Appendix A History of Stansbury Lake

Stansbury Lake is supplied by groundwater and has man-made boundaries. The lake was constructed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Originally the lake was supposed to be 12-15 feet deep, but due to problems with the excavation process the plans changed, and in the end, very little of the lake was as deep as planned.

The lake was designed to accommodate as many residential lots along its shoreline, as possible. Multiple cul-de-sacs jutting out into the lake and a center island provide many more premium lots than a conventionally shaped lake.

The lake was also originally designed to be a reservoir for the water that would be used to irrigate the Golf Course. The lake was to be filled by regularly pumping water from the Millpond. Intake pipes located at the end of each finger of water, on the east side of the lake, would supply water to the large pumps used to pressurize the golf course irrigation system. (Today, according to the Utah Division of Water Quality, although it is safe for swimming and freshwater aquatic wildlife, the lake water won't work for irrigation because its total dissolved solids reading is too high.)

In the early years, recreational use of the "sailing lake" was limited to man- and wind-powered craft. There is no record of stocking fish until many years later. Swimming and ice-skating were not allowed.

In the mid 1990's, development around the lake increased sharply. As the population increased, so did concern for the aesthetics and functionality of the lake. Residents on the south side of the lake enjoyed crystal clear water, but with clear water comes sunlight penetration and plants. The plants stabilize sediments and filter the water, but are often unsightly. Residents on the north side of the lake did not have to contend with plants, but the water behind their homes was turbid and murky.

It was determined that the cause of the murky water, on the north side, was the abundance of bottom feeding carp in the lake and the golf course ponds. In order to correct the problem, the Service Agency decided to kill as many carp as possible, and thereby prevent them from stirring up the sediments on the bottom of the lake. They were successful in killing a large number of carp and the water became noticeably clearer. In order to address the plant problem on the south side of the lake, the Service Agency rented a lake mower and with the help of volunteers, began to harvest the plants and remove them from the lake. Mowing resulted in shorter plants, which improved recreation and aesthetics of the water.

Unfortunately, increased water clarity on the north side of the lake allowed for greater sunlight penetration and plant growth. Also, the inefficient design of the lake mower caused much of the plant mass that was cut to float away rather than being collected and removed. This led to the spread of plants.

As the plants spread, so did the concern of the residents. The Service Agency addressed the concerns by purchasing a larger, more efficient lake mower. When it was determined that the new lake mower could not keep up with the growing plant problem, the Service Agency decided to try using sterile-plant-eating Triploid Grass Carp. In the early 2000s, three thousand carp were planted. After a few years, the combination of plant harvesting and carp began to show positive results. However, plants were growing all over the lake because the carp were spreading plant fragments and undigested seed pods.

For several years the residents enjoyed generally clear water and few plant problems. As a matter of fact, by the summer of 2012, there was hardly a plant to be found in Stansbury Lake. Unfortunately, there were unforeseen consequences of eradicating the plants. The lack of plants in the lake led to poorly oxygenated water, which created stress for the fish population. In addition, during the winter of 2012-2013, the lake surface remained frozen much longer than usual, from early November to late February. This ice cover blocked the air/water interface that would normally add oxygen to the water during the winter months, when plant photosynthesis is not taking place. The ice cover also trapped the ammonia gas created by the decomposing organic matter on the bottom of the lake. Ammonia harms fish gills, making it hard to breathe. The oxygen-depleted water on the bottom of the lake and the ammonia-filled water on the top of the water column eventually met in the middle, leaving no place in the lake where the fish could breath. The result was a complete extermination of the fish in the lake.

After the fish kill in 2013, the plants in the lake returned rather quickly. In the summer of 2013, lake mowing resumed and a small number of game fish were reintroduced into the lake. Most, if not all, of the fish planted at that time did not survive. It appears that the ecosystem had not recovered sufficiently to support fish. Lake dyes, which had little effect on weed growth stopped in favor of increasing the flow of water through the lake. By 2015, the water quality and health of the ecosystem in the lake were good. About 18,000 fish were introduced into the lake, with a very high survival rate. The following spring the Lake was stocked with another 12,000 fish with similar results. The fish and other aquatic wildlife were flourishing. Plant life and filamentous (nontoxic algae) boomed as well, inhibiting recreation.

