WESTERN AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT SOCIETY
FALL/WINTER NEWSLETTER

Patrick Akers, WAPMS Newsletter Editor
November 2006

Contents of this issue (click on hyperlink to go directly to the article):

As WAPMS Newsletter Editor, I would like to thank all those who have contributed articles to this edition of the Newsletter. If you would like to contribute to the next Newsletter, please email me at pakers@cdfa.ca.gov

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Lars W.J. Anderson, WAPMS President

2006 has turned out to be quite an eventful year for Western aquatic plant management in general, and especially for WAPMS. Our 25th Anniversary Meeting in San Diego was a tremendous success, with wide-ranging topics and an international focus on aquatic weed problems in New Zealand. We are indebted to our New Zealand participants John Clayton, Mary De Winton, Paul Champion, and Rohan Wells, who provided excellent summaries of current New Zealand invasive aquatic weed issues and management approaches. In addition to having time for plenty of stimulating, informal discussions in San Diego, these folks were also able to do a little touring around the West following the meeting (...or maybe just avoiding that NZ fall season!). If you we not able to attend the sessions in San Diego, all the abstracts from the presentations and posters are available on the WAPMS website. I highly recommend perusing these summaries, and contacting the authors for follow-up questions and discussions. And if you weren't concerned before about *Lagarosiphon major*, a major submersed weed problem in NZ, I think we all came away with the same feeling… FEAR! Let's not let this cousin of hydrilla get established in our waters-anywhere!

Speaking of hydrilla, this past year also left us very sadly missing one of the staunchest Hydrilla Guerillas, and a long time WAPMS member and friend, Ross O'Connell, who passed away. Ross, was our President-Elect and Program Chair, and was just starting to put the 2006 program together with Jennifer Parsons and me, when cancer struck. Though we made adjustments, and in honor of Ross, carried on with the program planning, his tireless dedication to hydrilla eradication efforts during his long tenure at the California Department of Food and Agriculture won't find a ready substitute. I recall that my last two conversations with Ross were on a boat, glaring at a massive rake-full of hydrilla, sizing up a new infestation in Nevada County, and then over a beer at a San Diego meeting venue during an early site review there several months before the March meeting. Those of us who worked with Ross over many years will miss him, his enthusiasm, sense of humor and his practical, "can do" approach to on-the-ground invasive aquatic weed control and eradication.

Other, more cheerful happenings this year include the completion of a 6-year, $7 million eradication project to rid the US of its only (known) *Caulerpa taxifolia* infestations. In July, following recommendations and a report from the Southern California Caulerpa Action Team (SCCAT), the California Dept. of Fish and Game formally declared this marine algal invader-GONE! The project is an excellent example of how a multi-agency/public/ private partnership can conduct successful rapid response actions. The response should serve as a model for effective responses to new types of invasive aquatic species- let's just hope we don't see *any* other introductions of the nine species of Caulerpa banned in California.

Most recently, in the on-going "NPDES clarification game", the US Environmental Protection Agency issued new rulings stating the permits are not required for aquatic pesticides when used according to labeling (go to this site for the ruling: http://www.epa.gov/npdes/regulations/pest_final_rule.pdf). However, I guess we're still holding our breath to hear the how this will or will not really affect the 9th Circuit Court's original order for us out in the west. (Actually, don't hold your breath!)

In spite of these confusing regulatory times, I'm sure Ross would have been very pleased with the positive events of the past year. Most especially, our 25th Anniversary meeting drew a large attendance, and many participants commented on the quality and broad scope of papers presented. Much has changed in the past 25 years, and as a co-founder of WAPMS with Dr. Floyd Colbert, I'd like to share some of the history and a little perspective on the evolution of WAPMS.

