



BIOLOGIST:
 Irini Stefanakos
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 Irini@waterandwetland.com



Call/Email with any questions!

FIELD NOTES SUMMARY

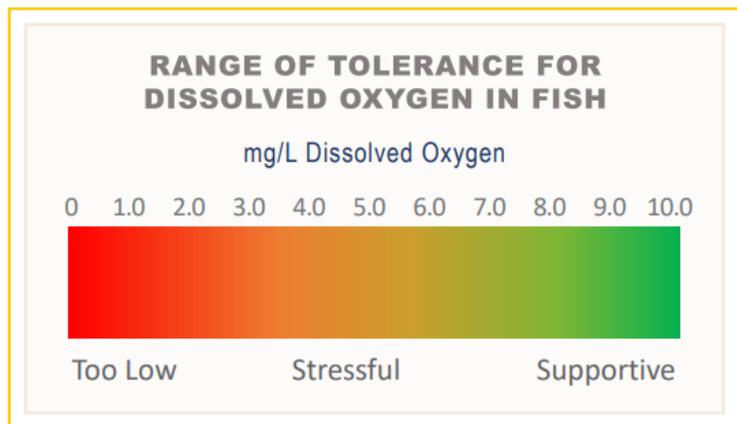
Customer: City of Framingham
Pond Name: Gleason Pond
Site Location: Framingham, MA
Date: 6/19/25

On 6/19/25, Aquatic Field Biologist, Brian Sweeney, and Field Biologist, Irini Stefanakos, 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>
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>
Filamentous Algae	
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia sp.</i>
Curly-leaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</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).



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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)
26.3	6.49

A Secchi disk is a disk with alternating black and white quadrants. It is lowered into the water of a lake until it can no longer be seen by the observer. This depth of disappearance, called the Secchi depth, is a measure of the transparency of the water.

Secchi Disk Clarity	
Secchi Disk Depth (Feet)	
	4'2"

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, 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
The site visit consisted of collecting basic water quality data, conducting a survey, and performing a treatment. The treatment during this site visit was successfully conducted. We targeted nuisance densities of pondweeds and invasive populations throughout pond. Robin's pondweed was the dominant species found in moderate densities and mixed with bladderwort. Waterlilies covered the majority of the shoreline on the north/northwest side. Basic water quality data was collected as well. Postage was placed throughout the surrounding streets prior to treatment.

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

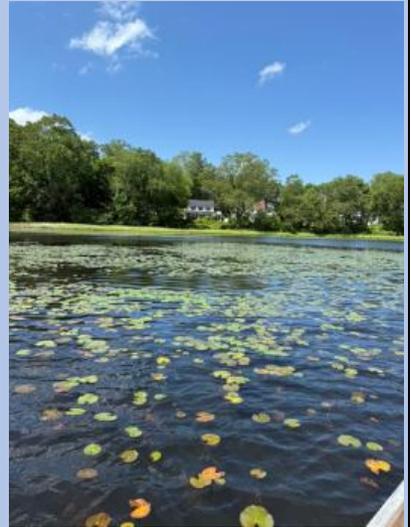


Photo 4



Photo 5





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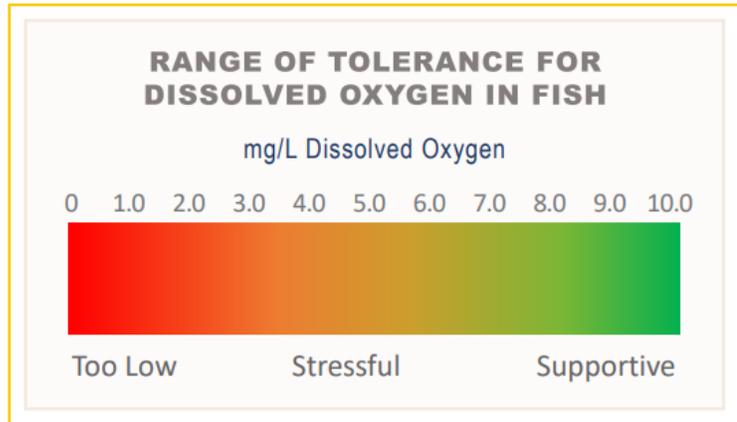
Customer: City of Framingham
Pond Name: Sudbury River
Site Location: Framingham, MA
Date: 6/19/25

On 6/19/25, Aquatic Field Biologist, Brian Sweeney, and Field Biologist, Irini Stefanakos, made a visit to the Sudbury River. 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
Fanwort*	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Curly-leaf Pondweed*	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Variable Milfoil*	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Water Chestnut*	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Cattails	<i>Typha</i>
Floating Leaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>
Tape Grass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>
Thin-leaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</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)
24.3	6.25

A Secchi disk is a disk with alternating black and white quadrants. It is lowered into the water of a lake until it can no longer be seen by the observer. This depth of disappearance, called the Secchi depth, is a measure of the transparency of the water.

Secchi Disk Clarity	
Secchi Disk Depth (Feet)	5'4"

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, 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

This site visit consisted of performing a survey, completing an herbicide treatment, and the collection of basic water quality data. An abundance of plant growth was documented throughout the river, with populations spreading into the middle as water levels were very low. Fanwort was the dominant species observed in consistently high densities through majority of the site, especially in the cove by the dam. Curly-leaf pondweed and variable milfoil made appearance with the fanwort, but not as dense. We found varying densities of water chestnut along the littoral zone. The treatment was completed directed for water chestnut. We will be conducting a follow-up application in 2-5 weeks.

