# Lake Monitoring and Protection Network

## Cooperative Agreement, 3rd Quarter Report

**Written and compiled by:**

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**Citizen Science Center**

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CONNECTING PEOPLE WITH NATURE

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## Newsletter

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|---|---|
| **7/1** | Sent out AIS Newsletter to 100+ Subscribers |

## Citizen Lake Monitoring Network

| | |
|---|---|
| **6/25** | New Amacoy Lake Volunteer |
| **7/1** | Volunteer Field Check- Amacoy |
| **Throughout Quarter** | Communicated with CLMN volunteers on monitoring, equipment, sites, updates, etc. Performed data entry checks on SWIMS database. |

## Clean Boats, Clean Waters

| | |
|---|---|
| **6/30** | Landing Blitz – Lake Hallie |
| **7/1** | Landing Blitz – Amacoy Lake |
| **7/19** | Boater Behavior Study – Lake Wissota |
| **9/4** | Lower Long Lake – Watercraft Inspector Volunteer Training |
| **Throughout Quarter** | Supported and assisted in data entry for watercraft inspectors. Communicated and assisted Lake Groups that received CBCW grants. |

## Lake Groups

| | |
|---|---|
| **7/11** | Round Lake Association Meeting on LMPN Programs, SWG, Workshops, etc. |
| **9/3** | Tainter Lake Meeting – Grants, AIS Programs |
| **9/3** | Altoona LARPD Meeting - Surface Water Grants |
| **9/3** | Round Lake Association – CBCW, Surface Water Grants |

## Outreach and Education

| | |
|---|---|
| **6/27** | Interview with WEAU News on Invasive Species Awareness |
| **7/30** | Invasive Mussel Presentation & Survey with Master Naturalists |
| **8/28** | AIS & Waterfowl Outreach Presentation – Memorial Park |
| **8/26** | Paddling Program – Chippewa River |
| | |
| | |

*Figure 1: Non-Native Phragmites in Buffalo County*

## Purple Loosestrife Biological Control

| | |
|---|---|
| **6/30** | Beetles for Balance Program |
| **6/30** | Beetle Activity Monitoring |
| **6/30** | Beetle Activity Monitoring |
| **8/1** | Beetle Transfer – Ryder Road |
| **8/27** | Beetle Activity Monitoring - 2186800 |
| **9/24** | Beetle Activity Monitoring - Alma |
| **9/24** | Beetle Activity Monitoring – Unnamed Lake |

*Figure 2: Rusty Crayfish – French Creek*

## Project RED & Snapshot Day

| | |
|---|---|
| **8/9** | Merrick Lake State Park – Cancelled due to Weather – 1 Participant Joined for Indoor AIS Activity |
| **8/14** | Project RED – Chippewa River |

## AIS Monitoring

| | |
|---|---|
| **7/1** | Boat Launch Monitoring - Amacoy |
| **8/4** | O'Neil Creek |
| **8/4** | Incident Report O'Neil Creek – Rusty Crayfish & CLP |
| **8/5** | Incident Report – Big Drywood Creek -CLP |
| **8/18** | Fisher River – No AIS Found! |
| **8/19** | Cranberry Creek |
| **8/19** | Incident Report – Cranberry Creek - CLP |
| **8/19** | Birch Creek |
| **8/19** | Incident Report – Birch Creek - CMS |
| **8/19** | Unnamed 5007237 |
| **8/19** | Incident Report - Unnamed 5007237 – CLP & CMS |
| **8/27** | Jump River |
| **8/27** | Incident Report – Jump River – Rusty Crayfish |
| **8/27** | Unnamed 2186800 |
| **8/17** | Incident Report – 2186800 – CMP & Purple Loosestrife |
| **9/24** | Incident Report – Phragmites – Buffalo Co |
| **9/24** | AIS Monitoring – Alma Boat Landing |
| **9/24** | AIS Monitoring – Mill Creek |

## Signage Checks

| | |
|---|---|
| **6/30** | Chippewa River |
| **7/1** | Amacoy Lake |
| **9/24** | Alma Boat Landing |

## Bait Shops & Pet Stores

| | |
|---|---|
| **7/15** | The Bait Shoppe |

## Meetings

| | |
|---|---|
| **7/11** | Round Lake Association Meeting on LMPN Programs, SWG, Workshops, etc. |
| **9/2** | Monthly Lakes & Rivers Meeting |
| **9/3** | Tainter Lake Meeting – Grants, AIS Programs |
| **9/3** | Altoona LARPD Meeting - Surface Water Grants |
| **9/3** | Round Lake Association – CBCW, Surface Water Grants |
| **9/22** | Annual Chippewa County Lake Association Meeting |

## Social Media Posts

Beaver Creek Reserve
September 27 at 2:00 PM ·

There's no denying that pets are part of the family, but unfortunately, sometimes we have to make the difficult decision to give them up. As an owner, the quality of life for pets is a top priority, and it is okay to recognize that you may not be able to provide that for your exotic pets.

