



**BIOLOGIST:**  
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CALL/TEXT WITH ANY QUESTIONS!



## FIELD NOTES SUMMARY

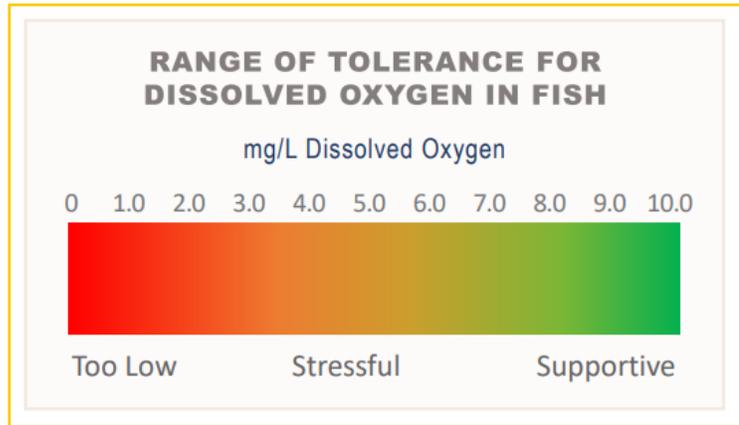
**Customer:** City of Framingham  
**Pond Name:** Gleason Pond  
**Site Location:** Framingham, MA  
**Date:** 6/17/24

On 6/17/24, Senior Aquatic Biologist, Colin Gosselin, and Aquatic Field Assistant, Harley Westgate, made a visit to Gleason Pond. The following services were completed during the visit:

Upon arrival to the site, a survey was conducted using visual observation paired with a standard throw-rake and handheld GPS/ArcGIS Field Maps, as applicable. Plants documented during the survey are documented in the table below. (\*) denotes an invasive species. Invasive species are non-native to the ecosystem and are likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health.

Species Identified	
Common Name	Latin Name
Waterlilies	<i>Nymphaeaceae</i>
Robbin's Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>
Filamentous Algae	
Curly-leaf Pondweed*	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Thinleaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia</i>
White Waterlilies	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
Snailseed Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton bicupulatus</i>
Water Chestnut*	<i>Trapa natans</i>

While on-site, dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature readings were collected using a calibrated YSI meter with optical sensor. Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen in water that is available to aquatic organisms. DO is necessary to support fish spawning, growth, and activity. Tolerance varies by species, but the figure below provides a general range of fish tolerance (Source: epa.gov). Dissolved oxygen can be affected by many outside factors, such as: temperature, time of day, and pollution. Dissolved oxygen levels are typically lowest early in the morning. Healthy water should generally have concentrations of about 6.5-8+ mg/L.



Results from the visit are included in the table below:

