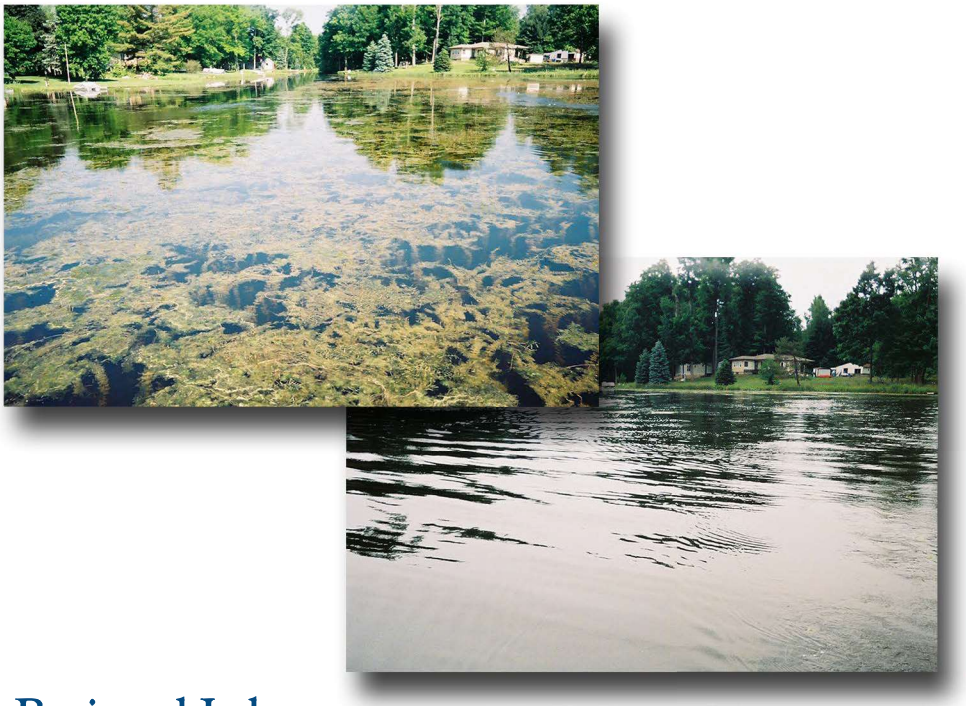
Our Program

PLM Lake & Land Management offers a management program for individual property owners across the state using EPA and DNR approved aquatic herbicides and algaecides. The program is designed to provide reasonable access to the lake in accordance with Minnesota statutes. The program is not designed to control all plants and leave a "swimming pool" effect. PLM will obtain all necessary permits to complete the work in the Spring. In order to provide seasonal relief, PLM provides a two treatment program. The first treatment takes place in late May through June and the second is conducted about four to six weeks later. The program will usually provide up to eight weeks of control, but depending on the species control may last all season. In the Spring those who signed up will receive a notification of the proposed dates of treatment. It is our goal to adhere to these dates but weather conditions may change the date and PLM will notify you if there is a change via e-mail.

Customer Satisfaction

Customer atisfaction is our number one goal. It is very important to follow the terms and guidelines regarding our guarantee conditions in your paperwork - essentially, if you do not see a noticeable difference in 7 to 14 days, you must call our office so we can outline the next steps to ensure satisfaction.



THE VALUE OF AQUATIC PLANTS

In moderation, aquatic plants are good for the lake. They provide habitat and food for fish and other organisms, stabilize bottom sediment, improve water clarity and quality, and can improve the overall aesthetics of the lake. Much of the fishing and recreation industry rely on a balanced, aquatic plant community. Aquatic plants become a problem when they become overabundant and interfere with the use of a lake. A number of factors combined may result in excessive aquatic weed growth. If the plants in your lake are impeding with its use and aesthetics, then there may be a problem.

Plant overgrowth and algae blooms result from a variety of sources. Over several years, a lake will fill up with sediment made up primarily of decayed plant and animal matter as well as eroded soil washed in from land. As the sediment builds up, so does the nutrient bank, making it more fertile for plant growth. Other attributes to the nutrient build-up include the weather and culturalurbanization. Runoff into the lake may contain fertilizers and other nutrient sources such as phosphorus and nitrogen. With the addition of all these nutrients, it is very common over time to see a steady increase in the plant growth on the lake

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