JULY 2007

CLARION

A Publication of the Colorado Lake and Reservoir Management Association

Barr Lake gets Cleaned-Up for National Lake Appreciation Month

On July 14th, 275+ volunteers showed up to clean Barr Lake's shoreline and to enjoy the wildlife refuge. For the third consecutive year, CLRMA focused on one Colorado lake for Lakes Appreciation Month. Barr Lake, a 116 year old irrigation reservoir owned by Farmer's Reservoir and Irrigation Company (FRICO) 20 miles northeast of Denver, receives large amounts of trash from the 2.5 million residents who live just upstream. Barr Lake was in need of a serious clean-up event.

CLRMA, along with great help from the Colorado State Parks, the Barr Lake/Milton Reservoir Watershed (BMW) Association, Adams County Open Space, Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory, and Metro Wastewater Reclamation District, organized a shoreline clean-up. Volunteers that showed up included 90 Americorp kids, 70 boyscouts and parents, 20 volunteers to host the eight stations around the lake, and another 90 lake-loving folks such as Jim Saunders and Randy Ristau who work for the Water Quality Control Division of CDPHE.

Due to the unusual high water this year, most of the tires, furniture, and propane tanks were still submerged. Volunteers were still able to collect over four dump truck loads of debris, weighing at approximately 3 tons of waste. Tires, oxygen tanks, plastic water bottles, tennis balls, Styrofoam, and chemical barrels are just a few examples on what was collected.

A special thanks goes out to all who sponsored this well-attended event. Over $500 worth of free give-aways were handed out to the volunteers who were also thanked with a free barbecue lunch that was fully sponsored by FRICO. The sponsors for this event included: Bass Pro Shops, Reunion, Prairie Center, BMW Association, CLRMA, Dick's Sporting Goods, Cabela's, Eldorado Natural Spring Water, NALMS, EPA, Starbucks, and Clif Bar.

After lunch, there were several free recreational activities planned. Colorado Division of Wildlife handed out 50 fishing poles for kids, and Barr Lake State Park provided ride-alongs with their patrol boat and paid for a days worth of free canoe lessons. The state park canoes were a great way for folks to get out on the water and see how beautiful Barr Lake really is since there is no swimming allowed and

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there is a 10-hp limit on the lake. Jim Martin, head Director of the CDPHE, also showed up to thank all the participants and to give his appreciation for Colorado's lake and reservoirs.

To see more pictures of this wonderful appreciation for Barr Lake, go to www.clrma.org. If you missed this opportunity to celebrate Lakes Appreciation month, you can still head out to Cherry Creek Reservoir on July 28th for a similar event. You can also mark your 2008 calendar for the Barr Lake clean up. With the overwhelming support and turnout this year, it is sure to be an annual event.

EPA's National Lakes Survey in Colorado by Doug Druliner

The Colorado Water Science Center of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environmen, is sampling 30 randomly selected lakes and reservoirs in Colorado this summer. This sampling effort is part of a national lake survey organized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine the condition of the Nation's lakes relative to trophic state, ecological health, and recreation; and to identify the relative importance of key stressors such as nutrients and pathogens.

USGS personnel retrieve a sediment sample from the lake bottom. Photo by George Ingersoll, USGS, 2007.

To accomplish this survey, a comprehensive set of water-quality measurements, sample collections, and surveys are being done by USGS field crews at each of the selected Colorado lakes. At a single site near the deepest part of each lake, Secchi disc transparency and vertical profiles of dissolved oxygen, pH, specific conductance, and temperature are made and composite samples of zooplankton are collected. At the same location, a composite water sample is collected from the top 2 m for phytoplankton, nutrient, alkalinity, major ion, organic carbon, and microcystin (an algal toxin) analyses. Sediment cores of the lake bottom also are collected at the single site for analysis of mercury concentration and diatom assemblages. At 10, equally-spaced locations at the shoreline of each lake, benthic macroinvertebrate samples are collected and physical habitat surveys are conducted. A sample for a fecal indicator (*Enterococcus*) is collected at the tenth location for each lake.

