Clean Boats, Clean Waters Watercraft Inspection Program

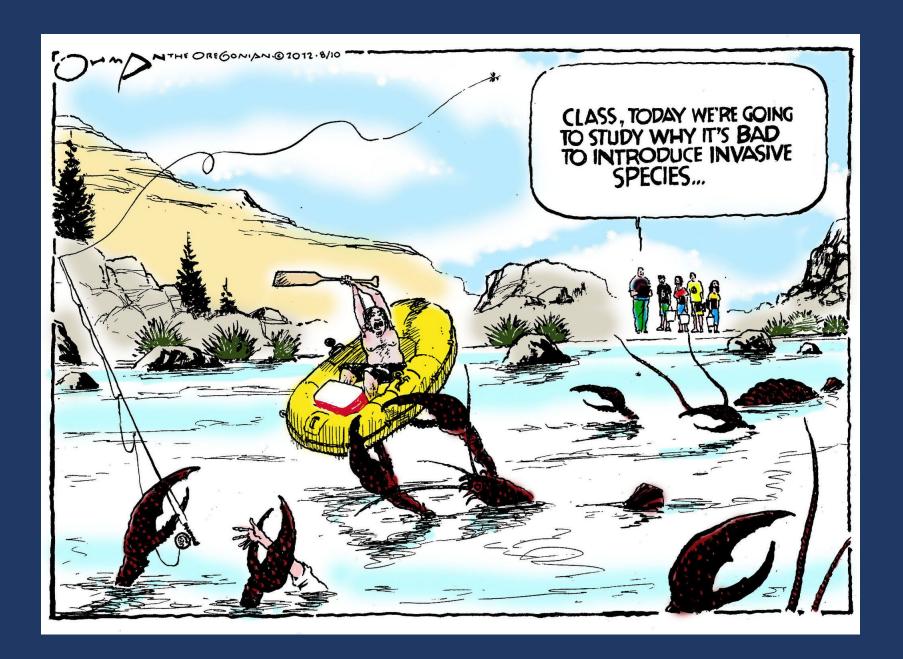






Derek Thorn FLOW AIS Coordinator LLAA 2025





What we are going to go through Today?

- What are Invasive species?
 - How did they get here?
 - How do they Spread?
 - Why do we care?
- AIS relative to the area 5 species
- Clean Boats Clean Waters Program
 - AIS prevention message
 - Regulations
 - How to inspect watercraft and approach a boater
- Resources and gear
- Mock inspections

What are invasive species?

- Non-native species that can "take over"
- Not all non-native species are invasive



- Successful because:
 - No natural predators, parasites, etc.
 - Native species can't hide, compete, or fight back
 - · Often aggressive, prolific, and mature early

How do they get here?

- Shipping ballast water
- Intentional introduction stocking
- Canals migration from the ocean
- Nursery industry
- Anglers/Bait industry
- Aquaculture
- Aquarium trade



How do they spread?





- Boaters
- Anglers
- Other water users (sea planes, SCUBA, etc)
- Water garden & aquarium owners
- Natural dispersal

Why do we care?

- Economic impacts
 - Sport & commercial fishing
 - Tourism
 - Water users & property owners
- Ecological
 - Native fish, invertebrates, plants impacted
- Recreational impacts
 - Boating
 - Angling



Eurasian Water-milfoil



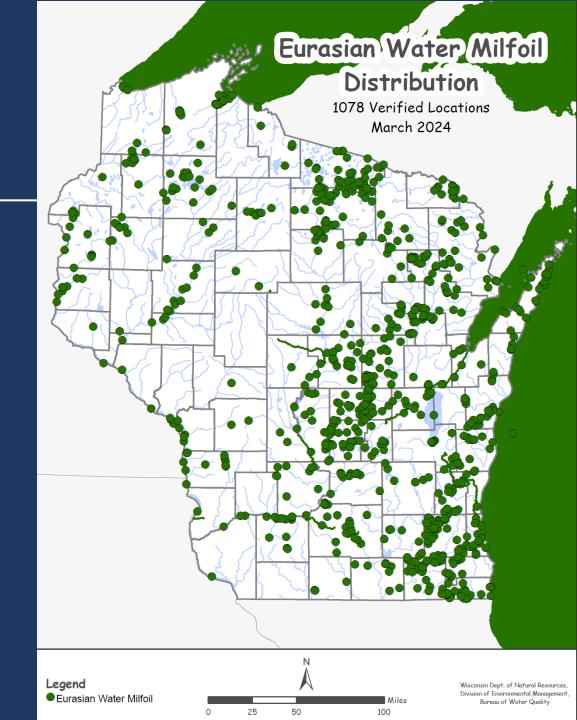


- First found in WI in 1960s
- Currently found in 932 WI lakes & rivers (March 2024)
- Forms dense mats interferes with water recreation
- Can spread from small fragments