Along the shoreline, erosion and invasive species were also considered. As the shoreline eroded, sediment deposited into the lake making it increasingly shallow. In 2014, the Service Agency began a shoreline restoration project to protect it as foot traffic and recreation increased around the Clubhouse area and greenbelts. Shoreline restoration also levels the shoreline, encouraging moisture to filter down through the ground instead of running directly into the lake. There are still several greenbelt areas and the causeway that have not undergone this improvement.

In 2018, The Friends of Stansbury Lake formed and, in partnership with the Service Agency, spearheaded a volunteer movement to help residents remove invasive nonnative phragmite plants and tamarisk trees on private property. These species are on the state noxious weed list and are required to be removed by the landowners. Phragmites will flourish in up to four feet of water and will take over wide areas of the lake if not kept in check (see land adjacent to I-80 and Hwy 201); they also deter native birds. Tamarisk trees, also known as “salt cedars,” can drink up to 200 gallons of water/day. They also deposit salt under and above the surrounding topsoil discouraging more desirable plants. Removal of these species has also begun on Service Agency lands around the lake.

Over the past two years, in consultation with Aquatechnex and SWCA environmental consultants, and through Friends of Stansbury Lake and USU Water Watch volunteer data collection there is more information about the lake than ever before. The average depth is currently a mere 3.5 feet. Temperature measurements show no stratification. The extremely noxious and invasive Eurasian Milfoil, previously thought to be the most pervasive plant in the lake turns out to cover only a small percentage of the lake. There are also some undesirable native plants, namely Cabomba (provides lots of oxygen but grows an inch/day), Sago and Horned Pondweed (loved by birds, but can reproduce via clippings). Chara, a macrophyte algae which is a healthy biomass along the lake bottom that provides fish habitat, absorbs nutrients and if managed properly will help outcompete invasive species.

There are two types of nutrient loading that occur in fresh water lakes. The first, and most problematic is *External loading*. External loading occurs when nutrient rich water flows or seeps into a body of water from an external source (e.g. farm waste, pesticides and fertilizers, industrial waste, etc.). *Internal loading* occurs when nutrients that have been formerly inactive in a body of water are reintroduced into the water column (e.g. decomposition of plants/animals). Nitrogen and Phosphorus are the two primary nutrients involved in nutrient loading.

The lake is ripe for both external and internal loading. The most recent U.S. Geological Survey (1999) shows the watershed flows toward the lake from the southeast. Water runs through east Erda farm lands, south Lakepoint industrial areas and well-fertilized residential Stansbury neighborhoods, depositing nutrients into the lake. The lake is fed by natural springs, pumping from the Millpond, pumping from wells via the golf course ponds. The water slowly flows out of the lake near the Delgada boat ramp, under SR 138, and through the Porter Way Park streams.

Most of the phosphorus entering the lake by way of external loading ends up being bound in the benthic sediment in unusable forms, but a small portion remains in suspension and is available for use by plants and algae. Internal loading occurs when water plants and algae decompose at the benthic/water interface. Bottom feeding fish and invertebrates, as well as wind action and harvesting can cause the resuspension of unbound nutrients.

When the nutrients loaded into the lake far exceed the nutrients that plants intake or are otherwise removed from the lake, toxic algae can flourish and the lake can enter a state of eutrophication. It's important to avoid eutrophication and attendant issues.

Currently, the water chemistry of the lake falls within acceptable standards. Nitrate, total phosphorus, TSS, ammonia, calcium, iron, sodium, combined alkalinity, and dissolved oxygen concentrations are all at acceptable levels. Fish and wildlife populations in and around the lake are thriving. Recreational use of the lake has increased significantly in recent years, due to the restocking of fish and the improvements to the shoreline.

