1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lake Metonga, Forest County, is a deep lowland drainage lake with a maximum depth of 79 feet and a mean depth of 25 feet (Figure 1.0-1). This oligotrophic lake has a relatively small watershed when compared to the size of the lake (3:1) which spans approximately 2,050 acres.

Lake Metonga, by virtue of its size, clear water, and sandy beaches, is a popular recreational lake and tourist destination. Arguably, it is this factor which has caused Lake Metonga to become colonized by aquatic invasive species (AIS) such as rusty crayfish, zebra mussels, banded mystery snail, and Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM).

The Lake Metonga Association (LMA), founded in 1970, is a 501(c)3 nonprofit, volunteer organization dedicated to preserving Lake Metonga. Since 1998, the LMA has conducted a range of AIS management, monitoring, and prevention activities.

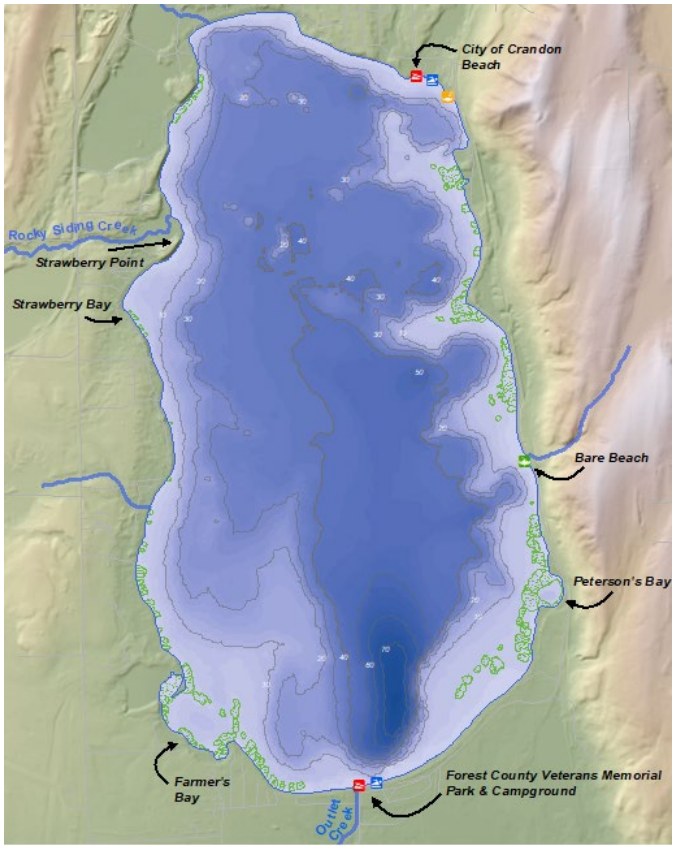


Figure 1.0-1. Lake Metonga, Forest County

1.1 Lake Management Planning

The LMA has conducted numerous lake management planning projects, with the latest *Comprehensive Lake Management (CLM) Plan* being finalized and approved by the WDNR in March 2021. The Implementation Plan Section of the 2021 *CLM Plan* includes management goals related to maintaining and increasing the LMA's communication capacity, maintaining water quality health, managing non-native plant communities, and improving the fishery resource.

The management plan outlines a process for which herbicide spot treatments would be directed towards EWM populations that are impacting navigation and riparian access in Lake Metonga. When a Late Season EWM Mapping Survey documents colonized EWM populations that are *highly dominant* or greater in density and are impacting navigation/recreation within the lake, herbicide spot treatment would be considered by the LMA. The LMA contracted Onterra to conduct a Late-Season EWM Mapping Survey on Lake Metonga in 2025. As will be discussed in the materials below, the LMA believes that a large and dense EWM colony lakeward from the City of Crandon municipal beach and boat landing is impacting navigation and should be considered for herbicide treatment in 2026.

2.0 LATE-SUMMER EWM MAPPING SURVEY

Onterra ecologists conducted the 2025 Late-Season EWM Mapping Survey on Lake Metonga across three days – September 2, 19, & 24, 2025. During this survey, Onterra field staff systematically meandered the entire littoral zone of Lake Metonga while tracking their meanders with GPS to ensure full coverage of the lake. The field crews had all the previous EWM locations from prior years loaded

into the onboard computer system. The Late-Season EWM Mapping Survey is conducted towards the end of the growing season because EWM is typically at its peak growth stage (i.e. peak biomass) and highest population level for the year at that time. However, on some lakes, complicated dynamics over the summer may result in EWM population declines compared to the beginning of the season. Representatives of the LMA believe the EWM population may have been of higher biomass (i.e. greater densities) earlier in the 2025 growing season than was documented during September.

On September 2, the field crew worked from the southern County Park landing counter-clockwise along the western shore. This side of the lake was more protected from the modest wind that was present. With sunny skies, the crew was easily able to observe EWM from the surface, opting to deploy the submersible video camera in a few areas where EWM was marked in 2024 and could not be observed from the surface during this survey. Due to logistics, as well as needing a relatively low-wind day to survey this large lake, Onterra was unable to return to complete the survey until September 19. The crews also returned on September 25 to finish a small portion of the lake and to double check a few areas.

The largest concentrations of EWM in the lake were again found along deep shoals (Map 1). The crews also noted a large population of northern watermilfoil in 2025, in addition to various tall pondweeds (like clasping-leaf pondweed). The recently documented low rusty crayfish population may be allowing these more vulnerable native plant populations to establish and increase in abundance. It is important to note that the extents and densities of the EWM colonies shown on Map 1 are solely based upon the EWM component of these mixed populations. Some of the colonies may appear to be much denser to the casual observer if the combined northern watermilfoil and EWM biomass is considered.

Starting in 2007, Late Season EWM Mapping Surveys began on Lake Metonga using a consistent density rating system (Figure 2.2-1). These surveys approximate a census of all the EWM that can be observed through surface viewing. Please note that this figure only represents only the acreage of mapped EWM polygons, not EWM mapped within point-based methodologies (*Single or Few Plants, Clumps of Plants,* or *Small Plant Colonies*). Said another way, EWM marked with point-based mapping methods do not contribute to colonized acreage as shown on Figure 2.0-1.

