Webster Lake Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan

2025 Update

Kosciusko County, Indiana

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

The following report summarizes invasive plant management activities on Webster Lake implemented in 2025 through the IDNR's Lake and River Enhancement (LARE) program. Webster Lake has a long history of invasive plant challenges and management. Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM), curly-leaf pondweed (CLP), and starry stonewort (SSW) are all invasive plants presenting management challenges in 2025.

Visual surveys were completed on April 16, April 23, May 7, and May 29, 2025. LARE funding was granted for EWM spot treatments in 2025, but in spring of 2025 the DNR informed the Webster Lake associaiton that none of the funds had been released by the state of Indiana, and it was not known when or if 2025 LARE funds would be released for Webster Lake.

The Lake Association moved forward with privately funded early season treatments for invasive plants. A total of 46.0 acres of CLP were treated on April 29, 2025. This treatment had the added benefit of controlling a large amount of EWM that was also present in these areas in 2025.

With the uncertainty of if and when LARE funding would be available, the association's goal for EWM management was to treat as much of the worst areas of EWM as possible with the available private funds. The May 7, 2025 visual survey found widespread EWM, and prioritized 32.2 acres of the worst infestation for treatment with 2, 4-D. These 32.2 acres of EWM were treated with 2, 4-D at 2.0 ppm on May 15, 2025. In late May of 2025, the association was informed that the state of Indiana had released 2025 LARE EWM treatment funding for use. LARE staff requested an updated EWM map prior to treatment. AWC conducted another visual survey on May 29, 2025. 25.1 acres of EWM were mapped. 24.8 of these 25.1 were treated with ProcellaCOR herbicide on June 3, 2025 (omitting 0.3 acres that were within the SSW treatment area and would be controlled anyway).

In 2025, 1.0 acre of SSW infestation was treated with Clipper at a rate of 200ppb on June 12th, July 24th, and September 3rd. This will likely not prevent SSW from spreading, but it is hoped that this strategy will greatly slow the spread of SSW. SSW treatment funding is being requested for 2026 as well.

A Tier II survey was conducted on Webster Lake on August 15, 2025. EWM abundance after treatment was very low, with EWM being collected at 1 of the 90 sample locations. Eight species of native plants were found during the survey, and native plants were found at 46 of the 90 sample locations for a native coverage of 51.1% of all sites. Native species diversity was 0.72 in 2025. Although species richness and native diversity were both up from 2024, total native coverage was down from 2024, being its lowest value since 2021, and the native community should continue to be monitored.

For 2026, it will likely take a combination of early season treatments, ProcellaCOR treatments, and 2, 4-D treatments to address all of the worst areas of EWM in the lake. Diquat at a rate of 2.0 gallons per acre in combination with copper sulfate at a rate of 1.0 ppm are recommended for the early season treatments. ProcellaCOR at a rate of 2-4 pdu/ac-ft and 2, 4-D at a rate of 2.0 ppm are recommended for spot treatments of Eurasian watermilfoil. Per discussion at the LARE meeting on October 16, 2025, the association will apply to the LARE program for EWM treatment with ProcellaCOR and 2, 4-D. The grant process may not be completed in time for early season treatment funding, and the ProcellaCOR treatments are likely to expend the majority of available LARE funds.

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Problem Statement

Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) has been present in Webster Lake for many years, and it impacts the use of the lake in many areas. Starry stonewort (SSW) was first found in 2015. Aggressive treatment in the past had made SSW undetectable, but it was found again in 2024. SSW is expected to increase in Webster Lake but should be treated aggressively to slow the spread and minimize its impact on lake use. Curly-leaf pondweed (CLP) also dominates much of the littoral zone in the spring. EWM, CLP, and SSW can form dense mats in shallow areas, which can inhibit fishing, swimming, and boating. Dense EWM, CLP, and SSW beds may also prevent the growth of beneficial native species. These native plants often provide less recreational interference and more desirable aquatic habitat.

Management Objectives

The following specific, quantifiable objectives have been established to evaluate the success of EWM management activities at Webster Lake. These objectives have been developed in the past with coordination between the IN DNR and previous LARE contractors.

1. Keep EWM below 10% occurrence in summer Tier 2 surveys.

2. Keep CLP below 10% occurrence in spring Tier 2 surveys.

3. Keep SSW below 10% occurrence in summer Tier 2 surveys.

4. Maintain native plant coverage at 80% of sample sites in summer Tier 2 survey.

Treating invasive plants will not eradicate them from Webster Lake. However, if these objectives are met each year, the indication would be that they are being controlled effectively on a seasonal basis without causing damage to the native plant community.

In 2025, two of the four objectives were met, one was not met, and one was not applicable. EWM was found at 1.1% of sample locations in the Tier II survey meeting objective one. There was no spring Tier II survey, so objective two was not applicable. SSW was not collected in the 2025 Tier II survey so objective 3 was met. Native plant coverage was 51.1% so objective four was not met. Native plant coverage was down in 2025 compared to the last few years.

Aquatic Vegetation Management History

Table 1 summarizes the LARE treatment history for Webster Lake going back to 2008. It also outlines many historical privately funded treatments as well. Data from before 2024 was taken from the 2023 AVMP completed by Solitude Lake Management (Solitude Lake Management, 2023 AVMP). The Webster Lake Conservation Association has actively managed invasive plants and impaired areas for many years.

Table 1: Webster Lake Treatment History

Year	Target species	Acres	Herbicide
2010	EWM*	653	SonarONE and Sonar AS
2011	EWM*, CLP, coontail, chara, and filamentous algae	0 (1.75 EWM on backwater	Renovate Max G
2012	EWM* in main lake, algae, coontail, EWM in channels only	45.3 EWM (15.3 web), 7.6 native	2,4-D, Reward, Komeen, Aquathol
2013	EWM* in main lake, algae, coontail, EWM in channels and select main lake areas	53.0 EWM, 26 native	2,4-D, Reward, Komeen, Aquathol
2014	EWM* in main lake, algae, coontail, EWM in channels and select main lake areas	26.2 EWM, 69.5 native	2,4-D, Reward, Komeen, Aquathol
2015	EWM* in main lake, algae, starry stonewort**, coontail, EWM in channels and select main lake areas	60.8 native, 4.5 SSW, 158.8 EWM	2,4-D, Reward, Clipper
2016	EWM*, algae, coontail, coontail, pondweed	60.8 native, 4.5 SSW, 158.8 EWM	2,4-D, Reward, Clipper
2017	Eurasian watermilfoil, algae, coontail, coontail, pondweed	60.8 native, 138.6 EWM, 15 CLP	2,4-D, Reward, Clipper, Aquathol
2018	EWM*, Misc. Species	175 EWM 60.5 natives	2,4-D Captain, Cygnet Plus, Reward
2019	EWM*, Misc. Species	88.49EWM, 68.59 shore	2,4-D, Clipper, Tribune, Cygnet Plus, Captain
2020	EWM*	136 EWM 17.73 shore	2,4-D, Clipper, Copper sulfate, Tribune, Cygnet Plus
2021	EWM*	98.75 EWM 89 Shore	ProcellaCOR, 2,4 D, Clipper, Copper sulfate, Tribune, Cygnet Plus
2022	EWM*, CLP	62 EWM 50 CLP 63 SL	ProcellaCOR, 2,4 D, , Tribune, Captain, Clipper, Copper sulfate Propeller, Cygnet Plus, Sunwet
2023	EWM*, CLP, algae, coontail, various pondweed spp.	91.75 EWM, 31.5 early CLP, 68.6 SL and Channels	ProcellaCOR and 2,4-D for EWM, Diquat for CLP, Captain, Diquat, Flumioxazin, Cygnet Plus, Sunset for Shoreline and Channels
2024	EWM*, CLP*, SSW**	112.5 EWM, 50.0 Early season CLP 1.0 SSW	ProcellaCOR and 2, 4-D Diquat and Copper Flumioxazin
2025	EWM*, CLP, SSW**	32.2 acres EWM* 25.1 acres EWM* 46.0 Early season CLP/EWM 1.0 SSW*	2, 4-D ProcellaCOR Diquat and Copper Flumioxazin

*LARE and Association Funded

** GLRI Funded

2025 Vegetation Treatments

Early Season Treatments

A visual survey was completed on April 16, 2025. This survey found that CLP was not yet ready for treatment. Another visual survey was conducted on April 23, 2025. This second survey prioritized 46.0 acres for early season treatment. All 46.0 acres were treated on April 29, 2025 with a combination of Diquat and copper sulfate. These early season treatments were funded by the Webster Lake Association. The early season CLP treament areas are described in Figure 1 and Table 2.

