



**Final Report to the
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Regional AIS Coordinator Program
AEPP-442-14**



Volunteers help remove Eurasian watermilfoil at
Porters Lake in Waushara County.

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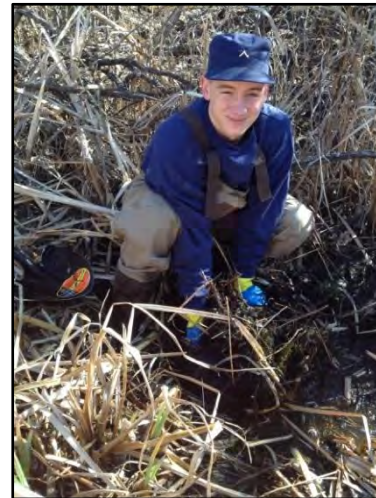
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Goals and Objectives:

ALL COUNTIES

1. **Regional strategic plan.** Create a comprehensive Regional AIS Strategic Plan, inclusive of NR40-listed species response strategy. **See Appendix 1**
2. **Annual review and update of County AIS Plans.** Review with counties to ensure AIS Grant objectives fulfill the goals of the County AIS Plan, and the County AIS Plans fulfill the requirements of the County Land & Water Resource Management Plans. Add NR40-listed species response strategy.
3. **Outreach to bait shops and garden centers.** Continue participation the in Bait Dealer Initiative to contact and provide resources and support to: garden centers, pet stores and bait shops. This participation will be limited to priority sites with the most traffic. **See Appendix 2**
4. **One LTE will be hosted.** Thanks to a free internship through UW- Stevens Point, one LTE was provided to RC&D. The position focused primarily on assistance with outreach and field work needs to help with the Coordinators' heavy workload and limited time. The requirement of 200 hours of CBCW time at the landing was met primarily through volunteer contributions from Long Lake.
5. **CBCW, CLMN, and Project RED workshops.** Project RED, CBCW, and CLMN-AIS Monitoring workshops are offered each year to lake groups and citizens in all of our counties. CLMN-Milfoil Weevil Monitoring training is offered statewide. Two groups were interested in getting trained in CBCW this past year, and one training on Project RED training was held. **See Appendix 3**

- 2014, Wadley Fishery CBCW lesson, Marathon County
- 2014, White Lake CBCW, Waupaca County
- 2014, Project RED Plover River, Portage County
- 2014, Irogami CLMN AIS monitoring training
- 2015, Little Hills Lake EWM Monitoring Lesson
- 2015, Spring Lake EWM Monitoring Lesson
- 2015, Pickerel Lake – EWM and Phragmites Monitoring lesson
- 2015, Little Silver Lake – Flowering Rush Monitoring lesson
- 2015, Lake Lucerne – EWM Monitoring Lesson
- 2015, Round Lake – EWM Monitoring Lesson
- 2015, Twin Lake – EWM Monitoring Lesson
- 2015, Brekke Lake – EWM Monitoring Lesson



A volunteer from Rawhide's About Face program lifts up some heavy purple loosestrife

6. **Biological control of purple loosestrife promotion.**

Golden Sands RC&D partner with Rawhide's About Face program, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, Wisconsin River Academy, and local volunteers to combat purple loosestrife. Volunteers from Rawhide Boys Ranch and Wisconsin River Academy dig roots of purple loosestrife in the spring, and volunteer growers pick up and plant the roots in kiddie pools. Rawhide volunteers come back out to collect beetles in early summer, and volunteers pick them up to put on their host plants.

The insects live on the host plants and used them a temporary food source. After some time, the beetles mate, and the resulting larvae eat up the remainder of the host plants. 8-10 initial beetles can create 800-

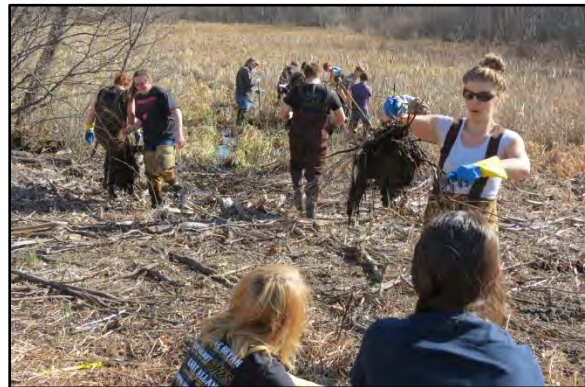
1000 offspring per plant! The volunteers then release the beetles in areas where they have purple loosestrife.

The beetles eat only purple loosestrife and help take away its competitive edge against native plants. Here are a few of the highlights from the 2015 project:

- 24 volunteer were involved in raising the plants and beetles
- 26 pools were used to house the purple loosestrife plants
- 269 host plants were grown
- Approximately 2,152 beetles were initially placed on the plants
- Approximately 215,000 beetles released into the wild

7. AIS early detection response. Golden Sands staff investigated reports of pioneer infestations, and mapped those infestations, using DNR pre- and post-treatment survey methods. Staff collected voucher samples and reported results to DNR, SWIMS, and respective lake management units and municipalities. Staff then facilitated a training to meet the needs of the lake association. The reported AIS for all five counties are listed in **Appendix 4**.

Multiple surveys were conducted for estimates on manual removal efforts including utilizing divers. The diving component for manual removal of Eurasian watermilfoil has increased in the last year especially, and Golden Sands has been planning and conducting numerous surveys for EWM and hybrid EWM in preparation for the manual removals via divers.



Wisconsin River Academy students dig and clean purple loosestrife roots from the Okray Wildlife Management Area.

The surveys conducted are as follows:

- Japanese Hops report investigation – Stedman Creek, Portage County (negative)
- EWM scouting and mapping at Shadow Lake for manual removal
- EWM scouting and mapping at Pickerel Lake (negative)
- Porters Lake EWM visual survey (negative)
- Jordan Pond EWM survey (negative after treatment)
- Sunset Lake EWM survey for manual removal
- Phragmites scouting at Bear Lake (negative)
- Phragmites scouting at Spring Lake (negative)
- Phragmites scouting at Lime Lake (negative)
- Wadley Lake survey (negative after treatment)
- Mission Lake EWM survey for manual removal
- Stream AIS surveys Marathon County
- Little Hills Lake EWM Hybrid survey for manual removal with divers
- Bentley Pond survey for Flowering Rush (positive)
- Lake Lucerne survey for EWM (positive)

Surveys completed, that were found to be positive for AIS, can be found in **Appendix 5**.

Using DNR protocol, four point-intercept surveys were completed on high priority lakes. These lakes were chosen specifically due to the possibility of future EWM eradication and/or the lack of a lake association to cover the survey's cost. All data was sent to the appropriate Wisconsin DNR contact. The surveys completed were:

Porters Lake Point-Intercept Survey:

The survey was conducted July 1, 2015 by Amy Thorstenson, Paul Skawinski and Dillon Epping, as well as volunteers Dick Hansen, Skip Hansen and Sharon Hansen. The survey identified 41 different native aquatic macrophytes, and no invasive aquatic macrophytes. In recent years Porters Lake has chemically and manually removed Eurasian watermilfoil, and although it was not found on this survey, monitoring should continue. More information can be found concerning this survey in **Appendix 6**.

Lake Lucerne Point-Intercept Survey:

The survey was conducted over a two day period (8/20/15 & 8/21/2015) by Dillon Epping. The survey identified 12 native aquatic macrophytes and no invasive aquatic macrophytes. In recent years Lake Lucerne has manually removed Eurasian watermilfoil. After the completion of the PI survey, a visual survey of an area near the boat launch was completed, in which a single EWM plant was located and removed. Future monitoring efforts on Lake Lucerne should continue. More information can be found concerning this survey in **Appendix 6**.

Lake Lime Point-Intercept Survey:

The survey was conducted over a two day period (8/24/15 & 8/26/15) by Dillon Epping. The survey identified 15 native aquatic macrophytes and one invasive aquatic macrophyte. Eurasian watermilfoil was observed visually at coordinate #144 (44.42281688, -89.3442137) near the boat launch. Non-native cattails (*Typha angustifolia*) were also observed. Monitoring and removal efforts from lake volunteers have occurred regularly in recent years. Golden Sands RC&D will continue to work with volunteers in these efforts. More information can be found concerning this survey in **Appendix 6**.

Pickerel Lake Point-Intercept Survey:

The survey was conducted on 8/27/2015 by Dillon Epping. The survey identified 8 native aquatic macrophytes and no invasive aquatic macrophytes. Non-native phragmites was observed visually at several locations and Golden Sands RC&D will look to continue management and monitoring efforts for those infestations. While Eurasian watermilfoil was not found, monitoring efforts should continue as well. More information can be found concerning this survey in **Appendix 6**.

8. Education/outreach program.

Translated materials

Golden Sands RC&D translated to Spanish several key pieces of outreach materials for anglers, including:

“Fishing With Bait”, DNR PUB FH-240

“Do Your Part To Protect Our Lakes” bait shop flyer, DNR PUB WT-978

“Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers” sticker, DNR PUB WT-747

“Do Your Part to Protect Our Lakes and Rivers!” drain campaign flyer, DNR PUB WY-002

All translations were provided to Robert Wakeman, DNR, in November 2015 and can be found in **Appendix 7**.

Take AIS lessons into classrooms.

Every spring academic semester, Golden Sands RC&D employees travel to fifth grade classrooms in Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood counties to teach “Aquatic Invaders in the Classroom,” a lesson on aquatic invasive species. In 2014 and 2015 the environmental educators went to 14 different classrooms, reaching a total of 415 students.

Equip volunteers to present AIS info/lessons to citizens and youth, and distribute AIS materials to lake groups for dissemination.

Trainings were given to lake associations in both monitoring and removal of AIS in 2014 and 2015. Materials requested by lake groups, whether Golden Sands materials or DNR materials were given to interested groups at no charge.

Attend Lake Group meetings as requested to provide AIS technical information and resources.

Golden Sands discussed Eurasian watermilfoil management on Pleasant, and Spring Lakes. Presentations on Japanese knotweed, Phragmites, and purple loosestrife biological control were given Bear Lake in Waupaca County. Golden Sands also attended the Little Hills Lake and Alpine lake management meeting and gave a presentation on AIS. Additionally AIS management information was provided to Gilbert, Pearl, Witters and Curtis Lakes for their meetings.

Public education via public speaking opportunities

Golden Sands staff speaks annually at many educational events, whether at the county level, at a conference, at schools, or at lake association meetings.

Wisconsin Master Naturalists Presentation

On May 14, 2014 Paul led a workshop and training for the Wisconsin Master Naturalists Program. His lesson was on aquatic plants, including aquatic invasive species, including identification.

Water’s Edge Celebration

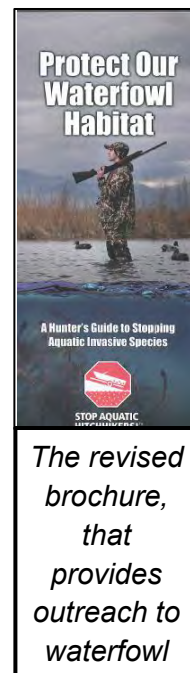
Golden Sands RC&D assisted with the planning and implementation of the 2014 “Water’s Edge: A Celebration of Central Wisconsin Waters”, in Wausau, WI. This event aimed to educate residents of Central Wisconsin about the importance of groundwater and surface water, and to inform them of the threats facing those water resources. At the event, AIS samples and creatures were shown to the families who brought their kids, or just themselves.

Friends of the Little Plover River Appreciation Day

On May 1st 2015, fifth grade students from multiple schools in the Plover area gathered for a field day to explore and learn about different aspects of the Little Plover River ecosystem. From investigating invertebrates, learning to fly fish, exploring groundwater, or learning about invasive species, students had many different activities in which to participate. Approximately 175 students attended.

Purdue graduate course presentation at Shoup’s property

Kaycie presented at the Shoup’s residence on May 23rd 2014, to undergrad and graduate students interested in natural resources. She taught them about invasive species and the effect they can have on ecosystems, with examples of purple loosestrife and its biological control.





Children learn about aquatic plants at the Waupaca County Conservation Field Days.

Waupaca Kids Conservation Field Day

The 10 and 11th Annual Waupaca County Conservation Field Days were held at Hartman Creek State Park in October 2014 and 2015. More than 450 Waupaca County 5th grade students attended the both events from Waupaca Middle School, Manawa Elementary School, Iola-Scandinavia Elementary School, Marion Elementary School, St. Martin Lutheran School, Clintonville Middle School, and Emanuel Lutheran Learning Center in New London.

The Field Day event offers students over twenty hands-on field stations, each highlighting a different conservation concept or career. Field stations offer a wide variety of

topics including aquatic invasive species, learning to compost, conservation law enforcement, aquatic plants, soils, agriculture, wildlife, forestry, wetlands, gardening, geo-caching and more. The students spend the day at the park, rotating through stations that they had selected prior to the event. Golden Sands RC&D provides AIS and aquatic plant activity stations for these events, to encourage an appreciation for native plants and an understanding of the consequences of an invasive species in an ecosystem. They also have the opportunity to explore the forested trails in the Park as they took a mid-day hike during the lunch break. Field journals are provided for students to record their experiences and observations from the event.

Waterfowl Hunters Survey

Efforts by DNR and AIS coordinators around the state are expanding in comprehensive prevention steps for waterfowl hunters in 2014. The beginning of this process took place by creating and distributing a survey for waterfowl hunters. This gauged willingness to conduct specific prevention steps applicable to hunters. AIS educational signs also were designed for waterfowl hunters, and they went up at Mead & McMillan Wildlife Areas. Multiple presentations to both educators and hunters have taken place to offer up advice on outreach methods and opportunities, including a presentation at the Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (UMISC) and at the Wisconsin Lakes Convention in 2014.

DC Everest Kids Day

Golden Sands staff held a hands-on lesson on invasive species at the DC Everest School Forest on May 14th 2014. About 35 children got down and dirty with invasive species, and also learned about the benefits of our native plants. They got to see some “cool” plants such as bladderwort and watershield, along with some mighty invasive species like Japanese knotweed, and rusty crayfish.

Conservation Round Table Meeting

Golden Sands was invited to a round table discussion in 2014, to focus on the Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Action Strategic Plan. Golden Sands shared input in a discussion regarding our aquatic environments, and how invasive species can degrade habitat for our aquatic and wetland flora and fauna.



Amy gives a lesson at the Big Silver Lake Pontoon Day

Big Silver Lake Pontoon Day

We continued to assist the Silver Lake Management District with their annual Kids' AIS Days held at Silver Lake each May in both 2014 and 2015. These outdoor education days give the students a chance to see Silver Lake from a boat, and learn about lake processes, plants, animals, shoreline health, and the impacts that AIS are having on the lake. Over 200 students participated in both events. Volunteers from the lake donated their boats and their time all three days.

Provided a display/informational booth at events, as requested:

- Ducks Unlimited Dinner AIS (2014)
- Prairie Chicken Festival AIS Outreach Table (2014-2015)
- MREA Energy Fair booth (2014-2015)
- Wisconsin State Lakes Partnership Convention (2014-2015)

9. Improve and update public access maps.

All counties will continue to improve and update their public access maps.

10. Assist DNR with Early Detection and Monitoring Surveys. Staff assisted with surveys on lakes in our five counties, upon request.

11. Assist DNR with new AIS sign installations.

Landing signs are inventoried annually, and new AIS signs are installed at locations without them. Trout stream AIS signs are also distributed to volunteers and collaborators.

12. Engage Enforcement.

Golden Sands RC&D discussed enforcement of AIS laws with Waushara Co sheriff at 2015 spring meeting of the Waushara County Lakes and Watershed Council. Waushara Co Sheriff's Dept. has become well-versed and supportive of enforcing these laws.

13. Lake Joanis milfoil weevil tracking.

Weevil and point intercept data have been collected on Lake Joanis since 2008 as part of the State's on-going milfoil weevil study. Golden Sands trained the current graduate student collecting this data in 2013, and assisted again in 2014 to ensure confidence in the data collected.

14. Invasive plant identification and hand removal training.

Golden Sands staff trained lake groups and students in proper plant identification and removal techniques in 2014 and 2015. Fifteen volunteer work parties and hands-on field trips were conducted under this project. Hand-removal targets **small (pioneer) populations** where hand-removal is the sole control method, OR populations that are still at **low-density populations**, where hand-removal is used in conjunction with chemical controls as part of a multi-pronged approach. All of the lakes targeted below had low amounts of invasive species and active lake associations eager to learn how to monitor for and remove the plants.

In addition to training residents, Golden Sands trained a group of divers from the Milwaukee area on how to properly remove Eurasian watermilfoil with manual methods. This group is a Venture Crew, which is affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America. All of the divers are SCUBA certified, and they are available for hire to lake groups that don't have any residents willing to snorkel or SCUBA dive. Several of the area lakes have already hired this group to conduct manual removal efforts.



An Americorps member snorkels to manually remove Eurasian watermilfoil on Sunset Lake.

Sunset Lake EWM Removal Sunset Lake has had active volunteers interested in removing Eurasian watermilfoil for many years. They had received a chemical treatment near their boat landing, where no EWM returned. However, EWM was found on the west side of the lake. An elderly, but active landowner swam and waded in the water to remove the plants. Others from around the lake joined in to learn how to identify and remove the plants. The Central Wisconsin Environmental Station (CWES) provided volunteers to snorkel and remove plants as well. AmeriCorps volunteers have also spent time learning how to remove EWM from Sunset Lake. Volunteers from the lake continue to monitor for EWM and remove it on their own. For the larger, deeper beds volunteers joined Golden Sands staff in removing the plants, to ensure it is being done correctly.

Phragmites on Sunset Lake was removed in 2013 and has not been discovered since.

Dillon returned to Sunset Lake summer 2015, to train a number of new lake residents on the identification and removal of Eurasian watermilfoil. All of the volunteers were able to correctly spot the invasive milfoil and pulled a handful of plants that were found growing close to a dock. Following the training, a lake resident organized another hand pulling session at a later date. With the help of students from the Central Wisconsin Environmental Station (CWES), a number of plants were removed at the session. Dedicated lake residents are continuing to monitor and remove Eurasian watermilfoil.

Lime Lake Eurasian Watermilfoil Removal Volunteers from Lime Lake joined Golden Sands staff for a lesson in identifying and manually removing EWM from their lake in 2014. The location of the EWM was near the boat landing, where all of the plants present were removed. The landowners recognized the plants again near their dock, called to confirm the identification, and hosted a removal work time near their dock as well.

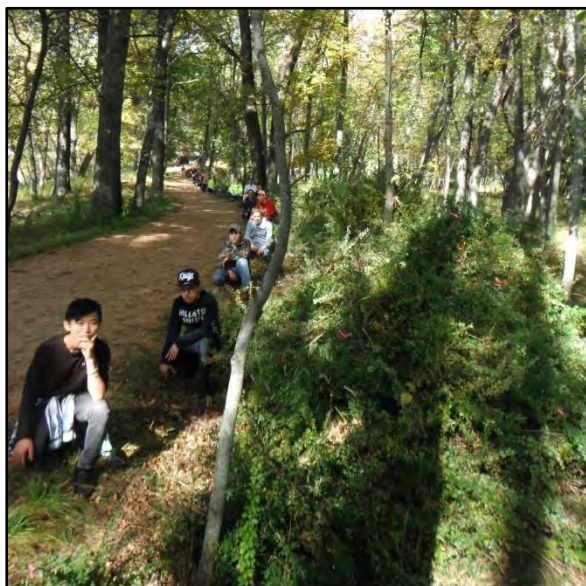
Riparian invasive species removal training with on Fern Island Park, Wausau Since 2006, students from Wausau East High School have participated in a service learning opportunity on Fern Island



Wausau East students learn how to ID, cut and treat invasive species in a riparian floodplain in Wausau.

