

FLOW AIS Waterways Writings

July 2022

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FLOW AIS QUARTERLY UPDATE

It has been a busy field season. A lot of work has been done in the last few months and FLOW AIS sees no slowing down in sight.

FLOW AIS worked in conjunction with Rosie Page from WHIP and Stephanie Boismenu, the Oneida County AIS Coordinator, to gather Purple Loosestrife plants for each of their biocontrol projects for the year. In total over one hundred plants were dug and potted, twenty of which stayed at the FLOW AIS Coordinators house for beetle rearing. Locations receiving Purple Loosestrife plants with beetles on them in the FLOW AIS area are Sawyer Lake in Langlade County, Pickerel Lake, and White Potato Lake in Oconto County.

FLOW AIS also participated in a Purple Loosestrife tour held by Jeanne Scherer, the Statewide Purple Loosestrife Coordinator. During the tour beetle rearing operations were visited throughout Vilas and Oneida County (Oneida also holds FLOW AIS rearing plants) and plans were discussed on how to improve on future rearing operations and beetle gathering techniques, FLOW AIS will continue to be part of those discussions.

FLOW AIS has conducted a handful of Clean Boats Clean Waters trainings for both Forest and Oconto County. The interest that each lake has in their Clean Boats Clean Waters Program is phenomenal. FLOW AIS also participated in the statewide Landing Blitz at White Lake in Langlade County. Clean Boats Clean Waters trainings are good for a full two years, so lakes groups that received trainings this year will not need a training next year, but FLOW AIS will see you again in 2024.

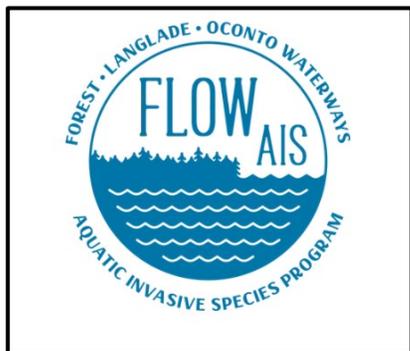


Photo of Clean Boats Clean Waters training done in Forest County at Lake Lucerne for Lake Lucerne and Lake Metonga.

FLOW AIS has conducted Citizens Lake Monitoring Network trainings and delivered monitoring supplies in all three of its counties and will continue to do so throughout the remainder of the field season. Some lakes have also looked in to expanding their monitoring efforts to include native and invasive plant checks. There has also been continued interest for volunteers to check out one of the D.O. meters FLOW AIS has for the monitors to expand their monitoring efforts.

[Update On Oconto European Frogbit Work](#)

FLOW AIS attended a two-day training held by our Michigan CIMAS (Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas) counterparts at Seagal Bar in Marinette County. European Frogbit identification, control methods, and mapping were all part of the training. There was also an educational section on Phragmites identification and control.

FLOW AIS participated in the orientation day for both Marinette and Oconto County European Frogbit Technicians. Coordinator Derek Thorn gave a Clean Boats Clean Waters training to both Oconto and Marinette County Frogbit Technician groups later on. The clean boats clean waters work will be used to supplement their European Frogbit monitoring and control work as the summer continues.

Derek has also gone out into the field with the Oconto County Frogbit Technicians, participating in the monitoring and hand pulling operations along the Oconto Marsh and other area along lake Michigan. The technicians weigh the amount of frogbit they have removed each day before talking to their assigned disposal site. Derek has witnessed over a hundred pounds of frogbit being removed each day during his visits. Monitoring and control work will continue through the remainder of the field season.



[Snapshot Day Update](#)

August 19th: Forest County

Will be held at the Lake Lucerne Advancement Association Pavilion off of HWY W in Crandon WI. in conjunction with the Forest County Association of Lakes Fall Forum.

August 20th: Langlade County

Will be held at Summit Lake Park off of HWY 45 in Summit Lake WI. The site leader for the event is Katie Bender-Ream, the Shoreland Specialist for Langlade County.

What is Snapshot Day?



Snapshot Day is a statewide search between aquatic invasive species educators and volunteers for aquatic invasive species. This event is typically done at boat landings and lake or river shorelines. It is a great way to for volunteers to learn about and possibly find aquatic invasive species in their area. The event normally takes about half a day and is fun for all ages.

Volunteers will learn how to identify native and invasive plants and how to properly monitor for invasive species.

If you are interested in volunteering for Snapshot Day registration is open and can be done at the Water Action Volunteers website. Under “Aquatic Invasive Species Snapshot Day 2022”.

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES HIGHLIGHT

Phragmites

Information taken from Phragmites Native or not pamphlet and WDNR website

Phragmites australis, or the common reed, is widely distributed around the globe. The non-native species was introduced to the east coast sometime between the late 1700s and the early 1800s and has been gradually expanding its range westward. Phragmites can form dense monocultures and is capable of dominating wetlands within a few years. It is most often found on disturbed sites, with altered hydrology, sedimentation, nutrient enrichment or high levels of salinity. Recently, non-native phragmites has been spreading into high quality coastal wetlands. Efforts are underway to map and treat the invasive non-native phragmites. Since native phragmites is a component in other wetland plant communities, it is important to distinguish between the two species before initiating control efforts.

The invasive non-native phragmites rapidly outcompeting native species. Its stems break down very slowly, forming a dense thatch. The non-native Phragmites can reach up to 6 m (20 ft) in height, often blocking shoreline views. The native species is less robust. Typically, it reaches 2 m (6.5 ft) in height and grows as scattered stems. It may grow taller and form dense colonies in response to nutrient enrichment, but the stems break down quickly and other species have enough light and space to grow beneath it. the non-native form is taller the native, with larger seedheads. Non-native phragmites begins growing earlier in the season and continues later in the fall than its native counterpart.



Non-Native Seed Head



Native Seed Head

In the FLOW AIS area (Forest, Langlade, and Oconto) Phragmites is considered a restricted invasive species. Meaning that it is an invasive species that is already established in the state and can cause or have the potential to cause significant environmental or economic harm or harm to human health.

WHAT'S NEXT FOR FLOW?

- Continued Purple Loosestrife work and brainstorming for next year with WHIP
- Continued European Frogbit work in Oconto
 - Re-inventory after the tecs go back to school
- Continued work on Lake Management Protection Network duties
 - Educational events, Bait shop outreach, Faucet Snail Monitoring in Langlade County
- UMISC- FLOW AIS will be leading a Frogbit field trip and will be part of a Butterfly Dock presentation with other AIS groups throughout the state.



FLOW AIS Is a Part of Lumberjack RCD

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FLOW AIS WORD SEARCH

B L J U O P F W B O E P O F P
Z A E X A A V L A M W G Y O R
O T G B K E A U O T Z T I G N
H Y T I N U M M O C E N I H O
K O H T S M X B P I T R C F I
R B D Z Z Q P E B E Z E Q N T
I E T A W F Y R R G K F V D A
S Q E Y G T F J G A L A Z E C
X O O T A D G A L H S N B S U
Y W M L N A N C T I A Z L F D
I R B U J U P K V I U J U O E
P A Q K G P L E H U N X E Q G
B S N A P S H O T D A Y J Q H
F Y M J A C Z F V M Z N A V A
O Y M K B Z P W B B A M Y E Z

Word Bank

Water, Lumberjack, Invasive, Community, Volunteer, Education,
Snapshotday, Hodag, Bluejay, Pointer

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Recipient Name

Street Address

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