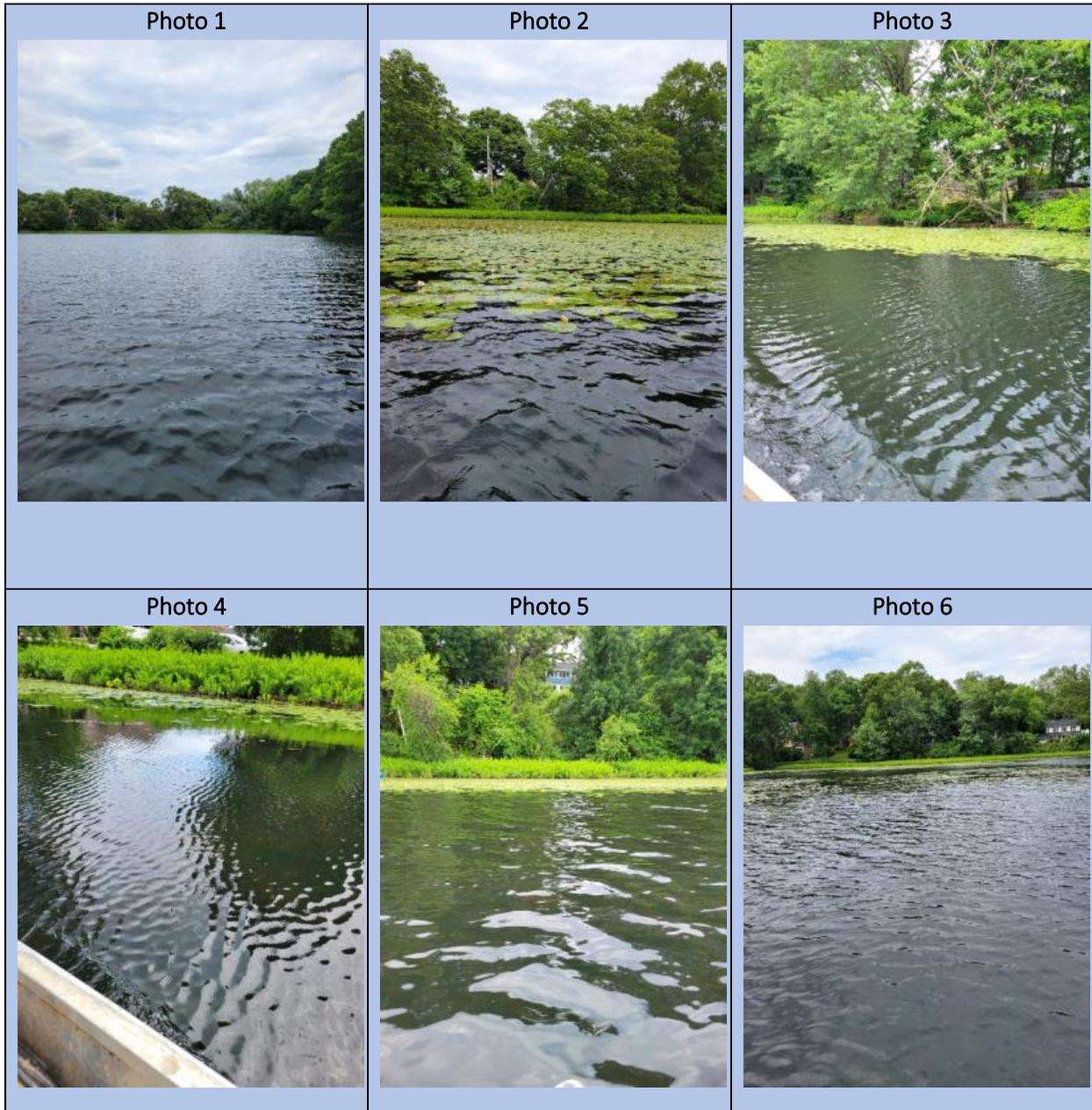
Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen	
Surface Temp (°C)	Surface DO (mg/L)
27.1	8.53

A treatment was conducted for the control of target nuisance/invasive plant growth. The liquid contact herbicide(s) was applied using a treatment boat equipped with a calibrated sub-surface injection system. This application methodology allows for even coverage within the treatment areas. The treatment was completed without issue. We anticipate plant die-off within just a few days to a few weeks.

Prior to the treatment(s), the shoreline was posted with neon signage noting the treatment, affiliated water use restrictions, and Water & Wetland contact information. The signs fulfill permit obligations for shoreline posting.

*Additional Notes from the Biologist*
Consistent with the pre-management survey, dense waterlilies (native) were documented along the shoreline with some areas free from waterlilies along the eastern shoreline. Robbin’s pondweed (native) dominated the submersed vegetation population. Curly-leaf pondweed was interspersed within the Robbin’s pondweed. Minimal filamentous algae was documented. As planned, the treatment targeted just invasive curly-leaf pondweed. Excellent coverage was achieved within the treatment areas. Curly-leaf pondweed is susceptible to low concentrations of diquat that will likely only minimally impact the native, beneficial Robbin’s pondweed. Posters were hung prior to treatment and Gleason Pond was included within the newspaper notification for the season.

As always, we will notify you prior to any upcoming visits, as applicable. Please feel free to reach out to us directly with any questions.