Lars Anderson and Floyd Colbert at the Hydrilla Infestation in Imperial County in the early 80's

New president Lars Anderson congratulating Jenifer Parsons, out- going President

Just prior to my coming to Davis in January, 1980, I had been working with Dr. Steve Cockreham (then with Lilly Research Labs /Elanco) on a potential new, systemic herbicide simply numbered "EL-171" (later to be marketed as "Sonar") at our USDA- ARS laboratory in Denver. The compound had interesting effects, but seemed "very slow" at the time. It had been registered to control weeds in cotton originally. With the early retirement of Dr. Peter Frank at the ARS lab at UC Davis, I was transferred there from Denver, but continued lab and field work on EL-171 with Mr. Nate Dechoretz (ARS), Dr. Floyd Colbert, and Dr. Chuck Rivera (Lilly Research Labs/Elanco). Floyd, Chuck and I had several conversations about who was actually doing aquatic plant management in the west- and how they all communicated. Aside from occasional meetings of irrigation districts, the only opportunity for dialogue with stakeholders and researchers was a very short session (a little over an hour!) in the "Industrial/ Aquatic" session at Western Society of Weed Science (WSWS), or at the national Aquatic Plant Management Society (APMS) meetings. The problem was that APMS had never met out west, nor did many western aquatic weed managers attend APMS meetings at the time, which were usually held in Florida, or some other SE state. (Note: The first western meeting of APMS was actually

an international meeting with a focus on Haloragaceae species in Vancouver, BC, in 1985 for which I shared program chair/local arrangement duties with Dr. Peter Newroth (now retired). Out of a total of 36 APMS meetings, there have been another four other meetings out west: Scottsdale, AZ, Bellevue, WA, San Diego, CA, and the most recent meeting in Portland, OR.)

We thought there was a real need for an expanded meeting, just focusing on western aquatic weed management problems. At a Salt Lake City meeting of WSWS in March, 1980, I set up a small table and handed out a "survey" to assess the interest of WSWS meeting participants in joining a workshop with the intent of forming a new "Western Aquatic Plant Management Society". In the midst of some sporadic objections (Wouldn't this compete with WSWS?), we garnered quite a bit of support at the meeting. The survey was also mailed to over 300 contacts. We received 80 responses: 97% of those stating they'd join the new Society and nearly 30% said they help form it! Some of those first enthusiastic responders, as well as the 21 participants at the WAPMS organizational meeting (held March 20, 1981, San Diego Hilton), include names many of you will recognize: Jim McHenry, Nelroy Jackson, Barbara Mullin, Nate Dechoretz, Terry McNabb, Tom McNabb, Dave Blodgett, Bernalyn McGaughey, Dick Comes, Floyd Colbert, Lars Anderson, Bill Moore, John Gallagher, Sharon Parker, Johnnie Frizzell, Louis Marquis. Taken together, survey responders and meeting attendees represented: AZ, CA, MT, ID, CO, WA, NV, AL, and PA.

Floyd Colbert's minutes (dated April 2, 1981) state that I called the meeting to order at 9am, and the group promptly, unanimously decided to: (1) form the WAPMS; (2) affiliate with WSWS as an "add-on" to the "Project 6 Aquatic, Ditchbank, Industrial" session, with the Chair of Project 6 also becoming Program Chair for the new Society; (3) elect L. Anderson to represent WAPMS at APMS as an APMS Board member; (4) hold a "business meeting" to organize the first program. The first full meeting was held in San Diego on March 11, 1982, with Floyd Colbert as Chair.

The WAPMS began to attract a more aquatic-focused audience. This prompted the decision to hold meetings that better fit the membership needs. Within a few years, WAPMS became an independent Chapter of APMS and began holding its meeting separately from WSWS. Bylaws were developed (mainly by Barbara Mullin and Nate Dechoretz) to reflect this evolution…and the rest is more current history!

For your amusement and reflection, here are the “proposed” topics to be included in the new Society (taken from the original 1980 questionnaire)….or the more things change, the more they don’t!

- Lake and pond management
- State of the art aquatic weed control (biological, mechanical, chemical and integrated)
- Recycling sewage through plant communities
- Ditchbank weed control
- Noxious aquatic weeds (hydrilla, Eurasian watermifoil, reed canarygrass)
- Algae control
- Current regulations
- Application techniques and equipment
- Impact of people on lake management

WAPMS has come a long way from the early “Project 6 “ days, thanks to a long line of active members, new ideas and new ways of communicating. I hope you’ll consider increasing your involvement as well. WAPMS is your Society and our collective job is to help serve the needs of aquatic plant managers as we cope with our diverse, western problems in aquatic plant management, restoration, and of course, our ever-changing regulatory climate!

At Torrey Pines with (Left to Right) Lars Anderson, Holly Crosson, Mary De Winton, Rohan Wells, and Paul Champion.

John Clayton-New Zealand

2007 WAPMS CONFERENCE SITE

By Dave Lamb

In March 2007, the Western Aquatic Plant Management Society annual conference will be coming to the City of Coeur d'Alene. While I do not live in this city, I frequent the area enough to know that no finer place exists as a setting for a WAPMS conference! The Coeur d'Alene Visitors Bureau website has plenty of photos and information that amply shows what I mean (see http://www.coeurdalene.org/). Located approximately 20 miles east of Spokane, WA (and the nearest international airport), Coeur d'Alene (pronounced 'cur-da-lane' and named after the Coeur d'Alene people) is a lakefront resort community in one of the prettiest settings in the West. Located in northern Idaho, the region is defined by blue skies, sparkling water and pine-forested mountains.

With natural beauty and upscale appeal, Coeur d'Alene draws visitors from all over the world. They find a place of intriguing contrasts: five-star amenities in a rugged setting, quiet getaways and exciting attractions, four-season beauty and recreation, and a number of interesting things to do.

Founded by fur trappers on the north shores of Lake Coeur d'Alene, the community was built around a U.S. Army Fort, and later came to rely on mining and timber. Most recently, Coeur d'Alene gained a reputation as a world travel destination after the five-star Coeur d'Alene Resort opened in 1986. That resort will be the site of the WAPMS conference.

Now, I work for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, whose Reservation encompasses the southern third of Lake Coeur d'Alene, and I have had many opportunities to be around, on and in the water body. But there are many other lakes here in Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington that are the subject of legend, tall tales, scientific study and management actions. But really, when it comes to true gems, Lake Coeur d'Alene is pretty hard to beat. That is not to say that Lake Coeur d'Alene has not had more than its share of problems: mine waste contamination, nutrient loading, fisheries issues, development pressure and, recently, Eurasian milfoil. But in spite of all that, Lake Coeur d'Alene is exceptionally beautiful and certainly usable. So, please come to the Coeur d'Alene Resort this March for the WAPMS and see this area for yourself – it will be an unforgettable experience!

Hotel Information
WAPMS 2007 Conference
March 25 – 27, 2007
Coeur d'Alene Resort ~ Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

This year, we welcome you to join us at the Coeur d'Alene Resort for the WAPMS 2007 Conference. The resort is located on Coeur d'Alene Lake. You can take a video tour of the resort at their website at www.cdaresort.com.

Reservations:

The conference room rate is $99 for a traditional room, $119 for a deluxe room, and $139 for a premier room. Room descriptions can be found on the resort website. Reservations can be made over the Internet, or you can reserve a room by calling the reservation desk at 1-800-688-5253 and ask for the WAPMS group. **The final date for this guaranteed rate is February 13, 2007**, so be sure and make your reservations as soon as possible!

Location & Directions:

Coeur d'Alene is located in northern Idaho approximately 31 miles east of Spokane, Washington and 100 miles south of the Canadian border. The Resort overlooks Lake Coeur d'Alene flanked by the foothills of the Bitterroot Mountains.
Traveling by Air
The Coeur d'Alene Resort is located 40 minutes east of the Spokane International Airport, offering non-stop or one-stop access from most major US and Canadian cities. The Coeur d'Alene Air Terminal is available for corporate and private aircraft. Airport limousine service is available from both the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene facilities with advance reservations.
Traveling by Car
The Coeur d'Alene Resort is easy to reach by automobile via Interstate 90 (Exit 11) or Highway 95 (Northwest Blvd). From the exit, follow the directions to downtown and watch for the Resort on your right. For a more detailed map, please refer to Google map.

Coeur d'Alene Resort

115 S 2nd St, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
1-800-688-5253
www.cdaresort.com

WAPMS 2007 Conference Registration And Membership Application
March 25 – 27, 2007
Coeur d'Alene Resort ~ Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Registrant Information:

Name:_____

Company or Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone #: _____ Fax #: _____

E-mail: _____

Registration is free for Students!

Registration Fees:
Pre-Registration (before March 9, 2007) $100.00
Registration (after March 9, 2007 or at door) $125.00

Sponsorship Opportunities:
(Below fees in addition to exhibitor fee & registration fee)

- Gold Sponsorship: $2,000 – Corporate listing in conference guide, signage at the conference, and hosting / co-hosting of President's Reception.
- Silver Sponsorship: $1,000 – Corporate listing in conference guide and signage at the conference.
- Bronze Sponsorship: $500 – Corporate listing in conference guide.

Corporate Exhibits: $300.00
Includes registration & membership dues to WAPMS

Membership Only: $10.00
No conference registration

Total Amount Due:

Registration Fee: $_____
+ Sponsorship: $_____
+Corporate Exhibit: $_____
+Membership Only: $_____

Total: $_____

Make Checks Payable to: Western Aquatic Plant Management Society or WAPMS

Send this Form and Payment to:
WAPMS
Attn: Scott Shuler
SePRO Corporation
1780 Creekside Drive, Apt 922
Folsom CA 95630

For additional information, contact Scott Shuler at 916.718.2596 or scotts@sepro.com

CALL FOR PAPERS/POSTERS
THE WESTERN AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT SOCIETY
2007 ANNUAL MEETING, March 25 – 27, 2007
Coeur d'Alene Resort ~ Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Oral presentations will be 20 minutes, including questions. Posters will be mounted in the main meeting room. Presentations are encouraged on all aspects of aquatic and wetland plant management, biology, and ecology. Presenters are requested to register for the conference.

Please e-mail the Title Form, attached below, and a brief abstract (less than 250 words) by February 1, 2007 to:

Scott Shuler
SePRO Corporation
1780 Creekside Drive, Apt 922
Folsom CA 95630
e-mail: scotts@sepro.com

A computer and projector to handle Power Point presentations will be provided. No other presentation format will be supported. Please bring your presentation on a USB compatible flash or CD.

Title Form
Presentation Format: Oral Presentation _____ Poster _____
Title:
_____
_____
Corresponding Author:
_____
Affiliation:_____
_____
Address:
_____
_____
Phone: _____ E-mail:
_____

_____

PLEASE DO NOT DELAY. MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND, PRESENT, AND PARTICIPATE IN THIS CONFERENCE. INVITE THOSE YOU ASSOCIATE WITH TO SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT AS WELL!

EDITORIAL GUIDELINES

The Western Aquatic Plant Management Society

Font: Times New Roman, size 12

Title: Bold, upper case. Align Left. End with period.

Author: Name follows Title, sentence case. Underline name of presenting author. Separate authors with commas. End with semicolon.

Affiliation: Sentence case. Include author's title or specialty, affiliation, address with zip code, e-mail address. If needed, insert semicolon and follow with second author's information. If there are three or more authors, add superscripts for clarity (for example, John Smith1). Justify.

Body of Abstract: Leave one blank line between title/author/affiliations and the body of the abstract. No indentation; one paragraph only. Justify.

Scientific Names: For plants, animals, and microbes, etc., use the WSSA approved common name followed by the genus and species names in italics, wherever possible (for example, diquat dibromide).

Scientific Units: Use of American units, such as acres, acre-feet, pounds per acre, is acceptable, but it is recommended that these be followed by metric units in parenthesis. Use of standard abbreviations is acceptable.

See example below:

AN INTEGRATED MODELING PROGRAM TO MANAGE WATER RESOURCES IN THE LAKE WASHINGTON WATERSHED.

Frodge, J.D[1], C. DeGasperi[2] & J. Burkey[3]. King County Dept. of Natural Resources and Parks Scienceand Technical Support Unit, 201 S. Jackson St., Seattle, WA 98104, ph. 206.296.8018, fax206.296.0192, jonathan.frodge@metrokc.gov.

The Sammamish-Washington Analysis and Modeling Program (SWAMP) is a five-year program to develop an integrated water source monitoring, data handling and storage system, and modelingprogram to develop a science-based approach to the management of the waters of the Lake Washingtonwatershed. The integrated modeling framework will be used to estimate future water quality andbiological conditions, for habitat conservation planning and salmon recovery and to explore resourcemanagement options. This program is currently being used to assess and revise ongoing monitoringprograms and the support meeting current and possible future water resource needs. The currentmonitoring program has been expanded to collect a higher temporal and geographic data density ofphysical and biological data used in model development, as well as ultra-low level metals and organicdata, including potential endocrine disrupting compounds. Lakes Sammamish, Washington, and Unionare being modeled with the CH3D hydrodynamic and CE-QUAL-ICM water quality models. Trophicinteractions in the lakes are addressed using a nutrient-phytoplankton-depth model and a visualforaging-bioenergetics model for fish predation. The Sammamish River is modeled using CE-QUALW2. Tributary boundary conditions are being developed using the HSPF watershed model coupledwith current and future landuse data generated using UW-UrbanSIM. Ecological risk models are beingdeveloped for habitat and biological assessments particularly focused on threatened and endangeredspecies. Model runs, outputs, pedigrees, data sources and database are being computationallyintegrated using Framework for Risk Analysis in Multimedia Environmental System (FRAMESversion 2.0) software.

TALES OF HYDRILLA AND SOUTH AMERICAN SPONGEPLANT, CALIFORNIA, 2006
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Patrick Akers, Hydrilla Eradication Program

The news continues to be good from California's two major hydrilla infestations, in Clear Lake and in the Chowchilla River / Eastman Lake area. CDFA crews found no plants in 2006 in either infestation, despite this being the first year during which no treatments were made, for both projects. The Clear Lake crew inspected its entire 100+ miles of shoreline at least once a month from July through October this year. We have found no plants there since June 23, 2003. In the Chowchilla River, 26 miles of the river were originally infested. The Fresno crew carefully searched that entire distance this year, and visited some historical hot spots twice. We have found no plants in the river since November 6, 2002, the only find of that year. The crew inspected Eastman Lake twice this year. No plants have been found in the lake since 1993. If we make it through two more seasons without plants, we will reach our official threshold for eradication.

Just to prove everything doesn't always work smoothly in California hydrilla projects, this year we had a couple of those little setbacks one can expect when dealing with this devious plant. To give one instance, we had considered declaring eradication in a pond near Redding (in the northern part of the Central Valley) where no hydrilla had been seen since 1999, even with intensive surveys by divers in 2004. However, last year we began clearing up an infestation of water primrose that had moved out over the water surface, shading the water and interfering with inspections. Perhaps because of opening up the water to the sunlight, up to as many as 100 hydrilla plants popped up this year, most within a period of three weeks. It just shows how this plant can lay in hiding, to strike when least expected.

We also learned this season that South American spongeplant sets seed early, and, boy, does it come back from seed. In 2005, we began working to eradicate the only known California infestation, again in a pond near Redding. At the beginning of the project, large (8-12 inches tall) plants packed about 1.5 acres of a 4.5-acre pond. Diquat treatments that first year took out the main mat, leaving only scattered plants at the beginning of last winter. Before the crew came back on board this June, the population only recovered to light levels, but the attending Biologist noticed the plants were flowering and setting seed by the end of May. The numbers of large plants still were much lower this year, so the treatments were mostly hand picking and skimming with nets, with a few small treatments with diquat. By the middle of October, most of the large plants were gone, and it looked like mostly duckweed was blanketing the area where the spongeplant had once been. However, a closer inspection showed that, while there was plenty of duckweed, perhaps every fourth or fifth plant was a seedling spongeplant, maybe 1/8-inch in diameter. We're looking into other options to attack those very small plants early next season, and cut off any more seed production.

Cerexagri-Nisso LLC

THE FISHING RESTRICTION HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR ALL ENDOTHALL PRODUCTS

Cerexagri-Nisso LLC announced the U.S. EPA's removal of the 3-day fishing restriction from all endothall labels. Effective immediately, Aquathol® K, Aquathol® Super K, Hydrothol® 191 and Hydrothol® Granular herbicides no longer carry the 3-day restriction on fish consumption in the United States, including New York and California. A Supplemental Label must be in possession of the applicators at the time of use.

Endothall-based aquatic products have been used for more than 30 years to control exotic and nuisance aquatic plants and algae. Aquathol and Hydrothol are biodegradable and do not bioaccumulate in the aquatic food chain.

New data developed by Cerexagri-Nisso led to the removal of the 3-day restriction. As part of the original registration, the EPA required over 120 studies defining the safety, chemistry and environmental fate of endothall, including an expensive battery of toxicology studies on laboratory animals. The fish consumption restriction was based on data that showed that levels of endothall reached non-detectable levels in fish three days after exposure.

Since that time Cerexagri-Nisso has completed additional residue studies that were submitted to the EPA in support of establishing allowable tolerances of endothall in fish tissues. Part of the EPA-mandated toxicology protocol is the establishment of the No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) in laboratory animals. The NOEL is the highest dose at which no adverse health effects are observed. In terms of endothall, a human adult would have to eat 3080 lbs of fish from water treated with Aquathol® K everyday for a lifetime to reach the NOEL. The EPA has reviewed the data and determined that the consumption of fish, taken from water treated with endothall according to the label, does not pose a risk to human health.

A NEW ALGAECIDE, PHYCOMYCIN® SCP

Applied Biochemists (AB) announced the addition of **PHYCOMYCIN® SCP**, to its aquatic product line. Phycomxycin® SCP is a concentrated (85% active ingredient) form of sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate (SCP). It is available in 50 lb. bags.

The EPA label allows use in lakes, ponds, drinking water reservoirs, and aquaculture, and the National Sanitation Foundation has certified its use in drinking water. Targeted pests are blue-green algae, which appear to be more sensitive than green algae. However, the label does not prohibit its use to control other groups or genera of algae, providing label instructions are followed and it is used at label rates in specified use sites. Dosage rates range from 2.5 lbs per acre-foot for algaestatic control up to 16.9 lbs per acre-foot for treatment of heavy blooms.

Recent evaluations of SCP, including tests at Clemson University, have shown efficacy on copper-tolerant species of bluegreen algae (cyanobacteria). SCP reacts in water to produce hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), the algicidal principle. SCP functions as an oxidizing agent and attacks algal cell structures and components. Preliminary research indicates that SCP appears to offer control of bluegreen algae, including filamentous mat-formers. In some cases, it may also make these forms more susceptible to follow-up copper-based treatments.

SCP is unique from other commonly used aquatic products in being a water-soluble granule with very quick reactivity and a very short residual. Based upon these factors and its mode of action as an oxidizer, SCP must be delivered immediately after dissolving, or in its original granular form, directly to the targeted algal growth in order to be effective. Control failure or the need for very high use rates can result from ineffective delivery. When the granules are broadcast on the surface, they dissolve and form the active hydrogen peroxide within the upper few feet of water, leaving any deeper algae untreated. Applied Biochemists is developing application systems to improve handling, accuracy, and efficacy with SCP.

Applied Biochemists is anxious to work with cooperators with SCP on algae and aquatic plant control objectives. For technical assistance, contact your Regional Sales Manager or call AB toll-free at 800-558-5106.

RENOVATE® OTF* RECEIVES EPA APPROVAL: A SLOWER-RELEASE AQUATIC FORMULATION OF TRICLOPYR

On November 1st the SePRO Corporation announced a new tool for aquatic plant management, Renovate® OTF* (On-Target Flakes). SePRO recently received the U.S. EPA registration for this new triclopyr product, and is currently pursuing state registrations. Renovate OTF is a convenient, cost effective, low-odor, low-dust, granular formulation containing 10% triclopyr (acid equivalence).

