

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ St _____ Zip _____

Email _____

Lake Address _____

City _____ St _____ Zip _____

Yes, I want to join the effort and help stop the spread of non-native, invasive plants in Chapman Lakes.

ENCLOSED IS MY PLEDGE OF

\$100 \$200

\$250 \$500

\$1000 Other

CLF is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit and all donations are tax-deductible to the extent of the law



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**Now is the Time
for Aquatic Plant
Management!**

*Members of Chapman Lake
Foundation and Conservation
Association have decided to opt
for an ounce of prevention,
hoping to avoid a pound of
cure.*

Chapman Lakes Foundation Now is the Time!

Non-Native Invasive Plants



The spread of non-native, invasive plants is a significant threat to Chapman Lakes. Nonnative plants such as Eurasian milfoil can spread aggressively once introduced to a lake, threatening the ecological balance and biological diversity of the water body. Invasive species tend to outcompete beneficial native plants which provide valuable food sources and protective cover to fish and other aquatic biota. Increased populations of non-native invasive species can dramatically impact the populations of beneficial native species.

Watersheds

The density of residential development in our lakes watersheds has increased dramatically in the past twenty-five years. Many lakefront properties that received only seasonal use as summer cottages have been converted to year-round residents, resulting in increased nutrient loading to lakes from failing or substandard septic systems, application of lawn fertilizers, and other related sources. This nutrient loading adds to the spreading of invasive aquatic plants. Heavy recreational boating use has also been a primary means of spread for invasive aquatic plants, which can be transported from lake to lake when plant fragments get caught on boat propellers and trailers.



Managing the Lakes

Managing lakes can be very complicated, and it is important to fully understand a lake and its watershed characteristics when determining a management strategy. Data collection and analysis of invasive weeds is also an important component of any water quality management project, and water quality monitoring programs should be designed to document pre- and post-project conditions whenever possible.