The data collection for the lake survey will be completed by the end of September and the chemical analyses, which are being done by EPA contract laboratories, likely will be completed later this year or by early 2008. When the results are returned, this work will show the trophic status and ecological health of Colorado lakes and how they compare to the condition of lakes across the Nation.

PRESIDENTS DOCK by Vic Lucero

As I reported in the last Clarion, the state has contracted with USGS to perform the EPA's Survey of the Nation's Lake Program. USGS will perform testing on 30 lakes in Colorado in 2007. In conjunction with CLRMA's scholarship program, three students from the School of Mines have been selected as volunteers to assist USGS in this program. The volunteers will assist in a minimum of three lake surveys. The surveys will be one day events, however; some lakes will require several days to complete as it will require hiking in with equipment. The CLRMA volunteers from School of Mines will likely complete their survey events in late July. The USGS survey schedule indicates all lakes surveys will be completed by the end of September. CLRMA would like to thank the student volunteers and the School of Mines for their participation in this very important program.

Another important issue regarding Colorado lakes is the Water Quality Control Division effort to establish nutrient criteria (nitrogen and phosphorus) for lakes, reservoirs, rivers and streams. The Division has been reaching out to the public to get feedback on initial proposals they have developed. For rivers and streams, the Division is proposing an approach that links aquatic life to nutrient levels which is a diversion from the initial Nutrient Criteria Plan developed in 2002. The Division is in the data acquisition phase for rivers and streams. For lakes and reservoirs, the Division in 2006 suggested phosphorus criteria of 6ug/l for cold water, 15 ug/l for cool water, and 25 ug/l for warm water. There appears to be interested parties that favor higher numeric criteria, some favoring lower criteria and some wanting narrative criteria only. If you are concerned about nutrient criteria you should get involved in the public process so you won't be surprised with the outcome at the 2010 Water Quality Control Commission Nutrient Criteria Hearing. Information about the Nutrient Criteria Program can obtained at the Water Quality Forum website.

http://www.cwqf.org/Workgroups/nutrient.asp/.

For more information you may talk to Co-Chairs Jim Saunders and Blake Beyea or the Program Coordinator Mary Fabisiak of Westminster. Their contact information is available on the above listed website.

Don't forget July is National Lake Appreciation Month. Governor Bill Ritter has also issued a proclamation declaring July as Colorado Lakes Appreciation Month. This is an appropriate time to get out and enjoy one of Colorado's great lakes and to get involved in protection of these valuable resources. Becoming a member of CLRMA would be a good way to get involved in lake protection. Contact CLRMA's Membership Chair, Steve Lundt at 303-286-3272 for information on becoming a member or to serve on the Board of Directors.

CLRMA Spotlight: Cindy Brady – CLRMA Treasurer

Age: 29 (again)

Yrs w/ CLRMA/NALMS: on and off for 7 or 8 years

Yrs in CO: all of them

What do you do: Raw Water Operations for Denver Water

Family: 2 parents, 1 brother, 2 living grandparents, 18 aunts and uncles, 28 first cousins

When I'm not working I am... doing house and yard work, or avoiding house and yard work

Your idea of happiness: Watching the stars on a clear summer night.

Not many people know that... I was an extra in a movie.

What do I like to do most: Spending time with family and friends.

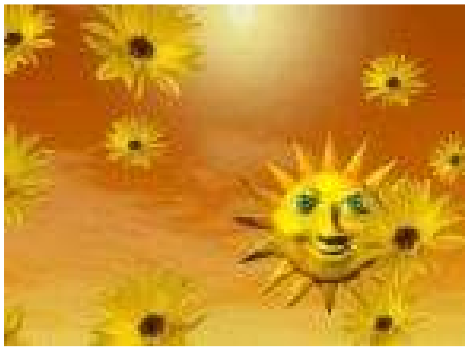
If I won the lottery: I would buy a house in the mountains.