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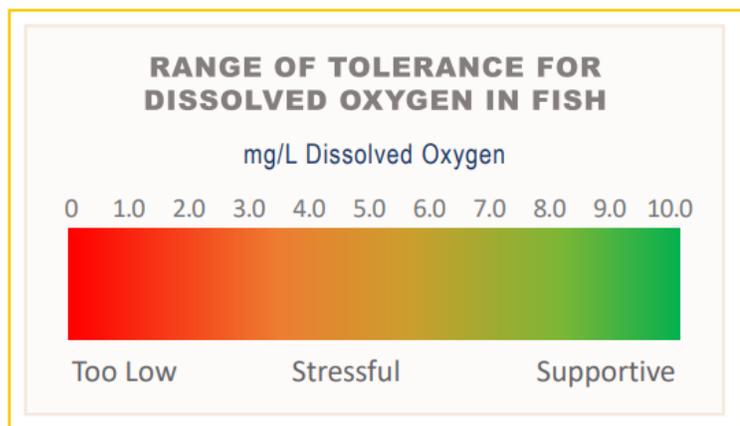
**Customer:** City of Framingham  
**Pond Name:** Mohawk Pond  
**Site Location:** Framingham, MA  
**Date:** 6/17/24

On 6/17/24, Senior Aquatic Biologist, Colin Gosselin, and Aquatic Field Assistant, Harley Westgate, made a visit to Mohawk Pond. The following services were completed during the visit:

Upon arrival to the site, a survey was conducted using visual observation paired with a standard throw-rake and handheld GPS/ArcGIS Field Maps, as applicable. Plants documented during the survey are documented in the table below. (\*) denotes an invasive species. Invasive species are non-native to the ecosystem and are likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health.

Species Identified	
Common Name	Latin Name
Filamentous Algae	
Variable Milfoil*	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Cattails	<i>Typha</i>
Waterlilies	<i>Nymphaeaceae</i>

While on-site, dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature readings were collected using a calibrated YSI meter with optical sensor. Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen in water that is available to aquatic organisms. DO is necessary to support fish spawning, growth, and activity. Tolerance varies by species, but the figure below provides a general range of fish tolerance (Source: epa.gov). Dissolved oxygen can be affected by



many outside factors, such as: temperature, time of day, and pollution. Dissolved oxygen levels are typically lowest early in the morning. Healthy water should generally have concentrations of about 6.5-8+ mg/L.

Results from the visit are included in the table below:

Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen	
Surface Temp (°C)	Surface DO (mg/L)
24.1	9.61

A treatment was conducted for the control of target nuisance/invasive plant growth. The liquid contact herbicide(s) was applied using a treatment boat equipped with a calibrated sub-surface injection system. This application methodology allows for even coverage within the treatment areas. The treatment was completed without issue. We anticipate plant die-off within just a few days to a few weeks.

A treatment was conducted for the control of algae. The liquid contact algaecide was applied using a treatment boat equipped with a calibrated sub-surface injection system. This application methodology allows for even coverage within the treatment areas. The treatment was completed without issue.

Prior to the treatment(s), the shoreline was posted with neon signage noting the treatment, affiliated water use restrictions, and Water & Wetland contact information. The signs fulfill permit obligations for shoreline posting.

*Additional Notes from the Biologist*
Filamentous algae increased since the pre-management survey. This was noted primarily along the shoreline as well as growing within the water column. Variable milfoil has also increased in density since the survey. It was documented in the same mapped areas; however, in some areas it was now surfacing. Sparse waterlilies were also noted in beneficial densities. As planned, the treatment targeted invasive variable milfoil and also incorporated copper-based algaecide based on the survey. The treatment was completed without issue and excellent coverage was achieved.

As always, we will notify you prior to any upcoming visits, as applicable. Please feel free to reach out to us directly with any questions.

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6





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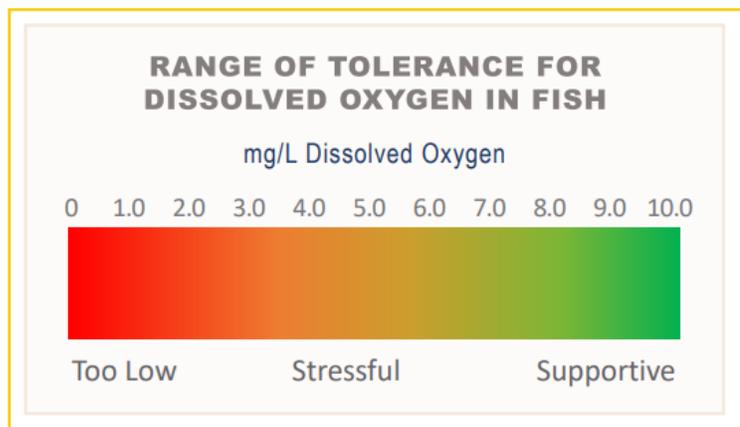
**Customer:** City of Framingham  
**Pond Name:** Norton Pond  
**Site Location:** Framingham, MA  
**Date:** 6/17/24