Park, in Wausau, WI. Students are trained in ID and monitoring of invasive shrubs, and hand removal techniques, and then put their training into practice on Fern Island Park, a floodplain forest in the heart of the City of Wausau. In October of 2014, an estimated total of 11 acres were cleared of the invasive shrubs by the students. Monitoring surveys have found that the maximum percent cover of invasive shrubs on the island has dropped from 65% in 2010 to 30% in 2014. The class is also putting their skills into practice, tackling invasive shrubs on the school's own property!

Wisconsin River Academy Invasive Species Training In October 2014 and 2015, high school students with Wisconsin River Academy Charter School participated in a service learning opportunity on the Green Circle Trail along the Wisconsin River on the southern end of Stevens Point. Students are trained in ID and monitoring of invasive shrubs, and hand removal techniques, and then put their training into practice along the Green Circle Trail, running through a floodplain forest in the Wisconsin River riparian corridor. In 2014, about eight trailer loads of invasive species were collected, and disposed of by the City of Stevens Point. In 2015, the City brought in a dump truck and heavy equipment for loading all the brush, as the students had cut and stacked a pile over 360 feet long. The Academy is expanding the project, to include spring surveys of invasive species along the entire Green Circle Trail. This important data has never before been collected!



Wisconsin River Academy's 'Dee Crew' lines up long the 360-foot long pile of Japanese barberry and common buckthorn removed during the 3 days of field trips.

Collins EWM Removal A student intern joined Kaycie on Collins Lake for two manual removals of Eurasian watermilfoil plants that were to the west of the boat landing. The plants are growing in abundance, and Golden Sands staff will be working with interested parties to conduct a manual removal training in the future. Kaycie also spoke to a landowner about the process and how to be involved in lake management.

Lake Nepco Japanese Knotweed Removal Training Lake Nepco has had a patch of Japanese knotweed on its west side that local residents are concerned about. It is on the side of a ditch between a county highway and a cranberry bog. The local land conservation department staff joined to learn about removal techniques. The AmeriCorps organization also provided volunteers for the removal. The highway department has been generous in removing the plants cut in the project.

Shadow Lake AIS Monitoring Training for Lifeguards Paul and Krista Kamke instructed the Shadow Lake life guards how to monitor for Curly leaf pondweed. These volunteers would monitor areas along the beach for AIS throughout the summer.



Paul receiving Eurasian watermilfoil plants from a diver on Spring Lake.

Spring Lake EWM Survey and Manual Removal: with Divers and volunteers from Pine and Spring Lakes. Kaycie, Krista, Paul, and Dillon went out on multiple occasions, in 2014, and 2015. Removal efforts were focused on a large area in a channel parallel to the boat launch. Three separate efforts in 2015, by the volunteers and divers, have led to significant strides in attempting to eliminate the plant from the area. A number of dedicated volunteers plan on continuing the removal efforts well into the future.

Lake Lucerne EWM Monitoring and Manual Removal Training With the help of Dillon, volunteers on the lake revisited how to identify Eurasian watermilfoil in 2015. Monitoring techniques and how to properly remove the plant were also covered. During monitoring, only one plant was found near the boat launch. Volunteers

aided Dillon in removing the plant in shallow water. Future collaborations with Golden Sands and Lake Lucerne Children's camp are being developed.

Round Lake EWM Manual Removal Training: In July of 2015 Dillon and lake group volunteers were able to locate a patch of Eurasian watermilfoil near the beach at Round Lake. After proper identification and removal techniques were covered, Dillon assisted the volunteers at the surface, while they removed the plant by SCUBA diving. While the number of plants discovered was larger than expected, the removal efforts were a success. The lake residents plan to continue to remove the plant into the 2016 year.

Twin Lake EWM Manual Removal Training: Lake group residents worked with Dillon, as well as a SCUBA diver, to help locate and remove Eurasian watermilfoil at Twin Lake in July of 2015. A cluster of plants were identified by the residents and removed by the diver near a dock. Spots that were previously treated by chemical application were checked, producing only one small plant that was removed. Volunteers will continue to remove reoccurring plants near the dock and will continue to check the treated areas, along with the rest of the lake, for new plants.

Brekke Lake EWM Monitoring and Manual Removal Training: Numerous volunteers came out to participate in the monitoring and removal training at Brekke Lake on August of 2015. The lake residents were broken up into two large teams in an effort to scour the entire lake, looking for Eurasian watermilfoil. After locations of large patches of milfoil were found, using existing maps and on site monitoring, the volunteers went to work removing the plants. Several large piles of EWM were removed and disposed of. Dillon also attended their annual lake meeting after the removal, to speak about management options going forward.



Dillon with removal volunteers on Twin Lake.



Dillon helping lake group volunteers identify and remove Flowering rush near the boat launch at Little Silver Lake.

Shadow Lake AIS Monitoring Training for Lifeguards: Amy returned for another summer of instructing the Shadow Lake life guards how to monitor for Curly leaf pondweed in 2015. These volunteers monitored areas along the beach for AIS throughout the summer.

Little Silver Lake Flowering Rush Monitoring and Removal Training: Flowering rush was discovered near the boat launch on Little Silver Lake in May of 2015 and lake group volunteers went to work. After an identification lesson the volunteers were able to locate and remove several plants near shore. After all of the plants at the landing were carefully removed, Dillon led the volunteers around the lake for monitoring training. Volunteers continued to monitor for the Flowering Rush over the course of the summer and none were discovered. Monitoring will continue in 2016.

Springville Pond Curly leaf Pondweed training Amy worked with volunteers at Springville pond in 2014 and 2015 on monitoring and removing Curly leaf pondweed. Volunteers learned to identify the invasive pondweed from the natives and were also able to identify CLP turions. Several plants were removed as part of a follow-up training exercise.

15. Delisting AIS in all counties

Efforts to eradicate and delist AIS from lakes in the counties have been ongoing. A number of lakes, including Pickerel Lake (Portage Co.) and Lake Lucerne (Waushara Co.) are looking to be delisted for the presence of Eurasian Watermilfoil. A number of other lakes are within reach of possible delisting for EWM as well. Removal and monitoring efforts will continue in order to reach a point of possible delisting. The list of lakes on track for delisting can be found in **Appendix 8**.

MARATHON COUNTY

1. **Update AIS inventory, 2014.** Surveys of all public access lakes in all five counties have been completed in past years. Updated surveys were completed for Marathon County in 2014. Streams and Wisconsin River flowages were added to the survey. All information is recorded into SWIMS accordingly. Survey maps and plant lists are attached in **Appendix 9**.

2. **Collaborate with Lake Management Plan Project.** Marathon County received a grant to write lake Management plans for 15 public access lakes in the county over two years. AIS activities will be part of these plans. The Regional AIS Program provided input during public meetings and is in the process of carrying out the needed volunteer trainings.

3. **Monitor Plover River at Hatley.** The Plover River at Hatley has been identified by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a potential pathway/connection between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River basin

during flood stages (i.e. Round Gobies, VHS). We survey this area annually, monitoring after flood events.

WAUSHARA COUNTY

1. **Collaborate with Lake Management Plan Project.** Waushara County received a grant to review lake management plans for 31 lakes in the county over two years. AIS activities will be part of these plans. The Regional AIS Program will continue to provide input during public meetings and carry out the needed volunteer trainings. Trainings are already being conducted and continue to be planned.

2. **Collaborate with Waushara County Watershed and Lakes Council.** Golden Sands staff has coordinated the Waushara County AIS program through the WCWLC meetings, where all of the lake groups are represented and can take information back to their lake groups. Almost every meeting has an RC&D delegate at it.

3. **Public Service Announcements.** Golden Sands utilized available PSA's on local radio and TV stations. Paul sent them to a contact at Waushara County Land Conservation Department, as well as Waushara County media.

APPENDIX 1: Regional AIS Strategic Plan 2016



Golden Sands

Resource, Conservation and
Development Council, Inc.

Regional Aquatic Invasive Species Strategic Plan

2016

Acknowledgements

Golden Sands RC&D would like to express its appreciation to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for their funding support in the creation of this plan as part of AIS grant AEPP-442-14.

Golden Sands RC&D would also like to thank the multiple county conservationists, lake residents, volunteers and UW-Extension Lakes staff for their hard work and dedication in helping preserve Central Wisconsin's aquatic ecosystems.



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Our Mission

To prevent, detect, and manage aquatic invasive species from Central Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, and wetlands by training and educating people using impacting conservation practices.

Our Vision

To improve the health of Central Wisconsin's aquatic environments, by bringing people together in science-based projects that manage the spread of invasive species.



Values

At Golden Sands RC&D we believe that managing and conserving our aquatic ecosystems is essential to a prosperous community, not only for the wildlife that inhabit those ecosystems, but for people as well. A healthy lake, river, or wetland provides valuable environmental services in addition to possessing substantial recreational and economic benefits. We value a thriving and healthy relationship between people and the natural environments they live in, to ensure that both can live together in harmony and benefit one another.

The Purpose of This Plan

The Golden Sands RC&D Regional Aquatic Invasive Species Strategic Plan creates a framework for minimizing the negative effects of aquatic invasive species in Central Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, and wetlands. This plan outlines steps Golden Sands RC&D will take to improve the elements of prevention, detection and management of aquatic invasive species, in ways that are environmentally and economically efficient. The plan identifies needs that must be met by all stakeholders and agencies in cooperation with one another.

Summary

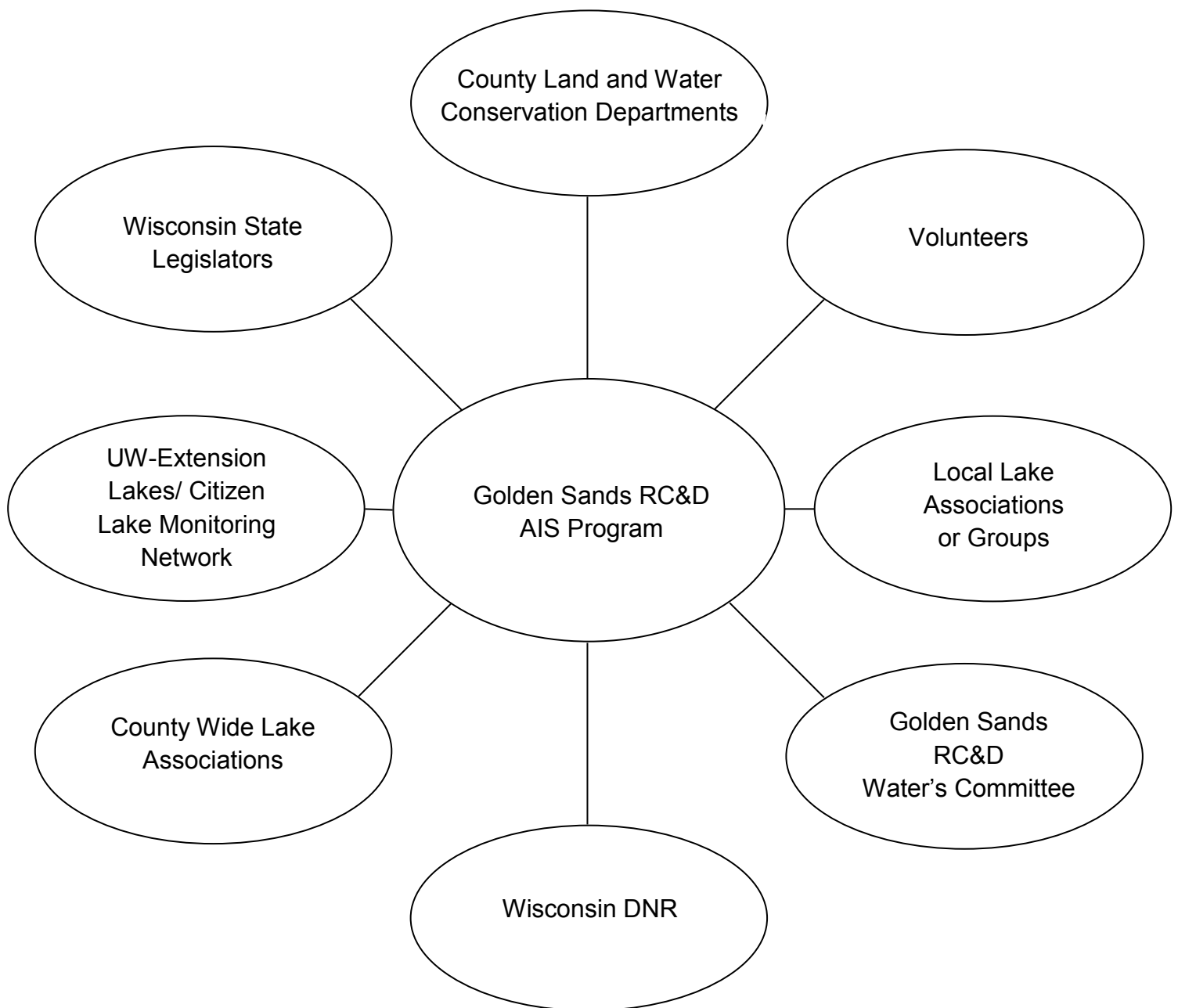
Aquatic invasive species (AIS) are a direct threat to Central Wisconsin's aquatic ecosystems, and are not only damaging ecologically but economically as well. These nonindigenous organisms, which can be plants, animals or other microorganisms, disturb our native environments by way of competition, predation, spread of disease and more. Aquatic invasive species also have direct negative impacts on humans such as reducing property values, damaging recreational equipment, and being physically harmful. These organisms are primarily introduced by human mechanisms, such as transport by boat or trailer, aquarium dumping, and bait release. Due to the lack of natural predators or other means of control, these organisms, upon introduction, spread rapidly over the landscape or waterbody. As new aquatic invasive species, like water hyacinth and red swamp crayfish, make their way into the state, working together and communicating on all fronts will be crucial for management. The network of partners, from local to statewide, is continuing to grow and many citizens are realizing the serious negative impacts these organisms cause. This plan outlines the ways that Golden Sands RC&D will bring people together to address the threats and issues aquatic invasive species are causing in Central Wisconsin.



Eurasian watermilfoil

Cooperating Entities

Golden Sands RC&D's aquatic invasive species program began in 2003. Since the AIS program's inception, Golden Sands RC&D has collaborated with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, UW-Extension Lakes, Wisconsin's lawmakers, and nine Central Wisconsin counties in order prevent and manage AIS across the region. With the help of these partners, we have worked with lake groups and dedicated volunteers to restore Central Wisconsin's waterbodies and natural areas. Golden Sands RC&D provides realistic management solutions for its stakeholders and empowers homeowners and lake users alike to make a direct impact in AIS prevention and management. Our volunteer programs give lake groups and concerned citizens the tools and training needed to manage AIS on their waterbodies. Golden Sands RC&D will continue to partner with the following entities to support our regional AIS program:



Goals, Actions, and Timeline: Prevention, Detection and Management

The following tables outline the three goals of this plan, as well as the objectives and actions needed to accomplish these goals. These tables provide realistic guidelines to assist the AIS Regional Coordinators in properly managing aquatic invasive species in Central Wisconsin.

For the following tables: GS = Golden Sands RC&D
 Co = County Land and Water Conservation
 DNR = Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
 LG = Lake group/ association
 UWEX = UW Extension Lakes

Prevention

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources states that preventing non-native and invasive species is the most efficient, economical and effective form of management. Preventing the introduction of invasive species is a high priority and cannot be accomplished without a collaborative effort from multiple partners and networks. These prevention efforts, including educational outreach and enforcement, are occurring at both the local and state level. Golden Sands RC&D is the leader in prevention activities in Central Wisconsin and will continue our ongoing work in preventing aquatic invasive species through action and awareness.

GOAL: Actively prevent and reduce the introduction of AIS in the aquatic ecosystems in Central Wisconsin.

Objective	Action	Accountability	Measurement Tools	Timeline
Develop a greater interest among citizens, on the importance and value of healthy aquatic ecosystems.	Incorporate more in-depth presentations and handouts, covering the benefits of native plants in Central Wisconsin, with AIS education and prevention efforts.	GS, UWEX	Utilize and help update presentations and handouts on native aquatic plants provided by UW Extension Lakes.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Advocate the benefits of healthy lakes, rivers, and wetlands at aquatic recreational activities or events.	GS	Visit 3 recreational events to promote healthy aquatic ecosystems.	Complete by the end of year 2016

	Provide more training opportunities with volunteers to learn about the native aquatic plant communities in their lakes.	GS, LG, UWEX	Conduct 6 native aquatic plant identification trainings.	Complete by the end of year 2016
Increase AIS prevention education for volunteers to reduce the spread of AIS in Central Wisconsin.	Public outreach through booth spaces at conventions, fairs and recreational events.	GS	Obtain at least 4 booth spaces.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Youth outreach, indoor and outdoor, to schools and other youth organizations.	GS	Work with 4 schools or youth organizations.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Develop "Clean Boats Clean Waters" (CBCW) partnerships with lake group volunteers.	GS, LG	Provide at least 2 CBCW workshops and others by request.	Complete by end of June 2016
	Partner with local outdoor recreational businesses or events to reach out to new audiences about AIS prevention.	GS	Visit 3 different recreational events to promote AIS prevention.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Invite local media to participate in and report on AIS educational events and workshops.	GS	Contact 3 local media organizations.	Complete by September 2016
Continue participation in effective statewide AIS prevention programs e.g. Bridge Snapshot Day.	Determine AIS programs Golden Sands RC&D will choose to participate in, and establish early lines of communication with those organizing the programs.	GS, DNR	Participate in at least 4 events.	Complete by September 2016
	Use local promotion to increase participation in these programs via newsletter, PSA etc.	GS	Put out 3 forms of promotion.	Complete by September 2016
	Utilize limited term employees to carry out seasonal program objectives e.g. CBCW.	GS	Hire 4 interns for summer of 2016 for all county coverage.	Complete by May 2016

Detection

Early detection is pivotal when considering potential eradication or management of AIS. Small populations of AIS that are found soon after entering a system can typically be more easily and cost effectively managed. If caught early enough, it may even be possible to eliminate the species from a system completely. Golden Sands RC&D recognizes the importance of early detection in our AIS program and will increase detection efforts.

GOAL: To increase detection and reporting of aquatic invasive species in Central Wisconsin and generate appropriate response actions.

Objective	Action	Accountability	Measurement Tools	Timeline
Increase AIS detection efforts in all counties.	Conduct visual surveys of priority waterbodies annually.	GS, Co	Devote 21 days per year to lake/stream surveys on priority waterbodies. Continue annual county wide lake surveys.	Complete by end of October 2016
	Provide CBCW watercraft inspections in all counties.	GS	Interns will provide a total of 800 hours of landing coverage throughout all counties.	Complete by end of September 2016
	Host CLMN AIS identification and monitoring volunteer trainings and provide volunteers with the necessary tools for lake monitoring.	GS, LG	Hold 20 AIS identification and monitoring volunteer trainings, of which 50% will continue monitoring efforts.	Complete by end of October 2016
Use NR-40 Rapid Response protocol immediately after discovering new AIS.	Use Rapid Response prioritization methods to determine potential risk to the waterbody and efficient action based on that risk.	GS	Respond to all new Early Detection findings.	Complete by the end of year 2016

	Utilize established networks to develop a response plan after detection, and maintain continuous communication to ensure the proper actions are taken	GS, Co, DNR, LG	Develop a collaborative plan after species is detected and maintain lines of contact throughout the project.	Complete by the end of year 2016
Develop a more extensive and responsive communication network within our counties and state for AIS detection efforts.	Provide frequent updates on projects and events with partners and stakeholders via email, newsletter, press release etc.	GS	Provide monthly updates to DNR and other partners.	Spring through Fall of 2016
	Use social media e.g. Facebook, to share AIS activities and initiatives.	GS	Post to Facebook at least 2 times per week on projects or interesting info.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Share information about newly discovered AIS in time sensitive and useful ways to Golden Sands RC&D's partners and stakeholders.	GS	Release information about new discoveries within one week of identification.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Record all detection and monitoring data in SWIMS.	GS	Record data in SWIMS.	Complete by the end of year 2016
Increase volunteer empowerment and self-sufficiency within AIS projects.	Develop time and effort commitments for AIS detection with volunteers.	GS, LG	Establish monitoring delegates on at least 10 lakes.	Complete by end of September 2016
	Create timelines with volunteers with clear and achievable goals for future efforts. Update timelines with accomplishments to show progress.	GS, LG	Develop at least 5 timelines.	Complete by the end of year 2016

	Encourage volunteers to engage with neighbors about AIS issues and projects on their waterbodies.	GS, LG	Collect 10 new contacts from existing lake volunteer contacts.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Acknowledge volunteer AIS prevention and management efforts with the public.	GS	Develop a volunteer spotlight section in Golden Sands RC&D press releases and highlight publications.	Complete by the end of year 2016

Management

Once an invasive species is detected, an effort to properly manage the organisms should be taken to reduce its negative impacts on the natural environment. Control efforts reduce invasive species to levels that the native environment can tolerate and also reduces further spread. Golden Sands will continue to provide support to its partners and stakeholders to help manage AIS populations in our region.

