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# What happened to swimmer's itch?

umn. Twenty years ago, I wouldn't have dared pose that

question. Getting swimmer's itch after bathing in Lake Cadillac and Lake Mitchell was considered a likely part of your summer experience, es pecially if you were a kid and spent lots of time wallowing in the shallows. Within a half

hour after leav-ing the water, tiny red spots would appear ters a human, it burrows and then the itching would into the skin and dies,

you'd be scratching or dabbing on anti-itch powders for relief.

A layer of baby oil on the skin be-fore going in the lake, vigorous toweling right after leaving the water or taking a shower — that's how we tried to avoid the itch.

The culprit is a tiny parasite that develops in snails uses ducks as inter-mediary hosts, and then enters the water. If the parasite encoun-

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A lake where bathers contract swimmer's itch is not a selling point in

promoting tourism so mea sures were taken to combat The plan was to use

copper sulfate to kill the snails that were host to the parasite. Shortly after the school year ended in June orange-colored bleach bottles started appearing all over lakes Cadillac and Mitchell. These supposedly marked the snail beds, although I'm not sure how it was determined that these particular spots were snail havens. Once this was done, a small plane began crop dusting maneuvers, swooping through target zones dropping a blue pow-der near the orange bottles.

We'd sit on our lawn enjoying the air show. That day the lakes were closed to swimming so bathers wouldn't get direct expo-sure to copper sulfate. It was on one of the nonswimming days that I went Hobie Cat sailing and we turtled the boat.

Although I thrashed about in Lake Cadillac for nearly an hour trying to get the mast out of the lake oottom, I suffered no ill effects from my chemical

Even after the chemical application, people would still get swimmer's



To fight swimmer's itch, low flying planes sprayed copper sulfate into the lakes.

itch, but we just assumed it would have been much worse had the lakes not been treated. It was hard to make a comparison since copper sulfate had been dropped every year since the 1960s.

One year while watching the blue powder spewing out of the bottom of the airplane as it flew along the shoreline in front of my house, I wondered, "If it's supposed to kill snails, what's happening to the leeches, fly larva and plankton that can't swim away at the airplane's approach?" Tom Rozich, who was the DNR fisheries biologist, agreed with my theory and supplied research studies that showed the harmful effects of cop-

per sulfate. With this information, I wrote letters for the Cadillac News "Speak Out" sec-tion, spoke out at county and city commission meet-

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ings as well as met with the head of the Department of Public Works, hoping to end the practice of dousing our lakes with that chemical. Others joined me in

this campaign. The DPW had been allocating \$14,000 for the program. In 2000 they suspended the spraying and paid \$13,500 for a threeyear study conducted by Hope and Calvin College

staff and students. A survey of resident water fowl population counted 350 mallard ducks, a few black ducks, and some Canada geese. Even though it was long felt that merganser ducks were the carriers, except for during migrations, none reside on the lakes so it was decided that mallards were the hosts of the parasite. During the summer, 330 mallards were lured to bait piles of cracked corn laced with the drug Praziquan-

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tel, which would interrupt the parasite's life cycle

Mercy Hospital set up a "Swimmer's Itch Hotline." At the end of the study and only four complaints had been received. Based on this information,the annual spraying of copper

sulfate was discontinued. To discourage ducks from congregating on beaches, in 2007 the Cadil lac City Council passed an ordinance making it illegal to feed ducks in the city. Of-fenders can be fined \$50 or more, although warnings are given before a find is levied.

Swimmer's itch continues to be a problem in Michigan lakes notably Higgins, Glen and Crystal Lakes. Copper sulfate is no longer considered a solu-tion. Lakes battling swimmer's itch deal with the issue by working to stop the feeding of ducks and erecting barriers to protect wimming areas from the parasite.

In the summer most days I dive into the lake after finishing my run and I've never had problems with

swimmer's itch.
Before concluding that our lakes were free of the parasites, I called Wayne Fox, owner of the Sands Motel, who said it had been years since one of his motel guests had complained about swimmer's itch. I got the same answer when contacted Mitchell State

While a successive killer of snails, application of copper sulfate probably eliminated other organ isms. The buildup of cop per, which is not soluble, on the lake bottom may have wiped out the fly lar-va that produced the huge hatch of mayflies that used to appear the first week of June. Also gone are the leeches which terrorized my children but were loved by bass and walleye and it has been years since I've seen crayfish near my

At the time spraying copper sulfate was considered the best way to deal with swimmer's itch. If it had been known the collateral damage that was being done by this project, I'm sure, a different solution would have been



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t work to a landfill. The few remaining dog-eared copies became a prized fisherman's possession. Professor Higbee was offered \$400 for one of his last maps. And state agencies were forced to keep their copies under lock and key. Experts told Professor Higbee that reprints were impossible, because the maps were printed in non-photographic

nue. Then in 1991, at the age of 91, Howard Higbee's dream came true. Computers made it possible to reprint the map. Then in 1991, 4 the age to 91, moved ingues steam than the user computers have it possure to reprint the map. Holding an updated map, Howard said, I never thought I to live to see this day? Then, by combining Professor Higber's knowledge with computer technology — the STREAM & LAKE MAP OF MICHIGAN was created.

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