doep hole

95.36.462

Red Carany Grass all

AIS Early Detection Monitoring Data Form

Data Collectors GW HJ Date TW 0/12 Lake Name County Polk 7599400 Ward Lake End Time 3:00PM Secchi Depth 7 feet or meters (circle one) Conductivity Start Time 10.00 am 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. Record how many of the 50 samples have each AIS found in the "Count" spaces below. Did you snorkel the search sites? (Y)N If not, why? (circle one) stained water, turbid water, blue-green bloom, chemical treatment, other ______ Species 1______; Species 2_____; Species 3_____; Species 3_____; Rake/D-net counts: Species 4 ______; Species 5 ____ Count ____; Species 6 ___ Count 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# 1 Species CMS Latitude 45.36.184 Longitude 9a.19.398 Latitude Longitude_____ Boat Landing# Species Density (1-5) Search Site# Species Latitude Longitude Density (1-5) Latitude 45.36.076 Longitude 92.19.121 Search Site# 1 Species CMS Density (1-5) **1** CMS Latitude 45, 36.219 Longitude 92. 19. 136 Search Site# 2 Species Density (1-5) 1 Latitude 45. 36. 506 Longitude 92. 19.119 Search Site# 3 Species (MC Latitude 45, 36.649 Longitude 92.19. 200 Search Site# 4 Species CMS Density (1-5) Latitude 45. 36. 50 4 Longitude 92. 19 - 286 Search Site# 5 Species CMG 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: 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 21 ft Tow 2 15 ft Tow 3 13 ft	
Has ethanol been added? MN 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).	
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	ake one 1m tow.
not suseptible	
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	, st
3/2.1.2	
Step 5: Data was entered into SWIMS on	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
. Date Name	24

Density Ratings

Notes:

- 1 A few plants or invertebrates
- $2-\mbox{One}$ 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.