

**KUSEL/WILSON/ROUND LAKES PROTECTION & REHABILITATION DISTRICT
MINUTES OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING
December 3, 2016**

WHAT: Board of Commissioners Meeting of Kusel/Wilson/Round Lakes Protection & Rehabilitation District

WHEN: December 2, 2017 at 9:00 A.M.

WHERE: Springwater Town Hall, Wild Rose, Waushara County, Wisconsin

PRESENT: Jeremy Gaboury, Commissioner for Kusel Lake; Paul Zimmer, Commissioner for Wilson Lake, Dan Mingus, Commissioner for Round Lake

Zimmer called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M. Zimmer called the roll, and Paul Zimmer, Dan Mingus, and Jeremy Gaboury answered, "Present."

A. FINANCIAL REPORT

Mingus presented a financial report for the District and for each lake. Mingus reported the balances in the four accounts for the District were as follows:

1.	Administration Account	\$2,075.40
2.	Kusel Lake Account (includes CDs of \$11,006.00)	\$49,847.50
3.	Round Lake Account	\$2,513.76
4.	Wilson Lake Account (includes CDs of \$15,740.99)	\$29,605.74

B. UPDATE ON KUSEL LAKE

Overall there is quite a diverse aquatic plant community sampled with 25 total species. Two of these were invasive - curly-leaf pondweed and Eurasian water-milfoil. Vegetation was found growing to a max depth of 17 ft and present at 74% of the locations at that depth or shallower. The three most common species were all native and as follows - muskgrass - common in many lakes around Wisconsin, slender naiad - a smaller plant yet also very common, and wild celery (eel grass).

Some locations of denser plant growth (both native &/or invasive) was noted, especially on the west end and in some areas in the channel leading into the campground. Other portions of the lake dropped off fairly quick and limited the area where plants could grow.

Eurasian water-milfoil was the most common non-native species with the majority located in the western portion of the lake. Some areas were dense enough for management with potential areas noted on Figure 2. The campground channel had scattered locations of EWM and the only locations of curly-leaf pondweed noted. Please note that for both lakes curly-leaf pondweed is best noted in spring, due to its life cycle, and may be underrepresented.

C. UPDATE ON WILSON LAKE

Overall diverse plant community with 22 total species found, two being invasive. Plants grew to 13 ft here (likely limited by the shallower nature of Wilson compared to Kusel) and were found at 69.3% of locations at this depth or shallower. Muskgrass was also the most common plant found here with

common waterweed and white water lily being the next most common. Common waterweed was noted growing very densely in the western portion of the lake and in depth up to 10-12 feet.

Eurasian water-milfoil was more prevalent here, found at 6.8% of sites with vegetation and mainly located in deeper (8-10 ft), growing densely - this was also noted during aerator cleaning on the lake. Figure 4 shows the areas I would recommend for management in 2018. Aerator locations are found in Figure 5.

D. UPDATE ON ROUND LAKE

Mingus there are no updates for Round Lake.

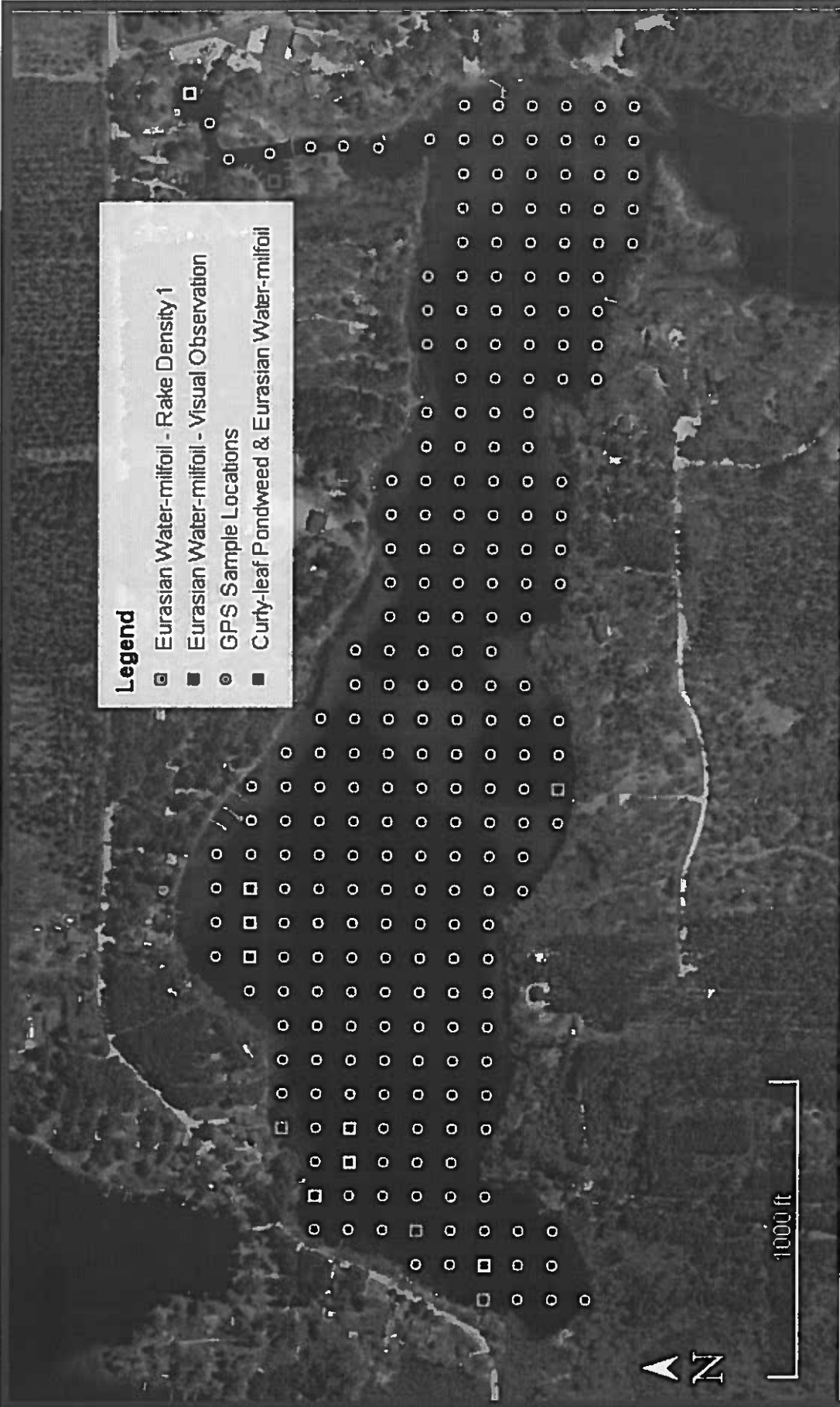
E. ADJOURNMENT

The Board of Commissioners Meeting was adjourned at 9:36 A.M.

Respectfully submitted by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Gaboury', written over a horizontal line.

Jeremy J. Gaboury, Chairman/Secretary



Legend

- Eurasian Water-milfoil - Rake Density 1
- Eurasian Water-milfoil - Visual Observation
- GPS Sample Locations
- Curly-leaf Pondweed & Eurasian Water-milfoil



1000 ft

Wisconsin
Lake & Pond Resource LLC
"Providing Professional Resources for Management of Your Lake or Pond"
www.WisconsinLPR.com
(920) 872-2032

2017 Aquatic Invasive Species Locations
Figure 1
Kusel Lake, Waushara County
Surveyed: August 8 2017



Area	Acres
A	1.00
B	1.25
C	1.35
TOTAL	3.6

Legend

 2018 Treatment Areas



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Proposed 2018 AIS Treatment Areas
Figure 2
Kusel Lake, Waushara County
Surveyed: August 8, 2017



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2017 Aquatic Invasive Species Locations
 Figure 3
 Wilson Lake, Waushara County
 Surveyed: August 7, 2017



Area	Acres
A	2.50
B	1
C	1.25
TOTAL	4.75

Legend

 2018 Treatment Areas

1000 ft

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Proposed 2018 AIS Treatment Areas
Figure 4
Wilson Lake, Waushara County
Surveyed: August 7, 2017

Aerator Locations

Figure 5
Wilson Lake, Waushara County



[illegible]

A	I	J	M	N	O	P	Q	R	U	X
1 Entry										
2 Name	Kusel Lake	1	2 s	p			2 v			
3 County	Waushara County	2	2 m	p			2			
4 WBIC		3	1.5 m	p			3			
5 Date	08/07/17	4			Shallow/dense vegetation					
6 Field Crew	James Scharl	5	3.5 s	p			1			
7	Adam Meade	6	5 m	p			2			
8		7	5 m	p			2	1		
9		8	3 m	p			2			
10		9	2 m	p			2			
11		10	3.5 m	p			3			
12		11	5 m	p			2			
13		12	8 m	p						
14		13	12 m	p			1 v			
15		14	8 m	p			1			
16		15	4 m	p			1			
17		16	3 m	p						
18		17	2 m	p			1			
19		18	6.4 m	p			2	1		

	A	I	J	M	N	O	P	Q	R	U	X
20			19	14 m		p		1			
21			20	15.5 m		r		2			
22			21	17 m		r		1			
23			22	13 m		p		1			
24			23	2 s		p		1			

	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN
1																
2				1									1			
3				1									1			
4				1									3			
5													1			
6													2			
7													1			
8				1									1			
9				1									1			
10				1									1			
11													2			
12													1			
13																
14																
15																
16																
17																
18																
19													1			

	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN
20											1					
21											2					
22																
23																
24													1			

Attached are AIS maps from our 2017 surveys and the raw data while below is a brief description of what we found & potential options for 2018.

Kusel Lake: Overall there was quite a diverse aquatic plant community sampled with 25 total species. Two of these were invasive - curly-leaf pondweed and Eurasian water-milfoil. Vegetation was found growing to a max depth of 17 ft and present at 74% of the locations at that depth or shallower. The three most common species were all native and as follows - muskgrass - common in many lakes around Wisconsin, slender naiad - a smaller plant yet also very common, and wild celery (eel grass).

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2018 AIS Management: On both I recommend concentrating on larger beds of the target species, leaving the individual satellite locations alone. The reason for leaving the small locations be is that their size is too small relative to the surrounding water volume to achieve desired results. The herbicide would wash out too quickly and not get to desired rates and contact time to be effective. In the deeper areas I would recommend going away from 2,4-D due to a longer required contact time and going with a fast-acting herbicide, such as one containing diquat and endothall, and be completed early in the season. This plan has worked well in similar situations while limiting the impact to non-target native species. Both lakes may also see native vegetation that grows dense enough to become a nuisance to navigation which may need management - we can discuss this later if it's viable.