LOON LAKE: AQUATIC PLANT SURVEY 2019



OBJECTIVES

During the summer of 2019, the Paul Smith's College Adirondack Watershed Institute conducted an aquatic plant survey of Loon Lake. Historically, non-indigenous and nuisance aquatic plants have not been detected in Loon Lake. The purpose of the survey was to detect any new infestations since the last survey was performed in August of 2017.

METHODS

AWI staff executed the survey on August 20th, 2019. The survey was performed by slowly trolling through the littoral areas of the lake in a zig-zag fashion and examining the species composition of the submerged and floating aguatic plant beds. We referenced the survey maps from 2010 and 2017 and developed an updated plant bed map for 2019.

spatterdock (Nuphar), pipewort (Eriocaulon) and arrowhead (Sagitaria) are scattered around the entire lake.

For more information about this survey, contact Corey Laxson, Senior Research Associate, Paul Smith's College Adirondack Watershed Institute. (518) 327-6101. claxson@paulsmiths.edu

To find out more about the AWI visit

www.adkwatershed.org

Table 1. Aquatic plant species encountered in the 2019 survey of Loon Lake.

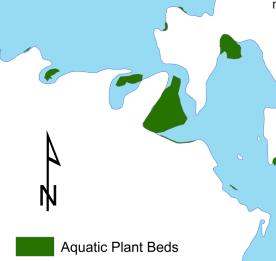
COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME water shield Brasenia schreberi common water weed Elodea canadensis Eriocaulon species pipewort quillwort Isoetes species water naiad Najas flexis brittlewort (algae) Nitella species spatterdock Nuphar variegata white water lilly Nymphaea odorata large-leaved pondweed Potamogeton amplifolius ribbon-leaved pondweed Potamogeton epihydrus variable-leaved pondweed Potamogeton gramineus clasping-leaved pond weed Potamogeton perfoliatus white-stemed pondweed Potamogeton praelongus small pondweed Potamogeton pusillus robbins pondweed Potamogeton robbinsii spiral-fruited pondweed Potamogeton spirillus flat-stemmed pondweed Potamogeton zostrifomres bur-reed Sparganium species slender arrowhead Sagittaria graminea eel-grass Vallisaneria americana

RESULTS

We did not detect any non-indigenous or nuisance aquatic plants in Loon Lake, nor did we detect any noticeable change to the size or distribution of the known aquatic plant beds. We found the plant community of the lake to be typical of small, low alkaline lakes of the north-central Adirondacks. The system supports numerous plant beds comprising roughly 20 acres (6% of total surface area). We identified 20 plant species in the pond, not including the numerous emergent and semi-aquatic species that fringe the pond margin (Table 1). The most common plants to occur in these beds are members of the pondweed genus Potamogeton, which together account for 45% of the ponds plant diversity.

The pondweed species praelongus, amplifolius, and gramineus are pervasive throughout the lake and make up the majority of the offshore community. Nearshore species such as bur-reed (Sparganium),

white water lily (Nyphaea),



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