Start Time	Lake Name	Data Collectors
End Times 130	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Anada Heroux
Secchi Depth (feet o) meters (circle one)	County	
Conductivity	walc 627 200	Date 7-24-12

50 rake and D-net samples during meander survey. 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 Look for the following species: Purple loosestrife, Phragmites, flowering rush, Hydrilla, Brazilian waterweed, Eurasian water-milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, yellow floating

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.

Rake/D-net counts: Count 1 Species 1	Did you snorkel the search sites? Y/N If not, why? (circle o	Meander Survey# Species B 15 CM S	Meander Survey# Species PL	Meander Survey# Species PL	Search Site# Species	Search Site# 5 Species BM 5	Search Site# Species	Search Site# 3 Species Manch	Search Site# 2 Species PL B/IC	Search Site# Species & S	Boat Landing# Species	Boat Landing# Species Purple Leading Banks
; Count 2 Species 2; Count 4 Species	ne) stained water, turbid water	CMS_Latitude 45 5002 4	Latitude 45-49933	Latitude 15 . STS	Latitude	Latitude 45,50/76	Latitude 45.49768	Latitude 45. 41.24	Latitude 45. 49895	Latitude 15.5027	Latitude	Latitude 45. 50335 N
35 4	If not, why? (circle one) stained water, turbid water, blue-green bloom, chemical treatment, other	_LongitudeX	Longitude 80.08078	Longitude 88 0821 ×	Longitude	Longitude 88 107986	Longitude St. 0820	Longitude 1807858	Longitude 86.07937	Longitude 16.07882	Longitude	Longitude 94.07954
	nt, other	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)	Density (1-5)

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

Has ethanol been added? Y/N Have samples been consolidated into one bottle?	Depth sampled: Tow 1 \sqrt{5} ft Tow 2 // ft Tow 3 // ft	Diameter of plankton net mouth (circle one) 30cm 50cm other	Method used: horizontal tows (near surface) or oblique tows (near botto
idated into one bottle? (Y/N	ft	1	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.

	Has ethanol been added? Y	Diameter of plankton n
	N/A ¿F	et mouth (cir
]		cle one)
	Have samples been consolidated into one bottle?	of plankton net mouth (circle one) 30cm (50cm) other

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Notes:

Step 5: Data was entered into SWIMS on

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- 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

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.