



2022

# Annual Report

& 2023 Plan



In 2021, the first population of European frogbit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*; hereafter, referred to as EFB) was documented in the Bay of Green Bay and nearshore coastal areas. The risk posed to the rest of the Bay and Northeast Wisconsin by the proximity and numerous invasion pathways of these new infestations is significant and outlined in statute. EFB was legally classified as a Prohibited invasive species in Wisconsin per Wis. Admin. Code NR 40 which makes it illegal to possess, transport, transfer, or introduce certain invasive species in Wisconsin without a permit. Based on the 2021 monitoring efforts of suitable coastal habitat it was believed that the general extent ranged from the City of Marinette to the City of Oconto (~21 miles) with varying degrees of EFB in tributaries, ditches, and wetlands. In response to this infestation, a Response Team (members are identified on Page 7) formed and developed a management plan to address not only the known populations, but also the potential spread to the greater Green Bay area in Wisconsin. The plan provides background information on initial response efforts, summarizes management strategies, and identifies and prioritizes specific actions that are needed to achieve the following goals:

- Goal 1: prevent the spread – pg. 2
- Goal 2: respond to new infestations – pg. 3
- Goal 3: manage existing infestations – pg. 4
- Goal 4: expand knowledge base – pg. 5

This document is the annual report for the first year (2022) of implementing the management plan and is intended to summarize accomplishments, obstacles, lessons learned, and plans for the next year of this response effort. Additionally, this document provides a high-level overview of plans for 2023 including early detection sites and treatment plans.



## Tribal Land Acknowledgement

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (“WDNR”) acknowledges that most of the land in Wisconsin was stolen from Indigenous peoples. The WDNR Green Bay office acknowledges that the northeastern region of the state is in the ancestral lands of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (“Menominee Nation”). In the early 1800s, the Menominee Nation land base of 10 million acres was reduced to 235,000 acres through a series of seven treaties. In 1954, the federal government passed the Menominee Termination Act removing federal recognition that threatened the tribe’s cultural identity. The Tribe in a grassroots effort won back its federal recognition in 1973. The DNR commends the resiliency of the Menominee Nation along with the other 11 indigenous nations of Wisconsin. Today we respect the inherent sovereignty of the Menominee Nation and the other indigenous nations in our state who have lived in harmony with this land and its natural resources.



# Outreach

The Response Team recognizes prevention in the form of outreach as a critical strategy and is identified as a top priority in Wisconsin's AIS Management Plan.

Goal 1: Comprehensively prevent the spread					
Strategy	Objective	Activity	Leader(s)	When	Expected Outcome
Outreach	Average number of watercraft inspections will increase by 25%.	CBCW	LMPNs	April - October	Increased public awareness of EFB.  Increased frequency of watercraft inspections.
		Misc. Outreach	LMPNs	Ongoing	Increased awareness by targeted user groups.



## Highlights

1,696 watercrafts inspected at launches in Green Bay counties

4,000+ people contacted through CBCW & other outreach

## Clean Boats Clean Waters (CBCW)

- The Forest Langlade Oconto Waterways (FLOW) Program Coordinator hosted a CBCW workshop to train the seasonal county staff. Oconto County staff completed 19.5 hours with 101 boats inspected.
- Other LMPNs including FWWA (Brown) and DCIST (Door) provided coverage of coastal launches as part of Clean Boats Clean Waters grants.

## Exhibits & Presentations

- FWWA and Golden Sands RC&D collaborated on a booth at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Wisconsin Waterfowl Expo where they educated more than 400 hunters about EFB and what they can do to help prevent the spread.
- As part of an Early Detection & Response grant, the FLOW Coordinator conducted numerous presentations to lake groups and other stakeholders. Another product of this grant was an EFB brochure tailored to the Oconto area.
- A presentation was given at the Lakes & Rivers Convention by the Regional AIS Coordinator to provide an overview of the species and the response effort thus far.

## Signage

- Temporary "EFB Watch" signs continued to be posted at public access including boat launches and walk-in access points through the Bay.
- 25 of the standard permanent prevention steps signs were inspected/installed in Oconto County.

