2021 Season Report

Itasca SWCD Aquatic Invasive Species Control & Monitoring



Chris Evans Itasca SWCD - AIS 1/1/2022

-Table of Contents-

1)	Preface		•	•	•	•	•	•	Page 2
2)	Lake Survey Pro	otocol.	•	•	•	•	•	•	Page 3
3)	Zebra Mussel Ea	arly Detect	tion Sa	amplers	8	•	•	•	Page 5
4)	All Lake Survey	s Conduct	ed 201	5 to P	resent	(Table	e).		Page 6-12
5)	Full Descriptions of	f AIS Popul	ations I	Located	, Histor	y of Co	ntrol Ef	forts	Page 13-36
6)	Biological Contr	ol Efforts	for Pu	rple L	oosestı	rife .			Page 37-38
7)	Eradication of Pu	urple Loos	sestrife	e Sites	/ Road	side N	Ianage	ment.	Page 39
8)	AIS Photos from	n 2021 w/ I	Descri	ptions	•				Page 40- 43

Preface

This publication represents the 15th seasonal report of the Aquatic Invasive Species Control Program in Itasca County. The Turtle Lake Association in Marcell, MN began The Purple Loosestrife Control Program in 2007 in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and the Itasca County Land Department. In 2015, the focus of the program expanded to the control and monitoring of all Aquatic Invasive Species as it joined forces with the Itasca SWCD and the Itasca County AIS Program.

We would like to give thanks to Itasca County, The MN DNR, The U.S. Forest Service, The University of Minnesota Extension, Itasca Waters, ICOLA, and all the seasonal staff which truly have been the backbone in making this program as successful as it has been year after year.

Thank You

Chris Evans Itasca SWCD – AIS Division January 2022

Itasca SWCD AIS Control & Monitoring

-Lake and River Survey Protocol-

All lake and river surveys performed by our crews are geared towards the early detection and control of these invasive plants and animals: Eurasian Watermilfoil, Curly Leaf Pondweed, Purple Loosestrife, Flowering Rush, Starry Stonewort, Zebra Mussels, Quagga Mussels, Faucet Snails, Spiny Water Fleas, and Fish Hook Fleas.

Survey Methods

Varying methods are used to examine aquatic ecosystems for the presence invasive species, such as:

- Inspecting rocks, driftwood, and plant or substrate samples, as well as, using underwater cameras to visually search for and identify invasive plants and animals and collecting plankton samples for laboratory analysis.
- Traveling the perimeter of lakeshores or along the riverbanks in a canoe or on foot, zigzagging through the entire littoral zone searching for all above-mentioned invasive plants and animals. If invasive species are found, a sample is collected, and their populations are mapped using a GPS. Samples are given to the MN DNR for species confirmation.

Zebra Mussels / Quagga Mussels / Faucet Snails

These invertebrate species can be found clinging to solid surfaces such as rocks, driftwood, boats, docks & boat lifts, riprap, garbage, and even green vegetation.

Zebra Mussel Veliger settlement samplers are placed in high-risk areas in the spring and collected in the fall.

Plankton samples are collected using a 63-micron net and analyzed under a microscope for the presence of Zebra Mussel Veligers.

Eurasian Watermilfoil / Curly Leaf Pondweed / Starry Stonewort

Inspect all suspicious looking populations of submerged vegetation by collecting samples with a doublesided weed rake or with underwater cameras. These invasive plants may grow as deep as 20 feet of water but are generally found in 15 feet or less.

Flowering Rush / Purple Loosestrife

These emergent species may be easy to identify during the entire growing season but are most easily spotted mid-July through September when they are displaying their showy pinkish-purple flowers. These plants are generally found in less than 5 feet of water.

Spiny Water Fleas / Fishhook Fleas

These aquatic microorganisms are most easily found by dragging high-test lead core line with a heavy weight at slow speeds along multiple transects in areas of deep water. Pull up the line occasionally looking for gelatinous masses of water fleas that have collected on the line. Collect any suspicious samples for further identification.



Zebra Mussel Veliger Settlement Sampler 4 Months Submerged Under Dock at King's Landing; Pokegama Lake. Native Snails Attached

Zebra Mussel Veliger Settlement Samplers

59 Zebra Mussel Veliger settlement samplers were deployed in 2021 on these 40 Itasca County lakes for the early detection of Zebra Mussels, Quagga Mussels, and Faucet Snails. There were no Zebra Mussels found attached to the samplers in 2021.

Bass – 31057600 Beatrice - 31005800 Buck -31006900 Caribou-31062000 Clubhouse- 31054000 Coon/Sandwick- 31052400 Crystal / Ice - 31037200 Deer - 31071900 Deer - 31033400 Dixon- 31092100 Forest - 31037400 Grave- 31062400 Hale - 31037300

Island- 31091300 Jessie- 31078600 Johnson - 31058600 Lawrence - 31023100 Little Bowstring-31075800 Little Bowstring-31075800 Little Splithand - 31034100 Little Turtle- 31077900 Maple - 31077300 McKinney - 31037000 Moose - 31072200 Prairie - 31038400 Round- 31089600 Ruby- 31042200 Rush Island- 31083200 Shallow- 31084000 Siseebakwet- 31055400 Spider- 31053800 Splithand- 31035300 Swan- 31006700 Trout- 31021600 Trout- 31021600 Turtle- 31072500 Twin - 31039100 Twin - 31039100 Wabana- 31039200 Whitefish- 31084300

	X = Year(s) Surveyed	l; No AIS Lo	cated	R	ED = AIS Dis	scovered	2
Lake Name	Lake ID #	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alice	N/A				39	х		Х
Antler	31034900		х		%;	2 X		2
Arrowhead	31080500	X			с	2 - E		Х
Ball Club	31081200		X			Х	ZM	i i
Ball Club River	N/A					X	ZM	Ĵ
Balsam	31025900	Х				< X:		
Barwise/Cedar	31027800		X					PL
Bass	31057600		Purple	Loosestrife	Manageme	nt Plan Sind	te 2012	
Bass	31031600		81 16	х	80 - X	2 (C		0
Bass	31083300		1	х	i i			i i
Batson	31070400		х					
Battle	31019700		X					
Bear	31015700		x		8	i (ê ê
Beatrice	31005800		X		90	S		х
Beauty	31002800	X			a o			
Beaver	31026100		x			2 V/		
Bello	31072600	X						
Biauswah	31086200			X	PL	Manageme	ent Since 20	18
Bigfork River	N/A		pi - 19		ZM	ZM, PL	ZM. PL	ZM, PL
Big Island	31067100		X	-	10	0 - 10 M		
Big McCarthy	31012000		X		1			
Big Ole	31067000		х		l l			
Big Rose	31076800			х				
Big Sucker	31012400		х		%;	\$\$		3
Big Too Much	31079300		X		90	2 - E	X	8
Birch	31026300			Х	22) 20 /			. i
Birdseye	31083400		X					
Black Island	31041600		X		30			
Blackwater	31056100	C	LP and Fau	cet Snails Si	nce 2015; Z	ebra Musse	Is Since 202	0
Blandin Reservoir	31053300	Lo	osestrife Ma	anagement	Since 2015;	Zebra Muss	sels since 20	018
Blind	31041800		Purp	le Loosestri	ife Manager	ment Since	2012	
Blind Pete	31028500		X					
Bluebill	31026500			Х				9
Bluewater	31039500	Х	e		X	Х		Х
Bosely	31040300		х					.
Bower	31005200			Looses	trife Manag	gement sinc	e 2016	
Bowstring	31081300	PL	Manageme	ent since 200	09; Zebra M	ussels Disco	overed in 20	20
Bray	31014700			Purple Loo	osestrife Ma	nagement	Since 2016	98
Brown	31042500		X		e	5		9
Buck	31006900		X				X	Х
Buckman	31027200		8	Х	9	2		2
Burns	31065400		X		89			
Burnt Shanty	31042400	Х				5 M		

	X = Year(s) Surveye	d; No AIS Lo	cated	R	ED = AIS Di	scovered	2
Lake Name	Lake ID #	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Burrows	31041300		Х		Х	X	Х	
Busties	31053000		Х		5. S	5 19	3/	8
Button Box	31017500		X			8	90	
Cad	31065500		Х		1			
Cameron	31054400		х				12. (2)	[]
Canisteo Pit	31128200		Х				3 ¹	
Caribou	31062000	Х	5		Х	X		
Carlson	31036600		Х		6 å	() () ()	3	1
Carpenter	31064100		Q	X			90	
Cavanaugh	31057201	Х						[
Cedar / Barwise	31027800							PL
Charlie	31041900		х					
Chase	31074900		Х					
Clear	31084500		х		2 3	s (3)	e)	C 27
Clearwater	31040200		X			·	10	
Clubhouse	31054000		Purp	le Loosestr	ife Manager	ment Since	2009	
Connors	31071000					PLO	Discovered 2	2019
Coon / Sandwick	31052400		Eu	rasian Wate	er Milfoil sin	ce Early 20	00's	
Cottonwood	31059400	х	-			() () () () () () () () () ()	20	s
Cowhorn	31035600		х		0X		()- -	i i
Cresent	31029400		х		2. /	e 30	a	Ĩ
Crooked	31019300		Purc	ole Loosestr	ife Manager	ment Since	2012	-
Crystal / Ice	31037200	P	L Managem	ent since 2	008: Discove	erd E. Milfo	il Early 2000	's
Cutaway	31042900			х				
Cutfoot Sioux	31085700	PL	Manageme	nt Since 20	12: Zebra M	ussels Disc	overed in 20)15
Dav	31063700	X						
Dead Horse	31062200		x					
Decker	31093400		X			X		i i
Deer - Near Togo	31033400		X		x	X	x	x
Deer - Near GR	31071900	PLN	Angmnt Sin	ce 2012; Cu	rly Leaf Pon	dweed Mng	mnt Since 2	2017
Deer River	N/A		Purp	le Loosestr	ife Manager	ment Since	2014	
Dinner Pail	31055100		Х				10 I	0
Dixon	31092100	X	· · · · ·			c	10 1	
Dock	31064900		х					Î. Î
Dollar	31013900		x		x	X		
Dora	31088200		X		Zebra Muss	els Discove	ered in 2017	
Duck	31031400			x		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	2
Dunbar	31090400		Pure	le Loosestr	ife Manager	ment Since	2015	2
Fagle	31045400		Pure	le Loosestr	ife Manager	ment Since	2013	
East	31046000		X		a manager	and shree		
East Smith	31061600		PI Man	agement 20	16-2018	X	Y	x
Flbow	31032800		X	Bernein 20	10 1010			A
Flbow	31078300		A	x	s. 3	s	8)	e
LIOOW	51076500			<u>^</u>	. U			

	X = Year(s) Surveyed	<mark>l; No AIS Lo</mark>	cated	R	ED = AIS Dis	covered	
Lake Name	Lake ID #	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Erskine	31031100			X				
Farley	31090200		8	X	s)	5		8
Fawn	31060900		5.	X				7 7
Five Island	31028300			X	Х	Х		
Forest	31037400		Purp	le Loosestri	fe Manager	nent Since	2012	
Forest	31066300	Х						
Fox	31046300	3	8	Х	9	2		3 2
Gale	31051300			X	95	8		S
Gauze	31028800		1	X		s (8		
Ghost	31066200			х				0
Grass	31072700		х					
Grave	31062400	х			х	Х	х	х
Greelev	31086300		х		9	() () () () () () () () () ()	0.9.17	2
Guile	31056900	Х			S	š. – š		2
Gunderson	31078200		X					1
Gunn	31048000		X					х
Gunny Sack	31026700		X					
Hale	31037300	P	L Managem	nent Since 2	012: Milfoil	Discovered	Early 2000	s
Hatch	31077100		X	X	X		X	х
Hav	31040700	х				8		7
Hart	31002000		Flowe	ering Rush D	iscovered in	the Early 2	000's	
Hartley	31015400		Purc	le Loosestri	fe Manager	nent Since 2	2012	
Highland	31048100		X					FR
Holland	31080400	х	0.555 S		%	() ()		2 0.33
Holman	31022700	PL	Manageme	nt Since 201	12: Flowerin	g Rush Disc	overed 200	0's
Island	31021700		X			0		
Island	31075400		X		X			
Island	31091300	х		X		х	Х	х
Island	31040600	х				-		
Jack the Horse	31065700	2.612	х		8			2
Jay Gould	31056500	х		X	X	X	ZM	ZM
Jessie	31078600	X			х	х	Х	х
Johnson	31068700		X			<u>- 178 - 1</u>		
Johnson	31058600		х		PL Mana	agement sin	ce 2017	
Johnson	31005900			X		0		
Kelly	31029900		x		s)	s		8 0
King	31025800	x		-		8		9
Klingenpiel	31019400		X					
Kremer	31064500		х					
Lake of the Isles	31050600			х				-1.
Lammon Aid	31009600	x	8		9. 	s		3
LaRue Mine Pit	N/A				(C) 1	s		PL
Larson	31031700		х		ž	х		0

	X = Year(s) Surveyed	l; No AIS Lo	cated	R	ED = AIS Dis	scovered	5
Lake Name	Lake ID #	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lawrence	31023100		х					
Leighton	31073900		Purp	le Loosestri	ife Manager	ment Since	2012	
Lily	31037500		Purp	le Loosestri	ife Manager	ment Since	2012	
Little Ball Club	31082200		Х					
Little Bass	31057500	х						
Little Bass	31054100		Х					
Little Bear	31015600		х		s 3	s	9)	s
Little Bowstring	31075800		х		20	Х	х	
Little Cottonwood	31059500		5	x			28 	i i
Little Cowhorn	31019800		Х					()
Little Deer	31075100	х						
Little Drum	31074100		1	Purple Loo	sestrife Ma	nagement	Since 2016	8
Little Island	31002200		х		х	X		0
Little Jay Gould	31056600	Curh	Leaf Disco	vered Early	2000's: Zeb	ra Mussels	Discovered	2020
Little Jessie	31078400		Х			Х	х	ZM
Little Long	31061300		Purp	le Loosestri	ife Manager	ment Since	2012	
Little McKewen	31068300		Х				2000 C	
Little Moose	31061000	х				X		
Little Moose	31016200		č;2	X	G. 3	() () () () () () () () () ()	9)	
Little Ole	31067600		х		20		S2	
Little Pokegama	N/A				Х	Х	ZM	ZM
Little Ranier	31066000				Х		85 	
Little Rice	31071600		Х		······································			
Little Sand	31009300	х					31	
Little Sand e	31085300	2	6 (S	Zebra Muss	sels Discove	red in 2012	94	8
Little Siseebakwet	31073300		Х			(() ()	с — <i>Р</i>
Little Smith	31067900		X		6 - B	c	(i)	
Little Splithand	31034100	х			Х		х	Х
Little Trout	31039400				Х	X	х	х
Little Turtle	31077900		Purp	le Loosestri	ife Manager	nent Since	2007	
Little Wabana	31039900		Х				() () () () () () () () () () () () () (
Little Whitefish	31083600			х				
Little White Oak	31074000			Purple Loo	osestrife Ma	nagement :	Since 2016	8
Little Winni	31085000		X		Zebra Muss	els Discove	red in 2017	1
Long	31057000		Purp	le Loosestri	ife Manager	ment Since	2010	
Long	31060500		Х		Х		(*	[]
Long	31078100		X					
Long	31000100	х			G	() () ()	80	
Long	31029600		х		8	х	80	-
Loon	31057100		Purc	le Loosestri	ife Manager	ment Since	2010	
Loon	31057900	х						i i
Lost	31028900		s	х				
Lost Moose	31043200		5	х	X	X	30	

	X = Year(s) Surveyed	l; No AIS Lo	ocated	R	ED = AIS Dis	scovered	2
Lake Name	Lake ID #	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lower Balsam	31024700		1	Purple Lo	osestrife Ma	inagement S	Since 2016	8
Lower Lawrence	31023800	(Purp	ole Loosest	rife Manager	ment Since :	2009	4
Lower Panasa	31011200	Х	\$			S	(5)	Î
Lower Pigeon	31089300		6 6 4 9	Х		0.00	C0	
Lum	31048700							Х
Maple	31077300		Purp	ole Loosest	rife Manager	ment Since :	2008	s *
Maple	31055200		x			- 12	3 ⁵	
McAvity	31058500		Х		s	(9)	ss
McGuire	31013200		х			1	S	
McKewen	31068200		Х					
McKinney	31037000	EV	/M Since 19	80's; Purpl	e Loosestrife	Managem	ent Since 20	12
Middle Hansen	31039600		х			t 84		
Middle Pigeon	31089200		х					
Mike's	31096600		Purg	ole Loosest	rife Manager	ment Since :	2009	57 -
Minisogama	31093000			х		2		
Mink	31045500		Х				00 10	
Mirror	31016000		Х					
Mississippi River	N/A	PL	Manageme	ent since 20	12; Zebra M	ussels Disco	overed in 20	17
Moose r	31072200	Purple	Loosestrife	Mingmint S	Since 2010; 0	urly Leaf M	ngmnt Since	2016
Moose	31089800		х		2		o)	X
Moose	31019200		Х			. 33 		
Morph	31092900		1	X				
Mosomo	31086100		-	X		1 83	3	
Napoleon	31029000	2	Purp	ole Loosest	rife Manager	ment Since	2013	8
New	31070000	х	s			8		
Nickel	31047000		X			01	50	
Noma	31083700		Х					
North Star	31065300	Х	5		Zebra Muss	els Discove	red in 2017	
Nose	31041700		Х					
O'Brien / Blue	31003200			Purple Lo	osestrife Ma	nagement 3	Since 2016	9
O'Leary	31070000	х	2				0) 	
O'Reilly	31021900		Х				948	1
Orange	31058700		Х					[]
Owen	31025200		x				31	
Oxhide	31010600		х					
Pancake	31016000	х	s		2	2 (3)		C
Pear	31067500		8 8. V	х		·	Х	
Peterson	31079100			X			0 10	1
Pickerel	31033900			х	X	X		
Pickle	31029100			х				
Pigeon River	31089400		Ş	х	5 <u> </u>	5	8	2
Pine	31047800		Х		10 S			
Pokegama	31053200	PL S	Since 2012;	CLP Since 2	2016; Zebra I	Mussels Dis	covered in 2	020

	X = Year(s) Surveyed	l; No AIS Lo	cated	R	ED = AIS Dis	scovered	2
Lake Name	Lake ID #	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Portage	31082400	2	Purp	ole Loosestri	ife Manager	nent Since	2009	9
Prairie	31038400	Mappin	g Curly Lea	f Pondweed	Since 2015	: Loosetrife	discovered	in 2021
Prairie River	N/A	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	an it is		Х		00	
Pughole	31060200	Х					22	
Raddison	31028400		х					
Ranier	31066400				Х		(e)	
Reed	31074000	Х	ş				š	
Rice	31087600	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Zebra Muss	sels Discove	red in 2013		
Rice	31071700	3	х			2		X
Roosevelt	31124700			х				
Round	31089600	х		152		X	PL	
Round	31026800		Х				35	
Ruby	31042200	х			X	X	х	
Rush Island	31083200	PL	х	х	Х	PL	х	X
Sand	31082600	PL	Manageme	ent since 200	09; Zebra M	ussels Disco	overed in 20)12
Sand	31043800		Purp	ole Loosestri	ife Manager	nent Since	2010	
Sand	31082000		Х					
Scooty	31015000		х					
Section 11	31006000	(х	s; <u> </u>	(9)	ss
Shallow	31084000		х		8		х	X
Shallow Pond	31091000			X	<u> </u>		CC	1
Shamrock	31021800		х	19				i i
Sioux	31090700			X				
Siseebakwet	31055400	х	2		х	X	х	х
Smith	31054700	х	2		X	() (S	94	2
Smith	31065000		Purp	ole Loosestri	ife Manager	nent Since 1	2007	
Snaptail	31025500		Purp	le Loosestri	ife Manager	nent Since	2012	2
Snowball	31010800	i i	Х				80	
Someman	31027600		Х		· · · · ·			
South Sturgeon	31000300			Purp	le Loosestri	fe Manager	ment since 2	2017
South Sugar	31055500		Purp	le Loosestri	ife Manager	nent Since	2013	
Spider	31053800	Flo	wering Rus	h Managem	ent Since 20	15; PL Disc	overed in 20	021
Splithand	31035300	х	s		Х	х	Х	X
Spring	31078900		х			33		1
Spruce	31084900			X				
Stingy	31051000	Х	ç				35	
Sucker	31031200			X				
Swan	31006700		PL Manage	ement Since	2010, CLP N	Mangement	Since 2018	
Tank/Helen	31023000	X					8	2 - S
Thistledew	31015800		х					1
Tioga Pit	31094600	х					50 50	1
Trestle	31080300	X	s				3	
Trout	31021600	FR, PL	PL	х	x	PL	х	х
Trout	31080300 31021600	FR, PL	PL	х	X	PL	х	x

	Aquatic II Itasca S	nvasive WCD Al	Species S S Control	urveys Co & Monite	onducted oring Pro	by the gram		
Ĉ.	X = Year(s	s) Surveye	d; No AIS Lo	cated	R	ED = AIS Dis	scovered	
Lake Name	Lake ID #	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trout	31041000		81 B	Purple Lo	osestrife S	ince 2009		8
Turtle	31072500		Purple	e Loosestri	fe Manage	ment Since	2007	
Tuttle	31072500		х					9
Twin	31039100		PL	, FR, EWM I	Discovered	in Early 200	0's	
Twin	31002600		Purple	e Loosestrii	fe Manage	ment Since	2014	
Wabana	31039200	х			Х	Х	Х	Х
Wagner	31091200		8 3	х	8	ž ž		
Wasson	31028100			Purple Loo	osestrife Ma	anagement S	Since 2016	22
West Smith	31068000		X					Х
Whitefish	31084300	Х			6: 	Х		Х
Wilderness	31090100			Х				
Willow	31077500		х					
Wilson	31032000		X		() ()	8 (A)		8
Winnibigoshish	31014700	PL	PL, ZM		PL, ZN	A, SSW Since	e 2017	
Wirt	31084800			Х	10			
Wolf	31015200		X					
Woodtick	31035700	Х						

History of AIS Infestations Found in Itasca County and Implementation of Management Plans By Lake Name In Alphabetical Order

All lakes are surveyed as described in the *Lake Survey Protocol* for: Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM), Curly Leaf Pondweed (CLP), Purple Loosestrife (PL), Flowering Rush (FR), Starry Stonewort (SSW), Zebra Mussels (ZM), Quagga Mussels (QM), Faucet Snails (FS), Spiny Water Fleas (SWF), and Fish Hook Fleas (FHF).