GOAL: To control current populations of aquatic invasive species in Central Wisconsin and prevent their spread, protecting existing native ecosystems.

Objective	Action	Accountability	Measurement Tools	Timeline
Encourage the formation of county wide lake groups	Reach out to lake groups in each county with the proposal to create county wide lake groups.	GS, LG, Co	Contact all lakes in counties without an association.	Complete by March 2016
	Work with county and lake group partners to structure and assemble the group.	GS, LG, Co	Organize and hold 2 meetings annually with county and lake group members.	Initiate by December 2016

	Attend meetings regularly and encourage active participation and feedback to maintain the organization.	GS, LG, Co	Attend 75% of meetings.	Ongoing
Improve how citizens can make a positive impact in AIS management	Provide technical assistance/ guidance to lake groups on control vs. eradication, methods of control, and costs. Help to create a better understanding of what can be accomplished.	GS	Provide AIS management information to at least 15 lake groups on removal methods and costs for their lakes.	Complete by end of December 2016
	Promote and hold AIS manual removal trainings to provide volunteers with a low-cost and proactive management tool.	GS	Hold at least 15 AIS hand removal trainings of which 50% of volunteers will continue the recommended practices.	Complete by end of September 2016
	Encourage volunteers to be proactive in managing aquatic invasive species on their waterbodies.	GS, LG	Work on at least 5 new lakes or with 5 new lake groups towards management or eradication efforts.	Complete by end of October 2016
	Attend lake group meetings to explain how volunteers can utilize the services Golden Sands RC&D provides.	GS	Give at least 5 presentations at lake group meetings and work with at least one new volunteer per lake group.	Complete by the end of year 2016

Utilize and promote Golden Sands RC&D Contracted AIS management services.	Develop a brochure or handout with an explanation of our contracted services and previous successful projects.	GS	Develop a brochure or handout. Promote successful projects on our website as well.	Complete by April 2016
	Reach out to new audiences about our contracted AIS management services.	GS	Make information available at least 2 new locations and contact 5 new partners.	Complete by the end of year 2016



Create new volunteer connections to aid in management projects.	Reach out to younger audiences such as Boy Scouts of America, YMCA summer camps and schools.	GS	Contact at least four organizations about upcoming volunteer opportunities.	Complete by June 2016
	Utilize the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point to advertise volunteer opportunities.	GS	Advertise at least 3 times at the university.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Reach out to organizations and corporations not necessarily associated with natural resources. Many organizations are looking to do various types of community service and could be potential partners.	GS	Contact at least three new organizations.	Complete by the end of year 2016



Utilize external and internal training opportunities.	Attend AIS relevant conferences and workshops in order sharpen profession skills.	GS	Attend at least 3 trainings/meetings annually	Ongoing
	Hold an annual company meeting, in the spring, to refresh employees on current AIS issues, field work procedures and other important concerns or topics.	GS	Hold meeting with Golden Sands RC&D staff	Complete by end of April 2016
Reduce large populations of aquatic invasive species within Central Wisconsin.	Work with DNR and regional counties to continue and expand effective large scale projects such as Purple Loosestrife beetle rearing.	GS, Co, DNR	Complete purple loosestrife project region wide.	Complete by July 2016
	Collaborate with DNR on new bio-control research.	GS, DNR	Share research findings and work.	Ongoing
	Continue and develop new volunteer opportunities for large group removal projects.	GS	Continue existing projects and develop a new project.	Complete by the end of year 2016
Continue to implement flexible approaches to aquatic invasive species management.	Provide a multitude of management solutions and funding options with stakeholders.	GS	Research and provide the best possible management option for each specific lake.	Complete by the end of year 2016

	Assist stakeholders with grant writing to support new projects.	GS	Assist at least one lake group.	Complete by the end of year 2016
	Utilize relationships with DNR or private consulting companies for specific projects where outside expertise is needed.	GS, DNR	Refer at least one lake group for management solutions.	Complete by the end of year 2016

Implementation

Once this plan is submitted as a component of the Wisconsin DNR Grant AEPP-442-14, it will be implemented by Golden Sands RC&D's regional aquatic invasive species coordinators, in conjunction with our partners. This plan will be in effect until December 31, 2016 and will be updated again in 2017.

Plan Creation and Revision

The Golden Sands RC&D AIS Strategic Plan was created and reviewed by its staff over a two month period and submitted to county partners for review. Golden Sands RC&D staff will meet annually in January to update and revise the plan. New objectives/actions will be added as needed.

Conclusion

Aquatic invasive species are a threat to Wisconsin's waterbodies and natural areas. With hard work, dedication, and adequate resources, Golden Sands RC&D and our partners can prevent, control, and reverse invasive species' degradation of our waterbodies and natural areas. Everyone in Central Wisconsin has a part to play in protecting our aquatic ecosystems from aquatic invasive species. Recognizing and implementing the goals, actions and opportunities outlined in this plan will provide the necessary tools for success.

Reference

United States. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Bureau of Science Services. A Statewide Strategic Plan for Invasive Species. By Paul Schumacher, Gregory Long, Kenneth Raffa, James Reinartz, Patricia Morton, James Kerkman, Thomas Bressner, Travis Olson, Jack Sullivan, Todd Matheson, Brian Kuhn, Shelly Allness, Mindy Wilkinson, Chrystal Schreck, Tom Boos, Andrea Diss-Torrance, Kelly Kearns, Alan Crossley, Craig Anderson, Bob Wakeman, Laura Madsen, Bill Horns, John Welke, Bob Sloan, Dreux Watermolen, and Michael Kowalkowski. N.p.: n.p., 2013. Print. PUB-SS-1107

APPENDIX 2: Cooperating Bait Dealers

2014-2015 Cooperating Bait Dealers

Marathon County

Business Name	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number
Gander Mountain	Keenan	Thomas	1560 County Trunk Hwy X	Mosinee	54455	715-355-5500
Riverside Bait and Tackle	Syring	Keith	P.O. box 233	Schofield		715-574-1771

Portage County

Business Name	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number
Northern Bait & Tackle	Vollert	Gary	1500 Maria Dr	Stevens Point	54481	715-345-1450

Waupaca County

Business Name	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number
Anglers Bait Shop	Cook	Keith	N700 County TK H	Fremont	54940	920-446-2442
Re-Bob's Bait 'N' Tackle	Schierland	Bob & Jackie	N2702 County Rd QQ	Waupaca	54981	715-281-8824

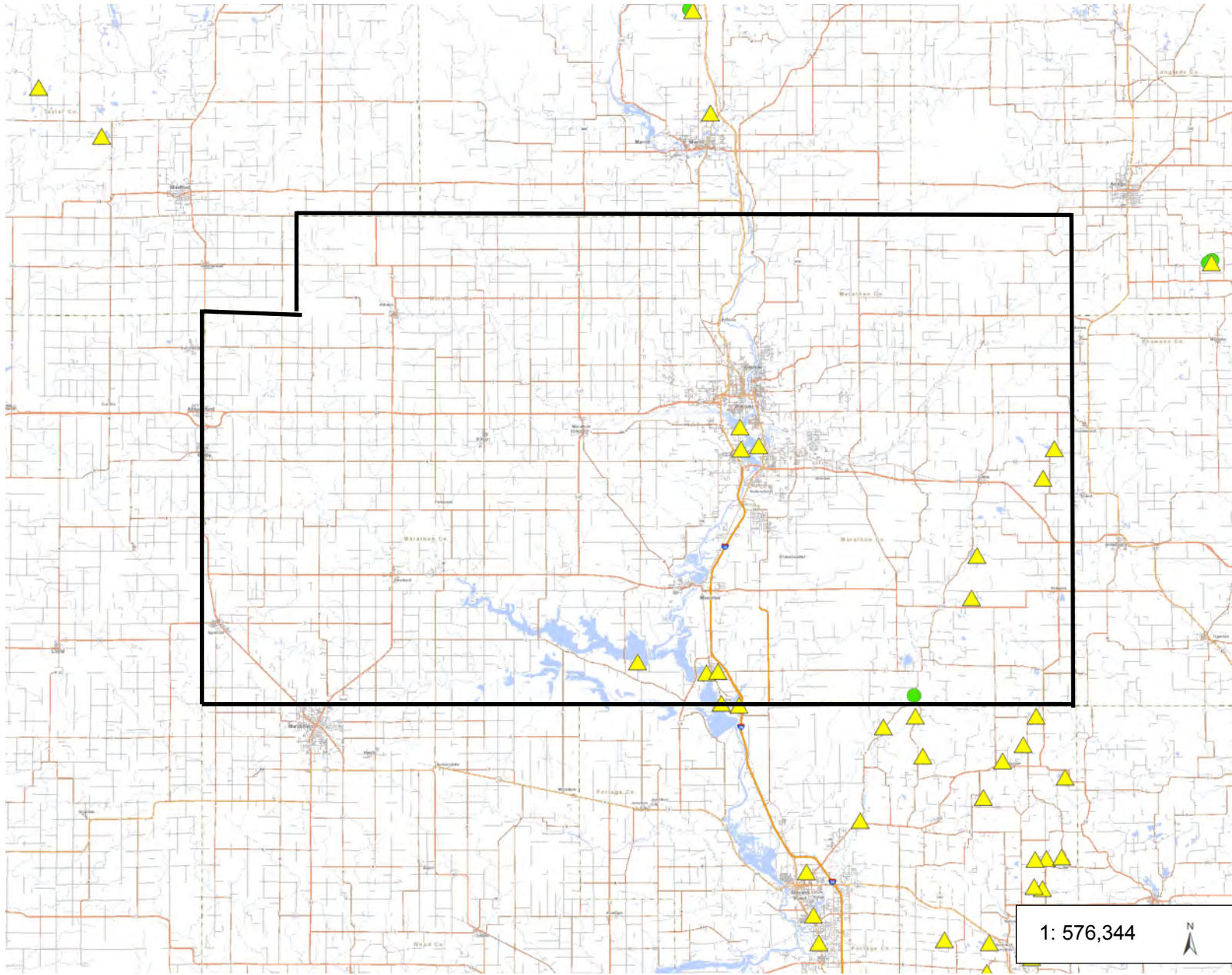
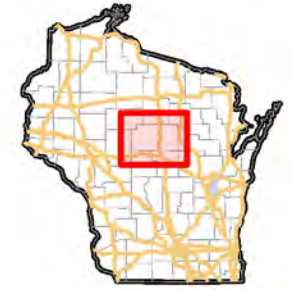
Waushara County

Business Name	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number
Lauritzens Sport Shop	Lauritzen	Tom	345 Main Street	Wild Rose	54984	920-622-3312
Mr. Ed's Place Bait Shop	Apps	Mary	W6943 County Rd GH	Wild Rose	54984	920-622-4439

APPENDIX 3: AIS Regional CLMN/CBCW Participation




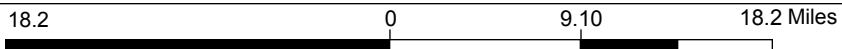
Marathon County CLMN and CBCW Volunteers



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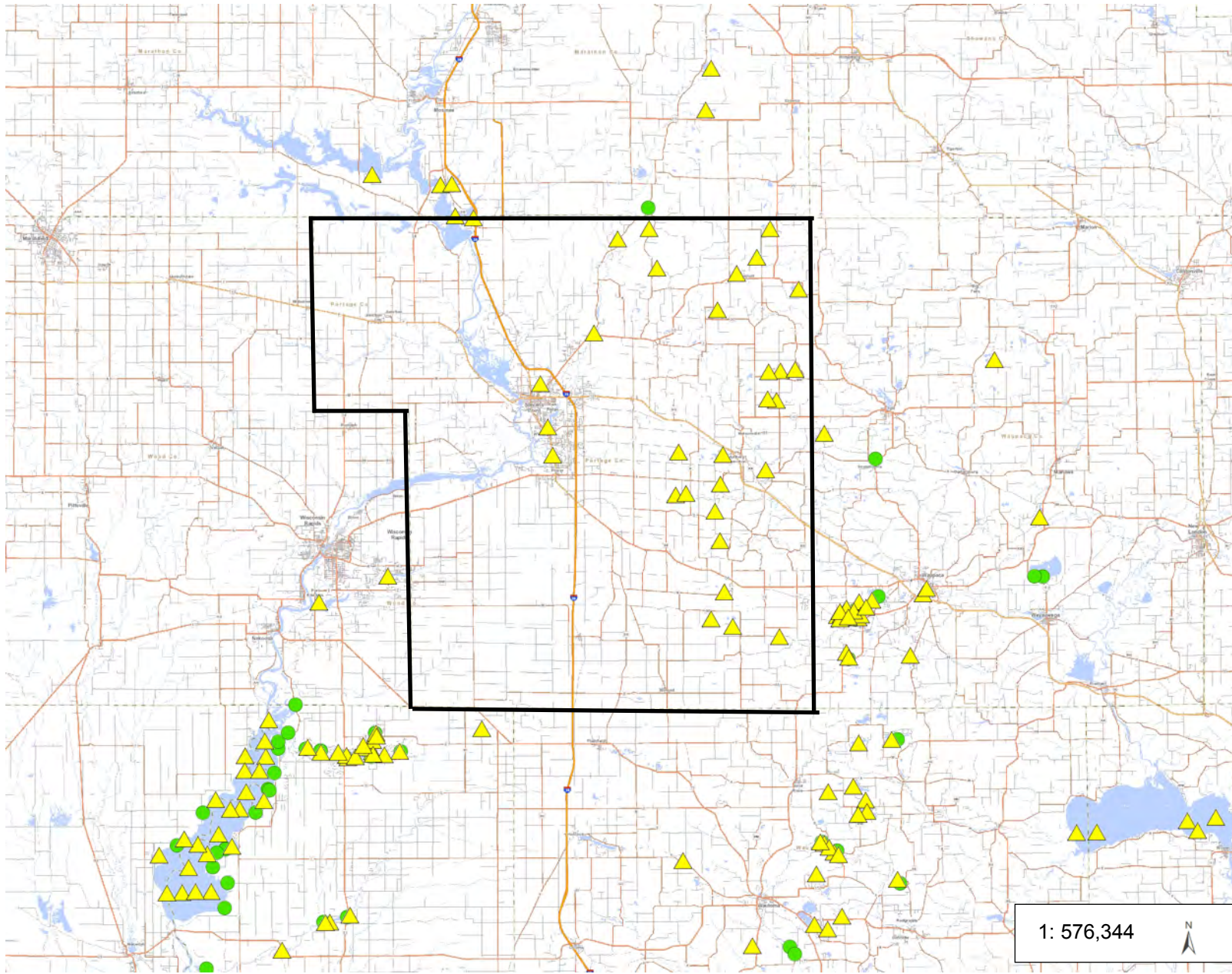
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Portage County CLMN and CBCW Volunteers



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- ▲ Volunteer Water Quality Monit
- Watercraft Inspection Sites (Vic

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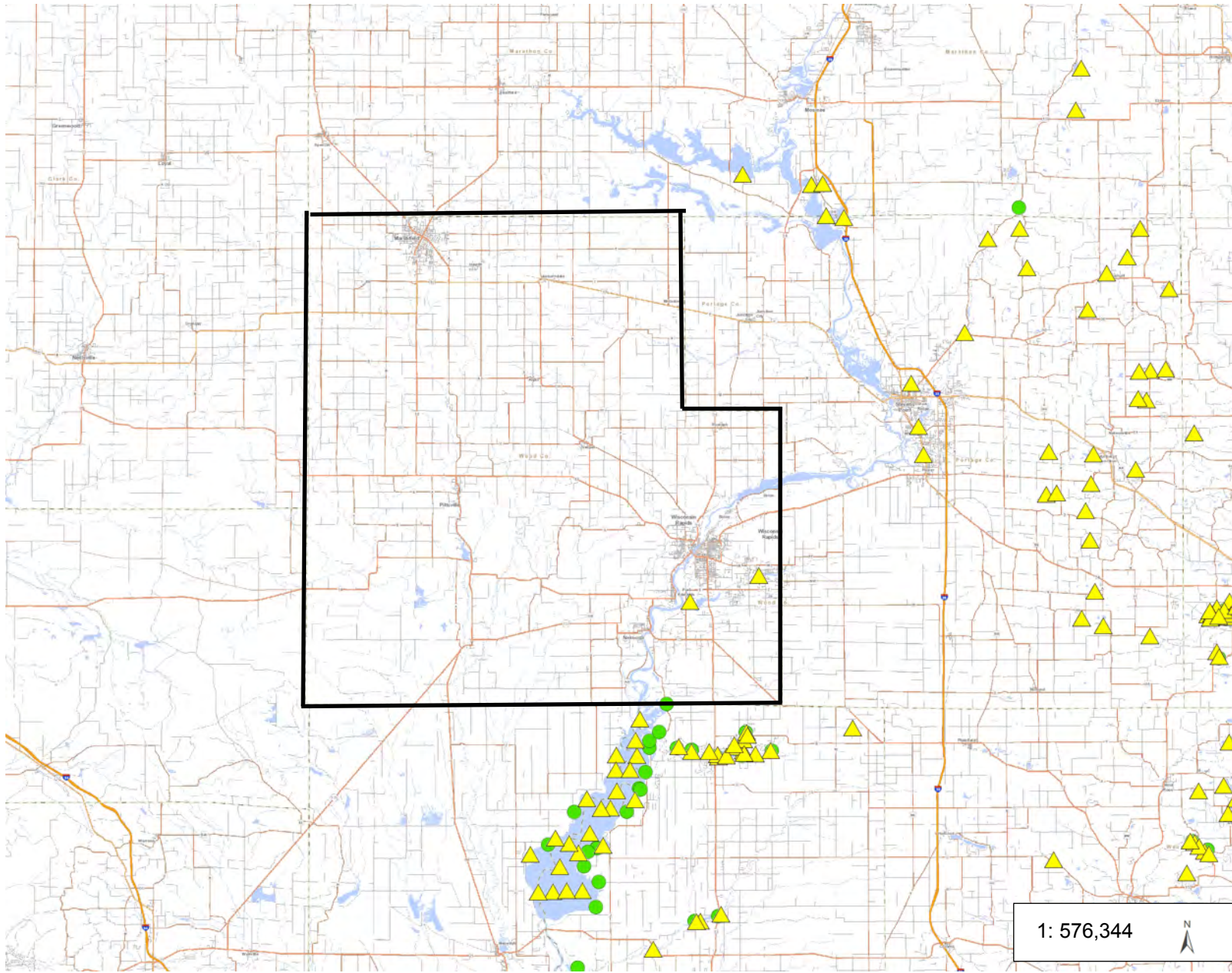
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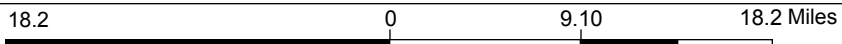
Wood County CLMN and CBCW Volunteers



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- ▲ Volunteer Water Quality Monitr
- Watercraft Inspection Sites (Vc

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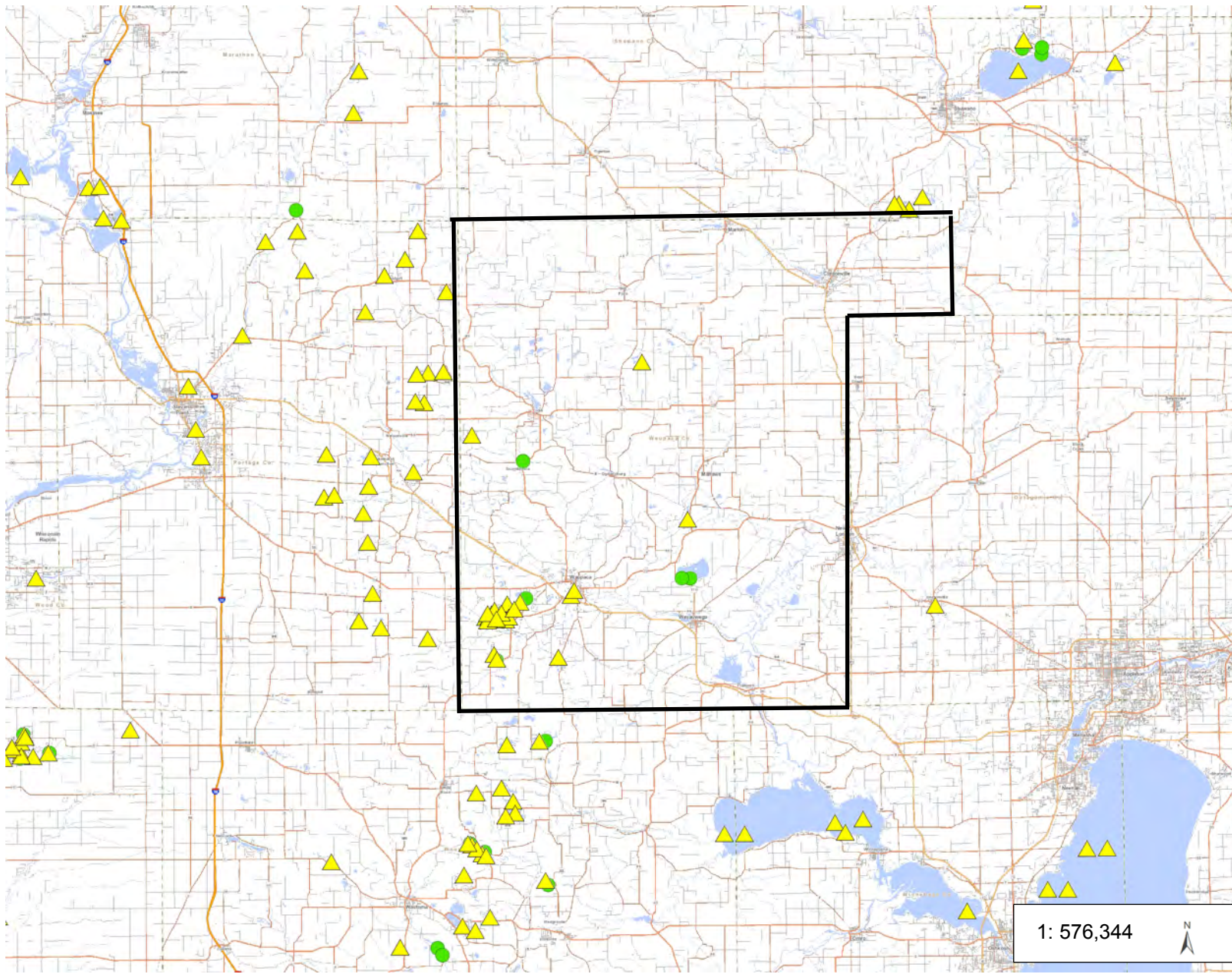
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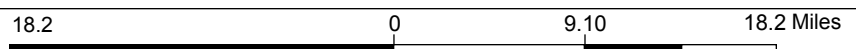
Waupaca County CLMN and CBCW Volunteers



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- Watercraft Inspection Sites (Vc

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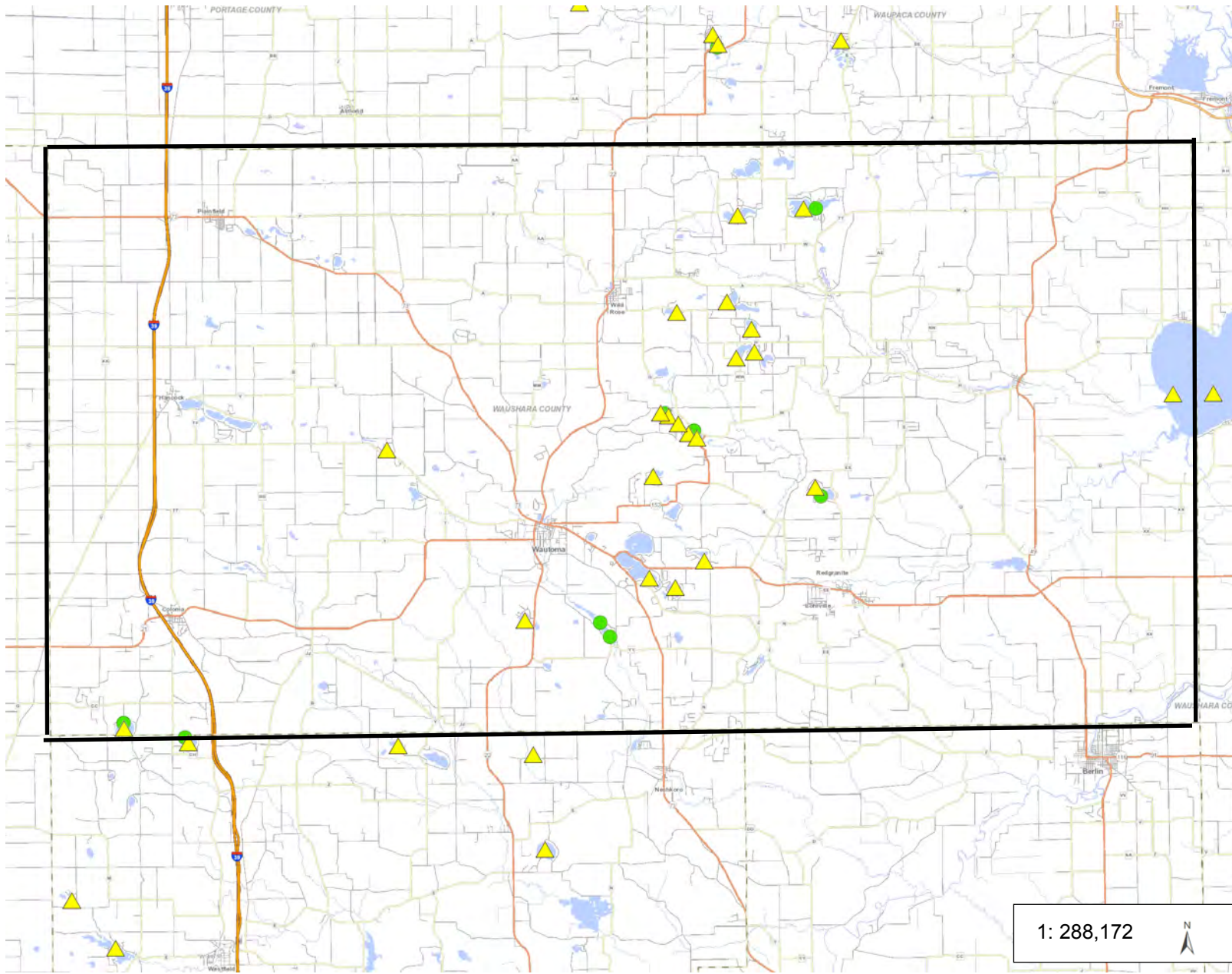
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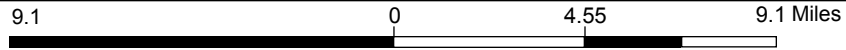
Waushara County CLMN and CBCW volunteers



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- ▲ Volunteer Water Quality Monit
- Watercraft Inspection Sites (Vc

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Notes

APPENDIX 4: AIS Reported by County

Waushara County		
Waterbody Name	Waterbody ID Code (WBIC)	Invasive Species
Alder Creek	243100	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Alpine Lake	245650	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil, Japanese Knotweed, Purple Loosestrife
Auroraville Millpond	244800	Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Flowering Rush
Austin Creek	256200	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Bass Lake	150900	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Beans Lake	101300	Banded Mystery Snail
Big Cedar Lake	256600	Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Big Roche A Cri Creek	1374100	Rusty Crayfish
Bughs Lake	102100	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Curtis Lake	156300	Banded Mystery Snail
Deer Lake	102900	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Deer Lake	980300	Banded Mystery Snail
Emerald Lake	246700	Zebra Mussel
Fish Lake	186100	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Fish Lake	985000	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Flynns Quarry	103500	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Gilbert Lake	186400	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Hatton Creek	255700	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Hills Lake	105200	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil, Phragmites (non-native)
Hills Lake	182100	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Irogami Lake	103900	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Johns Lake	245800	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Kristine Lake 2	249300	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Kusel Lake	189600	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Lake Huron	994900	Banded Mystery Snail, Chinese Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Lake Lucerne	104600	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Lake Morris	246500	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-
Lake Napowan	190200	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Lake Poygan	242800	Chinese Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Flowering Rush, Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Zebra Mussel
Long Lake	191100	Banded Mystery Snail, Purple Loosestrife
Magdanz Creek	256300	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Marl Lake	105800	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil

Waushara County		
Mecan Springs	158600	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Meilke Lake	105900	Chinese Mystery Snail, Yellow Iris
Pearl Lake	195400	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Pine Lake	196100	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Pine Lake	1012000	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Pine River	247800	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Plainfield Lake	1012500	Banded Mystery Snail
Pleasant Lake	106900	Banded Mystery Snail, Chinese Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Porters Lake	246900	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Purple Loosestrife
Poy Sippi Millpond	248300	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Purple Loosestrife, Rusty Crayfish
Pumpkinseed Creek	243300	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Redgranite Quarry	196900	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Freshwater Jellyfish
Round Lake	107100	Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Round Lake	197300	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Saxeville Millpond	249600	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Purple Loosestrife
Silver Lake	107900	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Silver Lake	247700	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Flowering Rush
Spring Lake	149000	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Twin Lake	182300	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Phragmites (non-native), Purple Loosestrife
Twin Lakes	200800	Banded Mystery Snail
Unnamed	256500	Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Unnamed	3000446	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Wautoma Pond	152700	Curly-Leaf Pondweed
West Branch Mill P. (White River)	152200	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
White River Fl (Lower Pond)	151500	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Flowering Rush
Wild Rose Pond	251600	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Willow Creek	243700	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Wilson Lake	250000	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil, Purple Loosestrife
Witters Lake	117400	Banded Mystery Snail, Phragmites (non-native)
Witters Lake	117400	Phragmites (non-native)

Waupaca County		
Waterbody Name	Waterbody ID Code (WBIC)	Invasive Species
Austin Creek	256200	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Bailey Lake	254900	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife
Bass Lake	264200	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Bass Lake	5551281	Banded Mystery Snail,Zebra Mussel
Bear Lake	279700	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Purple Loosestrife,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Beasley Lake	262300	Banded Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Zebra Mussel
Brekke Lake	183000	Banded Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Campbell Lake	284300	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife
Casey Lake	273200	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife
Cedar Lake	283800	Banded Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Columbia Lake	262400	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife,Rusty Crayfish,Zebra Mussel
Crystal Lake	184100	Banded Mystery Snail
Crystal River	258200	Banded Mystery Snail,Rusty Crayfish
Dake Lake	264700	Banded Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife,Zebra Mussel
Embarrass River	291900	Rusty Crayfish,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Engbretson Creek	273300	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Flume Creek	286600	Rusty Crayfish
George Lake	265400	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Zebra Mussel
Goodhal Lake	281900	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail
Graham Lake	279300	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Purple Loosestrife
Grass Lake	279500	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail
Hartman Lake	263900	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail
Hatch Lake	282800	Banded Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Hatton Creek	255700	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Iola Lake	278800	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife
Kinney Lake	294900	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Knight Lake	262700	Banded Mystery Snail
Lake Orlando	262600	Rusty Crayfish
Limekiln Lake	264900	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Zebra Mussel
Little Wolf River	272400	Banded Mystery Snail,Rusty Crayfish,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Long Lake	261200	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Zebra Mussel
Long Lake	296100	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Manawa Millpond	280400	Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife
Marion Millpond	294500	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil

Waupaca County		
Marl Lake	264100	Banded Mystery Snail, Yellow Iris
McCrosen Lake	265100	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Miner Lake	264800	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Mirror Lake	258700	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Purple Loosestrife, Yellow Iris
Mouse Creek	272500	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Myklebust Lake	278100	Banded Mystery Snail
Nessling Lake	265200	Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
North Branch Pigeon River	293900	Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
North Lake	279400	Banded Mystery Snail, Chinese Mystery Snail
Ogdensburg Pond	273800	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Otter Lake	265700	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Partridge Crop Lake	272000	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Partridge Lake	253800	Chinese Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Flowering Rush, Phragmites (non-native), Rusty Crayfish, Zebra Mussel
Peterson Creek	275400	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Pigeon Lake	293300	Chinese Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Flowering Rush, Rusty Crayfish
Pigeon River	293100	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Pope Lake	262900	Banded Mystery Snail, Chinese Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Rainbow Lake	265300	Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Rollofson Lake	277600	Banded Mystery Snail, Purple Loosestrife, Yellow Iris
Round Lake	265000	Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Sannes Creek	276000	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
School Section Lake	283600	Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Shadow Lake	258600	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Purple Loosestrife, Yellow Iris
Silver Lake	198800	Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Silver Lake	198900	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Skunk Lake	276700	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
South Branch Little Wolf River	272600	Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil, Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Spencer Lake	255000	Freshwater Jellyfish, Purple Loosestrife, Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Stratton Lake	259600	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Purple Loosestrife
Sunset Lake	265500	Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Taylor Lake	265600	Banded Mystery Snail, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Zebra Mussel
Unnamed	254500	Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Unnamed	255100	Freshwater Jellyfish, Purple Loosestrife
Unnamed	257500	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Unnamed	263200	Banded Mystery Snail
Unnamed	263700	Banded Mystery Snail
Unnamed T21nR12eS1908	254700	Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Walla Walla Creek	254000	Freshwater Jellyfish, Purple Loosestrife

Waupaca County		
Waupaca River	257400	Rusty Crayfish,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Weyauwega Lake	257700	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Flowering Rush,Japanese Knotweed
White Lake	272900	Banded Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Wolf River	241300	Chinese Mystery Snail,Purple Loosestrife,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia,Zebra Mussel

Portage County		
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Waterbody Name	Waterbody ID Code (WBIC)	Invasive Species
Adams Lake	267800	Banded Mystery Snail
Amherst Millpond	268200	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Rusty Crayfish
Bear Lake	181900	Chinese Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Biron Flowage	1396900	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Yellow Iris
Collins Lake	270200	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Ebert Lake	267700	Banded Mystery Snail
Flume Creek	286600	Rusty Crayfish
Fountain Lake	262200	Banded Mystery Snail
Jordan Pond	1403600	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Lake Du Bay	1412200	Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Rusty Crayfish
Lake Emily	189800	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil,Rusty Crayfish
Lake Helen	287200	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Lake Joanis	3000096	Chinese Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Freshwater Jellyfish
Lake Lime	190100	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Lake Pacawa	1036400	Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Little Wolf River	272400	Rusty Crayfish
McDill Pond	1403200	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil,Japanese Knotweed,Phragmites (non-native),Rusty Crayfish
Mosquito Creek	1396600	Rusty Crayfish
Onland Lake	195100	Banded Mystery Snail
Pac-A-Wa Lake	1009300	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Peterson Creek	275400	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Pickerel Lake	195900	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Phragmites (non-native)
Plover River	1402800	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil,Rusty Crayfish

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Portage County		
Plover River Flowage	1403000	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife
Rinehart Lake	278600	Banded Mystery Snail
Sannes Creek	276000	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Spring Lake	267200	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Springville Pond	1402300	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Japanese Knotweed,Phragmites (non-native),Rusty Crayfish,Water Lettuce
Stoltenburg Lake	199400	Banded Mystery Snail
Sunset Lake	199700	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Thomas Lake	200300	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Tomorrow River	270400	Purple Loosestrife
Tree Lake	289400	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Unnamed	267500	Rusty Crayfish
Unnamed	267600	Banded Mystery Snail
Unnamed	270100	Banded Mystery Snail
Unnamed	5548247	Rusty Crayfish
Washburn Lake	1177900	Chinese Mystery Snail
Waupaca River	257400	Banded Mystery Snail,Purple Loosestrife,Rusty Crayfish
Wazeecha Lake	1391200	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Narrow-leaf cattail (Typha angustifolia),Rusty
Wisconsin R Fl C3-Stevens Pt	1409400	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Wisconsin River	1179900	Yellow Iris
Wisconsin River Flowage Number 1 51	1402700	Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Wolf Lake	241100	Banded Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife
Wood County		
Waterbody Name	Waterbody ID Code (WBIC)	Invasive Species
Biron Flowage	1396900	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Yellow Iris
Buena Vista Creek	1391300	Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Cranberry Creek	1354800	Rusty Crayfish
Dexter Lake	1369900	Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Hemlock Creek	1366300	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Lake Kaunewinne	1371900	Rusty Crayfish
Moccasin Creek	1388000	Rusty Crayfish
Mosquito Creek	1396600	Rusty Crayfish
Nepco Lake	1389800	Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife,Rusty Crayfish,Zebra Mussel
Petenwell Lake	1377100	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Zebra Mussel
Puff Creek	1371500	Rusty Crayfish
Ross Lake	1382900	Eurasian Water-Milfoil

Wood County		
Unnamed	5585354	Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Unnamed T21n R06e S06-10cb	1388800	Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Wazeecha Lake	1391200	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Narrow-leaf cattail (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>), Rusty Crayfish, Zebra Mussel
Wisconsin Rapids Flowage	1396200	Rusty Crayfish
Wisconsin River	1179900	Yellow Iris, Zebra Mussel
Yellow River	1352800	Rusty Crayfish

Taylor County

Waterbody Name	Waterbody ID Code (WBIC)	Invasive Species
Big Rib River	1451800	Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Rusty Crayfish
Black River	1676700	Banded Mystery Snail, Rusty Crayfish
Chequamegon Waters Flowage	2160700	Chinese Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Rusty Crayfish
Deer Creek	1433400	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Fisher River	2181500	Rusty Crayfish
Half Moon Lake	2200000	Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Hulls Lake	1762700	Chinese Mystery Snail
Little Black River	1765300	Rusty Crayfish
Little Chelsea Lake	2200500	Chinese Mystery Snail
Medford Flowage	1766600	Banded Mystery Snail, Chinese Mystery Snail, Purple Loosestrife
Mondeaux Flowage	2193300	Chinese Mystery Snail
North Spirit Lake	1515200	Rusty Crayfish
Pine Creek	1758900	Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Rusty Crayfish
Rib Lake	1469100	Chinese Mystery Snail, Purple Loosestrife
Richter Lake	1760000	Rusty Crayfish
Silvernagle Creek	1467400	Rusty Crayfish
South Fork Eau Claire River	2137000	Rusty Crayfish
South Fork Yellow River	2164600	Rusty Crayfish
Spirit Lake	1513000	Chinese Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Rusty Crayfish
Trappers Creek	1758400	Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Rusty Crayfish
Unnamed	5008508	Chinese Mystery Snail
West Branch Big Eau Pleine River	1432700	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Wood Lake	1467100	Chinese Mystery Snail
Yellow River	2154500	Rusty Crayfish

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Marathon County

Waterbody Name	Waterbody ID Code (WBIC)	Invasive Species
Big Bass Lake	1405200	Banded Mystery Snail
Big Rib River	1451800	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Rusty Crayfish
Black Creek	1458200	Rusty Crayfish
Eau Claire Flowage	1437800	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Rusty Crayfish
Eau Claire River	1437600	Banded Mystery Snail,Rusty Crayfish
Flume Creek	286600	Rusty Crayfish
Johnson Creek	1424900	Rusty Crayfish
Lake Du Bay	1412200	Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Rusty Crayfish
Lake Wausau	1437500	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Japanese Knotweed,Purple Loosestrife,Yellow Iris
Little Rib River	1451900	Rusty Crayfish
Little Trappe River	1470800	Rusty Crayfish
Little Wolf River	272400	Rusty Crayfish
Lost Lake	1407000	Chinese Mystery Snail
Mayflower Lake	310500	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Purple Loosestrife
Mission Lake	1005400	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-
Pike Lake	1406300	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Rusty Crayfish
Plover River	1402800	Banded Mystery Snail,Rusty Crayfish
Rice Lake	1406500	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Narrow-leaf cattail (Typha angustifolia)
South Branch Embarrass River	305600	Rusty Crayfish
Spring Brook	1440800	Rusty Crayfish
Trappe River	1470700	Rusty Crayfish
Unnamed	1458400	Rusty Crayfish
Wadley Lake	1177600	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Rusty Crayfish
Wausau Dam Lake	1469700	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Wisconsin River	1179900	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Japanese Knotweed,Purple Loosestrife,Rusty Crayfish,Yellow Iris

Green Lake County

Waterbody Name	Waterbody ID Code (WBIC)	Invasive Species
Barnes Creek	143300	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Fox River	117900	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Grand Lake (Millpond)	161100	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Green Lake	146100	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Freshwater Jellyfish,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife,Zebra Mussel
Heart Lake	103700	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Little Green Lake	162500	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Little Twin Lake	146400	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Mill Race	154400	Rusty Crayfish
Puchyan River	145200	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Green Lake County

Puckaway Lake	158700	Brittle Waternymph,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Silver Creek	146800	Rusty Crayfish
Snake Creek	145300	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
South Branch Rock River	869800	Rusty Crayfish
Spring Lake	148100	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Spring Lake	160600	Banded Mystery Snail
Twin Lakes	146500	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Unnamed	5025355	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
White River	148500	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Marquette County

Waterbody Name	Waterbody ID Code (WBIC)	Invasive Species
Buffalo Lake	168000	Brittle Waternymph,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Purple Loosestrife,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Christensen Lake	165100	Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Comstock Lake	155570	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Crystal Lake	157300	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Ennis Lake	171000	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-
Fenner Lake	103400	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Fox River	117900	Brittle Waternymph,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Grand River	159300	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Harris Pond (Harrisville)	165700	Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Purple Loosestrife
Kilby Lake	104200	Banded Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Lake Burnita	104400	Banded Mystery Snail
Lake Emery	168800	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Lake Montello	164300	Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Lawrence Pond	167000	Banded Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Mason Lake	175700	Brittle Waternymph,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Mecan River	155000	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Mill Race	154400	Rusty Crayfish
Montello River	164100	Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Rusty Crayfish,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Moon Lake	101700	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Neenah Creek	173800	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Neenah Lake	178000	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Neshkoro Millpond	149800	Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Oxford Lake	177500	Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Pine Lake	106800	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Pleasant Lake	106900	Banded Mystery Snail,Chinese Mystery Snail,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil
Puckaway Lake	158700	Brittle Waternymph,Curly-Leaf Pondweed,Eurasian Water-Milfoil,Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Marquette County

School Section Lake	107500	Banded Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Spring Lake	155300	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Twin Lakes	103100	Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Twin Lakes	117000	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Unnamed	155800	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
Unnamed	177400	Curly-Leaf Pondweed
Unnamed	5028600	Brittle Waternymph
Unnamed	5028689	Brittle Waternymph
White Lake	163970	Eurasian Water-Milfoil
White River	148500	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Williams Lake	168300	Banded Mystery Snail, Chinese Mystery Snail, Curly-Leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Water-Milfoil, Hybrid Eurasian / Northern Water-Milfoil

APPENDIX 5: AIS Visual Survey Maps

Shadow Lake Eurasian Water Milfoil



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

● Eurasian Water Milfoil Clusters

This map is not intended to be used for
pre and post treatment evaluation

Location:
City of Waupaca
Town 22N Range 12E
Sections 30 and 31
Waupaca County, Wisconsin

Collected September 11, 2014
with a Garmin GPSmap 76

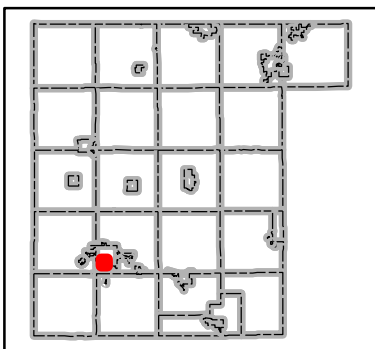
Date of Photography: August 2011



Feet

0 200 400 600

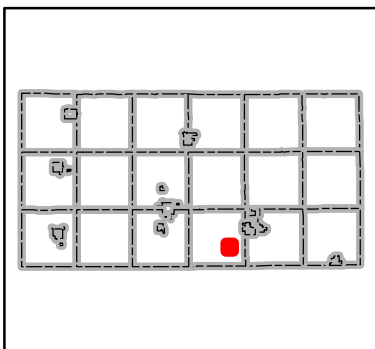
Printed: September 16, 2014



Spring Lake Eurasian Water Milfoil





Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



This map is not intended for use in pre and post treatment evaluations

Collected July 9, 2014
with a Garmin 76

Date of Photography: August 2011

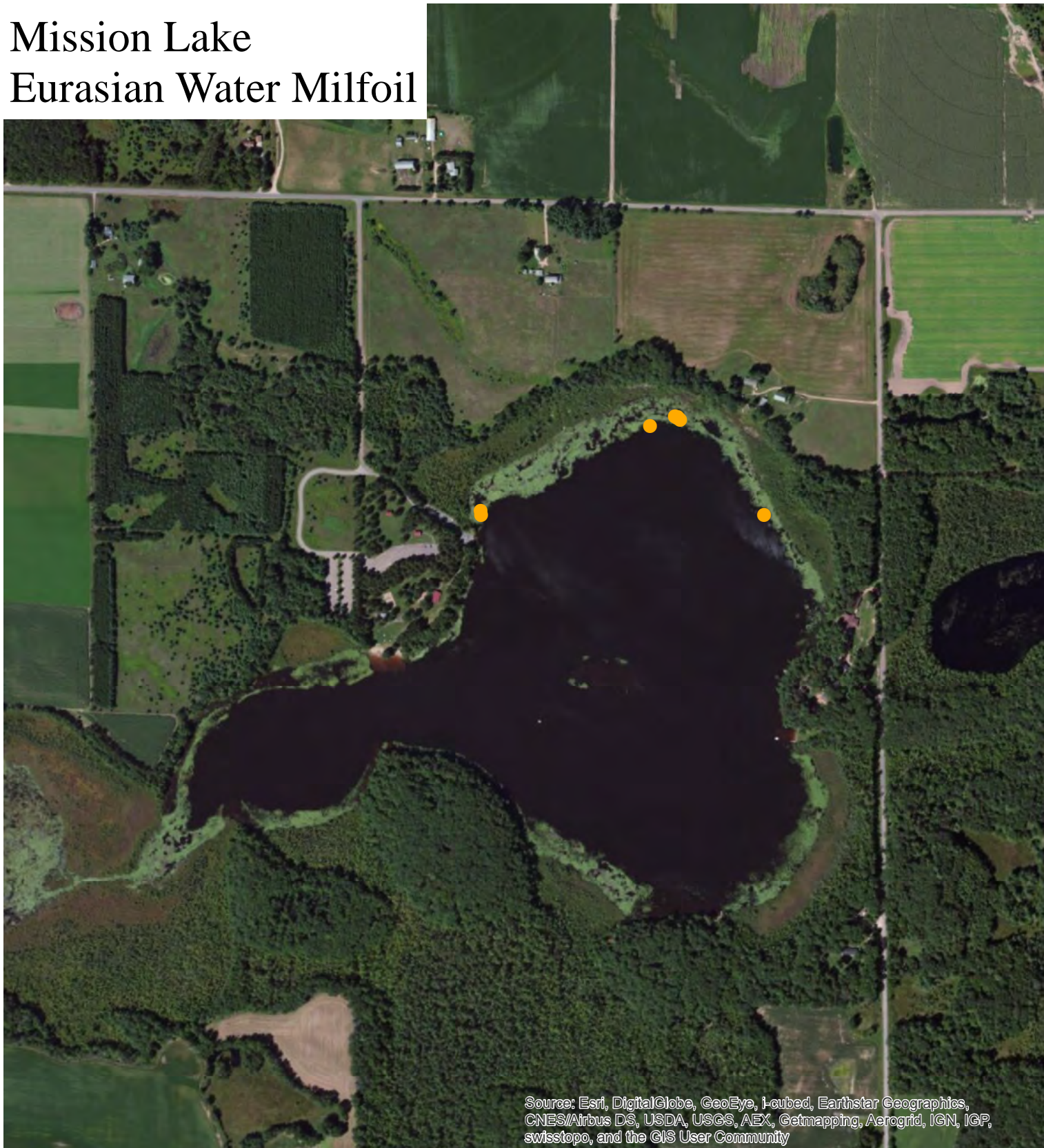
	Scattered EWM	1.9 acres
	Dense EWM	0.53 acres

Location:
Town of Marion
Town 18N Range 11E
Sections 23 and 26
Waushara County, Wisconsin



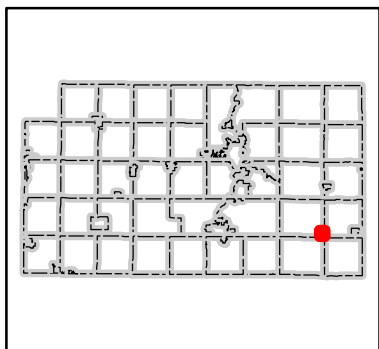
Printed: September 10, 2014

Mission Lake Eurasian Water Milfoil



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

● Eurasian Water Milfoil Clusters



Collected September 4, 2014
with a Garmin GPSmap 76

Date of Photography: August 2011

Location:
Town of Reid
Town 27N Range 9E Section 36
Marathon County, Wisconsin



Feet

0 300 600 900

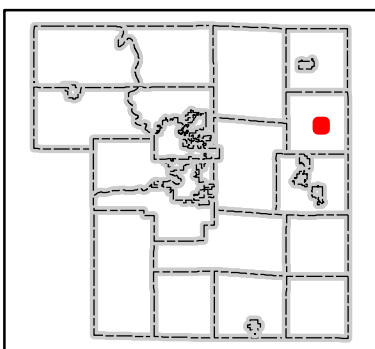
Printed: September 16, 2014

Sunset Lake Eurasian Water Milfoil



● Eurasian Water Milfoil

This map is not intended to be used for
pre and post treatment evaluation



Collected July 18, 2014
with a Garmin 76

Date of Photography: August 2013

Location:
Town of New Hope
Town 24N Range 10 E Section 22
Portage County, Wisconsin

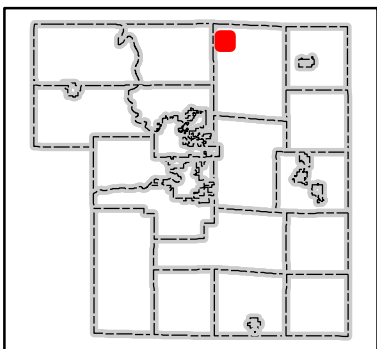
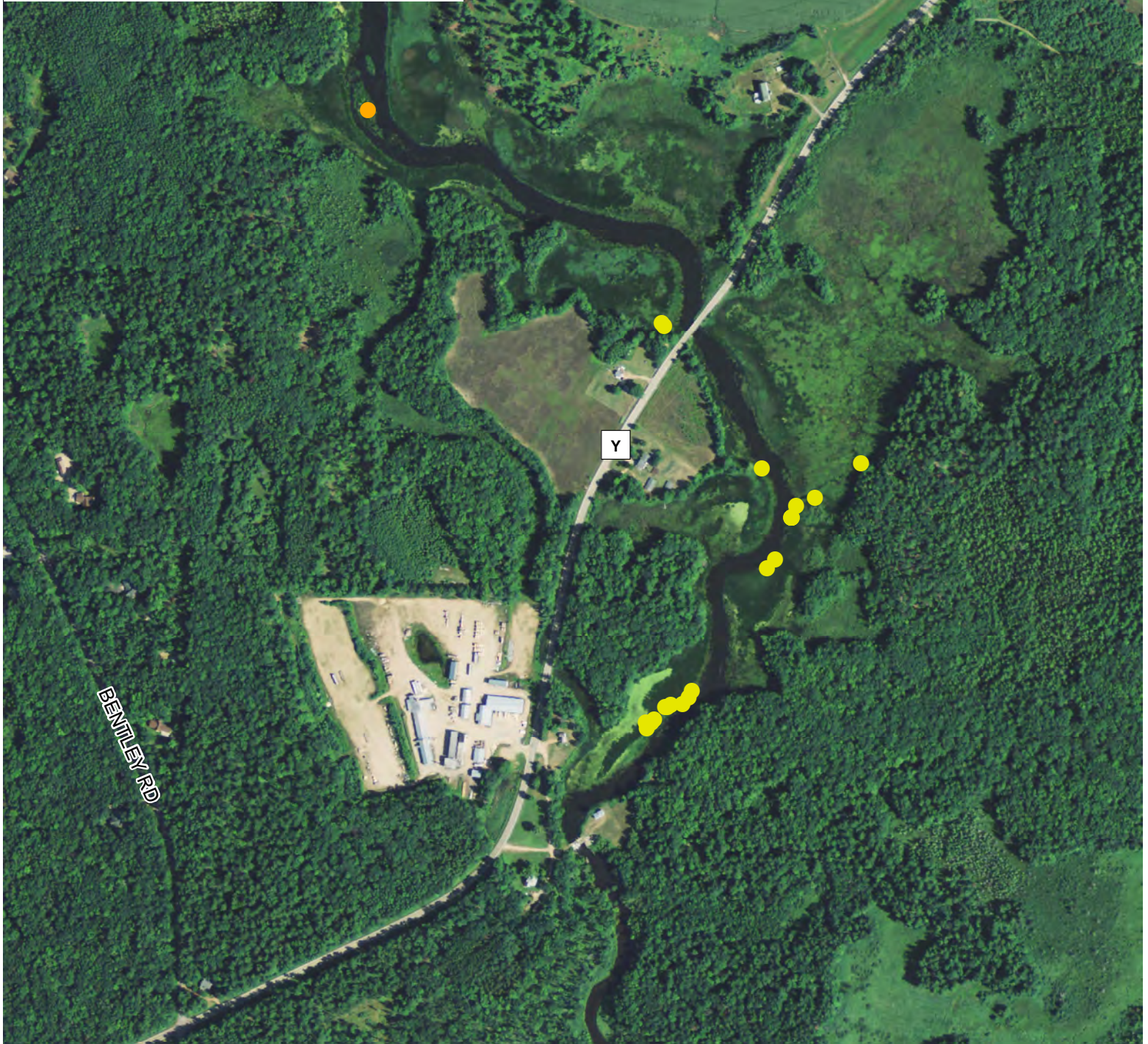


Feet

0 100 200 300

Printed: August 04, 2014

Bentley Pond Flowering Rush and Curley-Leaf Pondweed

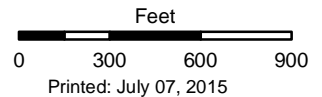


- Flowering Rush
- Curley-Leaf Pondweed

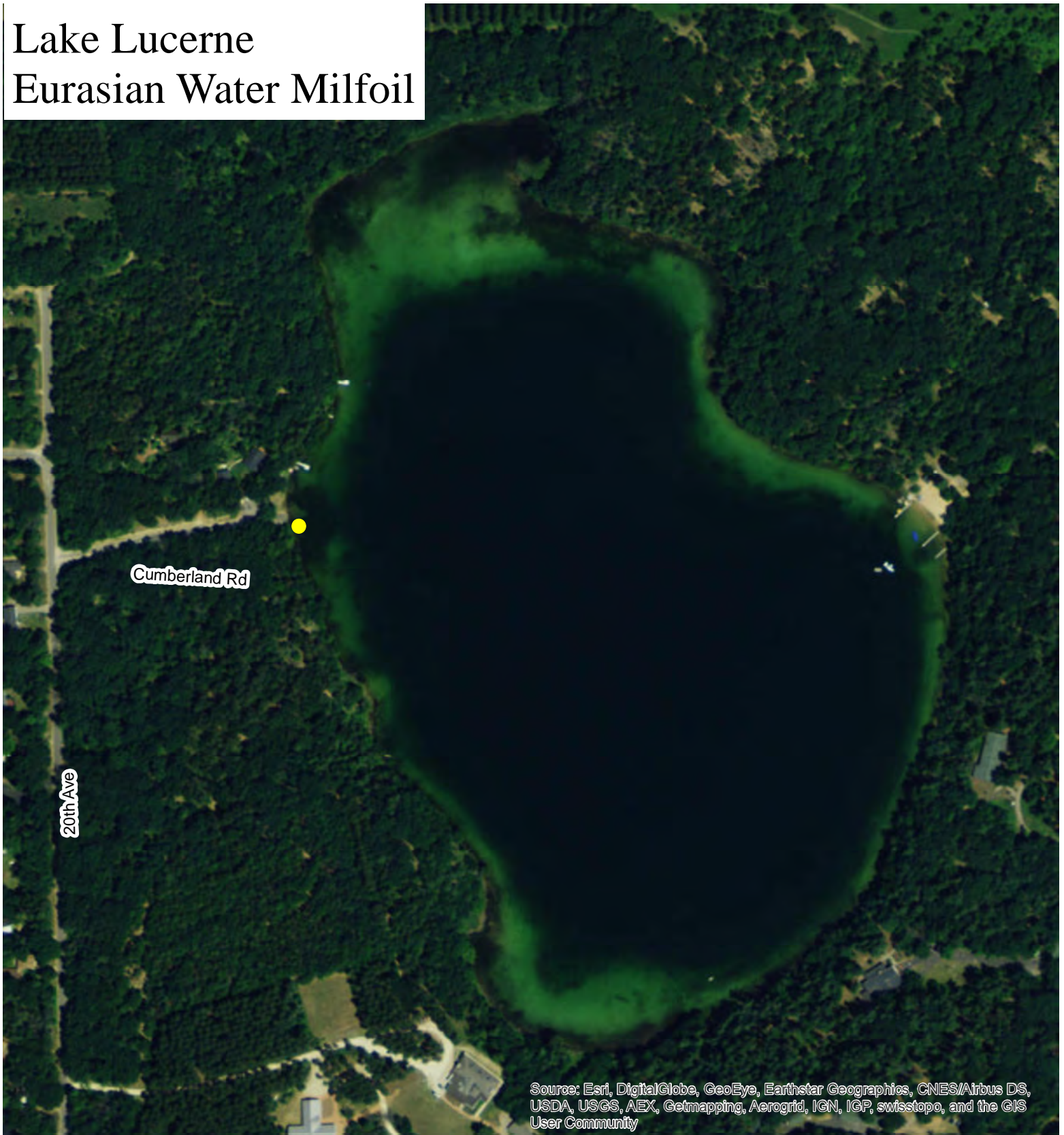
Collected June 3 and 9, 2015
with a Garmin GPSmap 26

Date of Photography: August 2011

Location:
Town of Sharon
Town 25N Range 9E Section 7
Portage County, Wisconsin

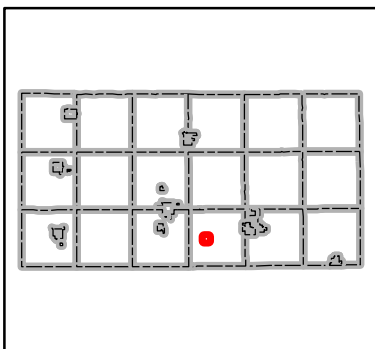


Lake Lucerne Eurasian Water Milfoil



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

● Eurasian Water Milfoil



Collected August 21, 2015
with a Garmin GPSmap 26

Date of Photography: August 2013

Location:

Town of Marion

Town 18N Range 11E Sections 20, 21

Waushara County, Wisconsin



Feet

0 100 200 300

Printed: January 04, 2016

APPENDIX 6: Point-Intercept Survey Summaries



GOLDEN SANDS

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.

1100 Main Street, Suite #150

Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone (715) 343-6215

www.goldensandsrcd.org

Lime Lake Point Intercept Plant Survey Summary August 24 & 26, 2015

Lime Lake had an aquatic plant survey completed on August 24th & 26th, 2015. This survey was part of follow up to a 2011 herbicidal treatment for Eurasian watermilfoil as well as several hand removal efforts. Eurasian watermilfoil was observed visually at one point in the survey.

The Point Intercept Survey (PI) is done by stopping at pre-determined GPS coordinates and using a rake to recording water depth, sediment type, species of aquatic plants, and amount of aquatic plants. A double sided rake head attached to a rope or pole is used to determine the needed data. (Rope rake was used during this survey.) Observed rooted plants within six feet of the survey point that are not collected on the rake are recorded as *visuals*. Plants further out but in the immediate area are recorded as *boat surveys*. Typically these are plants such as cattails, lily pads, or others that are highly visible.

Lime Lake has 217 survey points.

22 survey points were non-navigable due to the density of emergent plants.

195 points were surveyed.

107 points had aquatic macrophytes, the remaining 88 may have had aquatic macrophytes that were observed visually or by boat surveys, but nothing was attached to the rake.

Species richness is the total number of plant species found on the rake. Species richness was thirteen. Total species richness including visuals was sixteen.

Maximum depth where plants were found was twenty-eight feet.

Below is the list of plants that were recorded during the PI Survey and the number of times they were on the rake. They are listed from most common to least.

Chara contraria, 60
Ceratophyllum demersum, Coontail, 41
Nymphaea odorata, White water lily, 32
Myriophyllum sibiricum, Northern water-milfoil, 30
Utricularia vulgaris, Common bladderwort, 22
Potamogeton friesii, Fries' Pondweed, 16
Utricularia minor, Small bladderwort, 16
Potamogeton illinoensis, Illinois pondweed, 8
Elodea Canadensis, Common waterweed, 4
Schoenoplectus acutus, Hardstem bulrush, 4
Stuckenia pectinate, Sago pondweed, 2
Drepanocladus, Aquatic Moss, 1
Najas flexilis, Slender naiad, 1
Nuphar variegata, Spatterdock, 1

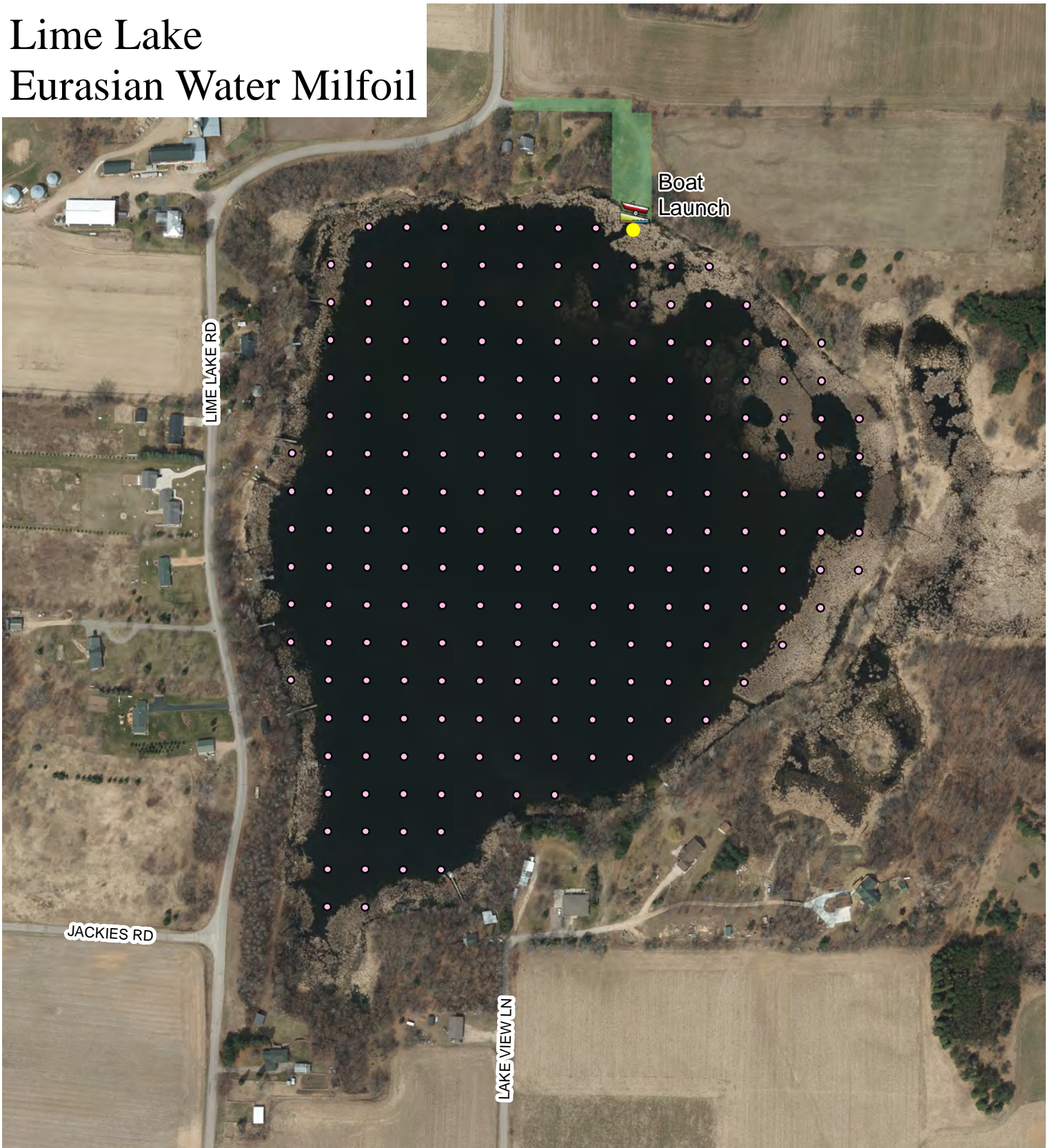
The following plants were only recorded as visuals or boat surveys, they did not occur on the rake.

Typha angustifolia, Narrow-leaved cattail

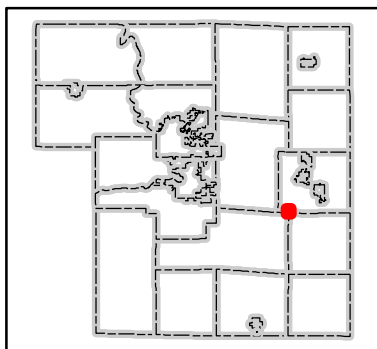
Potamogeton natans, floating leaf pondweed

Myriophyllum spicatum, Eurasian water-milfoil or Hybrid water-milfoil

Lime Lake Eurasian Water Milfoil

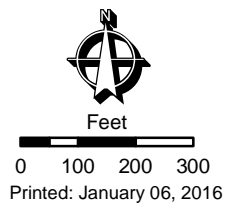


- Eurasian Water Milfoil
- Point-intercept survey point



Collected August 24, 2015
with a Garmin GPSmap 62st
Date of Photography: April, 2015

Location:
Town of Amherst
Town 23N Range 9E Section 36 and
Town 23N Range 10E Section 31
Portage County, Wisconsin





GOLDEN SANDS

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.

1100 Main Street, Suite #150

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Pickerel Lake Point Intercept Plant Survey Summary August 24 & 26, 2015

Pickerel Lake had an aquatic plant survey completed on August 24th & 26st, 2015. This survey was part of follow up of an herbicidal treatment of Eurasian watermilfoil in 2013. Eurasian watermilfoil was not found on the survey.

The Point Intercept Survey (PI) is done by stopping at pre-determined GPS coordinates and using a rake to recording water depth, sediment type, species of aquatic plants, and amount of aquatic plants. A double sided rake head attached to a rope or pole is used to determine the needed data. (Rope rake was used during this survey.) Observed rooted plants within six feet of the survey point that are not collected on the rake are recorded as *visuals*. Plants further out but in the immediate area are recorded as *boat surveys*. Typically these are plants such as cattails, lily pads, or others that are highly visible.

Pickerel Lake has 142 survey points.

One survey point was non-navigable because it was located on shore.

141 points were surveyed.

136 points had aquatic macrophytes, the remaining 5 may have had aquatic macrophytes that were observed visually or by boat surveys, but nothing was attached to the rake.

Species richness is the total number of plant species found on the rake. Species richness was four. Total species richness including visuals was 8.

Maximum depth where plants were found was thirteen feet.

Below is the list of plants that were recorded during the PI Survey and the number of times they were on the rake. They are listed from most common to least.

Najas guadalupensis, Southern naiad, 112
Stuckenia pectinate, Sago pondweed, 78
Potamogeton illinoensis, Illinois pondweed, 63
Chara contraria, Muskgrasses, 23

The following plants were only recorded as visuals or boat surveys, they did not occur on the rake.

Nymphaea odorata, White Water Lily
Phragmites australis, Common Reed Grass
Sagittaria spp., Arrowhead
Schoenoplectus actus, Hard stem bulrush



GOLDEN SANDS

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Lake Lucerne Point Intercept Plant Survey Summary August 20 & 21, 2015

Lake Lucerne had an aquatic plant survey completed on August 20th & 21st, 2015. This survey was part of follow up to several hand removal efforts taking place since 2011. Eurasian watermilfoil was not found on the survey.

The Point Intercept Survey (PI) is done by stopping at pre-determined GPS coordinates and using a rake to recording water depth, sediment type, species of aquatic plants, and amount of aquatic plants. A double sided rake head attached to a rope or pole is used to determine the needed data. (Rope rake was used during this survey.) Observed rooted plants within six feet of the survey point that are not collected on the rake are recorded as *visuals*. Plants further out but in the immediate area are recorded as *boat surveys*. Typically these are plants such as cattails, lily pads, or others that are highly visible.

Lake Lucerne has 204 survey points.

One survey point was non-navigable because it was located on shore.

203 points were surveyed.

126 points had aquatic macrophytes, the remaining 77 may have had aquatic macrophytes that were observed visually or by boat surveys, but nothing was attached to the rake.

Species richness is the total number of plant species found on the rake. Species richness was eleven. Total species richness including visuals was twelve.

Maximum depth where plants were found was thirty-three feet.

Below is the list of plants that were recorded during the PI Survey and the number of times they were on the rake. They are listed from most common to least.

Chara spp., Muskgrasses, 63
Chara globularis, 45
Najas flexilis, Slender naiad, 18
Myriophyllum sibiricum, Northern water-milfoil, 9
Najas guadalupensis, Southern naiad, 8
Potamogeton gramineus, Variable pondweed, 7
Potamogeton natans, Floating-leaf pondweed, 4
Stuckenia pectinate, Sago pondweed, 2
Ranunculus aquatilis, White water crowfoot, 1
Sagittaria cuneate, Arum-leaved arrowhead, 1
Schoenoplectus acutus, Hardstem bulrush, 1

The following plants were only recorded as visuals or boat surveys, they did not occur on the rake.

Nymphaea odorata, White Water Lily

APPENDIX 7: Translated AIS Materials in Spanish

Spanish translation of: "Fishing with Bait" DNR PUB FH-240

PESCANDO CON CEBO

Lo que los pescadores de Wisconsin necesitan saber para prevenir la propagación del SHV (Septicemia Hemorrágica Viral), el virus de los peces.

Departamento de Gestión de la Pesca
Marzo del 2010

SEPTICEMIA HEMORRÁGICA VIRAL

La Septicemia Hemorrágica Viral, o SHV, es una enfermedad de los peces que fue encontrada en el lago Michigan y el sistema Winnebago en mayo del 2007, y en el lago Superior en enero del 2010. El virus puede estar también en el Río Wisconsin, el Río Mississippi, y aguas conectadas.

La SHV no es una amenaza para la gente que manipula pescados o come su captura. Sin embargo, esta enfermedad puede propagarse fácilmente a los peces sanos que comen peces infectados o que asimilan agua llevando el virus. Este virus puede afectar a una variedad de peces de Wisconsin y ha causado muchas muertes de peces en varios estados orientales de los Grandes Lagos. Los síntomas de SHV pueden incluir hemorragia (desangramiento), abultamiento de ojos, comportamiento inusual, anemia, abdómenes hinchados, y la rápida aparición de la muerte. Se puede obtener más información en dnr.wi.gov/fish/vhs/.

Para mantener la salud de los peces y prevenir la propagación de esta enfermedad mortal, las leyes de Wisconsin prohíben a los barqueros y a los pescadores mover agua y peces vivos fuera de un cuerpo de agua. Estas leyes tratan de reducir el riesgo de que el agua este llevando SHV, otros organismos enfermos, o que un pez infectado sea liberado por casualidad en un lago o río nuevo.

LA LEY DE WISCONSIN PIDE QUE USTED:

Drene toda el agua de vehículos, remolques, embarcaciones, contenedores, equipos de pesca, o herramientas de cualquier tipo al salir de cualquier agua del estado o sus riberas u orillas, y antes de entrar a Wisconsin desde tierra de otro estado. Excepciones: agua potable, o hasta dos galones de agua que está siendo utilizada para guardar pececillos que pueden ser transportados legalmente.

No transporte ninguna planta acuática, peces vivos o huevos de peces vivos fuera de aguas del estado. Hay algunas excepciones por pececillos obtenidos de un distribuidor de

cebo o finca de peces registrada. Estos pececillos pueden ser transportados vivos y ser usados de nuevo:

En la misma agua, o

En cualquier otra agua si no es agua del lago o río, o si otros peces fueron añadidos a su contenedor.

No utilice peces muertos, huevos de peces, o partes de peces como cebo. Hay tres excepciones:

Se puede usar cualquiera de estos en cualquier cuerpo de agua si fueron preservados mediante un método que no requiere congelación o refrigeración (se puede encontrar ejemplos de métodos de preservación en dnr.wi.gov/fish/vhs/vhs_preservation.html), o

Se puede utilizar peces sin conservantes o peces muertos congelados, huevos de peces, o partes de peces en la misma agua de que fueron colectadas o en lago Michigan o Green Bay (y aguas conectadas arriba a la primera barrera impenetrable para los peces), o

Se puede usar pececillos vivos que mueran durante un viaje de pesca durante este viaje de pesca (no pueden ser usados en viajes más tarde a menos que se cumplan con las condiciones anteriores).

No se pueden poseer o utilizar pececillos de cebo obtenidos fuera de Wisconsin. No aplica si los pececillos de cebo fueran importados con un permiso del Departamento de Agricultura de Wisconsin o de Protección de Comercio y Consumidor, u obtenidos de Iowa o Minnesota y que estén siendo usados solo en el caudal del río Mississippi.

Los cangrejos de río vivos no pueden ser usados como cebo en Wisconsin, ni se pueden poseer cangrejos de río vivos y equipos de pesca al mismo tiempo. Sin embargo, se pueden utilizar cangrejos de río muertos o partes de ellos para cebo en cualquier agua, o cangrejos de río vivos en el caudal del río Mississippi.

La recolección de pececillos está prohibida en aguas afectadas por SHV incluyendo el lago Michigan (incluyendo Green Bay), el lago Superior, el río Mississippi, el lago Winnebago, el río Fox desde lago Winnebago hasta Green Bay, y todas las aguas conectadas arriba a la primera barrera impenetrable para los peces. La única excepción es que rémoras (que están consideradas legalmente de ser pececillos) pueden ser recolectadas y utilizadas como cebo en el mismo cuerpo de agua, pero no pueden ser extraídas vivas.

En otras aguas, se pueden recolectar pececillos: 1) para uso personal pero no pueden ser extraídos vivos, o 2) por distribuidores de cebo de Wisconsin bajo un permiso de la recolección de cebo salvaje del Departamento de Recursos Naturales (DNR). (Se puede encontrar una lista de aguas cerradas e información de permisos en dnr.wi.gov/fish/vhs/vhs_widistribution.html).

PESCADORES DE WISCONSIN

¿Cómo afectan a su pesca estas leyes? Algunas de las preguntas más comunes sobre las leyes de SHV, leyes de paseos en barco, y utilizando cebo están respondidas a continuación:

Para estas leyes, ¿qué se considera un pececillo?

Los pececillos incluidos : rémoras, (en inglés) mudminnows, tadpole madtoms, stonecats, banded killifish, blackstripe topminnows, brook sliversides, brook sticklebacks, ninespine sticklebacks, trout perch, darters, log perch sculpins, y todas las especies en la familia de pececillos (ciprínidos) salvo carpín dorado y carpa. Cualquier especie que esté amenazada, en peligro de extinción o no sea nativa de Wisconsin no está considerada un pececillo para efectos de estas reglas.

¿Cuándo es legal reutilizar pececillos de cebo?

Los pececillos pueden ser reutilizados: 1. En el mismo cuerpo de agua, o 2. En diferentes cuerpos de agua si estos no son agua de lago o río, o con otros peces u organismos acuáticos que hayan sido añadidos al contenedor de cebo.

¿Qué constituye el “mismo cuerpo de agua”?

Use la regla de “pies mojados.” Si se puede vadear o ir en barco a una ubicación sin salir del agua una vez que se está en el agua con cebo, se consideraría el mismo, o conectado, cuerpo de agua.

¿Puedo transportar agua fuera de un cuerpo de agua?

Se puede transportar: 1. Toda agua potable, y 2. Hasta 2 galones de agua para guardar pececillos vivos sobrantes. Toda agua distinta TIENE QUE ser drenada. Incluye agua de vehículos, equipo, barcos, remolques, motores, sentinas, pozos vivos, varios contenedores, etc. Incluye hielo derretido en enfriadores usados para mantener frescos los peces muertos. Hielo no derretido puede ser usado para mantener frescos sus peces, comidas, o bebidas.

Además del drenando de agua de mi vehículo, barco, y equipo, ¿qué más tengo que hacer al salir de un embarcadero?

La ley de Wisconsin también requiere que se quiten todas plantas acuáticas y animales que se encuentren en cualquier vehículo, embarcaciones, u objeto de cualquier tipo antes de desembarcar, o saliendo del desembarque. Para mantener abierto el acceso del lago, se puede mover a otra parte del acceso, como el estacionamiento, para drenar su barco y evitar cualquier autoestopista acuático.

¿Cómo dispongo apropiadamente de mi cebo si no planeo en utilizarlo más tarde?

Es ilegal arrojar pececillos, sanguijuelas, u otro cebo en un cuerpo de agua del cual no habían sido recolectados. Si es posible, disponga de su cebo no deseado en un bote de basura en el desembarque o punto de acceso. Si no, debe llevarlos a casa y disponer de ellos apropiadamente. Disponga del cebo no deseado: 1) tirándolo en la basura, 2)

preservándolo con uno de los métodos de preservación sugeridos, o 3) usando cebo muerto en compostas o en jardines como fertilizante.

¿Dónde puedo recolectar mi propio cebo sin un permiso?

Gusanos y sanguijuelas pueden ser recolectados sin un permiso o licencia. Pececillos pueden ser recolectados en aguas no afectadas por SHV para uso personal con tal de que solo estén utilizados en el mismo cuerpo de agua de donde fueron recolectados y nunca transportados fuera de este cuerpo de agua (ni siquiera si planea usarlos más tarde en el mismo cuerpo de agua). No se necesita una licencia de distribuidor de cebo ni permiso de recolección si no se posee más de 600 pececillos.

Recuerde, ES ILEGAL:

1. Recolectar pececillos en aguas afectadas por, o sospechosas de VHS, o 2. Poseer redes piscardos o trampas en aguas cerradas de recolección de pececillos (vea dnr.wi.gov/fish/vhs/ para detalles). Excepción: se pueden recolectar rémoras, pero no se pueden transportar fuera vivos.

¿Puedo transportar pececillos que he recolectado?

Se puede llevar pececillos solamente MUERTOS y preservarlos con uno de los métodos de preservación sugeridos. Sin embargo, es ilegal transportar pececillos recolectados vivos fuera del cuerpo de agua de donde fueron recolectados sin un permiso de recolección de cebo salvaje de Wisconsin o una licencia de distribuidor de cebo de Wisconsin.

¿Puedo transportar peces deportivos o peces ásperos, como sábalo molleja, vivos fuera del agua?

No. Sin embargo, los peces son considerados muertos si se quita el agua del contenedor en la cual los peces están (pozo vivo, enfriador, o cubo) antes de que se sale de la orilla y no se intenta revivirlos más tarde.

¿Puedo transportar otro cebo como sanguijuelas, insectos, y gusanos?

Estas formas de cebo pueden ser transportadas fuera de cualquier agua, vivas y usadas en cualquier otro cuerpo de agua. Sin embargo, si están guardadas en agua, el agua tiene que ser drenada de su contenedor antes de salir de esta agua, orilla o ribera. Se puede poner sanguijuelas o insectos en agua potable después de que se ha salido del área del cuerpo de agua, orilla o ribera. Nota: no se aplica a peces o pececillos.

Si no planeo recolectar mi propio cebo, ¿dónde puedo obtenerlo?

Hay que comprar pececillos de un distribuidor de cebo de Wisconsin o piscifactoría registrada. Sin embargo, se puede obtener pececillos y otro cebo de Iowa o Minnesota si solo son poseídos y usados en la cuenca del río Mississippi.

¿Puedo dejar cebo en un cubo de cebo o pozo vivo en el lago para utilizar más tarde, en otra fecha?

Sí, con tal que se utilice el cebo solo en el mismo cuerpo de agua y el contenedor esté marcada de forma clara y legible con su nombre y dirección. No se puede dejar contenedores en propiedad pública y se necesita permiso antes de dejarlos en cualquier propiedad privada.

¿Puedo utilizar peces muertos como cebo?

El virus SHV no se mata por refrigeración o congelación. Por eso, solo se puede utilizar peces muertos:

- Si son capturados en la misma agua en que usted está pescando.
- Si murieron en el cubo de cebo o en el gancho mientras estuvo pescando ese día, sin embargo no se puede moverlos entre aguas.
- Han sido preservados de una manera que no requiere refrigeración o congelación.
- Fueron producidos comercialmente y no requieren refrigeración o congelación.

Se puede utilizar cebo muerto de cualquier tipo en el lago Michigan y aguas de Green Bay o en la misma agua de donde fue recolectado sin tener que ser preservado primero.

¿Cuáles son las reglas sobre cebo congelado (eperlano por ejemplo)?

NO SE PUEDE utilizar peces congelados en ninguna otra agua de donde fueron cogidos, a menos que estén descongelados primero y después preservados en un método que no requiere refrigeración o congelación para almacenamiento prologado. No se aplica al lago Michigan o Green Bay, visita dnr.wi.gov/fish/documents/vhs_usingdeadfishasbait.pdf para detalles. Otros métodos de preservación incluyen encurtirlos en etanol o aceite mineral o secarlos en una mezcla de sal y bórax.

¿Está bien transportar peces muertos que tienen huevos dentro de ellos?

Sí, con tal que los huevos sean extraídos más tarde y fertilizados con el fin de producción pesquera.

¿Qué más puedo hacer para asegurarme que no transporto esta enfermedad a otras aguas?

El virus SHV puede sobrevivir en agua por hasta 2 semanas. Se puede desinfectar su barco, remolque o equipo lavándolos con una mezcla de cucharadas grades de lejía de casa por 1 galón de agua. Secando completamente su barco y remolque también reduce el riesgo de infección de otras aguas.

¿Qué debo hacer si veo un pez muerto o peces enfermos?

No es extraño ver algunos peces muertos de vez en cuando que mueran de causas naturales. Sin embargo, si se ve un gran número de peces muertos o peces muriendo, o si se ve peces cubiertos de manchas rojas, se puede reportar el avistamiento al DNR llamando el centro de servicio del DNR local, biólogo de peces, guarda, o llamando a la línea directa gratuita en 1-800-TIPWDNR. Tome nota del cuerpo de agua, fecha, especie de pez, y número aproximadamente de peces muertos/muriendo. Si se coge un pez sospechoso, póngalo en una bolsa de plástico y después en un enfriador con hielo.

Para regulaciones específicas e información adicional sobre el virus de peces SHV, visita:
dnr.wi.gov/fish/vhs

Este material fue posible, en parte, gracias a un Acuerdo de Cooperación del Servicio de Inspección de Sanidad Agropecuaria del Departamento de Agricultura de EE.UU. (APHIS). Puede que no expresa necesariamente la opinión de APHIS.

Spanish translation of: "Do Your Part To Protect Our Lakes" DNR PUB WT-978

Haga Su Parte Para Proteger Nuestros Lagos

Especies Acuáticas Invasoras pueden hacer daño a nuestros lagos de varias maneras diferentes:

- Reducen las poblaciones de peces deportivos
- Estropean los motores de los barcos y atascan los mecanismos de dirección.
- Hacen los lagos inutilizables para los navegantes y nadadores
- Impactan economías locales de las comunidades lacustres

Detenga Autoestopistas Acuáticos!

Prevenga el transporte de especies molestas.

Limpie todo equipo recreativo.

www.ProtectYourWaters.net

La Reducción de Especies Acuáticas Invasivas en Aguas de Wisconsin Empieza con Usted

Siga estos pasos sencillos para evitar que estas especies vayan con usted

Examine su barco, remolque y equipo

Quite todas las plantas y animales atraídos

Drene toda el agua de barcos, vehículos y equipo

Nunca Mueva plantas o peces vivos fuera de un cuerpo de agua

Es la Ley!

Wisconsin tiene varias leyes para prevenir la propagación de especies acuáticas invasoras. El incumplimiento de estas leyes puede resultar en multas hasta o superior a \$2000. No sea cogido desprevenido!

Spanish translation of: "Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!" sticker, DNR PUB WT-747

Detenga Autoestopistas Acuáticos!

Prevenga la propagación de especies invasoras, es la ley!

www.dnr.wi.gov

La ley de Wisconsin pide que usted:

Examine su barco, remolque y equipo

Quite todas las plantas y animales atraídos

Drene toda el agua de barcos, vehículos y equipo

Nunca Mueva plantas o peces vivos fuera de un cuerpo de agua

*Excepciones limitadas aplican.

Visite www.dnr.wi.gov y busque “*bait laws*”

**Spanish translation of: "Do your part to protect our lakes and rivers!" DNR
PUB WY-002**

Haga su parte para proteger nuestros lagos y ríos!

¿Por qué es tan importante drenar?

Algunas especies acuáticas invasoras (EAI) como larvas de mejillón cebra y enfermedades de los peces son propagados por agua en barcos y equipo. Las EAI pueden hacer daño a nuestros lagos de varias maneras diferentes:

- Reducen las poblaciones de peces deportivos
- Estropean los motores de los barcos y atascan los mecanismos de dirección.
- Hacen los lagos inutilizables para los navegantes y nadadores
- Impactan economías locales de las comunidades lacustres

Antes de salir del agua,

Drene pozos vivos y cubos que contienen su captura.

Es la ley!

Saliendo del agua? Trate de trasportar su captura en hielo.

Beneficios de poner hielo en su captura:

- A temperaturas bajo cero, crecimiento bacteriano se reduce hasta cerca de cero, previniendo el deterioro de peces
- Congelación previene/reduce rigidez cadavérica
- Peces cautivos ensucian su agua con sustancias que son tóxicas para los peces, incluyendo el nitrito y el amoníaco

Fuente: Cualidad y cambios de cualidad en peces fresco, FAOFisheries Technical Paper 348

APPENDIX 8: Regional Delisting Efforts

Volunteer work party sites on track to be delisted

			Projected Delisting					
Lake	County	Species	Date	Control efforts	Monitoring efforts	Status 2014	Work for 2015	Status 2015
1 Rocky Run Pond	Portage	EWM	DONE	manually removed- DELISTED	RC&D monitored 2X/yr visually (kayak, rake drops)	DELISTED ("believed eradicated")	continue to monitor	
2 Sunset	Portage	Phrag	2014	manually removed 2012, none found 2013	Trained volunteers monitor repeatedly, RC&D meets w/ vol's 1-2x/yr for training and visual monitoring.	none found	REQUEST DELISTING	None found. REQUEST DELISTING.
*3 Wadley	Marathon	EWM	2015	manual removal 2010-2012 followed by chem trmt 2013 (Rapid Response grant)	Pre- and Post-treatment PI surveys by DNR (Provost), 2014 RC&D did visual survey in treatment areas (kayaks, rake drops, aquascope).	none found	if none found, request delisting	vis survey (spring) = none PI survey conducted = none found. REQUEST DELISTING
4 Pickerel	Portage	EWM	2015	chem trmt 2012	Vis survey 2013 = none found.	none found	if none found, request delisting	Point Intercept survey was conducted on 8/27/2015. No EWM was discovered on the survey. REQUEST DELISTING.
5 Springville Pond	Portage	JK	2015	chem trmt via volunteers 2013	Trained volunteers monitor repeatedly, RC&D monitors site 1x/yr.	none found	if none found, request delisting	Area was checked, no new growth was found (only old stumps). REQUEST DELISTING.
6 Porters	Waushara	EWM	2017	manual removal to reduce size of chemical trmt, then followed up with additional manual removal	Trained volunteers monitor repeatedly (kayaks, pontoon, wading, SCUBA), RC&D meets w/ vol's 1-2x/yr for visual monitoring (kayaks, aquascope, rake drops).	none found	if none found, request delisting	Vis survey, PI survey completed. Also, ED survey by DNR = No EWM was found initially but a handful of plants were discovered by volunteers in late October. The plants were removed immediately. Survey 2016 (PI/Vis/both?). Coord SCUBA survey 2016.
7 Little Hills	Waushara	EWM	2017	chem trmt 2013	Annual volunteer trainings for monitoring and HP (more detail?)	fragments found (by volunteers?)	remove what we find in 2015	A visual survey was completed on 5/22/2015 = NO EWM found. Survey 2016 (PI/Vis/both?). Coord SCUBA survey 2016.
8 Lucerne	Waushara	EWM	2017	manually removed	Trained volunteers monitor repeatedly (snorkel, swim, wade), RC&D meets w/ vol's 1x/yr to train and visually survey trmt area (kayaks, aquascope). Water clarity excellent for surveying to deep edge of littoral zone via snorkel/aquascope.	removed all found	check on it	2 plants were found near the boat landing and were removed. Will check with Bill Kehl next year to see if he has spotted it in that location. Point Intercept survey conducted 8/13-14/2015 = no EWM found. However after the survey the shallow water area near the boat launch was checked = 1 EWM plant found and removed. Survey 2016 (PI/Vis/both?). Coord SCUBA survey 2016.
9 Mission	Marathon	EWM	2017	manual removal	County volunteers trained for hand-pulling. RC&D visually surveys 1x/yr (kayaks, aquascope, rake drops). Need snorkelers to get what remains. This low-visibility lake would benefit from SCUBA surveys.	small amt left, plan to remove	remove what we find in 2015	found 1 plant - removed
10 Little Silver	Waushara	Flr Rush	2017	manually removed 2013	Trained volunteers continue to monitor and are able to distinguish between flowering rush and other rushes, bur-reeds, and sedges. RC&D plans to meet w/ vol's for survey in 2015.	none found	if none found, request delisting	FR monitoring and removal training was conducted. FR was removed from landing and no other plants were found. Repeat monitoring and removal refresher 2016 w/ volunteers..
11 Mirror/Shadow	Waupaca	EWM	2017?	manual removal	Annual volunteer trainings for monitoring and HP, HP w/ divers.	few plants remaining	remove what we find in 2015	volunteer monitoring = located few plants remaining, worked w/ divers on HP: All plants were removed on east end and the south end of the lake. Survey in 2016 (PI or Vis?)
12 Sunset	Portage	EWM	2018?	chem trmt in 2010(?), followed by manual removal	Trained volunteers monitor repeatedly/yr (swim, snorkel, kayak), RC&D meets w/ vol's 2x/yr to train and visually survey w/ aquascope. Water clarity excellent for surveying to deep edge of littoral zone via snorkel/aquascope.	removed all found	check on it	EWM present. Worked w/ Helen on HP. 2 moderately-sized areas of scattered plants were located. Helen coordinated a handpulling event with volunteers from CWES after the monitoring and manual removal training. Look to continue handpulling efforts in the spring/summer. PI Survey 2016. Coord SCUBA survey 2016.

24 months of "clean" surveys are required before a lake can be considered for delisting.

* All of these lakes are on track for delisting PRIMARILY DUE TO VOLUNTEER POWER, with the exception of Wadley. We worked on manual removal on Wadley from 2010 to 2012 before switching to chemical treatment. The volunteers were willing, but not winning the battle. They continue to assist in monitoring.

APPENDIX 9: Marathon County Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Maps and Plant Lists

Bass Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
July 10th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski, Golden Sands RC&D, Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands
RC&D, and Krista Kamke, Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

Striped white water lily
Floating-leaf pondweed
Pickerelweed
Ribbon-leaf pondweed
Three-way sedge
Watershield
Water bulrush
Crested arrowhead
Brown-fruited rush
Pipewort
Dwarf watermilfoil
Large purple bladderwort
Spiny-spored quillwort
Creeping spikerush
Marsh cinquefoil
Broad-leaf cattail
Oakes' pondweed
Rattlesnake manna grass
Soft rush
Reed canary grass
Blue flag iris
Northern St John's wort
Water smartweed
Creeping bladderwort
Small purple bladderwort
Meadowsweet

Notes:

No invasive species were found during this survey. Weather was sunny with low wind. Survey conducted by kayaks. Purple loosestrife beetles were noted flying along the shoreline, and several landed on the kayaks. Two rare species were found in 2010 (water-thread pondweed and twin-stem bladderwort), but were not found in 2014. Both of these species are inconspicuous and may have been present but missed during this survey.

Big Bass Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
June 9th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski, Golden Sands RC&D, Sandra & Dale Ruston
During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

Striped white water lily

Bullhead pond lily

Broad Leafed arrowhead

Bittersweet nightshade

Narrow leafed bureed

Variable pondweed

Hard stemmed bulrush

Broad leaf cattail

*Narrow leaf cattail

*Reed canary grass

*Banded mystery snail

Small duckweed

Illinois pondweed

White-stemmed pondweed

Stiff pondweed

Muskgrass (*Chara contraria*)

Bald spikerush

Big Eau Pleine, Marathon County AIS survey results
September 3th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

***Reed Canary Grass**

Broad leaf cattail

Water smartweed

Soft stem bulrush

Hard stem

Cordgrass

Notes:

There were very few aquatic plants present, due to the water fluctuations of the Big Eau Pleine. Blue green algae made visibility quite low throughout the lake.

Lily Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
July 21st, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

Flatstem pondweed

Sago pondweed

Muskgrass (1 species found: *Chara contraria*)

Slender naiad

White water lily

Broadleaf arrowhead

Broadleaf cattail

Illinois pondweed

Marsh calla lily (*Calla palustris*)

Aquatic forget-me-not

Common bladderwort

Marsh cinquefoil

Small duckweed (*Lemna turionifera*)

Leafy pondweed

Notes:

Lost Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
July 10th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski, Kaycie Stushek & Krista Kamke, Golden Sands RC&D
During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

***Chinese mystery snail**

***Reed canary grass**

Spiny hornwort

Slender waterweed

Slender naiad

Bullhead pondlily

Soft stem bulrush

Creeping spikerush

Broad leaf arrowhead

Three-way sedge

Clasping leaf pondweed

White water lily

Water horsetail

Quillwort

Common waterweed

Watershield

Needle spikerush

Small pondweed

Leafy pondweed

Large leaf pondweed

Flat stem pondweed

Aquatic moss

Coontail

Water smartweed

Marsh cinquefoil

Creeping bladderwort

Floating leaf pondweed

Variable pondweed

Broad leaf cattail

Common bladderwort

Hardstem bulrush

Sage willow

Notes:

Survey conducted by kayaks. Slightly windy but calm in the bays. Purple loosestrife beetles were noted flying near the shorelines, although no purple loosestrife was visible from the water.

Mayflower Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
August 13th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

***Banded mystery snail**

***Chinese mystery snail**

***Purple loosestrife**

Sago pondweed

Common waterweed

Water stargrass

Variable pondweed

Northern water milfoil

Soft-stem bulrush

Slender naiad

Clasping-leaf pondweed

Grass-leaved arrowhead

White water lily

Flat-stem pondweed

Small nitella (*Nitella tenuissima*)

Muskgrass (4 spp. found – *Chara aspera*, *C. contraria*, *C. globularis*, *C. foliolosa*)

Common bladderwort

Fries' pondweed

Coontail

Small bladderwort

Giant bur-reed

Broad-leaf cattail

Three-way sedge

Floating-leaf pondweed

Creeping bladderwort

Leafy pondweed

Watershield

Bullhead pond lily

White-stem pondlily

Southern naiad

Creeping spikerush

Pickerelweed

Broad-leaf arrowhead

Small pondweed

Water horsetail

Blunt-leaf pondweed

Notes:

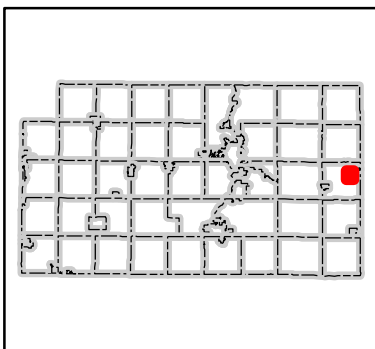
Three invasive species were found during the survey, including purple loosestrife, Chinese mystery snails, and banded mystery snails. Purple loosestrife was widely scattered along the NW shoreline, just

as the lake narrows into the shallow, western end. A few additional purple loosestrife plants were along the south side of the western side of the lake.

Mayflower Lake Purple Loosestrife



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



● Purple Loosestrife

This map is not intended to be used for
pre and post treatment evaluation

Collected August 13, 2014
with a Garmin GPSmap 76

Date of Photography: August 2011

Location:
Town of Norrie
Town 28N Range 10E Section 14
Marathon County, Wisconsin



Feet

0 300 600 900

Printed: September 16, 2014

Mead Wildlife Area, Marathon County AIS survey results
September 8th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski, and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D
During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

River between dykes

Broad leaf arrowhead

Small duckweed

Coontail

Common waterweed

Purple fringed riccia

Water smartweed

Smooth dock

Soft stem bulrush

* Reed canary grass

* Curly leaf pondweed

North Honey Island Flowage

Riccia

Large duckweed

Spiny hornwort

Slender stonewort

Water smartweed

Slender waterweed

Needle spikerush

*Chinese mystery snail

Small pondweed

Ribbon-leaf pondweed

Aquatic moss

Creeping bladderwort

Wild rice

Broad leaf arrowhead

Bullhead pond lily

Coontail

Creeping spikerush

Striped white water lily

Soft stemmed bulrush

Stiff arrowhead

Narrow leaved burreed

Stemless burreed

Small bladderwort

Broad leaf cattail

Common waterweed

Three-way sedge

North Townline Flowage

Northern St. John Wort
Ribbon leaf pondweed
Broadleaf arrowhead
Water smartweed
Needle spikerush
***Reed canary grass**
Water celery
False loosestrife
Coontail
Aquatic moss
Small duckweed
Creeping spikerush
Broadleaf cattail
Soft stemmed bulrush
Woolgrass
Common bladderwort
Spiny hornwort
Riccia
Stiff arrowhead
*survey conducted from shore

South Townline Flowage

Riccia
Large duckweed
Small duckweed
Coontail
Broadleaf arrowhead
Common bladderwort
Striped white water lily
Broad leaf arrowhead
Slender waterweed
Spiny hornwort
Broadleaf cattail
Soft stem bulrush
*survey conducted from shore

Teal Flowage

Riccia
Large duckweed
Small duckweed
Coontail
***Narrow leaf cattail**
Water smartweed
Common bladderwort
Striped white water lily
Woolgrass
Creeping spikerush
Needle spikerush
Coontail
Three-way sedge
Leafy pondweed
*survey conducted from shore

Note: Our visual surveys focus on identification and mapping of aquatic invasive species. The native plant list is not intended to be a fully comprehensive list of native plant life in the lake.