Eurasian Water-milfoil Distribution

Restricted Species



Native Watermilfoil Weevil





- NATIVE to North America
- Feeds on native watermilfoils and EWM
- Larvae do the most damage
- Requires natural shorelines to be effective

Curly-leaf Pondweed



- Introduced through ballast water, aquarium dumping, and/or during common carp stocking programs
- Typically grows from OctoberJune
- Releases nutrients into water column when it dies off – contributes to algae blooms

Curly-leaf Pondweed



• Documented in 916 WI lakes and rivers (March 2024)

Spreads by rhizomes and turions

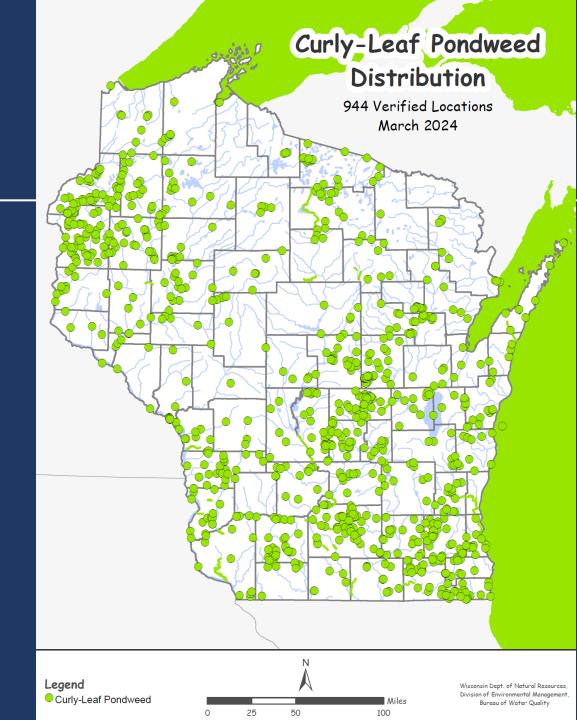


Curly-leaf Pondweed Distribution

Restricted Species

Nearby Lakes

- Kentuck Lake
- Pine Lake



Rusty Crayfish

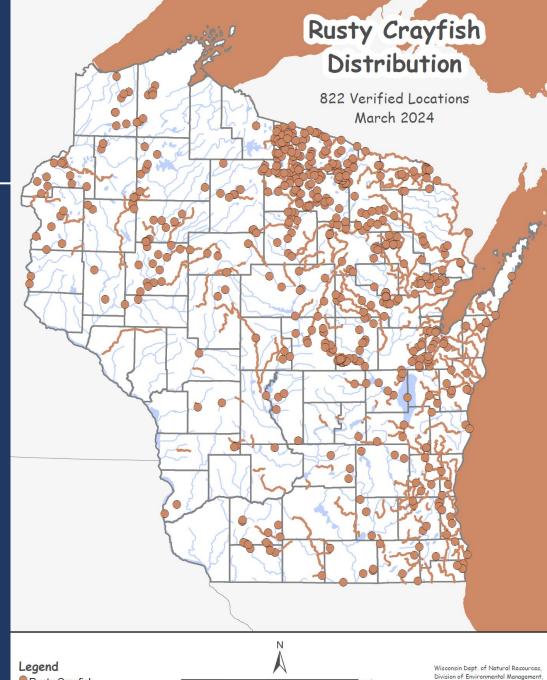




- Brought to WI as bait 1960s
- In 870 lakes and rivers (March 2024)
- Severely reduce aquatic vegetation, impacting spawning
- Aggressive; compete with native crayfish and fish for cover and food