Figure 1: Webster Lake 2025 Early Season Treatment Areas

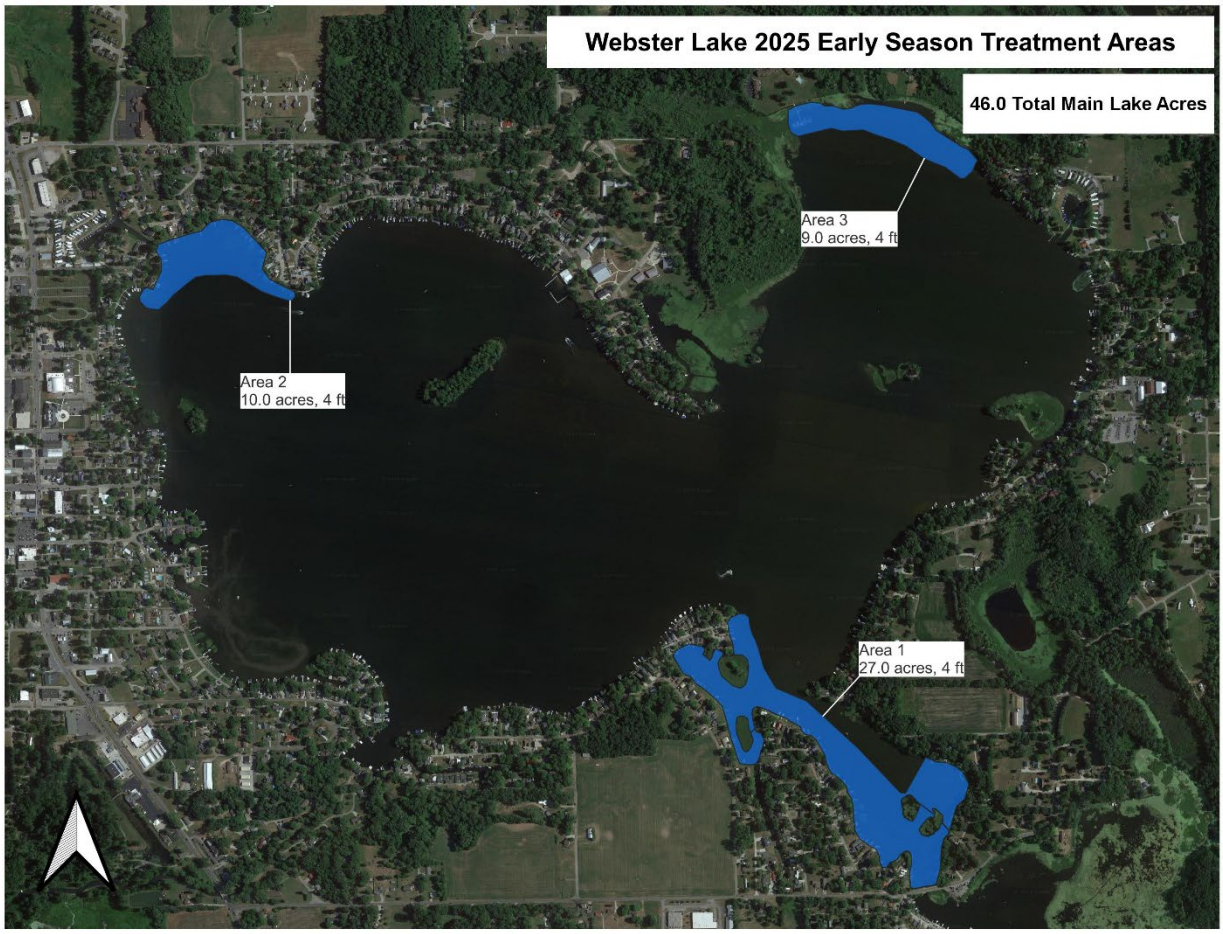


Table 2: Webster Lake 2025 Early Season Treatment Details

Webster Lake 2025 Early Season Treatment		
Area	**Acres**	**Herbicide Rate**
Area 1	27.0	Diquat at 1.0 gal/acre +copper at 1.0 ppm
Area 2	10.0	Diquat at 2.0 gal/acre +copper at 1.0 ppm
Area 3	9.0	Diquat at 1.0 gal/acre +copper at 1.0 ppm
Total Acres	46.0	

Eurasian Watermilfoil Treatments

A visual survey was conducted on May 7, 2025, to identify and map areas of EWM for treatment. At this time, the availability of LARE funding was uncertain, and the worst areas of EWM on the lake were prioritized. 32.2 acres were recommended for treatment.

These 32.2 acres of EWM were treated with 2, 4-D herbicide at a rate of 2.0 ppm on May 15, 2025. This treatment was eventually funded by both LARE and the Webster Lake Conservation Association. These EWM treatment areas are described in Figure 2 and Table 3.

Figure 2: Webster Lake May 15, 2025 EWM Treatment Areas

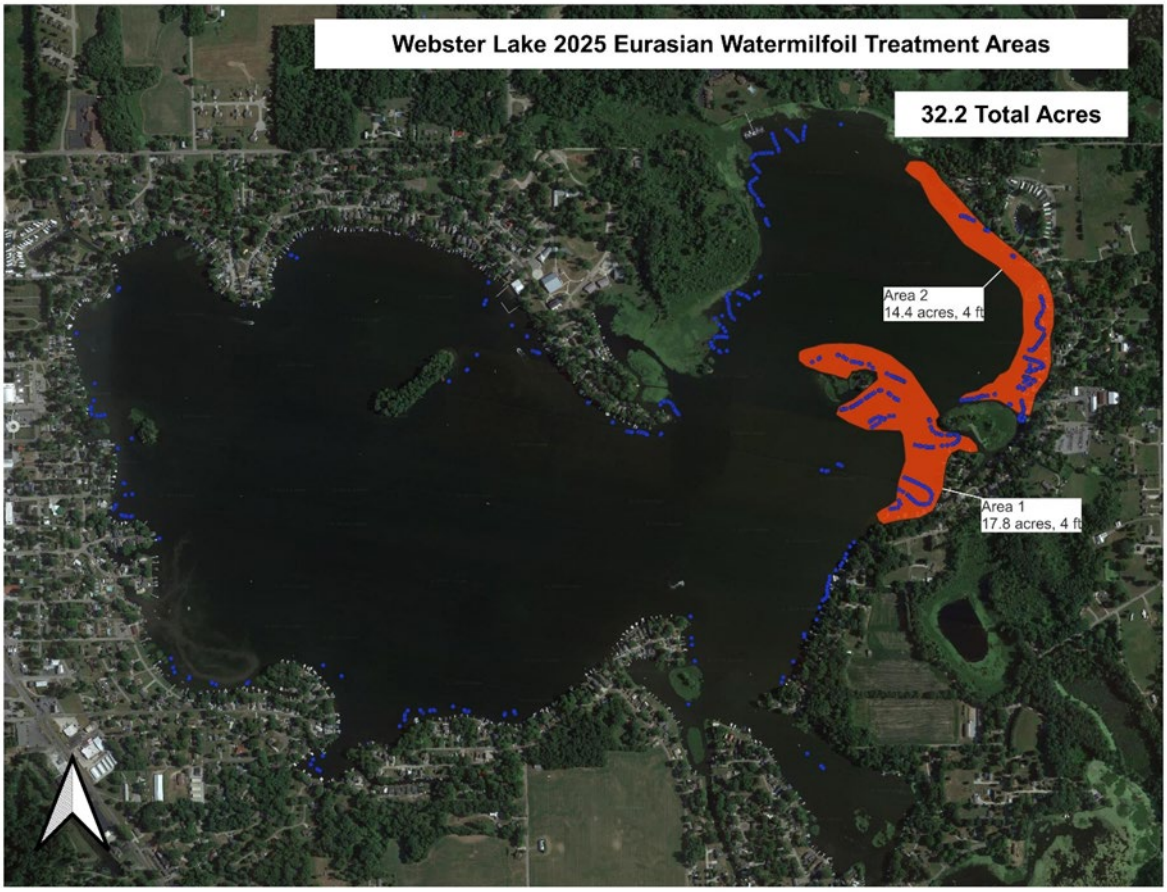


Table 3: Webster Lake May 15, 2025, EWM Treatment Details

Webster Lake 2025 Eurasian Watermilfoil Treatment			
Area	Acres	Avg depth	Herbicide
Area 1	17.8	4	2, 4-D @ 2.0 ppm
Area 2	14.4	4	2, 4-D @ 2.0 ppm
Total Acres	32.2		

In late May of 2025, LARE funding was released to be used to treat Eurasian watermilfoil in Webster Lake, and the lake was surveyed again to provide an updated map for EWM ProcellaCOR treatments. A visual survey took place on May 29, 2025, and mapped 25.1 acres of EWM. One area overlapped with the SSW treatment area (Area 8), so this area was omitted from the treatment. 24.8 acres of EWM were treated with ProcellaCOR herbicide on June 3, 2025. These treatment areas are described in Figure 3 and Table 4.

Figure 3: Webster Lake June 3, 2025, Eurasian Watermilfoil Treatment Areas

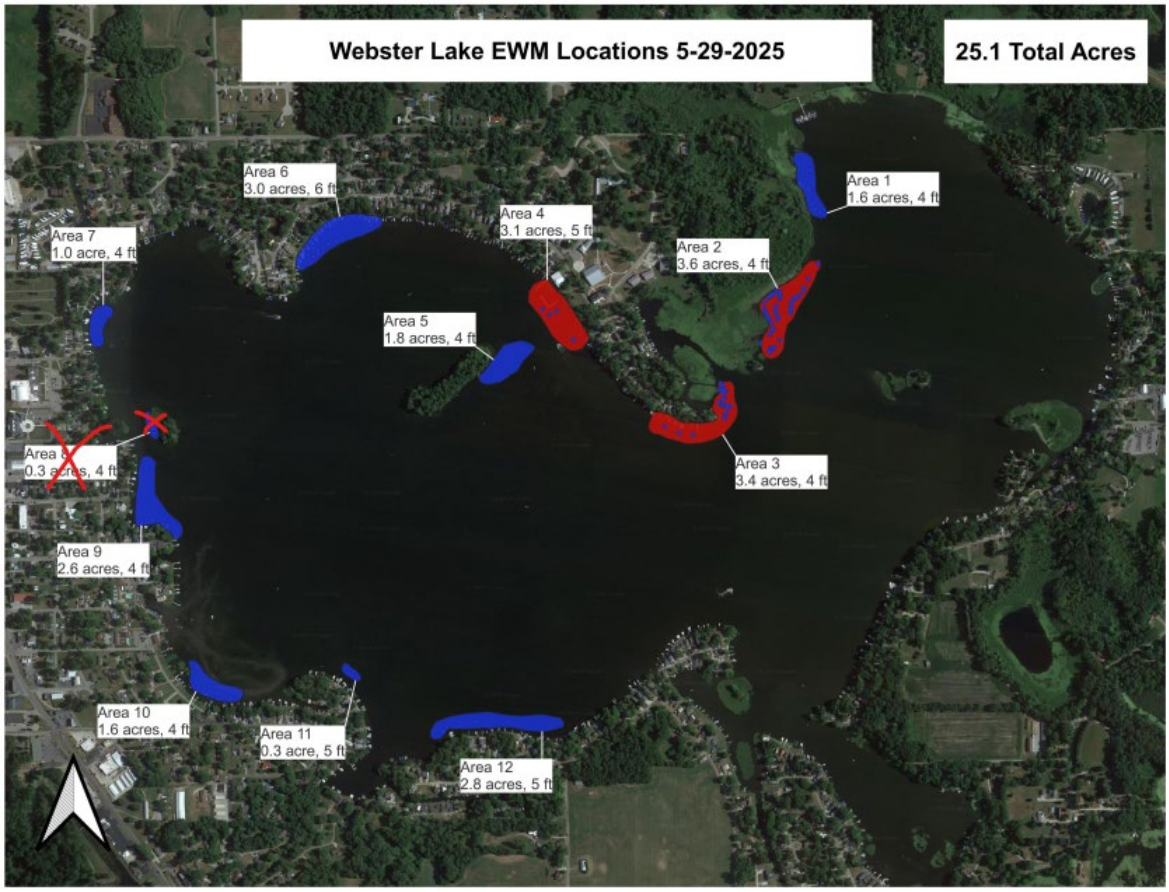


Table 4: Webster Lake June 3, 2025, EWM Treatment Area Details

Webster Lake June 3, 2025 EWM Treatment Areas			
Area	**Acres**	**Avg Depth**	**Herbicide**
Area 1	1.6	4	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 2	3.6	4	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 3	3.4	4	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 4	3.1	5	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 5	1.8	4	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 6	3.0	6	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 7	1.0	4	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 9	2.6	4	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 10	1.6	4	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 11	0.3	5	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Area 12	2.8	5	ProcellaCOR @3pdu/ac-ft
Total Acres	24.8		

Starry Stonewort Treatments

On May 20, 2024, Aquatic Weed Control discovered one area of SSW infestation along the west shore of Webster Lake. This area has been managed intensively with clipper herbicide in 2024 and 2025. This 1.0 acre of SSW was treated with Clipper herbicide 3 times in 2025. All treatments used flumioxazin at a rate of 200 parts per billion (ppb).These treatments are described in Figure 4 and Table 5.

Figure 4: Webster Lake 2025 SSW Treatment Area (Map Provided by GLRI)

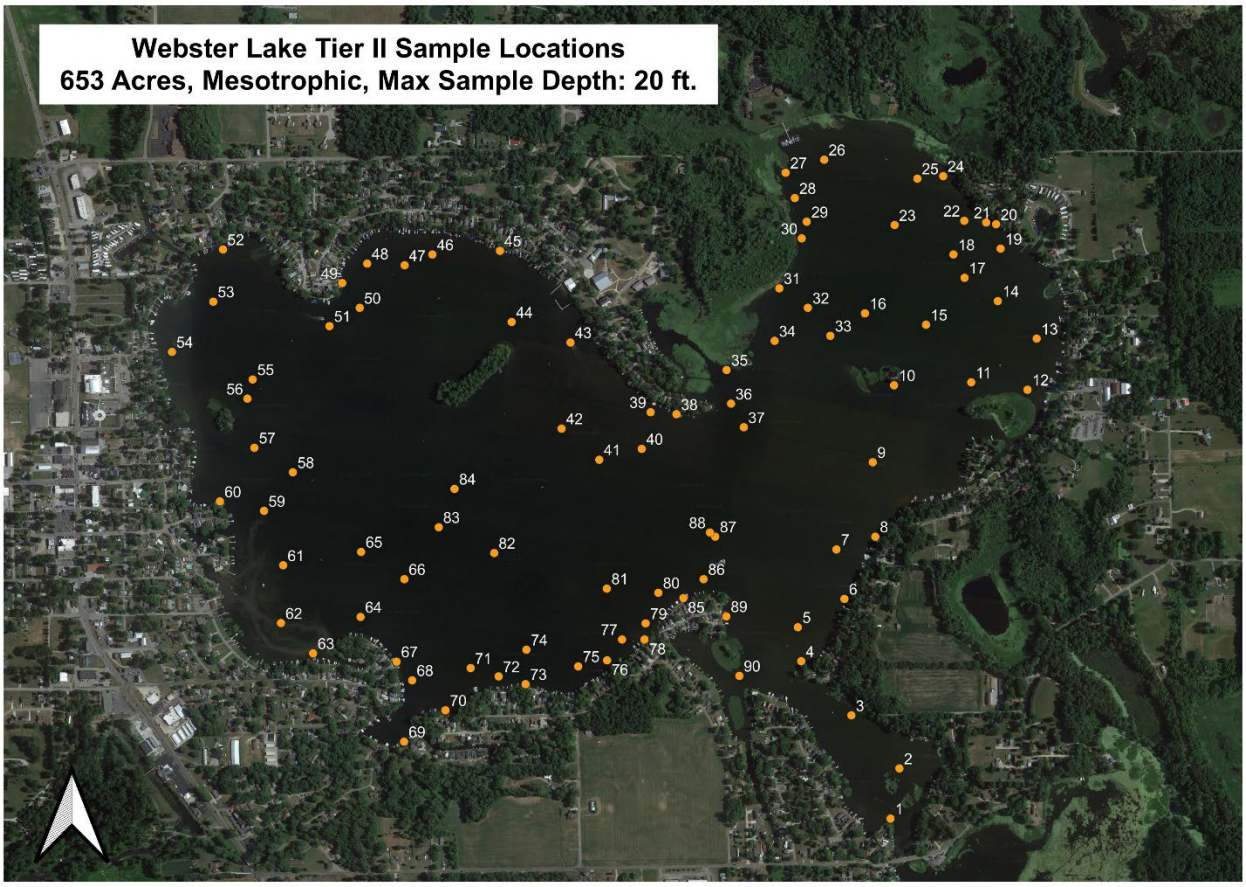
Table 5: Webster Lake 2025 SSW Treatment Details

Area	Acres	Dates Treated	Average Depth	Herbicide	Herbicide Rate
Area 1 (white polygon on map)	1.0	June 12, 2025 July 24, 2025 September 3, 2025	4	Flumioxazin	200 ppb
Total Acres	1.0				

Tier II Survey Results

A Tier II survey was conducted on August 14, 2025, by Aquatic Weed Control. Aquatic plant sampling methods used for surveys on Webster Lake are outlined in the Tier II Aquatic Vegetation Survey Protocol (IDNR 2018). Sample locations are identical to those used by the IDNR. Common and scientific names for aquatic plants are consistent with those listed in the original AVMP and are included in the appendix to this report. Ninety sample sites are spaced throughout the lake. The sample sites used in this survey are shown in Figure 5 .

Figure 5: Webster Lake Tier II Sample Locations



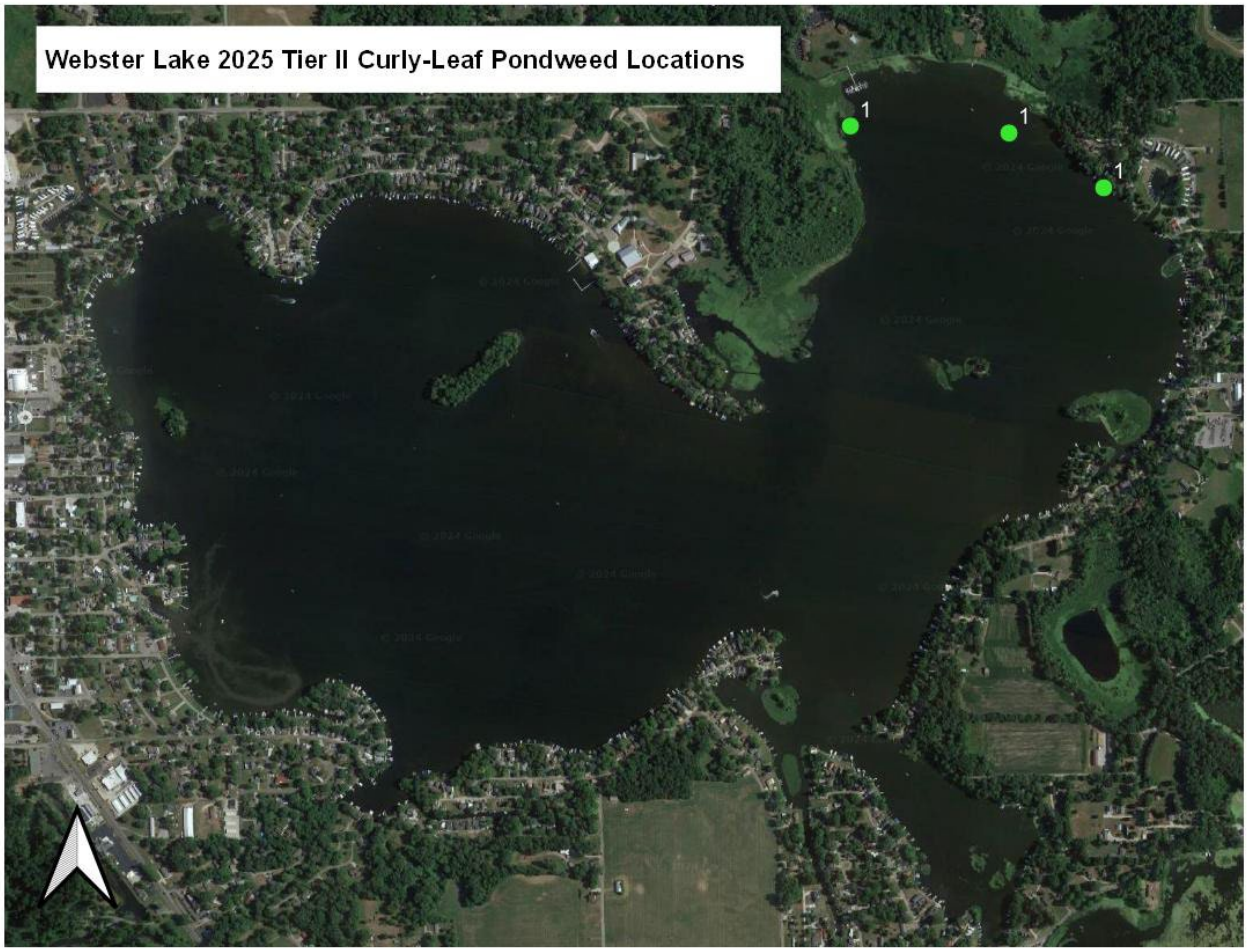
Invasive Species

Eurasian watermilfoil *(Myriophyllum spicatum)* and curly-leaf pondweed *(Potamogeton crispus)* are the two exotic plant species collected in Webster Lake in the 2025 Tier II survey. Starry stonewort *(Nitellopsis obtusa)* was observed in 2025 but not collected in the Tier II survey.

Curly-Leaf pondweed

All Tier II CLP collections for the summer 2025 Tier II survey are described in Figure 6. In the summer 2025 Tier II survey, CLP was collected at 3 of the 90 sample locations. CLP dies off naturally as water temperatures reach about 75 degrees, so summer Tier II surveys will not reflect total CLP abundance in lakes.

Figure 6: Webster Lake 2025 Tier II Curly-Leaf Pondweed Collections



Eurasian Watermilfoil

All Tier II EWM collections for the summer 2025 Tier II survey are described in Figure 7. In the summer 2025 Tier II survey, EWM was collected at just 1 of the 90 sample locations. This is 1.1% of sample locations and met the objective of keeping EWM frequency below 10% in summer Tier II surveys. It is important to note that this survey was conducted after aggressive EWM treatments, so it does not reflect total EWM abundance in Webster Lake.

Figure 7: Webster Lake 2025 Tier II Eurasian Watermilfoil Collection

Tier II Survey Data Tables

Results from the August 15, 2025 Tier II survey on Webster Lake are summarized in Table 6. Site frequency, dominance, diversity, and other metrics are shown for the entire survey (all depths) and for each 5-foot depth contour where plants were present. In this survey, plants were sampled to a maximum depth of 20 feet.