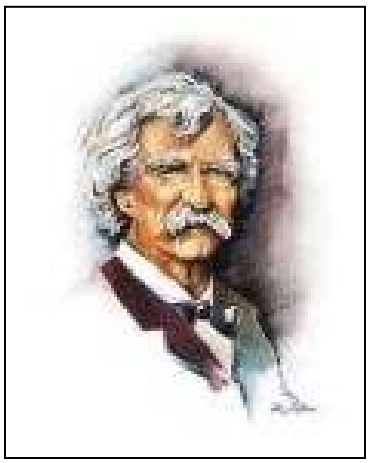
Last book I read: Heavy Words, Lightly Thrown: The Reason Behind the Rhyme, By Chris Roberts

What political office: (If I had to choose one.) First Lady, she gets to work on pet projects and meets all sorts of interesting people.

Toughest aspect of my job: Trying to guess what the weather is going to do.

What famous person would you like to meet most: Mark Twain





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REFLECTIONS
BLUE MESA RESERVOIR

By Vic Lucero

Blue Mesa Dam

I attended Western State College from 1968 to 1972 and during this time I enjoyed many wonderful experiences at Blue Mesa. It is located just eight miles west of Gunnison so I was able to slip away between classes for a little fishing. I am not able to spend much time at the reservoir now but I do have many fond memories of Blue Mesa from my college days.

Blue Mesa Dam was completed in 1965 creating the largest body of water in Colorado. Blue Mesa is one of the three dams designated as the Wayne Aspinall Storage Unit of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project (UCRSP). The other two dams are the Morrow Point Dam and the Crystal Dam 12 miles and 18 miles, respectively, below Blue Mesa Dam. The purpose of the three dams is to store water, produce electricity and regulate flow. Together the three dams produce enough hydroelectric power to support a community of 240,000. The Blue Mesa Dam is a 390 ft. high earth and rock fill dam with an elevation of 7,519 ft. The reservoir is 20 miles long with 96 miles of shoreline. Blue Mesa is home to the largest kokanee salmon fishery in the state. This fishery also includes rainbow, brown and lake trout.

Human artifacts found in the area date back 10,000 years including remains of structures called “wickiups” that date back 4,500 years. Fur traders trapped in the area along the Old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. In 1882 the Denver & Rio Grand Western Railroad built a narrow gauge railroad which spurred the development of Gunnison and other small towns in the area. The railroad transported ore, coal, cattle and other goods and was operated until 1949.

Just 3 years after Blue Mesa was constructed an ambitious young man from Westminster Colorado moved to Gunnison to attend Western State College. Western State had somehow gained a reputation for being a party school. If there was a lot of partying going on, I wouldn’t have known because my roommates and I were, at every opportunity, enjoying the hunting and fishing in the area.

Much of our time was spent at Blue Mesa. Fishing was the biggest attraction for me. We used to go out to the dam between 10pm and 12am. The dam was lighted, attracting some very large trout. Through experimentation we discovered that a green spoon with black speckles and a silver back was an assume lure. We caught many trout over 3 pounds this way. We would frequently take our catch to the Cattleman's Inn in Gunnison. They had a deal where you gave them 4 trout and they would cook two of them for you served with salad, a baked potato and a beverage for only $2.00 (gas was only 45 cents/gallon); a great deal for a hungry college student with limited resources.

The ice fishing was also great. I remember one very cold windy day we decided to go out to Blue Mesa for some ice fishing. We had packed our lunch in a paper grocery bag. I sat the bag down on the ice to start drilling a fishing hole. The wind grabbed our lunch and pushed it down the lake on the smooth ice surface. I began to chase after it but it was soon out of sight.

