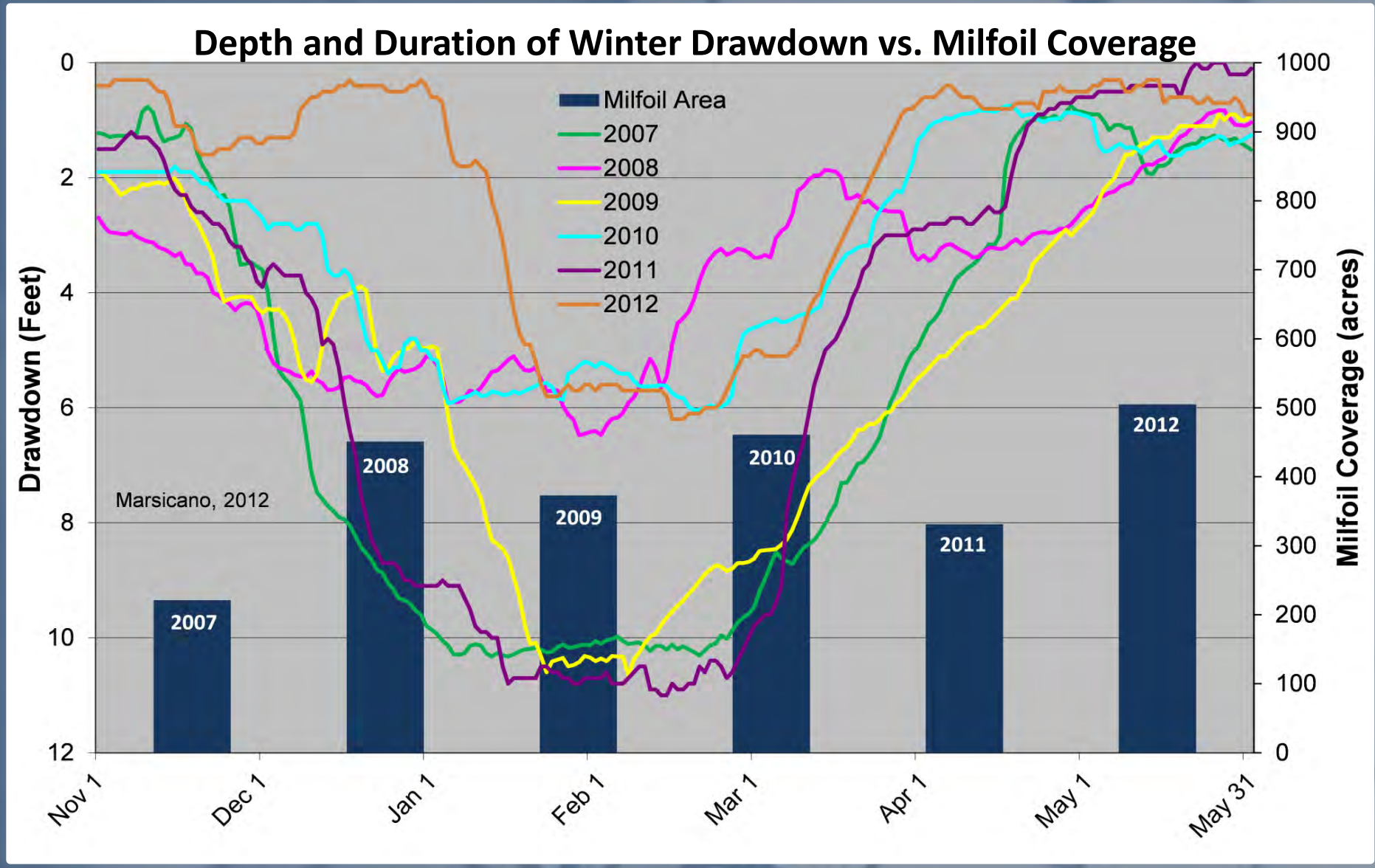


# Using GIS to Monitor Invasive Plants In Candlewood Lake

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Candlewood Lake is Connecticut’s largest recreational lake. It is also used to produce electricity via a hydrogenerating plant

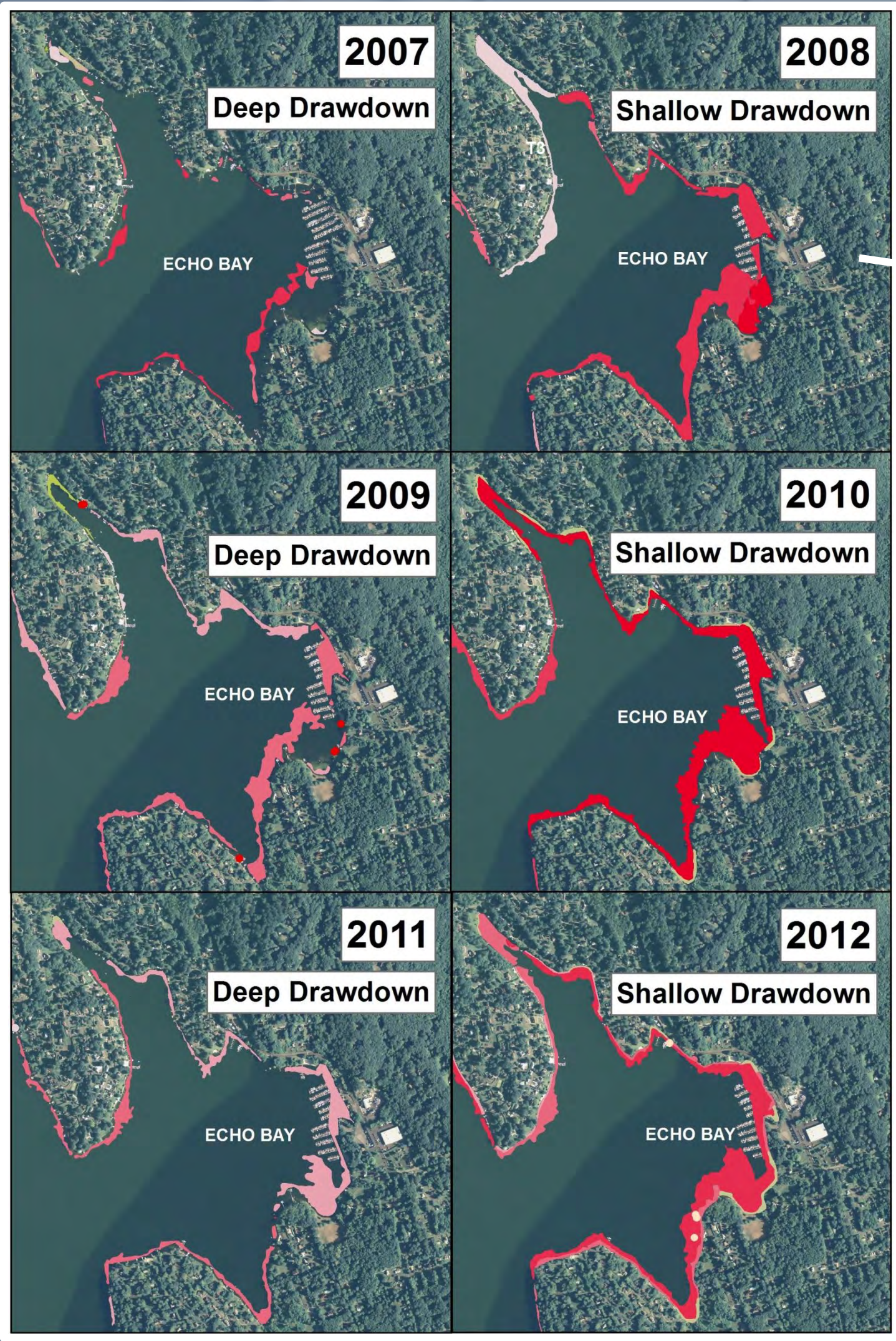


Using geospatial technology, we survey the lake each year and compare the acreage and abundance of invasive plants to the depth and duration of the winter drawdown

| Scientific Name              | Common Name           | Area (acres) |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                              |                       | 2007         | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> | Eurasian watermilfoil | 221          | 451  | 373  | 461  | 331  | 505  |
| <i>Najas minor</i>           | Minor naid            | 12           | 11   | 26   | 21   | 19   | 32   |
| <i>Potamogeton crispus</i>   | Curly leaf pondweed   | <1           | <1   | 1    | 1    | <1   | 0    |

Shaded columns indicate deep drawdown years

Three invasive plants are present: Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), Minor naiad (*Najas minor*), and Curly leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)



The deeper drawdowns in 2007 and 2009 resulted in reduced area and abundance of Eurasian watermilfoil compared to the shallow drawdowns of 2008 and 2010.

For further information visit our website  
<http://www.ct.gov/caes/iapp>