In summary, the lake has a healthy ecosystem and good water quality. Aesthetics and recreation are somewhat hindered by excessive plant growth. History shows that there are several factors that left unchecked will push the lake toward unhealthy eutrophication. Monitoring and prompt response to changing factors is important and cost-effective. (Historical information herein comes from the Service Agency's General Manager's report 2017)

Appendix B Survey of Possible Actions

Aeration/Horizontal Circulation

Pros: Increase in dissolved oxygen in the water, Increased aerobic digestion, Reduced possibility of winter fish kill, Possible reduction in organic buildup, Possible prevention of algae with increased flow

Cons: Initial cost, Maintenance, Possible interference with harvesting activities

Result: Currently, the lake is too shallow to stratify and plants in the lake provide sufficient oxygen to support wildlife and clean water so adding an aeration system might lend a small marginal benefit. If measurements of oxygen were to dramatically decline due to massive plant loss (herbicide/harvesting/catastrophe), aeration would help to maintain healthy oxygen levels for aquatic wildlife. Also, if the lake depth increased with dredging and stratification began, aeration would help to vertically mix the waters to keep them healthy. In areas where diffusers are placed, filamentous and other algae might be discouraged by the increased vertical flow.

Increased horizontal flow with use of thrusters or by tunneling through the causeway could also create somewhat higher oxygen levels with the attendant benefits. Increased horizontal flow could theoretically increase the flow of nutrients out of the lake. For finger areas, thrusters could help prevent build-up of plant cuttings and filamentous algae.

Estimated Cost: Aeration--$150,000 to $250,000 Start-up cost for an industry-standard diffusion system, $25,000 to $45,000 per year maintenance/electricity. Horizontal Thruster--$2,000/thruster, plus maintenance and electricity. The cost of tunneling under the causeway or replacing the causeway with a bridge has not been estimated.

Aerobic Microbes

Pros: Speeds up digestion of organic sediment at the benthic layer, leads to the binding of phosphorus in higher life forms

Cons: Little evidence of effectiveness, Often used in conjunction with aeration, Annual treatments likely required as microbes might not survive our winters

Result: Aerobic Microbes live only in highly oxygenated environments. Aerobic digestion of organic sediment is more efficient than anaerobic digestion. The digestion of organic biomass is necessary to prevent the buildup of organic sediments on the lake bottom. There has been little scientific research performed to determine the effectiveness of this treatment. Most of the available information on microbe treatment is anecdotal in nature.

Estimated Cost: $6,000 to 8,000 / treatment

Algaecide Treatment

Pros**:** Cost, Effective

Cons: Does not address nutrient-loading

Results: Algaecide application can control algae. Most algaecides do not address the over-availability of nutrients that precipitate algal growth. Some algaecides also include copper ions which inhibit photosynthesis in in algae and simultaneously remove phosphorus in the water column. Currently, the lake has some filamentous (nontoxic) algae in finger areas. No evidence of toxic algae is present. Should toxic algae present itself, algaecide should be considered immediately. Full research would need to be conducted, possibly by a chemical distributor, based on the type of algae that presents.

Estimated Cost: $25,000/20 acres, actual cost would depend on the particular algae and how early the issue is addressed

Barley Straw

Pros: Prevents some algae, Cost, Safe for aquatic wildlife

Cons: Doesn't eliminate existing algae or other plants, Slower than algaecide, Adds to internal nutrient load as it decays

Results: It is believed the decaying straw releases chemicals that inhibit algae growth, but the exact mechanism hasn't been determined. It is proven to prevent planktic algae, but there are mixed results on filamentous and other types of algae. Straw is only effective as it decays so it must be placed in time for it to start decaying before algae grows and must be replaced mid-season. (i.e. April, July)

Cost: $500/acre (6 bales)

Dredging

Pros: Increased lake depth, Decreased sunlight penetration would inhibit large plant growth, Removal of nutrient contaminated sediment, Removal of undigested organic sediment, Improved recreation

Cons: Cost, Possible stratification, Does not address external loading, possible oxygen depletion

Results: If lake depth was increased to 15' or more, it would be difficult for rooted plants to get enough sunlight to conduct photosynthesis. External phosphorus loading would continue and without the competition from large plants, algae blooms could increase. If coupled with aeration and greater water flow-through, we could maintain health with fewer plants.