Table 6: Webster Lake 2025 Tier II Data

Occurrence and Abundance of Submersed Aquatic Plants in Webster Lake.

County:	Kosciusko	Secchi (ft):	6	Mean species/site:	0.87
Date:	8/15/2025	Sites with plants:	47	SE Mean species/site:	0.13
Littoral Depth (ft):	16.5	Sites with native plants:	46	Mean native species/site:	0.82
Littoral Sites:	85	Number of species:	10	SE Mean natives/site:	0.12
Total Sites:	90	Number of native species:	8	Species diversity:	0.75
		Maximum species/site:	9	Native species diversity:	0.72

All Depths	Frequency of	Rake score frequency per species				Plant
Species	Occurrence	0	1	3	5	Dominance
Coontail	37.8	62.2	17.8	14.4	5.6	17.8
Chara	13.3	86.7	0.0	7.8	5.6	10.2
White-Stemmed Pondweed	11.1	88.9	5.6	4.4	1.1	4.9
Illinois Pondweed	10.0	90.0	5.6	4.4	0.0	3.8
Small Pondweed	4.4	95.6	1.1	3.3	0.0	2.2
Curly-Leaf Pondweed	3.3	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Slender Naiad	3.3	96.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0
Bladderwort	1.1	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7
Eurasian Watermilfoil	1.1	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Water Stargrass	1.1	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Filamentous Algae	46.7					

Occurrence and Abundance of Submersed Aquatic Plants in Webster Lake.

County:	Kosciusko	Secchi (ft):	6	Mean species/site:	1.79
Date:	8/15/2025	Sites with plants:	25	SE Mean species/site:	0.32
Littoral Depth (ft):	16.5	Sites with native plants:	25	Mean native species/site:	1.69
Littoral Sites:	29	Number of species:	10	SE Mean natives/site:	0.26
Total Sites:	29	Number of native species:	8	Species diversity:	0.81
		Maximum species/site:	9	Native species diversity:	0.79

Depths: 0 to 5 ft	Frequency of	Rake score frequency per species				Plant
Species	Occurrence	0	1	3	5	Dominance
Coontail	55.2	44.8	17.2	31.0	6.9	29.0
Chara	37.9	62.1	0.0	20.7	17.2	29.7
White-Stemmed Pondweed	27.6	72.4	17.2	6.9	3.4	11.0
Illinois Pondweed	20.7	79.3	10.3	10.3	0.0	8.3
Slender Naiad	10.3	89.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	6.2
Small Pondweed	10.3	89.7	3.4	6.9	0.0	4.8
Curly-Leaf Pondweed	6.9	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
Bladderwort	3.4	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.1
Eurasian Watermilfoil	3.4	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Water Stargrass	3.4	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Filamentous Algae	51.7					

Webster Lake 2025 Tier II Data Continued

Occurrence and Abundance of Submersed Aquatic Plants in Webster Lake.

County:	Kosciusko	Secchi (ft):	6	Mean species/site:	0.44
Date:	8/15/2025	Sites with plants:	11	SE Mean species/site:	0.11
Littoral Depth (ft):	16.5	Sites with native plants:	10	Mean native species/site:	0.41
Littoral Sites:	27	Number of species:	5	SE Mean natives/site:	0.11
Total Sites:	27	Number of native species:	4	Species diversity:	0.53
		Maximum species/site:	2	Native species diversity:	0.45

Depths: 5 to 10 ft	Frequency of	Rake score frequency per species				Plant
Species	Occurrence	0	1	3	5	Dominance
Coontail	29.6	70.4	14.8	7.4	7.4	14.8
Chara	3.7	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.2
Curly-Leaf Pondweed	3.7	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Small Pondweed	3.7	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.2
White-Stemmed Pondweed	3.7	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.2
Filamentous Algae	77.8					

Occurrence and Abundance of Submersed Aquatic Plants in Webster Lake.

County:	Kosciusko	Secchi (ft):	6	Mean species/site:	0.50
Date:	8/15/2025	Sites with plants:	9	SE Mean species/site:	0.15
Littoral Depth (ft):	16.5	Sites with native plants:	9	Mean native species/site:	0.50
Littoral Sites:	24	Number of species:	3	SE Mean natives/site:	0.15
Total Sites:	24	Number of native species:	3	Species diversity:	0.40
		Maximum species/site:	2	Native species diversity:	0.40

Depths: 10 to 15 ft	Frequency of	Rake score frequency per species				Plant
Species	Occurrence	0	1	3	5	Dominance
Coontail	37.5	62.5	25.0	8.3	4.2	14.2
Illinois Pondweed	8.3	91.7	4.2	4.2	0.0	3.3
White-Stemmed Pondweed	4.2	95.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.5
Filamentous Algae	20.8					

Occurrence and Abundance of Submersed Aquatic Plants in Webster Lake.

County:	Kosciusko	Secchi (ft):	6	Mean species/site:	0.20
Date:	8/15/2025	Sites with plants:	2	SE Mean species/site:	0.13
Littoral Depth (ft):	16.5	Sites with native plants:	2	Mean native species/site:	0.20
Littoral Sites:	5	Number of species:	2	SE Mean natives/site:	0.13
Total Sites:	10	Number of native species:	2	Species diversity:	0.50
		Maximum species/site:	1	Native species diversity:	0.50

Depths: 15 to 20 ft	Frequency of	Rake score frequency per species				Plant
Species	Occurrence	0	1	3	5	Dominance
Coontail	10.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Illinois Pondweed	10.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Filamentous Algae	10.0					

Tier II data for each survey conducted on Webster Lake since 2019 is included in Table 7. Data prior to 2024 was taken from the 2023 AVMP written by Solitude Lake Management. This data helps to describe any long-term changes or trends in the plant community of Webster Lake.

Table 7: Webster Lake Historical Tier II Data

Webster Lake Historical Tier II Data										
Surveyor	**IDNR**	**Clarke**	**IDNR**	**Clarke**	**IDNR**	**Clarke**	**Clarke**	**SOLitude**	**AWC**	**AWC**
Date	8/1/19	8/14/19	8/4/20	8/18/20	8/5/21	8/31/21	8/17/22	8/29/23	8/21/24	8/15/25
Total Sites	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Littoral Sites	90	90	70	90	45	86	86	84	90	85
Sites with Plants	64	63	70	83	45	67	57	66	71	47
% Sites With Plants	71.10%	70.00%	77.80%	92.20%	50%	77.90%	63.30%	73.30%	78.88%	52.2%
Sites with Native Plants	63	63	69	83	44	66	57	62	70	46
Percent Littoral Coverage	71.0%	70.0%	77.8%	92.2%	50.0%	73.3%	66.2%	93.3%	78.9%	55.2%
Maximum Plant Depth	18	20	19	15	17	17.1	19.1	17	20	16.5
Secchi (ft)	6	8.2	6	3.8	6	6	8.9	7.9	6.5	6.0
Number of Species	11	10	8	8	8	10	6	8	9	10
Number of Native Species	9	7	6	7	7	8	6	5	7	8
Species Diversity	0.65	0.62	0.59	0.63	0.75	0.72	0.66	0.69	0.67	0.75
Native Species Diversity	0.62	0.56	0.56	0.6	0.72	0.66	0.66	0.51	0.62	0.72
Mean Native Species/Site	1.03	1.06	1.16	1.48	0.69	1.28	0.93	0.96	1.1	0.82
Species Frequency of Occurrence - All Depths										
Eurasian Watermilfoil	2.2	3.3	1.1	6.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	18.9	3.3	1.1
Curly-leaf pondweed	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	8.9	0.0	6.7	5.6	3.3
Starry Stonewort	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coontail	60.0	66.7	72.2	82.2	30.0	58.9	50.0	60.0	63.3	37.8
Sago Pondweed	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.6	1.1	3.3	0.0	0.0
Chara Spp.	6.7	0.0	4.4	8.9	6.7	3.3	4.4	3.3	6.7	13.3
Slender Naiad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	2.2	3.3
Canada Waterweed	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flat-stemmed Pondweed	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Bladderwort	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Small Pondweed	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4
Nitella	2.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois Pondweed	5.6	18.9	17.8	42.2	16.7	30.0	12.2	28.9	11.1	10.0
Leafy Pondweed	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	10.0	4.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Large-leaved Pondweed	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
White-stemmed Pondweed	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	11.1
Narrow leaved Pondweed	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water Stargrss	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Richardson's pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Variable pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eelgrass	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Filamentous algae	41.1	0.0	35.6	0.0	46.7	80.0	62.2	61.1	50.0	46.7
Species Frequency of Occurrence - 0 to 5 feet										
Eurasian Watermilfoil	3.4	10.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	3.4
Curly-leaf pondweed	3.4	6.9	6.7	0.0	10.3	27.6	0.0	0.0	17.2	6.9
Starry Stonewort	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coontail	55.2	79.3	66.7	80.0	31.0	65.5	58.0	63.3	55.2	55.2
Sago Pondweed	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Chara Spp.	20.7	0.0	13.3	10.0	20.7	10.3	13.8	0.0	20.7	37.9
Slender Naiad	24.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	3.4	10.3
Canada Waterweed	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flat-stemmed Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Bladderwort	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Small Pondweed	0.0	10.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	10.3
Nitella	6.9	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois Pondweed	6.9	34.5	0.0	48.0	20.7	51.7	13.8	40.0	24.1	20.7
Leafy Pondweed	24.1	0.0	13.3	0.0	10.3	10.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
Large-leaved Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
White-stemmed Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	27.6
Filamentous algae	58.6	0.0	35.6	0.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.9	51.7
Narrow leaved Pondweed	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water Stargrss	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Richardson's pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Variable pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eelgrass	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0