Notes:

Two flowages were protected wildlife sanctuaries (Rice Lake Flowage and West Honey Island Flowage)
North Honey Island supports a healthy soft water plant community with some unusual species.

Mission Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
July 10th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski, Kaycie Stushek & Krista Kamke, Golden Sands RC&D
During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

***Chinese mystery snail**

***Banded mystery snail**

***Eurasian watermilfoil**

*** Purple loosestrife (near camp)**

Slender naiad

Clasping leaf pondweed

Bullhead pondlily

Pickerelweed

Common bladderwort

Water stargrass

Watershield

Common waterweed

Water celery

Broadleaf cattail

White-stemmed pondweed

Southern naiad

Small pondweed

Water arum

Bittersweet nightshade

Fern pondweed

Flat leaf bladderwort

Small bladderwort

Small duckweed

Intermediate spikerush

Large purple bladderwort

Floating leaf burreed

+Small purple bladderwort – Species of Special Concern

Water bulrush

Pipewort

Quillwort

Bulblet water hemlock

Bog rosemary

Needle spikerush

Dwarf watermilfoil

Bald spikerush

Brown fruited rush

Leatherleaf

White waterlily

Fries' pondweed

Northern water milfoil

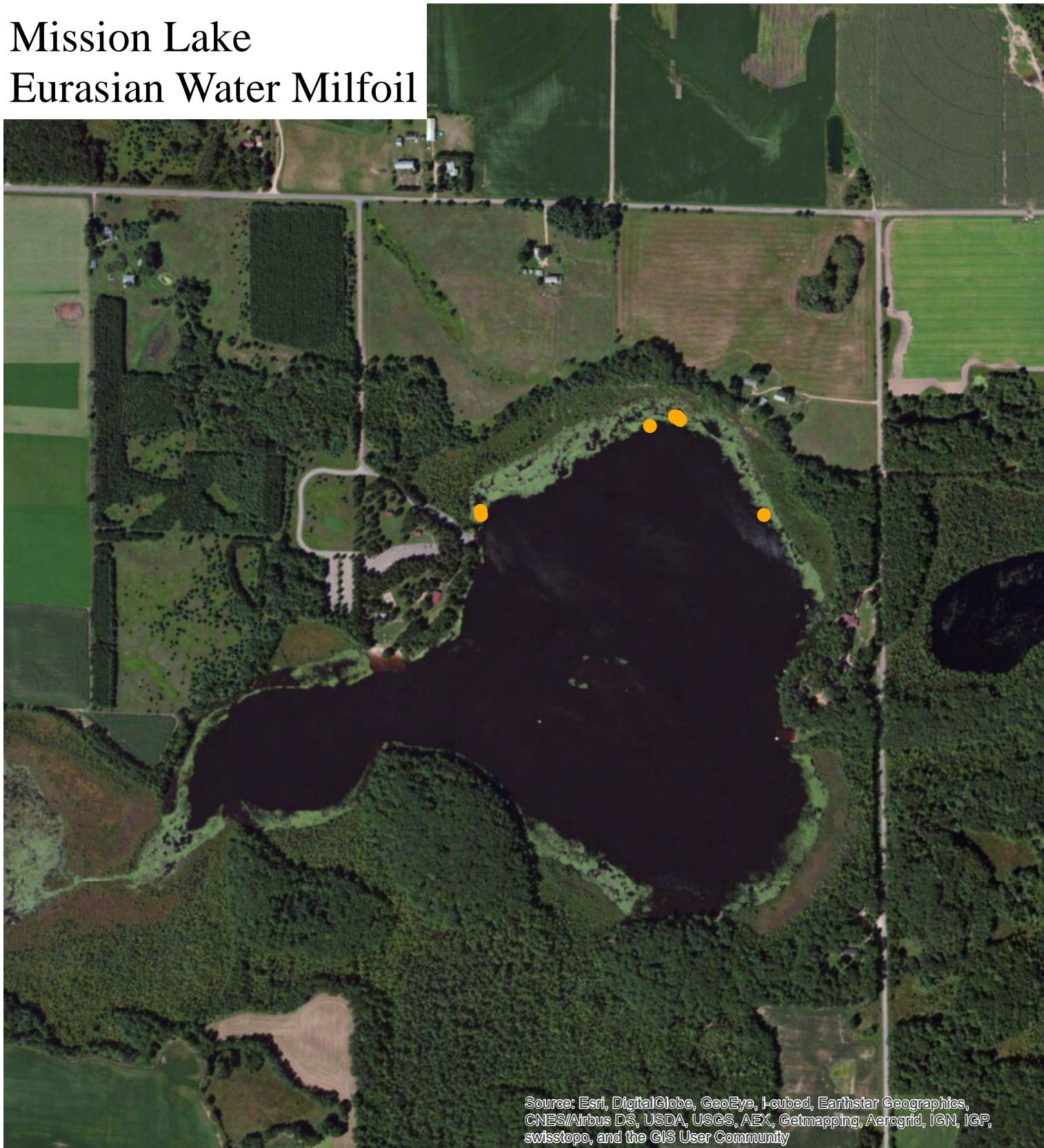
Coontail

Variable pondweed
Flat stem pondweed
Crested arrowhead
Water smartweed
Illinois pondweed
Three-way sedge
Narrow-leaf bur reed
Muskgrasses (3 species found: Chara foliolosa, C. contraria, C. globularis)
Floating leaf pondweed
Marsh cinquefoil
Creeping bladderwort
Water bulrush
Broad leaf arrowhead
Whorled water milfoil
Stemless bur reed
Northern St. John's wort
Blue flag iris
Hard-stemmed bulrush

Notes:

Weather was partly cloudy and there were slight winds present during survey. Survey conducted by kayaks. Much less EWM was found compared to last year. Hand removal is recommended.

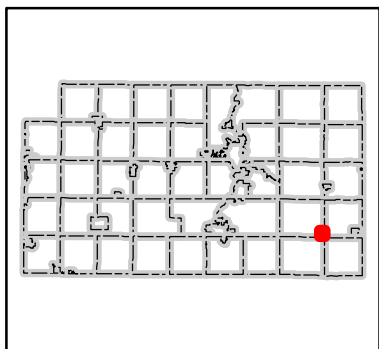
Mission Lake Eurasian Water Milfoil



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

● Eurasian Water Milfoil Clusters

This map is not intended to be used for pre and post treatment evaluation



Collected September 4, 2014
with a Garmin GPSmap 76

Date of Photography: August 2011

Location:
Town of Reid
Town 27N Range 9E Section 36
Marathon County, Wisconsin



Feet

0 300 600 900

Printed: September 16, 2014

Mud Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
August 13th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

***Purple loosestrife**

Watershield
Three-way sedge
Pickerelweed
Ribbon-leaf pondweed
Large purple bladderwort
Bullhead pond lily
Water bulrush
Small purple bladderwort
Aquatic moss (*Drepanocladus sp.*)
Arrowhead (*Sagittaria cristata*)
Water-thread pondweed
Forked nitella (*Nitella furcata*)
Spiny-spored quillwort
White water lily
Pipewort
Brown-fruited rush
Broad-leaf cattail
Creeping spikerush

Notes:

Purple loosestrife was the only invasive species found during the survey. Two stems were found 50ft to the SE of a duck blind on the NE side of the lake. The stems were cut, but the roots were not able to be removed. These plants were growing within a dense stand of leatherleaf. Mud Lake is a very nice bog lake with excellent water clarity and aquatic plant quality. Survey conducted by kayak.

Norrie Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
July 21st, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D
During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

Watershield

Dwarf yellow pond lily

Ribbon leaf pondweed

Floating leaf bur reed

Narrow leaf bur reed

Aquatic moss

Twin-stem bladderwort

Spiny quillwort

Pickerelweed

***Reed canary grass**

Broadleaf cattail

Bladder sedge

Large purple bladderwort

Pipewort

Waterwort

+Water-thread pondweed – Special Concern Species

+Farwell's watermilfoil – Special Concern Species

Dwarf watermilfoil

Oakes' pondweed

Water bulrush

Notes:

Norrie Lake has an excellent soft-water aquatic plant community, with many unusual species. A high-quality bog mat surrounds much of the lake, and supports many species characteristic of intact northern bogs. Species observed from the water included sundews (*Drasera* spp.), cottongrasses (*Eriophorum* spp.), purple pitcher plants (*Sarracenia purpurea*), large cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*), boreal bog sedge (*Carex magellanica*), and others.

Pike Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
July 7th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski, Kaycie Stushek, and Krista Kamke,
Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

***Banded mystery snail**

***Yellow iris**

***Rusty crayfish**

***Curly leaf pondweed**

Water stargrass

Clasping-leaf pondweed

Illinois pondweed

Northern water milfoil

Broad-leaf cattail

Floating leaf pondweed

Bullhead pond lily

Calla lily

Forked duckweed

Creeping bladderwort

Creeping spikerush

Hardstem bulrush

Large Duckweed

Broadleaf arrowhead

Swamp loosestrife

Small bladderwort

Southern naiad

Bullhead pond lily

Variable pondweed

Needle spikerush

Small pondweed

Fries' pondweed

Sago pondweed

White water lily (spp *tuberosa*)

Slender naiad

Flatleaf bladderwort

Coontail

Elodea

Whitestem pondweed

Pickerelweed

Watershield

Brown mystery snail

Muskgrass (*Chara contraria*)

Notes:

Weather was cloudy and slightly windy. Survey conducted by kayaks.

Pike Lake Curly-leaf Pondweed



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Curly-leaf Pondweed

- Individual plant

This map is not intended to be used for pre and post treatment evaluation

Location:

Town of Elderon
Town 27N Range 10E Section 18 and
Town of Reid
Town 27N Range 9E Sections 13 and 24
Marathon County, Wisconsin

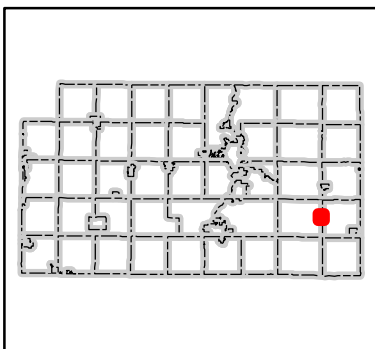
Collected July 7, 2014
with a Garmin 92

Date of Photography: August, 2011



Feet
0 150 300 450

Printed: August 13, 2014



Pleasant Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
August 13th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

Small duckweed
Forked duckweed
Large duckweed
Common bladderwort
Flat-stem pondweed
Broad-leaf cattail
White water lily
Needle spikerush
Common waterweed
Broad-leaf arrowhead
Muskgrass (*Chara contraria*)
Leafy pondweed
Bullhead pond lily
Sago pondweed
Fries' pondweed
Purple-fringed riccia
Marsh cinquefoil
Sage willow
Floating-leaf pondweed

Notes:

Pleasant Lake is a small lake in the community of Aniwa. A carry-in landing exists at the end of the parking lot within the community park. The lake is shallow and dominated by white water lilies. Much of lake is bordered by a wide buffer of native vegetation. The shoreline vegetation and sediment structure is suggestive of a fen habitat.

Rice Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
July 7th, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski, Kaycie Stushek, and Krista Kamke,
Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

***Narrow-leaved cattail**

***Banded Mystery Snail**

***Curly-leaf pondweed**

Broad-leaf cattail

Coontail

Broadleaf arrowhead

Flatleaf bladderwort

Creeping bladderwort

Common bladderwort

Small bladderwort

White water lily

Water horsetail

Lemna minor

Slender naiad

White water crowfoot

Slender riccia

Northern water milfoil

Whorled water milfoil

Wild rice

Muskgrass (*Chara contraria*)

Frie's pondweed

Flatstem pondweed

Floating leaf pondweed

Bullhead pond lily

Marsh cinquefoil

Sago pondweed

Watercress

Phragmites (native)

Swamp milkweed

Creeping spikerush

Forked duckweed

Calla

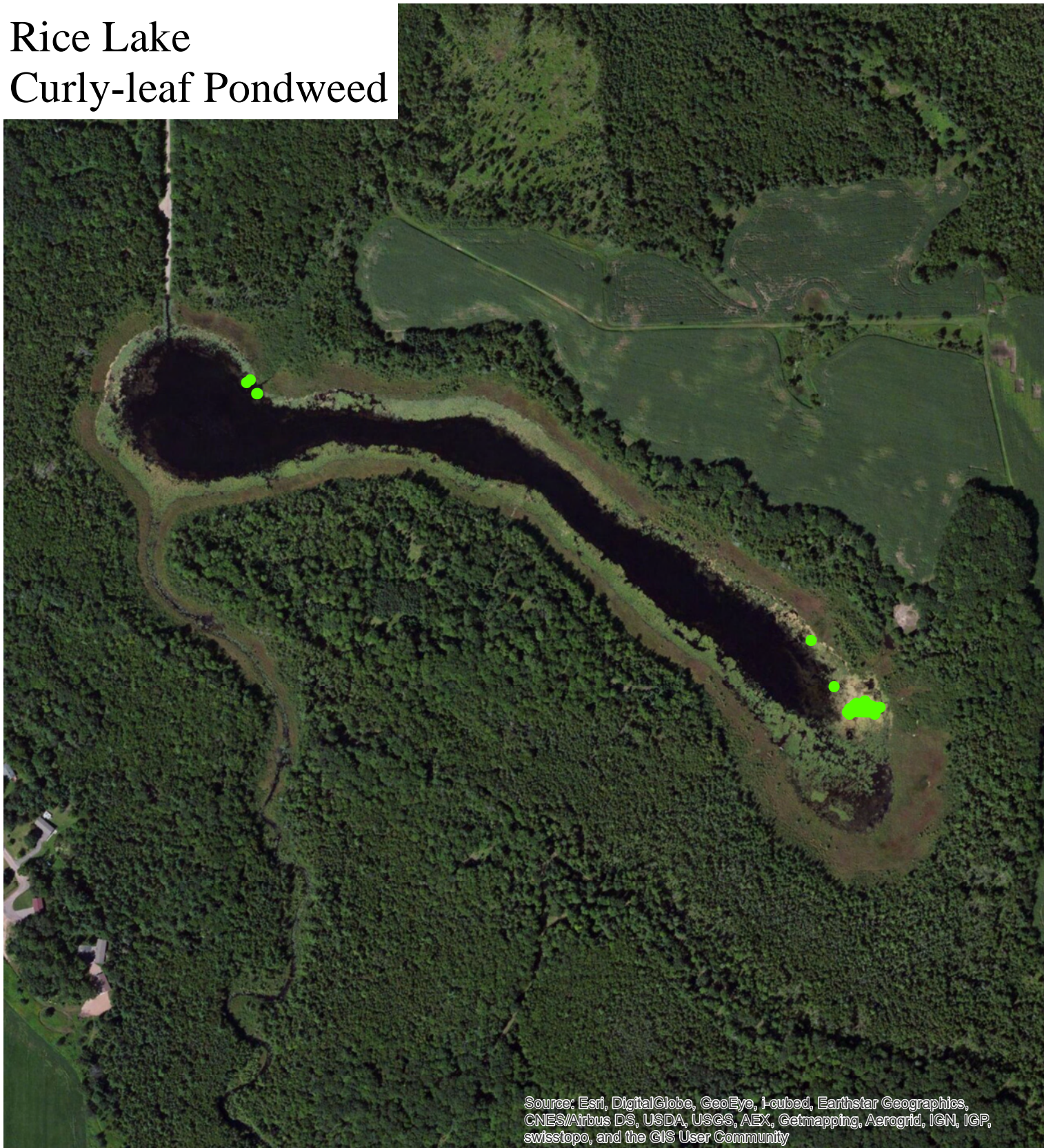
Round-leaved monkey flower

American brooklime

Notes:

Weather was cloudy and slightly windy. Survey conducted by kayaks. At the east end of the lake, filamentous algae was abundant. Coontail appears to be the most common plant in the lake, and a healthy and large population is thriving.

Rice Lake Curly-leaf Pondweed

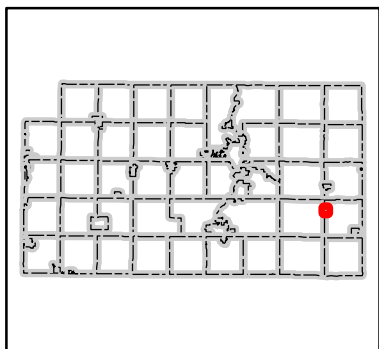


Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Curly-leaf Pondweed

- Individual plant
- Density 1

This map is not intended to be used for pre and post treatment evaluation



Collected July 7, 2014
with a Garmin 76

Date of Photography: August, 2011

Location:
Town of Elderon
Town 27N Range 10E Section 7
Marathon County, Wisconsin



Feet

0 150 300 450
Printed: August 13, 2014

Wadley Lake, Marathon County AIS survey results
June 24th, 2014

Conducted by Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

Slender naiad
Illinois pondweed
Water celery
Chara, or muskgrass
Variable pondweed
Floating leaf pondweed
Aquatic moss
Striped white water lily
Bullhead pond lily
Broad leaf cattail
Small duckweed
***Banded Mystery Snail**
***Chinese mystery snail**

Note: Our visual surveys focus on identification and mapping of aquatic invasive species. The native plant list is not intended to be a fully comprehensive list of native plant life in the lake.

Notes:

Wadley received a chemical treatment for Eurasian watermilfoil in 2013. No EWM was found in fall of 2013, or during this survey. Native Illinois pondweed was abundant in certain areas of the lake. The native plant population was less diverse than in past years, probably due to the chemical treatment. Banded mystery snails were somewhat common throughout the lake. Chinese mystery snails were less common throughout the lake. There was also a large native snail population. Fish cribs were present in the lake. The weather was sunny with a light breeze. Blue flag Irises were blooming.

Lake Wausau, Marathon County AIS survey results
September 3rd, 2014

Conducted by Paul Skawinski and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D

During the course of the survey, observed native aquatic plants were also recorded.

AIS & Aquatic Plant List (AIS highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk*)

*Eurasian watermilfoil

*Yellow Iris

*Japanese knotweed

*Purple loosestrife

*Rusty crayfish

*Chinese mystery snail

Striped white water lily

Flat-stem pondweed

Large duckweed

Small duckweed

Water celery

Common waterweed

Coontail

Wild rice

Water stargrass

Clasping leaf pondweed

Broadleaf cattail

Long-leaf pondweed

Narrow leaf burreed

Giant burreed

Notes:

Weather was sunny with low wind. Survey conducted by motorboat. Chinese mystery snails were found near the boat landing. Purple loosestrife was sporadic along the shoreline. Two patches of Japanese knotweed were found and marked. The southern patch was quite minimal, with a few plants along the waterfront. The other patch was a bit more substantial. Eurasian watermilfoil was scattered throughout the lake.

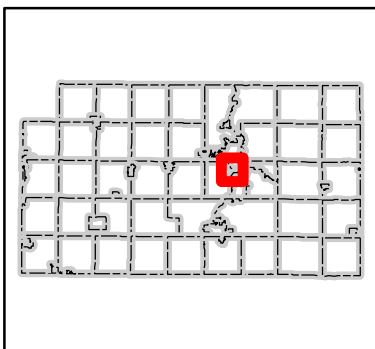
Lake Wausau Japanese Knotweed



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

● Japanese Knotweed Patches

This map is not intended to be used for pre and post treatment evaluation



Collected September 3, 2014
with a Garmin GPSmap 76

Date of Photography: August 2011

Location:
Town of Rib Mountain
Town 28N Range 7E Section 11
Marathon County, Wisconsin



Feet
0 1,000 2,000 3,000
Printed: September 16, 2014