Estimated Cost: $20-30/cubic yard removed (Service Agency funds are too small for such a project, bonding would be needed)

Dye

Pros: Cost, Reduced sunlight penetration inhibits some plant growth, Possible improved recreation, Aesthetically pleasing

Cons: Increased water temperature leading to increased evaporation and possible oxygen depletion. Specialized equipment needed for application. Difficult to predict results

Result: Applying dye to the lake is relatively easy with the right equipment. The blue water is aesthetically pleasing and hides the weed growth in the lake. Past experiments with dye have shown little results, however treatments were limited. Blue dyed water absorbs more radiation and increases the temperature of the water. Warm water cannot hold as much oxygen in concentration as cool water, leading to oxygen depletion. Increased evaporation leads to higher dissolved solids concentrations.

Estimated Cost: $6,000 to $8,000 Start-up cost, $25,000 to $45,000, per year

Herbicide Treatment

Pros: Cost, Ease of application, Coverage, Targeting certain plants, Increased water movement, Improved recreation

Cons: One-time increase of internal load if killed plants aren't removed, Possible decrease of oxygen if too many plants are killed

Results: The application of specialized herbicides can achieve complete control of the macrophyte population in the lake, but the amount of decomposing organic material left after treatment and the loss of photosynthesis-producing oxygen would need to be considered. Care would need to be taken to target the invasive and undesirable plants, to use products that won't harm swimmers/wildlife and to maintain an appropriate amount and type of plant life.

Estimated Cost: $6,000 to $8,000 start-up cost, $20,000 to $35,000 per year

Manual Harvesting

Pros: Removal of biomass which removes internal load, Improved recreation

Cons: Cost, Labor Intensive, Possible oxygen depletion

Result: The main reason for harvesting lake weeds and raking filamentous algae is the removal of the nutrients (mainly phosphorus and nitrogen) that is bound organically in them. The removal of biomass decreases the possibility of organic sediment buildup caused by partially digested organic matter. The cost of necessary equipment and required man hours is high. Harvesting can remove the weeds that have reached the surface of the water and improve the aesthetics and recreation. The harvesting equipment doesn't collect all the plant material that is cut. Follow-up raking in some finger areas increases labor cost.

Estimated Cost: $0 to start up as the Service Agency owns two mowers and many rakes. $60,000 for conveyor to increase efficiency. $25,000 to $60,000 per year for repairs and labor.

Responsible Fertilization

Pros: Decreases external nutrient loading leading to less plant and algae growth

Cons: None

Results: The Service Agency manages a small part of the watershed and land adjacent to the lake. The Service Agency can control the products and procedures used on its lands. Private residents all along the watershed should also be educated and encouraged to use fertilizer free of phosphorus and nitrogen. Further, fertilizer should be applied only to targeted areas and in appropriate amounts. Excess fertilizer that spills onto sidewalks and roadways often washes straightaway to the lake without filtering through the land. Overall, the less phosphorous and nitrogen that reaches the lake, the healthier our lake will be.

Costs: No significant cost difference between fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphorus and those that do not.

Nutrient Sequestering (e.g. Aluminum Phosphate or Phoslock)

Pros: Long lasting effect, Drastic reduction in current phosphorus load, Removes phosphorus from the water column

Cons: Contractors required for application, Minimal damage to aquatic life in short term, Does not address nitrogen or after-treatment nutrient loading

Results: Currently, plants are relied upon to collect the internally and externally loaded nutrients. Current load is not substantial. Although this treatment wouldn't stop the loading, it would bring the lake back to a minimal amount of phosphorus. Nutrient sequestering agents are applied by spraying the solution directly on the surface of the water. The solution forms a floc and as the floc sinks to the bottom of the lake, it adsorbs the phosphorus in the water column. Once the absorbed particles settle on the lake bottom they are bound there. The solution also adsorbs any free phosphorus in the sediment. The process has been proven to continue working for 15+ years in the right conditions. Plants also help prevent resuspension of phosphorus. If internal load reaches a critical mass and/or if algae blooms increase, sequestering treatments might be more cost effective and more feasible than other external loading projects such as large scale watershed rerouting.

Estimated Cost: $60,000/treatment

Responsible Landscaping

Pros: Prevents nutrient-laden run-off from directly entering the waterbody without filtering through the land, Prevents shoreline erosion and decreasing lake depth

Cons: Initial cost

Result: The Service Agency manages a small part of the watershed and land adjacent to the lake. The Service Agency has taken measures in recent years to restore shoreline near the clubhouse complex. These measures will also prevent further erosion in those areas. There is more to be done on public and private land. Private residents all along the watershed should be educated and encouraged to avoid landscaping that slopes toward the lake or gutters, to include vegetative buffers that allow water to filter down before running off, and to include barriers that prevent soil from sluffing off into the lake. Overall, responsible landscaping can help decrease external loading and shoreline erosion.

Costs: Depending on the current state of the land, responsible landscaping could have minimal or large costs. There are often small cost-effective measures that can be taken even if large-scale projects are cost-prohibitive.

Triploid Grass Carp

Pros: Cost, Low maintenance, Removal of organically bound phosphorus, Removal of plants

Cons: Spread of large plants, Possible increased algae growth, Difficult harvesting, nutrient recycling

Result: Triploid Grass Carp eat nothing but plants and filamentous algae. They will consume up to three times their weight in vegetation every day. They can grow to be 6 feet long and weigh up to 200 lbs. They live over 10 years. When introducing these carp to a lake it is important not to overstock them. Too many fish can lead to total eradication of all plant life in the lake, which will lead to oxygen depleted water and fish kills. Also want plants to decrease the internal and external loads. Plant populations in the lake must be regularly monitored when using this method of weed control. Fifty percent of the phosphorus that is ingested by the fish, in the form of plant matter, is retained in the carp's flesh and bound there for the life of the fish. Carp can spread plants to new regions in the lake by excreting undigested plant fragments and seed pods in their feces. Feces, instead of decaying plants, would contribute to the internal load on lake bottom. Carp urine rises to surface and attracts algae. After eight years, carp should be harvested to avoid increase turbidity. They are notoriously difficult to catch so having a competition or inviting bow-fishers would be needed. The National Association of Lake Management Society (NALMS) recommends the removal of bottom-feeding where nutrient loads are high because they are a major recyclers of nutrients. NALMS also does not recommend bottom feeding fish for plant control.

Estimated Cost: $15,000 to $20,000, one-time cost

Large Scale Watershed Projects

Pros: Long-lasting effect of decreasing external loading

Cons: Run-off would continue from adjacent residential property, Cost, Feasibility would need to be studied and several agencies would need to be involved (e.g. SPID and Tooele County governments), Lower water level

Results: If nutrient dense run-off from farms and residential areas was diverted from the lake instead of directed to it, there would be less external nutrient loading in the lake. However, water level would also likely drop. In the best case scenario, water-level would not drop, local agencies would work together and share the cost, the nutrients would support fewer plants, mowing could slow, water health would persist and there would be no undesirable unforeseen consequences.

