



Lake Monitoring & Protection Network  
June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023, Quarter 2 Regional Report

# Lake Monitoring and Protection Network

## Cooperative Agreement, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Report



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## CONNECTING PEOPLE WITH NATURE

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### Citizen Lake Monitoring Network

**5/24:** Sent out introductory email to CLMN volunteers

**6/8:** Provided supplies and training to CLMN volunteer for Axehandle Lake.

**6/15:** Conducted a field check and trained two new members of CLMN monitoring on Lake Holcombe.

**6/17:** Met and checked in with two CLMN monitors for Lake Wissota.

### Clean Boats, Clean Waters

**5/12:** Interviewed 3 Watercraft Inspectors for CBCW.

**5/13:** Offered 3 CBCW Positions for Sand Lake (2) and Lower Long Lake (1).

**5/23:** Attended CBCW training in Stevens Point with watercraft inspectors for Lake Wissota Improvement and Protection District (LWIPA) and Chippewa Rod and Gun Club.

**5/24:** Met and provided supplies to CBCW volunteer for Otter Lake Booster Club.

**6/7:** Trained 3 new Watercraft Inspectors for Sand Lake Association and Lower Long Lake Restoration and Protection District (LLLPRD).

### Early Detection and Monitoring Surveys

**6/21:** Completed early detection monitoring for Danuser Creek and Mirror Lake in Buffalo County.



**Figure 1:** Curly Leaf Pondweed found in Mirror Lake, Buffalo Co.



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### Lake Groups

#### Lake Wissota Improvement and Protection Association

*Attended LWIPA annual picnic and provided AIS education to members. Also attended the LWSP meeting with Chippewa County.*

#### Lower Long Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District

*Hired and trained a watercraft inspector for Clean Boats, Clean Waters.*

#### Sand Lake Association

*Hired and trained 2 watercraft inspector for Clean Boats, Clean Waters.*

#### Chippewa Rod & Gun Club

*Provided Drain Campaign towels and CBCW materials.*

#### Island Chain of Lakes

*Met and Assisted in digging purple loosestrife for Lake group.*

### Newsletter

N/A

### Outreach and Education

**6/17:** Hosted an AIS table at LWIPA annual picnic.

### Project Riverine Early Detection

N/A



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### Purple Loosestrife Biological Control

**5/15:** Met with Island Chain of Lakes group to dig purple loosestrife for beetle program.

### Signage

**6/6:** Conducted Signage check at Chippewa River boat launch in Pepin County.

**6/21:** Conducted Signage check at Mirror Lake in Buffalo County.

### Travel and Meetings

<b>5/9-5/10</b>	Attended the Spring AIS Partnership Meeting.
<b>5/24</b>	Met with Lynda Schweikert to discuss Chippewa County agreement for LMPN.
<b>5/30</b>	Met with Dunn County Representatives to discuss AIS efforts and agreement for LMPN.
<b>6/1</b>	Met with Buffalo County conservationist to discuss AIS efforts and agreement for LMPN.
<b>6/2</b>	Met with Rusk County Conservationist to discuss AIS efforts and agreement for LMPN
<b>6/17</b>	Attended LWIPA annual picnic.
<b>6/19</b>	Attended Chippewa County LWSP Meeting
<b>6/19</b>	Virtually Attended Land Conservation Commission Meeting for Eau Claire County.
<b>6/22</b>	Met with Rod Zika to discuss potential AIS efforts in Eau Claire Watersheds.
<b>6/27-6/28</b>	Attended Plant ID course in Kemp.



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### GLOSSARY

**AIS** – Aquatic invasive species

**ALPOA** – Amacoy Lake Property Owners Association

**BCR** – Beaver Creek Reserve

**CBCW** – Clean Boats, Clean Waters

**CLMN** – Citizen Lake Monitoring Network

**CSC** – Citizen Science Center (Beaver Creek Reserve)

**LCC** – Land Conservation Committee (Eau Claire County)

**LCFM** – Land Conservation and Forest Management (Chippewa County)

**LLLPRD** – Lower Long Lake Protection and Restoration District

**LMPN** – Lake Monitoring and Protection Network

**LWIPA** – Lake Wissota Improvement and Protection Association

**Secchi disk** – instrument used to measure water clarity

**Station** – Specified location on a waterbody with historical and/or continuous associated fieldwork

**SWIMS** – Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System

**WBIC** – Waterbody identification code

**WCI** – Watercraft inspector

**WDNR** – Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources





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### Purple Loosestrife

Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) is found in wetlands, where it crowds out and overgrows native species. It will grow both along dry shores and in up to two feet of water, giving it even more of an advantage over native plants that are more particular about where they grow.

Native to Europe and Asia, purple loosestrife grows up to two to six feet tall, with flower stalks that are six to 12 inches long. Purple loosestrife blooms in early July through September, with several bright purple-pink flowers blooming along each stalk.

In the fall, purple loosestrife readily forms seeds—more than 2 million per plant. The seeds are tiny, about the size of a grain of sand, and spread easily via water, wind, wildlife and people. Purple loosestrife seeds are also incredibly hardy; while they can germinate in the next season, they can also lay dormant for several years before blooming.



## Stop the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species

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Aquatic hitchhikers can spread in many ways such as on aquatic plants, on recreational equipment, and in water. Fortunately, there are a few simple actions you can take to prevent them from spreading.

- Inspect your boat, trailer, and equipment and remove visible aquatic plants, animals, and mud before leaving the area. Carefully remove all plant fragments before you leave to ensure you are not transporting an invasive plant species or attached zebra mussels.
- Drain water from your boat, motor, bilge, live wells, and bait containers before leaving the area. Many types of invasive species are very small and easily overlooked and can be carried in water. Draining water before you leave the area will reduce the chance that any remaining plants and animals survive.
- Report new sightings. If you suspect a new infestation of an invasive plant or animal, save a specimen and report it to a local natural resource or Sea Grant office.
- Spray, rinse, or dry boats and recreational equipment to remove or kill species that were not visible when leaving a body of water. Before going to another waterway, spray/rinse with high pressure and/or hot tap water (above 104°F) or dry for at least five days.
- Dispose of unwanted bait and other animals or plants in the trash. Releasing live animals and plants in a lake, river, or along the shore often causes invasive species to become established. Identifying fish when they are small is difficult, and it is hard to be absolutely sure there are no invasive fish in your bait bucket.