Rusty Crayfish **Distribution**

Restricted Species



Bureau of Water Quality

Rusty Crayfish 25 50 100

Zebra Mussels





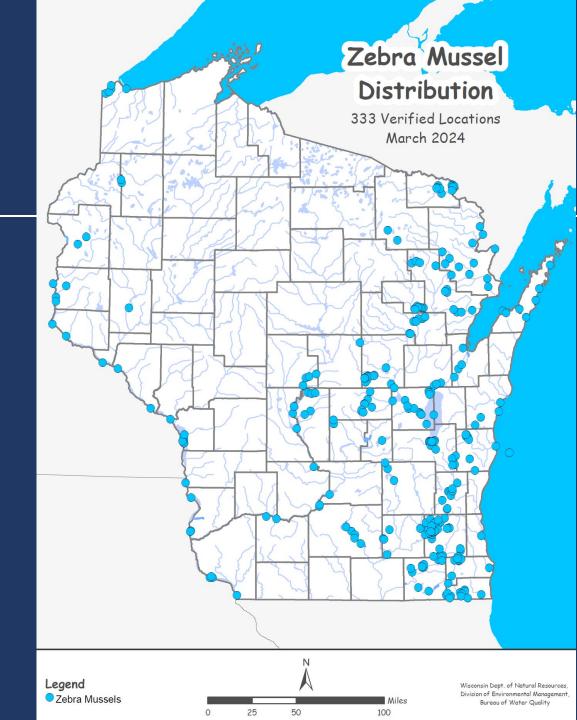
- Ballast water introduction to the Great Lakes in 1980s
- Present in 310 WI lakes & streams (March 2024)
- Attach to any firm surface may reach tens of thousands per square meter!
- Are microscopic in early life stages
- Female can produce 1 million eggs/season

Zebra Mussel Distribution

Restricted Species

Nearby Lakes

- Lake Metonga
- Robberts Lake



Spiny & Fishhook Waterfleas



- Ballast water introduction to Great Lakes in 1980s
- Found in 27 inland lakes
 & streams (March 2024)



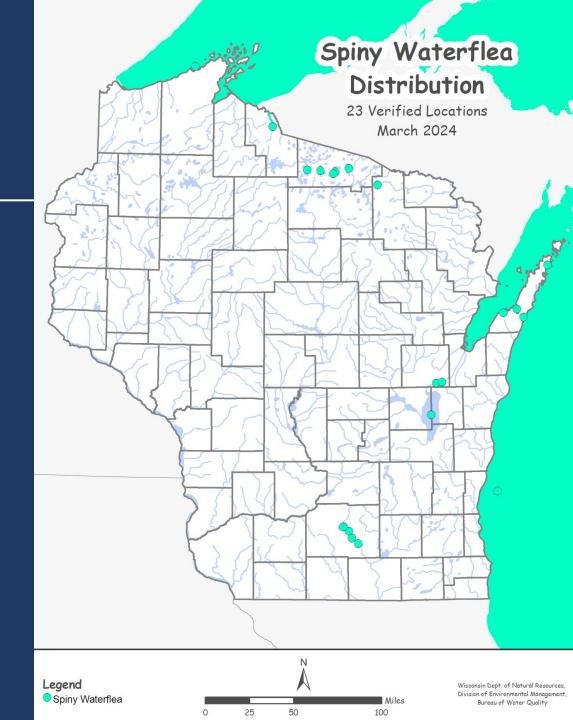
- Eat zooplankton & harm native fish
- Foul fishing gear—form gummy clumps

Spiny Waterflea Distribution

Prohibited Species

Nearby Lakes

Butternut Lake

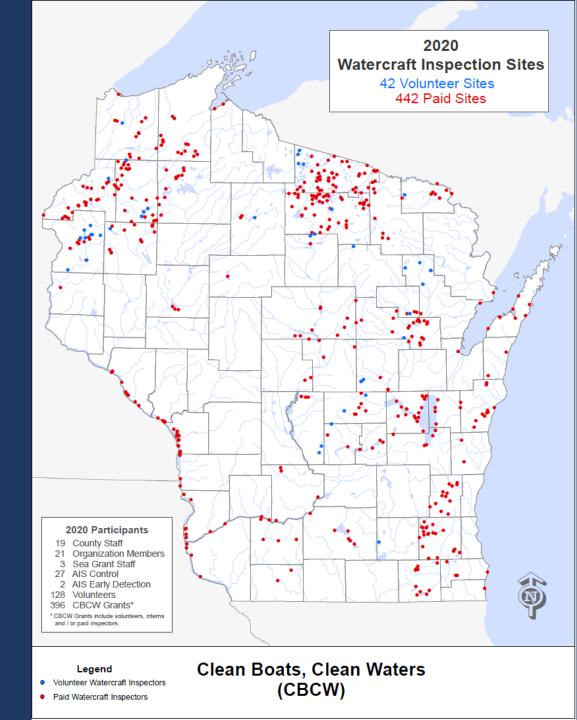


Why watercraft inspection?