## Additional Initiatives

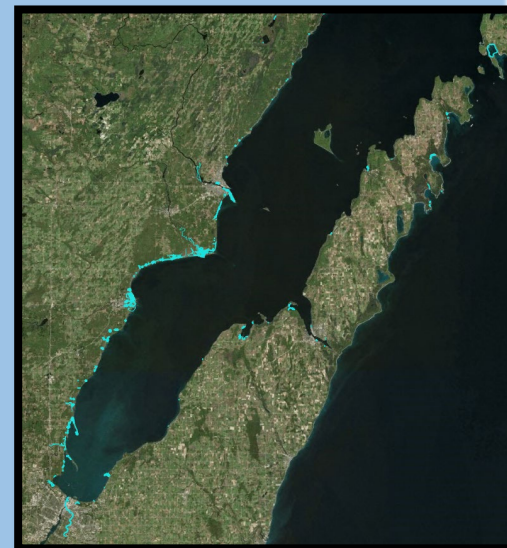
- In addition to watercraft inspections, County staff were able to reach a significant amount of people informally while conducting fieldwork.
- WDNR staff created pressed specimens and vials of turions (wintering bud) to LMPNs throughout the state to be used for outreach.
- Numerous bait shops were visited in the Bay. Shop managers/owners were educated about EFB and provided outreach materials, including the species watch card, to offer to their customers.
- The Regional AIS Coordinator was chosen to collaborate with a UW artist on an EFB inspired piece of artwork as part of The Flow Project.

## 2023

- Marinette County has assigned The FLOW Program/Lumberjack RC&D as their designation agent for the LMPN Program in 2023. This will mean that all 5 of the Green Bay coastal counties will have LMPN coverage!
- Marinette and Oconto County subawards will continue to have a prevention component in the form of ad hoc CBCW watercraft inspections and signage. Brown and Door Co. subawards from the GLRI Focus Area 2 funding will also have a prevention component including CBCW and media campaign, respectively.
- The Flow Project painting will continue to be showcased in presentations and other outlets such as the Green Bay City Pages.
- WDNR staff will present a poster on behalf of the Team at the Wisconsin Wetland Association Conference & Lakes and Rivers Convention that will include an overview of the species and the response effort thus far.

# Early Detection

Early detection monitoring is critical in the containment of the overall population and is most cost effective in the long term.



Goal 2: Respond to new infestations					
Strategy	Objective	Activity	Leader(s)	When	Expected Outcome
Monitor	Keep EFB cover of <u>uninfested</u> sites at 0% annually.	Early detection surveys	County EFB Technicians, if applicable  WDNR staff, if applicable	July - August	New satellite populations are responded to in early invasion stage.

## Highlights

96 early detection surveys

31 new detections

### Marinette & Oconto Counties

- Subawards from the GLRI Focus Area 2 grant allowed for Marinette and Oconto County LWCDs to expand their capacity by hiring summer staff to implement early detection monitoring, manual removal, and prevention. The county staff accomplished 44% of the all surveys conducted where 65% of the time they found new populations indicating that the monitoring strategy and method was effective (Distribution Map on pg. 8).
- WDNR facilitated a debrief meeting soon after the conclusion of field season to reflect on success, challenges, and to identify areas of improvement.
- WDNR Wildlife Program staff monitored the interior of Oconto Marsh and found EFB. It had been undetected during initial monitoring in 2021.

### Brown County

- WDNR led early detection monitoring in Brown County and discovered two new sites on the interior and exterior of Little Tail Point. Due to capacity and weather delays, the Little Tail peninsula was not able to be mapped in its entirety, but field staff are confident that scattered patches exist along the entire West side of the peninsula.

### Kewaunee County

- WDNR was responsible for leading early detection monitoring of the 6 sites in Kewaunee County per the Management Plan. Due to limited capacity and weather delays, the Glacierland RC&D LMPN Coordinator completed this monitoring. EFB was undetected and some of the sites were deemed unsuitable or inaccessible.

### Door County

- WDNR led early detection monitoring for the 25 sites in Door County per the Management Plan. With the discovery of EFB in Little Sturgeon Bay, DCIST reprioritized their workplan and assisted with monitoring the remaining sites which resulted in one additional population being found in the Fish Creek Estuary adjacent to Peninsula State Park. Staff from the Door County Soil & Water Conservation Department (SWCD) and The Door County Land Trust also helped.

## 2023

- See 'Early Detection Site List' on page 9.
- Marinette and Oconto County LWCDs will continue to monitor sites where EFB is unobserved. Annual subawards from the GLRI Focus Area 2 funding will be renewed to support this effort.
- The FWWA, Brown County LWCD, and WDNR will 'divide and conquer' early detection sites in Brown County. FWWA and Brown County LWCD will be provided support in the form of a subaward from the GLRI Focus Area 2 funding that will provide them with the equipment, travel, and capacity support required for this work.
- Door County SWCD/DCIST will lead early detection monitoring for sites in Door County with support from a subaward.
- The Field Maps app and the Delimitation SOP will continue to be utilized for monitoring.

# Control

Activities involving the management of existing infestations follow an integrated pest management approach – chemical treatment, manual removal, monitoring, and adaptive management.

## Highlights

83 total acres controlled

47 of acres manually removed

36 acres treated with herbicide

5,288 lbs. manually removed

Goal 3: Manage existing infestations					
Strategy	Objective	Activity	Leader(s)	When	Expected Outcome
IPM	Populations of EFB at small sparse sites will decrease at a rate of 25% per year until eradicated by 2025.	Inventory/Map	County EFB Technicians WDR staff, as needed	May - June	EFB inventory map is updated.  Treatment plans are informed.
		Chemical Treatment	WDR will coordinate	Late spring – early summer	Large, dense sites are reduced.  Seed and turion production are hindered.
	Populations of EFB at patchy sites will decrease at a rate of 25% per year until eradicated by 2025.	Manual Removal	County EFB Technicians WDR staff, as needed	Late spring – early summer	Small, isolated sites are eradicated.  Native and non-target species are protected.
		Pre/Post Monitoring	WDR staff	Late spring – early summer	Data that supports efficacy evaluation.
	Reduce cover of EFB at dense sites to 30% by 2027	Adaptive Management	WDR	Ongoing	Effective management of individual sites.

## Marinette & Oconto Counties

- Subawards from the GLRI Focus Area 2 grant allowed for Marinette and Oconto County LWCDs to expand their capacity by hiring summer staff to implement early detection monitoring, manual removal, and prevention. Over 5,000 lbs. of EFB was removed of which a majority was done by these county staff.
- A large group workday was held at the Peshtigo River on July 26 after Marinette County staff found a significant population throughout the channels near the mouth. A total of 26 people participated from 5 partner organizations removed 1,100 lbs.
- WDR Natural Heritage Conservation staff conducted both herbicide and manual removal of Seagull Bar in late June and also led an impromptu discussion at the Upper Peninsula RC&D Training.
- WDR Wildlife Program staff monitored the interior of Oconto Marsh. The plants were scattered and sparse and ~40 lbs were removed.
- The UWGB and Ducks Unlimited utilized remaining funds from their Sustain Our Great Lakes grant to fund and coordinate herbicide treatment of Birding Trail and Dyer’s Slough. A total of 19 acres were treated.
- Herbicide treatments consisted of a foliar spray of Polaris AC Complete (active ingredient imazapyr) formulated for aquatic use at a rate of 1%.

## Brown & Door Counties

- WDR removed plants from Little Tail Point – Interior after early detection monitoring revealed only a few individual scattered plants. WDR removed plants from the West bay of Little Sturgeon Bay after early detection monitoring revealed only a few individual scattered plants. WDR and Door County partners removed all EFB from the Fish Creek Estuary within the same day of the early detection survey.

## Pre/Post Monitoring

- WDR revised and piloted the EFB Collaborative Standard Treatment Impact Protocol (STIMP) at 33 subsites.
- Additional years of monitoring are required in order to be able to evaluate progress towards meeting the objectives.
- Analyses assessed each sites floristic quality and the effects of control type (manual & chemical). Floristic quality was similar both pre-/and post-control monitoring and there was no significant difference between control types. Overall EFB cover increased from pre- to post-control, though the average cover was low in both cases (pre: 1.6%, post: 2.6%).

## 2023

- See ‘Treatment Plans’ on page 10.
- Marinette and Oconto Counties will proceed with a similar strategy; though the Marinette County subaward will include funding for an additional summer staff person. Additional workdays coordinated by WDR as requested by counties will occur for sites where manual removal is appropriate but require additional help.
- DCIST will lead early detection, control (manual removal), and prevention in Door County via a GLRI FA2 subaward.
- WDR will lead early detection and control in Brown County with assistance from FWWA and Brown County LWCD. FWWA and Brown County will be supported by smaller, informal subawards.
- All herbicide treatment will be funded by GLRI Focus Area 2 funding and coordinated by the WDR Wetland Invasive Plant Specialist. Increased communication between WDR, the contractor, and county staff will be a major priority.
- WDR will continue to lead the pre/post-monitoring in order to evaluate the efficacy and non-target impacts of treatment plans. New subsites will be added to include Brown and Door Counties as well as additional sites in Marinette and Oconto Counties to improve statistical analysis. Based on the data analysis conclusions, sites monitored in 2022 will only be monitored following treatment in 2023.



# Research

There is little known regarding control efficacy and plant physiology, particularly turion and seed viability in Wisconsin. The Team remains committed to supporting research and collaboration opportunities that focus on the Green Bay populations and beyond.

Goal 4: Expand knowledge base					
Strategy	Objective	Activity	Leader(s)	When	Expected Outcome
Research	N/A	Identify research priorities	UWGB/DU	Ongoing	Publication(s) that contributes to EFB Collaborative research needs.
		Collect literature relevant to EFB	WDNR		
		Identify collaborators			
		Provide support			
Collaboration	N/A	Participate in EFB Collaborative meetings	WDNR FLOW Marinette County UWGB	Ongoing	Representation from Wisconsin on a Great Lakes region issue.  Existing resources are <u>leveraged</u> and knowledge gaps are identified.



## Highlights

**Matt Puz** was nominated as a EFB Collab. Steering Committee member

**2 out of the 3** proposed Natural Area Sites of the NERR have EFB

## Advancing EFB Research

- The future Green Bay National Estuary Research Reserve was identified as a key partner for advancing EFB research in Wisconsin. In 2019, UWGB began step two of the designation process – selecting the natural areas for the Bay of Green Bay NERR. The preliminary sites include the Peshtigo River, Sturgeon Bay, the Lower Bay a majority of which is the Westshore area but also includes Point au Sable. The Peshtigo River and Lower Bay are heavily impacted with EFB.
- The Response Team continued to add to the running list of research priorities and literature collection.

## European Frogbit Collaborative

- Michigan EGLE has transferred their leadership role of the Collaborative to the Great Lakes Commission (GLC). This was largely due to the increasing need for basin-scale coordination now that EFB has established in all Great Lakes states/basins except for Minnesota/Lake Superior, with Wisconsin being the most recent addition.
- The GLC held its first meeting on November 29 with the following objective – provide updates since 2021 workshop, agree on next steps for the transfer, and approve and of take steps to establish a steering committee. Matt Puz, WDNR Wetland Invasive Plant Specialist, was nominated as the Wisconsin member of the steering committee.

## 2023

- The EFB Response Team will look for opportunities to provide input to the GB NERR management plan and Environmental Impact Statement as part of the designation process.
- EFB Collaborative – steering committee will be established, workgroup will meet in the new year, and a tentative pre-field season collaborative meeting to update resources and share feedback on field season plans.
- The WDNR AIS Program team members will explore the possibility of identifying EFB management as a “research priority” for the WDNR and supporting partners in seeking funding to address EFB research projects.
- The EFB Response Team will continue to build relationships/interest with colleges/universities.

# Summary of Funding

## Highlights

WDNR was awarded the GLRI FA2 grant totaling \$270,000.

The SOGL grant provided \$7,033.80 to EFB control!

Lumberjack RC&D sponsored an Early Detection & Response Grant.

### Funding Strategy

	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Control</b>	GLRI - FA2 SOGL	GLRI - FA2 SOGL	GLRI - FA2	GLRI - FA2 2.0
<b>Monitoring</b>	GLRI - FA2* GLRI - USFWS	GLRI - FA2 GLRI - USFWS	GLRI - FA2 GLRI - USFWS	GLRI - FA2 2.0 GLRI - USFWS
<b>Outreach</b>	LMPN**  EDR Grant	LMPN  CBCW Grant	LMPN  CBCW Grant^  Education Grant^  AIS Prevention Grant^	LMPN  CBCW Grant^  Education Grant^  AIS Prevention Grant^
<b>Research</b>	N/A	N/A	AIS Research & Demo Grant^	AIS Research & Demo Grant^

The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative continues to be the main source of funding for this response effort. The FA2 grant has allowed the Team to overcome capacity restraints, simplify logistics, helped to streamline reporting, and support overall efficacy of this unprecedented response. The USFWS grant is also part of GLRI and funds the regional WDNR support services like coordination, monitoring, grant oversight provided by the Regional AIS Coordinator.

