Rake/D-net counts: Count 1 Species 1; Count 2 Species 2; Count 4 Species 4	search sites? YN If not, why? (circle one) stained water, turbid water, b	Meander Survey# SpeciesLatitudeLongitude	Latitude	rvey#SpeciesLatitude	Search Site# Species Latitude Longitude Longitude Search Site# Species	Species NORe Latitude 45, 43087 Longitude 88, 85	Search Site# \(\frac{1}{2}\) Species \(\lambda\rightarrow\rightarr	1 1	Search Site# 2 Species 1696 Latitude 45, 425 7 Longitude 88, 83	Species Who Latitude 455 4	Boat Landing# Species OPP Patitude 1/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2	STEP 1: Record locations of sites (in decimal degrees) using a GPS unit (datum WGS84). List AIS found at each site or record none. Collect a sample of any suspected AIS found.	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. List any other AIS found. If sites not snorkeled, take 50 rake and D-net samples during meander survey.	Secch Depth Geet or meters (circle one) Conductivity	End Time	Data Collectors WH HOS AMID GRACE Date 7-2
ecies 4	ater, blue-green bloom, chemical treatment, other			Longitude Density (1-5)	Longitude Density (1-5)	88,83954	Longitude 88.8369	1 1	Longitude 88, 833	50-84C24		ind at each site or record none. Collect a sample of any suspected	erweed, Eurasian water-milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, yellow floating ealand mud snail. List any other AIS found. If sites not snorkeled, take		WBIC 3 76 90	Date 7-26-12

Step 2: Label first five specimens collected with species, collector, date, lake name, WBIC and Location # Send your specimens to an expert for verification. Instructions on how to voucher specimens and a list of statewide taxonomy experts can be found at: http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/aquatic/whattodo/staff/

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e in water deeper than 15 feet (if possible
Step 3: Collect Waterflea Tows from three sites around the lake in water deeper than 15 feet (if possible).

	Depth sampled: Tow 1 ft Tow 2	rcle	Method used: horizontal tows (r
Have samples been consolidated into one bottle? (Y/N	Tow 2 St Tow 3 Lt	30cm (50cm) other	_ horizontal tows (near surface) or 💢 oblique tows (near bottom to surface if greater than 15 feet)

Step 4: Collect Veliger Tows from three sites in 5-10 feet of water (within a meter of the bottom).

Guidelines: If Secchi depth is >4m take two 2m deep samples; if Secchi is between 2-4m take one 2m deep sample; if Secchi is <2m take one 1m tow.

1	Step 5:		
	Step 5: Data was entered into SWIMS on	Has ethanol been added? (Y)N	Diameter of plankton net mouth (circle one) 30cm (50cm) other
مادرا	7.8		rcle one)
	17-12	Have samples been consolidated into or	30cm (50cm) othe
	by -	les been co	
	Net	nsolidated into	
C	Acael	one bottle?	
Name		S	y

Date

Notes:

Density Rating

- 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
- $4-{\mbox{\rm Dense}}$ 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

General guidance on areas to search for the 10 minute quick snorkel search sites:

- Check rocks for zebra/quagga mussels, faucet snails and New Zealand mudsnails.
- Check around small backyard boat launches
- Check near creek inlets (especially if AIS are found upstream).
- Check the stems of emergent vegetation for climbing faucet snails.
- Check a downwind of large boat landings.

