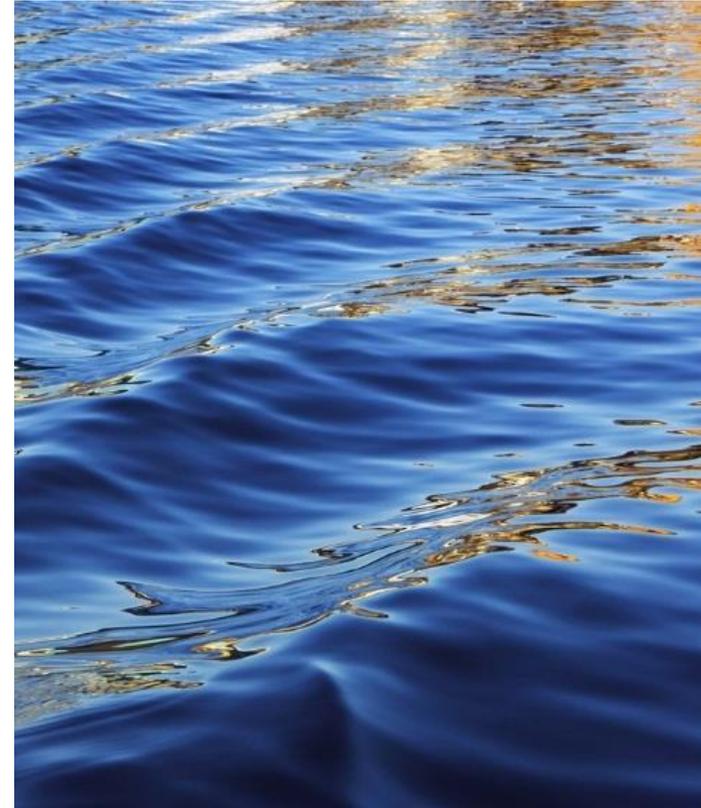


Two Sisters Lake Property Owners Association (TSLPOA)



Shoreline Inspection Program for AIS Prevention

Joe Steinhage and TSL Inspection Team



Why Inspect for Aquatic Invasive Plants?

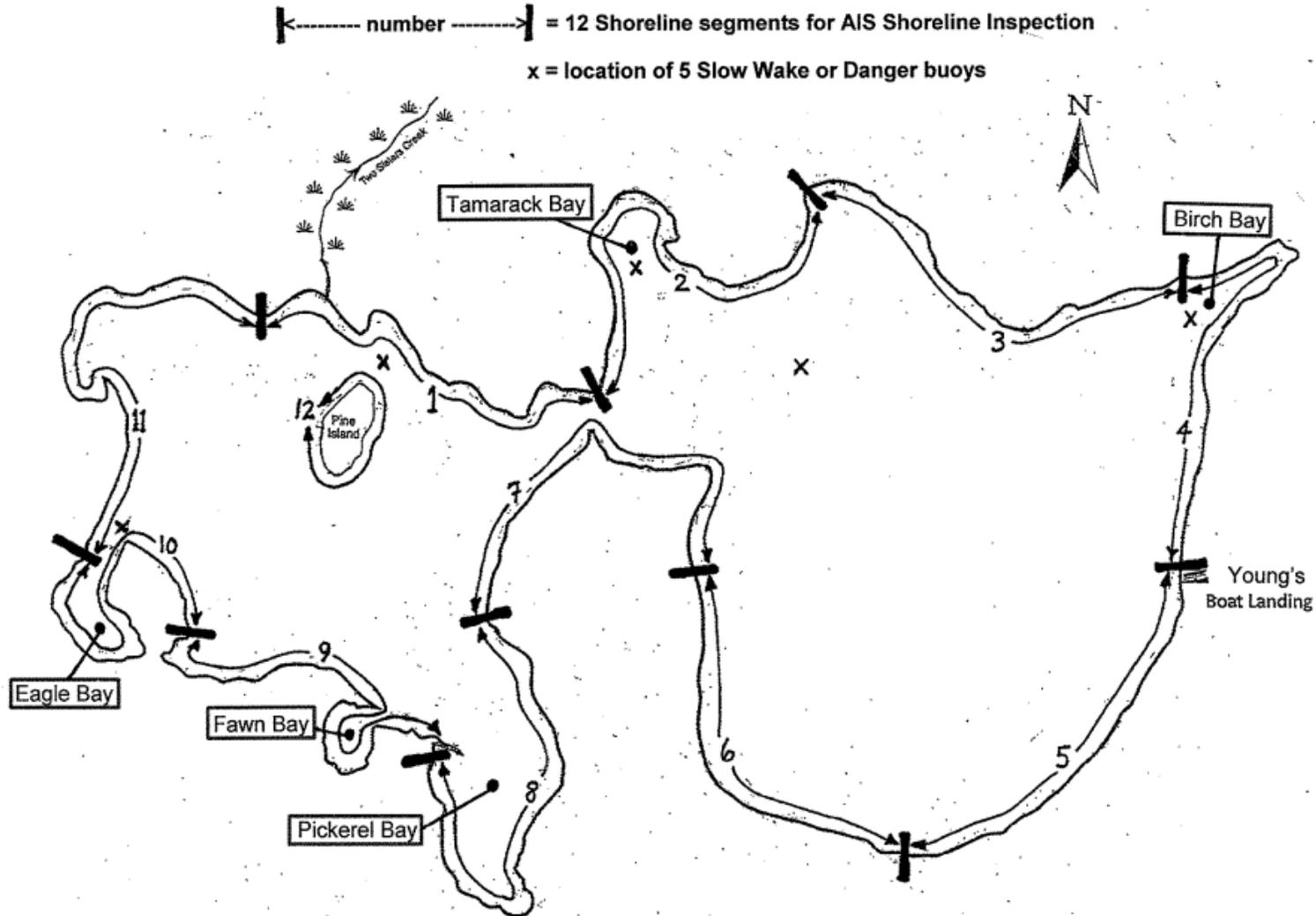
- Disruption of our ecosystem, biodiversity and fishery
- Negative impacts on recreation and tourism (the economy!)
- Cost of prevention is far less expensive than cost of control

Two Sisters Lake – 719 Acres and 8.1 Miles of Shoreline



Twelve Inspection Segments

Two Sisters Lake Map



TWO SISTERS LAKE AIS SHORELINE INSPECTION LOG

INSPECTION COORDINATOR: _____

YEAR 2022

Segment	Inspector(s) Name	Contact Information	Results and Action		Comments
			Last Week of June or First Week of July	First Week of August	
1					
2					
3					
4					

Shoreline Inspection Program – Process Overview

- Program Coordinator recruits volunteer inspectors
- Two separate inspection times – 1) first week of July and 2) first week of August
- Inspectors report findings of their respective segments to Program Coordinator
- Shoreline Inspection Log completed by Program Coordinator

Shoreline Inspection Program – Process Overview Cont.

- Program Coordinator shares findings with inspectors and TSLPOA
- Data, including hours spent for inspection, are entered into WDNR's Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System (SWIMS) database
- Data used by WDNR for research and to determine funding for AIS prevention grants and other programs

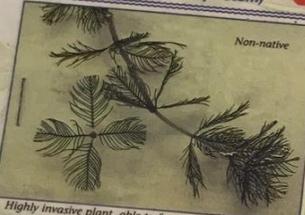
Shoreline Inspection Program – Process Specifics

Equipment Needed	What to do with Suspect Plants
•Boat, canoe or kayak	•Keep moist and place in plastic bag
•Lake map, inspection instructions and illustrated laminate guides	•Notify Program Coordinator to identify
•Tools and gathering means	•Program Coordinator contact with other source(s) if needed



Eurasian Water-Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

Non-native



Highly invasive plant, able to form dense mats near the surface that entangle motor boat propellers and interfere with swimming. Spread by watercraft and trailers.

- Delicate feather-like leaves. Leaflets are mostly the same length.
- Leaves are usually limp when out of water.
- Leaves arranged in whorls (circles) of 3 to 5 around stem.
- Usually 12 to 21 leaflet pairs per leaf.
- Long spaghetti-like stems.

If you suspect a new infestation, report it to your local DNR service center.

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LD/04

Eurasian Watermilfoil WATCH

How to Identify Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Ostracodermis spicatum*)

Remember, this flower is small (redish flowers above water, small whorls)

3-5 feathery leaves arranged in whorls (see photo)

Stems branch out

Stems branch out

Water surface

Stems branch out

Long, stringy stems

Leaflet with 12-21 pairs

General Characteristics

- Found in waters less than 20 feet (6 meters) deep
- May form mats in waters less than 15 feet (4.5 meters) deep
- A native herb, milfoil, introduced watermilfoil, has fewer (5-10) leaflet pairs

Purple Loosestrife WATCH




© 1999 University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute

Zebra Mussel WATCH



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

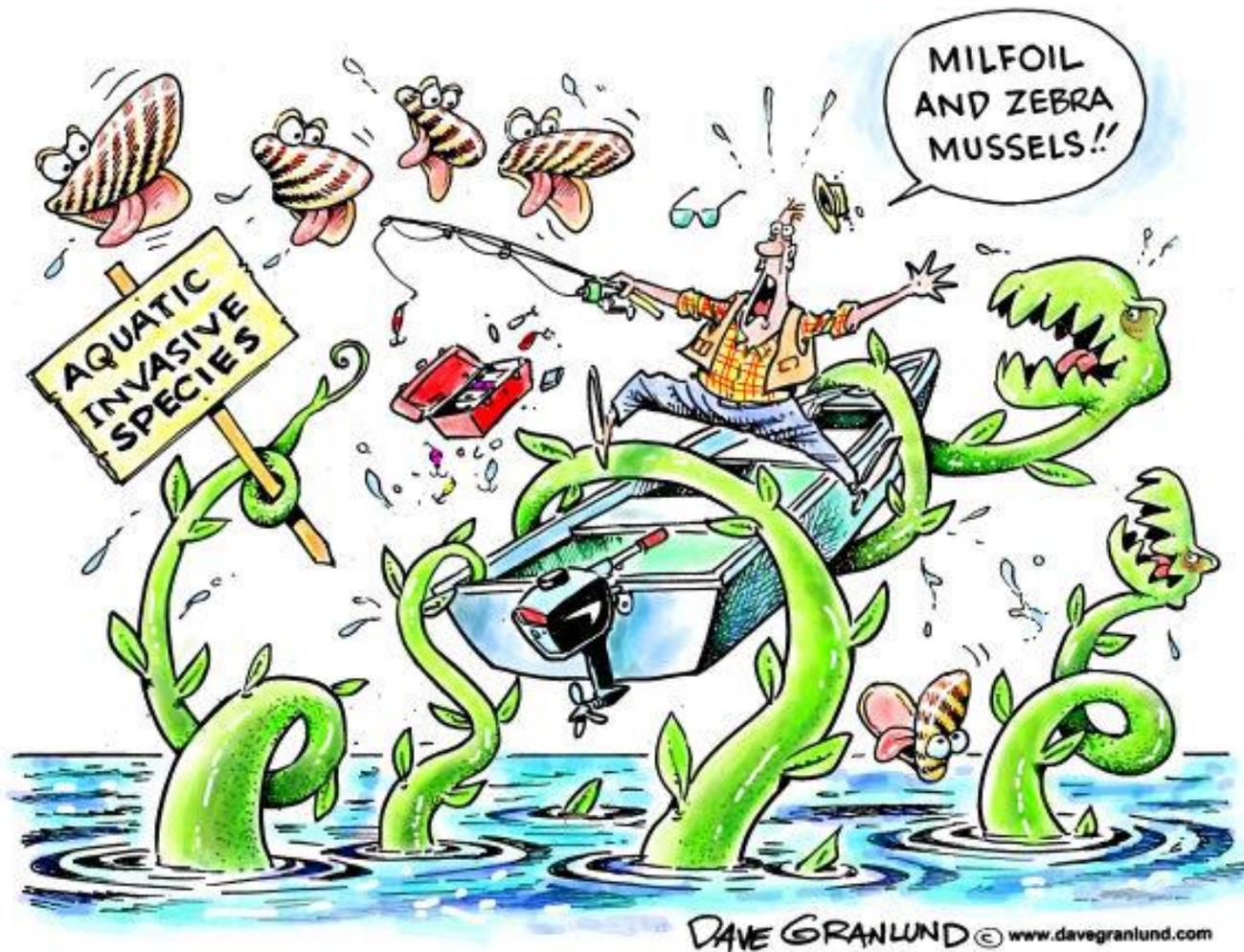


ALIEN INVADERS

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



ALIEN INVADERS



**"It doesn't seem to be covered in our
invasive species management plan."**