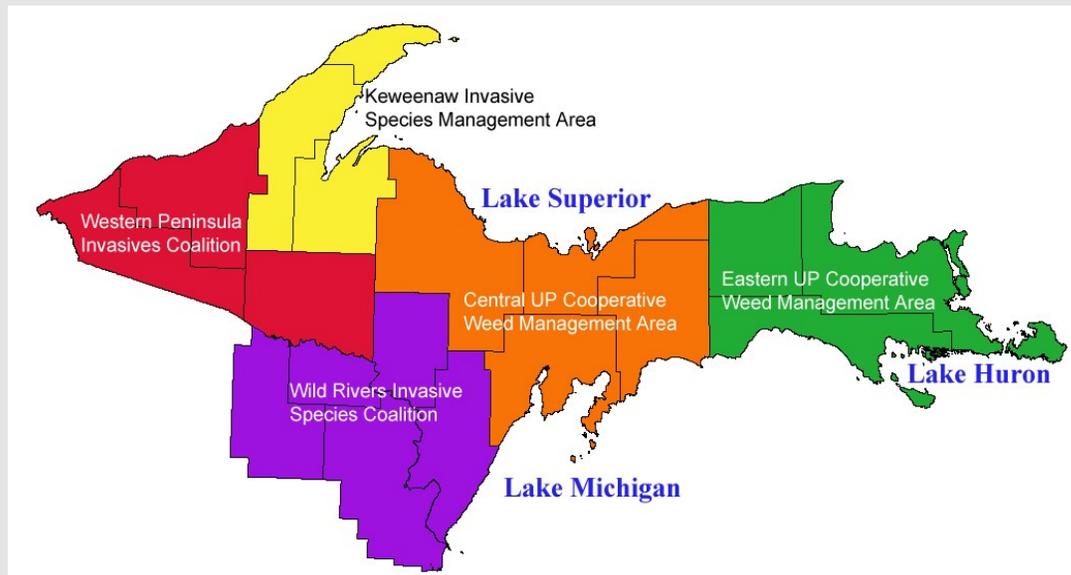


Upper Peninsula Invasives Council Newsletter

April and May 2014 Edition



Serving 18 counties in the UP and northern Wisconsin

Western Peninsula Invasives Coalition - WePIC, www.wepic.org

Contact: Jen Ricker—ironconservationdistrict@gmail.com

Keweenaw Invasive Species Management Area - KISMA, www.kisma.org

Contact: Meral Jackson—meral.jackson@macd.org

Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition -WRISC , www.wrisc.org

Contact: Emily Anderson—wildriverscwma@gmail.com

Central UP Cooperative Weed Management Area-CUPCWMA, www.cupcwma.org

Contact: Chris Cantaway—ccantaway@tnc.org

Eastern UP Cooperative Weed Management Area-EUPCWMA, www.clmcd.org

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Calendar Of Events

- **April 2**—WRISC Board Meeting, 10am (Central) at the Dickinson Conservation District Conference Room, 102 N Hooper St, Kingsford, MI. Contact Emily Anderson at wildriverscwma@gmail.com.
- **April 9**—Stewardship Network's Garlic Mustard Challenge Kicks-Off. Find info at: garlicmustardchallenge.wordpress.com.
- **May 1-3**—Michigan Inland Lakes Conference at the Boyne Mountain Resort, Boyne Falls. For registration and event details visit <http://michiganlakes.msue.msu.edu/convention>.
- **May 6**—The Nature Conservancy is seeking volunteers to plant trees at the Little Garlic Balds Preserve in Marquette County, Contact Chris Cantaway for registration and details: 906-225-0399 ext.4015
- **May 17**—AmeriCorps Signature Service Project, 9am-4pm (EST) in Marquette, MI. Volunteers will help plant beach grass with the Superior Watershed Partnership, and build a recreation area at Moosewood Nature Center, LUNCH PROVIDED! Contact Dan Watt (daniel.watt@uprcd.org) for volunteer information.
- **May 17**—EUPCWMA Garlic Mustard Kick-Off, 10am (EST) at the Cut River Bridge in Mackinaw County. Contact Nick Cassel at nick.cassel@macd.org for volunteer information.
- **May 22**—Alger Conservation District garlic mustard pull, Au Train Basin, 11am-3pm (EST). Meet at the junction of M-94 and Forest Lake Rd. Bring gloves and a willing attitude! Call 906-387-2222 to register or for more information. **These pulls will continue weekly on Thursdays throughout May and June.**
- EUPCWMA Full Partner Meeting—Time and place TBD, Contact Nick Cassel: nick.cassel@macd.org for details.
- **June 4**— WRISC annual meeting, 8:30am-1:00pm (Central), Florence Natural Resource Center in Florence, WI. Contact Emily Anderson at wildriverscwma@gmail.com for more information.
- **June 6 and 7**—AIS Landing Blitz, locations at Chicagoan Lake, Iron County and Lake Antoine County Park, Dickinson County. Contact Jen Ricker (ironconservationdistrict@gmail.com) or Ann Hruska (ann.hruska@mi.nacdnet.net) for information.