In 2022, the Response Team was grateful for UWGB and Ducks Unlimited who utilized a portion of their SOGL grant to fund the herbicide treatment of two large populations. The

\*Will also consist of funds from an existing federal grant expiring December 30, 2022. \*\*Except Marinette County. ^Potential funding opportunity.

Surface Water Grant Program also continues to be a great support particularly with the monitoring and prevention activities (LMPN, EDR, CBCW, Education Grant, AIS Prevention Grant) with annual LMPN allocations totaling \$72,441.31. across all 5 Bay Area counties.

### Summary of Main Control & Monitoring Expenditures

	2022*	2023 Projections	Sub Totals
<b>Subawards</b>	\$28,276	\$75,977	\$104,253
<b>Contractor</b>	\$12,623	\$16,000	\$28,623
<b>WDNR</b>	\$23,493**	\$22,644**	\$46,137
<b>Sub Total</b>	\$57,359	\$114,621	<b>Total:</b> \$179,013

\*Also includes funding from other GLRI sources in order to avoid delays in the project prior to receiving the award in-house. \*\*Only an estimate given the multiple funding sources and accounting complexity.

In 2023, Door and Brown Counties will be allocated subawards from the GLRI FA2 grant to support their assistance with early detection monitoring, control, and prevention. The herbicide contractor budget has increased to accommodate new populations and sites that were initially prescribed manual treatment, but where herbicide treatment was deemed more feasible and efficient. NHC and Wildlife Programs may also utilize a small portion of the grant to provide monitoring and in-house treatment on state managed properties. As a result of these increased costs, the life of the grant is estimated to be reduced by 1 year. A "phase 2" grant will be pursued to fund work in 2025 and beyond as the Team sees fit and as goals/objectives are evaluated. The SOGL grant coordinated by UWGB/DU was expected to close at the end of 2022, but an extension is being requested and may provide similar control support through the end of June.

Thank you to the following funders:



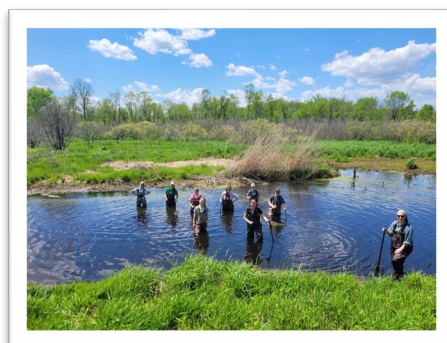
# Acknowledgements

Wisconsin's continued success at implementing the state's AIS Management Plan requires the strong partnership of a wide-ranging network of agencies, non-profits, and universities. It is with gratitude that we acknowledge the many partners, collaborators, and supporters that have helped in some shape or form with this response effort. Thank you for your dedication and commitment to protecting Wisconsin waters from invasive species.

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Billy Keiper, Michigan Energy, Great Lakes, and Energy  
Boulin Beck, Marinette County Land Conservation Department  
Brian Forest, Door County Soil & Water Conservation Department  
Brenda Nordin, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
Brian Glenzinski, Ducks Unlimited  
Brianna Hall, Door County Soil & Water Conservation Department  
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Chris Hamerla, Golden Sands RC&D  
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Tina Lee, Door County Land Trust  
Tom Alwin, Michigan Energy, Great Lakes, and Energy  
Tracy Beckman, Lumberjack RC&D

