

Eurasian Milfoil Control Program

Christina Lake, BC

***Regional District of the Kootenay
Boundary***

2014 Annual Report

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Introduction

Christina Lake, BC, is located in the Boundary region between the West Kootenays and the Okanagan, along Highway 3. It forms Area C of the Regional District of the Kootenay Boundary (RDKB). It is home to approximately 1500 year-round residents with a large influx during summers, do to seasonal residents/visitors. The warm, clean water attracts people from around the province, country and US. Many businesses in the area depend on this influx of tourists and lake users for their sustainability.

The lake is relatively large with a length of approximately 18.2km (north to south) and an average width of 600m (east to west). The average depth of the lake is 36m with a maximum depth of 54m (C.L.S.S., 2013) . The majority of the shoreline, with the exception being the most southerly section, contains a fairly steep drop-off translating into a small littoral zone, where plants receive sufficient light in order to grow. The majority of the residential and resort properties are located towards the south end of the lake, while much of the north end remains crown land with some interspersed boat access residences.

During the mid 80s the lake acquired Eurasian Milfoil, *Myriophyllum Spicatum*, an invasive aquatic plant that is not native to North America. It is thought to have been introduced to the eastern states of the US and eastern provinces of Canada during WW2, with it reaching Okanagan Lake in the 70s (Caswell, 2010). Due to a lack of education and awareness of the plant, it quickly reached many other lakes and streams in British Columbia, including Christina Lake.

It is not known for sure how the plant made it into Christina Lake; however, a good prediction is that it came as a fragment, attached to a boat, which was transported from an infested lake. At this point, a single viable fragment could have started off the colonization, as Eurasian Milfoil's reproductive strategy is largely by a vegetative, fragmentation means (Smith & Barko, 1990) . A rooted milfoil plant will grow until it reaches a certain maturity, along with favourable conditions, where its stem then breaks off 5-10cm fragments that disperse in the water to new areas. Once a fragment sinks and settles it can then grow its own roots and begin another life cycle.

In optimal temperatures, such as those exhibited in summertime waters, milfoil can grow up to 30cm per week. It is able to grow at a broad range of temperatures and depths, just not at a maximal rate. Plants have been seen to grow at a maximum depth of 10m, with those at 3-5m depth being able to reach the surface. With the combination of surfacing plants and a large influx of lake users during the summer months, the milfoil problem becomes exacerbated as more fragments are produced. This allows the plant to further spread its influence and

begin to compete with native aquatic species of the lake for territory, where it usually wins out.

Without the use of control methods, Eurasian Milfoil has the ability to dominate the littoral zone, creating large dense homogeneous crops. It has also been observed to grow in various types of lake bottom compositions such as silt, sand and rocky areas. Large infestations can have detrimental consequences on the biodiversity of the aquatic plant life in the lake as the milfoil chokes out other species, which in turn can disrupt the natural ecology of the organisms that call it home (Smith & Barko, 1990) .

As stated above, many lake enthusiasts, both residents and tourists, enjoy Christina Lake during the summer months. If Eurasian Milfoil is given the time to spread and grow it has the ability to have a large impact on the recreational uses of the lake, making swimming, boating and angling much less appealing. This in turn can have a negative effect on the tourism industry. Additionally, dense surfacing milfoil patches can negatively affect waterfront property values as swimming and boating are hindered, esthetic values are reduced, and decomposing plants in fall season begin to produce foul smelling gasses (Olden & Tamayo, 2014) . All of these factors make control of milfoil a top priority in the lake.

The Regional District of Kootenay Boundary has recognized the threat this plant poses to this important water resource. Beginning in 1987, the RDKB employed a team of SCUBA divers to selectively target and control the Eurasian Milfoil in Christina Lake. The method of control utilized by the divers is manual hand removal of the plants, with the best efforts to remove all of the roots, just as one does in their garden.

In the 1980s and 90's, Eurasian Milfoil control was a priority of the Ministry of Environment. However, since then funding from the Provincial government for milfoil control programs has vanished, leaving the burden solely on local funding. Since 1999, the Christina Lake Milfoil Program has been paid for by increasing the taxation rate for milfoil control to the taxpayers of Electoral Area C (Caswell, 2010). In 2011, the budget for milfoil control was \$154,017, of which the local taxpayers of Christina Lake paid 100%.