On 6/17/24, Senior Aquatic Biologist, Colin Gosselin, and Aquatic Field Assistant, Harley Westgate, made a visit to Norton Pond. The following services were completed during the visit:

Upon arrival to the site, a survey was conducted using visual observation paired with a standard throw-rake and handheld GPS/ArcGIS Field Maps, as applicable. Plants documented during the survey are documented in the table below. (\*) denotes an invasive species. Invasive species are non-native to the ecosystem and are likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health.

Species Identified	
Common Name	Latin Name
Duckweed	<i>Lemna</i>
Filamentous Algae	

While on-site, dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature readings were collected using a calibrated YSI meter with optical sensor. Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen in water that is available to aquatic organisms. DO is necessary to support fish spawning, growth, and activity. Tolerance varies by species, but the figure below provides a general range of fish tolerance (Source: epa.gov). Dissolved oxygen can be affected by many outside factors, such as: temperature, time of day, and pollution. Dissolved oxygen levels are typically lowest early in the morning. Healthy water should generally have concentrations of about 6.5-8+ mg/L.



Results from the visit are included in the table below:

Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen	
Surface Temp (°C)	Surface DO (mg/L)
27.1	9.13

**\*Additional Notes from the Biologist\***

Based on communication from abutters to Framingham Conservation Commission, an interim visit to Norton Pond was conducted. The purpose of the visit was to assess conditions and to further determine future management needs. During the initial pre-management survey, minimal duckweed and algae was documented. As shown in the photos below, coverage of these species has increased fairly significantly since the May survey. Coverage of filamentous algae and duckweed is now roughly 15-20%. Most of the growth is along the shoreline with some suspended patches nearing the middle. Based on the survey, treatment is recommended. It is best practice to manage the target species prior to them covering the entirety of the pond. This limits bio-mass die-off.

As always, we will notify you prior to any upcoming visits, as applicable. Please feel free to reach out to us directly with any questions.