Ball Club - 31081200 - ZM

In the late fall of 2019, our crew noticed that the Ball Club River was flowing rapidly into Ball Club Lake from the Mississippi River. We then thoroughly investigated the littoral zone on the south shore of the lake from the public access to the mouth of the river in search of Zebra Mussels. None were found.

We discovered adult Zebra Mussels in Ball Club Lake attached to our Veliger Settlement Sampler on June 29th, 2020. The sampler had been submerged near the South access for just over 1 month. The next day our crew walked a 2 mile stretch of littoral zone on the south side (the same stretch surveyed in 2019) and found an abundant population of 3-4 year old Zebra mussels the entire way.

It is very likely that the influx of water coming from the Mississippi River had flushed this adult ZM population into Ball Club Lake between the fall of 2019 and spring of 2020.

The population is too widespread to consider treatment.

We will continue to visit Ball Club Lake each season to search for new introductions of AIS and to document any changes in the Zebra Mussel population.

Barwise / Cedar Lake – 31027800 - PL

Barwise Lake had last been surveyed by our crew in 2015; there were no invasive species located at that time. This year we discovered an abundant Purple Loosestrife population in the NW corner of the lake and one single plant further south along the West shore. Herbicide was applied to all PL located in attempt to prevent seed dispersal. Our crew will visit Barwise lake again in 2022 to implement PL control measures and to search for any new introductions of AIS

Bass Lake - 31057600 - PL

We have been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management project on Bass Lake since 2012 which consists of annual herbicide applications to all Purple Loosestrife found via back-pack sprayer. The PL population is mostly located within the SW bay of the lake and has gone from roughly 150 mature plants over a 500 yard stretch of shoreline in 2012 to 6 small flowering plants with scattered seedlings in 2021

Bass Lake will be revisited in 2022 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species and to continue control efforts on the Purple Loosestrife population.

Biauswah Lake - 31086200 - PL

1 Purple Loosestrife plant was discovered on Biauswah Lake late in the 2018 season. We began implementing a chemical control project out there in 2019 when we found 2 individual plants along the West shore of the lake.

There were no PL plants found on Biauswah Lake in 2021. Biauswah will be surveyed again in 2022 to search for any new introductions of AIS.

Blackwater Lake - 31056100 - ZM, CLP, FS

Zebra Mussels were found in Blackwater, Jay Gould, Little Jay Gould, and Pokegama Lakes in 2020. There was known population spreading toward these lakes through the Mississippi River since 2017 but adult ZM's had not been present in these bodies of water until last year.

Our AIS crew has been mapping the Curly Leaf Pondweed in Blackwater Lake since 2015. The CLP population does not seem to change much from year to year; it can be found in dense patches throughout the bay near the public access and in areas of low flow following the Mississippi River channel.

Our crew will revisit Blackwater Lake in 2022 to monitor the spread of the Zebra Mussel population, note any changes in the CLP population, and to survey for any new AIS introductions.

Blandin Reservoir - 31053300 - ZM, PL, CLP

A sparse population of Zebra Mussels were discovered in Blandin Reservoir and downstream in the Mississippi River in 2018. By 2019, the fishing pier in Sylvan Bay had a solid blanket of Zebra Mussels on every portion that was submerged; most docks in the bay showed a similar population. Although the ZM population has increased since 2019 there has not been a dramatic change in their range and density within the lake.

There is a dense Curly Leaf Pondweed population that fluctuates slightly from year to year, but we have seen no dramatic changes in area or density compared to our first survey in 2015.

Our Purple Loosestrife management plan integrates both biological and chemical control methods We have released 9,103 Galerucella Beetles on Blandin Reservoir for the biocontrol of PL since 2016.

Control efforts for Purple Loosestrife will continue in 2022 and we will conduct a survey for any new introductions of aquatic invasive species.

Blind - 31041800 – PL

Our Purple Loosestrife management plan on Blind Lake has been in implementation since 2012. At the time of our first survey, there were over 100 mature PL plants along the North shore near the U.S. Forest Service campsite.

We released 2,290 Galerucella beetles throughout the invasive plant population in 2013-2014 and another 994 this season (2021). The PL population has decreased to around 8 mature plants and just a few seedlings emerging from the residual seed bank; mostly found to the East of the dispersed campsite.

The Galerucella beetle population seems to be reproducing very well on Blind Lake and most PL plants showed debilitating insect damage.

Our crew will revisit Blind Lake in 2022 to survey for all AIS and to add beetles to the biocontrol population if needed.

Bower – 31005200 - PL

A population of Purple Loosestrife was located by our crew on the North shore of Bower Lake in 2016; there were 4 large patches consisting of around 40 plants total. Herbicide was applied to all PL found on Bower in 2016 to prevent seed dispersal.

The herbicide treatments from 2016 through 2020 made an obvious decrease in PL density. This season we located 11 seedlings sprouting from the residual seed bank. All PL plants found were treated with herbicide. Bower Lake will be revisited in 2022 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species and to implement PL control efforts if needed.

Bowstring - 31081300 - ZM, PL, FS

Zebra Mussels were discovered in Bowstring Lake in July of 2020 and at the time, their population was mostly located along the NW and the NE shorelines. When we collected our ZM veliger samplers in the early fall of 2020, we noticed juvenile mussels had now spread throughout the entire lake and their population was increasing rapidly.

Our crews, in cooperation with the MN DNR, have been implementing a Purple Loosestrife control plan on Bowstring Lake since 2009. The PL population on Bowstring is very dense in areas and the species can be found throughout most of the shoreline.

Since 2009 we have dispersed 107,804 Galerucella Beetles throughout the entire shoreline of Bowstring Lake as well as along the South access road and within the vast wetland complex in the SW corner of the lake which has now become one of our main beetle collection sites.

We will return in 2022 to survey for any new AIS introductions, document any changes in the ZM population, and add Galerucella beetles to the bio-control population.

Bray - 31014700 - PL

We have been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Bray Lake since 2016 which, due to the sparse population of plants, consists strictly of chemical control.

In the first year there were 11 mature PL plants found, mostly near the culvert on the south end of the lake. The herbicide applications from 2016 through 2020 have shown great results. There was 1 Purple Loosestrife seedling found near the culvert this season and herbicide was applied to the 1 plant.

We will return to Bray Lake in 2022 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species and to further work towards the eradication of Purple Loosestrife.

Clubhouse - 31054000 - PL

There has been a Purple Loosestrife management plan in place on Clubhouse and Mike's Lakes since 2009 when we discovered roughly 100 mature plants among the two lakes. Since the PL population was very accessible, we decided to implement chemical control methods.

The annual herbicide applications have resulted in there being only 5 flowering Purple Loosestrife plants on Clubhouse and 4 seedlings found on Mike's Lake. There was 1 new location found in the creek between the two lakes in 2020. There was 1 seedling in this location in 2021.

We conducted 2 surveys on clubhouse this season (2020) to ensure adequate control of the invasive population. We will return in 2022 to survey for all aquatic invasive species, evaluate the results of our Purple Loosestrife control efforts, and to make additional herbicide applications if necessary.

Connors - 31071000 - PL

During a "shoreline alterations" visit in 2019, Wetland Specialist Waylon Glienke discovered a mature stand of Purple Loosestrife along the northeast shore of Connors Lake. Due to late timing of the season and inaccessibility of the lake we decided it was too late in the season to begin an herbicide treatment that year.

We will attempt to visit Connors Lake in 2022 to perform control efforts on the Purple Loosestrife population and to survey for the presence of any other Aquatic Invasive Species.

Coon/ Sandwick - 31052400 - EWM

The chemical control efforts contracted out by the DNR in 2017 and 2018 have made a decrease in the Eurasian Watermilfoil in the North end of Coon Lake where it has been abundant for around a decade. EWM can still be found in abundance in the littoral zone of the Southern half of Coon Lake. Since our first AIS survey in 2015, the Milfoil has crept through the channel into Sandwick Lake where smaller patches have now been newly established along the West Shore.

Our crew will return to Coon & Sandwick Lakes in 2022 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species and to continue to monitor any changes in the Eurasian Watermilfoil population.

Crooked - 31019300 - PL

There has been a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Crooked Lake since 2012 which has exclusively involved herbicide application. At the time of discovery, there were roughly 30 mature PL plants found to the East and West of the public access.

In 2018, 2019 and 2020 there were multiple PL seedlings found near the access and along the Northern residential shoreline and in 2020 there were also 2 individual plants found near a private boat access in the SW bay of the lake.

This season there were just 3 seedlings located along the North shore and 2 others found at the most recent site in the South bay. Herbicide was applied to all Loosestrife via backpack sprayer. We will revisit Crooked Lake in 2022 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species and to make an herbicide application to any Purple Loosestrife found.

Crystal/Ice – 31037200 - EWM, PL

Our AIS crew has been monitoring the Eurasian Milfoil population on Crystal Lake since 2015 and implementing biological and chemical control measures for Purple Loosestrife since 2009.

In 2019 the EWM was found throughout approximately 90% of the littoral zone in 6-12 feet of water. In the MN DNR contracted out an herbicide application for the milfoil in 2019 and there was an obvious reduction in the infested area in the following year. The EWM had a total area of about 1.82 acres in 2021 and there was another herbicide treatment conducted in the fall. Our crew will map the milfoil again in 2022 to quantify the results of the herbicide treatments.

Our PL management plan on Crystal is centered around biological control. Since 2015 we have added 3,881 Galerucella Beetles to the existing population that has been present since the early 2000's and they appear to be reproducing very well. We implement annual chemical control measures to the PL in areas where the biocontrol is insufficient.

We will return in 2022 to survey for all aquatic invasive species, evaluate the progress of our biocontrol population, implement chemical control measures where needed, and to monitor any changes in the Eurasian Watermilfoil population as result of the herbicide treatments.

Cut Foot Sioux - 31085700 - PL, FS, ZM

Our AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Cutfoot Sioux since 2012. At the time of discovery, there were 12 mature PL plants and hundreds of seedlings just East of the Hwy 46 Bridge on the South side of the channel.

