ArchiTimes

Dedicated to the Preservation, Safety, and Enjoyment of Archibald Lake Fall 2021

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Please feel free to contact any Board Member (listed on the last page) for articles you would like to see written or ideas you have for improvement.

Archibald Lake website: www.archibaldlake.com

Message from the President ***by Karla Doyle***

Hi all, and Happy Fall!

I hope you are enjoying the extended warm weather and are getting to spend extra time outside, or being able to leave your windows open!

Another great summer has come and gone. I am pleased to highlight some of the fun and exciting activities we were able to get back to as COVID restrictions lightened up a bit.

In June, we were able to hold our Annual Association Meeting in person. We had a great turn- out! In a presentation given by Ken Schwebke, we were able to celebrate the great results Ken and his team realized with the EWM Herbicide Treatment test in 2020. He also explained what the next steps were being taken over the summer. More info will be shared on 2021 results in a separate article later in the newsletter.

We once again celebrated our country's birth with the Independence Day Boat Parade. We had over 15 boats participate and all were decorated with very creative themes. The Alsbachs were the winners of the "Best Boat Afloat" trophy! Congratulations!! Looking forward to next year already!

In August, we were able to get back to having our Lake Association Picnic! There were a ton of great prizes raffled off and everyone had a great time with good food and friends. Thank you to Tim and Lynn McGuire for hosting the picnic at their shed! It was a great venue and a beautiful day. I am so happy to say we made a net profit of close to $6,000 for the Lake Association. But I cannot go without saying that almost half of that profit was due to the generous donation by Marcia Wahoske and Mark Wright as they purchased the remainder of the tickets that did not sell for the 2nd year in a row. Thank you so much!!!

A big thank you to Mark Stumpf for completing the new sign project!!! All of the Association membership signs were replaced with polymetal and vinyl lettering. They look fantastic and will hold up against various weather conditions much better.

I do not have good news about our zebra mussel population. I received several reports of zebra mussels on docks and boats this year. It looks like we have gone from a few sightings to a bigger infestation. I reached out to our DNR contact, Amanda Smith, who deals with this invasive species and this is her response:

Thanks for touching base about the zebra mussel population on Archibald Lake! I'm sorry to hear that they've become a nuisance.

In general, eradication of an invasive species is extremely rare. In terms of managing the population in the lake, there is no management at this time that has been deemed effective or feasible; although this is a significant area of research and perhaps there will be viable options in the future.

In the meantime, you can work to ensure that all lake residents are aware of the presence of zebra mussels in the lake and that individuals know the best practices that they can take in terms of preventing the spread to other waterbodies as well as protecting their personal property. I'm attaching a brochure that helps to explain some of these practices. It's in black and white and was published in 2004, but it's full of great applicable information for lake users. It's geared towards boaters, but some of the concepts can be applicable to paddlers, swimmers, etc. I think that another important point to note is that not all inland lakes with zebra mussels experience constant high/nuisance densities. The population may fluctuate over time and perhaps this year was a good year for zebra mussels in the lake with the warm temperatures and large rain events that we experienced this summer. In any case, it's good to manage expectations (i.e. zebra mussels are here to stay) while encouraging lake users to take prevention seriously and build it into their lifestyle for the sake of other waterbodies.

I will be posting the brochure on our website and will continue to look for solutions.

If there are any questions about any of this information, please let me know. Stay safe, and have a great winter!!! Karla

Zebra Mussels www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/aquaticanimals/zebramussel/index.html

Zebra mussels are small animals with a striped, D-shaped shell composed of two hinged valves joined by a ligament. The shells are typically one-quarter inch to one and one-half inches long, depending on age, with alternating yellow and brownish colored stripes. Adults are typically fingernail-sized. Zebra mussels attach to hard surfaces underwater.

Zebra mussel impacts:

- Encrust equipment, such as boat motors and hulls, which reduces performance and efficiency and is costly to clean and repair.
- Swimmers and pets can cut their feet on zebra mussels attached to rocks, docks, swim rafts and ladders.

- Create a costly problem for power plants, cities and residents when they clog water intakes.
- Filter tiny food particles out of the water, which can reduce available food for larval fish and other animals, and can increase aquatic plant growth as a result of increased water clarity.
- Attach to and kill native mussels.

People spread zebra mussels primarily through the movement of water-related equipment. Mussels attach to boats, docks, swim rafts and boat lifts. They can also attach to aquatic plants. Adult mussels can survive out of water – less than five days in dry conditions, but up to 21 days in very wet conditions (such as inside dock/lift pipes). Microscopic larvae (veligers) can survive in water contained in bait buckets, live wells, bilge areas, ballast tanks, motors and other water-containing devices.

Whether or not a lake is listed as infested, water recreationists should:

- **Clean** watercraft of all aquatic plants and prohibited invasive species.
- **Drain** all water by removing drain plugs and keeping them out during transport.
- **Dispose** of unwanted bait in the trash.
- **Dry** docks, lifts, swim rafts and other equipment for at least 21 days before placing equipment into another water body.

EWM Update *by Ken Schwebke*

In late August and early September, surveys were done to see the results of our EWM herbicide treatment from spring.

We were disappointed to find out both from the Onterra's and DNR's fall surveys that the 2021 treatment was not as successful as we expected.

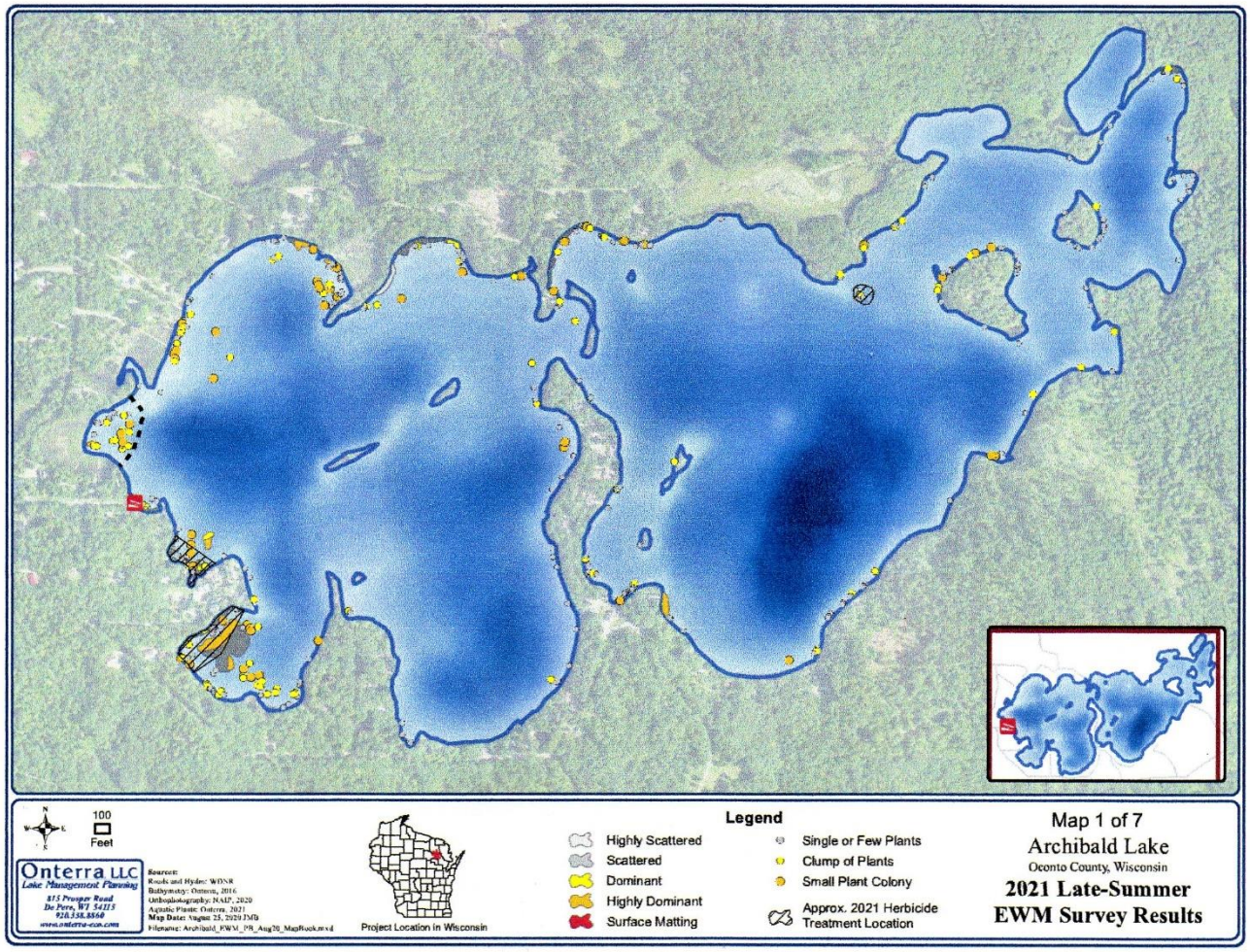
We met with Brenda Nordin from the DNR, and we are thinking this could be attributed to a couple issues:

- While the herbicide concentration was sufficient to eliminate the milfoil in the treatment area, the chemical that was used may not have been the correct herbicide to use. The milfoil may have developed a resistance to it.
- Another issue could have been that the milfoil may have been blown back in the bays that had been treated over the course of the summer.

Samples of the milfoil were extracted and sent to the DNR lab to get more details of the make-up, so that for next year we can dial in the right herbicide and saturation levels.

We will be meeting our consultant, Onterra, within the next week to discuss their thoughts on our spring 2022 treatment plan.

Onterra's complete survey maps are posted on our Archibald Lake website: www.archibaldlake.com.



AIS! Now What Do We Do?

The following are excerpts from the Summer/Fall issue of **Lake Tides**, Volume 46, No. 3. **Lake Tides** is a quarterly publication of the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership.

This article is by Tim Campbell, Wisconsin Sea Grant, Richard James Heinrich and Bret Shaw, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Dominique Brossard, Morgridge Institute for Research

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) prevention and management are large parts of our lakes and rivers programs, with millions of dollars awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and federal agencies to help manage these threats to our waters. Understandably, significant attention has been devoted to prevent invasive species from becoming established in Wisconsin lakes, since this is often a more cost-effective option. However, once invasive species become established, they are generally here to stay. Changes in regulations, including more strict ballast water management and prohibited species lists, have prevented species from being introduced in the first place. Moreover, boater education programs like Clean Boats, Clean Waters and Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers messaging have helped boaters take action to prevent the spread of invasive species. Previous University of Wisconsin and Wisconsin DNR research suggests that these programs are working, with the invasion rate not increasing as predicted and boaters having high reported compliance with invasive species prevention steps. Unfortunately, new invasions do still occur, and the need to understand the impacts of the new invasive species and the potential management

options exists. Lakeshore property owners and lake organization members, who are often the people leading efforts to manage invasive species in their lakes and often deal with the consequences when invasive species become established, especially need to be aware of potential management options. A recent survey of lakeshore property owners conducted by the Department of Life Science Communications and Division of Extension at the University of Wisconsin-Madison indicated that familiarity with AIS was quite high among respondents. Approximately 51% of respondents reported hearing "a lot" about AIS, while only about 1% reported hearing "nothing at all". However, when examining familiarity with ways to manage AIS once they are present in a lake, 25% of respondents reported being "not at all" familiar.

…While chemical treatments can be effective, in many cases, an invasive species might not ever exist in densities sufficient to warrant such applications. Furthermore, if they are present at a density where chemical control makes sense, long-term control is not guaranteed, and there can be negative impacts of chemical control on desirable native species.

Fortunately, there are additional aquatic plant management options that exist when chemical treatments might not be ideal. The provided table lists some of the other management tools that exist and how a statewide sample of Wisconsin lakeshore property owners feel about them. [Available in the article online] Chemical and biological control were believed to have more risks than benefits, while mechanical and manual control options were perceived to be very beneficial, relative to risk. Additionally, the strategy of simply monitoring a population to see if any further action would be needed was seen to be beneficial by respondents.

Management approaches described in the survey:

Biological approach	Using a known pest of a plant, such as an insect.
Chemical approach	Applying chemicals, also known as herbicides.
Manual approach	Pulling or raking plants by hand from the shore, by boat, or using divers.
Mechanical approach	Using motorized equipment such as a weed cutter or harvester
Monitoring approach	Conducting surveys to track the growth of a plant over time.
Physical approach	Using a barrier, such as a tarp, to block the growth of plants.
Regulatory approach	Changing rules such as blocking off part of a lake or changing water levels.

Reaching out to your local invasive species specialist, DNR lake contact, or consultant can help you learn more about the different AIS management options available in Wisconsin. Monitoring can especially be useful as it can help find new invasive species populations early when they are easier to manage. This can also help stakeholders make better decisions about effective management options and understand the impacts of those choices. Additionally, having a comprehensive understanding of the various management options and what they can accomplish will help you choose the best option if one is needed.

New Tri-County FLOW-AIS Coordinator

Hello everyone, My Name is Derek Thorn. I am the FLOW Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Coordinator. FLOW stands for Forest, Langlade, and Oconto Waterways. FLOW was created in May of 2021.

What Does FLOW Do?

- •Work with public, county, and state organizations
- •Coordinate education and outreach programs
- •Assist lake associations and districts
- •Citizens Lake Monitoring Network trainings
- •Clean Boats Clean Waters trainings
- •Help with surface water grant writing
- •Lake Studies

New Invasive Species in Oconto County!!! European Frog Bit

Found along Lake Michigan in streams and inlets along highway Y in Oconto, WI into Marinette County.

Ecological threat Frog Bit Poses:

• It invades shallow, quiet or slow-moving water; edges of lakes, rivers and streams; swamps, marshes, and ditches.

• Forms large colonies of dense, floating mats that can dramatically affect native aquatic life and limit recreational activities.

Identification: [For more information, go to Derek Thorn's newsletter on our Archibald Lake website: www.archibaldlake.com, or to the DNR website: European frog-bit | Wisconsin DNR]

Treasurer's Report ***by Bill Ciske, Treasurer***

Here is a brief update of the finances for the Archibald Lake Association:

We had a successful raffle at our annual picnic. This is due to the very generous people and businesses contributing towards our clean lake projects. Our tickets sales were $9,606.00. Our raffle expenses totaled $2,677.57, resulting in net proceeds of $6,928.43. Thanks to Tim and Lynn McGuire for hosting the event and to Tim for orchestrating the raffle.

Larry Schmechel spearheaded the two brat fry events this summer which netted $1,203.00 for our Lake Association. Thanks to Larry and his crew and also to Lakewood SuperValu for sponsoring the events.

Thanks also to the Oconto County Lakes and Waterways Association (OCLAWA) for donating $204.00 from their raffle to our Association. In addition to financial assistance, OCLAWA serves as a resource in our aquatic invasive species control activities.

Membership Signs

THEN: (around 1950)

NOW:

THEN: Sue Briese is pointing to her parents' name on the first Archibald member sign.

The members listed from top to bottom are: C. McHugh, W. Ford, M. Schweitzer, A.Benson, A. Parnell, W. Blum, E. Hollander, W. Pickett, H. Briese, R. Nock, G. Jolin, W. Towne. T. Kesler's own sign is behind. (1950's picture and information provided by Betsy Nock.)

Oconto County Lakes and Waterways Association (OCLAWA) Update

OCLAWA has been actively promoting the conservation and preservation of lakes and waterways in Oconto County since 1999. Archibald Lake Association has been a member since 2000. We currently have 27 paid member organizations. The following are some of the activities and initiatives accomplished in the last year:

- OCLAWA representatives attended monthly meetings of the Oconto County Land and Water Conservation Committee (we persuaded this committee to include "water" in its title) and have brought attention to surface water issues in the county. Once a year, OCLAWA meets with the County board highlighting issues affecting the county's waterways.
- Conducted the fourth annual Snapshot Day, a hands-on AIS training and identification event and coordinated Clean Boats, Clean Waters training sessions in the County.
- Conducted a cash raffle. We made a $6,814.72 profit. One half of the profit will go in to a carry-over fund, ¼ was rebated back to raffle participants (**Archibald Lake Assoc. was second in total sales and was rebated $204.00! Thanks, ALA members, for supporting OCLAWA.),** and the rest is going to a grant program for members' healthy waters initiatives.

- Oconto County Healthy Waters Cost Share Program: OCLAWA helped initiate this program in 2017. $35,000 is available per year to award to healthy waters applicants. As of 2020, $81,000 has been awarded in support of 22 approved applications. Last year Archibald Lake Association received $600 toward the containment curtain EWM project.
- OCLAWA was a driving force in creating the new position of the Tri-County Aquatic Coordinator, Derek Thorn.

Shoreland Restoration Grant Reminder

OCONTO COUNTY: Cost Share Program: for projects such as shoreline restoration, shoreline buffers, and rain gardens. The County pays 70% of a project, the owner 30% for a maximum of $2,500. The county has set aside $20,000 per year for various county-wide cost share practices. Applications are accepted after January 1st of each year until funding runs out. Ken Dolata, the County Land and Water Conservationist will go to your property and give advice and design assistance at no cost. If you do your own planting, you can get reimbursed $12.00 per hour for your time.

- Contact Ken Dolata, Department Head, Oconto County Land and Water Conservation Department, 410 ½ E. Main Street, Lena, WI 54139, Phone: 920-834-7152 ken.dolata@co.oconto.wi.us.

In order to help pay for the above shoreland restoration efforts, our Association has the Marty-Wiggins stipend of $100.00 for each new, or newly started project.

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