

Round Lake and Little Round Lake APM Committee

Second Meeting (notes)

Monday, August 18th
2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Meeting Location

Assembly Room
Sawyer County Courthouse
10610 Main Street
Hayward, WI 54853

Agenda

Review plan goals

Develop management strategies

Discuss process for plan completion

Attendees

Frank Hamblin
Bert Wege
Tom Schroeder
Gary Ellis
Charles Eisenbeis
John Sherrell
Jim Ingwalson
Jim Kreitlow
Kristy Maki
Dan Tyrolt

Aquatic Plant Management Goals (DRAFT 2)

Goal 1) Eurasian water milfoil growth is kept at a minimal level.

Minimal levels are tentatively defined as 0.2% of Round Lake or 6 acres and 1.0% of Little Round Lake or 2.5 acres.

Objective: Establish treatment thresholds and methods for various areas of the lakes.

Objective: Identify locations of EWM plants and beds and monitor the effectiveness of control methods.

Objective: Obtain effective control while minimizing negative effects on native plants.

Objective: Minimize spread of EWM within and between the lakes.

Action Items

Control Eurasian water milfoil growth using the following standards for treatment in both lakes:

Standard

Bed of EWM >500 square feet
Average rake density ≥ 2

Method

Herbicide treatment (2,4-D in early spring)

Bed of EWM >500 square feet
Average rake density < 2

Hand pull (residents)
Diver pulling
Monitor density in this bed each Spring and Late Summer (AIS coord./ consultant)

Sporadic EWM growth
(less than 500 square feet)

Hand pull (residents)
Diver pulling
Monitor density in identified areas each Spring and Late Summer (AIS coord./ consultant)

General procedure for EWM control

Volunteer monitoring

- Volunteers are assigned to and monitor specific stretches of Round Lake and Little Round Lake shoreline by Adopt-A-Shoreline Coordinator.
- Volunteers report suspected sightings of EWM to Adopt-A-Shoreline Coordinator or LWCD AIS Coordinator (Adopt-A-Shoreline Coordinator to send monthly (June, July, August) post-card or email reminder notices out if report not made).
- LWCD AIS Coordinator checks area of suspected EWM.

- LWCD AIS Coordinator maps confirmed locations of EWM (regular updates). The LWCD AIS Coordinator may record size and density of beds in areas where EWM is confirmed.
- ????? Mark confirmed dense EWM areas (>500 square feet and density >2) with buoys. Inform lake residents and visitors to stay away from these areas. Is this a good idea? If so, who should do this?

Herbicide Treatment Procedure

- The RLPOA board appoints a lead person to coordinate herbicide treatment activities in coordination with the Sawyer County LWCD AIS Coordinator.
- Herbicide Treatment Supervisor (not sure who this is) communicates with AIS Coordinator regarding her availability for pre and post treatment monitoring.
- Herbicide Treatment Supervisor hires consultant if LWCD AIS Coordinator not available to completed pre and post treatment monitoring according to DNR methods. (May and July/August) Areas of special concern for the survey will be provided to the consultant by LWCD AIS Coordinator based upon past growth patterns and confirmed locations of EWM. Pre and post monitoring will result in maps of EWM locations, including size of bed and rake density to be provided to Herbicide Treatment Supervisor and LWCD AIS Coordinator by the Consultant.
- LWCD AIS Coordinator provides recommended treatment areas from maps of confirmed locations of EWM along with size and measured density to Herbicide Treatment Supervisor in late August [or Kristy do you want to do this in the Fall?] and confirms these areas in late May.
- Herbicide Treatment Supervisor ensures that DNR permit applications are completed in a timely manner in consultation with LWCD AIS Coordinator (February or March).
- Herbicide Treatment Supervisor contracts for the treatment of areas that meet plan standards in consultation with LWCD AIS Coordinator and the RLPOA board.
- Contractor treats Eurasian water milfoil beds as identified on previous page early in the season when new EWM growth is from 1 – 3 inches. Use granular 2,4-D at a rate of 100 lbs./acre at depths < 5 feet, 150-175 lbs./acre at depths from 5-10 feet, and 200 lbs./acre at depths >10 feet – or as modified by best available information.
- Contractor treats EWM early in the day when the winds are calm.