Since this was the only patch of Purple Loosestrife found on the entire waterbody, we decided that chemical control was our best option. Due to 9 seasons of herbicide applications there has been a dramatic increase in the Loosestrife population. There were about 20 small seedlings found in 2020 and only 2 seedlings found this year in 2021.

In 2015, Zebra Mussels were known to be in low numbers in Lake Winnibigoshish, but they had not yet been discovered in Cut Foot Sioux Lake. In 2017, the ZM population had noticeably spread into Cutfoot from Winnie and we had found them attached to every veliger settlement sampler that we placed in the lake.

In 2017, a sparse population of Starry Stonewort was discovered along the Western shore of Winnibigoshish. Since then, it has aggressively spread throughout much of Winni and can be found in abundance on the 12-15 foot drop off on the West, South, and East shores. Despite the rapid spread, our crews have not yet located SSW in Cutfoot Sioux or downstream of the Winni Dam.

Our Crews will revisit Cutfoot Sioux in 2022 to survey for all AIS, monitor any spread of Starry Stonewort and to perform control efforts on the Purple Loosestrife population.

Deer - 31071900 – PL, CLP

Our crew first surveyed Deer Lake and began integrating both chemical and biological control methods for Purple Loosestrife in 2012. At that time, Loosestrife was densely growing on over 80% of the South Shore, 30% of the North Shore, and was abundant on the WMA islands near the East Shore. We have revisited Deer Lake every year since, adding beetles to the densest areas of Loosestrife and applying herbicide to all PL plants found outside of the biocontrol areas. From 2012-2019, we have released 39,275 Galerucella Beetles throughout the shores of Deer Lake.

There are areas of the North shore of Deer Lake where our herbicide applications have resulted in a dramatic decline in the Purple Loosestrife population. There are other areas of the lake where the Loosestrife seems to be spreading rapidly due to poor reproduction of our bio-control species.

We plan to continue adding to the Galerucella beetle population in the densest areas of PL. If the insect population doesn't reproduce to the point of plant control, we will likely become more aggressive with our chemical control efforts provided there is support from the local lake association.

In 2017, we hand-pulled three small patches of Curly Leaf Pondweed near the Public access dock. Our crews have searched the Public Access Bay with underwater cameras for Curly Leaf and all other submerged invasive species in 2018 and 2019 and found none. In 2020, we discovered 2 large patches of CLP on opposite ends of Deer Lake totaling an infested area of approximately 5100 sq ft. All CLP plants found were hand-pulled by our crew and members of the Deer Lake Association in a 3-day event.

Our 2021 Survey revealed very little change in the area and density of the CLP. We again removed around 5100 sq ft of CLP. If there is minimal change in the population in 2022 we will consult the MN DNR and the Lake association and consider other treatments options.

We plan to revisit Deer Lake again in 2022 to conduct a full-lake survey for all AIS, to implement biological and chemical control on the PL population and to continue the control efforts on the CLP.

Deer River – PL

Our crews have been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on the Deer River since 2014 which involves both biological and chemical control methods.

Our management plan covers, roughly, the first 2 miles of river West of County Road 142. The Purple Loosestrife is found in dense patches throughout many of the river bends and is found sparsely along the straightaways.

We have released 5000 Galerucella Beetles in the densest patches of PL and have made annual herbicide applications to the individual plants outside of the bio-control areas since 2014.

We have noticed a dramatic decline in the Purple Loosestrife population throughout the areas where herbicide has been applied; The biocontrol areas show less of a result but there is good evidence of beetle reproduction and is expected to provide better control in future seasons.

We plan to maintain the current PL management plan on the Deer River in future seasons as well as survey this stretch of river for the presence of any new AIS infestations.

Dora – 31088200 - ZM

Dora Lake is the headwaters for the Bigfork River. In 2016, a full lake survey was conducted for all Aquatic Invasive Species in Dora Lake and despite Dora being downstream of a known Zebra Mussel Infestation (Sand Lake Chain), no Zebra Mussels were present in 2016.

In 2017, the Zebra Mussel population was found to be spreading from the Sand Lake Chain downstream and into Dora Lake where we found ZM's attached to the boulders underneath the County Road 29 Bridge. The ZM's were quite small, suggesting that they were the young of the year that had been carried through the current of the Bowstring River coming from Rice Lake. From Dora Lake we tracked the Zebra Mussel population spreading into the Bigfork River and eventually found our last mussel approximately 9.5 Miles downstream of Dora.

Although the ZM population has greatly increased in density in Dora Lake, we still do not find an abundant population in the Bigfork River in 2021. It is likely that we may see their numbers greatly increase and begin to spread more aggressively through the river if we get a season with high precipitation and a greater volume of water flowing out of Dora.

Our crews plan to revisit Dora Lake in 2022 to survey for all AIS and to monitor any changes in the Zebra Mussel population downstream.

Dunbar - 31090400 - PL

Itasca SWCD has had a Purple Loosestrife management plan in place on Dunbar Lake since 2015 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods. There are 3 separate areas of the lake that have a sparse, yet consistent, Purple Loosestrife population.

The 2 locations along the West shore are very reachable by canoe and on foot with a back-pack sprayer so we plan to make annual herbicide applications for the control of those sites.

The Purple Loosestrife along the east shore is bit denser and more widespread throughout some boggy shoreline. There is a biocontrol population established at this site. We plan to add Galerucella Beetles to the densest areas annually as well as apply herbicide to all PL plants that appear to be unaffected by the bio-control species.

We will conduct another survey of Dunbar Lake in 2022 for all aquatic invasive species and to monitor the results of our Purple Loosestrife control efforts.

Eagle – 31045400 – PL

Our AIS Crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Eagle Lake since 2013 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods.

The goal of our current management plan is to attempt to isolate the Purple Loosestrife to the southernmost bay of the lake. At the time of discovery, there was a sparsely scattered population throughout 80% of the entire lakeshore and 2 areas in the south bay that had a very dense population throughout some boggy type wetlands.

Since 2013, we have introduced 16,584 Galerucella beetles throughout the 2 densest PL areas and their reproduction has been very successful. We have made annual herbicide applications to all Purple Loosestrife that was found outside of the two bio-control areas and have seen a dramatic reduction in the total area infested with Purple Loosestrife.

Our goal is to keep adding Galerucella Beetles to the bio-control areas until the insect population reaches the point of providing 100% plant control, meanwhile maintaining chemical control on any PL seedlings that emerge from the residual seed bank outside of the bio-control areas.

We will revisit Eagle Lake in 2022 to survey the lake for all AIS and to implement Purple Loosestrife control measures as needed.

East Smith – 31061600 - PL

Historically, there has not been Purple Loosestrife on East Smith Lake although neighboring Smith Lake, to the north, has had a widespread PL population for well over a decade.

In 2016-18, Purple Loosestrife was discovered in 3 small patches along the North shore of East Smith and herbicide was applied to all PL found.

There was no PL found on East Smith in the 2019, 2020, and 2021 seasons. We will conduct another survey of East Smith Lake in 2022 to search for all Aquatic Invasive Species and to monitor our PL control efforts.

Forest - 31037400 - PL

Our crews have been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Forest Lake since 2012 which integrates both biological and chemical control strategies.

Annually, it is our goal to add Galerucella Beetles to the existing biocontrol population which has spread well throughout the lakeshore. Since 2012 we have added 6,615 beetles between the beach in SE corner of the lake and the boggy wetland area in the NW corner.

We typically return mid-summer to evaluate the biocontrol population and to make herbicide applications to any PL plants that appear to be unaffected by the biocontrol species.

We will revisit Forest Lake in 2022 to survey for the presence of new AIS infestations and to further implement biological and chemical control efforts on the Purple Loosestrife population.

Hale - 31037300 - EWM, PL

In 2012, our crew first surveyed and mapped the Purple Loosestrife population on Hale Lake. At that time, there was a continuous population of PL around most of the shoreline. We designated the densest PL location on the West end of the lake as the central location of our bio-control efforts in future seasons.

Since 2012 we have released 13,958 Galerucella Beetles mostly along the shoreline in the western half of the lake. Over the years we have noticed their population spread around much of the shoreline.

To assist the bio-control species, we make annual herbicide applications to all PL plants that show no sign of the insect population.

We have been mapping the changes in the Eurasian Watermilfoil population in Hale Lake since 2015. At that time, there were small, scattered patches along the South and East shores. Since then, we have witnessed the EWM population increase in density in the Western half of the lake and the bays on the East end.

Hale was chemically treated for Eurasian Milfoil in 2019. 1 week after treatment, the EWM in the treatment areas showed obvious signs that the chemical was effective and most sites showed a reduction in infested area and density in 2020 There was no chemical treatment for EWM in 2020 or 2021.

We will revisit Hale Lake in 2022 to implement biological and chemical control efforts on the PL population, map the extent of the EWM, and to survey the entire lake for any new AIS infestations.

Hart - 31002000 - FR

Our AIS crew has been mapping the changes in the Flowering Rush population on Hart Lake since 2015. At the time of our first survey, Flowering Rush was found in approximately 40 separate patches throughout the littoral zone along the South and West shores.

From 2015 to 2018, the density of the Flowering Rush gradually increased throughout the infested sites and there are now 10 or more new FR sites near the North Public Access and along the North Shore compared to our original survey.

As of 2019, there was approximately 4500 linear feet of shoreline on Hart Lake infested with flowering rush which extends through the littoral zone.

We did not survey Hart Lake in 2020 or 2021. If time allows, we will survey Hart in 2022 and compare the spread of Flowering Rush to the 2019 survey.

Hartley - 31015400 - PL

Our program has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan near the Hartley Lake public access since 2012.

At the time of our first survey there were 5 mature plants found in the "Native Planting" to the south of the fish ladder project. We had made an herbicide application to all PL found and it did not return until 2016 when three seedlings emerged from the residual seed bank.

Herbicide was applied to PL seedlings at this site 2016-2020 and this season there was just 1 seedling located at this site.

We will visit Hartley Lake again in 2022 to continue our Purple Loosestrife control efforts and to survey the entire lake for any new introductions of AIS.

Holman – 31022700 - FR, PL

Our crew has been mapping the Flowering Rush population since 2015 and implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Holman Lake since 2012 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods.

At the time of our first survey PL was densely scattered among approximately 50% of the entire shoreline, being the densest in the North and South extremities of the lake as well as on the island directly west of the Public Access.

There was an existing Galerucella Beetle colony and about half of the plants showed insect damage to some degree. Herbicide was applied, from 2012 through 2021, to all plants that were flowering to assist the biocontrol in seed reduction.

Our crew has released 9,275 Galerucella Beetles throughout the Loosestrife infestation of Holman Lake since 2013. The reproduction of the bio-control species has been minimal over recent years but had greatly improved during the 2017 season; every PL plant found had insect damage to some extent with many plants being reduced to an unrecognizable brown stalk.

At the time of our first Flowering Rush survey in 2015 there were only 3 separate locations found within the lake. The FR population has steadily increased over the past 6 seasons and Flowering Rush has now become established throughout many areas of the lake.

Our AIS crew will revisit Holman Lake in 2022 to survey for new introductions of AIS and to maintain control of the PL population.