Not all of my experiences were wonderful. One of my roommates father loaned us his motor boat. We decided to take it out to the lake one weekend in May 1969 for some waterskiing. I did not know how to water ski so I got dragged through the frigid water for about two miles before I decided to give it up. My ego caused me to stay in that water for far too long. I got out of the water and got a case of the chills and shakes that lasted for about 4 hours. I am surprised that I was able to father children after that experience. Based on my experience, Blue Mesa is not a good water skiing destination. Another demonstration of poor judgment came when my roommates talked me into going with them to Blue Mesa to jump off the bridge that crosses the lake at the inlet. It was in the spring and an early run-off had filled the lake to capacity bringing the water level to within 15 to 20 feet of the bridge. I was the last to jump and the only one to perform a perfect 10.0 belly flop. You only need to do that once to satisfy your urge to jump off a bridge into freezing water.

Then there were the keggers at the Stueben Creek inlet. There was a big mud hole that I was hauled through a few times when I was on the losing tug-of-war team. The keggers were only $1.50 for all you could drink. Maybe the Stueben Creek Keggers contributed to Western State's party image. They may also have contributed to me becoming a city water department employee instead of a dentist like my mother wanted me to be. There were many more great experiences that keep Blue Mesa close to my heart. I would recommend spending some of your recreational time at Blue Mesa - you won't be sorry! If you have some of your own experiences surrounding Blue Mesa, I would appreciate you calling me and sharing them with me (my number is on the website). We may even include them in a future Clarion edition.

Ask the *Lakespert*

Q: *Would dredging help my lake, and could I just do it myself?*

Thanks, Stan N. Mucke (Delta, Colorado formerly from Silt, Colorado)

A: Dredging should never be taken lightly and especially never done by amateurs. Dredging is one of the more expensive, involved, and invasive lake management techniques available. The complexity of sediment removal makes this question hard to answer. It all depends, is the best that I can do.

Deeper isn't always better when it comes to lake water quality. But if you have followed the proper steps to determine if dredging is your answer, such as sediment analysis to see if there are high levels of contaminants, calculated sedimentation rate to see how long the effects of dredging would last, determined what you will do with all that water and sediments you remove, figured out all the painful permits required, dealt with upstream sources of sediments, and have secured the funds to do the dredging, then sediment removal can be very effective and provide long term results.

Nutrient removal and the reduction in internal loading is typically the main goal for dredging. In some cases, there is a need to have deeper water depths because of recreational uses or to battle aquatic macrophytes that are posing a problem.

Since dredging is probably the most expensive lake management technique, most projects consider doing partial-lake dredging instead of whole-lake dredging, focusing on the deep sediment areas that might have more concentrated nutrient levels.

Here are just a few areas of concerns that need to be addressed before the first bucket of muck is removed.

1. Resuspension of sediments – During removal, resuspension can create serious water quality issues. The temporary dredging agitation can potentially cause algae blooms. Thought needs to go into how to contain the increased turbidity.
2. Liberation of toxic substances – Agitating the sediments can allow for more entrainment of heavy metals into the water column and/or the newly exposed lake bottom can contain an even higher level of nutrients or toxins than the older sediments.
3. Ecosystem damage – Endangered species, fish, and other sensitive aquatic wildlife may not like it. Full or partial lake drawdown to excavate sediments with bulldozers and trucks can be the most harmful to the benthic community.
4. Finding a disposal site – The percent solids, land elevations, pumping costs, and dredging and dewatering techniques all play a major role in how and where you dewater your dredged material.

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5. What to do with the sediment – There are many beneficial uses for lake sediments as long as they are free of contaminants. Farmers can always use rich soils on their fields, can be sold as soil conditioner to the public, and developers can be in need of fill material to help level an area for development. Even (but not usually recommended) sediments can be moved around within a lake to form islands, littoral wetlands, or better habitat in general.
6. Permit needs – Obtaining all the applicable federal, state, and local permits can be quite time-consuming. Section 404 permit (filling or dredging of a wetland) and a NPDES permit (permit to discharge from a pipe into public waters) are the new major permits typically needed for a dredging project.