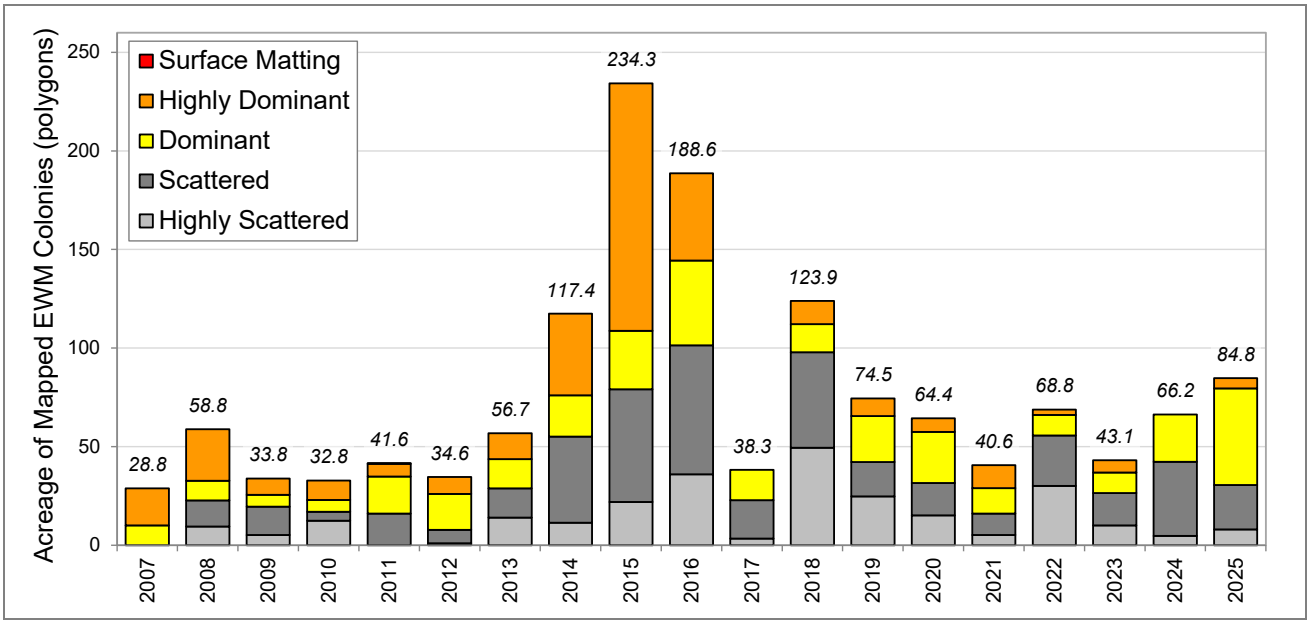


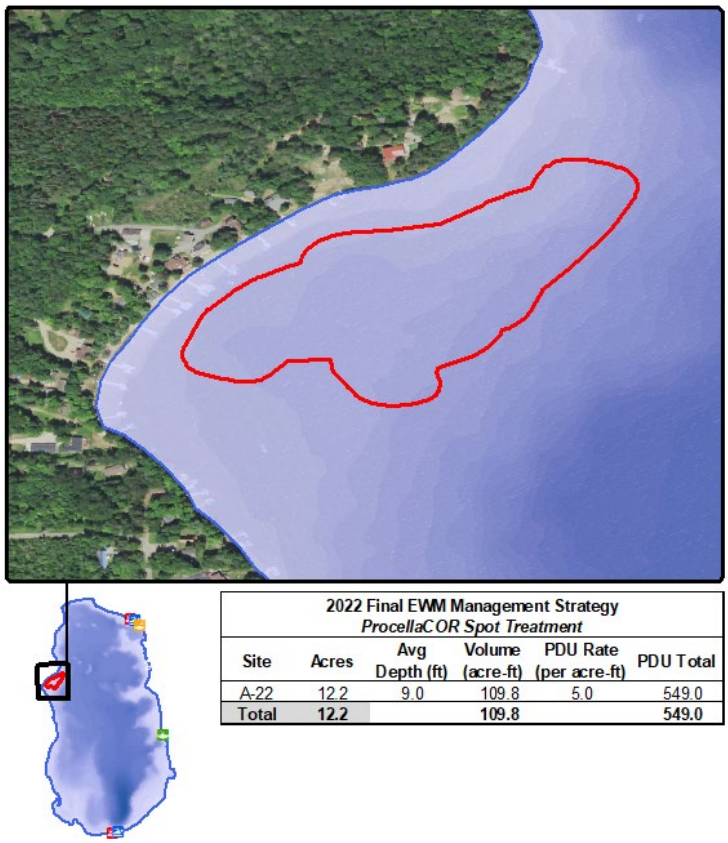
Figure 2.0-1. Acreage of mapped EWM colonies on Lake Metonga from 2007 to 2025.

Map 2 compares the 2024 and 2025 Late-Season EWM Mapping Survey results. The colonized EWM footprint increased from 66.2 acres in 2024 to 84.8 acres in 2025. In a number of areas, the increased in acreage is a product of EWM marked with point-based occurrences in 2024 increasing in density to levels mapped with polygon-based methods in 2025. A larger component of the EWM acreage in 2025 was *dominant* and *highly dominant* compared to lower-density EWM colonies in 2024.

3. 0 HISTORICAL EWM MANAGEMENT

In an attempt to maintain a lowered overall EWM population within Lake Metonga, directed herbicide treatments occurred annually from 2007-2017. As elaborated on within the 2021 CLM Plan, many of the early 2,4-D treatments provided seasonal EWM reductions but failed to provide multiple years of lowered EWM populations. Less traditional herbicides and herbicide combinations were adopted in 2013-2017 with longer lasting results. During that period, more information on non-target impacts of herbicides emerged, and regulators encouraged more tolerance to non-native plants within lakes.

No herbicide treatments occurred from 2018 to 2021. During this period, the lake-wide acreage of EWM colonies declined (Figure 2.0-1). However, a few areas contained EWM colonies that were impacting riparian access, such as within Strawberry Bay on the lake's western shoreline. During the spring of 2022, this site (A-22) was targeted with a 12.2-acre ProcellaCOR treatment at a dose of 5.0 PDU/acre-ft (Figure 3.0-1).



2022 Final EWM Management Strategy
ProcellaCOR Spot Treatment

Site	Acres	Avg Depth (ft)	Volume (acre-ft)	PDU Rate (per acre-ft)	PDU Total
A-22	12.2	9.0	109.8	5.0	549.0
Total	12.2		109.8		549.0

Figure 3.0-1. 2022 ProcellaCOR Spot Treatment. Herbicide treatment conducted on June 20, 2022 by Schmidt's Aquatic LLC.

The immediate effect of the ProcellaCOR spot treatment greatly reduced EWM during the *year of treatment* survey during the Late Summer 2022 (Figure 3.0-2). Over the course of the next three summers following treatment, some rebounding EWM was observed but comprised of mainly of point-based mapping data and a few low-density colonies. During 2025, a *dominant* EWM colony rebounded in this area extending to the south.

Native plant monitoring occurred in association with the 2022 ProcellaCOR treatment, comparing an early-June 2022 pretreatment survey to a 2022 late-summer post treatment survey. Northern watermilfoil populations were reduced to zero within the application area, which is typical of any herbicide that is used to target EWM. Many of the other native species present within this application site, including coontail, did not show population impact following this treatment.