Jay Gould - 31056500 - CLP, ZM

Zebra Mussels have now been found to be spreading from the Mississippi River into Jay Gould Lake as well as the connected waters downstream. Our veliger settlement sampler had 1 Zebra Mussel attached when we retrieved it this fall. We expect the population to spread rapidly over the next couple of seasons.

Our Crew has been mapping the Curly Leaf Pondweed in Jay Gould Lake since 2015. Each year we find a stable population of CLP in the channel coming from Blackwater Lake as well as in the channel going to Little Jay Gould Lake. The CLP density at these sites vary from year to year.

Little Jay Gould has a dense population of CLP in the SW section of the lake heading through the flowage to Pokegama Lake; this is the apparent source of the CLP in Pokegama.

Our crew will revisit the Jay Gould Lakes in 2022 to monitor the spread of Zebra Mussels and CLP and to search for all other Aquatic Invasive Species.

Johnson – 31058600 – PL

Our crew began implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Johnson Lake in 2017 throughout a dense infestation along the residential area in the SW corner of the lake. The current management strategy for Johnson Lake consists solely of herbicide applications via backpack sprayer.

There are now scattered seedlings popping up along the East shore likely from seed dispersal that happened before the infestation was discovered.

We will visit Johnson Lake in 2022 to evaluate the results of our chemical control efforts, to implement more control if needed, and to survey the entire lake for new introductions of AIS.

Larue Mine Pit – 31132601 - PL

Our crew received a tip that there may be Purple Loosestrife growing on the LaRue Mine Pit in Nashwauk. Our survey revealed four separate locations on the lake where Purple Loosestrife was found growing from the bare rock tailings piles. Herbicide was applied to all PL found in attempt to prevent seed dispersal throughout the lake.

Our crew will visit Larue Pit again in 2022 to implement control measures on the PL population and search for any new introductions of AIS.

Leighton - 31073900 - PL

Our AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Leighton Lake since 2012 which incorporates both biological and chemical control methods.

At the time of our first survey there were over 200 mature Purple Loosestrife plants found within an approximate 80-yard stretch near the Public Access. Herbicide was applied to all PL plants in 2012 to knock back the population and reduce the seed output.

Our 2013 survey showed that the herbicide treatment had reduced the population to approximately 100 PL plants. From 2013 to 2015, we had decided to designate Leighton Lake as a biocontrol site and released 7,500 Galerucella beetles throughout the 80-yard stretch. No herbicide applications were made during this 3-year period.

In 2016, we found no evidence of an existing Galerucella Beetle population and there was still 100+ plants present at the site. At this point we decided to abandon all bio-control efforts and focus on chemically controlling the Purple Loosestrife.

The annual herbicide applications from 2016 to 2020 have now reduced the PL population to 8 seedlings emerging from the residual seed bank.

We will revisit this site on Leighton Lake in 2022 to follow-up with our chemical control efforts and to survey the entire lake for any new AIS introductions.

Lily - 31037500 - PL

We have been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Lily Lake since 2015. During our first survey of Lily, we found about 100 Purple Loosestrife plants throughout the cattails and tall grass along the west shore. There was minimal evidence of an existing Galerucella Beetle population; we applied herbicide to all PL that seemed untouched by the biocontrol population.

Although we find evidence of their residency, the bio-control species does not seem to be reproducing to the level of PL plant control. The Loosestrife population has become more and more widespread each season.

Now, in 2021 there were about 15 separate sites on Lily Lake that had dense clumps of PL, mostly along the East and West shores. Herbicide was applied to all PL found to get a handle on the increasing invasive population. Due to the lack of reproduction at this site, we will likely abandon all bio-control efforts and focus on chemical control in future seasons.

Little Drum – 31074100 - PL

The Itasca AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Little Drum Lake since 2016 which integrates both biological and chemical control efforts.

At the time of our first survey in 2016, two separate dense patches of Purple Loosestrife were discovered on floating bog portions of the shoreline on opposite sides of the lake (east and west). Herbicide was applied to the PL plants that were accessible from the water to reduce the seed dispersal throughout the lake. These areas were then designated as biological control sites for future seasons.

In 2017, we released 448 Galerucella Beetles throughout the 2 Purple Loosestrife sites on Little Drum Lake. When we returned in 2018 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species and to monitor the Loosestrife control efforts, the water level was so low we could not even get a canoe in the lake.

In 2019 our survey revealed a much more widespread PL population than previous years. We released 900 Galerucella Beetles among the 2 biocontrol areas and made herbicide applications to plants at 10 other sites throughout the lake.

We did not get a chance to survey Little Drum Lake in 2020 or 2021 due to the extremely low water. We plan to visit Little Drum in 2022 to continue our PL control efforts and to survey for the presence of all AIS.

Little Jay Gould - 31056600 - ZM, CLP

See the description of Little Jay Gould Lake under the section for Jay Gould

Little Long – 31061300 - PL

Our crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Little Long Lake since 2012 which integrates both biological and chemical control.

Our first survey in 2012 revealed a steady population of Purple Loosestrife in the south half of the lake which is very dense among the boggy type bays. We applied herbicide in 2012 to all accessible PL plants to prevent seed dispersal throughout the lake.

Since 2013 we have released 20,320 Galerucella Beetles among the densest populations of PL and they appear to be reproducing very well and have provided great plant control in most areas. Each season, herbicide is applied to all PL plants found outside of the biocontrol sites which has made a major reduction in the PL population throughout the lake.

We will return to Little Long Lake in 2022 to conduct a survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species and continue our control efforts on the Purple Loosestrife population.

Little Sand – 31085300 - ZM

There is a known Zebra Mussel infestation that has spread downstream from Sand Lake into Little Sand, Rice, Dora, and into the Bigfork River. Our future efforts will be focused on monitoring the spread of this Zebra Mussel population through the Bigfork River and toward the Rainy River. More details on the spread of this Zebra Mussel population are described under *Dora Lake*.

Little Turtle – 31077900 - PL

Our invasive species program has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Little Turtle Lake since 2007 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods. At the time of our first survey, PL was confined to the SW corner of the lake throughout the emergent vegetation, as well as, in the wetland across Hwy 286. Herbicide was applied to all PL plants found from 2007-2013 to work toward the depletion of the residual seed bank.

Since 2014 there have been 16,486 Galerucella Beetles released throughout the infested areas. Herbicide has been applied annually to the Loosestrife on the extreme ends of the infestation to confine it to the designated biological control area.

The Galerucella Beetle population is now reproducing very well in the SW corner of Little Turtle Lake with a majority of the Purple Loosestrife plants showing strong evidence of the insect colony. Herbicide was applied to any PL plants found to have no insect damage.

We will revisit Little Turtle Lake in 2022 to continue our Purple Loosestrife control efforts and to survey the lake for new introductions of aquatic invasive species.

Little White Oak – 31074000 - PL

In 2016, we discovered 8 mature Purple Loosestrife plants scattered through the tall grass and emergent vegetation near the public access of Little White Oak Lake. Herbicide was applied to all PL found.

There had been no PL found at this site through the 2017 and 2018 seasons. In 2020 and 2021 we discovered a patch of around 50+ plants throughout the cattails following the channel from the boat ramp out to the open water. Herbicide was applied to all PL plants found.

We plan revisit Little White Oak in 2022 to begin a Galerucella Beetle colony for the biocontrol of the Loosestrife and to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species.

Little Winnibigoshish – 31085000 - ZM

In 2017, while deploying our ZM sampler at the Little Winnie Resort, we found a soda can in the water with 2 small Zebra Mussels on it. We went directly to the Winnie Dam and found that ZM's were densely populated on the rocks below the dam. In the following days, we assisted Rich Rezanka of the MN DNR in a full-lake survey of Little Winnie. There were adult ZM located throughout

Little Winnie Lake and were found to have spread approximately 17.5 miles downstream through the Mississippi River past the confluence of the Leech River.

In 2018 and 2019 we located Zebra Mussels on the rip rap under the bridge on Hwy 6 South. The river seems to be void of Zebra Mussels beyond this point until the Blandin Reservoir where they are currently found in dense populations in the areas of low flow. We have found this population spreading as far as the Blackberry Bridge on County Road 91.

Although Starry Stonewort has an established population in Winnibigoshish, we have not yet found it spreading downstream into the river system. Hundreds of vegetation samples were taken in 2020 and 2021 between the Winnie Dam and Little Winnie. No SSW was found.

We plan to revisit Little Winnibigoshish and the river below the dam in 2022 to monitor any changes in the ZM population and to survey for the introduction of any new AIS. More detail on the spreading Zebra Mussel colony can be found under *Mississippi River*, *Blackwater*, *Blandin Reservoir*, *Jay Gould*, *Little Jay Gould*, *Pokegama*.

Long - 31057000 - PL

Our AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Long Lake since 2010 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods. Historically, Purple Loosestrife has only been present in the east bay although in 2020 there was 1 PL plant located in the West portion of the lake roughly 300 yards West of the channel coming from the access bay.

Since 2012, we have released 12,870 Galerucella Beetles throughout the entire infested area, but the reproduction of the insect species is minimal and has not reached the point of controlling the Loosestrife. Each season, herbicide has been applied to all PL plants that lacked evidence of the biocontrol species to reduce seed production and dispersal.

Long Lake will be revisited in 2022 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species, and to implement control measures on the PL population where needed.

Loon - 31057100 - PL

Our crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Loon Lake since 2010. Our original survey revealed approximately 25 Purple Loosestrife plants to the west of the Public Access. The PL seed was obviously coming through the culvert from Long Lake.

Annual herbicide applications have eliminated the resident population of PL on Loon Lake but seed continues to come through the culvert from the South and new seedlings appear each year. This year there were 4 sprouts found near the culvert and 2 small, yet flowering, plants discovered on the North shore of the lake.

We will continue to visit Loon Lake annually to make herbicide applications to any Purple Loosestrife found emerging from the residual seed bank and to survey the entire lake for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Lower Balsam – 31024700 - PL

Our AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Lower Balsam Lake since 2016 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods.

Purple Loosestrife was discovered on Lower Balsam Lake in 2016, found in scattered dense patches periodically throughout the lakeshore. Herbicide was applied to all PL found in 2016 and the density of these patches came back in 2017 about 25% of what they were before the treatment.

From 2017 to present, we have released a total of 8,539 Galerucella Beetles throughout the PL along the East shore where it is most abundant. The Galerucella Beetle population appears to be reproducing very well and there is obvious insect damage to most of the PL along the east shore.

Any PL found with no insect damage is treated with herbicide annually to assist the biocontrol species in the reduction of seed output.

We will visit Lower Balsam Lake in 2022 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species and to monitor the populations of both the Purple Loosestrife and the Galerucella Beetles.

Lower Lawrence - 31023800 - PL

Our crews have been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Lower Lawrence Lake since 2009 which focuses solely on chemical control due to the low plant density and accessibility of the PL population.