Early Detection Rapid Response Species of Concern

Early Detection Rapid Response is a critical component for effective invasive species management, therefore the UPIC e-news will be featuring an EDRR species of concern for the Upper Peninsula in each issue.

The featured species this month: European frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*)

Michigan DNR fighting frog-bit: Response to new invasive species under way in Alpena, Bay and Chippewa counties

The Department of Natural Resources' Wildlife Division is leading response efforts to control a new aquatic invasive plant, European frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*). Until recently, this free-floating plant had only been reported in a few localized sites in the southeastern Lower Peninsula. Through recent statewide monitoring efforts, this species has been detected in Saginaw Bay, Alpena and Munuscong Bay in Chippewa County.

This new invasive species was detected as a result of an Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) pilot project funded through a federal Great Lakes Restoration Initiative grant. The project relies on collaboration with partners, including Michigan State University and Cooperative Weed Management Area groups.

Using the new State of Michigan's Rapid Response Plan for Aquatic Invasive Species, developed jointly by the DNR, DEQ and MDARD, these new reports were verified, an on-site assessment was conducted and a response plan was formulated. Control measures are under way, including physical removal (1,500 pounds removed beginning in mid-September) and trial treatments with herbicides.



"Responding quickly to a new invasive species is critical to increasing our chances of success, and it requires a well-organized, collaborative effort between multiple agencies and other partners," said Wildlife Division chief Russ Mason.

Education, outreach and future control activities are being planned with local stakeholders and partner groups. A complete outline of the EDRR program, including future stages, is defined in the newly revised SOM Aquatic Invasive Species State Management Plan at www.michigan.gov/aquaticinvasives.



European frog-bit was accidentally released into Canadian waters between 1932 and 1939, and has since spread throughout Ontario, New York, Vermont and other eastern states. It forms extremely dense vegetative mats that cover the available open water surface. Frog-bit shades out submerged native plants, reducing invertebrate and plant biodiversity, disrupts natural water flow, inhibits watercraft movement and may adversely affect fish and wildlife habitat.

European frog-bit resembles a miniature water lily (lily pad), with leaves about the size of a quarter or half-dollar. It produces a small white flower, usually in June. Frog-bit is typically found in slow moving, shallow waters (1-3 feet), typically within cattail and bulrush stands. Additional identification information is available at the Midwest Invasive Species Information Network at www.misin.msu.edu.

If you suspect that you've seen European frog-bit, report sightings to www.misin.msu.edu or to Matt Ankney, EDRR coordinator, at ankneym2@michigan.gov or (517) 641-4903.

For more information, please visit www.michigan.gov/invasivespecies.

This article was originally published as a press release by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources on 11/5/13.

Featured CWMA: Western Peninsula Invasives Coalition



Western Peninsula Invasives Coalition (WePIC), formerly known as the Western Upper Peninsula Cooperative Weed and Pest Management Area, was formed in 2006 and covers 2.6 million acres, including over 700 lakes, and 150 public boat launches. We partner with federal, state, and local government, and private landowners to deal with invasive species issues throughout Iron County, Gogebic County, Ontonagon County and the Ottawa National Forest. Our goal is to prevent the spread of invasive species and manage the populations which already exist. By consolidating funding, resources, and expertise, WePIC can help public and private landowners across ownership and political boundaries to more efficiently manage invasive species.

Iron Conservation District, located on the lower level of the Iron County Courthouse in Crystal Falls, is home to the WePIC Coordinator Jennifer Ricker. Hired in January of 2013, she spends her time in the office planning outreach events, writing articles, and answering phones. Often her days in the field involve falling into lakes, and getting covered in mud as she leads groups of volunteers during invasive control workdays. Jennifer is also the Iron Conservation District Administrator, and Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator.

Longtime board members and staff of the Iron Conservation District have taken an active part in WePIC by assisting with mapping and control efforts within Iron County. With the help of Celie Bernald, the Forestry Assistance Program Forester for Iron and Baraga Counties, WePIC is able to educate forestry professionals on invasive species threats. These foresters are then able to assist landowners in controlling established invasive species populations, and prevent them from spreading into our sensitive woodland ecosystem.

Unfortunately, as time goes on and seeds spread, more invasive species are identified in the WePIC area such as non-native *Phragmites*, Eurasian watermilfoil, common and glossy buckthorn, Japanese barberry, autumn olive, gypsyweed, purple loosestrife, garlic mustard, wild parsnip, swamp thistle, spotted knapweed, honeysuckle, Scots pine, crown vetch, Japanese knotweed, rusty crayfish, Eurasian ruffe, and spiny water flea, and zebra mussels.

WePIC Partners:

Bass Lake Association
Beaton Lake Riparian Association
Bergland Township
Bewabic State Park
Chicagon Lake Association
Cisco Chain Riparian Owners Association
Duck Lake Nuisance Aquatics
Fortune Lake Landowners
Friends of Ice Lake (FOIL)
Friends of Sylvania
Gogebic Conservation District
Gogebic County Forestry and Parks Commission
Golden Lake Association
Hagerman Lake Property Owners Association
Invasive Species Control Coalition of Watersmeet (ISCCW Lake Guards)
Iron Conservation District
Iron County Watershed Coalition
Iron Lake Property Owners Association
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Lac Vieux Desert Lake Association
Lake Gogebic Improvement Association
Lake Gogebic State Park
Lake Mary Association
Langford Lake Riparian Owners Association
Long Lake Property Owners Association
Many Waters LLC
Maplewood Timberland Assn.
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
Michigan Trails and Recreation Alliance of Land and the Environment (Mi-TRALE)
Ottawa National Forest
Perch Lake Owners Association
Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park
Runkle Lake Association
Sunset Lake Association
Swan Lake Owners Association
Upper Peninsula Resource Conservation & Development Council (UPRC&D)
USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service
USFS United States Forest Service
White Water Associates, Inc.
Wintergreen Farm

Highlights of 2013 WePIC Education & Control Efforts

By Jen Ricker

The WePIC Coordinator, Iron Conservation District Staff, USFS Weed Crew, and volunteers treated more than 84.8 acres of invasive species last year. Work sites included the Apple Blossom Trail, Paint River Boardwalk, Sunset Lake, Bewabic State Park, Sylvania Forest, Iron County Historical Museum and many other public and private lands. The majority of the work targeted swamp thistle, Japanese barberry, smooth and glossy buckthorn, autumn olive, purple loosestrife, and honeysuckle.

A new emphasis on education and outreach led to multiple invasive control workshops aiding the private landowners in their efforts to identify and control invasive species on their property. Forest Park and West Iron Schools took part in an invasive species themed writing, and art contest. The Invasive Species Dunk Tank made its first appearance at the Iron County Fair, staffed by ICD's Clean Boats Clean Waters staff members, and volunteers. An informational spot on the radio station WIKB led to front page coverage of invasive work days in the Iron Mountain Daily News. Some of the WePIC Partners utilized Many Waters LLC's Underwater Suction Harvester as they worked to remove Eurasian watermilfoil from area lakes. WePIC members mapped over 64 new invasive sites and uploaded the GPS information to the MISIN website.