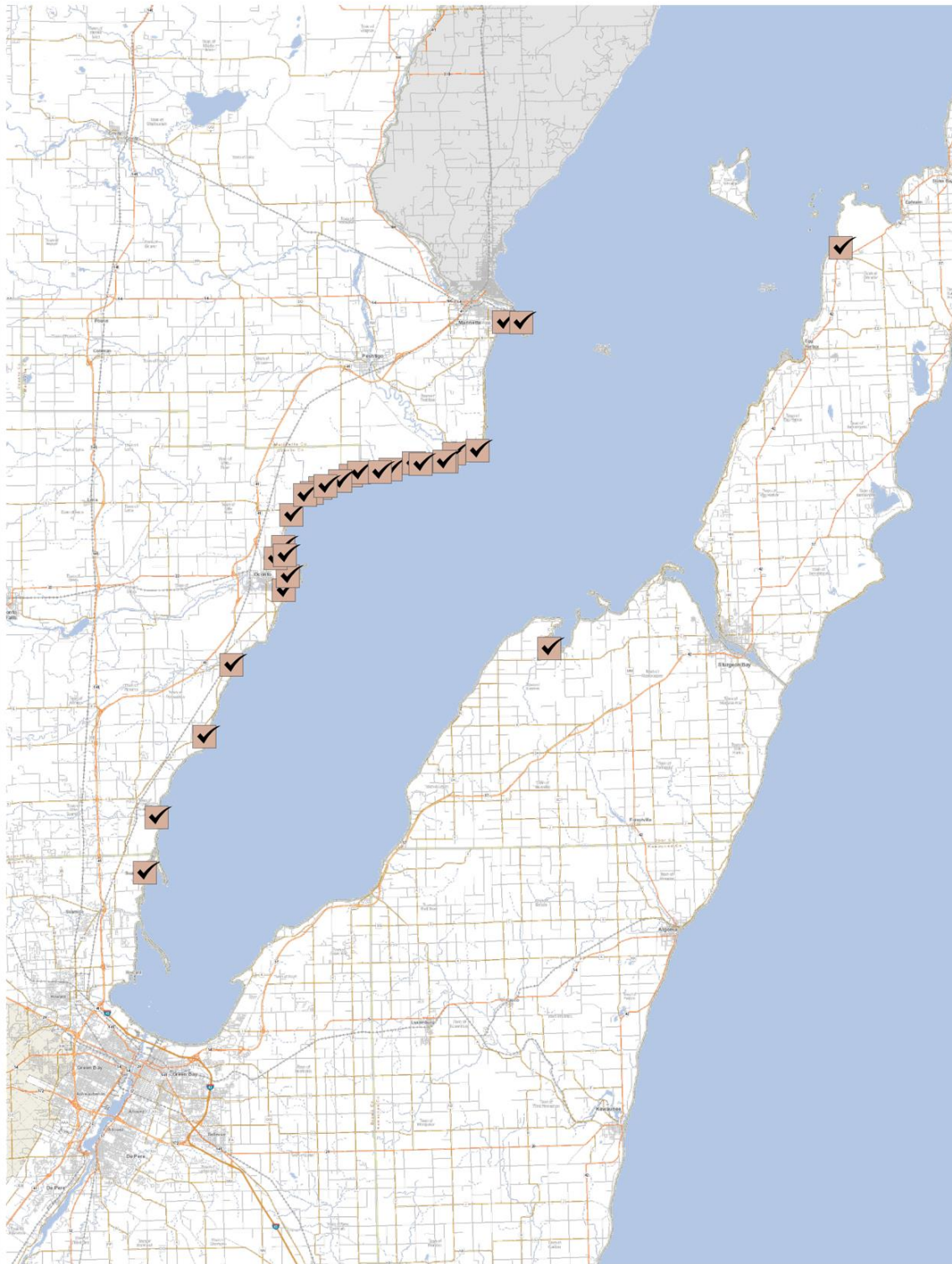
\*Response Team member







# European frogbit Distribution - 2022



## Legend

- ✓ Verified EF Points
- Verified EF Lines
- ▨ Verified EF Areas
- County Boundary
- Municipality
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Roads**
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway
- US Highway
- County and Local Roads**
- County HWY
- Local Road
- + Railroads
- ▨ Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Open Water
- Great Lakes

