Data	a Collectors Jod: Lepson Erin Vennie	000	Van Egelen Date 6-Sept-	20/2	
Lake	e Name Butternut	County Barron	WBIC 21058	800	
Star	t Time \$ 900 End Time 230 Secchi 2	Depth feet or meters (circle	one) Conductivity		
	Look for the following species: Purple loosestrife, Phragmites, floweri heart, zebra mussel, quagga mussel, Chinese mystery snail, banded my 50 rake and D-net samples during meander survey. Record how man	ng rush, Hydrilla, Brazilian waterwee ystery snail, faucet snail, New Zealan y of the 50 samples have each AIS fo	d mud snail. List any other AIS found. If si	tes not snorkeled, take	
(Rake/D-net counts; Species 1 Count			unt;	
,	ANO AIS TOWNO Species 4 Count	_; Species 5 Count	t; Species 6 Co	ount	
*	STEP 1: Record locations of sites (in decimal degrees) using a GPS unit (datum WGS84). List AIS found at each site or record none. Collect a sample of any suspected AIS found.				
	Boat Landing# Species / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /		_Longitude91.905248	Density (1-5)	
	Boat Landing# 2 Species PL (Plant pulled, but	Latitude	_Longitude_ <u>-91,9086</u> _	Density (1-5)	
	Search Site# / Species	Latitude45.6292/	_Longitude <u> </u>	Density (1-5)	
J	Search Site# 2 Species	Latitude 45, 62993	2 Longitude <u>91,90275</u>	Density (1-5)	
	Search Site# 3 Species	Latitude_ 45 ,6 3 56 3	3 Longitude <u>- 91,90163</u>	Density (1-5)	
	Search Site# Species	Latitude 45.163371	_Longitude <u>91.90735</u> _	Density (1-5)	
	Search Site# 5 Species	_ Latitude_ <i>45 . 62.2</i> 633	Longitude <u> </u>	Density (1-5)	
	Search Site# Species	Latitude	Longitude	Density (1-5)	
	Meander Survey# Species	Latitude	Longitude	Density (1-5)	
	Meander Survey# Species	Latitude	Longitude	Density (1-5)	
	Meander Survey# Species	Latitude	Longitude	Density (1-5)	

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

Step 3: Collect Waterflea Tows from three sites around the lake in water deeper than 15 feet (if possible).				
Method used: $ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} $ horizontal tows (ne	ear surface) or oblique tows (near bottom to surface if greater than 15 feet)			
Method used: horizontal tows (near surface) or oblique tows (near bottom to surface if greater than 15 feet) Diameter of plankton net mouth (circle one) 30cm 50cm other Depth sampled: Tow 1 8 ft Tow 2 6 ft Tow 3 ft Has ethanol been added? WN Have samples been consolidated into one bottle?				
Depth sampled: Tow 1 $\underline{\mathcal{B}}$ ft Tow 2 $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$	6 ft Tow 3 ft			
Has ethanol been added? (Y)N F	Have samples been consolidated into one bottle? 💯N			
Step 4: Collect Veliger Tows from three sites in 5-10 feet of water (within a meter of the bottom). Notes Suitable Guidelines: If Secchi depth is >4m take two 2m deep samples; if Secchi is between 2-4m take one 2m deep sample; if Secchi is <2m take one 1m tow.				
Diameter of plankton net mouth (circle one) 30cm 50cm other				
Has ethanol been added? Y/N	Have samples been consolidated into one bottle? Y/N			
Step 5: Data was entered into SWIMS on	9/7/12 by Evin Vennie-Vollrath			
otes:	^L Date Name			

Density Ratings

- 1 A few plants or invertebrates
- 2 One or a few plant beds or colonies of invertebrates
- 3 Many small beds or scattered plants or colonies of invertebrates
- 4 Dense plant, snail or mussel growth in a whole bay or portion of the lake
- 5 Dense plant, snail or mussel growth covering most shallow areas

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

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