Diver Procedure

- The RLPOA board appoints a lead person to coordinate EWM diver activities in coordination with the Sawyer County LWCD AIS Coordinator.
- EWM Diver Coordinator obtains a list of potential divers.
- EWM Coordinator contacts divers to assess interest.
- EWM Diver Coordinator arranges training for EWM Divers if there is enough interest around the lake.
- If there is not enough interest among volunteer divers, EWM Diver Coordinator, investigates and pursues options for hiring divers to pull EWM.
- EWM Diver Coordinator receives low density and sporadic EWM area list from LWCD AIS Coordinator each spring in late May (following pre-treatment survey) and on a monthly basis during ice-free months.
- EWM Diver Coordinator informs volunteer divers of EWM locations to pull or contracts with diver service in cooperation with RLPOA board.
- Treatment locations and results (how big of an area was covered? approximately how much EWM was removed?) are recorded by divers, reported to the EWM Diver Coordinator and provided to the Sawyer County AIS Coordinator and RLPOA board

Resident hand-pulling

RLPOA board instructs residents in proper hand-pulling techniques: a) pull complete EWM plant and root; b) net or second person to collect; d) remove plant fragments to away from the water (composting is fine). Instruction may occur at annual meetings or workshops or be distributed in newsletter, the RLPOA web site, or special mailings.

Adaptive Management Approach

The EWM treatment areas, standards, and methods will be reviewed each year to see if they are effective and cost efficient. Changes may be made to the treatment approach based upon project results. Significant changes will be documented as brief addendums to the aquatic plant management plan to be reviewed by the RLPOA Board, the APM committee (maybe), and the Department of Natural Resources.

Goal 2) Purple loosestrife, curly leaf pondweed, flowering rush, zebra mussels and other aquatic invasive species do not establish and spread.

Objective: Lake residents can identify potential invasive species and/or know who to contact for identification.

Objective: Monitor for the presence of each species.

Objective: Control aquatic invasive species if identified on the lake.

Action Items

Include information regarding common invasive species and who to contact if these species are suspected to Adopt-A-Shoreline Volunteers.

Complete periodic professional surveys for these species. A) EWM Consultant notified to look for curly leaf pondweed during the early season monitoring for EWM. B) Entire shoreline of lakes to be surveyed for curly leaf pondweed every three years (Consultant) c) Additional professional surveys may be added for other invasive species

Goal 3) The lakes' diverse native plant communities are preserved.

Objective: Minimize removal of native plants from waterfront corridors.

Objective: Control methods selectively target invasive species avoiding impacts to native plants.

Action Items

Recommend hand removal only (not herbicides) if needed to maintain access for swimming and navigation.

Limit hand clearing to a thirty foot access corridor except that invasive species may be removed along the entire shoreline by hand.

Selectively control EWM by using 2,4-D early in the season before native plants are actively growing.

Goal 4) Lake residents must understand the importance of native aquatic plants, the means to protect them, and the threat of aquatic invasive species.

Objective: The Round Lake Property Owners Association will implement an aggressive, effective education effort.

Action Items

Implement the education plan detailed below.

Target audience:

Lake residents

Boat landing visitors

Messages:

- Explain plan activities to increase support for APM plan implementation (volunteer and monetary resources). This will include explaining EWM treatment strategy and importance of timing.
- It is not possible to eradicate Eurasian water milfoil once it is established in our lakes. Our plan is geared to minimize the growth and spread of this invasive plant.
- Describe the importance of native plants to the lakes.
- Describe how lake residents and users can best preserve native plants – no wake near shore, only limited clearing/raking for dock access and swimming, preventing introduction of invasive species, etc.
- Plant identification information
- How to protect natives while controlling invasive species
- Provide maps of EWM locations and areas of native plants of special concern to residents to avoid boating through these areas
- DNR permits are required for any aquatic herbicide application – including herbicides available on-line and shown in magazine advertisements. Fines may result if herbicides are applied without the appropriate permit.
- It is ok to hand pull Eurasian water milfoil along your entire shoreline. You must be confident in your identification of invasive plant species. And, you must be very careful to remove any plant fragments from the water.
- It is ok to compost Eurasian water milfoil well away from the water and use the compost in your garden.
- Describe suitable habitat for invasive species like flowering rush and purple loosestrife.
- Identify who to contact for suspected Eurasian water milfoil (and other aquatic invasive species) locations.
- Property owners can hand pull or rake aquatic plants (or hire someone else to do this) in an area up to 30 feet wide along the shoreline that they own. This activity should be minimized to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive (weedy) aquatic plants in the cleared areas.

Methods:

Web site

Newsletter

Annual meetings

Special mailings (including packets of info to new property owners)

Workshops and training

Use UWEX/DNR informational materials and staff resources whenever possible (Laura Hermann is an available staff resource for Clean Boats, Clean Waters training). Sawyer County LWCD can also provide training on plant identification.

Goal 5) Waterfront residents will protect lake water quality and plant communities by minimizing runoff of pollutants from their lake property.

Objective: Increase understanding of barriers and incentives for implementation of runoff reduction practices.

Objective: Establish an effective program to reduce runoff from waterfront property.

Objective: The Round Lake Property Owners Association will implement an aggressive, effective education effort.

Action Items

Implement the education plan detailed below.

Target audience:

Lake residents

Messages:

- Waterfront development impacts lake water quality and aquatic plant growth
- Provide information regarding waterfront practices to protect the lakes
- Natural wetlands provide critical pollutant filters
- Use zero phosphorus fertilizer, or better yet, don't use any fertilizer (nitrogen affects growth of plants in the water)

Methods:

Demonstration sites

Web site

Newsletter

Annual meetings

Special mailings (including packets of info to new property owners)

Workshops and training

On-on-one technical assistance visits

Use UWEX/DNR informational materials and staff resources whenever possible

Volunteer tasks¹

RLPOA Board oversight

Overall APM Plan Coordinator – RLPOA board member?

Adopt-A-Shoreline Volunteers

Adopt-A-Shoreline Coordinator

Herbicide Treatment Supervisor

Educational Coordinator (Educational activities: newsletter articles, web updates, . . .)

EWM Diver Coordinator

Divers to hand-pull EWM and volunteers in boats to collect plant fragments

Potential consultant tasks

Pre and post monitoring for EWM treatment

Whole lake survey (2012)

Early season June survey for CLP (every 3 years)

Surveys for other potential AIS

Divers to hand pull EWM

Alternative organization to accomplish plan actions

RLPOA Board APM Lead

AIS Committee (report to RLPOA board)

Could have subcommittees and SC chairs with responsibilities such as:

AIS Education

Volunteer Monitoring (Current Adopt-A-Shoreline)

Could also designate individuals with lead responsibilities such as:

Subcommittee chairs

Supervise contractor, apply for permit, communicate w/Kristy re: EWM control

Write newsletter articles

Coordinate/schedule volunteers

¹ Aside from RLPOA board oversight, some of these tasks might be completed by a contracted individual or entity. Note that specific titles and allocation of responsibilities were not discussed in detail by the committee but rather suggested by the consultant following the meeting.

Updated Round/Little Round APM Plan Schedule

2 nd APM Committee Meeting	August 18 th 2:00 p.m.– 4:00 p.m.
Preliminary Draft	August 28, 2008
Committee Review	by September 10
APM Draft for public review	October 1
Public Review Period begins	October 15
Newsletter	
Notice in paper	
Special postcard for review	
Web	
Hayward Library	
LWCD office	
Public Meeting	mid November
Written or verbal comments	
RLPOA board approval	
Submit for DNR review	December 1, 2008
AIS Control Grant	February 1, 2009