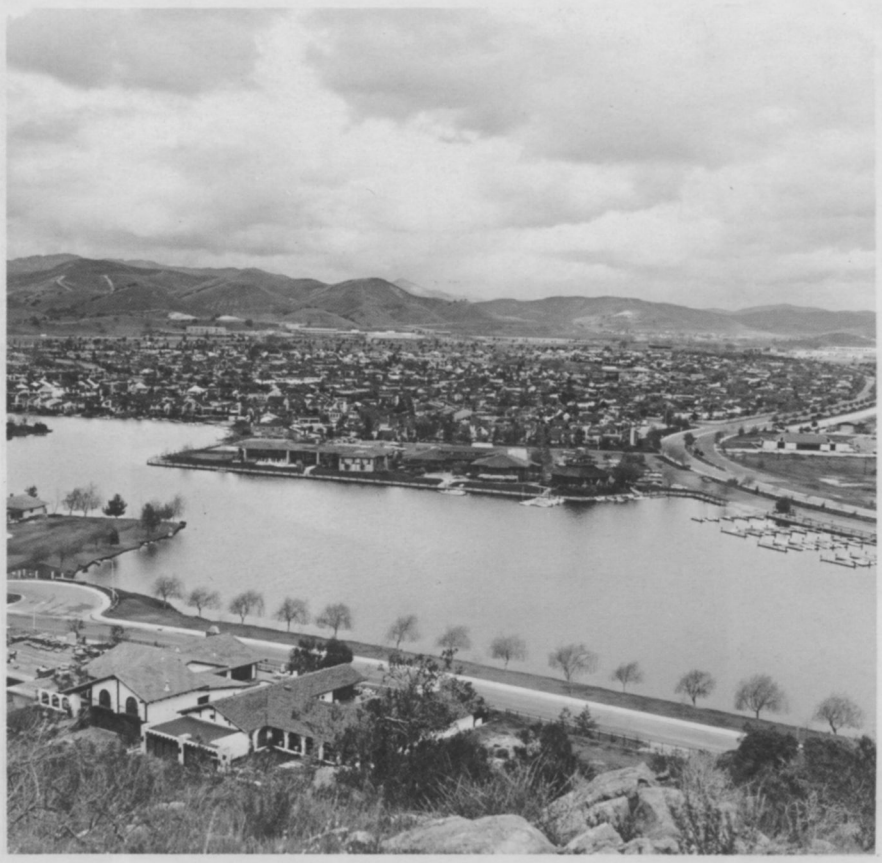
Assistant lake manager, Don Danyko, (l, top) inspects application rig. He and lake manager, Bert Dell, selected Casoron for treatment.



The placid waters of this man-made lake provides a continuing source of recreation for the residents of Westlake Village. Prior to treatment, land owners fought sago pondweed, hollyleaf naiad and other aquatic weeds in order to use the water for recreation. Now water is clear and useful by the community.

Chemical First Aid For California Community

WESTLAKE VILLAGE is a private community set in the Santa Monica mountains, just off the Los Angeles, Ventura freeway and about a 40 minute drive from Los Angeles. It is a high-income, multimillion dollar development of spacious homes, townhouses, and apartments, with lavish malls and plazas, shops and restaurants, clubhouse, and marina.

Westlake community life is wholly centered around a 150 acre manmade lake, with over seven miles of waterways and shoreline that include sailing, swimming, fishing and other recreational activities.

Early in the development of Westlake, lake management recognized the urgent need to preserve the beauty and usefulness of the lake. It was necessary to establish a lake maintenance program that would include the control of aquatic weed growth and algae along its shores. A nuisance and a blight, these vegetation pests combine to bring disease and imbalance to the lake ecosystem, to say nothing of immediate and vocal response from lake shore property owners with a substantial investment in the lake community.

Even with a well-planned maintenance program, problem weeds such as sago pondweed, leafy pondweed and hollyleaf naiad were ruining the appearance of the lakefront development. In addition, the weed growth interferred with small boat traffic.

For help with this problem, lake management turned to the University of California. University personnel had been working for several years on the problem of aquatic weed growth in non-flowing water such as lakes, ponds and recreational waters, and had documented tests with several chemical compounds recommended for this use.

Initially several different types of aquatic herbicides were tested with little or no success; however, one of the most effective compounds that had been used in these series of tests was Casoron dichlobenil, a preemergent herbicide.

Dr. Lowell Jordan directs the university's herbicide involvement at the Westlake project. He and other university personnel cooperated in setting up a program for aquatic weed control using Casoron in treatments starting in January 1972.

They treated the area at a rate of 100 lbs. of Casoron G-10 granules per surface acre. The material was applied to alternate strips of shoreline, leaving untreated strips to provide feed for fish and other lake lifeform. This not only helped maintain the lake's ecosystem, but also provided check strips to determine degree of control by the compound.

(continued on page 80)

CHEMICAL FIRST AID

(from page 16)

A Herd granular applicator, mounted on the deck of an outboard powered Boston whaler, was used for application of Casoron G-10 granules.

Matching the boat speed to the application rate resulted in a uniform granule distribution pattern on water surface, granules rapidly sinking to bottom with minimum dislocation. The Casoron granule has excellent sinking qualities and, when applied on the surface, makes the same even pattern on the lake bottom.

As a result of Casoron's excellent performance in 1972, treatments were made again at Westlake in February of this year under the same application rates, methods and conditions. Dr. Jordan, of the University of California, who has worked closely with the lake project from its beginning, reports that the product does a very satisfactory job in aquatic weed control in the lake project. He believes that it is probably the best product currently available for this purpose.

Bert Dell, lake manager, who has worked with the University of California and Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company personnel, and who more than anyone else is responsible for starting the project, is satisfied with Casoron and feels that it has done an excellent job in lake weed control without disturbing the ecological balance of the lake system.

"Casoron will be used in a continuing program of control as long as it performs satisfactorily in the lake maintenance program," says Dell.

End result of the treatment for aquatic weeds is shown above. Residents can now use lake without entangling motors and fishing lines in aquatic vegetation. To date over $60,000 has been spent in managing the lake and achieving a long range, biological balance throughout the lake's ecosystem.

To date over $60,000 has been spent in managing the lake maintenance program aimed at achieving a long range, biological balance throughout the lake's ecosystem. Westlake residents are helped to an understanding of this program, through their community newspaper.

They are told about the capabilities and limitations of chemical compounds, recommended application procedures, effect of chemicals on aquatic life forms, and proper safeguards to insure safe and effective use of chemicals in aquatic weed control programs.

This continuing informational program, detailing the progress of the aquatic weed control project in the lake, has resulted in a common sense acceptance by the Westlake residents of the necessity for such a chemical aquatic weed control program in the lake. □