Estimated Cost: >$3,000,000

Conclusion

There is no magic bullet that will solve all the possible problems that could occur in this shallow, low flow-though man-made lake and millpond. Budget constraints and logistics make some solutions difficult to apply. (Ideally, we would dredge to 20 feet, create a lovely flow around and out of the lake, and redesign the watershed to deposit all the excess nutrients elsewhere.) The best route is likely a balanced combination of several actions. As we move forward, we need to be well-informed and cautious because when one or more elements of an ecosystem is altered, other elements follow.

Currently, we need to address the issue of plants impeding recreation while maintaining high water quality. We want to avoid nutrients building up on the bottom of the lake, but recognize we can't fully control external nutrient loading.

Recommendations:

1. Targeted Herbicides: Eliminate invasive and undesirable species to allow more desirable plants to flourish. This will prevent a more widespread problem and save costs in the long run. Hand-pulling the undesirable weeds seems to be the next best option, but that is labor intensive and would likely not be as effective as elimination by herbicide.
2. Continue Manual Harvesting of Macrophytes: Realistically, we cannot control all the inputs to the lake and so we have to deal with what is coming in through the watershed and that includes excess nutrients. Allowing plants to take in the nutrients and filter the water, then cutting and carrying them off is a good option that doesn't involve a lot of chemicals. (By manually harvesting, we might be avoiding the cycle of killing off too many plants, then toxic algae takes over because there's so much food for it. So then, we kill the algae, but still have all this phosphorus in the water and we don't want the algae to come back so we lock the phosphorus in with some sequestering agent for a decade or two while we let it build up again. In the meantime, all that cannot be good for the aquatic wildlife.)
3. Monitor, Monitor, Monitor. If we get to the point that targeted herbicides and manual harvesting isn't keeping up with all the nutrients coming in, we'll have to do something more drastic—dredge, nutrient sequestering, give up on supporting fish etc. If toxic algae develops, eradicate it immediately. If oxygen levels drop to unhealthy levels, consider aeration systems. It's the monitoring that will help us understand where the lake is heading so we can make corrections before we get too far off track.
4. Continue programs that eliminate invasive species on the shoreline.
5. Continue responsible fertilizing.
6. Continue to make improvements toward responsible landscaping.
7. Prioritize outreach and education within the community about responsible fertilizing, responsible landscaping and removing invasive species.

Appendix C Lake Depth Map

Average depth is 3.5 feet, according to Aquatechnex survey 2019.

