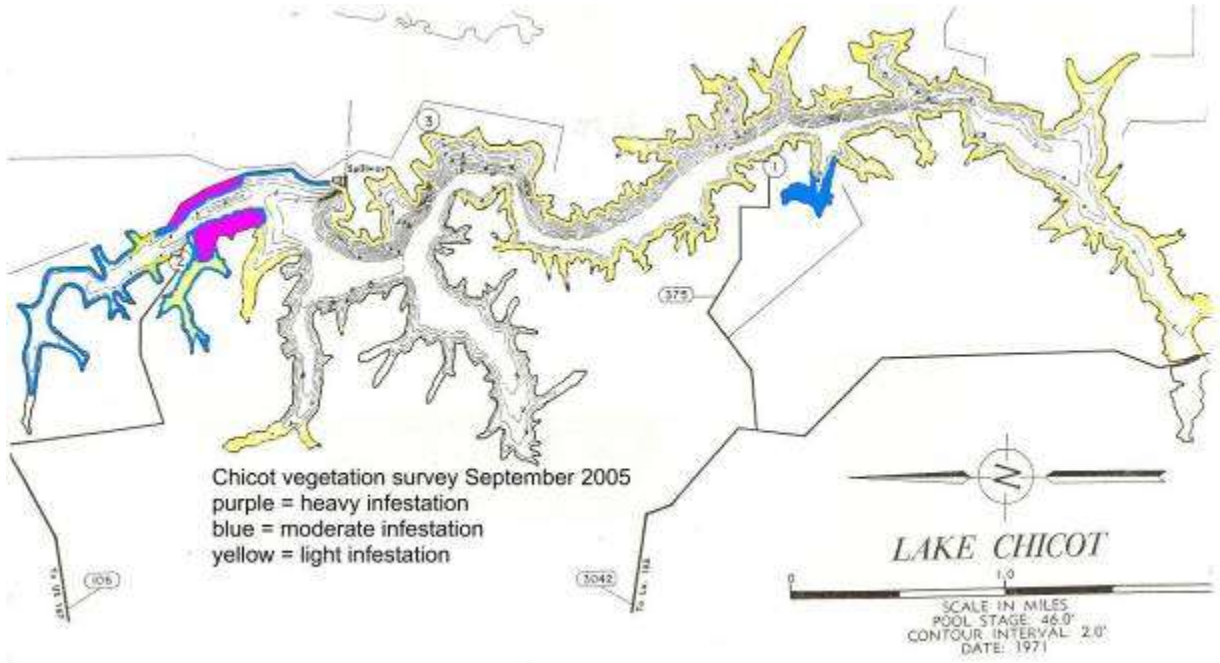
Chicot Lake
September 2005
Jody T. David

Chicot Lake, Evangeline parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on September 14, 2005. On the day of the survey the water was clear with a secchi disk reading of 2 feet. Water levels in the lake were approximately 3 feet below pool stage (pool stage = 46.0' MSL).

In an ongoing effort to eradicate the hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) infestation, a herbicide treatment of Sonar was applied (April 26, 2005). The areas treated were Walker's Branch and from the spillway northward to the northern boat landing. During the survey bleaching of the leaves on various plants in the treated areas was observed, this is a positive sign that the plants are being affected by the herbicide treatment.

Light amounts of hydrilla amounts were observed in various locations in the southern part of the lake. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) was observed in moderate amounts throughout the lake, and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) was observed in moderate amounts in the northern section of the lake. Light amounts of bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*) were found in a few locations throughout the lake. Moderate amounts of filamentous algae were observed in one cove near the north boat landing.

Moderate amounts of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and duckweed (*Lemna minor*) were observed throughout the lake, the heaviest amounts of duckweed were located in the wooded areas in the southern part of the lake. Other floating plants observed during the survey in light amounts were frogbit (*Limnobium spongia*) and watermeal (*Wolffia spp.*). Emergent plants observed during the survey were American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) noticed on the north end of lake in severe amounts. Other emergents throughout the lake was giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*), pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellate*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), duck potato (*Sagittaria spp.*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*).



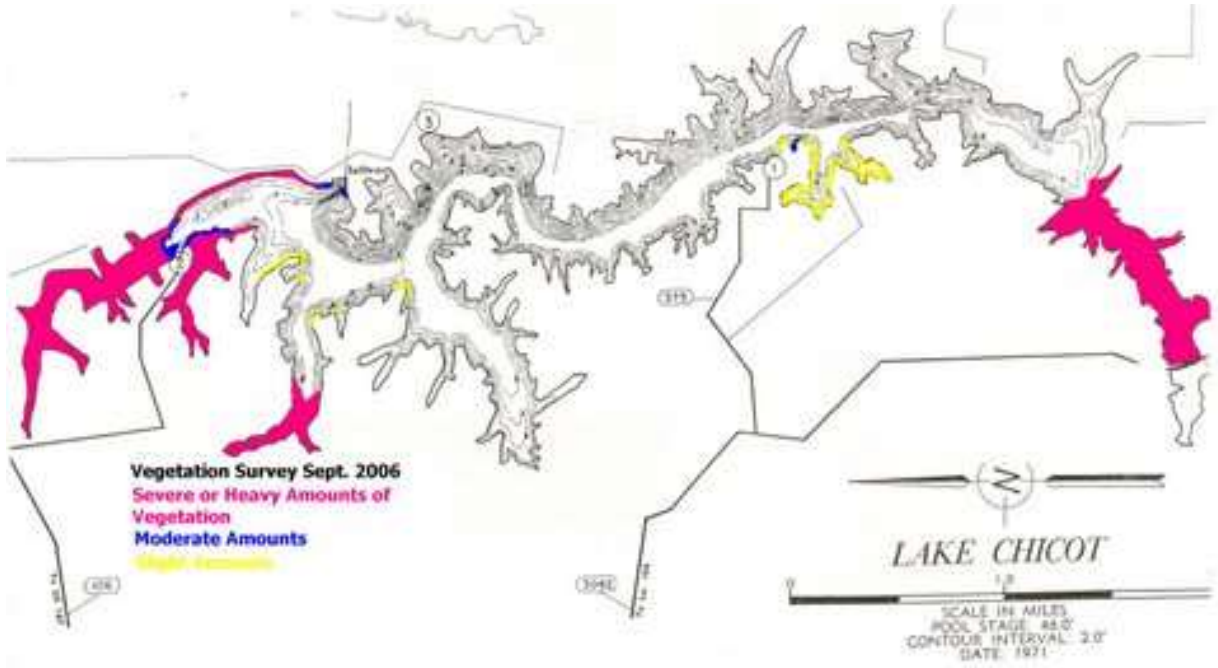
Chicot Lake
September 2006
Jody T. David

Chicot Lake, Evangeline parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on September 14, 2005. On the day of the survey the water was clear with a secchi disk reading of 2 feet. Water levels in the lake were approximately 1 foot below pool stage (pool stage = 46.0' MSL).

In an ongoing effort to eradicate the hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) infestation, a herbicide treatment of Sonar was applied (April 26, 2005). The areas treated were Walker's Branch and from the spillway northward to the northern boat landing. During the survey there was no sign of re-infestation of Hydrilla in these areas.

Light amounts of hydrilla amounts were observed in various locations in the southern part of the lake. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) was observed in moderate amounts throughout the lake, and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) was observed in moderate amounts in the northern section of the lake. Light amounts of bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*) were found in a few locations throughout the lake. Moderate amounts of filamentous algae were observed near the north boat landing.

Moderate amounts of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and duckweed (*Lemna minor*) were observed throughout the lake, the heaviest amounts of duckweed were located in the wooded areas in the southern part of the lake. Other floating plants observed during the survey in light amounts were frogbit (*Limnobium spongia*) and watermeal (*Wolffia spp.*). Emergent plants observed during the survey were American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) noticed on the north end of lake in severe amounts. Other emergents throughout the lake was giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*), pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellate*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), duck potato (*Sagittaria spp.*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*).



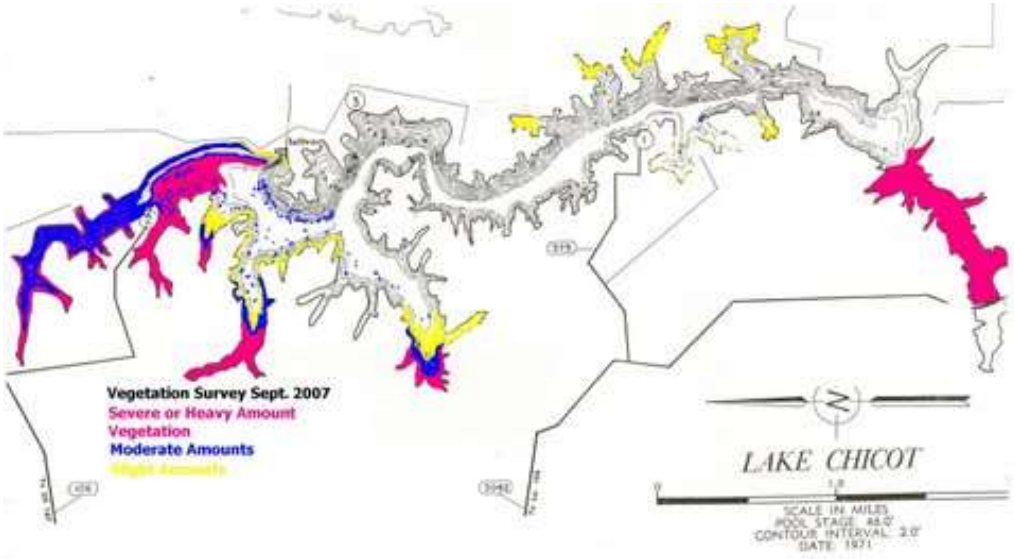
Chicot Lake
September 2007
Jody T. David

Chicot Lake, Evangeline parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on September 5, 2007. On the day of the survey the water was clear with a secchi disk reading of 2 feet. Water levels in the lake were at pool stage (pool stage = 46.0' MSL).

Moderate to heavy amounts of hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) were observed on the northern part of the lake. Areas such as the Ski Lake, near the North Landing, Conservation lodge, Turtle Island and Walker Branch.

Light amounts of hydrilla were observed in various locations in the southern part of the lake. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) was observed in moderate amounts throughout the lake, and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) was observed in moderate amounts in the northern section of the lake. Light amounts of bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*) were found in a few locations throughout the lake. Moderate amounts of filamentous algae were observed near the north boat landing.

Moderate amounts of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and duckweed (*Lemna minor*) were observed throughout the lake, the heaviest amounts of duckweed was located in the wooded areas in the southern part of the lake, behind the bridge in Walker Branch and back of Turtle Island. Other floating plants observed during the survey in light amounts were frogbit (*Limnobium spongia*) and watermeal (*Wolffia spp.*). Emergent plants observed during the survey were American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) noticed on the north end of lake in severe amounts. Other emergents throughout the lake was giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*), pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellate*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), duck potato (*Sagittaria spp.*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*).



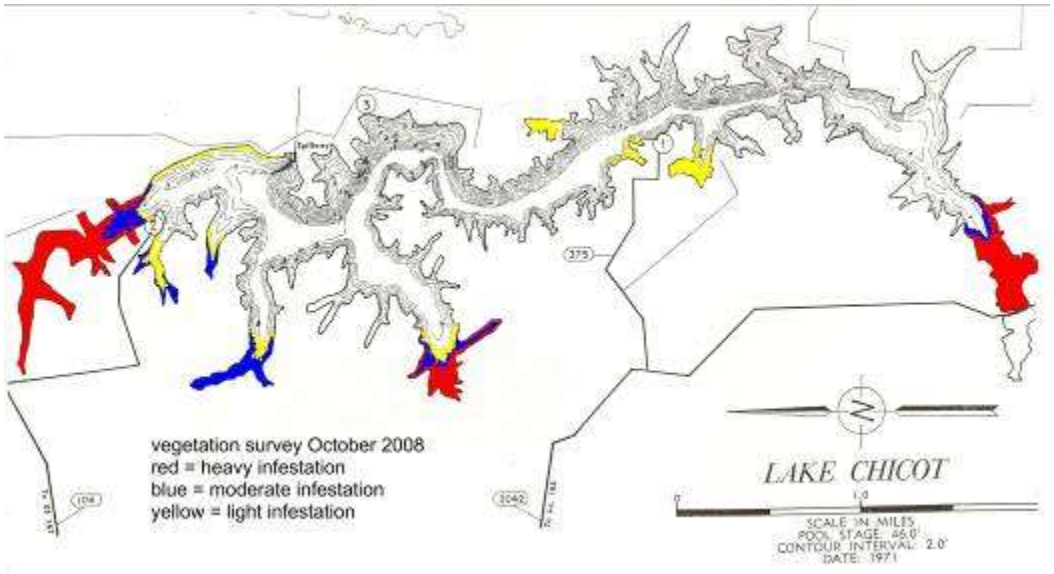
Chicot Lake
October 2008
Jody T. David

Chicot Lake, in Evangeline parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on October 15th 2008. On the day of the survey the water was clear with a secchi disk reading of 2.5 feet. Water levels in the lake were at pool stage (pool stage = 46.0' MSL).

Due to a SONAR application in June 2008 very little hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) were observed on the northern part of the lake. Areas such as the Ski Lake, near the North Landing, Conservation lodge, Turtle Island and Walker Branch.

Light amounts of hydrilla were observed in various locations in the southern part of the lake along the shoreline. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) was observed in light amounts throughout the lake, and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) was observed in light amounts in the northern section of the lake. Light amounts of bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*) were found in a few locations throughout the lake.

Moderate amounts of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and duckweed (*Lemna minor*) were observed throughout the lake, the heaviest amounts of duckweed was located in the wooded areas in the southern part of the lake, behind the bridge in Walker Branch and back of Turtle Island. Other floating plants observed during the survey in light amounts were frogbit (*Limnobium spongia*) and watermeal (*Wolffia spp.*). Emergent plants observed during the survey were American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) noticed on the north end of lake in light amounts. Other emergents throughout the lake was giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*), pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellate*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), duck potato (*Sagittaria spp.*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*).



Chicot Lake
15th of September, 2009
Jody T. David

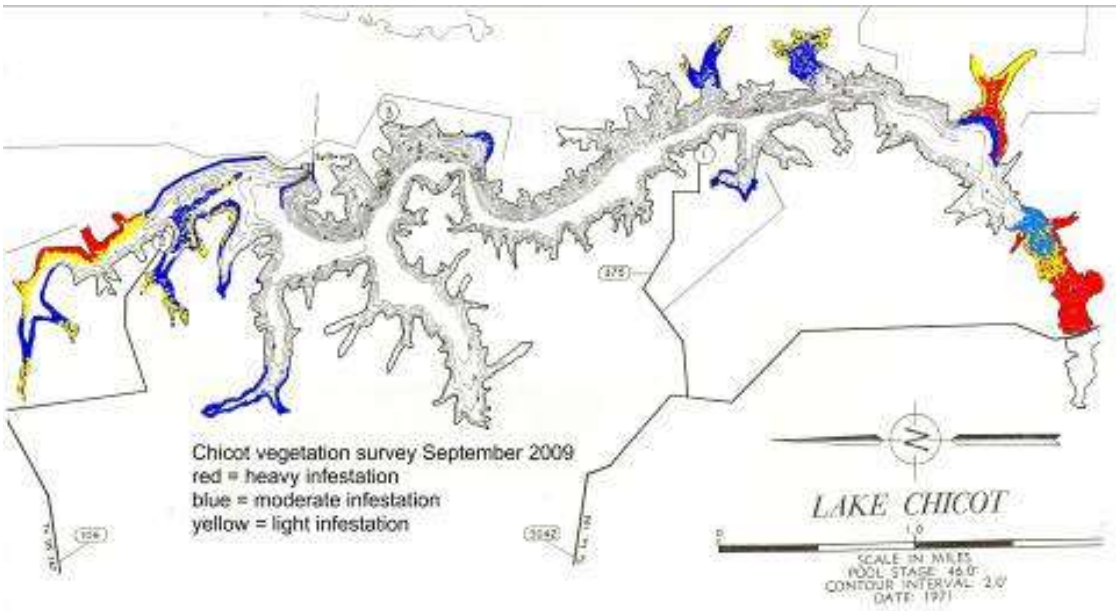
Chicot Lake, in Evangeline parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on September 15th, 2009. Water level in the lake was at pool stage, 46.0' MSL.

Due to a SONAR application in June 2008, only moderate amounts of hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) were observed on the northern part of the lake adjacent to the north landing. Hydrilla amounts have increased in this area of the lake; however, the other treated areas such as conservation cove are still only slightly infected with hydrilla. A Sonar application is planned for many of the same areas of the lake in 2010. Amounts of hydrilla to be treated in 2010 should be less than what was treated in 2008. Hydrilla control and reduction is apparent. Resistance to the fluridone herbicide is not desired but eventually expected.

Light amounts of hydrilla were observed in fewer locations in the southern part of the lake along the shoreline than observed in 2008. Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), hydrilla, and bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*) were observed in moderate to heavy amounts in the northern cove of the lake located to the east of the north landing. Light amounts of bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*) and coontail were found in a few locations throughout the lake.

The heaviest amounts of duckweed (*lemma sp.*) were located in the wooded areas of the southern part of the lake, behind the bridge in Walker Branch, the conservation cove, and the back of Turtle Island in 2008. The Continual applications of diquat though out the lake onto duckweed have resulted in open water in these areas this year. Moderate amounts of duckweed were observed in several of the many coves of the southern end of the lake. Treatments subsequent to this report have been made with diquat onto these areas. The southern end of the lake near the southern walking bridge continues to be infested with heavy amounts of common salvinia (*S .minima*) despite multiple application of diquat**. No giant salvinia (*S. molesta*) observed in the lake.**

Other floating plants observed during the survey in light amounts were frogbit (*Limnobium spongia*), water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), and watermeal (*Wolffia spp.*). Emergent plants observed during the survey were American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) observed on the north end of lake in light amounts. Other emergents throughout the lake was giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*) found in large mats on the south end of the lake along with moderate amounts of pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellate*) Very light amounts of smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), duck potato (*Sagittaria spp.*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*) were observed mostly on southern end of the lake.



Chicot Vegetation Type Map

September 21, 2011

Chicot lake water level was 18 inches below pool and the bridge on the spillway road was being re-surfaced. Chicot Lake was de-watered 7 feet from pool the first Tuesday after Labor Day, 2010. The lake has remained below pool since that day due to a serious drought in that area during 2011. No fish kills were observed or reported during the drawdown procedure. The lake was de-watered in order to facilitate the repair of pilings of the Walker Branch Bridge which crosses one of the lake's numerous coves. Chicot refilled from rainfall to a safe level for fishing and power boat use by the end of March 2011. Much of the lake bottom was exposed from late September 2010 until mid-February 2011 with only the main deeper channel remaining wet with 8 to 10 feet of water. The channel runs from just south of the south end boat launch to the lake spillway and continues to the north-end boat launch. This channel provided suitable fish habitat during the bridge repair.

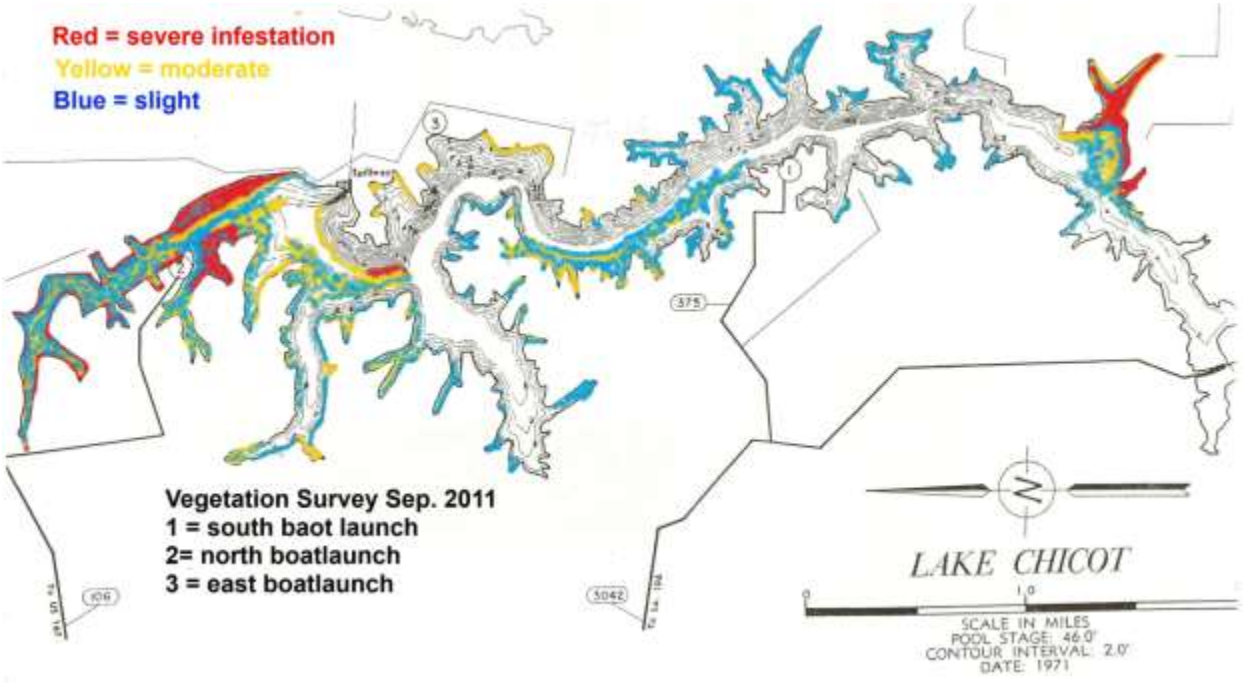
Vegetation observed in the lake was mostly water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) with the greatest amount existing from the middle to the northern end of the lake. Severe amounts of water hyacinth were seen in the area surrounding the north boat launch as well as adjacent to the main channel near the mid-section of the lake. There was a light to moderate fringe of water hyacinth along the shore of the lake starting in the middle section extending into turtle island and conservation cove. A light fringe of water hyacinth could be found in Walker's branch and a heavy fringe was seen along Pine Island. This heavy fringe of water hyacinth in the Pine island area was first noticed during April of 2011 while tagging bass for the Cabela's fishing tournament. At this time, only small patches of water hyacinth were observed elsewhere in the lake.

Light to moderate amounts of water hyacinth were observed in the southern end of the lake on September 21, 2011. Heavy amounts of water primrose (Ludwigia spp.) were observed on the southern end of the lake. A light fringe of water hyacinth could be seen in the back of coves located on the southern end of the lake.

A heavy infestation of American lotus (Nelumbo lutea) and white water lily (Nymphaea odorata) was observed on the shallow flats adjacent to the north boat launch. There was a heavy amount of filamentous algae (Spirogyra) in this area as well. Little to no hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata) was found in this area with no hydrilla being found in conservation cove or along the spoil bank canal banks. This area had received a treatment of Sonar fluridone herbicide during the spring of 2010. Submerged vegetation was found in the end of the conservation cove, southern naiad (Najas guadalupensis) in light amounts. A very light amount of duckweed (Lemna spp.) and common salvinia (Salvinia minima) was seen in the lake. NO GIANT SALVINIA OBSERVED.

Below are several of the measured lake water parameters of Chicot. Data was collected on the 23rd of September, 2011.