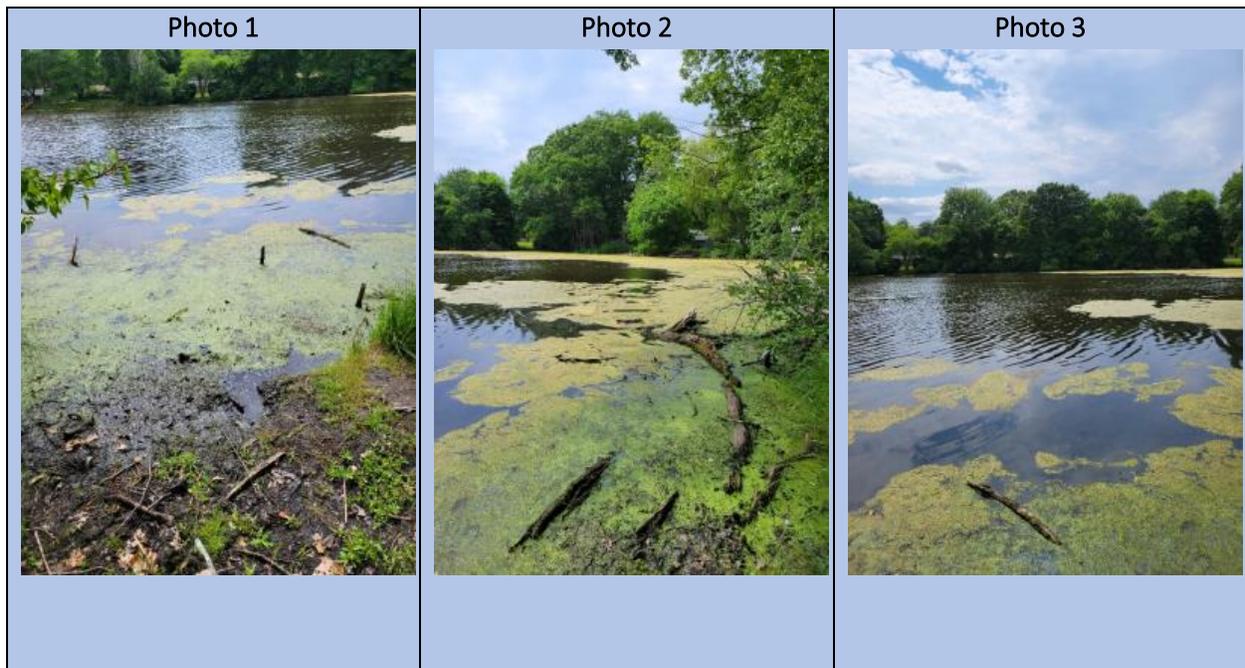


Photo 4



Photo 5





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## FIELD NOTES SUMMARY

**Customer:** City of Framingham / Town of Ashland

**Pond Name:** Waushakum Pond

**Site Location:** Framingham & Ashland, MA

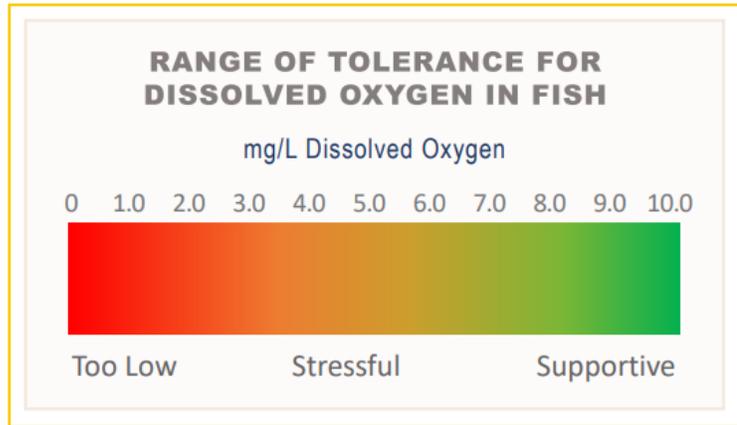
**Date:** 6/17/24

On 6/17/24, Senior Aquatic Biologist, Colin Gosselin, and Aquatic Field Assistant, Harley Westgate, made a visit to Waushakum Pond. The following services were completed during the visit:

Upon arrival to the site, a survey was conducted using visual observation paired with a standard throw-rake and handheld GPS/ArcGIS Field Maps, as applicable. Plants documented during the survey are documented in the table below. (\*) denotes an invasive species. Invasive species are non-native to the ecosystem and are likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health.

Species Identified	
Common Name	Latin Name
Common Waterweed/Elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>
Waterlilies	<i>Nymphaeaceae</i>
Filamentous Algae	
Variable Milfoil*	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Thin-leaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>
Curly-leaf Pondweed*	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Benthic Algae	
Clasping Leaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatis</i>
Cattails	<i>Typha</i>

While on-site, dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature readings were collected using a calibrated YSI meter with optical sensor. Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen in water that is available to aquatic organisms. DO is necessary to support fish spawning, growth, and activity. Tolerance varies by species, but the figure below provides a general range of fish tolerance (Source: epa.gov). Dissolved oxygen can be affected by many outside factors, such as: temperature, time of day, and pollution. Dissolved oxygen levels are typically lowest early in the morning. Healthy water should generally have concentrations of about 6.5-8+ mg/L.



Results from the visit are included in the table below:

Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen	
Surface Temp (°C)	Surface DO (mg/L)
22.0	8.91

A treatment was conducted for the control of target nuisance/invasive plant growth. The liquid herbicide, tricopyr, was applied using a treatment boat equipped with a calibrated sub-surface injection system. This application methodology allows for even coverage within the treatment areas. The treatment was completed without issue. We anticipate plant die-off within a few weeks.

Prior to the treatment(s), the shoreline was posted with neon signage noting the treatment, affiliated water use restrictions, and Water & Wetland contact information. The signs fulfill permit obligations for shoreline posting.

