AIS E Detection Monitoring Data Form — Form 3200-xxx (R 6/2012)

Data Collectors		Date
Jeri Stellenpohl, Matt Hayer, John Pruess, Filip Grgic		8-2-12
Lake Name	**County**	**WBIC**
Bishop Lake	Forest	392100
Start Time	**End Time**	**Secchi Depth** (feet or meters (circle one))	**Conductivity**
10:00	1:00	7	150

Look for the following species: Purple loosestrife, Phragmites, flowering rush, Hydrilla, Brazilian waterweed, Eurasian water-milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, yellow floating heart, zebra mussel, quagga mussel, Chinese mystery snail, banded mystery snail, faucet snail, New Zealand mud snail. List any other AIS found. **If sites not snorkeled, take 50 rake and D-net samples during meander survey.**

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.

	Species	Latitude	Longitude	Density (1-5)
Boat Landing# 1	none	45.48388	89.02111	
Boat Landing#		45.49261	88°.02081	
Search Site# 1	none	45.29334'	-088.00986'	
Search Site# 2	none	45.49372'	-088.01633'	
Search Site# 3	CMS	45.48835	-089.00561	1
Search Site# 4	CMS	45.48498	-089.00831	1
Search Site# 5	CMS/BMS	45.48461	-089.01032	1/1
Search Site#				
Meander Survey# 1				
Meander Survey#				
Meander Survey#				

Did you snorkel the search sites? Y/N **If not, why? (circle one)** stained water, turbid water, blue-green bloom, chemical treatment, other _____

Rake/D-net counts: Count 1 _____ Species 1 _____; Count 2 _____ Species 2 _____
Count 3 _____ Species 3 _____; Count 4 _____ Species 4 _____

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: X 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 surface ft Tow 2 Surface ft Tow 3 Surface ft
Has ethanol been added? (Y)/N Have samples been consolidated into one bottle? (Y)/N

Step 4: Collect Veliger Tows from three sites in 5-10 feet of water (within a meter of the bottom).
Guidelines: If Secchi depth is >4m take two 2m deep samples; if Secchi is between 2-4m take one 2m deep sample; if Secchi is <2m take one 1m tow.

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 8-17-12 (Date) by Matt Hager (Name)

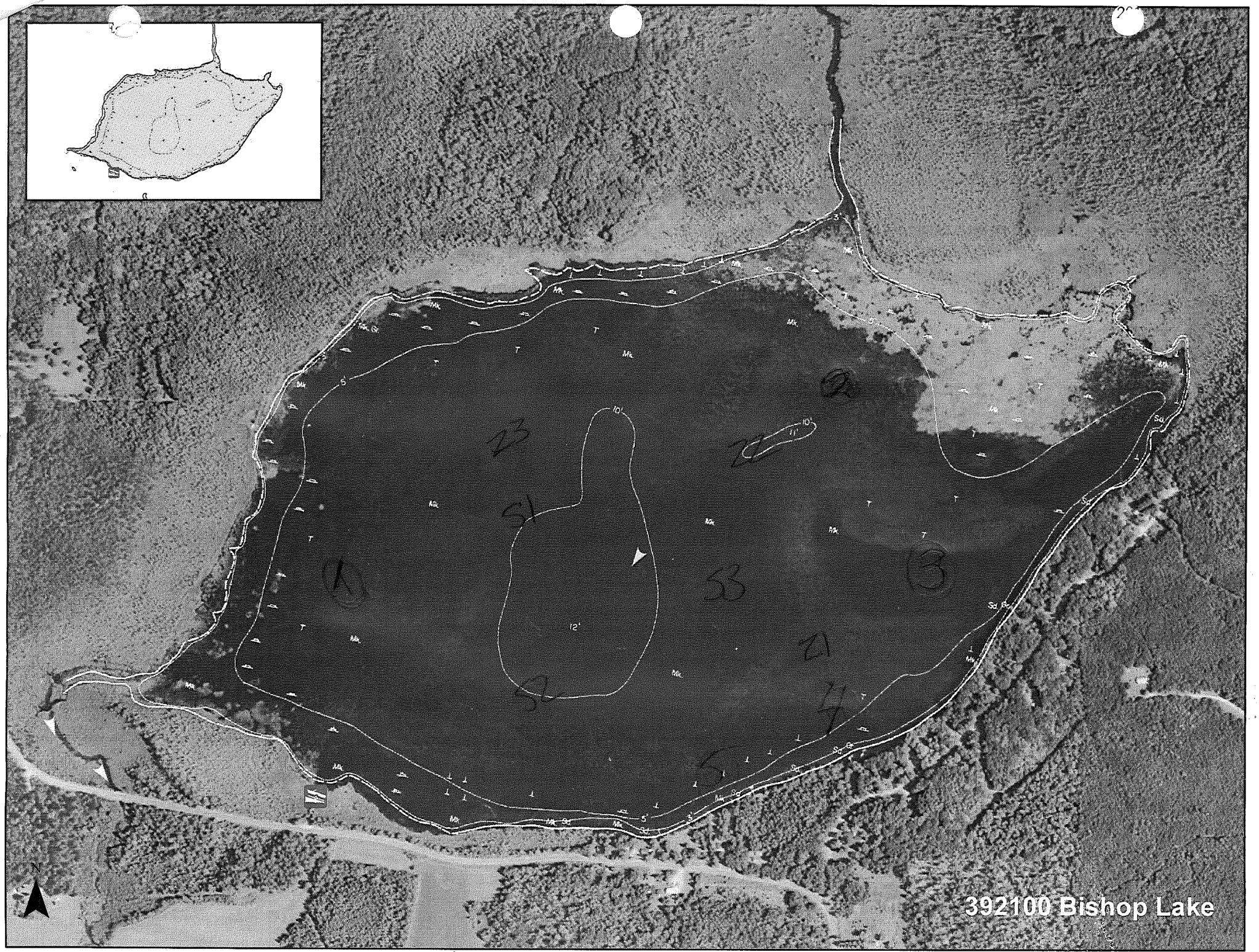
Notes:

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 a[illegible] downwind of large boat landings.


392100 Bishop Lake