Date	Temp	SpCond	Salinity	Depth	pH	pHmV	Turbidity+	Chlorophyll	d.o. percent	d.o. mg/l	Station
9/23/11	25.69	0.068	0.03	4.816	8.09	-72.2	2.0	11.9	44.50	3.63	North flat
9/23/11	25.73	0.067	0.03	0.484	7.64	-47.1	5.1	12.9	43.20	3.52	
9/23/11	24.38	0.103	0.05	3.762	7.10	-17.1	1.4	11.5	8.30	0.69	South end
9/23/11	24.94	0.098	0.04	0.202	6.98	-10.4	0.4	16.5	37.00	3.06	
9/23/11	26.40	0.075	0.03	9.632	6.99	-10.6	65.3	27.2	6.50	0.53	South boat launch
9/23/11	26.75	0.071	0.03	0.273	6.84	-2.5	2.6	20.1	60.00	4.80	



Chicot Lake Vegetation Typemap

September 6, 2012

Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) was the predominant species of floating vegetation. Other floating plants observed were duckweed (*Lemna spp*.) and common salvinia (*Salvinia minima*). Floating vegetation was not the main problem, although small pockets and fringes were scattered throughout the lake and within some coves. These small infestations are treated regularly throughout the growing season by District 6 spray crews.

A severe infestation of submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation was observed in the northern part of the lake adjacent to the boat launch (~130 acres). This area received a Sonar treatment in the spring of 2012. The predominant species of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) were coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), southern naiad (*Najas* guadalupensis), and hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*). The predominant emergent species were American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), and white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*).

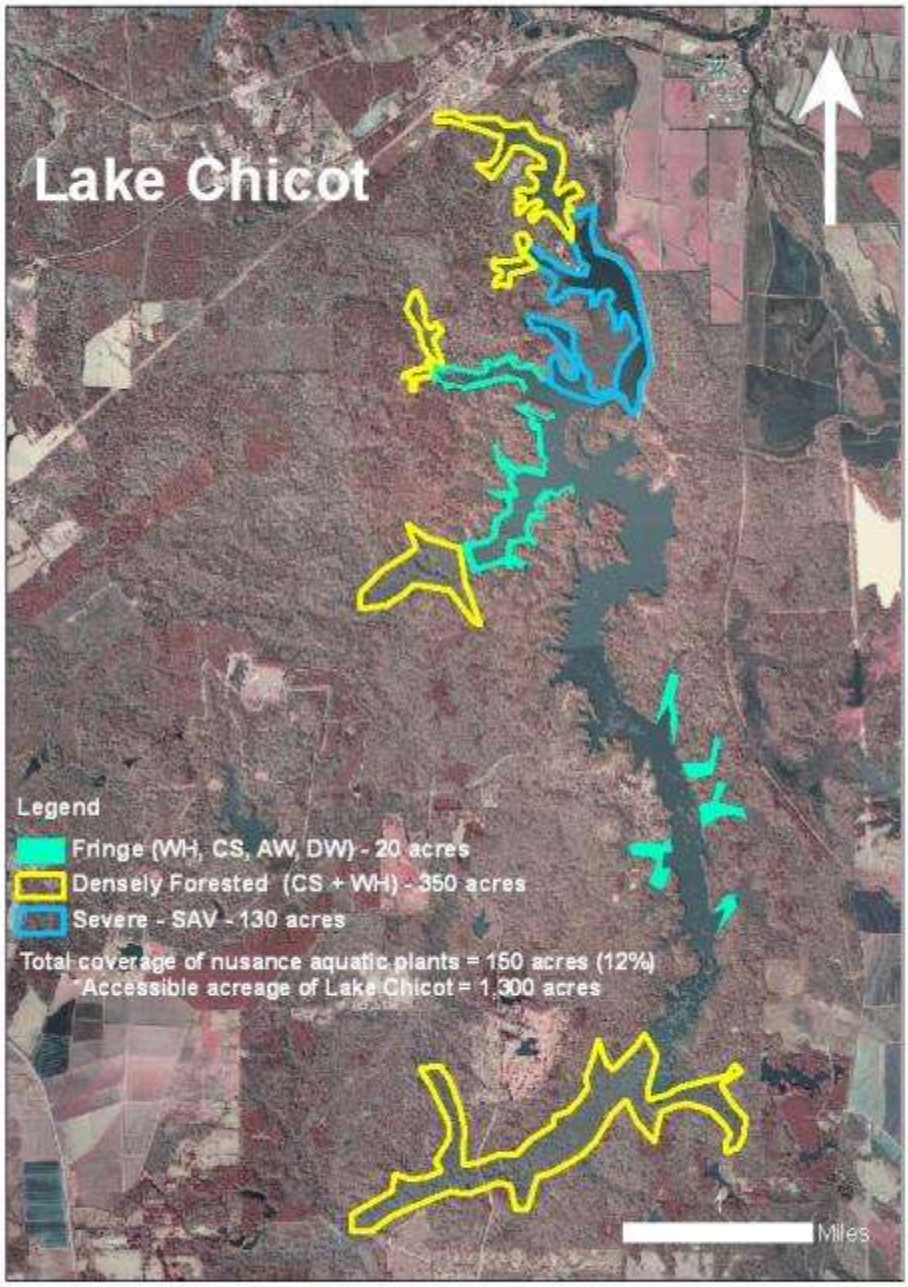
*Hydrilla was observed in trace amounts. The bulk of SAV was composed of native species.

Walker Branch and Turtle Island were relatively clear of nuisance aquatic vegetation.

Several coves as well as the very north and south of the lake had moderate-to-severe infestations of a variety of nuisance aquatic vegetation. However, these areas are densely forested, shallow, and considered inaccessible.

An estimated total of 150 acres of nuisance aquatic vegetation was observed. The estimated total of accessible acreage is 1,300 acres. An estimated 12% of Chicot Lake is infested with nuisance aquatic vegetation (mostly SAV).

*NO GIANT SALVINIA WAS OBSERVED.