On September 6, we hosted an Exotic Pet Surrender Event at Beaver Creek, and there was 1 pet surrendered, an Axolotl!

This amazing animal will be brought to J&R Aquatic Animal Rescue and will find a safe, suitable home.

It is important to remember not to release your exotic pet into the wild. This is a major way for invasive species to become introduced into an area, and it does not guarantee a good life for your (not always so furry) friends. We are happy to help!

Thank you J&R Aquatic Animal Rescue for all of the work you do!

Beaver Creek Reserve
July 26 ·

Join the statewide search for aquatic invasive species!

Snapshot Day is a statewide, one-day event connecting volunteers, water lovers, and local groups in a search for aquatic invasive species (AIS). You can help protect Wisconsin's rivers, lakes, and wetlands from these invasive plants and animals that may negatively impact habitat, wildlife, recreation and health.

Grab a kayak or canoe and join the Beaver Creek Reserve's Citizen Science Center on August 9th to monitor for AIS in the Fountain City Bay!

Register here- https://wateractionvolunteers.org/.../aquatic-invasive.../


Beaver Creek Reserve
July 19 ·

Did you know... In Wisconsin over 70% of wildlife species depend on wetlands?

Wetlands provide many benefits like flood control, clean drinking water, recreation, and wildlife habitat!

Protecting our wetlands is important, and we can start with learning how to identify invasive species. Some common wetland invasives include: Purple Loosestrife, Japanese Knotweed, Narrow-leaf & Hybrid Cattail, Phragmites, Garlic Mustard, Buckthorn and more!

Have you spotted one of these invasive plants in a wetland near you? Let us know!

Beaver Creek Reserve
July 12 ·

Do you know your plant ID?

Invasive plants have the potential to be in all different types of habitats: Wetlands, lakes, backyards, shorelines, drainage ditches, and more. The Wisconsin DNR has sheets on common invasive plants for each habitat.

Take a look at some common wetland invasive plants in Wisconsin sheet and see if you recognize any-

WIDNR.WIDEN.NET
Common_Wetland_Invasive_Plants.pdf

Beaver Creek Reserve
September 13 at 2:00 PM ·

The best way to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species is by becoming an informed citizen and taking steps towards learning identification and prevention skills. 💧

This past August, volunteers joined the BCR citizen science center to participate in Project RED (Riverine Early Detectors). This event is a day where volunteers (like you!) come out to our state's beautiful flowing waters and learn what invasive species look like, where to find them, and how to prevent them from spreading.

This year, we found Chinese Mystery Snails, Eurasian Water Milfoil, and Curly Leaf Pondweed. These 3 invasive species have spread vigorously across the state, especially in the Chippewa Valley.

Volunteering even a day of your time can make impacts that last years to come. Think about joining us next year for Project RED and help us make a difference to protect our waters. 🩵

Beaver Creek Reserve
June 21 ·

Did you know that wetlands are nature's sponges? 🧽
Wetlands function to help reduce the risk of flooding and droughts, filter water, and provide clean water for our la... See more

**Beaver Creek Reserve**
August 30 at 2:00 PM ·

Flowers are a beautiful addition to any home.
However, don't be tempted to plant an invasive! Yellow Iris (Iris pseudacorus), is bold and beautiful; however, they leave a sting wherever they are.
Not only are they literally toxic to touch, often causing skin irritation, but they also spread vigorously in wetland areas. Choose the native Blue Flag Iris (Iris versicolor) instead!

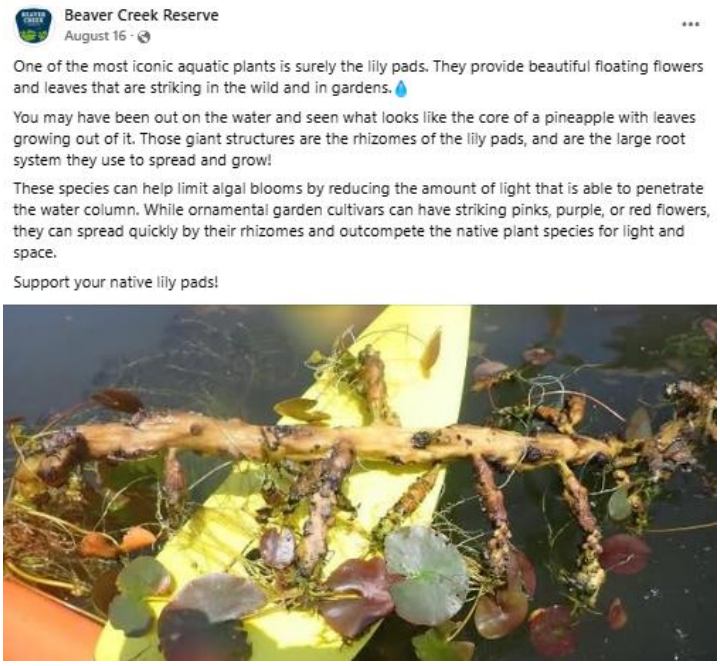
**Beaver Creek Reserve**
August 23 ·

Have you ever been swimming in a lake and felt something touch your leg?

It probably wasn't a shark...probably. More likely it is one of the many aquatic plants that exist in our waters.

Hidden beneath the surface is a robust diversity of aquatic plants. Like terrestrial plant ID, leaf shapes are essential to separate different aquatic species. The two most common types are branched/feathery and lance/linear leaves. Two of the most common invasive aquatic plants, Eurasian Watermilfoil (1st photo) and Curly leaf pond weed (2nd photo) are prime examples of the two categories.

Have you seen these two plants before?




## 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

# Research & Articles

## Intraspecific variation in the functional response of an invasive crayfish under different temperatures.

Full Article Link

**Abstract**

Non-native species can react to changes to their thermal environment by altering their feeding behaviour, thereby potentially causing shifts in predator–prey dynamics and competitive dominance over native species. In this study, we measured intraspecific variation in the functional response (i.e., predation rate as a function of prey density) of the rusty crayfish Faxonius rusticus (Girard, 1852) at two temperatures (18 °C and 26 °C) in the laboratory. We compared six invasive populations spanning a 2° latitudinal gradient in eastern North America to test the prediction that under warmer conditions individuals from more southerly populations exhibit a higher functional response than those from northern populations. Temperature, latitude, and the interaction between these two variables had significant effects on attack rates and handling times of individual crayfish from the tested populations. Contrary to our prediction, the attack rates of individuals from northern populations were consistently higher than those from southern populations at both temperatures. We propose that these interpopulation differences in functional response could arise, at least in part, from countergradient selection. Our results suggest that climate warming promotes spatiotemporal variation in per capita effects across latitudinally distributed populations of aquatic invasive species.

## Current status of biological control of introduced Phragmites in Canada: Insights from initial years of post-release monitoring and a larval density release experiment.

Full Article Link

**Introduction**

Introduced Phragmites (Phragmites australis australis (Cav.) Trin. Ex Steud.) is one of the most invasive plants in North America. To supplement existing management tools, a classical biological control program began in Canada in 2019 using two host-specific stem-boring moths, Archanara neurica (Hübner) and Lenisa geminipuncta (Haworth) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). In this article, we summarize the first three years of monitoring data for L. geminipuncta and A. neurica as biological control agents for introduced Phragmites.

## Diatom community composition on submerged macrophyte species from an Ontario (Canada) lake

Full Article Link

### Introduction

The introduction of invasive macrophyte species can affect submerged macrophyte community composition and abundance, which in turn can alter the functions of lake ecosystems. Knowing when and how invasive macrophytes arrive and spread can help disentangle the effects of invasive species from other stressors on lake ecosystems. This requires a long-term (decades) perspective of macrophyte community composition, which is rarely available. An alternative is paleolimnological inferences of macrophyte community composition from fossil diatom assemblages, which requires knowledge of epiphytic diatom communities. Here, we investigated the epiphytic diatom community composition of three common submerged macrophyte species (Chara sp., Potamogeton robbinsii, and the invasive Myriophyllum spicatum) in a typical temperate, mixed forest lake, Chandos Lake, Ontario, Canada, to provide a basis for future paleolimnological research.