Lake Name	County	WBIC .	Date(s)			AIS sign?	Secchi (ft or m)	Conductivity (ZM to	ow if > 99 umhos/cm)
Irogami 1	Now shara	103900	wisens	ail	15	(D) N	7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	en n <u>e</u> 55 annog em
Data collectors KEETLON	J	Lead Monitor phone an アン の ある バンン エ	d email	Star	t time (^	15 min)	End time (~ 15 min)	Total collector tir	me (hrs x # collectors)
CIBBI HESS		Elreabeth HESS C WISCONSMOOD		1	1:45	am	1:15 pm	1.5 hrs	$\times 2 = 3$

Look for the following species: Purple loosestrife, Phragmites, flowering rush, Japanese knotweed, Yellow iris, Eurasian water-milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, Hydrilla, Brazilian waterweed, yellow floating heart, European frog-bit, yellow floating heart, water chestnut, Brazilian waterweed, fanwort, parrot feather, water hyacinth, water lettuce, zebra mussel, quagga mussel, water flea, Chinese mystery snail, banded mystery snail, faucet snail, New Zealand mud snail, Asian clam, red swamp crayfish, rusty crayfish, didymo, and any other AIS found.

STEP 1: Record locations of sampling sites (in decimal degrees). Sampling sites include all public boat landings (BL), 5 target sites (TS) and the meander survey sites (MS). List AIS found at each site or record none. Collect a sample of any new AIS found. Collect five new invasive plant specimens, 20 Dreissenids, and 3 of each snail species and include internal and external labels with WBIC, lake name, county, sample date, sample type (snails, spiny water flea or zebra mussel) and collector. Legibility is appreciated. If needed, preserve with adequate ethanol.

Site	I addressed a second	The state of the s	I	T	
Site	Latitude	Longitude	Snorkel (Y or N*)	If N snorkel, indicate why	Species, density 1-5 [‡]
1	44.06062	- 89,83593	N	too turbid	Bms(i)
To	44.06097	89,03311		A NEW YORK	Marrow-leaf cattail
ನ	44.06614	89,24053			
3	44.06985	- 89.23654			Alive Bris (1)
Ba	44.07077	- 89.33003		i .	BMS()
Ц	44,06870	-89.22566			
5	44-06478	- 89, 22392			
BL3	44.06170	- 89.23015	·		BMS(1)-dead
BLI	44.001990	_89,232290			BMS(1)-dead BMS(1)-dead
			·		

*For lakes	/sites	not	snorkeled,	, substitute:
------------	--------	-----	------------	---------------

Boat landing site – Examine rake throws and D-net samples for 30 minutes. Targeted site – Examine rake throws and D-net samples for 10 minutes. Meander – Examine 50 rake throws/D-net samples during meander survey.

†If lake/site was not snorkeled, indicate why: stained water, turbid water, blue-green bloom, chemical treatment, other (please describe).

‡ Density Ratings

1 – A few plants or invertebrates

4 – Dense plant, snail or mussel growth in a whole bay or portion of the lake

2 – One or a few plant beds or colonies of invertebrates

5 – Dense plant, snail or mussel growth covering most shallow areas

3 - Many small beds or scattered plants or colonies of invertebrates

Step 2: Collect Waterflea Tows from the deep hole (DH). Decant s water and preserve the sample. Submit the sample, this data form and the Water Flea Tow Monitoring Report (3200-128) to DNR Science Services.

Site	Net ring depth	Method (hor, obliq, vert)	Net diameter (30 or 50 cm)	Ethanol added (Y or N)	Samples combined (Y or N)	Sample sent to, date
					,	
		. generalië	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	-1		

Step 3: Collect Veliger Tows from 3 sites; the deep hole (DH) and two other deep areas along the downwind side of the lake. Submit the sample, this data form and the Mussel Veliger Tow Monitoring Report (3200-135) to DNR Science Service.

Site	Net ring depth	Net diameter (30 or 50 cm)	Ethanol added (Y or N)	Samples combined (Y or N)	Sample sent to, date
			:	·	

Step 4: Were plant voucher specimens submitted? Yes No (circle) If yes, indicate where: Freckmann Herbarium, Wisconsin State Herbarium, Other	
Step 5: Were snail voucher specimens submitted for all records (circle)? Yes No If yes, where? (circle) UW-La Crosse or other	
Step 6: Data was entered into SWIMS onby	
Step 7: Data was proofed onby	

Notes: