



BIOLOGIST:
 Brian Sweeney
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Call/Email with any questions!

FIELD NOTES SUMMARY

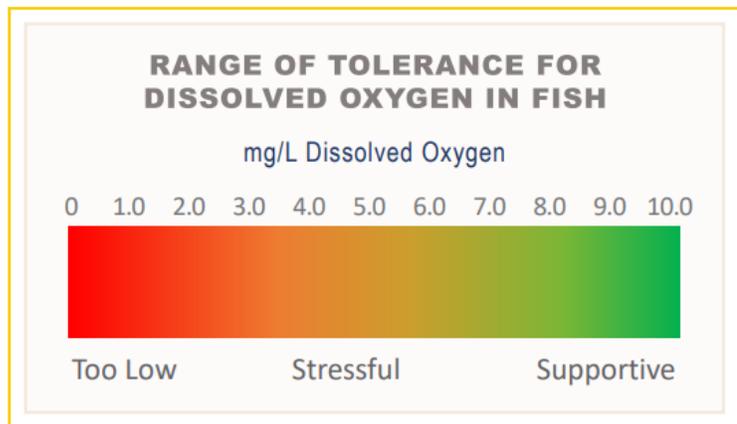
Customer: City of Framingham
Pond Name: Sudbury River
Site Location: Framingham, MA
Date: 7/17/25

On 7/17/25, Aquatic Field Biologist, Brian Sweeney, and Field Assistant, Nick Cameron, made a visit to 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
Water Chestnut*	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Fanwort*	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Variable Milfoil*	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</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.



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Results from the visit are included in the table below:

Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen	
Surface Temp (°C)	Surface DO (mg/L)
28.6	5.55

A treatment was conducted for the control of water chestnut. The liquid herbicide, Clearcast (imazamox), was applied using the most appropriate boat, equipped with a calibrated pump, which is used to target the water chestnut plants via foliar application methodology. This method allows for even and precise coverage. Weather was also closely monitored prior to treatment to ensure a treatment date without rain or high winds.

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
<p>This site visit to the Sudbury River in Framingham consisted of the collection of basic water quality data and a survey. Both fanwort and variable milfoil had a dense presence through the river with fanwort being the dominant species. The fanwort was extremely dense, and much of the population was flowering at the surface while others were completely submerged. Scattered patches of water chestnut were observed, however due to the extremely low water levels combined with dense fanwort, certain areas of the water chestnut were difficult, but manageable, to navigate to and from. The water chestnut was found in very scarce densities. Overall, the invasive fanwort and variable milfoil were almost completely dominant within this section of the river's littoral zone, with some scattered water chestnut also being present along the surface. Hand-pulling of water chestnut was the primary technique of removal during the site visit, with spot-treatment as applicable.</p>

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

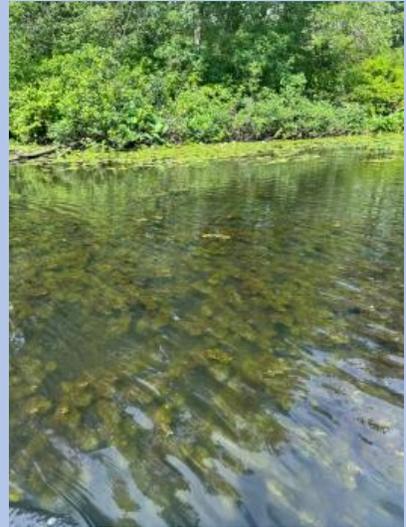


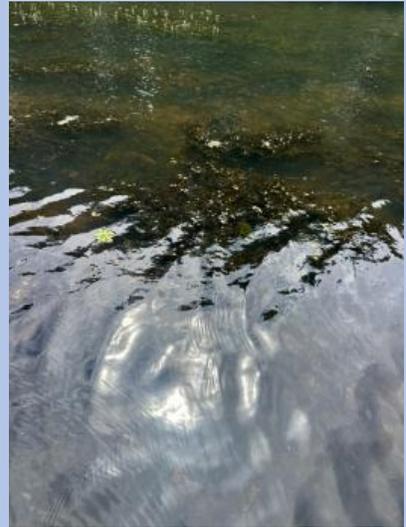
Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6





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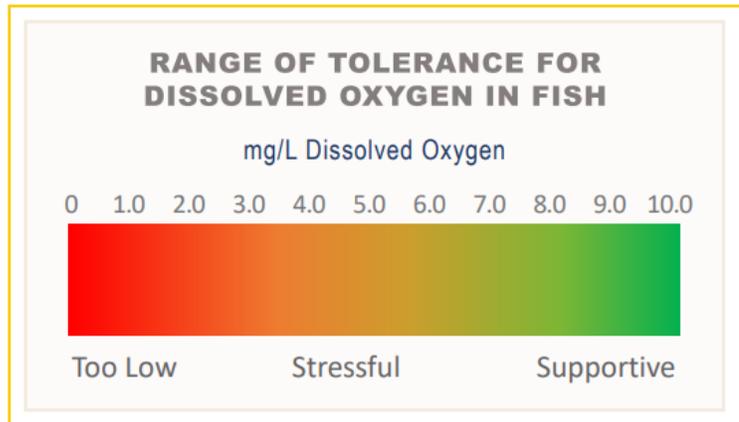
Customer: City of Framingham
Pond Name: Mohawk Pond
Site Location: Framingham, MA
Date: 7/17/25

On 7/17/25, Aquatic Field Biologist, Brian Sweeney, and Field Assistant, Nick Cameron, 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
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.