After the 2011 season ended, a requisition was put in by Electoral Area C's director Grace McGregor to increase the funding for the Control Program, with hopes of doubling the crew of divers on the lake, thus raising the level of control over the encroaching plant beds, as ground was being lost with the current program. Also, the implementation of biological control through the use of the American Water Weevil was to be investigated. This funding was granted, and the total budget for the program rose from \$154,017 in 2011, to \$288,655 in 2012. Once again, the local taxpayers of Christina Lake paid 100% of the annual budget (Gilmore, 2013).

The 2014 budget remained the same at the \$288,655 allowing again for two crews of commercial divers. This allowed for milfoil control to occur seven days a week for a total of five months.

Factors Contributing to the Growth and Spread of Eurasian Milfoil

Christina Lake, known as the “warmest tree-lined lake in Canada”, is not only popular to the people that use it for recreational enjoyment; it is also very much enjoyed by the aquatic plants that inhabit it, especially Eurasian Milfoil. This is due to both natural environment and human factors that make for a favourable habitat for the reproduction and growth of the species.

Natural environment factors affecting the growth and spread of milfoil in the lake include temperature, turbidity, nutrient levels and wind. Temperature is a very substantial contributor to the problem. Milfoil has the ability to grow over a broad range of temperatures (15 °C – 35°C); however, its life cycle becomes drastically shorter as the water temperature approaches the higher range (Smith & Barko, 1990) . In Christina Lake, this translates into a four month growing season as water temperatures reach 15 °C by early June, peak at approximately 26 °C in August and drop back below 15 °C at the end of September. Additionally, the low turbidity levels (i.e. clear water) in Christina Lake, allows for light to penetrate well below the surface enabling plants to grow in depths up to 10m, although the great majority are found within depths of 4m due to a temperature preference (Smith & Barko, 1990) . This affects the south end of the lake the most since there is less of a drop-off along the shoreline and therefore increased area for plants to spread to and grow. Christina Lake is nutrient rich in many areas, receiving heavy run-off from the surrounding mountains during the spring months, which aids in plant growth. This run-off water enters through dozens of tributaries, with water being pushed through a single outflow at the south end of the lake, allowing silt to settle and accumulate, with the greatest accumulation evident in the most problematic areas. This creates a soft, nutrient rich substrate where aquatic plants can thrive. Also, this natural flow of water tends to bring many buoyant milfoil fragments with it; creating new plants wherever they decide to settle and root. Finally, wind also contributes to the spread of Eurasian Milfoil as it produces large waves at times that will carry fragments in whichever direction it blows. These waves, if forceful enough, can be a cause of fragmentation of viable plants that are near the surface. These favourable environmental factors along with human activity leads to increased potential for growth and spread of milfoil.

Human activity also largely contributes to the milfoil issue in Christina Lake. These factors include increased plant fragmentation, manmade obstructions to the flow of water, and nutrient/sediment loading along the shoreline. Firstly, a major source of fragments, every year, can be attributed to unaware boaters. An engine propeller easily chops the milfoil stem into many fragments, which are then free to find a new home somewhere on the lake floor. Secondly, obstructions (such as docks, boat lifts, rock walls, buoys etc.) to the surface flow of water prevent

fragments from having the chance to wash up on the beaches, where then their life would end. Instead, they get trapped, sink and re-root into the ground where their life cycle continues. The control crew routinely finds new and recurrent milfoil infestations forming beside or directly beneath these obstructions. Thirdly, the spread and growth can be enhanced due to nutrient/sediment loading caused by new construction, outdated septic systems, and fertilizers/detergents. New roadways and excavation can lead to soil erosion, which have the potential to bring more sediments down to the lake by changing run-off patterns. However, it is unknown how large of a factor this actually is. Outdated septic systems can also raise biological nutrients in the water if they are able to leach out. At the 2008 Christina Lake Watershed Management Plan Annual Review meeting, it was revealed that over 30% of the phosphorus in Christina Lake could be attributed to septic seepage, but again this is not a definite sole cause (Caswell, 2010). Phosphates can also come from fertilizers and detergents leading to production of algae blooms in addition to increased aquatic plant growth.

Many aspects of Christina Lake contribute to the ongoing issue of Eurasian Milfoil. The human contributions could be reduced through conscious efforts, while those contributed by nature are out of our control.

Summary of the 2014 Christina Lake Milfoil Control Program

2014 marked the 28th consecutive year of Eurasian Milfoil control in Christina Lake via manual removal by SCUBA divers hired by the Regional District of the Kootenay Boundary. As in the previous two years, the budget remained the same, which allowed for two crews of divers to be hired for the majority of the season. This led to another very efficient and productive season as control occurred 7 days/week, with few exceptions over long weekends and the last month of work.

The work season began on May 5, 2014 with initially six divers (another was added to make 7 in mid June) forming the two crews, as a minimum of three commercially certified divers is required under WCB regulations for diving operations. All of the divers hired were returning from previous work seasons; therefore, everyone was experienced and competent to perform the daily tasks right from the get go. One crew was assigned the weekday shift from Monday to Thursday, while the other crew worked the Thursday to Sunday. Both shifts were four days at 9hrs/day. On Thursdays, Bob Freeman's barge was used alongside the RDKB boat in order to accommodate all the divers and their gear. On these days, large areas with high plant densities were tackled. In the middle of September the crew shrunk to a single crew of five divers, who finished off the remainder of the season, as two employees decided to move on. The final day of operation was October 15, 2014.

The 2014 work plan was to begin at the south end of the lake, where in previous years the highest plant densities (# of plants/area) were found. The idea of starting here was to tackle the south end before summer set in and the lake got busy with boats, in order to prevent the spread of the plant through fragmentation caused by propellers and lake users. Also, in the early spring the water is cold and the plants don't grow very well, thus it was hoped that we could get ahead of the plants in their growing season. After sufficient picking in the south end, the boat would then cover the remainder of the shoreline of the lake, before returning for a second inspection/removal of plants at these sites.

Table 1 (attached PDF) summarizes the plant data collected from each of the sites along the shoreline of the lake for 2014, 2013 and 2012. Site numbers found in the table can be observed on the GPS Eurasian Milfoil Control Site Map. Due to the two previous seasons with the two crew program, plant counts in general were lower than in previous years, with some small exceptions that are of no concern, as they are at easily controllable levels. The ground gained in the fight against milfoil from the implementation of the two crew program back in 2012, allowed for a very productive 2014 work season. This was evident as the boat was able to reach each of the sites twice with some sites even receiving a third treatment. Although it may appear that some sites had a substantial increase in plant counts, such as Lakeside Resort and Christina Sands (Site #158 and #159), this is not the case. It appears this way because overall more time was spent in these areas than previous years, allowing for a greater area to be cleared. As well as, the total plant counts for 2014 include the re-growth of some of the plants that were not effectively removed in previous treatments. It can be assured that plant densities have been greatly reduced and that the root systems of the plants that did re-grow (that had become very extensive prior to 2012) are now much smaller and more easily removed from the lake floor. This means that with more treatments, there is potential to knock plant densities back further in years to come.

The first dive of 2014 was performed in the corner of Colville Cove (Site #87), beside HWY 3, continuing south towards the resorts, along the southeast shoreline. By the end of the second day, we had already covered up to the north side of Schulli's Resort. This perfectly shows the advances that have been made in the last few years, as this stretch of shoreline used to take well over a week alone. At this time of year, the water level was on the rise and the resort areas had all removed their wharfs (or at least sections of them), which prevented an easy access to the shore to unload the garbage cans full of milfoil. Due to this fact, we reserved our super crew Thursday's to tackle these sites in the early spring so that we could utilize the barge as a working platform, where there was enough room to fill our garbage cans and accommodate the crew. We would then shuttle the milfoil to shore and unload them into the truck to take away to compost, as we would take more than one load in a day. For the other six working days each week we started in on the southwest shoreline from site #263 (Dupee's residence) working south. Within a few days we had reached Silver Birch Resort (Site #190). This was also surprising as in years past there had been a few problematic sites along this stretch,

which usually slowed the progression. However, this year fewer plants were found. By the middle of June, the south bay had the majority of its milfoil plants removed for the first pass of the season, with exception of the most densely populated areas that were continued on every Thursday, for the duration of the season.

Milfoil surveying/control then proceeded from the north end heading south along the western shoreline beginning at Troy Creek Provincial Campsite (Site #457). Operations moved quickly with the total length of the western shoreline (up to site #263, approx. 17km) being controlled in ten working days. A few notable areas along this stretch were the provincial campsites (especially Troy, Ole Johnson, Treadmill and Axel Johnson) where decreased plant densities were observed. This is important to the rest of the lake, as these can be a source of plant fragmentation and spread due to the beaching of lake user's boats. Many of the lake users are still uneducated about milfoil and don't understand the consequences of dragging their engine leg/propeller through the milfoil patches. With the west shore of the lake under control, it was time to do the east side.