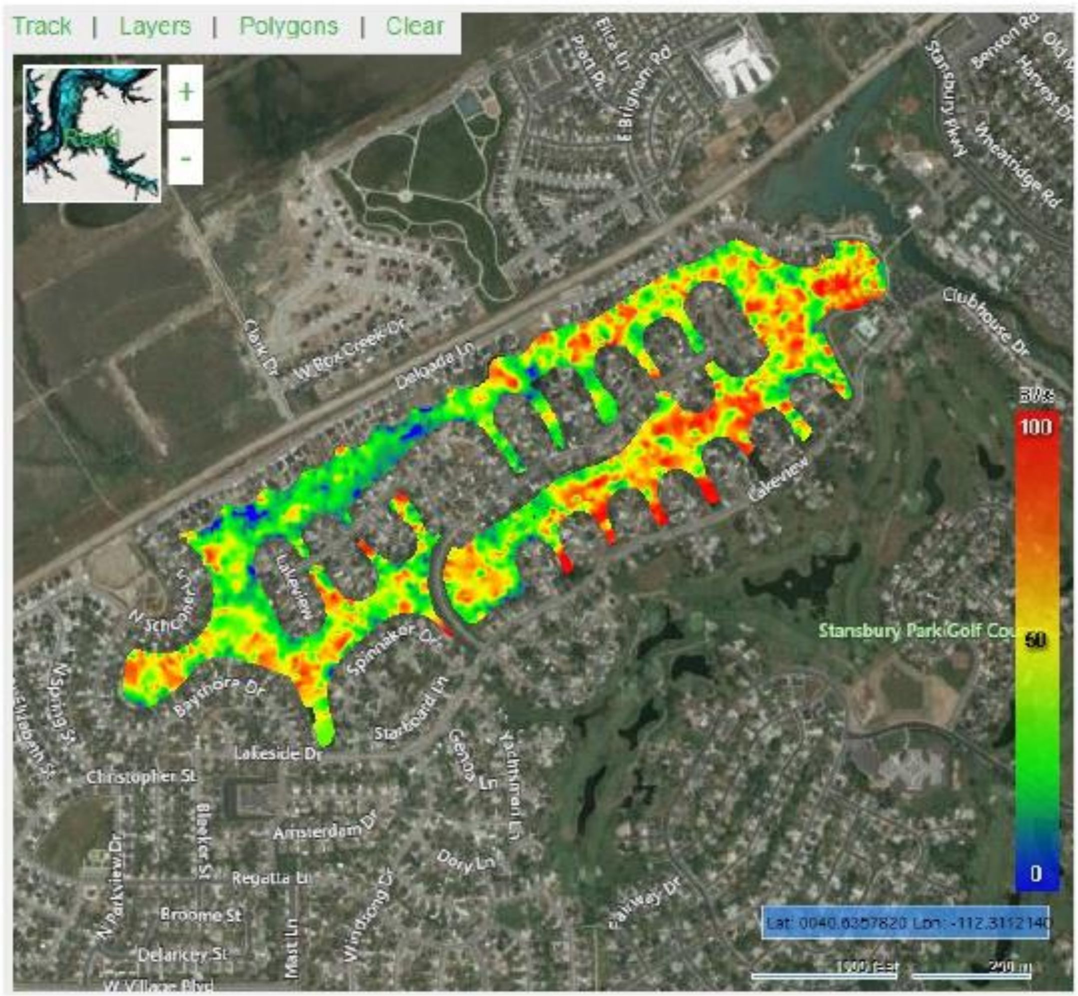
Depth

Courtesy of Aquatechnex 2019

Sediment

Courtesy of Aquatechnex 2019

Vegetation Biomass



Courtesy of Aquatechnex 2019

LAKE-FRIENDLY LIVING

For beautiful protection of the lake and watershed

Minimize Runoff

Runoff carries excess nutrients & pollutants to the lake.

- Reduce cement: opt for stone paths or permeable pavers.
- Reduce lawn to only the area where lawn is used; plant more trees and shrubs.
- Irrigate during cool hours, only when & where needed. Opt for shorter, more frequent cycles.
- Keep yard waste out of lake and storm drains, mow higher, apply phosphorus-free fertilizer* in fall (or better yet skip it altogether), use pesticides sparingly and only as needed.
- Use vegetative buffer, rain barrels and rain gardens to capture runoff. Vegetative buffers also reduce erosion support wildlife, provide privacy and save time and money in maintenance.**

Eliminate Polutants

Eliminate pollutants at their source.

- Don't flush drugs, dispose through health dept or trash.
- Maintain vehicles so as to not leak fluids.
- Conserve water in your home.
- Reduce household hazardous waste: e.g. recycle, compost, use biodegradable products, clean paint brushes in a sink.

**Lawn care companies and hardware stores can recommend phos-free fertilizer. Phosphorus is the middle NPK number, e.g. 22-0-15.*

***Darin Jacobs, SSA Master Gardner is willing to recommend proper plants for your yard. Call SSA at 435-882-6188 to request a consult.*

TAMARISK "SALT CEDAR"

TAMARISKS ARE NON-NATIVE TREES THAT INVADE WETLANDS AND LAKES.

TAMARISKS HAVE OVER-TAKEN MORE THAN ONE MILLION ACRES IN THE WEST.

A SINGLE TREE CAN CONSUME OVER 200 GALLONS OF WATER/DAY, LEAVING A CRUST OF SALT ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND THAT DAMAGES SOIL AND INHIBITS NATIVE PLANT GROWTH.