16.0 0 Distance / 2 16.0 Miles

1: 506,880



NAD\_1983\_HARN\_Wisconsin\_TM

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## Notes

# Early Detection Site Lists

Marinette County		
Site Name	Team Member	
Birding Trail Interior Wetlands	Marinette County LWCD	
Menakaunee wetlands		
Waupaca Foundry channel and wetlands		
Tyco Wetlands		
Menakaunee Walking Trail wetlands		
Bay Road - Marinette		
Johnson Rd		
Pond Road Ditches		
Dobbins Rd Ditches		
Drainage ditch outlets to Bay		
Rader Road		
Green Gable Rd		
Cty BB ditches		
Harbor Grove Rd Ditches		
Eastman Rd Ditches		
Menominee River South Channel - 6th St. to Ogden St.		
Menominee River South Channel - Ogden St. to bay shore		
Canal connected to Dyers Slough		
Canal connected to Canal Rd		
Harbor Rd. - Canal Lane to boat launch		
Unnamed Stream 3000624 - Shore Dr N of Eastman Rd		
Bay shore wetlands - Menakaunee Harbor to Red Arrow Park		
Menakaunee Harbor		
Bay shore - Harbor to Little River		
Bay shore from University to Seagull Bar SNA		
Bay shoreline along Canal Rd		
Bay shore from Thompson Park to Dyers Slough		
Oconto County		
Site Name		Team Member
DOT Wetland		Oconto County LWCD
Pecor Point		
City Park Ditch		
Drainage 5		
Unnamed Stream 497500		
Geano Beach Boat Landing		
Kirchner Creek		
County Y - County Rd A to Red Cedar Rd. and Laveau Ln		
County S - Pensaukee River Bridge to Oak Orchard Road		
Lade Beach Rd		
Unnamed Stream 412800		
Tibbet Creek		
Drainage 9		
Brown County		
Site Name	Team Member	
Duck Creek Delta Wetland Complex	Group workday	
Sensiba Unit East	Group workday	
Sensiba Unit West	Group workday	
Sensiba Unit North	Group workday	
Bay Beach Lagoon	FWWA	
Point Sable Unnamed 5544034	Group workday	
Little Tail Point Interior - Bayside Road Unit	Group workday	
Little Tail Point Interior - Unnamed Stream 3000549 Coastal Wetlands	Group workday	
Fox River	WDNR - AIS	
Suamico River	FWWA	
Cat Island - Interior wetlands	Brown Co. LWCD	
Unnamed Stream 5016912	Brown Co. LWCD	
Unnamed Stream 3000021	Brown Co. LWCD	
East River	Brown Co. LWCD	
Unnamed Stream 3000553	Brown Co. LWCD	
Unnamed Stream 3000555	Brown Co. LWCD	
Unnamed Stream 410500	FWWA	
Unnamed Stream 3000549	FWWA	
Point Sable Unnamed Stream 3000022	Group workday	
Unnamed Stream 5016178	Brown Co. LWCD	
Unnamed Stream 3000552	FWWA	
Unnamed Stream 3000400	Group workday	
Long Tail Point	Group workday	

Kewaunee County	
Site Name	Team Member
Red River County Park Shore	WDNR - AIS
Macco Creek	
Red River	
Unnamed Stream 5014933	
Unnamed Stream 5015044	
Unnamed Stream 5015264	
Kewaunee River	
Ahnapee River	
Door County	
Site Name	Team Member
Spike Horn Bay	Door County Invasive Species Team
Big Creek Estuary	
Bradley Lake	
Mackaysee Lake Chambers Island	
Mud Lake and Riebodlts Creek	
Big Marsh	
Little Marsh	
Kayes Creek Little Sturgeon	
Stevenson Pier Rd unnamed creek	
Rileys Point	
Sand Bay Point	
Unnamed Creek at Sand Bay	
Larson Creek Estuary	
Strawberry Creek	
Little Lake	
Renard Creek	
Sugar Creek	
Ephraim Creek	
Wave Pointe Resort Little Sturgeon	
Sawyer Harbor	
Murphy Park Launch	
Nicolet Bay	
Rowleys Bay	
North Bay Park	
Moonlight Bay	
Toft Point	
Jackson Harbor	
Unnamed Creek	
Unnamed Creek	
Mink River	
White Cliff Fen Creek	
Plum Island	
Detroit Island north shore	
Newport Bay	
Snake Island	
High Cliff Park	
Unnamed No. 1 Canal	
Little Harbor	
Europe Bay	
Marshalls Point	
Detroit Harbor	
Figenschau Harbor	
West Harbor	

**Note** – Sites are listed in order of priority based on ranking criteria agreed upon in the Management Plan. Prioritization should serve only as a planning tool when scheduling and implementing monitoring. Safely monitoring these sites, considering things like wind, heat, etc., should be considered the utmost important factor. Please use best professional judgement and follow your organization’s policies and safety procedures. It is also acknowledged that not all of these sites will be able to be monitored on an annual basis due to unforeseen circumstances and changing goals and capacity as the response evolves over time.

# Treatment Plans

All herbicide treatment will be funded by GLRI Focus Area 2 and coordinated by the WDNR Wetland Invasive Plant Specialist including permitting. Unless otherwise noted, manual removal will be led and implemented by counties.

**Note** – Sites are listed in order of priority based on ranking criteria agreed upon in the Management Plan. Prioritization should serve only as a planning tool when scheduling and implementing control. Safely conducting control at these sites, considering things like wind, heat, etc., should be considered the utmost important factor. Please use best professional judgement and follow your organization's policies and safety procedures.