The eastern shoreline of the lake went just as smooth as the west and took only twelve days to complete the remainder of the sites, for the first treatment of the 2014 season. One complete lap of the lake was made on July 16th with every catalogued site reached. This was about a month and a half quicker than the previous year. Therefore, it is pretty easy to see that the implementation of the two crew program has allowed for a lot of lost ground to be made up in recent years.

The second lap of the lake also went very quickly, being completed in just over a month. The general trend showed a decrease in the number of milfoil plants per site, however, there were some areas where plants were found in which there hadn't been as many found in the first pass through. For example, sites #282 to 286 found on the western shore of the lake, which initially were reported to have very few weeds, were at this time found to have around 50 milfoil plants per each of these sites. This could have occurred for a number of reasons. Firstly, on the initial pass of the season there may have been no visible part of the plant due to its lack of growth between the end of the 2013 season and the beginning of the 2014 season. Therefore, as the water temperature increased these plants were able to grow and become visible during our second pass. Secondly, these plants could have been new plants that had spread to these locations by fragmentation and rooted into the ground. Many of the plants that were found in these situations had a lack of development of a root system, which is suggestive of a newly rooted plant. Or it could have been a combination of the previously described. It should also be noted that the water temperature rose very quickly during the early part of the season, compared to other years. By the middle of July, the water temperature was nearing that of a typical mid August temperature (close to 25°C at a depth of 3m). Therefore, this was a large contributing factor as well because it is known that milfoil grows at a better rate at a more optimal temperature, such as this. With this being said, there were no drastic increases that should be thought of as a worry. The second lap of the lake was completed at the beginning of September.

For the remainder of the season, the focus of control was the south end, where time was spent in the resorts and other problematic areas. This was the first time ever in the program that some areas received a third treatment in a season. Therefore, these areas should benefit largely from a triple treatment and hopefully see a substantial reduction in milfoil plant densities in future years. However, this will depend on continual maintenance to keep them at a high level of control. The 2014 work season was wrapped up on October 15.

Overall, the 2014 season should be regarded as highly successful in Christina Lake's fight against milfoil. In this season, the lowest plant counts/densities were recorded compared with those of the previous decade. Also, larger areas were able to be worked/controlled as the ground gained in the program, since 2012, allowed for this. Some areas, that had once been large homogenous patches of milfoil, have now been colonized by native species restoring them to pre-milfoil states, as observed during the 2014 survey. Although some people would prefer no weeds of any kind, this is actually a huge step forward because the native plants compete for this ground; in other words, they help to keep the milfoil from re-growing there and forming another milfoil patch. Even the north bay area (buoyed off area at the north end) and the mouth of Christina Creek received some treatment in the 2014 season. For the most part, the lake is well under control in terms of milfoil, with the exception of the most southern part and the most northern part.

The south end of the lake from Schulli's Resort around to Silver Birch Resort (about 3km of shoreline) will remain a problematic area. This section of shoreline contains the majority of the milfoil plants in the lake for many reasons including the highest levels of boat traffic, an enlarged littoral zone (plant growing zone) due to shallower depths at given distances from shore, the lake bottom composition and the fact that the flow of water is directed towards Christina Creek (the only outflow of the lake). All of these make the south end an optimal habitat for the propagation and growth of Eurasian milfoil. This stretch includes the Sutherland Nature Park area (buoyed off area), which hasn't been controlled by the RDKB Milfoil Program since the early 90's due to its sheer size and difficulty due to the mass of water lilies/various other species of plants. This section of the lake may produce a significant source of plant fragments, which spread and regenerate after windstorms. At this time there are no future plans to attempt to control this area, with the SCUBA technique, and it will continue to be a challenge in the years to come. This area would greatly benefit from a form of biological control, such as the American Water Weevil. It would be a suitable habitat for the weevil and it would allow for the selective destruction of Eurasian Milfoil, while sparing the other delicate species that reside here.

The north bay area also exhibits these same factors as listed above, however, it is not near an outflow of the lake. As mentioned earlier in the report, we were able to spend some time in this area and we did remove a fair amount of milfoil plants but there are still many more present. In future years, it may be worth spending

some more time in this area as it most likely serves as source of milfoil fragments that are pushed south by the wind and water.