TAMARISKS HAVE A DETRIMENTAL IMPACT ON WILDLIVE AND ARE NOT FAVORED BIRD HABITAT.

STATE LAW REQUIRES THAT THEY BE ERADICATED BY THE PROPERTY OWNER.

THE PROCESS

(1) CUT CLOSE TO GROUND
(2) APPLY GLYCOSPHATE (ROUNDUP) TO STUMP

FOR ASSISTANCE,
CONTACT BRENDA ALVERSON 801-673-9924
JOIN FRIENDS OF STANSBURY LAKE ON FACEBOOK


Friends of Stansbury Lake, in partnership with Tooele County Weed Control and Stansbury Service Agency, present a . . .
PHRAGMITE REMOVAL PROGRAM
Phragmities are invasive plants that displace native wetland plants, discourage migratory birds, negatively impact water quality and block sunlight to the aquatic community. If unchecked, these plants could significantly fill in our lake, as seen in the wetlands along Hwy 201. State Law requires that they be eradicated by the property owner.
Offering FREE chemicals and spray equipment
August 20-31
For questions, pick-up or to volunteer to help call
Brenda Alverson 801-673-9924
248 Spinnaker
Lisa Rassmusen 801.791.8289
77 W Delgada Ln

Phragmite Removal

PROCESS

- Spray phragmites with aquatic glyphosate herbicide after "tasseling" but before first frost
- After two months, cut them back
- Repeat the process annually, as needed, until eradicated (2-3 years)
- Replace with native plants or barrier

GET FREE CHEMICALS & EQUIPMENT!
AUGUST 20-31
IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE SPRAYING, LET US KNOW!

Join Friends of Stansbury Lake on Facebook and help us maintain and improve this wonderful asset.

Phragmite Removal

1. Spray with aquatic glycosphate after "tasselling" but before frost (respray if not yellowing in 4 days).
2. Wait 4-6 weeks and cut back to ground.
3. Repeat process annually until eradicated (2-3 years).
4. Replace with native plants or barrier.

Tamarisk Removal

1. Cut stump close to ground.
2. Paint cut stump with concentrated glycosphate within 2 minutes of cutting.
3. Treat any regrowth.

Friends of Stansbury Lake, in partnership with Tooele County and Stansbury Service Agency, will help treat these plants for free. Call Dale Wilson (801)694-6347 or Craig Sanders (801)669-0986 for an appointment or to get involved.

LAKE LIVING

Friends of Stansbury Lake Newsletter

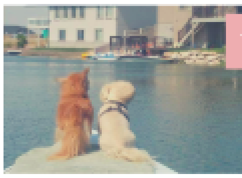
We need you! **May 1**, 7pm 2019 Kickoff Meeting @ Clubhouse
May 18, 8-10am Family Lake Clean-up Event--***Free Shaved Ice!***

MOWING

The Stansbury Service Agency (SSA)'s Lake Mowers have been up and running since April 7. Excepting down days for maintenance and weather, they will run full time through September.

ENFORCEMENT

The SSA is hiring a Ranger to enforce rules regarding conduct and boat registration. Call the Sherriff's Office at (435) 234-9110 to report private trespass or other violations.



WATER QUALITY

The SSA is partnering with SWCA to formulate a long term lake management plan to keep the ecosystem healthy and thriving. Watch the SSA and Friends of Stansbury Lake facebook pages for updates.

INVASIVE SPECIES

Thanks to Brenda Alverson and many many volunteers and homeowners, we eliminated approximately 90% of phragmites and tamarisks on private land around the lake. Remember to treat any regrowth. Call Brenda Alverson at (801) 673-9924 for how-to tips.

Get Involved

Join Friends of Stansbury Lake!
3rd Wednesdays
7pm at the Clubhouse
Find us on Facebook or contact
Chairman: Nate Green
(435) 243-5556
Vice-Chairs: Kami & Dale Wilson
(801) 694-3050
(801) 694-6347