Several different Aquatic Invasive Species

As of May 2021









same prevention methods





AIS Prevention Message

- INSPECT boats, trailers, and equipment.
- **REMOVE** all attached plants and animals.
- DRAIN all water from boats, vehicles, and equipment.
- NEVER MOVE plants or live fish away from a waterbody.
- BUY minnows from a WI bait dealer. Use leftover minnows only under certain conditions.

Current AIS Regulations

NR 40

Classification of invasives into two categories:
 Prohibited or Restricted

Prohibited Invasive Species*

- Not yet in the state or only in a few places
- Likely to cause environmental and/or economic harm
- Eradication and prevention is feasible

Regulations: Cannot transport, possess, transfer, or introduce without a permit.**

Control is required. DNR may order or conduct a control effort.

Restricted Invasive Species*

- Already widely established in the state
- High environmental and/or economic impacts are evident with these species
- Complete eradication is unlikely

Regulations: Cannot transport, transfer, or introduce without a permit.**

Possession is allowed except for fish or crayfish.

Control is encouraged but not required.

^{*}Any viable part of the species is covered by these regulations.

^{**} Certain exemptions do exist with these regulations. Please consult with the website or staff for clarifications.

Current AIS Regulations (cont'd)

Live Bait Regulations

- All water must be drained from boats and equipment – up to 2 gal may be used for minnows.
- You may take leftover minnows away from any state water and use them again on that same water, or on other waters, but only if no lake or river water, or other fish were added to their container.
- You may not transport any live fish or fish eggs away from any state waters.

Clean Boats, Clean Waters

- Inspectors Do Make a difference
- Trains volunteers, citizens, and staff to conduct boater education campaigns in their communities
- Over 2,500 people trained since 2004





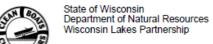
Preparing for Inspections

- Visit landings ahead of time: identify layout, traffic flow, unsafe areas
- Determine emergency contacts
- Make inclement weather plan
- Pack water, snacks, & sunscreen
- ✓ CBCW T-shirt or sticker
- ✓ Clipboard & pencil
- ✓ Select handouts: landing script, prompts handout, check points list, violation form
- ✓ Watercraft Inspection form
- ✓ SAH brochures & stickers
- ✓ List of lakes identified with AIS
- ✓ Cell phone & local law contacts

Getting Started: Inspector Duties

- Inform and educate boaters
- Perform watercraft inspections
- Collect and report watercraft data
- Discuss the AIS preventive actions (which are now law)
- Offer outreach material -SAH sticker



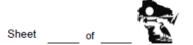


Watercraft Inspection Report

Form 3200-120 (R 03/23)

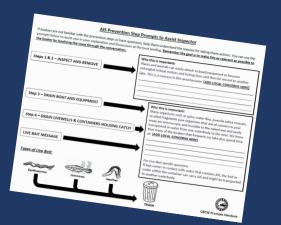
Notice: Information is collected under s. 33.02, Wis. Stats. Personally identifiable information, including names of volunteers, will be broadly distributed in conjunction with lakes data.

Inspector Name(s) Date Start Time												е	○am ○pm	7	⊝am ⊝pm	Total Hours Spent: Paid:	Volunteer:	
Waterbody Name County Landing L												Loca)	,				
Boat Was Questions to Ask Boater Have you been Are you Was boat used during the										the past 5 days on a different waterbody			Number	Discuss Following Prevention Steps with Boater				
Entering		watercraft		willing to answer a few questions?				If YES, where	here?			know	of	WI Law requires boaters to take the following steps when leaving a boat landing:				
	Leaving	this se						Waterbody County / S			Don't kr		Steps 1 & 2:	: Ins	Inspect boat, trailers and equipment and remove any attached plants/animals.			
	Ī	'	N	Ė		Ė						1		1		ave you heard of this)
												1		Step 3:	Dra	in all water from boat	ts, vehicles and equip	oment.
												t		1	» D	o you have any quest	ions? (see prompt)	
												+		If angler, s	tate fo	ollowing steps:		
														Step 4:		in water from livewel r catch.	Is and containers hol	ding
														_		his is a relatively new his is required? (see p		e that
												Ī		Do you use	live b	ait? (<u>If YES, share me</u>	essage below.)	
														Bait M	essag	 e: If live bait comes ir water, it can only b waterbody or disca (bait=minnows/lee 	e used on that same arded in trash.	
															b	o you have any ques e a little confusing? (I ait sticker/brochure)	tions on this law as it f yes, see Prompt and	can d offer
TO	TAL	S: Ente	r the tot	als & v	vaterb	ody	inf	ormation into	SWIMS at https://	//apps.dnr.wi.gov	//swims							
												\perp						////
Co	mm	ents:																



