

BALSAM, RED CEDAR, HEMLOCK, BASS & MUD LAKES Preserve and Protect for the Future.

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)

Tom Goodwin & Brett Heinlein co-chairs

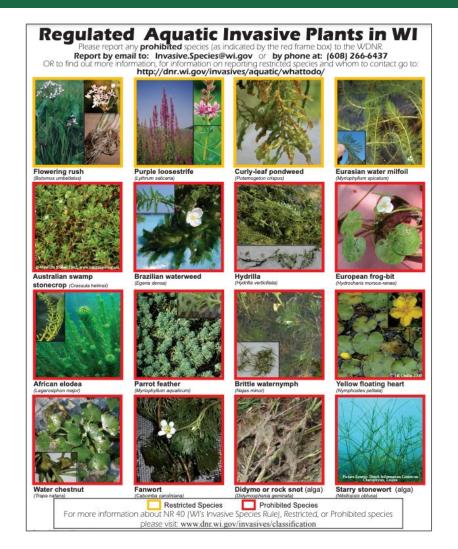
RCLA Educational Meeting

August 28, 2021

AIS present in our lakes:

AIS = Wisconsin Statute Section 23.22 (1) (c) officially defines invasive species as "nonindigenous species whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health."

- Rusty Crayfish
- ☐ Chinese Mystery Snails
- Purple Loosestrife
- Curly Leaf Pondweed (CLP)



- Rusty Crayfish and Chinese Mystery Snails not actively managed.
- No known harm to our lakes.







Purple Loosestrife





Purple Loosestrife Active Management Practices

Raising beetles and releasing in know purple loosestrife areas.

In July and August physically removed plants and

chemically treat.







Purple loosestrife requires ongoing annual management to control spread.

If not managed each year purple loosestrife will take over shallow water and shoreline areas, crowding out

native plants.





Purple Loosestrife

How can you help?

- Join the RCLA Nature Committee. Each summer they survey our lakes for purple loosestrife and when found – remove and chemically treat.
- Obtain a Purple Loosestrife kit from RCLA. Contains everything you need to remove and treat this invasive species.
- Contact Tom Goodwin (612) 868-4857 or tlgfin1@gmail.com



Curly Leaf Pondweed (CLP)



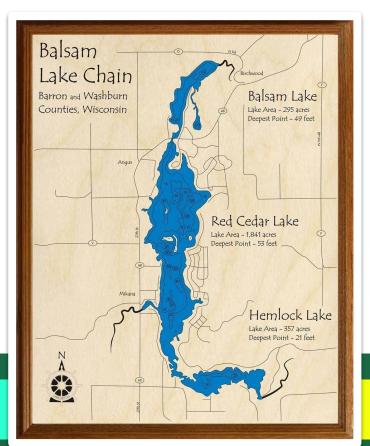


- 2005 first known report of CLP in Red Cedar and Hemlock Lakes
- 2009 Report by Beaver Creek Reserve (BCR) Citizen Science Center indicating
- CLP was widespread throughout Red Cedar and Hemlock Lakes
- □ 2011 RCLA implemented an Aquatic Plan Management Planning Project.



- 2011 whole lake survey for CLP performed.
- □ 27.3 acres of CLP in Mud and Balsam Lakes
- ☐ 71.5 acres of CLP in Red Cedar Lake
- □ 58.3 acres of CLP in Hemlock

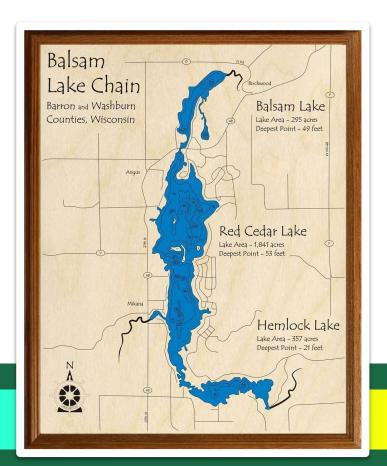




2012 repeat of whole lake survey for CLP performed.

- Results showed a 13% increase in total CLP from prior year.
- Overall density of CLP beds had increased.