Our annual herbicide applications had reduced the PL population at this site form the original 10 mature plants in 2009 to 1 flowering plant in 2019.

This year (2021) there were 5 PL seedlings coming from the residual seed bank on the North shore and 1 new site consisting of 2 plants found on the West shore.

We will visit Lower Lawrence Lake in 2022 to survey for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species and to continue our PL control efforts.

Maple - 31077300 - PL

Our AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Maple Lake since 2008 which, due to the low plant density and ease of access to the plants, focuses on chemical control.

We have reduced the PL population from the original 25 mature plants in 2008 to 1-2 seedlings each year that emerge from the residual seed bank. This season, again, we did find 1 seedling growing in the original PL site on the west shore.

We will return to Maple Lake in 2022 to implement control measures on any PL found and to survey for new introductions of AIS.

McKinney - 31037000 - EWM, PL

Our AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on McKinney Lake since 2012 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods. We have also been mapping the Eurasian Watermilfoil since 2015.

There is a continuous dense stand of Purple Loosestrife that can be found throughout most of the shoreline being the densest in the NW corner of the Lake and throughout the cattails along Hwy 38.

Since 2013, we have released 15,266 Galerucella Beetles throughout the entire shoreline of McKinney. Annual Herbicide applications have been made to all PL plants found that lack evidence of the biocontrol species to reduce seed production and dispersal.

Eurasian Watermilfoil can be found in a continuous ring around the lake in 6-12 feet of water. The DNR, in cooperation with the Itasca AIS program, performed chemical treatments in 2019 and 2020 for the EWM which showed obvious results. The Milfoil was reduced from and infested area of approximately 15 acres in 2019 to around 10 acres in 2020.

We plan to revisit McKinney Lake in 2022 to survey for all AIS, implement biological and chemical control efforts on the PL population, and to evaluate the results of the EWM control project.

Mike's (Clubhouse Chain) - 31096600 - PL

The Itasca AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on the Clubhouse Chain of Lakes since 2009 which focuses on chemical control because of the low density and accessibility of the Purple Loosestrife.

At the time of our first survey, there were approximately 30 PL plants among a 40-yard stretch on the South shore of Mike's Lake. We have applied herbicide to all PL plants found on Mike's lake every season since 2009 to work towards the depletion of the residual seed bank.

There were 4 PL plants found this season (2021) along the South shore of Mike's Lake and for the 2nd season in a row, there was 1 PL plant located in the creek coming from Clubhouse Lake.

Mike's Lake will be visited in 2022 to implement control measures on the PL population and to survey for new introductions of AIS.

Mississippi River – ZM, PL, CLP

In the 2017 season, our crew tracked the spread of Zebra Mussels for 17.5 miles from the Winnie Dam through Little Winnie Lake and downstream through the Mississippi River to the confluence of the Leech River. We did not find any ZM's downstream of the Leech River confluence at that point although it is likely they had made it further.

In 2018, we located Zebra Mussels another 20 miles downstream to the bridge at Hwy 6 South. The 2 Mussels we found there were very small, just millimeters in length, which likely means they were the young of the year. We did locate a seemingly separate Zebra Mussel colony in the Blandin Reservoir and downstream through the lower portion of the Mississippi River. Although the mussels found there were full size adults, there were no Zebra Mussels located upstream between the Pokegama Dam and the Hwy 6 Bridge (14 miles of river).

In 2020 Zebra Mussels were discovered in the connected waters between Hwy 6 and Pokegama Dam: Blackwater, Jay Gould, Little Jay Gould, and Pokegama. Although their population was sparse in theses waters at the time of discovery, ZM's had spread throughout the lakes by the end of the season.

Curly Leaf Pondweed and Purple Loosestrife are also present in the stretch of the Mississippi river between Blackwater Lake and The Prairie River confluence. Both species have populations that fluctuate from year to year depending on water levels.

Our crew has released 31,889 Galerucella Beetles between the River Road bridge and the Prairie River confluence for the biological control of Purple Loosestrife between the years of 2012 and 2017. Herbicide is applied annually to all PL that showes a lack of the biocontrol population.

Starry Stonewort is currently known to be invading Winnibigoshish Lake but has not yet been discovered in the Mississippi River or the connected waters downstream. Over 120 vegetation samples were taken in 2021 and 2021 between the Winnie Dam and Little Winnie.

Our crew will survey multiple stretches of the Mississippi River again in 2022 to implement control measures on the PL population, monitor the spread of Zebra Mussels and Curly Leaf Pondweed, and to detect any new introductions of AIS including Starry Stonewort.

Moose – 31072200 - PL, CLP

Our crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Moose Lake since 2010 which integrates biological and chemical control. We have been managing the Curly Leaf Pondweed on Moose Lake since 2016 via mechanical control (hand-pulling).

In 2016, we located an approximate 40 square foot patch of Curly Leaf Pondweed along the cattails, just West of the South public access. After 3 short sessions of hand-pulling, we had removed all the CLP. There has been no Curly Leaf found in Moose Lake from 2017 to present. We will continue to revisit this site annually to remove any CLP if it happens to come back.

Presently, the Purple Loosestrife population is isolated to the biocontrol areas on the NW shore in front of the Moose Lake Resort and within the creek that flows between Moose Lake and Deer Lake.

There were 3,806 Galerucella Beetles added to the existing biocontrol population in 2020. Herbicide is applied annually to all Purple Loosestrife found on Moose Lake that lacks evidence of the biocontrol population. In 2020 and 2021 we conducted two surveys of Moose Lake each season to ensure adequate control of the invasive plant population.

We will visit Moose Lake in 2022 to implement control measures on the PL and CLP and to survey for new introductions of AIS.

Napoleon - 31029000 - PL

Our crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Napoleon Lake since 2013 which integrates biological and chemical control methods.

In 2013, we had found dense patches of PL throughout most of the shoreline. Herbicide was applied to all PL found in 2013 and 2014 to knock back the dense vegetation and to reduce the seed output and dispersal.

In 2015, we began introducing Galerucella Beetles to three areas of Napoleon Lake where the PL was the densest; we have released 4,632 Galerucella Beetles throughout Napoleon Lake since 2015. Herbicide has been applied annually to all PL found outside of these biocontrol areas.

This year, there were 16 individual PL plants found outside of the 3 biocontrol areas. Herbicide was applied to any PL plants that lacked evidence of the biocontrol species.

We will visit Napoleon Lake in 2022 to add Galerucella Beetles to the biocontrol population, apply herbicide to all PL found outside of the biocontrol areas, and to survey for new introductions AIS.

Northstar - 31065300 - ZM

In 2017, a landowner had discovered a Zebra Mussel population while removing their dock / boat lift from the lake.

In 2018, the Zebra Mussel colony was found to be abundant along the East shore of the main lake but less frequent among the rest of the lake.

Northstar Lake was not surveyed by our crew in 2020 or 2021. We plan to visit Northstar Lake in 2022 to document any changes occurring in the Zebra Mussel population, as well as, to survey for the presence of any other Aquatic Invasive Species.

O'Brien – 31003200 – PL

Our Crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on O'brien Lake since 2016 when we discovered 17 separate PL locations throughout the lake.

Our annual herbicide applications have reduced the density of Purple Loosestrife in most locations and many of the original locations are now void of Purple Loosestrife.

There are 2 dense Purple Loosestrife locations along the East Shore of the lake where we plan to release a biocontrol species in 2022 due to the inaccessibility and density of the PL.

We will survey O'Brien Lake again in 2022 to implement PL control measures and to search for new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Pokegama - 31053200 - ZM, PL, CLP

Adult Zebra Mussels were discovered on a resident's dock / boat lift in early June of 2020. Although ZM's were expected to be infiltrating the lake from the West end coming from the Mississippi River flowage, these first adults were found on the extreme East end of the lake suggesting they may have been established from an independent source.

Since the discovery of the Zebra Mussels, juveniles are now able to be found throughout the lake.

The Itasca AIS program has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Pokegama Lake since 2012 which integrates biological and chemical control methods.

We released 6,800 Galerucella Beetles in a stand of dense PL on the West shore of Sherry's Arm in 2013; the biological control species has reproduced very well and have reduced the density of the PL population dramatically at that site.

There have been many other PL sites discovered around Pokegama Lake that are very low in plant density and quite accessible which we have applied herbicide to annually. The invasive plant has been eliminated form many of those sites yet there are new PL discoveries each season.

CLP is present near the fishing pier in Tioga Bay and into the channel connected to Little Jay Gould Lake where Curly Leaf Pondweed is abundant. In 2017, we discovered a couple new patches of CLP just inside the harbor leading to the Pickled Loon Saloon.

We will visit Pokegama lake in 2022 to implement control measures on the Purple Loosestrife population, monitor any changes in the Zebra Mussel and Curly Leaf Pondweed populations, and to survey the entire lake for new introductions of AIS.

Portage - 31082400 - PL

Our crew has been integrating biological and chemical control methods on the Purple Loosestrife population of Portage Lake since 2009. When discovered, Purple Loosestrife was present throughout 80% of the entire shoreline with the most-dense population found along the western residential shoreline. There have been 46,319 Galerucella Beetles released on the shores of Portage since 2009 and the success of their reproduction varies from year to year.

The bio-control population seemed to be doing very well along the west and south shores in 2021.

Due to the direct connection to Sand Lake, Portage Lake is now also infested with a Zebra Mussel population. The mussels are not extremely overpopulated, and it was tough to find any throughout the littoral zone during our surveys in 2018-2021.

Our crew will visit Portage Lake in 2022 to survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species, monitor any changes in the Zebra Mussel population, and to add Galerucella Beetles to the Purple Loosestrife population.

Prairie - 31038400 – PL, CLP

We received a report from a Prairie Lake resident that there was 1 Purple Loosestrife plant on the East Shore across from the Mallard Point Public Access. A full-lake survey revealed that this was indeed the only PL plant on the entire lake. Herbicide was applied to the plant to avoid seed dispersal.

Our crew has periodically mapped the changes in the Curly Leaf Pondweed population on Prairie Lake since 2015. The population has become more widespread, increasing from 3 original sites to around 15 sites throughout the lake. The CLP in most sites appear to have increased in area each year. The largest patch of CLP in the south bay of the lake near the dam averages around 20 acres.

We will return to Prairie Lake in 2022 to implement control efforts on any Purple Loosestrife found and to search for new introductions of AIS.

Prairie River – PL

In 2016, there was 1 Purple Loosestrife plant found growing under the Hwy 169 Bridge; herbicide was applied to that one plant. Since then, there has been no Purple Loosestrife found at that location or anywhere else on the Prairie River. We will check this location in 2022 for the presence of Purple Loosestrife and will also survey portions of the river for any new introductions of AIS.

Rice - 31087600 - ZM

See description for Sand Lake Chain

Round Lake -31089600 - PL

Round Lake has been surveyed five times since 2015 and there have been no AIS discoveries until this season when our crew located an approximate 150-yard stretch of the SE shoreline with a consistent Purple Loosestrife population. Since this lake is within the Chippewa National Forest, we will be attempting to establish a biocontrol site at this location in future seasons.

