2024-25 Big and Little Trade Lakes, Burnett County Large-scale AIS Population Control GAP Narrative 11-06-2023

A) Brief Project Summary (2-3 sentences) 500 characters

This project implements 2yrs of curly-leaf pondweed (CLP), Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM), & purple loosestrife (PL) on Big Trade (BT) & Little Trade (LT) lakes in Burnett Co. A new Aquatic Plant Management (APM) Plan was completed in early 2023. A 1yr AIS planning grant was awarded to the Round Trade Lakes Improvement Association (RTLIA) in 2023 to complete a pre-treatment point-intercept (PI) aquatic plant survey, bed mapping for CLP & EWM, & planning for management of both starting in 2024.

B) Project Area and Public Access/Use 2000 characters

LT & BT are the last large lakes on the Trade River before moving through several smaller waters on its way to the St. Croix River. LT (126ac) has a max. depth of 19ft. Water flows from LT into BT (327ac) under a low bridge & narrows. BT has a max. depth of 39ft. BT has 2 boat landings with parking for 15 or more cars/trailers. Access to LT is through BT. There is a popular resort on BT. The shoreline of BT is mostly developed. Development is less on LT but increasing with several new homes & lots in recent years.

Both lakes are popular for bass, northern pike, musky, panfish & walleye. BT picks up substantial recreational boating as well. BT is on the Top 300 AIS Prevention Priority list. Sensitive Area Designations were completed in the 1990's on both lakes. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in the lakes. During the last PI survey, 43 aquatic plant species were identified in BT with 30 in LT.

Both lakes are eutrophic with Secchi readings of water clarity, total phosphorus (TP), & chlorophyll-a (Chla) below average for deep & shallow lowland lakes. Late summer water clarity has improved in the last 10yrs. Both lakes are listed as impaired waters due to excess TP & algae, mainly due to the agriculture-dominated watershed the Trade River flows through. The Trade River Watershed is part of the Lake St. Croix TMDL & ranked medium for nonpoint source issues affecting streams.

C) Problem Statement

From 2012-2020, EWM in BT averaged 1.34ac/yr based on late summer/fall bed mapping with limited herbicide application. EWM was last chemically treated in BT in Spring 2020. Only physical removal has been completed since. In 2021, EWM increased to 10.92ac. No mapping was completed in 2022, but in 2023 EWM increased to 28.4ac. From 2021 to 2020, EWM in LT averaged 2.26ac/yr based on late summer/fall bed mapping with limited herbicide application. EWM was last chemically treated in LT in Spring 2020. Only physical removal has been completed since. In 2021, EWM decreased slightly to 1.10ac. No mapping was done in 2022, but in 2023 EWM increased to 3.03ac.

In 2016, CLP in LT covered nearly the entire littoral zone, 49.6ac. After 3yrs (2017-2019) of CLP management using endothall, CLP decreased to 22.9ac. In 2023, there were 25ac of CLP based on PI survey data. CLP in both lakes forms dense, monotypic beds mid-May through early July. EWM in both lakes forms dense, monotypic beds late-June through fall. Most beds are found in sensitive areas of the lakes. Their combined impacts interfere with native aquatic plant growth & lake use/accessibility.

The 2023-2027 APM Plan includes management of CLP, EWM, & PL in both lakes targeting 25ac of EWM in BT over 2yrs; all EWM in LT in 2024; and 15ac of CLP in LT in 2024 & 2025.

There are several wetlands adjacent to the lakes that are loaded with PL. The RTLIA started rearing & releasing beetles on BT 2yrs ago. More will be released in this project.

The purpose of this project is to reduce the distribution & density of CLP, EWM, & PL in both lakes to a level that minimizes impacts to lake use & relieves pressure on the native aquatic plant community.

D) Project Description and Timeline

1. Goals and Objectives

The Goals & Objectives portion of this grant application is based on the organization plan presented in the Integrated Pest Management Guidelines from the WDNR. In it, aquatic plant management is broken down into 4 main goals: Planning & Organization; Communication; Target Species Management; & Knowledge & