## LYNX LAKE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

There was an 84.6% reduction in EWM on Lynx Lake after the treatment. Lynx-B was reduced in density from highly dominant to highly scattered (Map 17 & Table 8). This site is recommended for treatment in 2009 because of the likelihood of long-term success that a follow-up treatment would provide (Map 17). The figure shows that of the 13 locations that contained EWM before treatment, 3 of the sub-sample locations had a rake fullness of greater than one (Figure 22). After the treatment, only two locations contained EWM and none had a rake fullness rating of greater than one (Figure 22).

No native plants displayed a statistically significant decline within the 2008 treatment areas (Figure 23). However, five native species were found to have significantly increased within the 2008 treatment areas, including a 28% increase in coontail (dicot species) and an almost 40% increase in flat-stemmed pondweed (Figure 23).

Table 8. Evaluation of 2008 EWM treatment on Lynx Lake following success criteria standards. N= Number of point-intercept sub-sample locations.

			EWM % Occurrence			EWM Density			
Site	Acres	Dose	N	% Change	Criteria Met	Before	After	Criteria Met	Notes
Lynx - A1	0.5	100	0	N/A	N/A	Scattered	Highly Scat		Very little EWM was observed, but was reserved for retreatment in '09.
Lynx - A2	7.1	150	28	84.6	Yes	D=1 & Scat	Highly Scat		Very little EWM was observed, but was reserved for retreatment in '09.
Lynx - B	0.5	150	1	N/A	N/A	D=1	None		EWM was not observed wtihin sub- sampling surveys

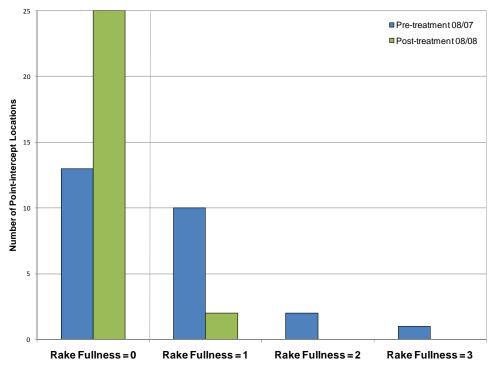


Figure 22. EWM rake fullness distribution within treated areas on Lynx Lake.

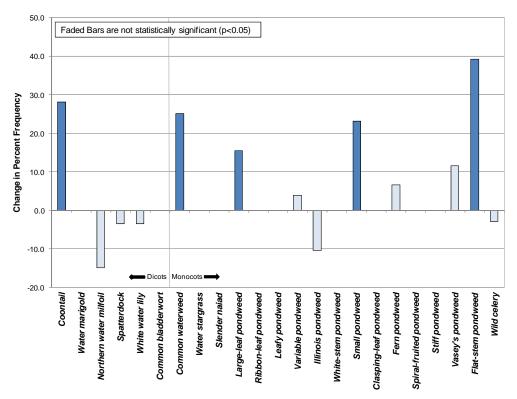


Figure 23. Native plant change in percent frequency from 2007 to 2008 within treatment areas on Lynx Lake.