In conclusion, the Eurasian Milfoil concern in Christina Lake, BC, can be regarded as “under control” for the great majority of the shoreline, with the exceptions noted above. Goals of the 2015 season will be to survey and remove milfoil plants at each of the sites, multiple times. With time permitting, the north bay area will also receive some more attention, in hopes of reducing the plant density and therefore preventing its spread out of the buoyed off area. Maintaining a two crew milfoil program will allow for further advancements to be made, restoring most of the shoreline to a near pre-milfoil state.

2015 Milfoil Control Program Work Plan

With the budget for the Christina Lake Eurasian Milfoil Control Program set to remain the same as the previous three seasons, the RDKB will look to hire 7-8 divers to carry out the milfoil removal for the 2015 season. This will again allow control to occur everyday of the week for over 20 weeks. The enlarged crew size has allowed for advancements to be made in the past few years against milfoil spread and growth. Therefore, another season with the increased capacity to the fight the plant will again be a huge benefit to the program. It is expected that fewer milfoil plants will be present in the lake and that some of the problematic areas will be in a much more manageable state. This is projected due to the fact that every year since the implementation of a second crew we have seen these kinds of improvements. With the possibility of the addition of biological control methods in the future, Christina Lake could one day again be controlled with a single crew; however, at present state it is highly recommended that a second crew remains to keep the plant well under control.

The work plan, for 2015, will be similar to that carried out in the previous season, beginning as early as possible in May and terminating around the middle of October. It is unknown on how many returning workers there will be at this time but it is hoped most will be, as it makes for a much more efficient start to the season. The control is planned to start at the south end of the lake while the boat traffic is minimal. This will hopefully allow us to remove the majority of the plants before they near the surface and risk being fragmented by boat propellers and other means. Additionally, starting here will hopefully translate into a more efficient and faster removal in the cold, early season water temperatures where the plant is not growing quickly, and cannot spread by fragmentation as easily. Attacking the southern sites early will also allow the crew to return here around early summer for additional treatments, further pushing back the encroaching plant beds, and halting future growth of the invasive species.

After spending roughly six weeks in the south the crew will begin moving systematically north along the western shoreline of Christina Lake. Operations are expected to move along the shoreline quickly reaching the north end of the lake within a couple weeks. At this time, a week will be spent in the north bay area, removing as much milfoil biomass as possible before continuing down the remainder of the shoreline. By the middle of July the crew will likely have covered every site, including control procedures on all provincial campgrounds and crown land. Then the crew will begin it's second round of control methods in the south, concentrating efforts predominantly in the heavily populated resort communities. A concerted effort to push back deep rooted plant beds in the southern sites will translate into thinner and fewer dense plant beds in future years, and will also decrease the spread from fragmentation to other areas.

2014 Christina Lake Eurasian Milfoil Budget Summary (INCOMPLETE) TAKEN FROM ANDYS REPORT LAST YEAR

The 2014 annual budget for the Christina Lake Eurasian Milfoil Control Program was set at \$288,655.00, the same number that was benchmarked for the 2013 program.

As stated previously in the report, the local taxpayers of Christina Lake provide 100 percent of this funding, as provincial funding was completely discontinued in 1999. Again, this year's budget increase was funded by the local tax base, through a small addition to personal property taxes.

The 2014 expenditure breakdown is as follows:

Salaries and Benefits-----	\$246,031.64
Travel and Training-----	\$2,303.63
Communication Equipment-----	\$942.37
Board Fee-----	\$1,464.00
Diver Medicals-----	\$250.00
Dive Equipment Repairs-----	\$669.73
Boat Operating Costs-----	\$15,783.95
Scuba Tank Refills-----	\$Not Yet Determined
Vehicle Operating-----	\$5,132.59
Dive Equipment Rental-----	\$5,866.68
Contribution to Reserve-----	\$14,124.00
Contingencies-----	\$9,739.62

Total Expenditures: \$302,308.21

Total Deficit : \$6,474.21

At the time this report was completed, (December 2013) there was a deficit of \$6,474.21 in the 2013 budget. This number is due to the substantial increase in crew hours worked in 2013 from previous years, as the number of crew onboard rose from 7 full time divers to 8, and also because the crew worked almost 3 weeks longer than in the 2012 season. While it is regrettable to be reporting a small deficit in 2013, the overwhelmingly positive measured success achieved during the year helps to offset this loss. The 2014 season will be monitored closely to ensure that going over budget does not happen again.