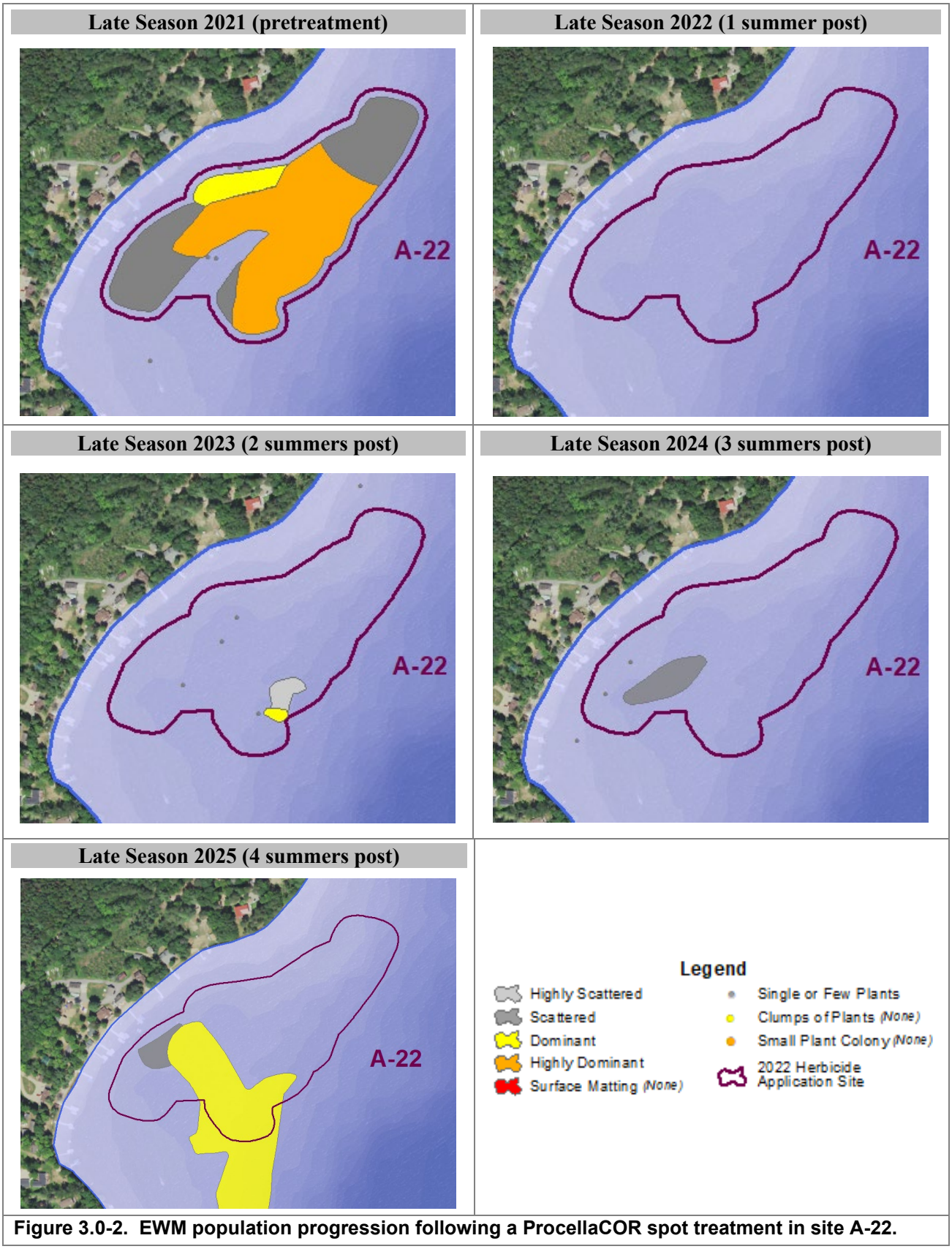


Figure 3.0-2. EWM population progression following a ProcellaCOR spot treatment in site A-22.

4.0 PRELIMINARY 2026 EWM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

4.1 Planning

During August 2025, the LMA expressed concerns that the large EWM colony in the northeastern part of the lake has increased in size and density to levels that is impacting navigation and recreation to this important access and tourism location. Boats leaving the main public landing have to cross over this bed to avoid a shallow rock bar extending out from shore just west of the landing. Parts of this colony were mapped during the 2025 Late-Season EWM Mapping Survey as containing *highly dominant* EWM densities. Some LMA committee members anecdotally indicated the EWM colony was more pronounced at the surface in August than what the mapping survey documented in September.

On December 11, 2025, representatives from the LMA met with WDNR staff members Scott VanEgeren (lakes), Ty Krajewski (permitting), and Greg Matzke (fisheries) to discuss the potential of targeting this site with ProcellaCOR during the spring of 2026. As outlined within he 2021 CLM Plan, the LMA would engage the WDNR early in the consideration and development of a management strategy. The WDNR expressed general reservations about aquatic herbicide use, discussing the potential impacts to native aquatic plants and fisheries. Mr. Matzke also expressed desire for a longer term strategy, with preference for at least three years between herbicide treatment events on the lake.

The LMA representatives distilled the meeting comments during a LMA board meeting on January 12, 2026. The board approved the plan to move forward with a potential herbicide treatment plan in 2026, and contracted Onterra to assist with the development of the management and monitoring plan.

To target this colony, a 20.0-acre application site was constructed around the colonized EWM within this location (Map 3, Figure 4.1-1). A standard dosing strategy of 5.0 PDU/acre-ft is initially being considered for this treatment; the same dose used during the spring 2022 treatment of Strawberry Bay. It is Onterra's experience that treatment impacts will extend out from the direct application site, potentially within this northeastern part of the lake. That being said, the extent and magnitude of indirect impacts can be unpredictable.

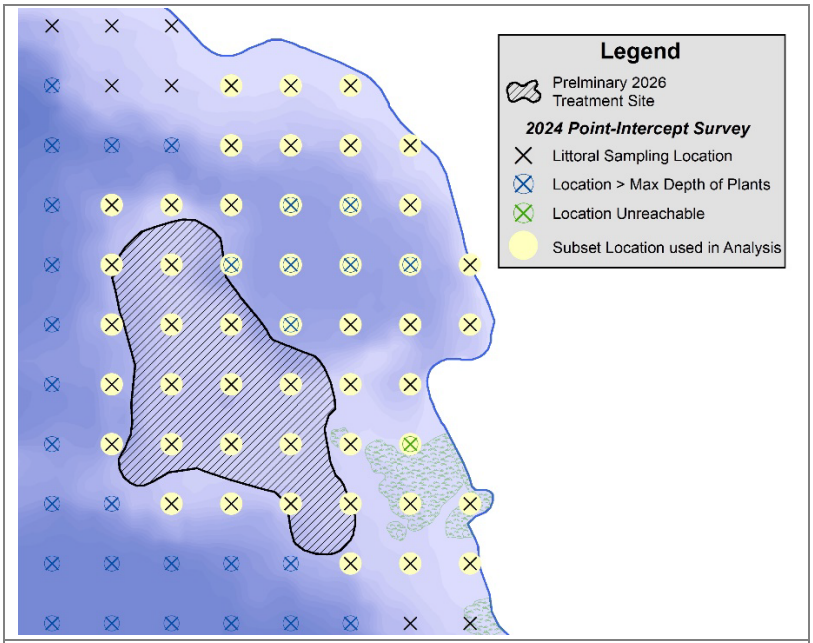


Figure 4.1-1. Subset 2024 point-intercept survey locations. N=48, 40 of which are sampled/littoral.

Figure 4.1-1 shows a subset of the 2024 point-intercept survey locations that were used to investigate the potential aquatic plant impacts to ProcellaCOR in this area. Onterra's experience monitoring ProcellaCOR treatments indicates that EWM control has been high with almost no EWM being located during the summer post treatment surveys. Some treated sites have shown EWM population recovery two-years after treatment, while most other sites have demonstrated three years and counting of continued EWM reductions to-date. The 2022

Strawberry Bay treatment is going on four summers post treatment and is just starting to approach pretreatment EWM densities.