Round Lake will be visited in 2022 to introduce Galerucella Beetles to the Purple Loosestrife population and to survey the entire lake for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Rush Island - 31083200 - PL

Our AIS crew discovered 1 mature flowering Purple Loosestrife plant just East of the Rush Island public access in 2015. Herbicide was applied to this one plant and PL has not been found since.

We will survey Rush Island again in 2022 to search for any new introduction of AIS and to see if there's any Purple Loosestrife emerging from a residual seed bank.

Sand Lake Chain - 31082600 - ZM, PL

Our AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Sand Lake since 2009 which mainly focuses on biological control. There have been occasional herbicide applications on private property by request of the residents, but we will be focusing in biological control methods in future seasons by request of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe.

The PL has historically been found scattered among the southern bays in sparse patches but growing quite densely in the SW bay near the Bowstring River.

This season (2020) it was also found growing consistently in the NE corner near the Ghost Bay Resort.

There have been over 110,000 Galerucella Beetles released throughout the SW bay of Sand Lake, the Bowstring River, and Bowstring Lake since 2007; the success of the bio-control population varies from year to year.

Although Zebra Mussels are still abundant in Sand Lake, their population has seemed to decrease in certain areas. The thick sheets of ice that form in the winter reach the bottom of the lake out to about 3-4 feet of water. This freezes the ZM's solid and gives the appearance of a declining population. The mussels in deeper water are unaffected by the ice and are still flourishing.

As discovered in 2017, The Zebra Mussel population from Sand Lake has spread North through the Bowstring River into Dora Lake and the Bigfork River. For More information on the spread of this Zebra Mussel colony, see the description for *Dora Lake*.

We will visit the Sand Lake Chain in 2022 to add Galerucella Beetles to the Purple Loosestrife population, monitor any changes in the Zebra Mussel colony, and to search for new introductions of AIS.

Sand - 31043800 - PL

Our crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Sand Lake since 2010 which focuses solely on chemical control. At the time of our first survey there were over 100 mature PL plants within a 150-yard stretch along the South shore, West of the landing. There was also one plant found in the NW corner of the lake.

There has been a steady decline in the density of PL on Sand Lake due to the annual herbicide applications and this season there were only a total of 3 small plants located within the historically infested area. There was also 1 plant found in a new location in the NW Corner.

We will return to sand Lake in 2022 to maintain control of the Purple Loosestrife population and to survey the entire lake for new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Smith – 31065000 - CLP, PL

The Itasca AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Smith Lake since 2007 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods.

At the time of our original 2007 survey, PL was found to be abundant along a majority of the shoreline, being densest in the boggy portions of the lake. Historically, Galerucella Beetles have been released in areas where PL is the densest and herbicide has been applied to all PL plants found outside of the biocontrol sites

The biocontrol insects do not reproduce very well in the areas where they have been released and were not slowing down the spread of the Purple Loosestrife so we began applying herbicide to all PL in 2012. Since 2012 we have seen a major decline in the PL around the lake although there is still an abundant seed bank in the boggy sections on the south shore.

There were 10 locations on Smith Lake in 2020 with a sparse population of Purple Loosestrife, most locations having just 1 plant. In 2021, There were just 2 Loosestrife plants found near the Southern tip of the island that is visible from the access.

In 2016, we located a small patch of Curly Leaf Pondweed just out from the landing, but it is too deep for our crew to hand-pull.

We will visit Smith Lake in 2022 to implement control measures on the Purple Loosestrife population, monitor any changes in the Curly Leaf Pondweed population, and to search for any new introduction of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Snaptail - 31025500 - PL

The Itasca AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Snaptail Lake since 2012 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods.

The Purple Loosestrife is very abundant among approximately 80% of the shoreline of Snaptail Lake. Since 2012, we have released 25,182 Galerucella Beetles throughout the densest PL patches on the lake and applied herbicide to all PL that was found outside of the biocontrol areas.

The population of Galerucella Beetles has increased significantly over the last 3 seasons and has reached the point of causing extreme damage to the Purple Loosestrife along the western and northern shores. Although there is significant beetle damage along the eastern and southern shores as well, there are still PL plants in those areas that show minimal beetle damage. Herbicide is applied annually to all PL that shows minimal evidence of the biocontrol population.

Snaptail Lake will be visited in 2022 to implement control measures on the Purple Loosestrife population and to search for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

South Sturgeon/Little Sturgeon -31000300/69129000 - PL

Our AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on the Sturgeon Chain of Lakes since 2017 when there was 1 PL plant located on the south side of the channel, east of the County Road 473 Bridge. This 1 PL plant looked as if it was imported with the soil used for the construction of the new bridge.

There was no Purple Loosestrife found in 2018-2020 at this site or anywhere else in the entire chain of lakes although 1 plant did emerge from the residual seed bank at the original location. Herbicide was applied to the 1 plant.

We will visit the Sturgeon Chain of Lakes in 2022 to implement control efforts on any Purple Loosestrife found and to search for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

South Sugar – 31055500 – PL

The Itasca AIS crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on South Sugar Lake since 2013 which focuses solely on chemical control.

At the time of discovery there were about 15 mature PL plants within a 30-yard stretch along a residential portion of the North Shore.

There have consistently been fewer PL plants sprouting from the seed bank each season due to our annual herbicide applications. There were just 2 plants found in 2020 and 5 seedlings found in the 2021 season emerging from the residual seed bank. The reduction in Purple Loosestrife at this site has resulted in the emergence of multiple Showy Lady Slippers that had been displaced by the invasive plant population.

Our crew visited South Sugar Lake twice in 2020 and 2021 to implement control measures on the Purple Loosestrife population and ensure adequate control. We will return in 2022 to search the lake for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species and control the PL if needed.

Spider - 31053800 - FR

Our AIS Control & Monitoring crew has been implementing a Flowering Rush control project on Spider Lake since 2015 which consists solely of hand-pulling the plants. We discovered a patch of 6 Purple Loosestrife plants near a residence on the West shore of the northern-most bay of the lake. By request of the landowner, herbicide was applied to the Loosestrife.

At the time of discovery, there were 2 patches of Flowering Rush near the public access totaling about 140 sq. ft. in size.

Each season the density and infested area of the Flowering Rush patch has dramatically been reduced due to our control efforts.

In 2020 there were 12 FR plants located just east of the boat ramp and a new FR location was discovered about 20 feet to the West of the ramp. All Flowering Rush found was uprooted and removed from the lake in 2020. We also discovered a new Flowering Rush location this season along the East shore in the Southern half of the lake which was 1 foot by 1 foot in area. This FR was removed as well.

We will return to Spider Lake in 2022 to implement control measures on the Flowering Rush population and to survey the entire lake for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Swan – 31006700 - CLP, PL

Our AIS Control & Monitoring crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Swan Lake since 2010 which consists solely of chemical control methods.

There are two areas of Swan Lake that have consistently had a sparse PL population. There have also been a couple random single plants located throughout the lake over the past 12 seasons.

Herbicide has been applied to all PL plants found during our annual lake surveys and there has been a major reduction in the number of plants that emerge from the seed bank each year.

We began surveying for all Aquatic Invasive Species and mapping the Curly Leaf Pondweed on Swan Lake in 2015, and since then we have witnessed the Curly Leaf Pondweed population fluctuate in density throughout the Western portion of the lake. There are still large dense patches reaching the surface in much of the West Bay in 2020 but the population has decreased dramatically since last year's survey.

The CLP is also found in the East basin of the lake in small random patches that tend to be in areas that will not inhibit boat traffic or recreation.

We will visit Swan Lake in 2022 to maintain control of the Purple Loosestrife population, map any changes in the Curly Leaf Pondweed population, and survey the entire lake for new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Trout - 31021600 - PL, FR

Our crew has been implementing management plans on Trout Lake for Purple Loosestrife since 2013 and Flowering Rush since 2015.

The PL has historically been located in the drainage ditch, east of the North Public Access and the Flowering Rush site is located just out from the boat ramp at the same access.

There was no Purple Loosestrife or flowering Rush found in Trout Lake from 2016 to 2018 due to our control efforts. There was 1 small Purple Loosestrife plant found about 200 yards east of the north boat ramp in 2019 which we applied herbicide to. There was again no PL in 2020 and 2021.

Since Trout Lake has not had Flowering Rush since its removal in 2015, it may soon be able to be removed from the MN DNR's infested waters list.

We will visit Trout Lake in 2022 to ensure the eradication of Flowering Rush and Purple Loosestrife and to conduct another survey for all Aquatic Invasive Species.

Trout – 31041000 - PL

Our AIS Control & Monitoring Crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Trout Lake, and the entire Wabana Lake chain since 2009 which consists solely of chemical control.

At the time of discovery, there was a continuous stand of Purple Loosestrife on the North end of the lake spanning from the Public Access to the creek in the NE corner. There was also 1 small patch of PL located on the West Shore.

Due to 10 seasons of herbicide applications, the Purple Loosestrife population has been dramatically reduced each season and this year (2021) there were only 3 PL plants located on the North shore.

Our crew will visit Trout Lake and the entire Wabana Lake Chain in 2022 to implement control measures on the PL population, if needed, and to search for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Turtle - 31072500 - PL

Our AIS Control & Monitoring crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Turtle Lake since 2007 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods.

At the time of our first survey, Purple Loosestrife was found to be very abundant throughout the Western arm of the lake; the East half of the lake only had one PL location.

Since 2007 there have been 84,295 Galerucella Beetles released among 4 bio-control areas on Turtle Lake; those sites are the areas where Purple Loosestrife is still densely populated. Herbicide has been applied annually to all Purple Loosestrife located outside of the biocontrol areas. A majority of the chemical control sites now have no PL present.

No new AIS infestations were found during our 2021 survey. We will visit Turtle again in 2022 to implement biological and chemical control efforts on the Purple Loosestrife population and survey the entire lake for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Twin - 31002600 - PL

The Itasca AIS Control & Monitoring crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Twin Lake in Pengilly, MN since 2014 which integrates both biological and chemical control methods.

At the time of our first survey of Twin Lake, Purple Loosestrife was found to be abundant throughout the shoreline of the East basin and there was a 40-yard stretch of shore in the center basin of the lake that had a sparse PL population.

In 2019 there were two new Purple Loosestrife sites discovered near Hart Lake Road in the western most basin.

Since 2015, there has been 5,594 Galerucella Beetles released throughout the East basin of the lake where the Purple Loosestrife is the densest. Some biocontrol areas appear to be very conducive to the reproduction of the biocontrol insect; other areas show no evidence of the insect species.

Herbicide has been applied annually to all Purple Loosestrife located on Twin Lake that showed no sign of the biocontrol species to prevent seed production and dispersal.

Our crew will visit Twin Lake again in 2022 to implement control measures on the PL population and to survey the entire lake for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Twin – 31039100 - FR, EWM, PL

Our AIS Control & Monitoring crew has been mapping the Purple Loosestrife on Twin Lakes since 2012 and mapping the Flowering Rush and Eurasian Milfoil since 2015.