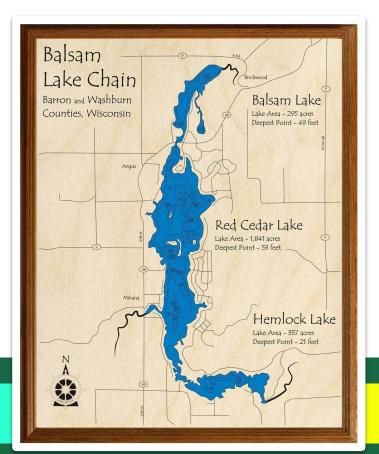


□ 2013 - WI DNR provides grant and permission to begin CLP herbicide treatment.

□ 2013 through 2015- Herbicide treatment

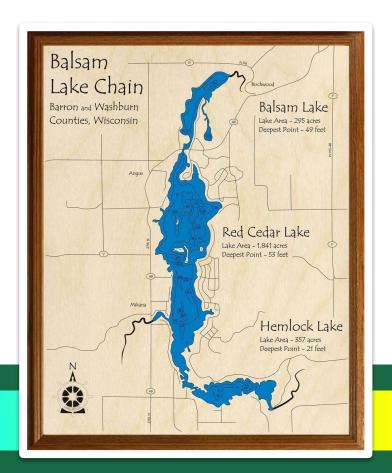
takes place in Red Cedar and Hemlock Lakes





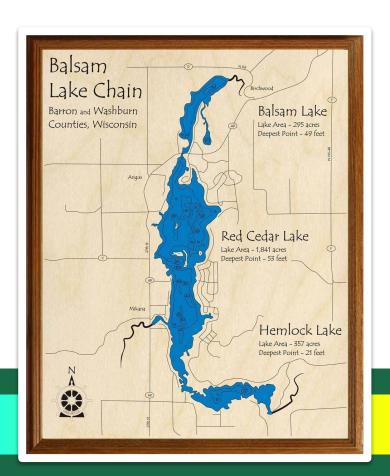
- No herbicide treatments take place during 2016 through 2018.
- Manually removal of CLP from Balsam Lake takes place during this time.





- 2018 dye study takes place on Balsam Lake to approve CLP herbicide treatments.
- □ 2018 CLP herbicide treatment in Red Cedar (9.56 acres) and Hemlock (8.25 acres)





2019 – WI DNR awards 3- year AIS Management Grant for \$241,181 (\$180,885 state funding).