Most importantly, as with any in-lake management project, it is important to conduct pre, during, and post water quality monitoring so that you can answer your question of whether it worked or not.

As you can tell by this very brief overview of lake dredging, I cannot truly answer your question Mr. Mucke. But I do know that it takes a professional to do it so please check with local environmental consultants that have past experience in such projects. NALMS just printed their 2006-07 Winter issue of Lakeline that featured this very topic. NALMS is a great source of information for past dredging projects, just check the NALMS website www.nalms.org.

What's Happening in NALMS

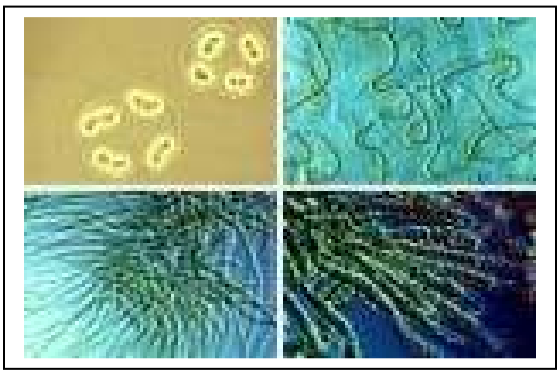
Opening: Executive Director

The primary responsibilities of the Executive Director are to accomplish the organization's vision and strategic direction, to raise and manage funds, to develop and expand membership, to supervise staff and support the Board of Directors, and to oversee programs and day-to-day operations.

To apply, please email resume, salary history and four professional references to Dick Osgood at: dickosgood@usinternet.com by July 27, 2007. Inquiries may be made to Dick Osgood or Sharon Anderson at: steward@cayugalake.org - Please do not make inquiries to the NALMS office.

Limno 101: Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) by Chris Knud Hansen

Life on our planet is very dynamic. There are not many stagnant environments, and fewer organisms that prefer such habitats. In the aquatic realm, stagnation can temporarily occur in water bodies during periods of strong thermal stratification (typically during summer months) when there is also an absence of outside forces such as wind or hydraulic movements from tributary input. From puddles to ponds to wind-protected areas of large lakes, stagnation of surface waters can occur for days or even weeks.



Most planktonic algae do not do well in stagnant waters because they tend to settle out of the photic zone into dark, bottom waters where they can no longer photosynthesize or survive. Nutrient depletion occurs more rapidly in stagnant waters, further inhibiting algal growth. However, there are two groups of algae that have evolved to thrive under such stagnant conditions, namely: 1) the prokaryotic cyanobacteria (Cyanophyceae, or blue-green algae, which gets its name from the color of its cyanopigments) in primarily freshwater systems, and 2) the eukaryotic dinoflagellates (Dinophyceae, e.g., *Gonyaulax*, one of the species that causes "red tides") primarily in estuarine/marine systems. Both types of algae are characterized by high vertical mobility and species with very potent toxicity. During episodes of high growth they create what is commonly known as harmful algal blooms (HABs).

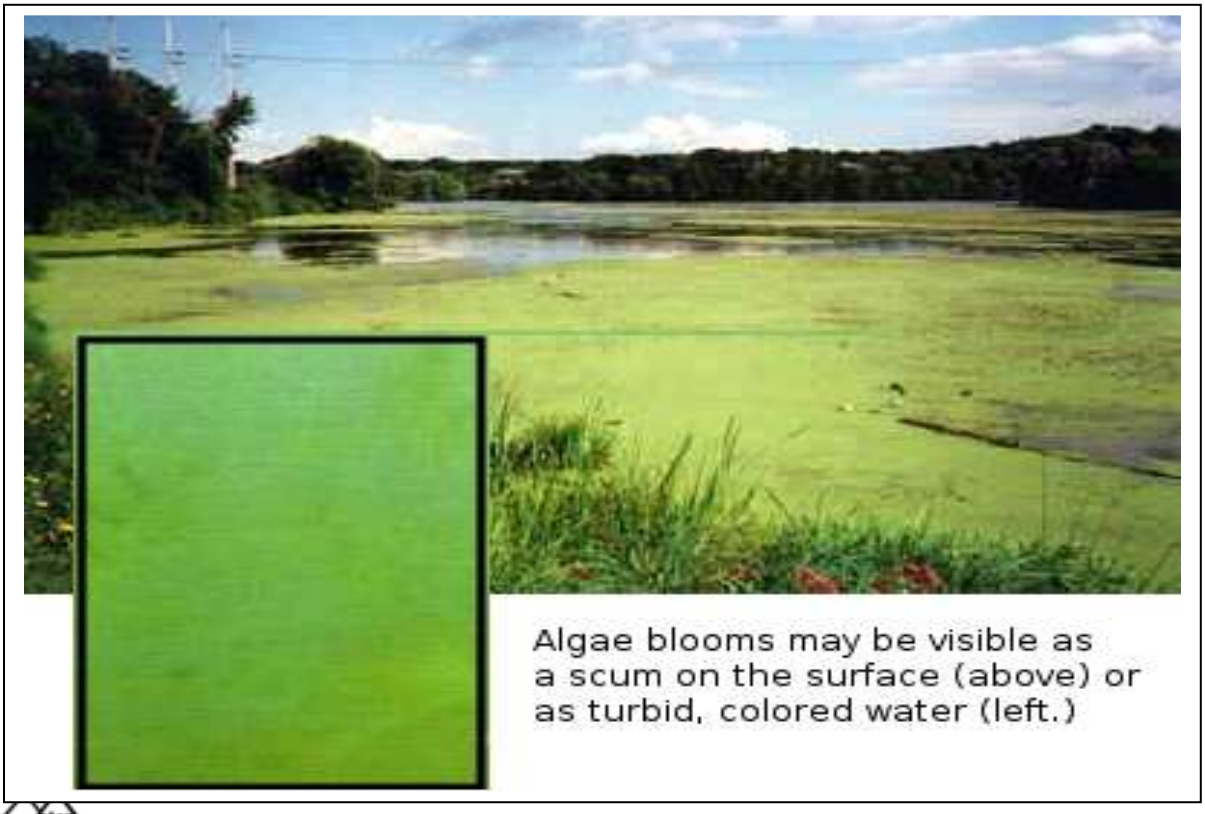
Unlike other algae, both HAB phytoplankton groups can rapidly orient their position in the water column in response to changing light and nutrient availability. Cyanobacteria contain intracellular gas vesicles that are used to regulate buoyancy for rapid vertical migration. Daytime migration to the surface gives cyanobacteria a competitive advantage for sunlight and carbon dioxide, as well as nitrogen for those species that are able to "fix" or incorporate atmospheric nitrogen (N_2) using specialized cells called heterocysts. Some cyanobacteria species have been known to move up to 140 m day^{-1}. At night, cyanobacteria can sink back down into more nutrient-rich waters. Dinoflagellates use flagella for swimming to regulate their vertical position in the water column, with reported rates up to 20 m day^{-1}.

Both HAB phytoplankton groups are also characterized with species that may contain some very nasty toxins, presumably to help discourage predation. The three types of toxins from cyanobacteria that are of most concern are heapatotoxins (liver toxins, e.g. microcystins), neurotoxins (affecting the nervous system), and dermatotoxins (affecting the skin). These toxins are different from MIB and geosmin, also produced by some cyanobacteria, which can cause earthy/musty taste and odors but are not a health risk. Powdered activated carbon, ozone and reverse osmosis are among the ways water treatment plants keep algal by-products from your faucet. Several species of dinoflagellates also produce powerful neurotoxins that can cause red tides and paralytic shellfish poisoning. It is interesting that the shellfish

and some fish that consume these dinoflagellates are not necessarily harmed, but vertebrates (including humans) that eat these shellfish are poisoned and may die. Perhaps the earliest reference to a red tide comes from the Bible: “All the waters that were in the river turned to blood. And the fish that was in the river died; and the river stank, and the Egyptians could not drink the water in the river” (Exodus 7: 17).