Native aquatic plant monitoring data indicates that dicot (broadleaved) plant species are generally more impacted by herbicides with similar chemistry to ProcellaCOR (i.e. auxin hormone mimics). Closely related species like northern watermilfoil are highly susceptible to this chemistry, whereas other dicots are often reduced in population but to a lesser degree. Onterra's experience is that adjacent populations of floating-leaf species (i.e. water lilies) may initially show signs of herbicidal stress such as leaf twisting (epinasty) but typically rebound a few weeks after treatment including in intentional whole-lake treatment scenarios. Pondweed species appear to be largely unaffected by this herbicide, with some lakes having increases in certain species, such as clasping-leaf pondweed and common waterweed, during the years following treatment. Table 4.1-1 investigates each aquatic plant species from the 2024 subset point intercept survey in regards to Onterra's opinion on sensitivity to ProcellaCOR.

Table 4.1-1. Aquatic plant sensitivity to ProcellaCOR in subset locations. * = Predicted response based upon Onterra's experience.

			2024 Subset Locations		Anticipated Response to
	Species	Common Name	Locations	Percent	ProcellaCOR* Treament
Dicots	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	Eurasian watermilfoil	10	25.0%	large impact
	Ceratophyllum demersum	Coontail	2	5.0%	moderate impact
	Bidens beckii	Water marigold	1	2.5%	moderate impact
	Myriophyllum sibiricum	Northern watermilfoil	1	2.5%	large impact
	Nymphaea odorata	White water lily	1	2.5%	sublethal impact
Monocots	*Elodea canadensis*	Common waterweed	3	7.5%	no change
	Potamogeton zosteriformis	Flat-stem pondweed	1	2.5%	no change
	Vallisneria americana	Wild celery	1	2.5%	no change
	Schoenoplectus acutus	Hardstem bulrush	2	5.0%	no change

Large Impact - reduced to roughly zero. Moderate impact - reduced by roughly half. Sublethal impact - observed herbicidal stress.

Another native aquatic plant with potential sensitivity to aquatic herbicides is wild rice. Wild rice (*Zizania* spp.) is a valuable emergent grass located in a number of Wisconsin waterbodies. Wild rice is known as *manoomin* in the Ojibwe language. In addition to the ecosystem benefits wild rice provides, both species (*Z. palustris* and *Z. aquatica*) hold great cultural significance to the Native American communities of this area. Wild rice distribution has been greatly reduced from its historical range, with many biologists attributing the decline to human-induced stressors including climate change. Natural wild rice populations are known to fluctuate greatly and unpredictably from year to year; therefore, linking population changes of wild rice to any single factor can be complicated.

Populations of wild rice have not been documented by the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) on Lake Metonga. During 2008 and 2013 floating-leaf and emergent community mapping surveys, a single location in Lake Metonga was documented as containing a small aggregation of wild rice occurrences – perhaps 10-20 stalks (Figure 4.1-2). This small, secluded bay inside of Farmer's Bay is home to the loon nest platform, about 2.0 miles to the southwest of the preliminary 2026 application site.

Substantial wild rice populations are present in downstream Rice Lake and Bishop Lake, within and adjacent to the Sokaogon Chippewa Community (Mole Lake Tribe) reservation boundaries (Figure 4.1-

2). These wild rice locations are extremely important to the Mole Lake Tribe, with some historians suggesting that the location of the Mole Lake settlement being tied to the wild rice populations on these waterbodies.

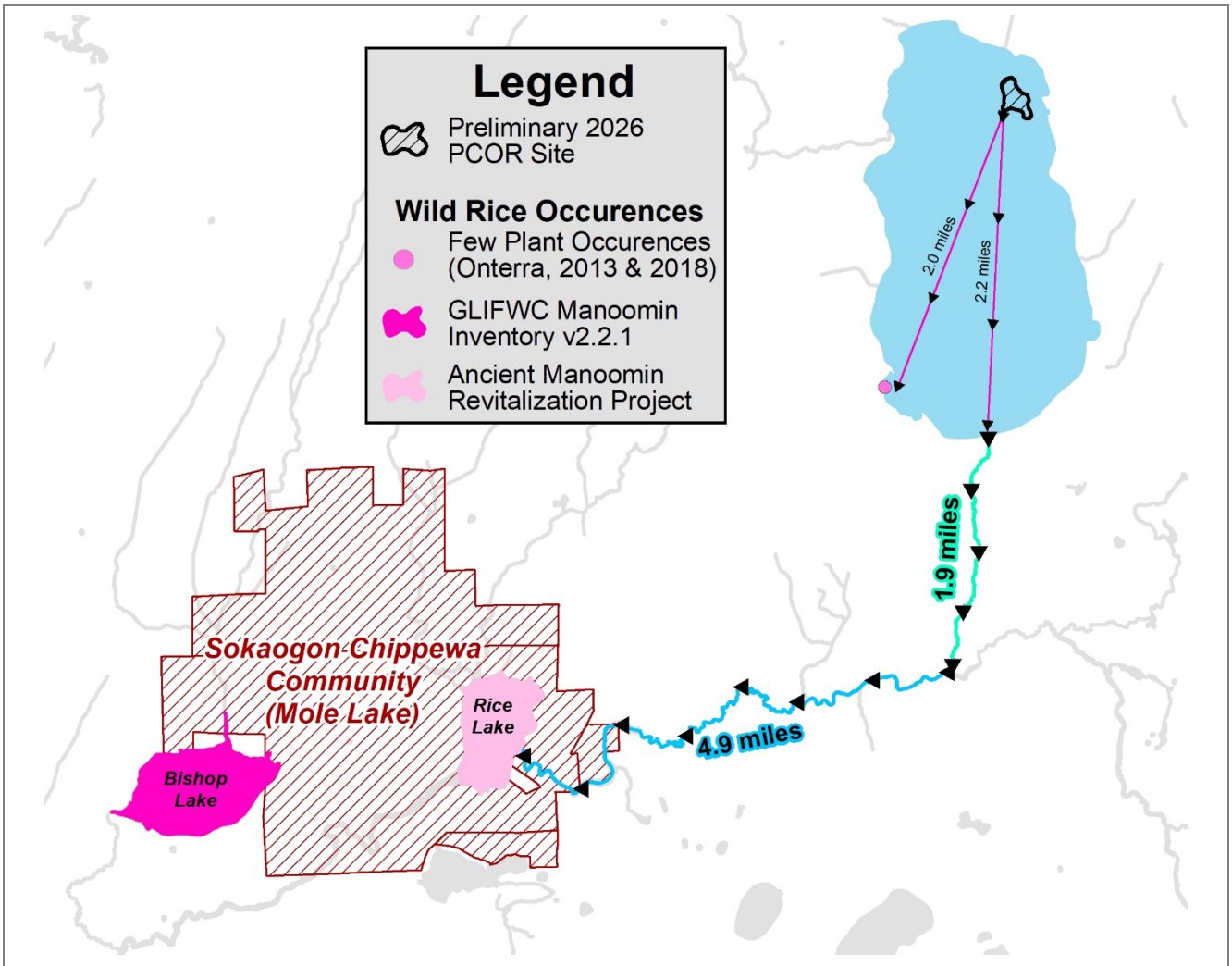


Figure 4.1-2. Wild rice locations within and downstream of Lake Metonga. Green = Outlet Creek. Blue= Swamp Creek. Length of stream stretches measured by centerline of creek.