Prompts Handout

- Resource for inspector
 - ✓ Reminder of why steps important
 - ✓ Leads to discussion rather than just information
 - ✓ Local concerns addressed
- Diagram layout simple & easy to read
- Quick visual reminder for live bait



Collecting Data



- Determine traveling patterns of recreational users
- Useful data for lake planning grants, local ordinance reviews

Efforts for 2023:

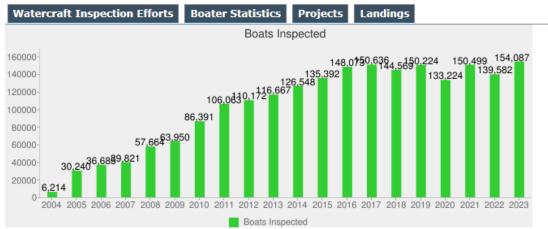
154,087 boat inspections

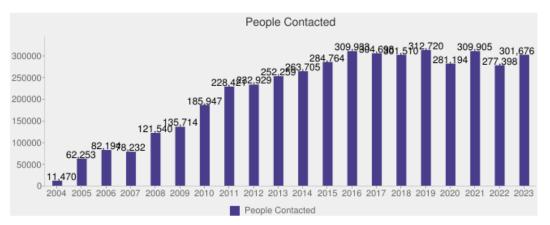
301,676 people contacted

83,049 hours spent (3/24)

Watercraft Inspection Results









Aquatic Invasive Species

Contact information

For information on Lakes in Wisconsin, contact:

DNR SWIMS

Division of Water Bureau of Water Quality

<u>Clean Boats, Clean Waters</u> Contacts

Clean Boats, Clean Waters - Lake Lucerne

Spe

Location: Statewide

Watercraft Inspection Efforts

Boater Statistics

Boater Travel

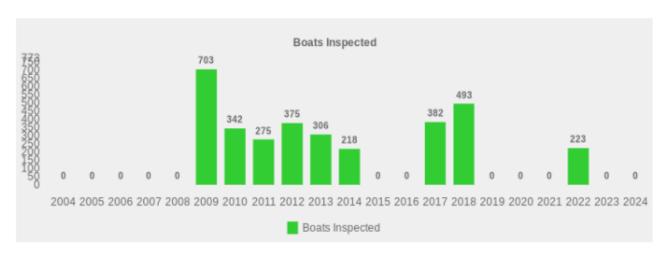
Landings

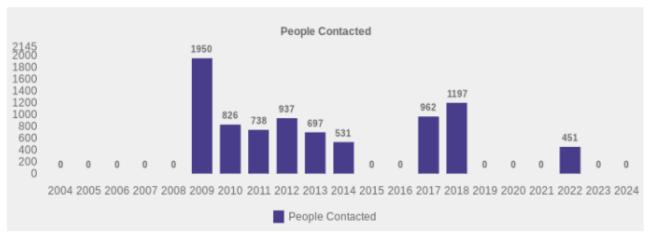
Download

Conta For info contact

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Steps for an Effective Watercraft Inspection Program

- Maintain effective inspection hours
- Develop a plan to recruit, train, and retain inspectors
- Wear Clean Boats, Clean Waters t-shirts or stickers
- Keep educational materials available
- Keep and report watercraft inspection records
- Report any suspect specimens

Staying Safe During Inspections

Unity

- Strength in numbers
- Easier to diffuse situations when together

Boundaries

- Know your personal boundaries and when to address them
- Use your words
- Things get to complicated...leave....no fish is worth your life

CBCW Resources & Gear

Resources

- Watercraft Inspection Manual
- CBCW kit
- Video scenarios
- Website: uwsp.edu/uwexlakes

Gear – order online!

- T-shirts
- Aprons
- Hats
- Stickers





Statewide Contact Info

For more information contact:
 Erin McFarlane
 715-346-4978
 erin.mcfarlane@uwsp.edu



 To download materials & presentations, visit our website: uwsp.edu/uwexlakes