Lake Chicot
Legend
Fringe (WH, CS, AW, DW) - 20 acres
Densely Forested (CS + WH) - 350 acres
Severe - SAV - 130 acres
Total coverage of nusance aquatic plants = 150 acres (12%)
*Accessible acreage of Lake Chicot = 1,300 acres
Miles

Chicot Vegetation Type Map

Chicot Lake was surveyed on August 5, 2013

Common salvinia (*Salvinia minima*) was the predominant species of floating vegetation. Other floating plants observed were water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and duckweed (*Lemna spp*.). Floating vegetation was not the main problem, although small pockets and fringes were scattered throughout the lake and within some coves. These small infestations were treated regularly throughout the growing season by District 6 spray crews.

A severe infestation of submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation was observed in the northern part of the lake adjacent to the boat launch and fishing pier, approximately 150 acres. The predominant species of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) were coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), southern naiad (*Najas* guadalupensis), and hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*). The predominant emergent species were American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), and white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*).

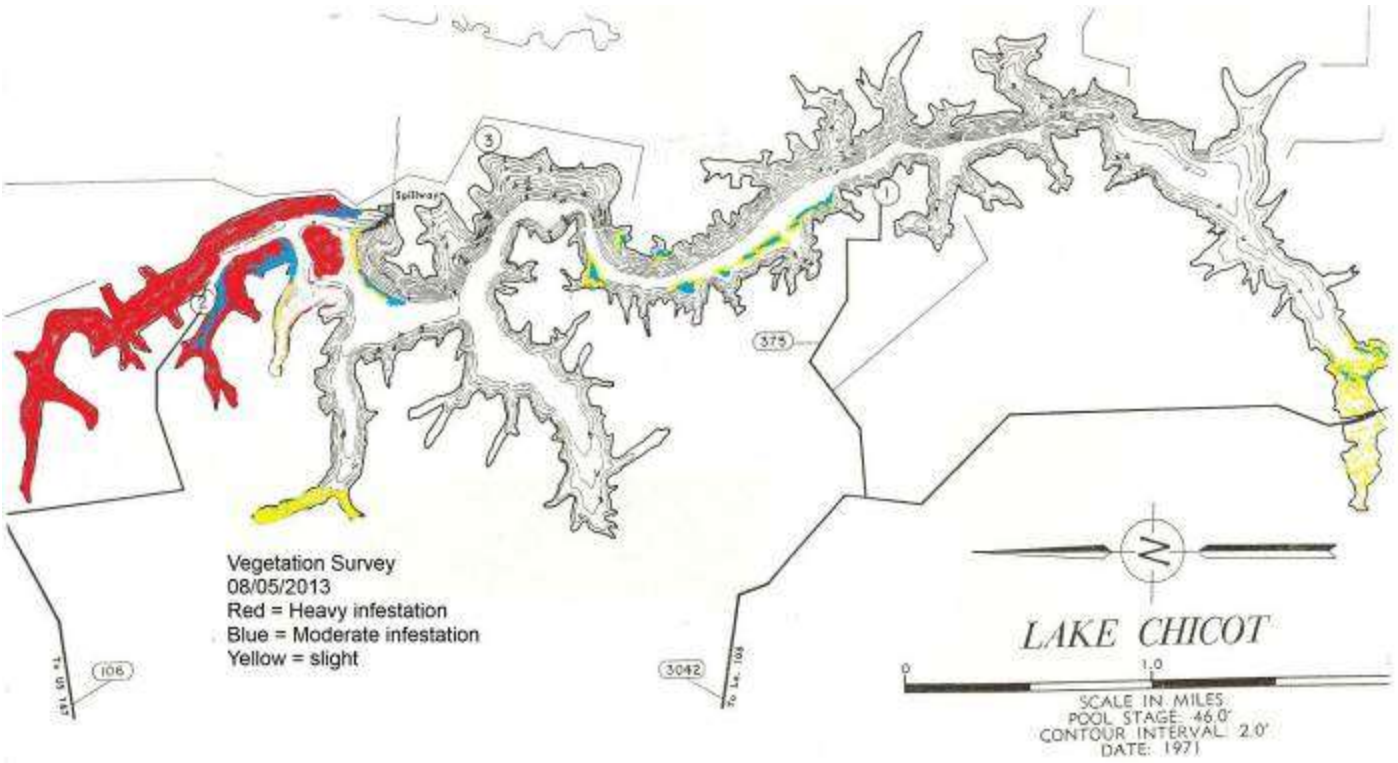
*Hydrilla was the dominant species in this area. Native plants made up the remaining submerged plants.

Walker Branch and Turtle Island were relatively clear of nuisance aquatic vegetation.

Several coves, as well as the very north and south ends of the lake, had moderate to severe infestations of a variety of nuisance aquatic vegetation. However, these areas were densely forested, shallow, and considered inaccessible.

An estimated total of 175 acres of nuisance aquatic vegetation was observed. The estimated total of accessible acreage is 1,350 acres. An estimated 14% of Chicot Lake was infested with nuisance aquatic vegetation (mostly SAV).

*NO GIANT SALVINIA WAS OBSERVED.


Spillway
3
2
1
375
106
3042
To La. 108
Vegetation Survey
08/05/2013
Red = Heavy infestation
Blue = Moderate infestation
Yellow = slight
N
LAKE CHICOT
0
1.0
SCALE IN MILES
POOL STAGE: 46.0'
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2.0'
DATE: 1971

Chicot Vegetation Type Map

Aquatic Vegetation Survey of Chicot Lake 7/29/14

Personnel : J. David, M. Plonsky

Report by : M. Plonsky

The north area of Chicot Lake in the vicinity of the North boat launch, spillway levee from the north boat launch to the spillway structure, center portion of ski-lake and north fishing pier continued to be plagued by *Hydrilla verticillata*. A significant amount of American Lotus also exists within this area. These areas were treated with a limited amount of fluridone pellets in April of 2014. On the date of this survey, a slight reduction in hydrilla was seen within the treated areas. The lotus stand was just as thick as it was last year at the time of survey. The cold winter of 2013 appears to have had little effect upon the lotus. Six hundred grass carp were stocked into Chicot Lake at the north boat launch in October of 2013. The problem areas of hydrilla in Chicot Lake do not appear to have grown in aerial coverage with little to no hydrilla experienced outside of this defined vicinity. Conservation cove, Turtle Island Cove and Walker's Branch were free of hydrilla infestations. An increase of native submerged vegetation was found in areas bordering the hydrilla laden area. Submerged vegetation seen occupying these areas were coontail and fanwort. No bladderwort was observed. Proceeding south out of the north flats, hydrilla occurrence diminished quickly except for a small patch in the area of the lake near the spillway. No hydrilla was observed south of Area 2 boat launch.

