

Credit: Brad Steckart

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) are non-native species that threaten native species diversity, abundance, distribution, and the ecological stability of natural lakes and waterways; human health and safety; and commercial, agricultural, aquaculture, or recreational activities dependent on water. The lakes and rivers of Waukesha County are important natural resources enjoyed by the public for recreation and natural beauty. Waterbodies within Waukesha County have a significant positive impact on the local economy and should be protected from infestation by aquatic invasive species.

beauty is immeasurable. With over 14,000 acres of open waters, 80 named lakes, and over 50 public launches and access points within a 90 minute drive for almost 2 million people, Waukesha County contains some of the most heavily used water bodies in the state. As shown in Map B.7, There are 48 lakes over 30 acres in size, the most in southeast Wisconsin, and over 300 lineal miles of perennial named streams. Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) have a strong hold in many Waukesha County lakes and threaten the future of local

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) gained attention on a national and statewide scale in the early 1990s after the passage of the federal Nonindigenous Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (NANPCA) and the subsequent National Invasive Species Act (NISA) of 1996. Section 1201 of NANPCA established the National Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Task Force, which was charged with coordinating government efforts related to AIS issues with those of the private sector and other North American interests. The ANS Task Force recommends technical assistance, research, and education as strategies for prevention, detection,







#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter expands on recent outreach, education, and prevention steps through the identification of goals, objectives, and recommended actions. This chapter also prioritizes planned actions and identifies entities responsible for implementing recommended actions over the next five years. Accomplishing goals in this chapter will lead to successfully combating AIS, benefitting many stakeholders throughout the County.

**Brad Steckart** 

# INTRODUCTION

- Background/purpose
- Process and format
- General AIS descriptions
- AIS program to date
  - Accomplishments
- AIS regulations





Credit: Brad Steckart

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The contribution of surface water resources to economic development, recreational activity, and scenic beauty is immeasurable. With over 14,000 acres of open waters, 80 named lakes, and over 50 public launches and access points within a 90 minute drive for almost 2 million people, Waukesha County contains some of the most heavily used water bodies in the state. As shown in Map B.7, There are 48 lakes over 30 acres in size, the most in southeast Wisconsin, and over 300 lineal miles of perennial named streams. Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) have a strong hold in many Waukesha County lakes and threaten the future of local

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## AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES AND WATER RESOURCES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY

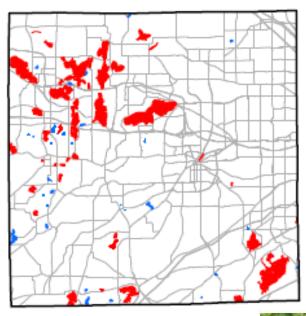
 Updated inventory data and AIS distribution maps (presence/absence)

 Updated species photos & lists

Table 2.1 ■
Lakes (30 Acres or Larger) in Waukesha County and Identified AIS: December 201

	Water-Body Name	Surface Area (acres)	Maximum Depth (feet)	Waterbody with No AIS Reported or Documented	Aquatic Invasive				
Number on Map					Eurasian Water Milfoil	Curly-Leaf Pondweed	Zebra Mussel	Starry Stonewort	I Q
1	Ashippun Lake	94	35		Х	X	Х		
2	Bass Bay Lake	104	23		X	X	X	X	
3	Beaver Dam Lake	36	6	X					
4	Beaver Lake	313	46		Х		X		X
5	Crooked Lake	51	16		X	X	X		
6	Dutchman Lake	33	43		X				
7	Eagle Spring Lake	279	8		X	X	X		
8	Fowler Lake	97	50		X	X	X		
9	Genesee Lake, Lower	63	45		X		X		
10	Genesee Lake, Middle	98	40		Х	X	X		
11	Genesee Lake, Upper	32	27	X					
12	Golden Lake	252	44		X	X	X		
13	Grass Lake	30	8		X				
14	Hunters Lake	54	36		X	X	X		

Waukesha County Lake Distribution of Eurasian Watermilfoil: 2017



PRESENT 

ABSENT



**Eurasian Watermilfoil** 



Zebra Mussel Cluster



Java Waterdropwort

## **AIS Species Already in Waukesha County**

- NR 40 Classification
- Identifying Characteristics
- Look-alikes
- History
- Life Cycle
- Impacts
- Control



## **AIS Threatening Waukesha County**

- NR 40 Classification
- Identifying Characteristics
- Look-alikes
- History
- Life Cycle
- Impacts
- Control



















# **2** Summary of AIS Presence/Absence in Waukesha County (2017)

#### Lakes > 30 acres

- 38/42 lakes had "some" AIS
- 90% Eurasian watermilfoil
- 69% curly-leaf pondweed
- 71% zebra mussels
- 62% purple loosestrife
- 36% mystery snails
- 7% rusty crayfish
- 7% starry stonewort
- 7% phragmites

#### Lakes < 30 acres

- 16/41 lakes had "some" AIS
- 34% Eurasian watermilfoil
- 10% curly-leaf pondweed
- 2% zebra mussels
- 2% phragmites
- 0% purple loosestrife
- 0% mystery snails
- 0% rusty crayfish
- 0% starry stonewort

#### INTRODUCTION

#### **AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES**

# POTENTIAL ACTIONS AGAINST AIS

#### 1.1 BAC

Aquatic ir distributio commerci Waukesha Waterbod be protect



Credit: Brad Steckart

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) gained attention on a national and statewide scale in the early 1990s after the passage of the federal Nonindigenous Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (NANPCA) and the subsequent National Invasive Species Act (NISA) of 1996. Section 1201 of NANPCA established the National Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Task Force, which was charged with coordinating government efforts related to AIS issues with those of the private sector and other North American interests. The ANS Task Force recommends technical assistance, research, and education as strategies for prevention, detection,

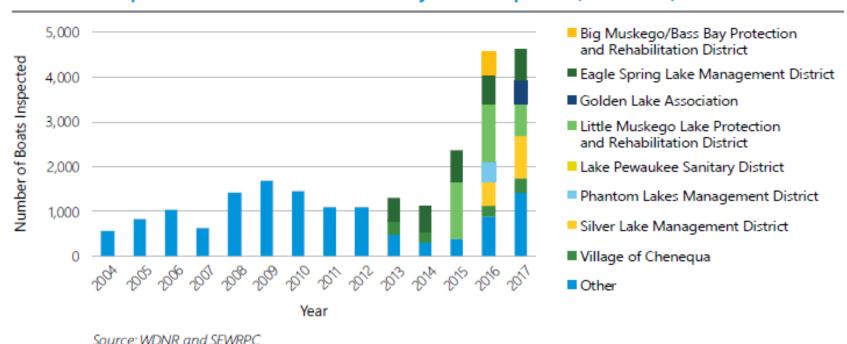
Brad Steckart

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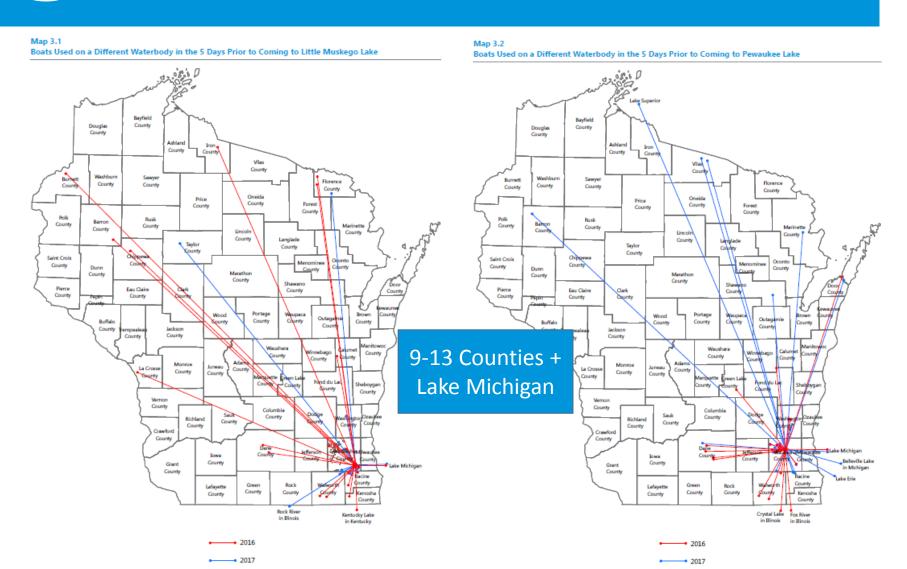
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#### **Updated Graphs of CBCW Efforts to 2017**

Figure 3.2
Watercraft Inspection Efforts in Waukesha County: Boats Inspected (2004-2017)



#### **Example CBCW maps: 5-day Boater Travel**



#### **AIS Laws & Public Awareness of Them**

#### **Example WI laws:**

- Prohibit AIS possession, transportation, introduction (NR 40)
- Drain boats & equipment when leaving WI waters (NR 19.055)
- Bait restrictions type, origin, use, possession, distribution (NR 20.08)

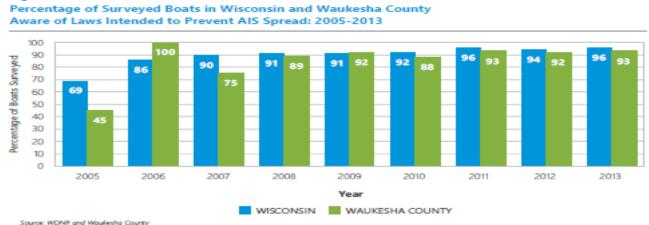


Figure 3.5

## **AIS Monitoring & Control Methods**

- Monitoring projects/recent efforts:
  - \* Snapshot Day \* Landing Blitz \* Drain Campaign
  - \* Meander/P.I. Survey \* Project R.E.D. \* CLMN
- Control methods/recent efforts:
  - \* Manual Removal \* Chemical Treatment
  - \* Mechanical Removal \* Biological Methods
  - \* Drawdown
- Prevent spread through:
  - \* Bait Sales \*Aquaculture \* Aquariums

#### **Establish AIS Program Goals**

#### AIS Advisory Committee Brainstorming Activity

- 1. **Educate** water users (residents/visitors) and the general public about the existence and impacts of AIS
- 2. **Prevent** the spread of AIS to/from local waters
- 3. **Collect** AIS population/distribution/density data
  - Map, maintain database, and analyze for county waters (regular updates)
- 4. **Reduce/manage/control** existing or new AIS populations in locally targeted areas
- 5. **Network/collaborate** with other entities on AIS efforts
- 6. **Sustain** the implementation of the AIS Strategic Plan
  - Including formulating revised action items based on successes/failures and changing condition

# INTRODUCTION AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES AND WATER RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Credit: Brad Steckart

ad Steckart

#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter expands on recent outreach, education, and prevention steps through the identification of goals, objectives, and recommended actions. This chapter also prioritizes planned actions and identifies entities responsible for implementing recommended actions over the next five years. Accomplishing goals in this chapter will lead to successfully combating AIS, benefitting many stakeholders throughout the County.

# 4 RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

 Tables contain notes, goals, and/or timelines depending on the action

Educate

Prevent

Collect, map, and Analyze

Reduce, Manage, and Control

Network and Collaborate

Sustain Implementation

## Goal 1

# Educate Water Users, Both Residents and Visitors, and the General Public About the Existence and Impacts of AIS

Action Item	Notes/Goals/Timeline			
Facilitate CBCW programs among county lakes. Initiate and maintain CBCW activities at lakes lacking the program.	37 of 42 lakes greater than 30 acres did not have active CBCW program in 2017			
<ul> <li>Attend and present at local and state conferences:</li> <li>Wisconsin Lakes Partnership Convention</li> <li>North American Lakes Management Society Symposium</li> <li>Local lake groups, civic groups and youth groups</li> </ul>	Present latest program efforts, accomplishments, and challenges. Most are annual events.			
Maintain outreach to fishing and hunting clubs	4 hunting and fishing clubs in Waukesha County.			
Target lakes with fishing tournaments. Have volunteers present to educate anglers about AIS and prevention techniques.	33 DNR permitted fishing tournaments occurred in Waukesha in 2016. Aim to target 5 per year.			
Display AIS information at boat retail and rental shops and include AIS information in packets upon purchase or rental	5 retail and 9 rental shops in Waukesha County. Target every spring before recreational season starts.			
Create a Waukesha County AIS website with educational information, a portal for reporting infestations, and links to AIS-related webpages.	Complete by December 2018			
Present AIS information consistent with grant goals via guest lectures at local schools, adult civic group meetings (Rotary, Lions), and youth group activities (4H, Scouts)	Target 10 clubs/schools per year			
Utilize the Department of Parks and Land Use (PLU) social media footprint to share information and target AIS messaging. Encourage local governments, lake associations, and local business to join.	PLU maintains Facebook and Twitter accounts that already have a large following			
Improve signs at boat launches by simplifying language,	Goal: 5 lake accesses per year			
emphasizing laws and potential fines, and emphasizing AIS threatening Wisconsin.	Status: 7 signs were installed in 2016/2017.			

## New AIS Cleaning Station Signs

Size: 4 ft. x 4 ft.

Aluminum

Cost: \$112/each

County will help install if needed

**AOUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES** 

## AIS REMOVAL STATION

## BEFORE LEAVING, YOU ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO:

- ► INSPECT boats, trailers and equipment
- ► REMOVE all attached aquatic plants, animals and mud
- ▶ DRAIN all water from boats, vehicles and equipment including livewells
- ► NEVER MOVE plants or live fish away from a water body\*

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

#### Optional steps include:

- Pressure wash areas indicated for at least 90 seconds to help remove invasive species that are hard to see and remove by hand
  - Keep the nozzle at a 90° angle to the boat and at least 12 inches away from the boat to prevent removing decals
- ► Treat live wells with a mild bleach or salt solution
  - 1/2 oz bleach/quart of water or 3/3 cup salt/gallon of water
  - · Spray the inside of the live well and rinse before next use





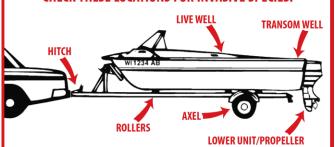








#### **CHECK THESE LOCATIONS FOR INVASIVE SPECIES:**



#### **TOOLS**

- Use tools to remove vegetation
- Place vegetation in the grass
- · Dispose of unwanted bait in the trash at home

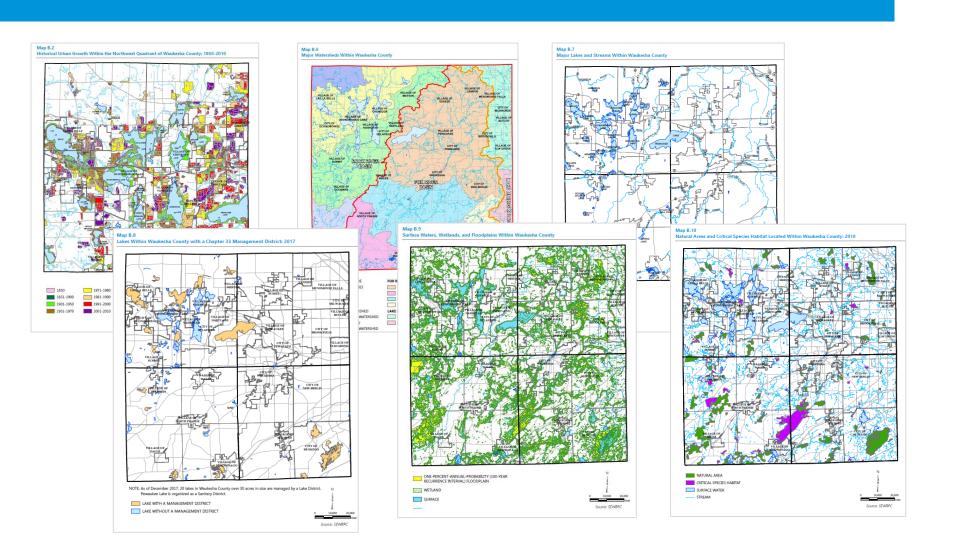
These tools help protect our lakes. Please replace them when finished!

## **Policy Recommendations**

- Continue funding AIS Coordinator critical to program success
  - Continue Partnership with Washington County
- More research needed on AIS control, such as starry stonewort.
- More technical training needed on AIS control methods.
- Permanent decontamination stations (and staffing) may be necessary at boat launches.
- More AIS law enforcement needed (local level).
- Improved access to AIS monitoring data needed (and training)

## APPENDIX B

## WAUKESHA COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS



## **APPENDIX C**

#### AIS RESOURCES



A WDNR PUBLICATION THAT PROVIDES TIPS AND DETAILED PHOTOS FOR IDENTIFYING BIGHEAD, SILVER, BLACK, GRASS, AND COMMON CARPS

dnr.wi.gov/files/pdf/pubs/wt/wt0999.pdf



How to Identify Bighead, Silver, Grass and Common Carps

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#### **HOW TO REPORT POSSIBLE AIS**

While prevention is the most effective approach to Aquatic Invasive Species, early detection and i response is critical to eradication or control before invasive species become widespread. Monitoring reporting locations of invasive species is also vital to preventing the spread of aquatic invaders.

If you think you have found a possible AIS:



#### WAUKESHA COUNTY AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES STRATEGIC PLAN

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Waukesha County's aquatic ecosystems are experiencing negative impacts from existing aquatic invasive species (AIS) and continue to be threatened by new invasions. Since the 1960s, local residents have noticed detrimental changes in lakes often caused by the presence of AIS. Because AIS affect natural resources, human health, recreation, and ecosystem services throughout the County, their control has become a driving force for the formation of many Lake Associations and Lake Districts. AIS also have significant economic impacts on utilities, tourism, and the value of waterfront property.

AIS enter, and are distributed throughout, Waukesha County by human-assisted vectors including recreational boating, hunting, fishing, tourism, development activities, and the trade of live organisms. Conservation staff and volunteer groups have partnered to invest thousands of hours combatting new invasions of AIS by implementing educational programs to increase awareness of, and compliance with, AIS related laws. Surveying lakes, conducting boater behavior surveys, and talking to specific user groups has allowed County staff to improve awareness of AIS issues among stakeholders. identify and report lakes contaminated with AIS, and begin developing recommendations to prevent the spread of AIS to more lakes, rivers, and streams

In February 2017, Waukesha County was awarded a three-year grant to continue a cooperative ALS education, prevention, and control program with adjacent Washington County. Additional financial support from local lake groups made it possible to complete this Strategic Plan and hire a second intern to monitor boat launches for ALS at several lakes around the County during the summer. This plan describes how ALS affect recreation, ecology, and the economy of the County as well as the benefits of stopping the spread of ALS. The plan also maps specific ALS in local lakes, informs the public of management options, and provides recommendations for ALS education, prevention, and control.



Credit: Katelin Holm



Credit: Brod Steckar



Credit Brad Steckart

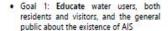


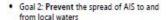
Credit: Brad Steckar

#### WAUKESHA COUNTY AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES STRATEGIC PLAN

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Waukesha County's continued success with AIS prevention, containment, and control requires the establishment of priorities. The broad spectrum of challenges, combined with a limited amount of resources, requires that a strategic approach be taken to combat AIS. Working through a local advisory committee, this plan establishes a set of goals and action items to guide the implementation of an AIS program in Waukesha County through 2023. The goals include the following:





- Goal 3: Collect, map, analyze, and periodically update AIS population, distribution, and density data within Waukesha County to monitor program effectiveness and identify new AIS threats
- Goal 4: Reduce, Manage, and Control new and existing AIS populations within Waukesha County
- Goal 5: Network and Collaborate with other entities on AIS efforts
- Goal 6: Sustain the implementation of the AIS Strategic Plan and utilize it as a living document

To accomplish each of the above goals, detailed action items are described in Chapter 4 of this plan. The spread of AIS can be successfully prevented and managed in Waukesha County through an effective outreach and education program, appropriate control measures, targeted AIS law enforcement, and a robust partnership with local governments, lake districts, conservation groups, and other volunteers. This plan recommends how these items can be carried out. To be effective, the recommended actions require a coordinated effort around the County and the continuation of program funding, either through grants or other more reliable funding sources.



Credit: Brad Steckart



Credit: Wikimedia Commons User Liz Wes



Credit: Paul Skawinski



Credit D. Jude. University of Michigan

WAUKESHA COUNTY AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES STRATEGIC PLAN - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | III



#### **BACKGROUND**

- Timeline:
  - 2016 AIS data gathering
  - 2017 plan preparation & mapping
  - 2018 (Feb) published
- Planning advisory committee
  - 11 members (+ agency staff)
- Funded by:
  - WDNR
  - Local lake/conservation groups (thank you!)
- SEWRPC planners

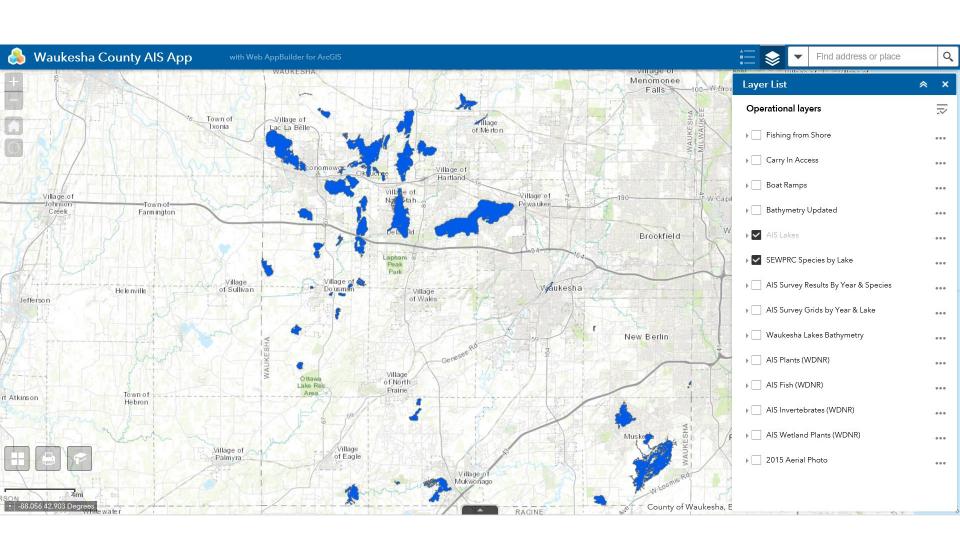
# Goals and Objectives for the Strategic Planning Maps

- Serve as strategic planning tool for future AIS surveys, CBCW efforts and outreach
- Document changes over time
- Facilitate field data entry (GIS App) & mobile ready
- Link to other data sources (i.e. WDNR)









#### Waukesha County Aquatic Invasive Species Strategic Plan AIS GIS App Tools

http://arcg.is/2Eu5pbe



<u>Lake List</u>: Pick a lake name from the list and the app will pan & zoom to that lake



<u>Layer List</u>: Click the box to turn on or off boat launch locations, lake topo maps, AIS presence layers and aerial photos for your map



<u>Legend</u>: The legend will explain the map information that is being displayed on the screen



<u>Print</u>: Create a .pdf map that you can print and take with you



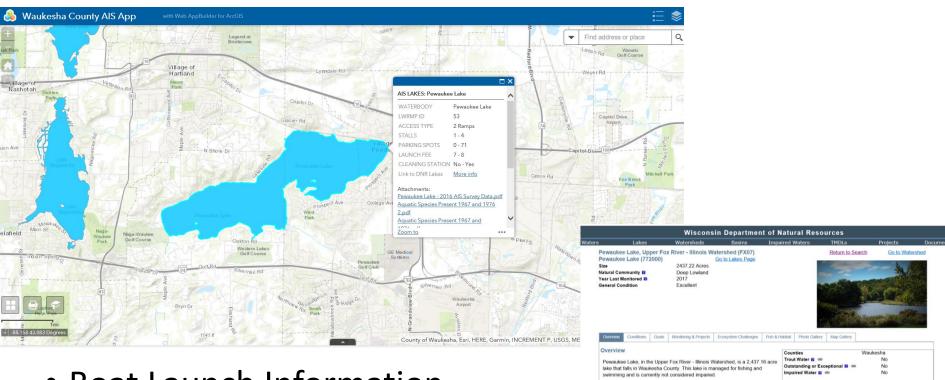
<u>Search</u>: Enter a key word in the search box then click on the magnifying glass to help you find what you're looking for



<u>Basemap Gallery</u>: Change the background of the map by picking between a number of different options.



<u>Home</u>: Click to zoom back out to the county-wide view



Fish and Aquatic Life

Attainable Use

A large elongated lake created by moraine blocking of a preglacial erosion valley (Juday, 1914) causing impoundment and reversal of drainage

Source: 1963, Surface Water Resources of Waukesha County Pewaukee Lake T7N, R18, 19E Surface Acres = 2,359, S.D.F. = 2.01, Maximum

ducks as a resting area. In 1941, it was suggested that a waterfowl refuge be created on the west end.

Nearly half the present acreage is the result of impoundment by an artificial dam of six feet head on the outlet stream. Poweakee River. The east entire is very shallow and was marsh prior to impoundment. There are three small contributing streams in addition to springs supplying water. The fetherly consists of northern pike, pan Inits, largemouth basis and walleyes. The lake has unjoyed a reputation for excellent fishing for many years. The water is generatly cloudy or turbid due to algae in suspension. Weeds and algae are major-use problems and great quantities of chamicals are applied annually for treatment. Public access is afforded by swerred road ends, a ofly park beach, and a unimproved countly park area currently being developed. Well over a thousand homes border the lake, many without sewage disposal. They contribute indirectly to the fertility level and are partially the cause of vegetation problems. The lake community provides little cover for nesting waterforth, however it is used extensively by migrating

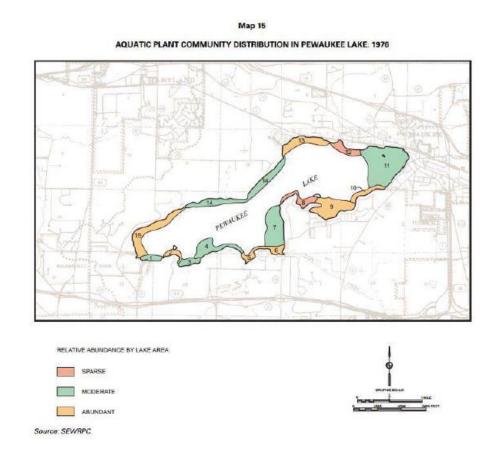
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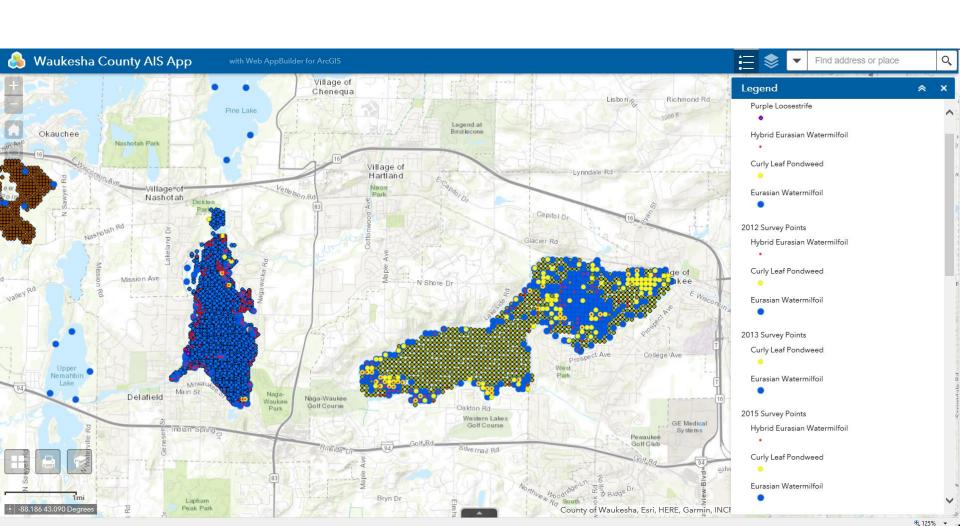
Historical Description

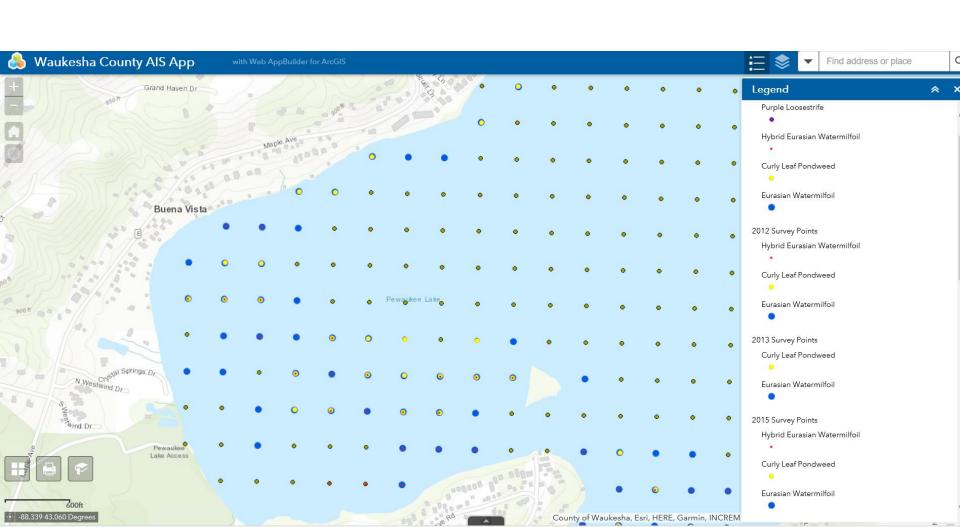
- Boat Launch Information
- Links to published maps
- Links to DNR website

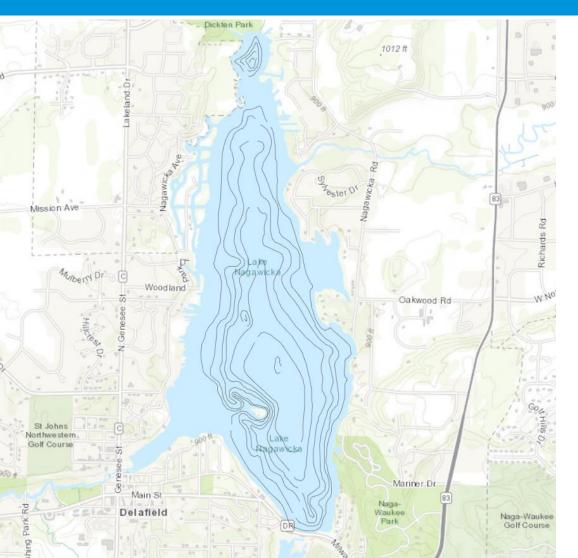
- HistoricVegetationMaps
- Example:

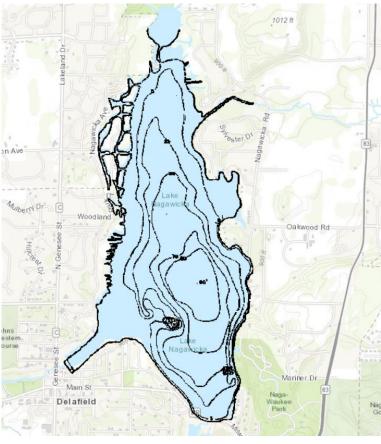
   Aquatic Plant
   Communities
   from 1976









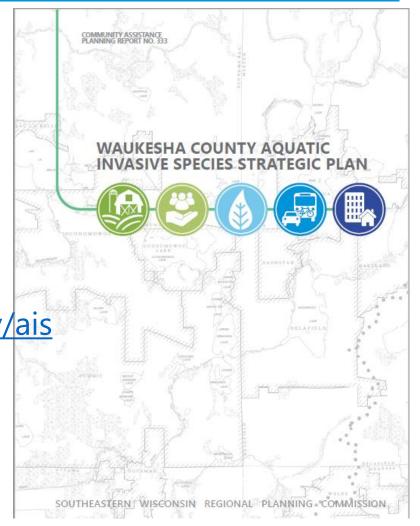


#### **Next Steps**

• Public Forum:

# March 27<sup>th</sup> at 7pm Delafield Brewhaus

- County Board: May 2018
- Living Online Document
  - o www.waukeshacounty.gov/ais
  - Annual reviews
  - 5-year updates



## Thank you!

## www.waukeshacounty.gov/ais

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