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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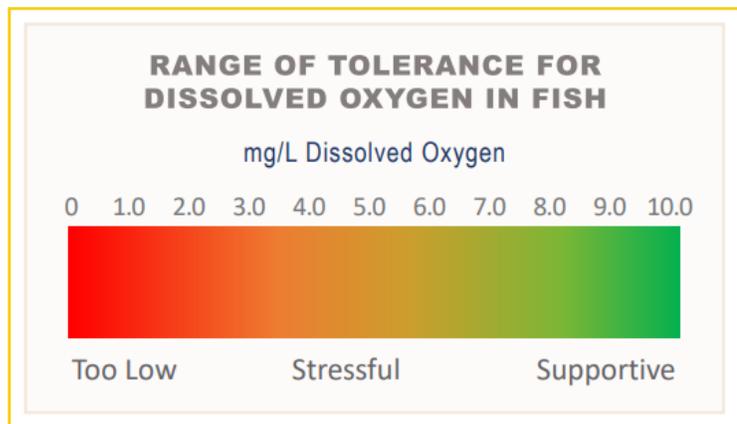
Customer: City of Framingham
Pond Name: Norton Pond
Site Location: Framingham, MA
Date: 6/19/25

On 6/19/25, Field Biologist, Irini Stefanakos, and Aquatic Field Biologist, Brian Sweeney, 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>
Benthic Algae	
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)
23.2	10.55

A Secchi disk is a disk with alternating black and white quadrants. It is lowered into the water of a lake until it can no longer be seen by the observer. This depth of disappearance, called the Secchi depth, is a measure of the transparency of the water.

Secchi Disk Clarity	
Secchi Disk Depth (Feet)	
	3'11"

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, 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
During the survey for this site visit, the species observed were duckweed, filamentous algae, and benthic algae. A series of applications were completed during the site visit, an algaecide treatment for control of filamentous/benthic algae and an herbicide treatment to manage the duckweed population. Most growth was seen on the north/northeastern shore as this was the area of focus within the application. Postage warning homeowners of the treatment was done prior.

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





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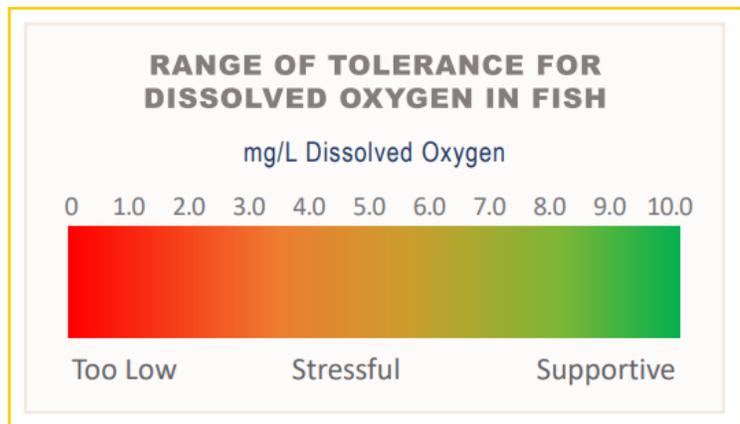
Customer: City of Framingham
Pond Name: Mohawk Pond
Site Location: Framingham, MA
Date: 6/19/25

On 6/19/25, Aquatic Field Biologist, Brian Sweeney, and Field Biologist, Irini Stefanakos, 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
Variable Milfoil*	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Filamentous Algae	
Benthic Algae	
Cattails	<i>Typha sp.</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.



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Results from the visit are included in the table below:

Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen	
Surface Temp (°C)	Surface DO (mg/L)
19.7	12.54

A Secchi disk is a disk with alternating black and white quadrants. It is lowered into the water of a lake until it can no longer be seen by the observer. This depth of disappearance, called the Secchi depth, is a measure of the transparency of the water.

Secchi Disk Clarity	
Secchi Disk Depth (Feet)	
	2'4"

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, 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
This site visit included a completing a survey, conducting both an algaecide and herbicide treatment, and the collection of basic water quality data. Dense filamentous algae, benthic algae, and moderate variable milfoil occupied the majority of the pond. Great coverage of the treatment was done to combat this growth. One patch of cattails was observed along the northeast shoreline. A larger mat of filamentous algae was found in this area as well.. Posters were placed at the end of Mohawk Drive prior to treatment.

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

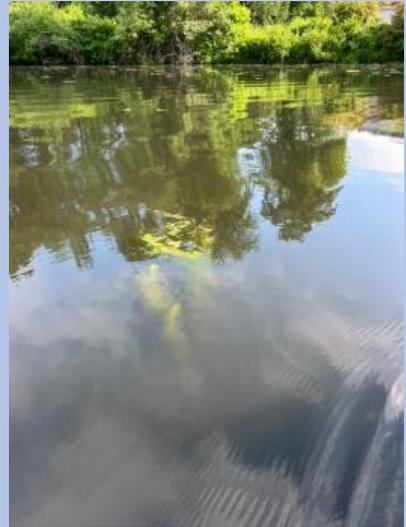


Photo 4



Photo 5