As discussed above, wild rice impacts have been observed by several herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D) when exposed to the early stages of wild rice growth present during June. While scientific investigation is ongoing to the impacts of ProcellaCOR on wild rice, the WDNR released a policy memo in January 2026 regarding treatment on or upstream of waters containing wild rice (Appendix A). The WDNR policy is that aquatic herbicide permits would only be approved if the WDNR has confidence that the activity will not impact the wild rice population. Operationally, treatment plans would need to accompany predictive calculations to confirm herbicide concentrations would be below laboratory detection levels.

Theoretical mixing calculations are shown on the embedded table in Map 3. When the herbicide from A-26 mixes within Lake Metonga, all modeling scenarios predict the active ingredient (ai) concentration to be slightly below or just at the 0.05 ppb ai detection limit of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of

Hygiene. In practice, active ingredient concentrations degrade fairly quickly into component metabolites. Based upon Onterra's experience, ProcellaCOR concentrations would be below detection limits at the known occurrence of wild rice in Lake Metonga and exiting the lake over the static spillway into Outlet Creek.

4.2 Monitoring

Pretreatment Confirmation and Refinement Survey

Pending WDNR permit application approval, Onterra ecologists will conduct a *Pretreatment Confirmation and Refinement Survey* prior to the early-season herbicide application. This approximately second week of June meander-based survey would investigate for EWM colonial expansion, growth stage of the EWM (and native plants), application area specifies (e.g. average depth & extents), and other aspects that could warrant a modification to the treatment plan. Water temperature and pH data would be collected during the survey to assist with projecting ideal treatment timing. During this visit, Onterra staff would provide supplies and training to volunteers for conducting herbicide concentration monitoring.

During this site visit, Onterra would also conduct a pretreatment subsample point-intercept survey within the extents of A-26 (Figure 4.2-1). Comparing these data with replicate post treatment surveys would quantify the level of EWM efficacy and collateral native plant impacts from the treatment. It is important to note that the WDNR has expressed preference for pretreatment data to be conducted during the late-season of the *year prior to treatment*, allowing comparisons to be better aligned with seasonal population dynamics. For example, wild celery populations emerge slightly later than other species during the growing season, so it is likely that the spring pretreatment data may underrepresent the population of this species.

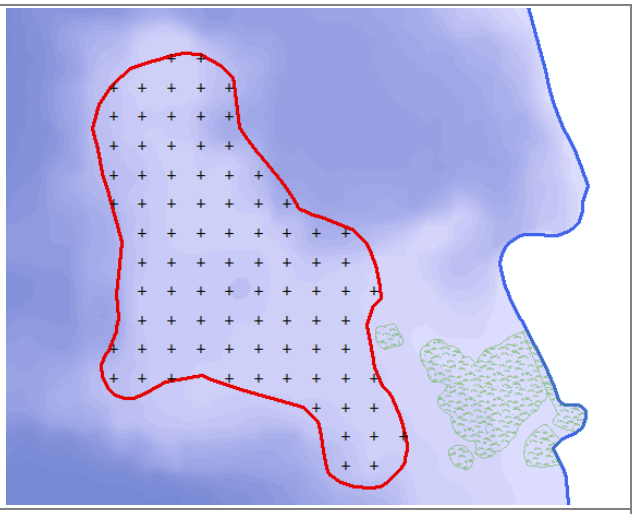


Figure 4.2-1. 2026 Quantitative monitoring plan. (n=90). 2026 application area shown in red outline.

Following the *Pretreatment Confirmation & Refinement Survey*, an email-style report with map(s) of the survey results and finalized treatment plan would be provided to the LMA, WDNR, Mole Lake Tribe, GLIFWC, and other project partners for final review prior to the treatment. Spatial data would be provided to the herbicide applicator in appropriate format. The chosen contractor, in conjunction with the LMA, will be responsible for completing appropriate permit-related documentation and deliverables to the WDNR. Onterra would work with fisheries managers to predict when sensitive fish species of concern, like walleye, have outgrown their most-sensitive life stage to herbicide exposure. Therefore, this treatment is likely to occur in mid- to late-June 2026.

Herbicide Concentration Monitoring

LMA volunteers would conduct herbicide concentration monitoring during the hours/days following treatment following a sampling regime that will be created through collaborative efforts of the WDNR and Onterra. Samples would be collected at specified time intervals and locations within and outside the

application area (~35 samples predicted). Sample collection would be focused on understanding the quantity and longevity of the herbicide active ingredient and the acid metabolite (primary degradation product). The LMA would also be willing to consider select sampling to assist with understanding herbicide near wild rice populations. Properly preserved samples would be delivered to the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene where the herbicide analysis will be conducted in.

Aquatic Plant Monitoring

A 2026 Late-Season EWM Mapping Survey will be conducted towards the end of the growing season to produce the mapping data to document a census of the EWM population within the system at the perceived peak growth stage. If the LMA believes EWM is peaking earlier than normal in 2026, as was claimed in 2025, Onterra will attempt to conduct this survey as early in this seasonal spectrum as logistics allow while being mindful of allowing sufficient time for herbicide treatment impacts to be realized. Comparing these data to previous surveys will help lake stakeholders understand management outcomes, including the extent and longevity of the EWM impacts within Lake Metonga.

During this late-season site visit, quantitative post treatment monitoring will occur as outlined in Figure 4.2-1. The *year of treatment* results will provide insight into the impacts of treatment. The LMA is encouraged to replicate this subsample point-intercept survey during the *year after treatment (2027)*, to understand longevity of target and non-target impacts.