Marinette County					
Site Name	Manual Removal	Herbicide Treatment	STIMP	Follow-up Manual Removal	Notes
Lower part of Dyers Slough - Public		X	X	X	
Winegar Pond - Barrier Wetlands - South of Johnson Rd		X		X	Potential group workday for follow-up manual removal
Upper part of Dyers Slough -Private		X		X	
Dyers Slough Coastal Wetlands		X		X	
Little River	X				
Bay shore & Wetlands & Canals - Spitzmacher Creek to Hale Rd	X				
Hale Rd Ditches	X		X		Both sides of road including Oconto Co. side
Spitzmacher Rd - East Canal		X	X	X	
Peshtigo River Harbor Area		X		X	Potential group workday for follow-up manual removal
Spitzmacher Rd Ditches	X				
Canal East of Johnson Rd	X				
Bay shore from Dyers Slough to Spitzmacher Rd	X				
Winegar Pond Shoreline - Bay to Johnson Rd	X				
Bay shore - Cty BB to Pond Road	X				
Seagull Bar SNA		X	X	X	
Red Arrow Park - West Side		X	X	X	
Spitzmacher Rd - West Canal		X	X	X	
Bay shore & Wetlands - South of Harbor Rd - Boat Launch to Thompson Park	X	X		X	Herbicide at yellow/purple polygons
Private Rd south of Spitzmacher Rd	X				
Spitzmacher Creek	X	X		X	Herbicide dense/orange area
Menekaunee walking trail canals		X			Take precaution to avoid PFAS exposure
Harbor Rd - North of Canal Lane	X				
Bay shore & wetlands - Spitzmacher Rd to Spitzmacher Creek		X		X	
University Creek	-	-	-	-	Unsafe conditions due to PFAS + unsuitable habitat
Birding Trail Canal		X	X	X	
Spitzmacher Rd - Middle Canal		X		X	
Canal Lane - Harbor Rd to Dyers Slough	X				
Bay shore - University Creek to Little River	X				May not find any plants due to unsuitable habitat
Birding Trail Exterior Wetlands	X				
Harbor Rd to Bay Canal	X				
Oconto County					
Site Name	Manual Removal	Herbicide Treatment	STIMP	Follow-up Manual Removal	Notes
Unnamed Stream 5011370 & Wetland Complex	X	X	X	X	spray in dense parts of channel, hand pull rest
Oconto Marsh South		X		X	
DE Hall Park	X				
Oconto Marsh Unit - Exterior		X	X	X	
Oconto Marsh Unit - Interior	X				
1471 Harbor Rd	X				
Oconto Sportsman Club Marsh North		X	X	X	
Oconto Sportsman Club Marsh South		X	X	X	
Unnamed Stream 497300 & Wetland Complex	X	X		X	spray north of creek, hand pull rest
Oconto City Park - South	X				
Pensaukee River	X				
North Bay Shore Park	X				
Thomas Slough	X	X	X	X	spray ~1/4, north side near road, hand pull rest northern
Unnamed Stream 497800	X	X	X	X	south side spray, north side - left, ditches along bridge ~20 yards each way, hand pull
Bay Road From Hale Rd to North Bay Shore Park	X		X		
Kunzer Beach Ln	X				
Little Suamico River	X	X		X	spray yellow patches, hand pull rest
Golf Course West of Oconto Marsh	X				
Drainage 1	X				
Murder Inc. Property	X				
County Y- Red Cedar Rd to Oconto City Limits	X				
Unnamed Stream 497700	X		X		
Unnamed Stream 497400 (Laveau)	X	X		X	spray pink polygon, hand pull green polygons
Oconto River	X				
County Y- North Bayshore Park To County Rd A	X				
Brown County					
Site Name	Manual Removal	Herbicide Treatment	STIMP	Follow-up Manual Removal	Notes
Little Tail Point - Exterior coast	X		X		Group workday
Little Tail Point - Interior coast	TBD	TBD	X	TBD	Group workday; Prioritize delimitation for early season to confirm suspicions and coordinate herbicide treatment, if necessary
Little Tail Point Interior - Coastal Wetlands S of Hook Rd	X				Group workday
Door County					
Site Name	Manual Removal	Herbicide Treatment	STIMP	Follow-up Manual Removal	Notes
Fish Creek Estuary	X		X		
Little Sturgeon Bay - West Of Keyes Island	X		X		