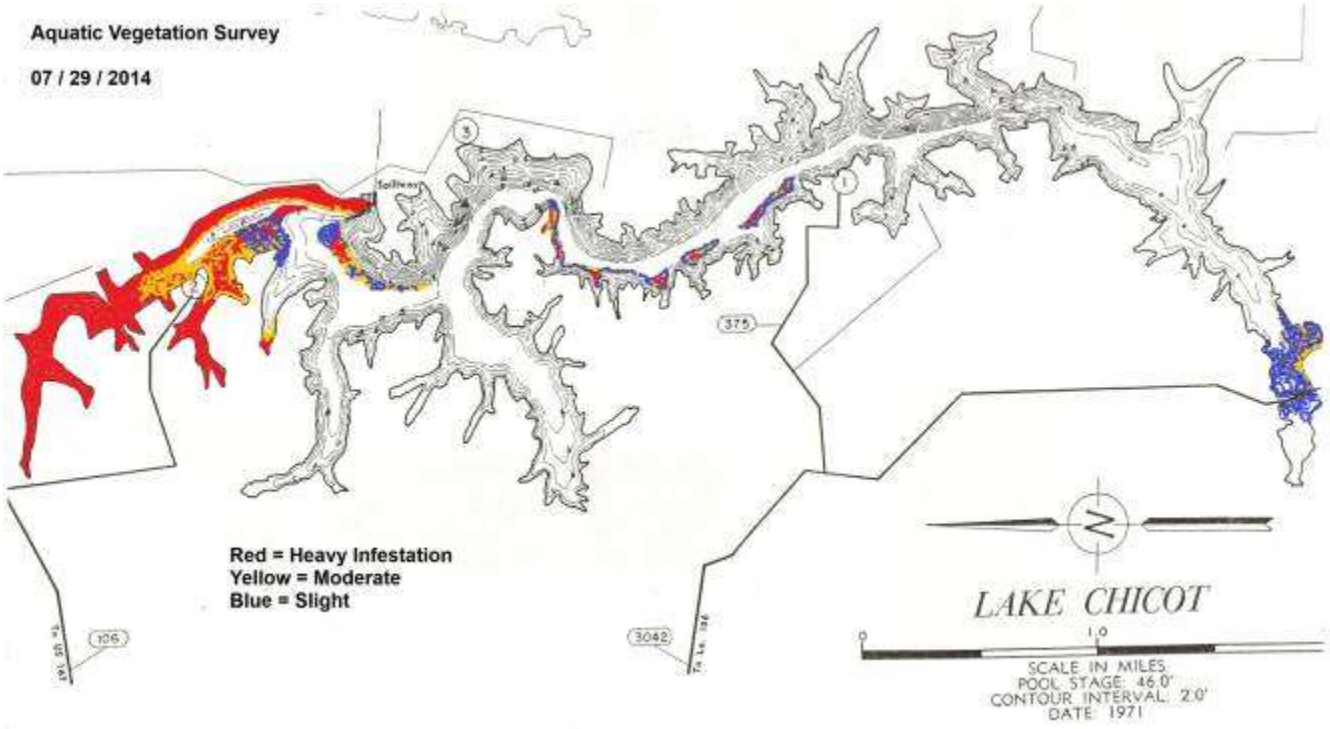
A significant amount of water primrose, alligator weed, swamp smartweed and taro continued to exist upon the shallow spoil bank area of the mid lake locations between Area 2 boat launch and the south boat launch. This vegetation had been treated twice with glyphosate during the spring and summer and appeared to be under control. Not all of this vegetation was eradicated since it is a popular fishing location and does provide successful fish cover. This area requires continual upkeep but, has proven manageable so far.

Primrose, taro and alligator weed were also found in moderate to heavy amounts on the western bank of the spoil mounds separating Turtle Island Cove from the spillway canal. This area has had continual maintenance by the herbicide spray crew, receiving treatments a couple of times per year, but has proven to be manageable and does offer good crappie fishing opportunities. Minimal amounts of primrose and alligator weed were seen in the terminal south end of Chicot Lake.

Little to no common salvinia was observed. What was seen was a light fringe of common salvinia throughout the lake, with no specific location holding large amounts. Salvinia was seen beneath the clumps of giant cutgrass found on many of the bank points of the lake. The cutgrass appears to have thinned some due to this past year's very cold winter weather with most clumps being comprised of new growth rather than older brownish colored cutgrass typical of plants carried over from last summer. The cold winter more than likely was responsible for the common salvinia reduction. This was quite a difference from past years in which common salvinia was seen blanketing the lake surface. A reduction in common salvinia was seen throughout all District 6 lakes this year. NO GIANT SALVINIA OBSERVED.

A heavy amount of filamentous algae was observed in the hydrilla beds on the north flats and within the terminal end of Conservation Cove. These locations are both close to campground areas. The cove adjacent to the south end pier has also had a problem with algal growth in years past, but was free of any problem vegetation on the day of survey.

A partial de-watering of Chicot Lake was begun on Sep. 2, 2014. Water levels were dropped slowly to facilitate the stranding of embanked and shallow water vegetation. The spillway gates were closed in September and the lake allowed re-filling by late December. The spillway gates at Chicot Lake open at the bottom and allow for the gradual removal of poor quality water typically found within the bottom portions of the lake.



Chicot Lake Aquatic Vegetation Survey August 20, 2015

Personnel; B. Launey, P. Allemand

A survey of aquatic vegetation conducted on Chicot Lake revealed a moderate to heavy infestation of vegetation on the north end and southern tip of the lake. A very light infestation was observed in the remainder of the system. Water level in the lake on the day of the survey was five inches below pool.