Webster Lake Historical Tier II Data Continued

Species Frequency of Occurrence - 5 to 10 feet										
Eurasian Watermilfoil	3.7	0.0	3.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
Curly-leaf pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Starry Stonewort	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coontail	74.1	85.2	73.1	86.7	37.0	59.3	55.6	53.6	77.8	29.6
Sago Pondweed	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chara Spp.	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Slender Naiad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada Waterweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flat-stemmed Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Bladderwort	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Nitella	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois Pondweed	11.1	22.2	23.1	43.3	29.6	37.0	14.8	28.6	11.1	0.0
Leafy Pondweed	18.5	0.0	7.7	0.0	14.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Large-leaved Pondweed	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
White-stemmed Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	3.7
Filamentous algae	55.6	0.0	61.5	0.0	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	77.8
Narrow leaved Pondweed	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richardson's pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Variable pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eelgrass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Species Frequency of Occurrence - 10 to 15 feet										
Eurasian Watermilfoil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Curly-leaf pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Starry Stonewort	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coontail	66.7	50.0	83.3	80.0	29.2	66.7	50.0	81.0	75.0	37.5
Sago Pondweed	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chara Spp.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slender Naiad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada Waterweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flat-stemmed Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Bladderwort	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0
Nitella	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois Pondweed	0.0	0.0	8.2	10.0	4.2	8.3	12.5	23.8	0.0	8.3
Leafy Pondweed	12.5	0.0	33.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Large-leaved Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
White-stemmed Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	4.2
Filamentous algae	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	20.8
Narrow leaved Pondweed	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richardson's pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Variable pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eelgrass	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Species Frequency of Occurrence - 15 to 20 feet										
Eurasian Watermilfoil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Curly-leaf pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Starry Stonewort	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coontail	20.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	25.0	20.0	10.0
Sago Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chara Spp.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slender Naiad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Canada Waterweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flat-stemmed Pondweed	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Bladderwort	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nitella	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois Pondweed	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	10.0
Leafy Pondweed	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Large-leaved Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
White-stemmed Pondweed	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Filamentous algae	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Narrow leaved Pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richardson's pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Variable pondweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eelgrass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Water Clarity and Water Quality

Table 8 summarizes the Secchi readings taken in each Tier II survey on Webster Lake since 2019. Although water clarity can fluctuate greatly based on weather, rain events, and algal blooms, water clarity in Webster Lake might be considered moderate when compared to many other area lakes.

In 2019 through 2025, water clarity seemed stable, with Secchi readings generally between 6.0 and 8.9 feet. The exception would be August of 2020, when Secchi depth was 3.8 feet. It is very important to continue to monitor water clarity and quality as part of lake management and monitoring because water clarity can be an important indicator for changing water quality.

Table 8: Webster Lake Secchi History

Date	Secchi Depth (ft)
8/1/2019	6.0
8/14/2019	8.2
8/4/2020	6.0
8/18/2020	3.8
8/5/2021	6.0
8/31/2021	6.0
8/17/2022	8.9
8/29/2023	7.9
8/21/2024	6.5
8/15/2025	6.0

During the 2025 Tier II survey, Aquatic Weed Control collected data to construct dissolved oxygen and temperature profiles for Webster Lake. These profiles are described in Figure 8 and Figure 9. In 2025, Webster Lake had enough oxygen present (approximately 3ppm) to support fish life to a depth of approximately 17 feet.

Data from the temperature profile indicated thermal stratification in Webster Lake starting at a depth of around 12 feet in summer 2025. The water temperature was 82.1 degrees at the surface and dropped to 57.6 degrees at 30 feet of depth.

Figure 8: Webster Lake 2025 Dissolved Oxygen Profile

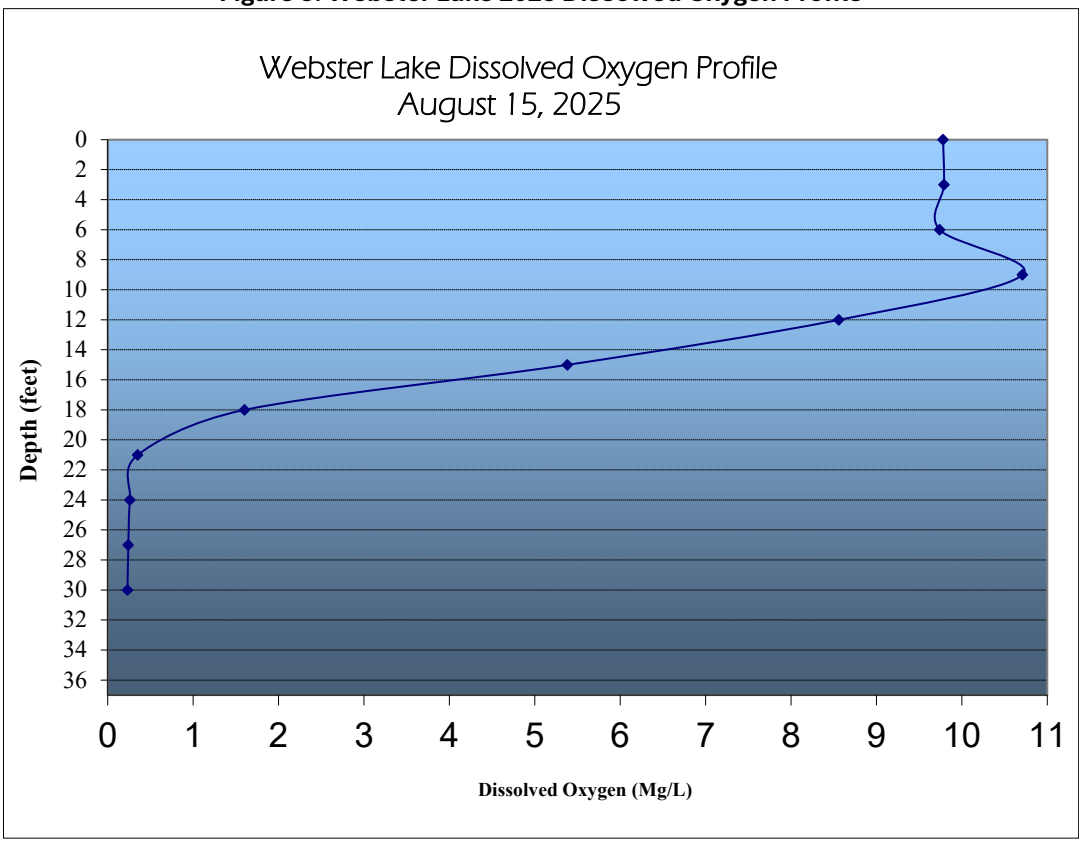
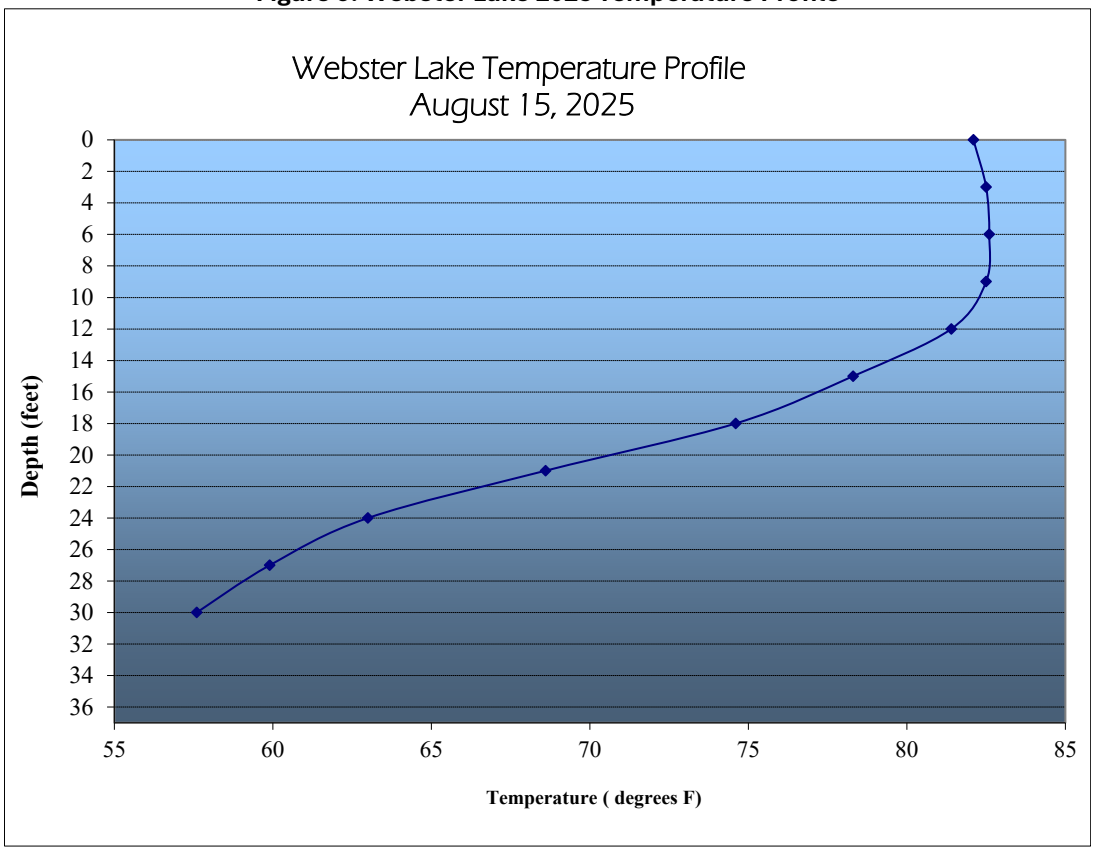


Figure 9: Webster Lake 2025 Temperature Profile



Tier II Discussion

The summer 2025 Tier II survey indicates the native plant abundance was down somewhat in 2025 compared to other recent surveys. Native plant diversity was 0.75 in 2025 with 8 species of native plants being collected. Both of these values are actually up from 2024. However, native plants were found at 46 of the 90 sample sites in 2025, which is down from 70 sites in 2024. Total native plant coverage was 51.1% in 2025. The average number of native plant species collected at each sample site in 2025 was 0.82, which is down from 1.1 in 2024. The native plant community should be monitored closely. Data from past years shows quite a bit of variability in native abundance in some years, but continued monitoring should help determine if there is a pattern of native decline.

EWM is very abundant in the lake each spring. 2025 marks 15 full years since the most recent Sonar treatment. Generally, these treatments provide some level of residual control for 3 to 7 years, so no residual control from that treatment can be expected. In 2025, a total of 103.3 acres were treated for EWM control. This includes early season treatments, ProcellaCOR, and 2, 4-D treatments. EWM was collected at just 1 of 90 sample locations in the 2025 Tier II survey. It's important to note that the survey took place after aggressive mapping and EWM treatment. 2026 EWM density is expected to be similar to 2025 if re-growth occurs in the 2025, 2,4-D treatment areas. More EWM regrowth is also expected in 2024 ProcellaCOR treatment areas.

CLP is very abundant in many areas of Webster Lake in the spring. It generally dies back as the summer goes on but not before dominating the littoral zone for much of the spring. In 2025, after 46.0 acres of early season treatment, CLP was found at 3 sample locations in the summer. Given CLP severity and abundance in spring, it will likely continue to be a management challenge in the future.