Ian Shackleford, USFS at the Iron County Historical Museum

2014 WePIC Education & Control Efforts



Amanda Martwick, Clean Boats Clean Waters Dunk Tank

In 2014 WePIC Partners hope to treat over 100 acres of invasive infestations. Previously treated sites will be revisited for retreatment, and surveying will bring on new sites to be mapped and treated. Education will remain a high priority, as the WePIC coordinator plans to host many workshops and outreach events. WePIC will have information booths to spread invasive species awareness at area fairs and events. Planning has begun for the Aqua Daze event held at Pentoga Park on August 9th 2014. The WePIC coordinator is looking for interested parties to present and lead groups of all ages as they learn about invasives, identification, prevention, habitat, and water safety. If anyone is interested in attending or would like to contribute as a leader or support staff please contact Jennifer Ricker:

(906)875-3765

ironconservationdistrict@gmail.com

Meet WePIC Coordinator Jen Ricker

Greetings and salutations, my name is Jennifer Ricker and I am the Western Peninsula Invasives Coalition Coordinator. I was born and raised in the northwest suburbs of Chicago, and migrated to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in May of 2009. I may be from the suburbs but my childhood was filled with plenty of camping, and outdoor adventures. Many years with 4-H helped to expand my interests and hobbies.

There are many paths to a career in conservation and to quote Robert Frost "I took the one less traveled by." After my 1997 high school graduation, I pursued an Associate of Arts Degree with an emphasis on Middle Eastern History at McHenry County College. I jumped off the college track in 1999 with the birth of my oldest daughter.

A job as a special education school bus driver helped me to use my CDL to start a business in the transportation field. After many sleepless nights under the hood of my truck, drop light in hand, fixing whatever needed fixing, I decided to become a ASE Certified Mechanic, and enrolled in Lincoln College of Technology in 2004.

After the birth of my second daughter in 2006, I took a break turning a wrench, and became manager of a large travel plaza in Illinois. The next years were filled with paperwork, inventory, payroll, and accounts payable and receivable.

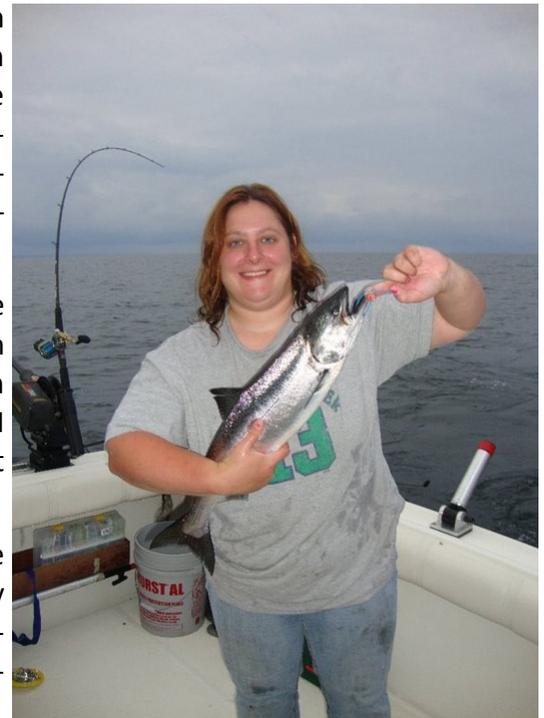
We often came to Iron County Michigan to visit family, and every time we came to the UP it was harder going back to suburbia. As the years passed I often thought about moving to the UP and leaving the traffic and pollution behind me. How I longed to hear "nothing." No more sirens and horns, I wanted trees, fields, deer, fish, and lakes and rivers clean enough for my daughters to swim in.

Finally in 2009 we moved to Amasa, and then bought a home in Crystal Falls. In January of 2013 I put my previous bookkeeping experience to work for the Iron Conservation District as the District Administrator, and WePIC Coordinator. I am happy to say I love my job. Every day is a new experience, and I never stop learning something new. My WePIC duties get me out of the office and into landscape of the UP. I find a special joy in eradicating Japanese barberry, and will be receiving my pesticide applicator license this spring.



My work has brought me into contact with all types of people. The momentum is growing from schools to lake associations, people are taking action to halt the spread of invasives. I enjoy planning outreach events and coming up with new and unusual ways to attract attention to the threat of invasive species.

When I am not at the Iron Conservation District, or attacking invasives during the warm months, I am usually found at a nearby lake, laying in the sand or floating around with a good book as my daughters, Rainy and Savanna, play on the beach with our two mixed breed dogs, Slider and Pica.



How One CWMA is Helping the Monarch Butterflies

By: Dan Watt

Monarch butterflies have been receiving a lot of attention this year. So much so that President Obama, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, and Mexico's president Enrique Pena Nieto agreed at the North American Leaders Summit in Toluco, Mexico to support conservation efforts for the monarch butterfly because of its emblematic status in North America. This is a victory for conservation enthusiasts and butterfly lovers everywhere, but the question is why are the monarch butterflies disappearing?

According to a report from the World Wildlife Fund, Mexico's Environment Department, and the Natural Protected Areas Commission the monarchs occupied a 1.67 acre area in the pine and fir forests west of Mexico City in 2013. This is only a fraction of their 17 acre average and 44.5 acre peak in 1996. The reasoning for this population decline sites many factors such as increased drought frequency, colder temperatures in the late spring and early summer delaying the migration north, deforestation of winter habitat, planting more and more herbicide resistant corn, and therefore, increasing the use of herbicides. What most reports fail to recognize, however, are the affects non-native invasive plants have on the monarch butterfly.

Female monarchs evolved to lay their eggs on milkweed plants to ensure adequate resources for their offspring to develop. Their caterpillars cannot feed on other host plants, therefore, monarch butterflies rely on milkweed and a few related species to survive. The use of herbicide and farmers plowing more fields for corn production has diminished the milkweed populations in historically important monarch breeding grounds along the corn-belt. So areas undisturbed by these practices have become crucial to the survival of the monarch butterfly. Unfortunately, these safe havens are not as safe as we previously thought. A non-native invasive plant called black swallow-wort, which is part of the milkweed family native to Europe, was brought here in the late 19th century and has established itself along the monarch's migration route and other areas in the U.S. and Canada (Figure 1).



© Superior Watershed Partnership

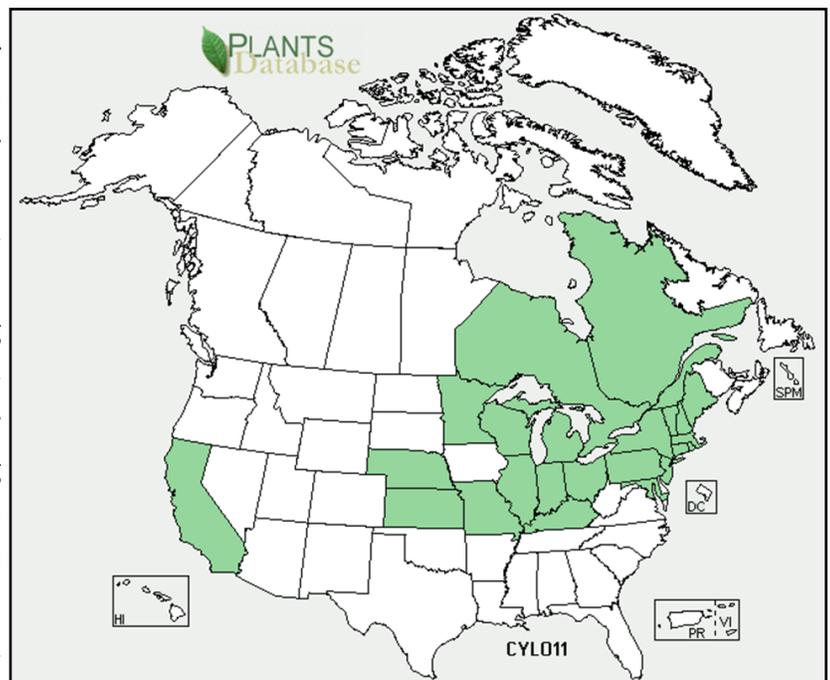


Figure 1. black swallow-wort in the United States and Canada.
Source: USDA NRCS Plants Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.



© Julie Weisenhorn

Black swallow-wort, *Cynanchum louisea*

According to a study on monarch oviposition on swallow-worts by Casagrande and Dacey (2007), female monarchs will lay eggs on black swallow-wort even when it is in the same field as common milkweed. Laboratory tests have shown that monarch caterpillars cannot feed on black swallow-wort meaning swallow-worts act as dead-end hosts and those eggs are essentially wasted. As if that was not enough, black swallow-wort also comes with all the bad attributes and symptoms of most invasive species such as reduction of biological diversity, crowding out native milkweeds, invading open grasslands, and allelopathy. All of these affects hinder not only the monarch population, but the grass nesting birds, insect diversity, and the overall ecological integrity of any environment in which it exists. Luckily this problem is being recognized and actions are beginning to take place.

