Lake Name	County	WBIC	AIS sign?	Secchi (ft or m)	Conductivity (ZM tow if > 99 umhos/cm)
Dowling Lake	Douglas	2858300	Y N	NIa	Na
Date(s)	Data collectors	Start time (nearest 1	5 min)	End time (nearest 15 min)	Total collector time (hrs x # collectors)
8-6-14	FMW	11:00 0	m	2200 PM	6 hrs

Look for the following species: Purple loosestrife, Phragmites, flowering rush, Hydrilla, Brazilian waterweed, Eurasian water-milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, yellow floating heart, zebra mussel, quagga mussel, Chinese mystery snail, banded mystery snail, faucet snail, New Zealand mud snail, didymo, water flea, and any other AIS found.

STEP 1: Record locations of sampling sites (in decimal degrees). Sampling sites include all public boat landings (BL), 5 targeted 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 30 of each snail species and label with species, collector, date, lake name, WBIC and sampling site.

Site	Latitude	Longitudo	C	I (6)	La
MS1	N46°28,508	Longitude	Snorkel (Y or N)	If N snorkel, indicate why	Species, density 1-5 (1) Yellow iris Samp
	10 40 70,000	W92°02.411	/\/	Highly stained	(3) Purple Coose strife (PL)
MS2	N46°28.493	W92° 02.410	\sim	11	(2) PL
M53	N46°28.473	W92°02.406	N	11	(a) Yellow Tris
M54	N46°28.430	w92°02,396	λ	N	(2) Yellow iris
M55	N46°28.372	W 92° 02.393	N	11	(3) vellous îris
151	N46°27.318	W 92°02.441	N	и	(1) yellow ins, snow (1)
145 G	N46° 28,283	W 92°02.475	\sim	(1	(a) Henow i'ris
M57	N46°28.267	W 92° 02,503	N *	11	(2) yellow itis
MS 8	N46°28.248	w 92° 02.544	9 N	10	(IPL (1) YELLOW TIES
MS9	N 46°28,192	W 92°02,633	\sim	11	(1) yellow iris
4510	N46 28.190	w 92°02.660	\sim)1	(2) yellow ins
MSII	N46,28,171	w 92°02.730	\mathcal{N}	n	(1) yellow iris (sample)
MS12	N46.28.173	w 92° 02.759	N	\(\lambda \)	(1) Hellow iris (1) PL
M513		W 92° 02.899	N	16	3) yellow iri 5 (2)PL
152	N 46.28.351	W 92°02,943	N	1/	None

Lake Name	County	WBIC	Date(s)	i P	AIS sign? Y N	Secchi (ft or m)	Conductivity (ZM tow if ≥ 99 umhos/cm)
Data collectors	2	Lead Monitor phon	e and email	Start time (~	15 min)	End time (~ 15 min)	Total collector time (hrs x # collectors)
						2:00 pm	

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	Latitude	Longitude	Snorkel (Y or N*)	If N snorkel, indicate why	Species, density 1-5 [‡]
	N 41/000 000	00 117	21	ν. /	
1		w92:02,943	N	γ. (3) yellow iris
TS3	N 46°28.565	w92°02,960	N	<i>N</i>	(1) pL
MS15	N46° 28,661	w92°02.882	\sim	Blae Agae	3) yellow itis
4516	N46°28,681	W93°02.782	N	Highly Stained	(3) yellow iris 6)PL
MS17	N46°28,691	w92°02.708	N	1)	(a) PL
MS18	N46º28.697	W92º 02.674	Ν	11	(3) Yellow iris (1) PL
M519	N46° 28.695	w92°02,578	N	(((1) PL (1) yellow inis
MINTS	4 N46°28.698	w92°02.566	N	· N	(4) yellow iris
4528	N46°28.682	W 12°02,535	N	N	4) yellow in's
755	1 10 007	W92°02.439	N	//	(3) yellow inis (1) PL
MS21	N46°28.521	w 92°02,475	N	(((1) PL

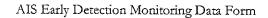
Lake Name	County	WBIC	Date(s)		AIS sign?	Secchi (ft or m)	Conductivity (ZM tow if <u>></u> 99 umhos/cm)
Data collectors		Lead Monitor phone	and email	Start time (~	15 min)	End time (~ 15 min)	()

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	Latitude	Longitude	Snorkel (Y or N*)	If N snorkel, indicate why	Species, density 1-5 [‡]
		w92°02.433	\sim	М	(3) PL (1) yellowisis
M523	N46°28,517	w92°02.407	N	11	(2) PL (1) yellow isi
BL.	N46°28.528	w92°62.390	N	11	(3) PL /3) vellow iris
M52	4 N 46°28.187	W92° 02.654	N	1/	Pink water Ilv
M525	N46°28.523	W92002.777	\sim	M	(3) PL
MS 260	N. 46°28.524	1202,731	N	h .	13) PL X
e)		*		
	20				
	=		ā		
				-	

* PL peppers shoreline of Island



Dowling

Form 3200-xxx (R 6/2013)

*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
- 2 One or a few plant beds or colonies of invertebrates
- 3 Many small beds or scattered plants or colonies of invertebrates

- 4 Dense plant, snail or mussel growth in a whole bay or portion of the lake
- 5 Dense plant, snail or mussel growth covering most shallow areas

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
1	474	oblig x	X-250 MM	Y	Y	
2	444	117	1,	Ý	Y	
3	5++	<u></u>	11	Y	Y	

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. (No+ Swi+able)

Site	Net ring depth	Net diameter (30 or 50 cm)	Ethanol added (Y or N)	Samples combined (Y or N)	Sample sent to, date
	1				
	MIM				
L	101				

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 on 1015 14 by Farrah Witt-Z
Step 7: Data was proofed onby
Notes: x F MW - misentry