SSW was not collected in the 2024 Tier II survey in Webster Lake. However, it was observed by Aquatic Weed Control throughout the summer of 2025. The only area of known SSW infestation was treated 3 times with Clipper herbicide in 2025 to slow its spread. SSW is expected to continue to expand its distribution in coming years and will likely need significant management to help slow its spread and prevent impairment.

2026 Action Plan

<u>Spot Treatments for EWM</u>

All areas of EWM growth should be treated aggressively in 2026. Webster Lake is likely to have at least 100 acres of dominant EWM again in 2026. It will likely take a combination of early season treatments, ProcellaCOR treatments, and 2, 4-D treatments to address the EWM again in 2026. It is recommended that funding be set aside to treat up to 75.0 acres of EWM selectively with ProcellaCOR herbicide in 2025. ProcellaCOR should be used at a rate of 3-4 PDUs per acre-foot. Treatment timing is likely to be Mid-May to early June. 2, 4-D may be used if ProcellaCOR label restrictions would prevent the use of ProcellaCOR.

Early Season Treatments

It is recommended that the association set aside funds to treat up to 50.0 acres of CLP and EWM in the early season, as the water temperature approaches 60 degrees. The early season treatments have provided good CLP control in Webster Lake in 2024 and 2025, and they had the added benefit of suppressing EWM within treatment areas. These treatments would be an important part of trying to manage all EWM in the lake in 2026. Diquat at a rate of 2.0 gallons per acre in combination with copper sulfate at a rate of 1.0 ppm should be used for these treatments. Per discussion at the LARE meeting on October 16, 2025, LARE funding may not have time to complete the state's award process before it would be needed for early season treatment. For this reason, the association plans to apply for EWM spot treatments with ProcellaCOR, since those treatments alone are likely to max out the available LARE treatment funding in 2026.

Starry stonewort

SSW was not detected outside the current treatment area in 2025. This is encouraging, but SSW will likely spread to other areas of the lake in the near future. AWC is recommending a very aggressive treatment strategy to keep SSW abundance low for as long as possible. We are recommending a new approach, which has shown excellent results in multiple lakes in private trials. For 2026, we recommend treating SSW in Webster Lake with Clipper herbicide at a rate of 200 parts per billion in mid to May or early June and following up with copper sulfate at 2.0 parts per million (5.44 lbs./ac-ft) approximately every 3 weeks thereafter until the end of September. This would be approximately 6 copper treatments. This is the most effective approach we have encountered so far for SSW.

Surveys and Planning

A spring visual survey should also be completed to verify CLP and EWM locations prior to any herbicide treatments in 2026.

A summer (post treatment) Tier II survey should be used to monitor both invasive and native plant populations. The AVMP should also be updated for 2026. The Tier II survey will help to determine if native plant abundance is meeting the target objectives laid out in this plan. It will also help to determine if EWM site frequency remains below 10% which is a long-term goal of this project.

2026 Project Budget

Treat up to 50 acres in the early season with Diquat (2 gal/acre) and Copper (1.0 ppm) *(This item will not be on the 2026 LARE Application because of the potential for the grant not to be ready in time for early season treatments.)*	$ 15,000
Treat up to 75 acres of EWM with ProcellaCOR (3-4 pdu/ac-ft, 4 to 6 ft avg depth) (2,4 -D at 2.0 ppm will be kept as an option as well.)	$ 56,250
Treat up to 2.0 acres of SSW: (1 treatment with Clipper at 200 ppb and 6 treatments with copper sulfate at 2.0 ppm.)	$ 4,300
Update the Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan (with summer Tier II survey) for 2026	$ 5,500

Total 2026 Cost Estimates:	**up to $ 81,050**
Total amount requested from LARE	**up to $ 66,050**
Lare Share ($35,000 treatment maximum +80% of AVMP)	up to $ 39,400
Association's Share	up to $ 41,650

Public Involvement

Parties interested in the improvement of Webster Lake include members of the Webster Lake Conservation Association as well as others who access the lake at the IDNR owned access site on Backwater Lake. The most common and often most effective methods for keeping the public informed about aquatic vegetation management practices are lake association meetings as well as periodical newsletters sent out by the associations. It is recommended that association members encourage neighbors and other lake users to attend lake association meetings so that interested parties are well informed about the LARE program. Making sure that meetings are well advertised and planned well in advance of the meeting dates are ways to help ensure good attendance. Carry-in dinners, door prizes, contests, guest speakers, and discussion panels are all excellent ways to boost attendance, encourage involvement, and keep association members informed about lake management activities. The Webster Lake Conservation Association has been very active for many years and has encouraged local residents to be involved in the lake management process.

The Webster Lake Conservation Association held a public meeting on August 9, 2025 and discussed issues related to the LARE program. Dave Keister of Aquatic Weed Control attended this meeting to summarize LARE activities on the lake. Responses were also collected from an online form that residents could fill out. One hundred twenty-one total lake use surveys were returned. All 121 respondents were in favor of continuing invasive vegetation control. Not everyone answered every question, which is why question totals do not always add up to the total number of surveys returned. The results of all survey responses are summarized in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Webster Lake 2025 Public Survey Results

IDNR Lake & River Enhancement - Lake Use Survey

Lake name Webster Lake Date August 9, 2025

Are you a lake property owner? Yes 121 No 0

Are you currently a member of your lake association? Yes 116 No 2

How many watercrafts do you currently have registered in Indiana? 1 2 3 or more
37 48 18

Do you have a current Indiana Fishing License? Yes 60 No 61

How many years have you been at the lake? 5 or less 6-10 years Over 10 years
24 25 70

How do you use the lake (mark all that apply)

103 Swimming
113 Boating
68 Fishing
19 Irrigation
2 Drinking water
2 Other view, property value, surfing, skiing

Do you have aquatic plants at your shoreline in nuisance quantities? Yes 86 No 28

Do you donate funding toward aquatic plant control? Yes 116 No 5

Do aquatic plants interfere with your use or enjoyment of the lake? Yes 90 No 30

Do you support efforts to control invasive plants on the lake? Yes 121 No 0

Are you aware that LARE funds can only be used for controlling invasive plants, not native plants? Yes 100 No 21

Mark any of these you think are problems on your lake:

9 Too many watercraft use the lake
25 Lack of speed enforcement
3 Too much fishing
10 Fish population problem
79 Dredging needed
68 Too many aquatic plants
2 Not enough aquatic plants
27 Poor water quality

Please add any comments below or on the back:
see below

Webster Lake 2025 Public comments: (unedited and complete)

Wake boats should be limited/restricted based on problems they cause.
Love this lake!
We rake weeds out of our shoreline in order to have a clean swim area.
Need to regulate type of boats on the shallow lake.
Concern with condition of dam +no support from DNR.
Lots of duckweed on the water surface along with seaweed lays stagnant on water in many areas.
Aquatic plants are normally only a problem in the spring and get better after spraying.
Dredging needed to take nutrients out of water. Encourage native plants and natural zones.

Wake boats continue to be a major concern on our shallow lake.
Bacteria concerns
Live up to the terms of the legally binding agreement to maintain the dam!
Cut down on wake boats.
In general, the lake could be clearer with fewer weeds.
Continue weed control of invasive weeds and continue to improve on erosion prevention where needed.
We need sewer lines around North East side of lake!
Hi.
Lake in good shape this year.
Dredging is/will be needed SW corner of lake.
Limit speed boats and jet ski use. Enforce speed limits and no wake zones.
Miller's landing channel is terrible with muck.
Keep Lake clean and regulate high speed watercraft.
On the "How do you use the lake" question it wouldn't allow me to choose "swimming".
Something needs to be done about Duck Weed or similar plant floating in lake.
Weed control has been handled well in recent years …meaning weeds under control but not completely eliminated. Extreme wake producing boats are a major problem and that category should be added the previous question.
Things to get rid of the muck.
Duckweed combined with weed chop are biggest problem. Lake and channels need to be dredged. Fishing not as good as it used to be.
We are concerned about the Dam on the lake. DNR hasn't kept to their original contract and cancelled it without proper repairs. DNR (or the correct state agency) needs to make it right before cancelling the contract.
This summer of 2025 the invasive plants at our pier and lake front have been much better. When they sprayed for the weeds this year they came up to the shore line which we appreciate very much.
Won't swim or drink well water like I used to. Been here 78 years. Poor water quality.
Control wake boats and invasive species in the lake. Control runoff into the lake especially the salt they put down on roads around the lake.
Invasive species are nuisance and cost to control is expensive and DNR limits how much can be addressed.
There is a large increase in wake boats using the lake. This is causing massive waves, unsafe boating conditions, and shoreline erosion. I recommend a ban on these boats for lakes the size of Webster.
Overall, Webster is a wonderful lake.
So different than 60+ years ago!
Get rid of algae while you can!
Weed kills and wake boats are turning the lake into a mud hole. The muskies are suffering.
We have had several jet skiers and boats following too closely when towing skiers, tubers or wakeboarders. They've been so close that nearly hit our children if they fall during the activity. It seems this summer has been the worst for lack of proper boating etiquette. We'd love Airbnb owners to require a basic boating test for those new to the lake. We require our new drivers to take the boating license test and wish it was a requirement just like a fishing license. Weeds you can deal with, accidents on the water are avoidable with the right regulations and management on the water.
The lake association should be allowed to spray earlier to prevent weeds. By waiting later in the season, the weeds choke the lake and the resulting eradication makes the lake dirty and adds to the decay.
Weed control much better this year.
The weeds are causing problems with my boat overheating, costing me a lot of money. Several areas need dredged and floating weeds need removed from shoreline. Fishing tournaments should pay to use the lake as they bring in the majority of invasive species of weeds.
This year's water was pretty good. The weeds weren't much of a problem until mid July. Water has been clearer but also much worse in the past. I'd like to devise a system to collect the floating weeds and

remove them before they float over to my shoreline. Why should the owners on the east side of the lake have to pay for weed removal for the lake's floating weed supply?
Fewer weeds and less mud on the bottom.
Cleaner water and less muck.
Lake conditions were good this year. Water not as clear, but ok. There weren't as many fishing tournaments this year, so I think that may have helped fishing.
Fewer weeds near the shore lines.
Not terrible but Webster is weedy.
Many areas of the lake that are 3-4 deep and with the weeds makes it difficult to swim and even boat at times. From my sea wall water marks it appears the lake has been low by about a foot over two years we have been here.
I'm a lake access property owner with a pier. I support management of invasive species; would like to see more education available on management of invasive species and other things that can improve lake conditions.
Concerned about the Dam.
Webster has an abundance of musky but too few panfish. Dredging needed between echo bay and main bay. Invasive weeds are better this year than past years. Without treatment the shoreline would be difficult for fishing and swimming.
The invasive weeds have been getting progressively worse and are greatly impacting the water quality and use of the lake.
Wake boats are a huge problem. The erosion on the islands and the amount of lake bottom stirred up is hurting the fishing. The water quality is not as good as it used to be. Webster lake is known for fishing. People travel from all over the Midwest to musky fish there. The DNR nets the muskies and uses them for the broodstock. The fishery must be protected.
I am happy with the program.
Dredging, tree stump removal. Weed control.
Need weed control and eliminate muskies not native to lake.
Need dredging and get rid of weeds.
The weed issue continues to be a problem at Webster and needs more aggressive methods to deal with the issue.
Dredging of certain areas is very much needed as well as an aggressive & well-planned weed control plan. Several channels and Town side lake front areas need to be dredged. Problem=funding. More funding is needed for both invasives= CLP and EWM.
If we can just get away from the Eurasian milfoil. But we need to treat back water because that's where it's all stemming from. Why doesn't the DNR allow treatment of backwater? Because we'll never get it out of the lake or at least lower populations if we don't treat the source.
Need resolution of dam problems. Dredging is needed on Webster Bay and weed control, especially duckweed, is a problem.
You control the lake and its usage take care of it and take care of the damn.
Need funding for evasive plants, Dam Repair Issue.
Overall I would rate Webster Lake as one of the cleaner lakes in the area and I am rather happy with the condition of the lake and water quality. I live on a channel and due to sedimentation the channel has always been impassible while I have lived here. This year is the first year that I noticed the channel is completely choked off from the main lake underneath EMS W17C bridge.
The weeds and algae make it undesirable for swimming on many occasions.
The invasive weeds are getting out of hand and need a 3-5 year plan in place to prevent more spreading.
Charge for lake usage other than lake property land owners at ramps and give high school/ college students jobs to collect it.
The WLCA is doing a good job trying to strike a balance with weed control. I'd personally like to see a bit more natural lake plants in water that is 7 to 10 feet deep and off the shoreline. And perhaps a shoreline treatment for algae that grows on the lake floor a bit earlier in the Spring season. Now that the annual

Muskie Tournament has been canceled weed control could possibly happen sooner. Would be wonderful to have the State/DNR help with some dredging projects. The channel at Willis Park has continually filled with dead leaf material over the past years and is now very shallow and full of muck. When we first arrived here that channel was 9 feet deep and full of fish. Now it's only 2 feet deep at spots and very few fish each year and difficult to navigate a boat at the far end. Finally, I've heard the weed control company representative say that they would recommend applying SONAR to more effectively kill the unwanted weeds. As you are well aware, in 2010 that was a total disaster that ruined the lake quality for several years. Finally, I'd like to thank Mike Wyrick for his leadership in navigating us through a very difficult problem with the Webster Dam. I'm grateful that he's in this role and wish him and his family well.

I lived on Webster 30 years ago, returning 8 years ago. The water depth at the shoreline has diminished drastically. Killing weeds, while necessary has created thick depth of muck due to dying weeds sinking and decaying. Dredging is seriously needed to reclaim the lake.

We wish they would make Lake Webster a private Lake. There is no benefit of having all the out of town fisherman on the lake week after week. There are some who are disrespectful and vulgar and it ruins it for everyone. They don't spend $$$$ in town. They come with full gas tanks, full coolers and might stop to get gas for the trip home. Let them go elsewhere.

Wake boats continue to be a nuisance. Last season we had young drivers of a wake boat come so close to our pontoon that it took out our front gate. We also continue to have significant lake chop that settles in our lakefront and makes it challenging to navigate to our lift and pier. I rake, treat for algae, and run a blower but I just can't keep our lakefront from being blocked with weeds / algae / duckweed. This turns to muck which is incredibly deep and then the cycle continues. I need help.

for a mostly shallow lake the people in charge of weed control do a great job , finding a balance between water quality and and weed control will always be a struggle.

Less fishing contests.

Too many fishing tournaments.

Too many entrants allowed during fishing tournaments.

Rid the weeds.

References Cited

IDNR. 2018. Tier II Aquatic Vegetation Survey Protocol. IN Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife.

IDNR. 2025. IDNR Position Statement on Fluridone. Email Communication. IN Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife.

Solitude Lake Management. 2023. Webster Lake 2023 Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan. 2249 Reum Rd. Suite 2. Niles, MI.

Appendix

Common and scientific names of all plants found in this report are included below.

Common Name	Scientific Name
American pondweed	*Potamogeton nodosus*
Brittle naiad	*Najas minor*
Chara	*Chara sp.*
Coontail	*Ceratophyllum demersum*
Common bladderwort	*Utricularia vulgaris*
Curly-leaf pondweed	*Potamogeton crispus*
Canada waterweed	*Elodea canadensis*
Eel grass	*Vallisneria americana*
Eurasian watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*
Flat-stemmed pondweed	*Potamogeton zosteriformis*
Illinois pondweed	*Potamogeton illinoensis*
Large – leaved pondweed	*Potamogeton amplifolius*
Leafy pondweed	*Potamogeton foliosus*
Narrow leaved pondweed	*Potamogeton pusillus*
Nitella	*Nitella sp.*
Richardson's pondweed	*Potamogeton richardsonii*
Sago pondweed	*Stuckenia pectinata*
Slender naiad	*Najas flexilis*
Southern naiad	*Najas guadalupensis*
Small pondweed	*Potamogeton pusillus*
Spiny naiad	*Najas marina*
Starry stonewort	*Nitellopsis obtusa*
Variable pondweed	*Potamogeton gramineus*
White-stemmed pondweed	*Potamogeton praelongus*

Tier II Data Sheet and GPS Coordinates - 2025

Webster Lake	8/15/2025		Secchi	6.0															
Latitude	**Longitude**	**Site**	**Depth**		Algae	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Curly-Leaf Pondweed	Coontail	Illinois Pondweed	Chara	Sago Pondweed	Large-Leaved Pondweed	Slender Naiad	White-Stemmed Pondweed	Eel Grass	Small Pondweed	Bladderwort	Water Stargrass
41.317456	-85.67149	1	3.5	p				3								3		
41.318681	-85.6712	2	4.5	p														
41.319974	-85.67276	3	4.5					5								1		
41.321294	-85.67439	4	3	p				1										
41.32212	-85.6745	5	5.5	p														
41.322811	-85.67298	6	3.5	p										1				
41.324016	-85.67325	7	6	p				1										
41.324327	-85.67198	8	2.5					3	1	5								
41.326141	-85.67207	9	7															
41.328016	-85.67137	10	3.5							3				3				
41.32809	-85.66887	11	6															
41.327908	-85.66704	12	3.5	p				3						3				
41.329153	-85.66674	13	17	p														
41.330067	-85.668	14	10.5	p														
41.329491	-85.67033	15	10.5					1										
41.329769	-85.67232	16	13															
41.330635	-85.66908	17	10.5	p														
41.331204	-85.66944	18	14	p														
41.331346	-85.66791	19	6	p														
41.331941	-85.66805	20	4			1	1	3		3			3	1		3	3	1
41.331982	-85.66838	21	4.5	p														
41.332023	-85.66909	22	6	p														
41.331921	-85.67135	23	20															
41.333112	-85.66978	24	3.5	p				1										
41.333051	-85.67061	25	5.5	p			1											
41.333512	-85.67364	26	11.5	p				1	1									
41.333194	-85.6749	27	4				1	3	1				5					
41.332578	-85.6746	28	5.5					5		3								
41.332002	-85.67421	29	16.5															
41.331596	-85.67437	30	2.5	p				1	3					1				
41.330378	-85.6751	31	3					5										
41.329904	-85.67417	32	6	p														
41.329221	-85.67344	33	7	p														
41.329099	-85.67526	34	5.5	p														
41.328388	-85.67682	35	4	p				3										
41.327569	-85.67667	36	6.5	p				1										
41.326994	-85.67626	37	9	p				3										
41.327312	-85.67845	38	3	p					3	3								
41.327359	-85.67928	39	7	p														
41.326466	-85.67957	40	16.5						1									
41.326202	-85.68095	41	10.5															
41.32696	-85.68218	42	11.5					5										
41.329058	-85.68189	43	6.5	p				1										
41.329559	-85.6838	44	10.5					3										
41.331292	-85.68418	45	4.5							3			1	1				
41.331204	-85.68638	46	11.5															
41.33094	-85.68728	47	16															
41.33098	-85.6885	48	9					5										
41.330507	-85.68931	49	2.5							5								
41.329904	-85.68874	50	14															
41.329458	-85.68972	51	7	p														
41.331326	-85.69318	52	3							5								
41.330053	-85.6935	53	10.5					3						3				
41.328828	-85.69484	54	10.5															
41.328158	-85.69222	55	20															
41.327691	-85.69239	56	11															
41.326493	-85.69216	57	6	p														
41.325897	-85.69091	58	12					1										
41.324956	-85.69185	59	12	p				1										
41.325187	-85.69328	60	4						1	5								
41.32363	-85.69123	61	8	p				1										
41.322222	-85.6913	62	5.5	p														
41.321484	-85.69025	63	3	p						3								
41.322371	-85.68871	64	6	p														
41.323955	-85.68869	65	20															
41.323291	-85.68729	66	7.5	p												3		
41.321281	-85.68754	67	4					3		5				5				
41.320827	-85.68704	68	7.5											3				
41.319331	-85.6873	69	4.5											1				
41.320096	-85.68595	70	3	p														
41.321125	-85.68513	71	13															
41.320922	-85.68422	72	6.5	p														
41.320733	-85.68335	73	3					1	3									
41.321572	-85.68332	74	7.5															
41.321166	-85.68164	75	15															
41.321315	-85.6807	76	6.5	p				3										
41.321822	-85.68021	77	15.5															
41.321822	-85.67948	78	2					3		3								
41.322215	-85.67945	79	11					1	3									
41.32296	-85.67903	80	12															
41.323061	-85.68071	81	12.5															
41.323928	-85.68437	82	16.5					1										
41.324557	-85.68617	83	10.5					1										
41.325491	-85.68566	84	12															
41.322831	-85.67822	85	3	p				1										
41.323291	-85.67756	86	8	p														
41.324327	-85.67718	87	11.5															
41.324428	-85.67736	88	18.5															
41.322384	-85.67682	89	3	p				3										
41.320936	-85.6764	90	3.5	p														

IDNR LARE Aquatic Vegetation Control Permit

Page ____ of ____

APPLICATION FOR INDIANA AQUATIC VEGETATION CONTROL PERMIT

State Form 26727 (R7 / 11-24)

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
ATTENTION: LICENSING UNIT
402 West Washington Street, Room W273
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Telephone: (317) 234-1074
Fax: (317) 232-8150
E-mail: AquaticVegPermit@dnr.in.gov

FEE: $20.00 per water body (lake/river)

INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Please type or print information.
2. Be sure to read all regulations.
3. Submit one application for each water body (lake/river).
4. Submit completed application with payment to Indiana DNR as required by IC 14-22-9-10.