The Central Upper Peninsula Cooperative Weed Management Area has received funding this year from a group called the Monarch Joint Venture, which will fund project efforts through 2016 to study treatment methods for black swallow-wort at Peninsula Point in the western Hiawatha National Forest. The money will also fund additional surveying for possible unknown populations. Work associated with this project will be done by The Hiawatha National Forest and Superior Watershed Partnership who are CUPCWMA partners. The treatments being tested will be the mechanical pulling of swallow-wort and the use of prescribed burns. The Forest Service is planning to establish test plots where the effectiveness of treatment methods can be monitored and analyzed for effectiveness.

Once this process of treatment and subsequent monitoring has been completed CUPCWMA hopes to have a clear idea of what best management practices are suitable for black swallow-wort and form a database on its locations along Peninsula Point. This project will be important in protecting a sensitive monarch breeding and research site at Peninsula Point and provide a model for future control of these species in the crucial corn-belt breeding range for eastern North American monarchs. Deb LeBlanc, the Hiawatha National Forest Zone Plant Ecologist will be leading this project, and she provided necessary information about the project for this article.

For more information visit www.monarchjointventure.org or contact Deb Leblanc dleblanc01@fs.fed.us

Resources

- Monarch Joint Venture fact sheet: black swallow-wort: *Cynanchum louiseae*, developed by Sarada Sangeswaran, Wendy Caldwell, and Karen Oberhauser. Available at: http://monarchjointventure.org/images/uploads/documents/Swallow-wort_flyer.pdf
- [Casagrande, R.A. and J.E. Dacey 2007](#). Monarch Oviposition on Swallow-worts (*Vincetoxicum spp.*). *Environ. Entomol.* 36(3):631-636 (2007)
- Rendon-Salinas, E. & Tavera-Alonso, G. 2013, Forest Surface Occupied by Monarch Butterfly Hibernation Colonies in December 2013. World Wildlife Fund, Available at: <http://worldwildlife.org/publications/forest-surface-occupied-by-monarch-butterfly-hibernation-colonies-in-december-2013>

2014 UPPER MIDWEST INVASIVE SPECIES CONFERENCE

October 20-22, 2014
Duluth, Minnesota



The 2014 Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (UMISC) is being organized by the Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin, Midwest Invasive Plant Network, Minnesota Invasive Species Advisory Council, and Wisconsin Invasive Species Council. The purpose of UMISC 2014 is to exchange information to improve invasive species management throughout the Upper Midwest. The species covered will include aquatic and terrestrial invasive plants and animals, along with insects and pathogens. The goals UMISC hopes to accomplish are: 1) Strengthening awareness of invasive species issues, prevention, and management; and 2) facilitate information sharing and collaboration. The target audience for this conference is anyone interested in preventing and minimizing impacts of invasive species in the Upper Midwest. This conference has been very successful in the past, and previous attendees have come back with a new fervor for invasive species management.

Abstracts are being accepted through April 14th and must be submitted through the conference website (www.umisc2014.org). The conference planning committee is looking for speakers to address these topics:

- Bio-controls - what's working and what is on the horizon for release?
- Buckthorn management/woody management from different perspectives
- CWMA's/volunteer partnerships -focus on prioritizing invasive plant control efforts
- Deer and invasive plants
- Feral swine and white-nose syndrome, mute swans-- terrestrial vertebrates
- Fire and invasive plants
- Grazing
- Herbicide Panel Discussion (could be one talk or multiple talks)
- Japanese knotweed control and management
- Prevention, including BMPS, equipment cleaning methods
- New invasive species in relation to climate change, adaption to climate change
- Phragmites control and management
- Restoration after invasive species removal (including removal cost)
- Working with green industry

Contact (darcy.rutkowski@uprcd.org) if you are interested, or know someone who would be interested in speaking on any of these topics. Also feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns you may have regarding the 2014 UMISC Conference.



**Minnesota
Invasive
Species
Advisory
Council**

**Wisconsin
Invasive
Species
Council**

Invasive Species Management on the North Country Trail

By: Dan Watt

Benjamin Franklin famously said, “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” I doubt that he ever intended this sentiment be used in an ecological sense, but those words ring true for anyone involved in managing invasive species. The Hiawatha Shore-to-Shore (HSS) chapter of the North Country Trail Association, an EUPCWMA Partner, is based in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan and is responsible for developing, maintaining, protecting and promoting a 122-mile section of the North Country National Scenic Trail (NCNST). It spans from the mouth of the Two-Hearted River south to Mackinaw City, passing through Taquahmenon Falls State Park, Hiawatha National Forest, and the Sault Ste. Marie State Forest. As a part of the protection aspect of their mission statement, members of the Hiawatha Shore-to-Shore have taken Benjamin Franklin’s mantra and put it into action concerning invasive species.