**\*Additional Notes from the Biologist\***

Consistent with the pre-management survey, the Ashland portion of Waushakum contained heavy growth of variable milfoil and elodea. Densities have increased since the May pre-management survey. The majority of the plants were just below the water's surface. On the Framingham side, the densest areas were along the beach, and in the shallow areas. This predominantly included clasping leaf pondweed, which although native, was topped out in many areas. Thin-leaf pondweed was also fairly dense in certain areas. There were no visible signs of a potentially harmful algal bloom, although based

on last week's algae sampling results, which documented cyanobacteria counts > 10,000 cells/ml, another sample was collected from the beach.

The treatment area focused on the shoreline of the Ashland portion along with a channel up the middle of the Ashland side (contract with Ashland – 5-acres), and on the Framingham side the treatment area focused on the shoreline of the eastern cove near the beach and a portion of the northwestern cove (10-acres, contract with Framingham). The treatment utilized triclopyr herbicide as this is the only herbicide allowed by Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program (NHESP) at this time. Triclopyr is only labeled for some of the targets in Waushakum Pond, although it has historically worked fairly well at controlling many of the nuisance species in the pond. Triclopyr does work slower than traditional contact herbicides, so we anticipate seeing signs of die-off within a few days and a full kill within a few weeks. Prior to the treatment, Framingham's contracted botanist, John Burns, collected required pre-treatment information and submitted it to NHESP. Additionally, a newspaper ad was posted, and neon signs were posted in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

As always, we will notify you prior to any upcoming visits, as applicable. Please feel free to reach out to us directly with any questions.

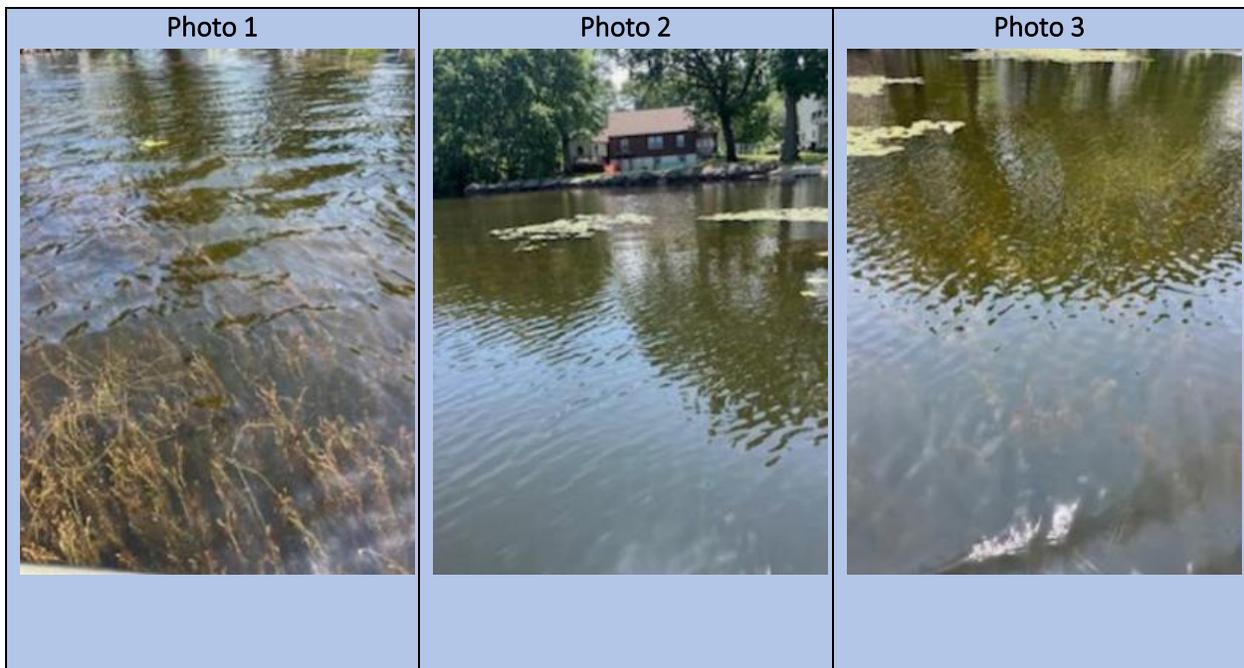


Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6