The stand of Purple Loosestrife on the North shore has supported great beetle reproduction year after year and this site has supplied a large portion of the biocontrol insects that we have dispersed throughout Itasca County. In 2019-2021 the beetle population seems to be lower than past years but that is likely due to the number of beetles we have collected in the past 7 seasons as well as the slightly higher water level.

At the time of our first survey, FR was found in scattered dense patches in North Twin Lake and there were 2 small patches located in South Twin.

Since 2015, we have witnessed the Flowering Rush density increase dramatically to the point where there is now a continuous population of it around most of the lake in about 5 feet of water or less. Despite chemical control efforts that had been contracted by the MN DNR, the Flowering Rush is well on its way to dominating the littoral zone of Twin Lakes. We may attempt to collaborate with the DNR to create a more intensive FR management plan in the future to lessen the ecological impact of the invasive plant.

Eurasian Watermilfoil is scattered, mostly along the eastern shore, in low density populations and has not changed much since our initial 2015 survey. There are two large patches of the native species Northern Watermilfoil that have been increasing in area every season. When the native plants explode in population like this, it usually means there is an excess of nutrients entering the lake in that area.

We will return in 2022 to monitor the Galerucella Beetle population and collect some if the population will support it. We will also map any changes in the Eurasian Watermilfoil and Flowering Rush, as well as search for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species while we conduct our survey.

Wasson - 31028100 - PL

Our AIS Control & Monitoring crew has been implementing a Purple Loosestrife management plan on Wasson Lake since 2016 which, due to the low density and accessibility of the plants, focuses solely on the use of chemical control methods.

Our annual herbicide applications had reduced the PL population at this site from 6 Large flowering PL bushes to just 1 plant in 2019.

The 2021 survey revealed 2 PL seedlings located among the original site along the West shore of the Northern most bay. Herbicide was applied to those 2 plants.

Our crew will visit Wasson Lake in 2022 to maintain control of the Purple Loosestrife population and to search for any new introductions of Aquatic Invasive Species.

Winnibigoshish - 31014700 - (*North shore from Plughat Landing to West Winnie Landing*) ZM, FS, PL, SSW

Our crew began mapping the populations of Zebra Mussels, Starry Stonewort, Faucet Snails and Purple Loosestrife in Lake Winnibigoshish in 2016.

We have been applying herbicide to the Purple Loosestrife population near the mouth of Raven Creek since 2016 when we located 8 mature flowering plants. Each season since the discovery of the site, we have found approximately the same number of individual Purple Loosestrife locations with a few seedlings sprouting from the residual seed bank at each location. This is the only location on Lake Winnibigoshish, to date, that we have found Purple Loosestrife.

Between 2016-2021, our crew has witnessed the Starry Stonewort population explode from being only sparsely found near the West Winnie Public Access to the point now where it blankets the bottom of the lake in much of the shallow areas along the South and West shores. SSW is also found in a dense monoculture covering the 10-15 ft drop off along much of the shoreline.

Over this same period (2016-2021), we have witnessed the Zebra Mussel population dominate the lake. Zebra Mussels can be found attached to pretty much every hard surface throughout Winnibigoshish and have spread through Cutfoot Sioux, Little Winnibigoshish, and the Mississippi River.

Faucet Snails have been present in Winnibigoshish for well over a decade. We take note when we find them in samples, but they truly are not a species of concern for our Control & Monitoring crew.

Our crews will visit Winnibigoshish Lake again in 2022 to maintain control of the Purple Loosestrife population, map any changes in the Starry Stonewort population, and search for any new introductions of AIS.

Biological Control of Purple Loosestrife

Purple Loosestrife Defoliating Beetles (*Galerucella spp.*) were collected from Bowstring Lake, North Twin Lake (Marble, MN) and Kelly Creek (Kelly Lake, MN) in the 2021 season.

The collected beetles were released throughout known dense stands of Purple Loosestrife in these locations in 2021:

- 600 Beetles released throughout the SW corner of Little Turtle Lake
- 683 Beetles released throughout the East Shore of Lower Balsam Lake
- 840 Beetles released along the West shore of Napoleon Lake
- 1587 Beetles released throughout the NW corner of McKinney Lake
- 575 Beetles released along the North shore of Ink Lake (South shore of Deer)
- 700 Beetles released along Plum Creek: Hwy 6 North of Bigfork River
- 600 Beetles released East and West of the Public Access of Long Lake in Cohasset
- 1248 Beetles released throughout the North end of Snaptail Lake
- 994 Beetles released on the North shore of Blind Lake
- 1167 Beetles released along Maple Creek (Turtle Lake)
- 829 Beetles released along the powerline right of way south of Orty's Meats
- 330 Beetles released East of Hwy 65 South of Swan River
- 810 Beetles released on the West end of Crystal / Ice Lake
- 1585 Beetles released on the Bowstring River North of the Inger Bridge
- 950 Beetles released near the Wabigama Duck Camp on Bowstring Lake
- 1157 Beetles were donated to the MN DNR to be released on the North Shore of Superior

Total of 14,355 Galerucella Beetles Collected and Relocated in 2021

Complete 2007-2021 Beetle Release Table on next page.

Location Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Site Total
Turtle Lake	4,800	16,100	12,800	1,700	5,600	3,700	0	2,885	4,481	6,004	4,500	5,079	4,006	11,473	1,167	84,295
4th St GR Beaver Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,600	1,900	0	0	0	0	5,500
Blandin Reservoir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,603	0	0	0	0	3,603
Blind Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	994	3,284
Bovey - ATV Trail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,261	8,369	2,871	0	0	0	17,501
Bowstring Lake/River	5,500	9,500	6,100	7,500	4,600	25,400	9,200	14,319	13,155	1,650	3,230	0	0	6700	950	107,804
Creek/ Deer River	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Crystal/Ice Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455		1,500	0	916	200	810	3,881
Cty RD135 Cass Cty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,685
Deer Lake / Ink	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	7,700	2,000	500	10,028	3,698	3,041	1,135	8298	575	39,275
Donated to DNR	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	5,750	6,000	0	3,365	2016	0	0	0	1157	23,788
Donated to Leech Lake Tribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,442	0	0	0	0	2,442
Dunbar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	0	660
Donovan Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,900	0	0	0	0	0	5,900
Eagle Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,095	0	4,316	6,000	1,173	0	0	0	16,584
Forest Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,100	0	200	2,035	500	371	1109	0	6,615
Hale Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	9,007	0	0	0	2,000	0	2051	0	13,958
Holman Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,600	0	0	0	3,675	0	0	0	0	9,275
Hwy 65/Nashwauk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
Hwy 65/Swan River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	6,928	11,614	7,067	0	0	330	28,839
Kelly Creek RD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
L&M Wetland	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,278	2,015	0	0	0	0	4,293
Leignton Lake		0 0	0 0	0 0			2,000	0,000				0 0	0 0	2000	0 0	2000
Little Drum Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	0	900	0	0	1,348
Little Long Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	4,525	7,600	2,845	750	0	0	2300	0	20,320
Little Turtle Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,563	2,500	1,650	2,250	0	3,103	4120	300	16,486
Long Lake	0	0	0	0	0	500	4,700	1,500	400	0	0	0	2,670	2500	600	12,870
Lower Balsam Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,882	1,924	703	1347	683	8,539
McKinney Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	1,325	630	2,616	0	4,908	0	3100	1587	15,266
Mississippi River	0	0	0	0	0	11,200	14,000	0	0	0	6,689	0	0	0	0	31,889
Moose Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3806	0	3,806
Napoleon Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,260	0	2,532	0	0	840	4,632
Orty's Meats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,794	0	3,149	1886	829	12,658
Pelican Lake(Buffalo, MN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
Plum Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,373	0	2,250	552	212	0	700	12,087
Pokegama	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,800
Portage	0	0	7,300	3,000	9,900	6,600	0	0	0	786	10,731	3,031	2,842	2129	0	46,319
Sand Lake / Bowstring River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	1585	2,625
Schafer Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
Serpent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Snaptail	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	2,400	750	6,302	5,258	0	2,840	1,065	2119	1248	25,182
SugarLakeGolfCourse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	2,000	0	618	0	0	3,368
The Deer River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
Twin Lakes(Pengilly)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,783	0	1,811	0	0	0	0	5,594
YMCA Wetland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
Yearly Total	10,300	25,600	26,200	12,200	20,100	58,400	67,150	64,194	51,079	64,945	105,702	37,518	22,730	56,798	14,355	637,271

-Purple Loosestrife Eradication-

The following list of lakes have had Purple Loosestrife infestations in past seasons. Due to the control efforts of our AIS Control & Monitoring Crew, Purple Loosestrife has been eradicated from these lakes:

Batson - 31070400 Little Ranier - 31066000 Hatch - 31077100 Rush Island - 31083200 Trout - 31021600

We will continue to visit these sites periodically to ensure the depletion of the residual seed bank.

-Purple Loosestrife Roadside Management-

Purple Loosestrife is an Aquatic Invasive Species that often spreads into aquatic systems from adjacent roadways. This invasive plant is by far the most widespread Aquatic Invasive Species in the United States, as well as, in Itasca County, MN.

Since 2007, our crew has taken the initiative to locate, document, and implement control efforts on all Purple Loosestrife found as a preventative tactic against its seed dispersal into the pristine waters and wetlands of Itasca County.

There are now approximately 50 roadside wetland sites throughout Itasca County where our crew is currently managing infestations of Purple Loosestrife on an annual basis. There are numerous sites where PL has been discovered and eradicated over the last 13 years, yet new sites are discovered annually.

For further information on the locations of Purple Loosestrife in Itasca County, MN, contact Chris Evans in the Aquatic Invasive Species Division of our office at (218) 328-4107 or chris.evans@itascaswcd.org.

-AIS Location Maps-

If you would like to request an AIS map of a specific body of water, contact Chris Evans in the Aquatic Invasive Species Division of our office at (218) 328-4107 or chris.evans@itascaswcd.org.

-AIS Photos- 2021-

The following collection of photographs were taken by the 2021 Itasca SWCD Aquatic Invasive Species Control & Monitoring Crew.



Pictured Right:

A second Zebra Mussel is found in Little Jessie Lake on 10/12/2021. Approximately the same year class as the first mussel found in June.

Pictured Left:

The first Zebra Mussel discovered in Little Jessie Lake on 6/3/2021. Estimated to be a 3-year-old adult.





Pictured Left: Flowering Rush discovered on the West Shore of Highland Lake.

Pictured Right:

A map of the Flowering Rush population discovered on the North half of Highland Lake on 7/8/2021.



Pictured Right:

One Purple Loosestrife plant discovered on Prairie Lake. Herbicide was applied to the one plant to prevent seed dispersal.





Pictured Left:

The location of Purple Loosestrife on Prairie Lake.

42 | Page



Pictured Left:

Lake

A map of the newly discovered Purple Loosestrife population on Barwise/Cedar Lake.

Pictured Right:

A map of the Flowering Rush and Purple Loosestrife locations on Spider Lake.