2014 Champion Lake Milfoil Control Summary

The RDKB Eurasian Milfoil Control Program was once again contracted for a day of SCUBA control procedures at Champion Lake during the summer of 2014. This control operation took place on June 26th, and the day marked the 33rd consecutive year that Eurasian Milfoil had been surveyed and removed from the lake.

In 2011, less than 40 plants were located and removed from the lake, continuing a downward trend in plant counts from previous years. In 2012, the crew had hoped this trend would continue to persist, but they were out of luck. 57 plants were extracted from Champion Lake in 2012, and unfortunately, this number increased once again during the 2013 day of control procedures. The crew was surprised to locate and remove a total of 244 plants at that time, by far the largest number reported in over a decade. Luckily, in 2014 the number of plants collected had decreased to 119, which was an improvement over the prior year. With the large increase in plants in 2013, BC Parks had hoped the dive crew could do two control treatments during the 2014 season; however, it didn't end up working out.

The plants found were all located in the same general problematic areas as in years past, while the majority of the littoral zone remains pristine. 4 were found on the eastern section of the public beach. 5 more plants were found near the center of the public beach in alignment with the floating swim dock. A patch of 36 plants was found on the southern edge of the public beach as well. The southern stretch of shoreline was mostly clear, with only 2 plants being removed between the two beaches. Unfortunately, another patch of plants was located at the western beach, and 72 plants were removed from there.

The plants collected were mostly small in stature with minimal stems and root systems. These plants indicate that existing milfoil plants were present in the lake in the early spring and had a little bit of time to grow before control operations took place. The majority of the plants found in Champion Lake this year, as in previous years, were all clustered around the swim beaches, which is the most frequented by the public. Plants here were found in eight feet of water or less, suggesting that they may be spreading and fragmenting due to human disturbance in the shallow water. A smaller collection of plants was also found surrounding the inflow area where water from the upper lakes feeds into 3rd Champion Lake. This may indicate that there is an infestation in the upper lakes, which have never been surveyed or controlled by the dive team in recent years. Therefore, in future years it may be worthwhile to survey and control the upper lakes to help maintain the health of the largest and most used lake in the chain.

Ten years of data show that plant counts in the 3rd Champion Lake have decreased steadily, from over 1000 plants in 1998, to less than fifty plants annually since 2003. This trend illustrates the effectiveness of diver survey and hand removal

techniques. With continued annual diving control, Milfoil plant counts in the 3rd Champion Lake should be contained to less than one hundred plants or less each year. If things were to work for the crew in the 2015 season and funding for bi-annual control was appropriated, it would largely benefit the lake. This would allow for two surveys to be done in the 3rd Champion Lake during the 2015 season, with one being done in June, and the other carried out in late August or early September. Two rounds of control on the lake will greatly reduce the chance of this invasive species from regaining its previous foothold throughout the littoral zone of Champion Lake. Also, a survey of the upper lakes wouldn't hurt to ensure that no plants exist there, as they will quickly spread and fragment downstream.

Acknowledgements

The Christina Lake Eurasian Milfoil Control Program could not continue to exist without the continued support of the local community, and for this, it is grateful. Following a town hall meeting in 2011 at which the public voted in favor for increasing the program's budget and crew size, additional funding for the program was petitioned for and received, through the tax base of Christina Lake. The program is grateful for the support of the public, and strives on a daily basis to work its hardest and live up to the expectations of the local community. The program would also like to extend its gratitude to Grace McGregor, Area C Director. Grace has been a staunch supporter of the Milfoil Control Program for many years, and was instrumental in helping the program gain the additional funding necessary for increasing the size of the crew. The Control Program is very thankful to have the support of such a passionate leader of the community behind it.

The Milfoil Program would also like to thank the Christina Lake Stewardship Society, who has been a continued supporter of the Program throughout these many years. We appreciate the many positive impacts that your members make around the lake every year, and look forward to continuing our partnership with you for many years to come.

Over the past couple seasons Bob Freeman has generously allowed the use of his personal pontoon boat in the diving operations, as well as a mooring site for the RDKB "Haberstock" boat. This is also greatly appreciated by the Eurasian Milfoil Control Program.

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