The north area of Chicot lake in the vicinity of the North boat launch, spillway structure, center portion of ski lake, and north fishing pier flats continue to be heavily infested with submerged vegetation consisting of hydrilla(*Hydrilla verticillata*), fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana)*, coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum)*, and light patches of bladderwort (*Utricularia* spp.*)*. Some light to moderate areas of filamentous algae were also observed in this area. A significant amount of American Lotus (*Nelumbo lutea)* also exists from the spillway structure to the flats near the north boat launch.

Light to moderate amounts of submerged vegetation, hydrilla, fanwort, water milfoil (*Myriophyllum verticillata)*, and coontail, were observed in conservation cove and in the wooded area just north of the mouth of conservation cove. A light fringe of common salvinia (*Salvinia minima)*, water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes)*, and alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides)* was seen in conservation cove. The shallow end of the cove was heavily infested with aquatic vegetation. A significant amount of common salvinia with very light patches of Giant Salvinia was observed in the wooded area. Giant salvinia was also seen in the vegetative fringe of conservation cove. **This is the first discovery of giant salvinia in Chicot Lake to this date.**

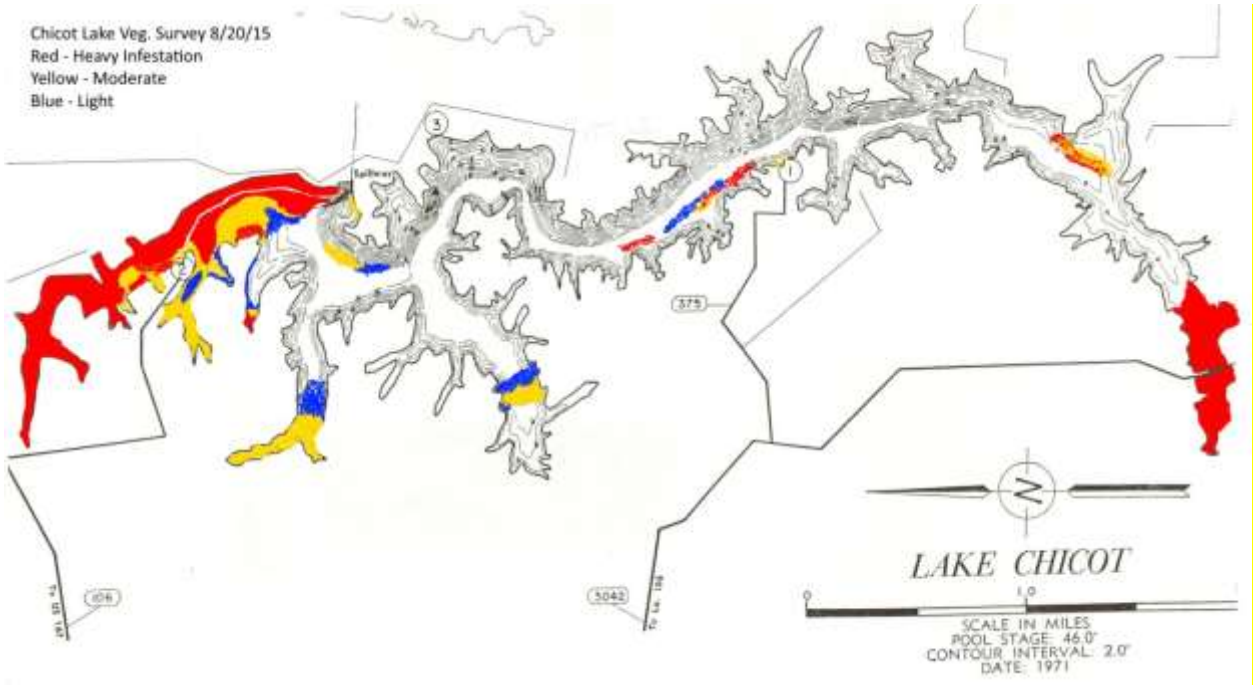
Turtle island cove and Walker's branch contain light amounts of hydrilla, fanwort and coontail. A moderate amount of submerged vegetation and filamentous algae was observed in the open water area near the bridge in walker's branch. Dominate submerged species found in this area were fanwort and coontail. No bladderwort observed. Primrose, taro (*Colocasia esculenta)* and alligator weed are also found in moderate to heavy amounts on the western bank of the spoil mounds separating Turtle island cove from the spillway canal (boat channel). This area near the spoil mounds is lightly treated annually. Being this is a popular fishing location, not all of this vegetation is eradicated. It provides fish cover and fishing success.

As you move south towards the vicinity of the Area 2 boat launch the occurrence of submerged vegetation quickly diminishes. Very light patches of submerged vegetation were only observed in the shallow terminal ends of some small coves off the main lake. Area 2 boat launch was mostly free of vegetation with only light patches of hydrilla being visible. No hydrilla was observed south of Area 2 boat launch except for a light fringe near the south boat launch. Light to moderate patches of common salvinia were also seen near the south boat launch.

A moderate amount of water primrose (*Ludwigia* spp*)*, alligator weed, swamp smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides)* and taro continue to exist upon the shallow spoil bank area of the mid lake between Area 2 boat launch and the south boat launch. This vegetation is also lightly treated annually to keep it under control. Not all of this vegetation is eradicated since it is a popular fishing location and does provide successful fish cover.

Light to moderate patches of primrose, water hyacinth, and alligator weed were seen in the terminal south end of Chicot Lake in the Blue Springs area and near the Indian Hills bridge. A significant amount of duckweed was also observed near the Indian Hills bridge.

Unfortunately, GIANT SALVINIA has made its way into Chicot Lake!


Chicot Lake Veg. Survey 8/20/15
Red - Heavy Infestation
Yellow - Moderate
Blue - Light
LAKE CHICOT
SCALE IN MILES
POOL STAGE: 46.0'
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2.0'
DATE: 1971

Map of where Giant Salvinia was observed