Reporting

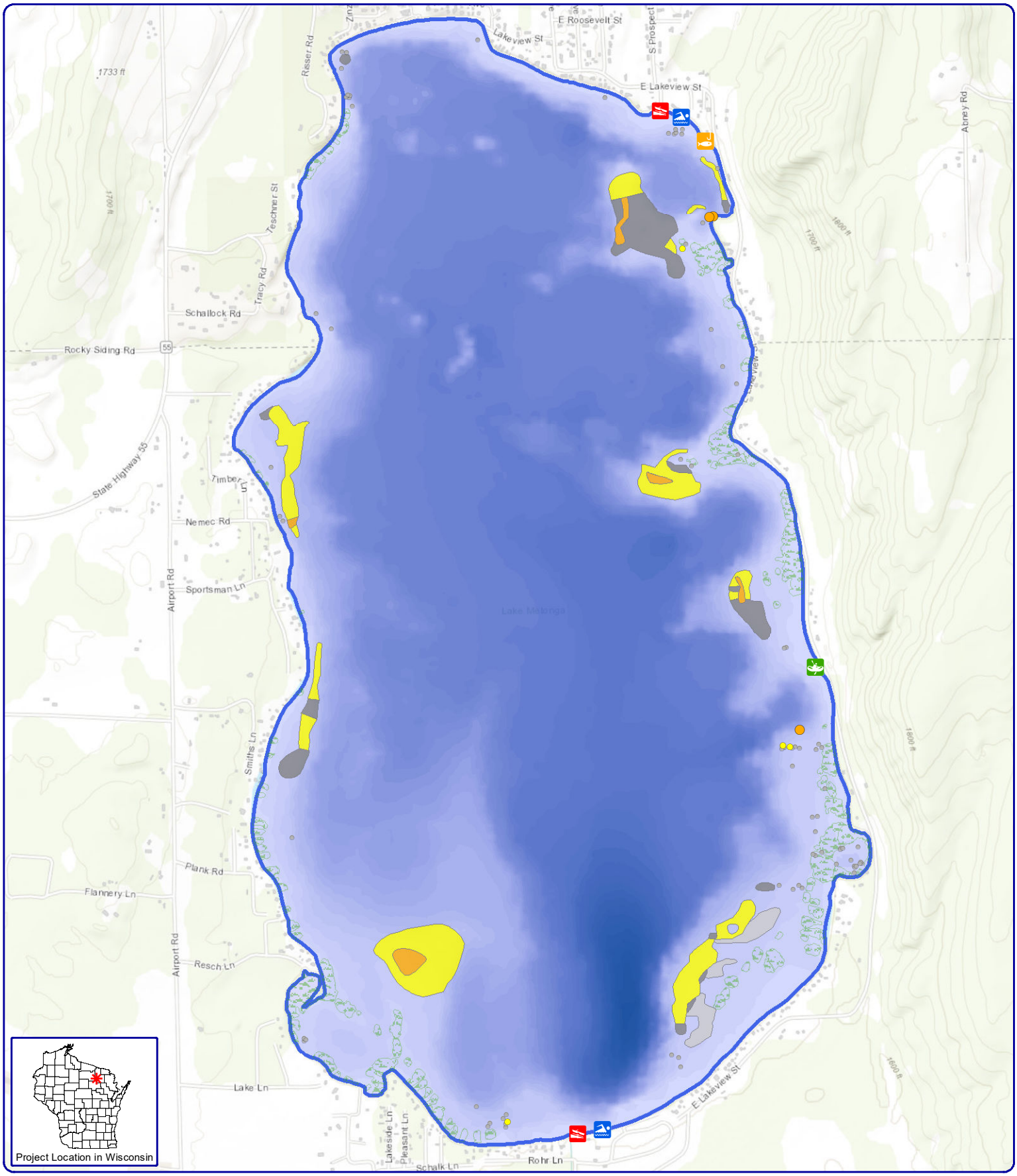
With ambition to complete by the end of the first quarter in 2027, an official annual report would be produced and distributed in secured PDF via email that would describe the monitoring activities that took place over the 2026 growing season and their effectiveness through comparing annual mapping surveys, subsample point-intercept surveys, and herbicide concentration monitoring data as applicable. The annual report would also include a preliminary management and monitoring strategy for 2027, developed following discussions with the LMA. Onterra recommends that the annual report be shared with all LMA members, ideally by posting on the LMA website and social media platforms.

5.0 AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Embedded within the *Lake Metonga Comprehensive Management Plan* (March 2021) is a plan to manage and monitor aquatic plants in Lake Metonga. This aspect is referred to as an *Aquatic Plant Management (APM) Plan*. Best Management Practices for aquatic plant management change rapidly, as new information about effectiveness, non-target impacts, and risk assessment emerges. In the Fall of 2020, the WDNR created a new administrative code for their grant program, NR193. Under the new code, to be eligible to apply for grants that provide cost share for AIS control and monitoring, "a current plan has a completion date of no more than 5 years prior to submittal of the recommendation for approval." The WDNR is currently working to revise the aquatic plant management codes (NR107 & NR109) with similar APM Plan requirements.

Using the *2024 Aquatic Plant Monitoring Report* as a substantial base, the LMA has started a project to integrate historic and current aquatic plant data from Lake Metonga. The project would also include a light investigation into ongoing water quality data collection occurring as part of the Citizen's Lake Monitoring Network. According to the WDNR, "Management plan updates must, at minimum, describe the management actions taken since the last plan update, evaluate management outcomes, and provide updated recommendations." During the upcoming planning committee project, there would be

discussion of topics related to best management practices, alternatives analysis, risk assessment, and management philosophies. With Onterra's guidance, the LMA would create an updated Implementation Plan that provides a framework to guide future aquatic plant management actions on Lake Metonga. This project is anticipated to be completed by the late-summer of 2026.



Legend

EWM Survey Results (9/2,19,25/2025)

- Highly Scattered
- Scattered
- Dominant
- Highly Dominant
- Surface Matting *(None)*
- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony
- Floating-Leaf/Emergent Plant Community *(2018)*

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www.onterra-eco.com

Sources:
Basemap: ESRI
Bathymetry: LMA
Aquatic Plant Survey: Onterra, 2025
Map Date: October 1, 2025 - LLC

