AIS E(C) Detection Monitoring Data Form

Data Collectors			Date 6-15-12
Matt Hoos, Amanda Strick, Brooke Nordin, Amanda Herous			
Lake Name	County		WBIC
White Lake	Oconto		447 000
Start Time 8:30am	End Time 11:00am	Secchi Depth 12.5	Conductivity 291
		(Feet) or meters (circle one)	

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.

		Latitude	Longitude	Density (1-5)
Boat Landing# 1	Species —	—	—	
Boat Landing#	Species			
Search Site# 1	Species *(illegible)*	45.02891	88.25308	✓
Search Site# 2	Species —	45.03066	86.25066	
Search Site# 3	Species —	45.03238	88.24353	
Search Site# 4	Species —	45.03143	88.24615	
Search Site# 5	Species	45.02877	88.25008	
Search Site#	Species			
Meander Survey#	Species			
Meander Survey#	Species			
Meander Survey#	Species			
Meander Survey#	Species			

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 ____ ; Count 2 ____ ; Count 3 ____ ; Count 4 ____

Species 1 ____ Species 2 ____ Species 3 ____ 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: _____ horizontal tows (near surface) or __X__ 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 15 ft Tow 2 30 ft Tow 3 _____ 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 ___6-18-12___ by _Matt Heeger_
                                        Date   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 areas downwind of large boat landings.

447000 White Lake