According to Charlene DeWitt, a volunteer with HSS, “the invasive plant spotted knapweed is quite widespread on the trail, along with clover and garlic mustard. These plants disrupt habitat, forest succession, and rob hikers of seeing the beautiful native flora.” HSS is working to remove established populations of these species, and have several volunteer removal days planned this field season. However, why risk back injury and arthritis development pulling plants every year, when the spread of these species can be prevented simply by cleaning your boots?



Boot-brush station on the Hiawatha Shore-to-Shore section of the North Country Trail

In 2013 HSS secured twenty-six boot-brush stations to install along their section of trail. Twenty of the boot-brush stations came from a Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) grant connected with the forest service, and an additional six stations were purchased and donated by the Eastern U.P. CWMA. The sites chosen for these stations were first selected based on grant stipulations, then on the amount of traffic they received at the trail head. The Hiawatha Shore-to-Shore group hopes that these boot-brush stations will help to prevent the spread of invasive species. Moreover, these stations will educate the public about invasive species ecology, and how to take proper precautions to stop invasive species while enjoying beautiful scenery offered by the North Country Trail.

Charlene DeWitt reports that, “The brushes on the stations are showing wear and tear and hikers have had a positive response. I hope to acquire more boot-brush stations in the future, but we are fortunate to have as many as we do, and I thank the U.S. Forest Service and the EUPCWMA for all their support.”

For more information about this project and volunteering with the Hiawatha Shore to Shore please contact Charlene DeWitt (dewitt.charlene.b@gmail.com).

Save the Dates- Two Training Events

GPS, Field Mapping, and Data Collection for Invasive Species Management

Tuesday, June 10th – This day long field-based training workshop is designed to build upon the GPS and MISIN protocol training that was offered at the Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition (WRISC) Annual Meeting in June 2013. Participants will review use of GPS to collect invasive plant infestation data and receive hands-on instruction for using the MISIN mapping protocols at a location to be determined in either Dickinson or Menominee County. This training opportunity is brought to you by the UP RC&D Council and WRISC.

Wednesday, June 11th – This workshop will provide an overview of invasive species in the central UP; protocols for recording, mapping, and reporting field data; how to use a GPS to collect data; and techniques for survey and inventory of field sites. The training will be held at a location to be determined in Alger County, and is sponsored by the UP RC&D Council, the Alger Conservation District, and the Central UP Cooperative Weed Management Area (CUPCWMA).

The primary instructor for both training events will be Hank Lotoszinski, the GIS and mapping specialist who works for the Chippewa/Luce/Mackinac Conservation District and the Eastern UP Cooperative Weed Management Area. He has worked extensively on standardizing mapping protocols for invasive species assessment and reporting in the Upper Great Lakes region. Both events are free and open to all interested partners. These training opportunities are supported by a Pulling Together grant received by the UP RC&D Council from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

AIS Landing Blitz

The Michigan Departments of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), Natural Resources (MDNR), and Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) are planning a collaborative aquatic invasive species (AIS) outreach event for June 6 and 7, 2014. The official name for this event is AIS Landing Blitz. This event is a part of Aquatic Invasive Species Awareness Week.

The DEQ is planning on partnering with Jen Ricker, from WePIC, at Chicagoan Lake in Iron County, and Ann Hruska, from WRISC, at Lake Antoine County Park in Dickinson County. The hope for this event is to raise awareness about AIS and deliver a consistent message about how boaters can prevent the spread of AIS by cleaning, draining, and drying boats and equipment. The people stationed at these points of contact will provide talking points, press releases, and materials to convey AIS prevention such as floating key chains, can coozies, and towels.

This is the first year for this event in Michigan so it is being kept at a small-scale to pilot the idea and work out logistics, etc. The intent is to grow the event in future years if it is successful this year.

For more information contact Jen Ricker ironconservationdistrict@gmail.com for Chicagoan Lake details and contact Emily Anderson wildriverscwma@gmail.com for Lake Antoine County Park information.