The Biblical passage above brings up another characteristic of HABs – they produce truly noxious, eye-watering odors when they die. And because of their gas vesicles, cyanobacteria form a surface scum that can get wind blown to different parts of a lake or on to shores – stinking up the areas where they end up. *Microcystis* is a common HAB-forming cyanobacteria that looks like green paint when it blooms, and creates horrific odors when the algae die. But it is important to appreciate that not all “surface scum” is made up of cyanobacteria. Often, particularly in early summer, filamentous green algae (Chlorophyceae) can cover shallow ponds with thick mats. Although not visually appealing, these filamentous algae are not toxic, are edible to some fish and waterfowl, and do not produce noxious odors.

Cyanobacteria and dinoflagellates have been around for a very long time, as far back as 2+ billion years ago in the earth’s primordial seas. These algae are well adapted to warm, stagnant waters rich in soluble organic matter and algal nutrients. Once beneficial as a primary source of photosynthetically-produced oxygen during the earth’s early years, these organisms are now the poster children for undesirable eutrophication. They are not easily consumed by aquatic biota, and do not meaningfully contribute to the food chain of a lake’s fishery. Instead, they poison the environment for other aquatic life thus reducing biodiversity, and upon death and decomposition they create noxious odors at the lake surface and oxygen depletion in bottom waters. In the last decade there has been a rapidly growing appreciation that HABs are arguably the most serious ecological and public use threat to lakes and reservoirs worldwide. Lakes are wonderful ecosystems and July is a great month to appreciate them, but do not let loved ones (including pets) swim or drink in a lake that may be experiencing a HAB.



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RIPPLES - Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) by Kelly and Shonnie Cline.

Hey! Have you heard? There is a new weed in town, and it's not fooling around. Its name is Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), and it's coming to a lake or stream near you. This is not an exaggeration. Milfoil will not STOP! It doesn't get tired, feel pain, or have an ounce of compassion. It just spreads like a bad rumor…only this one is for real.

EWM is the perfect invasive species. It's aggressive, spreads easily, has few predators, and can tolerate a variety of water conditions. It grows earlier in the season and deeper than most native vegetation. Once it's established, it will begin spreading quickly, forming very dense mats that choke and control the surface of the water. It's prolific nature can be attributed to that fact that it is easily fragmented , with each piece capable of starting another colony. As if this wasn't bad enough, did I mention that this plant is very tolerant to desiccation? This special adaptation enables the plant to be transported many different ways, to different places near and far. Because of the reproductive "ingenuity" we are finding that EWM is more prevalent in Colorado than we had initially thought. The more we look, the more we find.

Problems associated with EWM include:

Interference with boating, fishing, swimming
Stunted fish growth
Impacted aesthetics
Increased blue-green algae growth
Decreases biodoversity
Less habitat and food for wildlife
Increased mosquito habitat
Clogging of intakes/diversions

How do we stop** Eurasian milfoil**?

The short answer to this question is you don't stop it once it has been introduced to a lake or stream. Sure, this may seem like a defeatist response, however once the EWM makes itself at home, the best we can hope for is control and to minimize the spread of the weed. Since EWM is an equal opportunity weed, that loves all water pretty much the same, the best defense is a good offence. To prevent new introduction of EWM, public education is ultimately our best tool for controlling its spread. Fisherman and other aquatic recreationists should inspect all equipment and water craft before leaving or entering a water body to make sure there are not fragments of the aquatic plants that are trying to hitch a ride.

For those lakes that are already impacted by the presence of EWM, management options such as chemical treatment, physical removal, biological control and lake drawdown can be used to control growth. Since none of these have been demonstrated to permanently get rid of EWM here are some tips to keep in mind when considering which method to use

Chemical Treatment works well, but is expensive and the milfoil will grow back within a year or two. Additionally, just like application of any chemical, lake managers need to consider regulatory constraints that may limit chemical application.