Results from the visit are included in the table below:

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Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen	
Surface Temp (°C)	Surface DO (mg/L)
29.8	9.04

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)	
	3'1"

Additional Notes from the Biologist
<p>This site visit consisted of the collection of basic water quality data and completing a survey. Water clarity was slightly above average and dissolved oxygen readings exhibited healthier levels than the prior visit. Very little aquatic vegetation was observed, with the cattails being the only species holding a significant presence in and around the waterbody. The previous treatment appeared to have worked exceptionally well in terms of curbing any algae blooms and target invasive aquatic vegetation, as there were no visible filamentous algae mats nor variable milfoil. Overall, the pond appears to be in excellent condition. We will continue to monitor the conditions of the pond throughout the remainder of the 2025 season.</p>

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

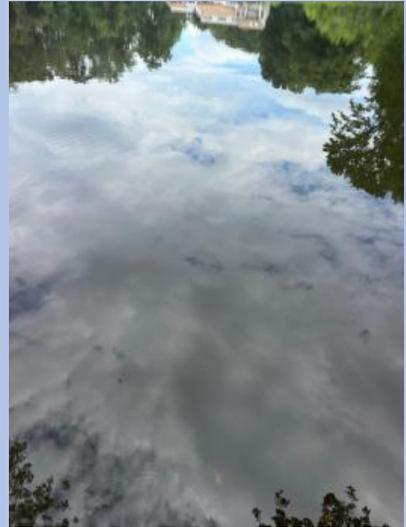


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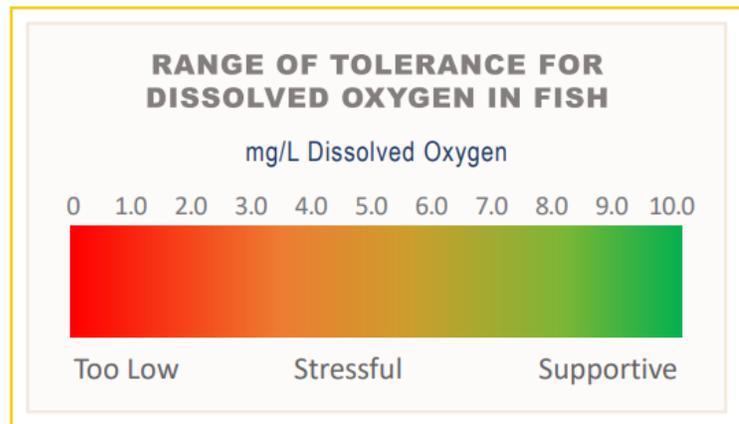
Customer: City of Framingham
Pond Name: Norton Pond
Site Location: Framingham, MA
Date: 7/17/25

On 7/17/25, Aquatic Field Biologist, Brian Sweeney, and Field Assistant, Nick Cameron, 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
Filamentous Algae	
Benthic 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:

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Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen	
Surface Temp (°C)	Surface DO (mg/L)
30.4	8.53

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' (to the bottom)

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
<p>This site visit consisted of the collection of basic water quality data, completing a survey, and conducting an algaecide treatment. Water clarity levels were average for the waterbody and dissolved oxygen readings exhibited a slightly healthier level than the prior visit. The algaecide treatment was concluded to target the mats of filamentous algae present in scattered densities around the pond. A few of the algae mats were developing towards the middle, but they became most dense towards the northern end of the pond. The treatment went without issue and excellent coverage was achieved. Posters stating the restrictions associated with the treatment were posted around the pond prior to treatment. We will continue to monitor the conditions of the pond throughout the remainder of the season.</p>

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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Photo 3

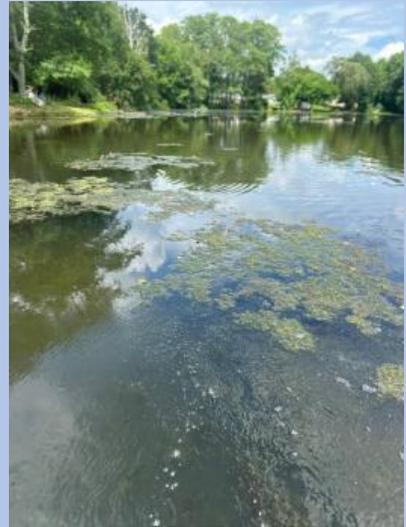


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Photo 5



Photo 6

