

The Lake Beat

Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program

Spring/Summer 2011

Shoreline Stabilization: Kinkaid Lake

Articles:

- Shoreline stabilization at Kinkaid Lake located in Southern Illinois with a pictorial review of before and after visuals.
- A spotlight on an Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS), Eurasian Watermilfoil.



Shoreline stabilization work was done in 2010 on Kinkaid Lake starting August 2nd and finishing August 25th. During this contract CHAT Ltd and RipRap Inc. were able to install approximately 4,200 tons of riprap which created close to 3,500 feet of protected shoreline. Funding for this contract came from the following sources: USFS Participating Agreement, Kinkaid-Reed's Creek Conservancy District and two IEPA Section 319 Grants. Kinkaid has over 30,000 feet of protected shorelines and plans to continue with this best management practice.

Site "J" Before



Site "J" After

Shoreline Stabilization: Kinkaid Lake More Before and After Pictures from Ryan Guthman





Site "J" 3 Before



Site "J" 4 Before



Site "J" 2 After



Site "J" 3 After



Site "J" 4 After



www.epa.state.il.us/water/conservation/vlmp

Regional Coordinators:

VLMP Statewide Contacts

Greg Ratliff, IEPA, Springfield, 217-782-3362 & greg.ratliff@illinois.gov

Northern Coordinator

Holly Hudson, CMAP, Chicago, 312-454-0400 & hhudson@cmap.illinois.gov

Lake County Coordinator

Kelly Deem, LCHD, Libertyville, 847-377 -3009 & kdeem@lakecountyil.gov

Southern Coordinator

Rob Clodi GERPDC, Marion, 618-997-9351 & robclodi@greateregypt.org

AIS Spotlight: Eurasian Watermilfoil

Myriophyllum spicatum is native to Europe, Asia, and North Africa. They are rooted and submersed except for a short emersed flowering spike. The primary stems are branched and often form a dense canopy on the water's surface. The leaves are made up

of a central stem and paired leaflets. Leaflets are thread like leaves resembling pine needles. The leaflets usually number 12 or more pairs per leaf. They reproduce asexually and can spread via fragments being carried by water currents or attached to boat trailers. Their dense canopy may shade out and/or outcompete other desirable native species as well as provide a habitat for mosquitoes. They may also restrict swimming, boating, bank



fishing and negatively impact aesthetic appeal in addition to clogging water intakes at power plants and potable water facilities.

References: www.ecy.wa.gov/ programs/wq/plants/weeds/ milfoil.html

> http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/ aqua/apis/PlantInfo/ PlantListTotal.aspx

Photo: http://dnr.wi.gov/ invasives/fact/milfoil.htm