SePRO's unique new dry flake carries the triclopyr onto target plants in deeper water and localizes it where the plants are growing, holding this very effective herbicide "ON-TARGET" better than liquid formulations in conditions of higher dilution. Applicators have already come to expect triclopyr to provide effective, relatively long-term control of Eurasian watermilfoil through their experience with Renovate 3, a liquid formulation. Renovate OTF expands the sites where triclopyr may be used to higher dilution sites, due to its release characteristics. In particular, the dry carrier has proven effective in treatments to deeper water. In depths exceeding 4 feet, Renovate OTF allows just the bottom portion of the water column to be treated, meaning plants may be treated before they reach the water surface. Renovate OTF is more effective and economical than Renovate 3 when treating water milfoil in, for example, 8 feet of water, because the concentration prescription may be calculated based on treating only the bottom 4 feet of water.

"In 2006, SePRO conducted multiple small-scale trials with the Renovate OTF formulation to determine herbicide release and residue profiles, and to evaluate use rates in a system designed to simulate herbicide dilution from a spot treatment", says Tyler Koschnick, Ph.D., Manager of Aquatic Plant Research at SePRO. "The properties of Renovate OTF resulted in a quick release of triclopyr to obtain threshold concentrations, followed by a continual release of triclopyr to maintain sufficient exposure time. Replicated pond trials conducted at the SePRO Research and Technology Campus indicate that approximately 50% of triclopyr is released from the flakes in less than an hour, with the remaining triclopyr released is less than 48 hours", commented Koschnick.

Renovate OTF is labeled for control of emersed, submersed and floating aquatic plants in ponds; lakes; reservoirs; marshes; wetlands; impounded rivers, and other bodies of water that are quiescent; non-irrigation canals, seasonal irrigation waters, and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow.

If you have questions pertaining to the use of Renovate OTF please contact Scott Shuler, Western Aquatic Specialist for SePRO at 916-718-2596, scotts@sepro.com or Sam Barrick, Business Leader for SePRO's Aquatic Plant Management Business at 317-216-8073, samb@sepro.com.

SEPRO CORPORATION WELCOMES DR. KOSCHNICK TO JOIN AQUATICS RESEARCH TEAM

On March 28th the SePRO Corporation announced the addition of Dr. Tyler Koschnick to its Aquatics Research Team. Dr. Koschnick joins SePRO as an Aquatic Research Manager, to be located in the Cleveland, Ohio area. Dr. Koschnick will work closely with Dr. Mark Heilman and other aquatic research staff at SePRO's Research and Technology Campus near Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

Dr. Koschnick has 10 years of field and research experience in aquatic plant management and has numerous published articles. The Weed Science Society of America and the Florida Weed Science Society honored him as Outstanding Graduate Student, and his papers have received top honors from the National Aquatic Plant Management Society as well as the Florida Weed Science Society. Dr. Koschnick served in several committee and board positions for regional and national aquatic plant management organizations. He recently completed his PhD in Agronomy (Weed Science) at the University of Florida under the direction of Dr. Bill Haller.

Dr. Koschnick will focus on new product development and technologies for the aquatic plant management industry as well as providing technical support for the use of SePRO's aquatic products in the Northeast, Midwest, and Western US.

CODY GRAY JOINS CEREXAGRI

Cerexagri is pleased to have Cody Gray join it's Field Development Team as of October 16, 2006. Cody comes to Cerexagri as an Aquatic Specialist, with more than 12 years of research experience in aquatics plants and soil sciences. Most recently he was Assistant Professor at the Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center, Department of Agronomy, University of Florida. He also worked as a Research Associate at the Department of Plant and Soil Sciences at Mississippi State University, where he earned his Ph.D, and as a Graduate Research Assistant for the Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, at Oklahoma State University. Cody earned a Bachelor of Arts in Chemistry from Southwestern Oklahoma State University, and a Master of Sciences in Plant and Soil Sciences from Oklahoma State University.

Cody had a series of articles published in Weed Science and Technology and Plant Management, as well as Extension publications. As Aquatics Specialist in Field Development, Cody will be responsible for supporting the growth of Cerexagri's aquatics product line.

Cody will relocate to the Denver area in December. His contact information is: 954 562-0254, Cody.gray@cerexagri.com.