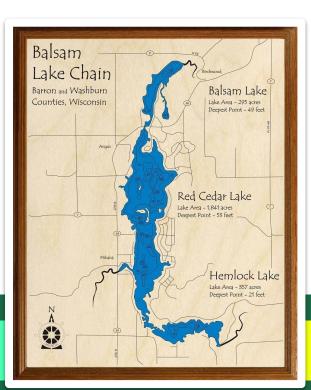
■ Largest grant ever awarded to RCLA

→ Allows RCLA to treat up to 52 acres within Red Cedar,

Hemlock and Balsam Lakes



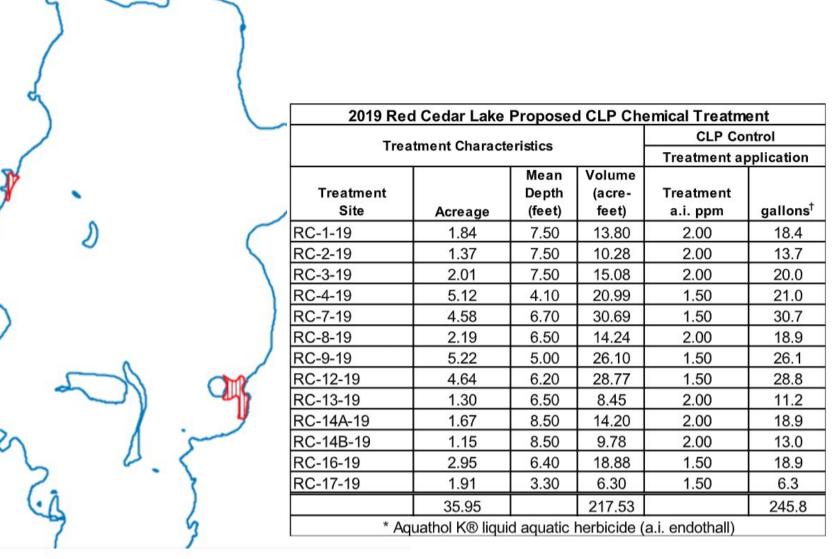


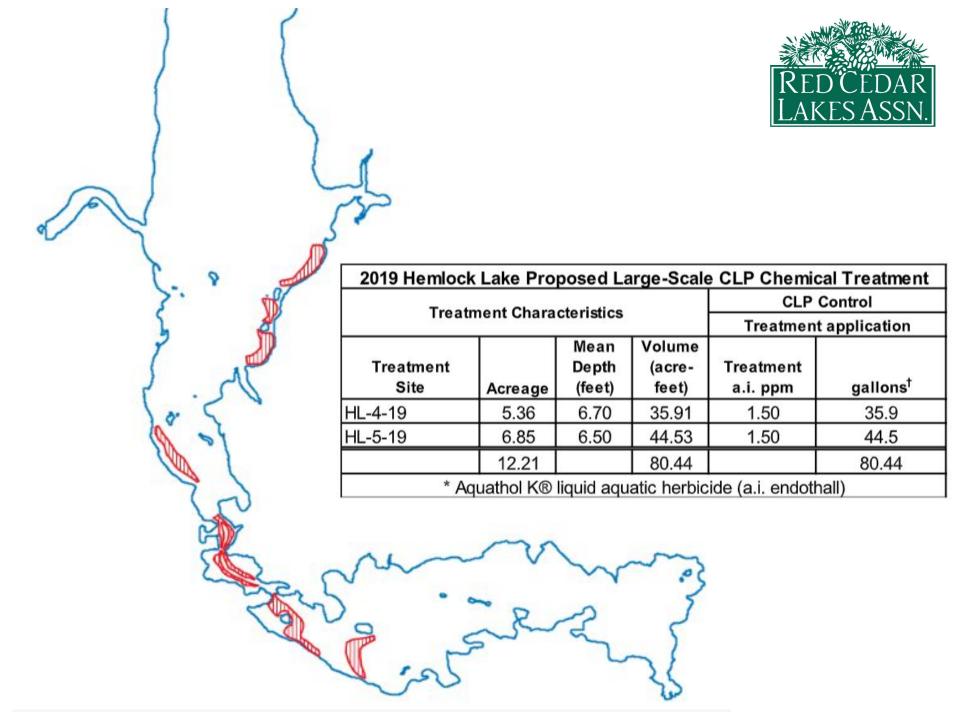




Treatment Characteristics				CLP Control Treatment application	
Treatment Site	Acreage	Mean Depth (feet)	Volume (acre- feet)	Treatment a.i. ppm	gallons [†]
BL-1-19	1.55	4.00	6.20	2.00	8.2
BL-2-19	1.44	5.00	7.20	2.00	9.6
BL-3-19	0.83	6.50	5.40	2.00	7.2
BL-4-19	2.30	7.50	17.25	2.00	22.9
BL-5-19	0.83	7.50	6.23	2.00	8.3
BL-6-19	2.55	6.50	16.58	2.00	22.0
	9.50		58.85		78.3



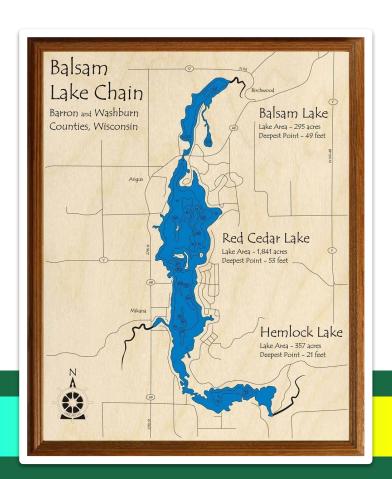




CLP Treatments on Hemlock, Balsam and Red Cedar Lakes

- □ 2019 27.93 acres treated
- □ 2020 16.74 acres treated
- \bigcirc 2021 2.55 acres treated





CLP Annual Management Practices:

- ☐ Spring pre-treatment CLP Survey
- Request WI DNR approval for herbicide treatment
- Facilitate CLP herbicide treatment process
- June/July CLP bed mapping
- → Fall 2021 CLP Turion Study



Clean Boats Clean Waters (CBCW)

Boat Landing Monitoring and Education Program Sponsored by WI DNR.

PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE SPECIES IT'S THE LAW

PENALTIES MAY EXCEED \$200

Before *launching* and before *leaving* **YOU MUST**:

- INSPECT boats, trailers, and equipment.
- REMOVE all attached aquatic plants and animals.
- DRAIN all water from boats, vehicles, and equipment.
- NEVER MOVE plants or live fish away from a waterbody.*





*Limited exceptions apply. Visit WWW.DNR.WI.GOV and search for "BAIT LAWS."

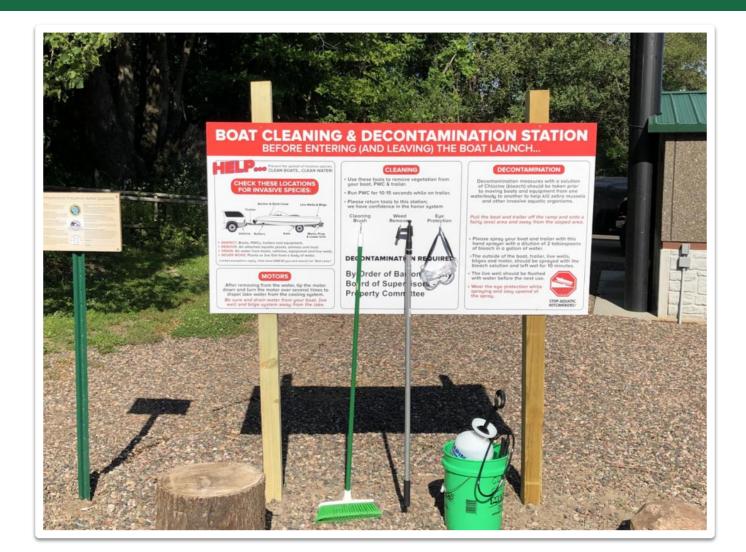
Clean Boats Clean Waters (CBCW)

- WI DNR Grant requires that we log 400 hours of landing monitoring to qualify for grant reimbursement
- ☐ WI Grant funds approximately 70% of program expenses.

 RCLA pays the remaining 30% out of their budget.
- Landing monitoring being done by LEAPS and volunteers
- VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED!



Decontamination Sites

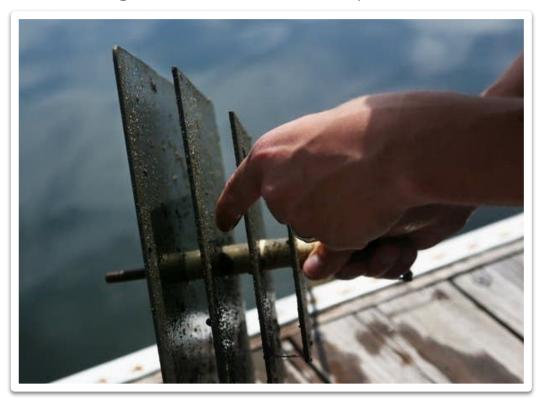


Decontamination Sites

- Waldo Carlson
- Loch Lomond Beach Club
- Balsam Lake
- Decontamination site will be installed at Hemlock Lake landing in September.
- □ Planning to install a decontamination site at V & 48 landing next year.
- ☐ County Ordinance requires you use the decontamination site. **You can be fined if you don't.**

Ongoing AIS Monitoring

- ☐ Zebra Mussel Plates
- Throwing rakes to identify and new AIS in lakes





What can you do to help?

- □ VOLUNTEER
- ☐ Help fund initiatives







Q&A / Adjournment