Physical removal of milfoil with rakes, cutters, or harvesters, provide substantial visual results, at least initially, however may inadvertently spread the milfoil to different places in the lake or stream. Additionally, physically removing milfoil can take a tremendous amount of time and effort, and is a continuous battle that will have to be repeated every year, and sometimes twice a year. I would only recommend cutting or harvesting to control growth in a certain area (boating lanes, docks, swim beaches), as this methods appears to lack proof of being a real efficient whole lake management technique.

Biological Control - Biological controls, such as the introduction of weevils, has provided some success, but typically it is very expensive and it may or may not work. Drawbacks to consider when contemplating biological controls include the length of time required to establish the control and potential negative affects it may have on native species.

Reservoir Drawdown can be effective in Colorado if used during winter months. Drying out the milfoil and allowing the roots to freeze has been shown to inhibit the growth of the plant for a couple of years. Though drawdown is not always feasible, the increased length of time for surviving plant colonies to re-establish before spreading again, makes this technique one to consider.

In my opinion, integrated approaches to managing EWM are most effective, as different techniques work better in different situations. Formulate a good management plan, stay on top of the growth, and keep the plants from spreading. Keep boaters and fisherman away from the growth if it's in an isolated area. Or keep the growth suppressed so fisherman or boaters don't spread the milfoil.

How do you identify Eurasian Water Milfoil?

First, become familiar with the native aquatic plants here in Colorado. Fortunately there are only a few families. Then, be very cognizant of the plants that are growing in your lake or stream. Get a good field guide and identify the plants that are growing in your waters. Pay attention to the growth patterns of the plants. Did a weed suddenly show up and begin matting at the surface? Once

you have learned what the plants look like, there are really only a few plants that resemble EWM. The one plant that is the hardest to distinguish from EWM is Northern Milfoil. The best way to distinguish Northern from Eurasian is by the division count (Figure 1). Eurasian has 12 or more divisions off the leaf stem. This sounds simple enough, but there are some rules that need to be followed.

Figure 1.

Make sure to check multiple stems with multiple leaves. New growth from a EWM plant stem can sometimes have a leaf or leaves that have less than 12 divisions. New growth is typically a different shade of green.

The leaves along the stem of EWM will not always have the same division count. The bottom leaves can have less than 12 divisions, while the top leaves can have 14 divisions.

Make sure you have a large sample size to identify. I have seen Northern Milfoil grow in the same patch as Eurasian Milfoil. You might miss the Eurasian milfoil if it's intermixed with Northern milfoil.

The best time to distinguish between Eurasian and Northern milfoil is in the summer. Early season, or late season growth of EWM can have less than 12 divisions on a leaf. Late June, through August is the best time to identify EWM in Colorado. **Don't get me started on the hybrids!**

If you find EWM, or suspect that you have EWM, contact Elizabeth Gillespie. She is the Colorado State Parks aquatic weed expert. Her email is Elizabeth.gillespie@state.co.us. Tell her Kelly sent you!

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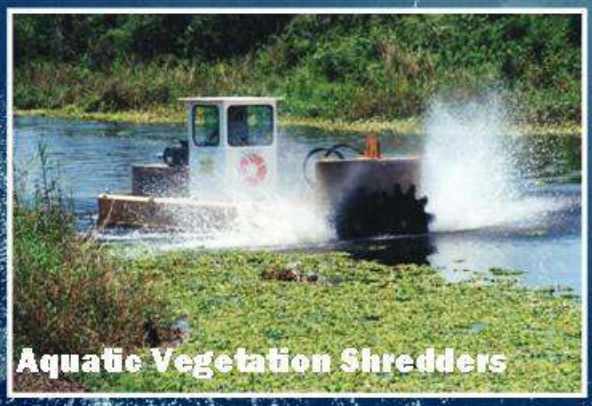

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