Type of permit *(check one)*: ☐ Whole lake ☑ Multiple treatment areas

If multiple areas, complete a section for each treatment area on page 2. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Name of applicant (company) Webster Lake Conservation Association	Name of lake association (if applicable) Webster Lake Conservation Association
Business Address *(number and street or rural route, city, state, and ZIP code)* P.O. Box 79 North Webster, Indiana 46555	
Telephone number (574) 361-6091	E-mail address mywyrick1@gmail.com
Name of certified applicator TBD	Certification number TBD
Name of water body *(One application per water body.)* Webster Lake	Drinking water supply? ☐ Yes ☑ No
Nearest town North Webster, Indiana	County of water body Kosciusko

AGREEMENT

I have read the aquatic vegetation control permits laws (IC 14-22-9-10 and 312 IAC 9-10-3) and agree to abide by them. Under penalties of perjury (IC 35-44-2-1), I certify that the information supplied by me is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of applicant	Date *(month, day, year)*
Printed name of applicant	

Please return completed application with license fee made payable to the Indiana DNR to the address shown above.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Application number	Check number	Other
Approved by:		Date Approved *(month, day, year)*
Signature of permitting biologist		Date *(month, day, year)*

Please complete one section for EACH treatment area.
Attach a color map detailing the treatment area and denote the location of any water supply intake (if applicable).

Treatment area number	Total acres to be controlled	Proposed shoreline treatment length (feet)	Perpendicular distance from shoreline (feet)	Maximum depth of treatment area (feet)
1	up to 75.0	TBD	TBD	TBD

Latitude / longitude or UTMs: ALL EWM

Treatment method: ☑ Chemical ☐ Biological control ☐ Physical ☐ Mechanical

Expected month(s) of treatment: May-August

Specify the method used to determine presence of vegetation and date (*month/year*)
☐ Rake ☑ Visual ☐ Other (*specify*): _____ Date: May - August

List chemical(s) to be used, method of physical or mechanical control and disposal area or the species and stocking rate for biological control:
ProcellaCOR, 2, 4-D

Name of Aquatic Plant	Check if Target Species	% Relative Abundance of Community	Name of Aquatic Plant	Check if Target Species	% Relative Abundance of Community
Eurasian watermilfoil	☑	70		☐	
Sago pondweed	☐	10		☐	
chara	☐	10		☐	
coontail	☐	10		☐	
	☐			☐	

Treatment area number	Total acres to be controlled	Proposed shoreline treatment length (feet)	Perpendicular distance from shoreline (feet)	Maximum depth of treatment area (feet)
2	up to 50.0	TBD	TBD	TBD

Latitude / longitude or UTMs: Early Season CLP

Treatment method: ☑ Chemical ☐ Biological control ☐ Physical ☐ Mechanical

Expected month(s) of treatment: April or May

Specify the method used to determine presence of vegetation and date (*month/year*)
☐ Rake ☑ Visual ☐ Other (*specify*): _____ Date: April or May

List chemical(s) to be used, method of physical or mechanical control and disposal area or the species and stocking rate for biological control:
diquat, copper

Name of Aquatic Plant	Check if Target Species	% Relative Abundance of Community	Name of Aquatic Plant	Check if Target Species	% Relative Abundance of Community
curly-leaf pondweed	☑	70		☐	
large-leaved pondweed	☐	10		☐	
chara	☐	10		☐	
coontail	☐	10		☐	
	☐			☐	

Treatment area number	Total acres to be controlled	Proposed shoreline treatment length (feet)	Perpendicular distance from shoreline (feet)	Maximum depth of treatment area (feet)
3	up to 2.0	TBD	TBD	TBD

Latitude / longitude or UTMs: All SSW

Treatment method: ☑ Chemical ☐ Biological control ☐ Physical ☐ Mechanical

Expected month(s) of treatment: June - September

Specify the method used to determine presence of vegetation and date (*month/year*)
☐ Rake ☑ Visual ☐ Other (*specify*): _____ Date: June - September

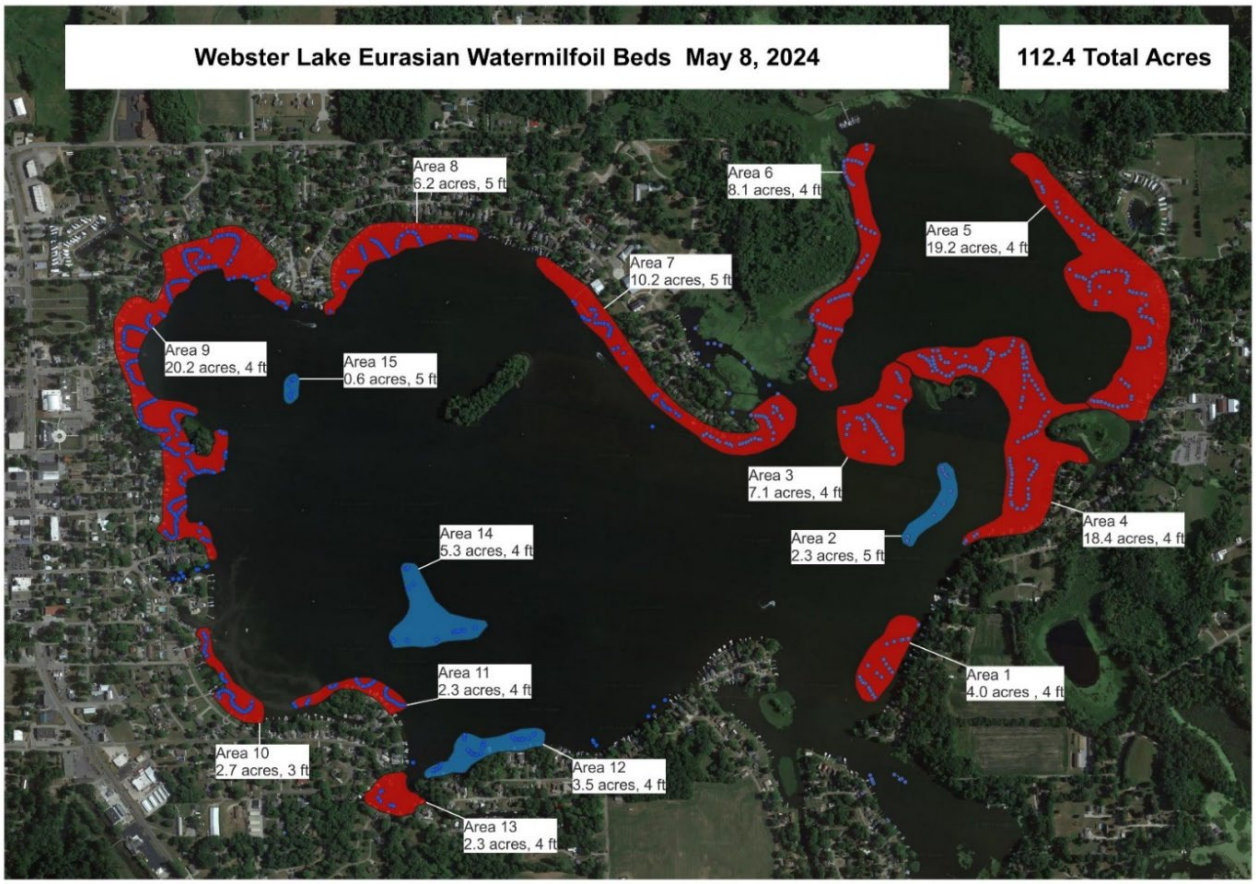
List chemical(s) to be used, method of physical or mechanical control and disposal area or the species and stocking rate for biological control:
flumioxazin, Copper products

Name of Aquatic Plant	Check if Target Species	% Relative Abundance of Community	Name of Aquatic Plant	Check if Target Species	% Relative Abundance of Community
SSW	☑	70		☐	
chara	☐	10		☐	
slender naiad	☐	10		☐	
coontail	☐	10		☐	
	☐			☐	

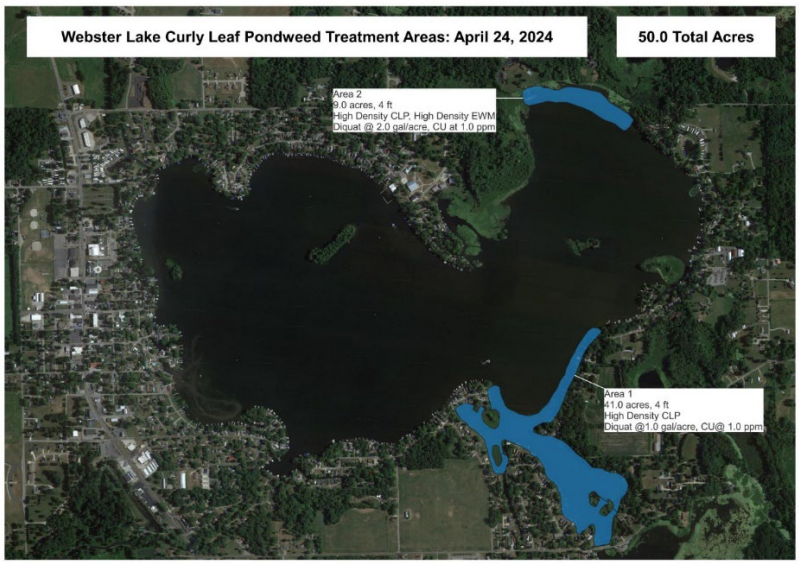
Webster Lake 2026 Permit Maps

The maps below are only meant to give a general description of some likely treatment areas for 2026. Visual surveys will take place in 2026 to map CLP, EWM, and SSW abundance. The SSW areas are expected to be within or near the white area on the SSW map below.

Webster Lake Potential EWM Areas



Webster Lake Potential Early Season CLP Areas



Webster Lake Potential SSW Area (provided by GLRI)