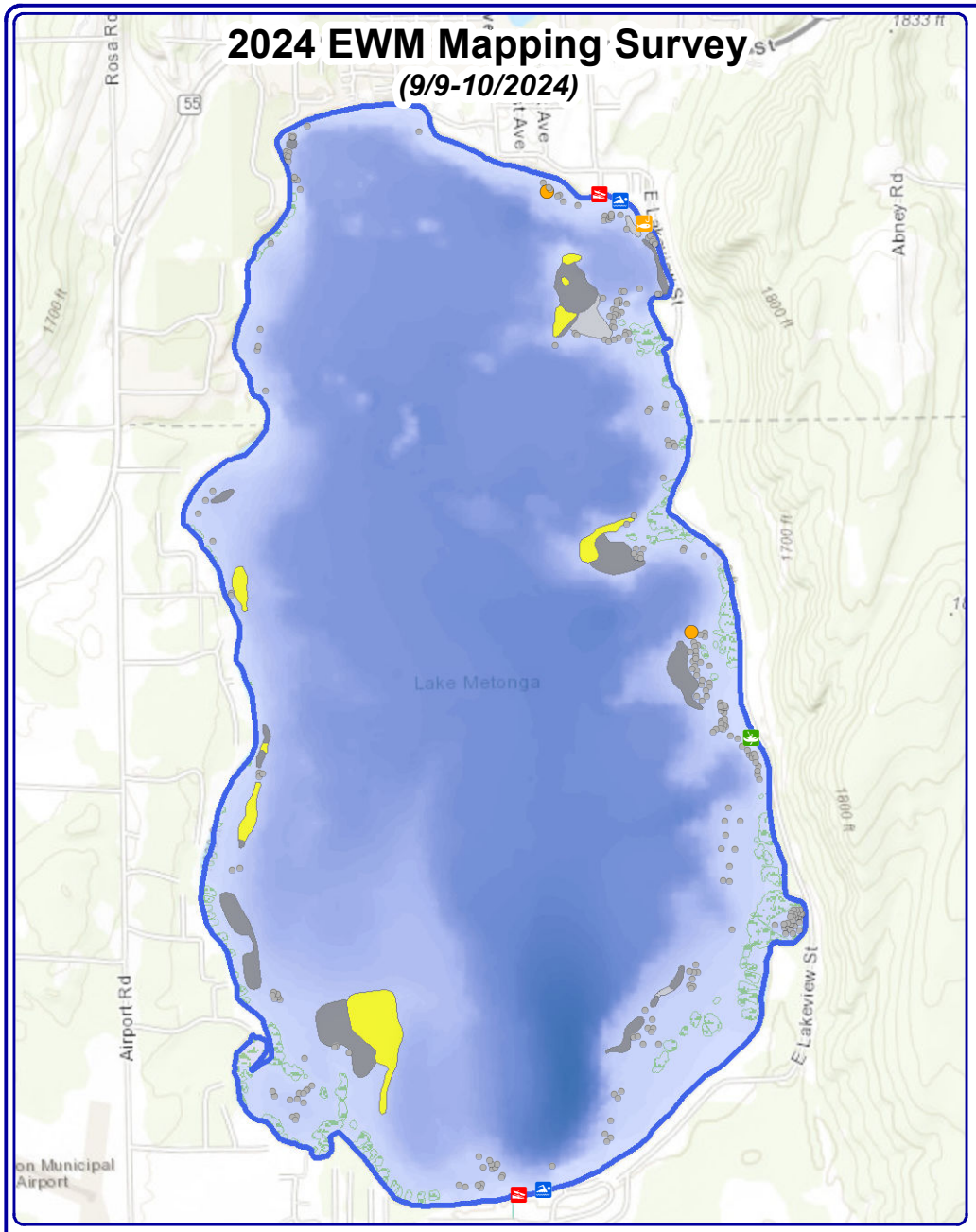
Map 1

Lake Metonga

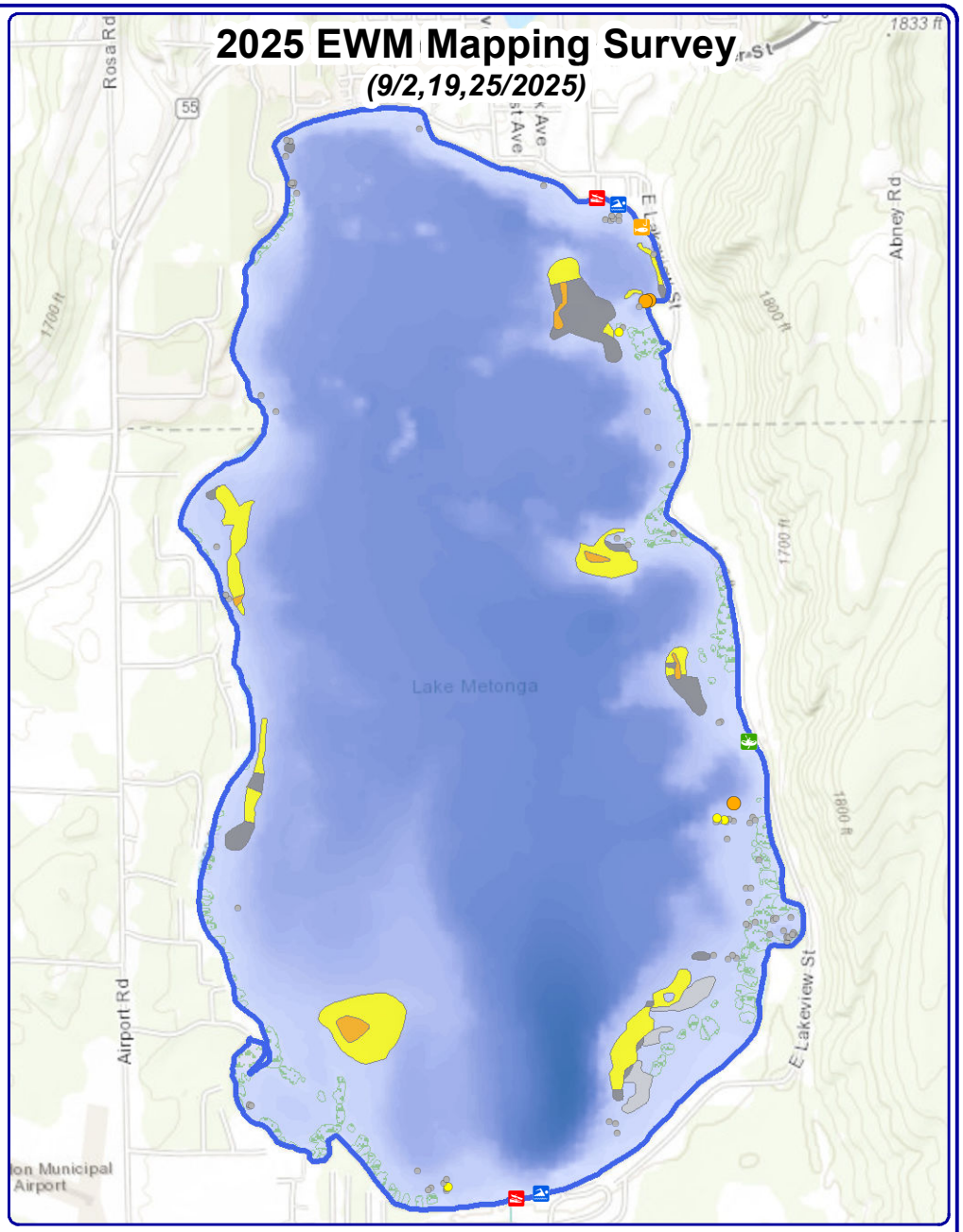
Forest County, Wisconsin

Late-Season 2025 EWM Survey Results

2024 EWM Mapping Survey
(9/9-10/2024)



2025 EWM Mapping Survey
(9/2,19,25/2025)



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Sources:
Basemap: ESRI
Bathymetry: LMA
Aquatic Plant Survey: Onterra, 2025
Map Date: October 1, 2025 - LLC

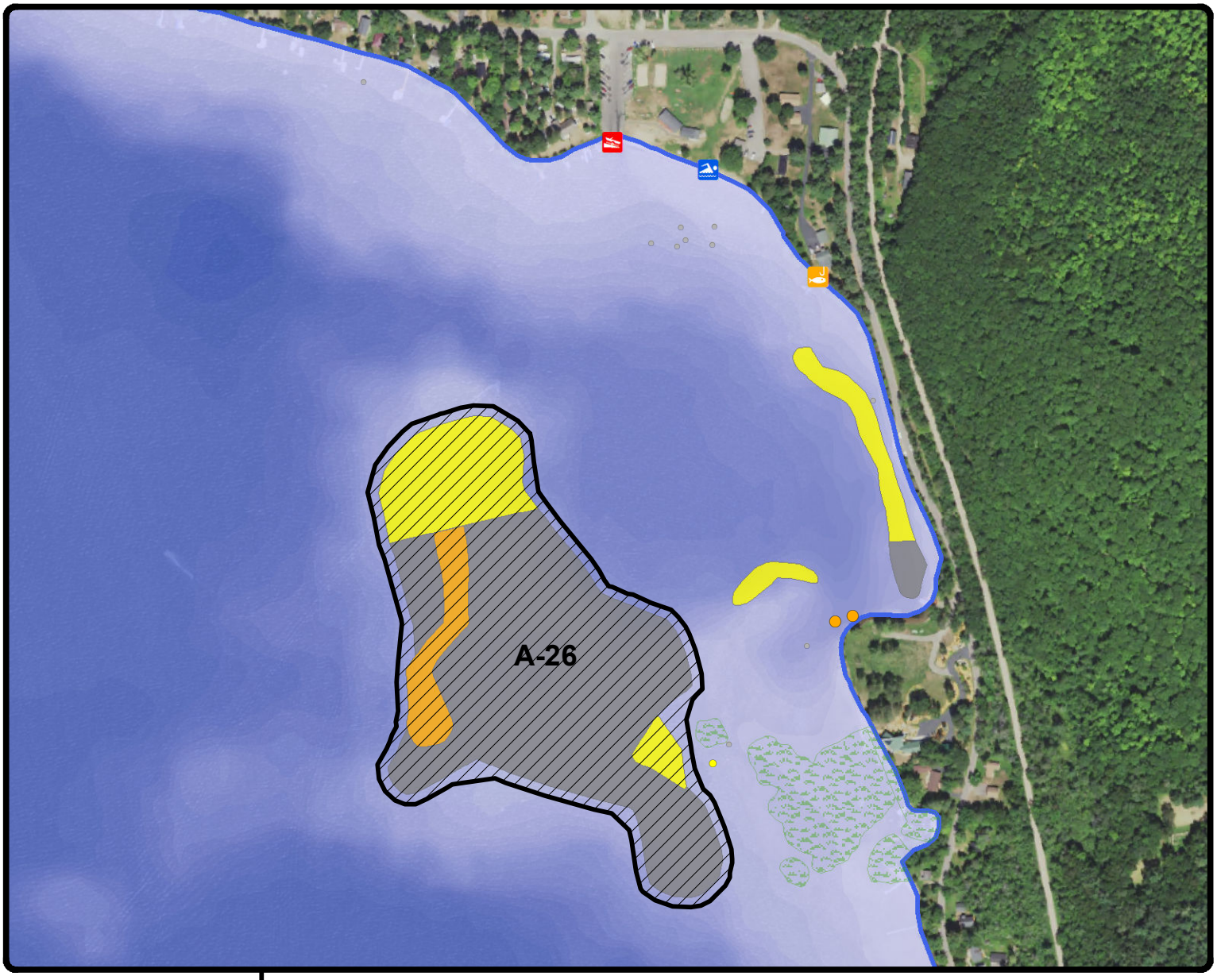
Project Location in Wisconsin

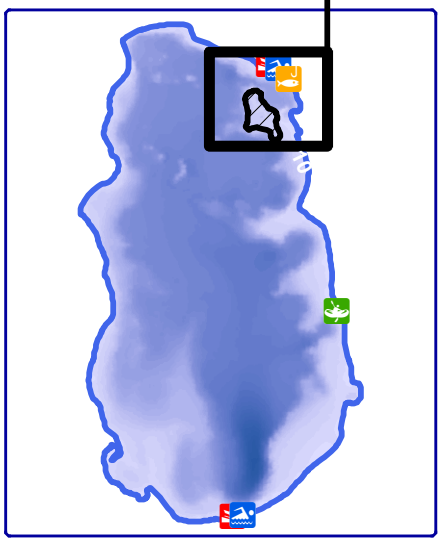
Legend

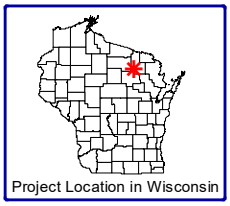
- Highly Scattered
- Scattered
- Dominant
- Highly Dominant
- Surface Matting *(None)*
- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony
- Floating-Leaf/Emergent Plant Community *(2018)*

Map 2
Lake Metonga
Forest County, Wisconsin

Late-Season 2024 & 2025 EWM Survey Results







2026 Preliminary EWM Control Strategy
ProcellaCOR Spot Treatment

Site	Acres	Avg Depth (ft)	Volume (acre-ft)	PDU Rate (per acre-ft)	PDU Total
A-26	20.0	8.5	170.0	5.0	850
Total	20.0		170.0		850

Calculation Method (Trapezoidal GIS)	Treat Area to Lake	Potential Lake-wide Conc. (ai PPB)
1972 Lake Survey (whole-lake)	0.98%	0.0296
1972 Lake Survey (epilimnetic - 20ft)	0.98%	0.0498
2016 Acoustic (whole-lake)	0.97%	0.0300
2016 Acoustic (epilimnetic - 20ft)	0.97%	0.0508

Calculation Method (Trapezoidal GIS)	Area (acres)	Whole-Lake Volume	Epilimnetic Volume (20 ft)
1972 Lake Survey (Trapezoidal)	2038.5	55,301	32,899
2016 Acoustic (Trapezoidal)	2051.7	54,589	32,227

N W E S

1,700
Feet

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Sources
Roads and Hydro: WDNR
Orthophoto: NAIP, 2022
Bathymetry: LMA
Aquatic Plants: Onterra, 2025
Map Date: January 20, 2026 - EJH

Legend

EWM Survey Results (9/2,19,25/2025)

- Highly Scattered
- Scattered
- Dominant
- Highly Dominant
- Surface Matting
- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony

Prelim 2026 PCOR Site

Floating-leaf and/or Emergent Plant Colony
(Mapped in 2018)

Map 3
Lake Metonga
Forest County, Wisconsin

Preliminary 2026 EWM Treatment Strategy v1.1

A

APPENDIX A

January 2026 WDNR Policy Memo – Wild Rice & ProcellaCOR

From: Johansen, Madison A - DNR

Cc: Yach, James A - DNR

Subject: Aquatic Plant Management Permit Application Materials for ProcellaCOR permits in Wild Rice Waters

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Good afternoon,

I would like to take a moment to clarify the aquatic plant management permit application process for ProcellaCOR usage in or near wild rice waters. After hearing concerns from lake groups and consultants last year about the permit process as a whole, we sat down as a program to articulate what information we need to review permits for ProcellaCOR in wild rice waters.

The current permit decision-making approach that has been in place the last several years has not changed. My intention with this email is to let you know what information we will be asking for with your permit applications to facilitate a smooth permit review process.

General Approach to Permitting ProcellaCOR in Wild Rice Waters

Wild rice is recognized as a high value species under DNR's aquatic plant management rules and is considered a protected species under s. NR 19.09 (1) (b), Wis. Adm. Code.

In accordance with NR 19 and NR 107, the DNR will review the use of ProcellaCOR in wild rice waters on a case-by-case basis. To protect wild rice, control must be done in a manner which will not result in adverse long-term or permanent changes to the native plant community including wild rice. ProcellaCOR will not be considered for use if wild rice is in the same waterbody as the proposed application, unless there is flow data to show that the treated water will not reach wild rice.

Permit Information Required for proposed ProcellaCOR permits with downstream wild rice populations.

If wild rice is found downstream of the treated waterbody the DNR needs the following information as a part of your permit application:

- The potential lake wide herbicide concentration calculation, even if it is anticipated below the State Lab detection limit for florpyrauxifen-benzyl (0.05 ppb). Provide the variables used for your calculation.
- The theoretical herbicide concentration calculation of ProcellaCOR when it arrives at the closest known wild rice location, even if it is anticipated below the State Lab detection limit (0.05 ppb). Provide the variables used for your calculation.
- Any wild rice information in addition to the GLIFWC wild rice surveys which may include mapped colonies or any individual observations of wild rice in the waterbody. Examples include plant surveys, Critical Habitat designations, site visits and wild rice survey data.

If this information is not provided, the permit may be put on hold until the information can be submitted to DNR.

If the herbicide concentration calculation shows the theoretical herbicide concentration rate at the downstream wild rice to be less than 0.05 ppb, the department may consider the permit application. Anything above this rate will not be considered for use.

As a reminder, prior to final review of an APM permit, the DNR must consult with the Voigt Task Force regarding any activity which may reasonably be expected to directly affect the abundance or habitat of wild rice in the Ceded Territory. If Consultation is requested by the Voigt Task Force, the permit will be placed on hold until after Consultation occurs.

I intend to share this information at the APM industry meeting February 4th as well. If you have any questions about our permit approach you may reach out to me directly. If you have questions about the information you will need for your specific waterbodies' permit application, please reach out to your Lakes Biologist directly.

Sincerely,

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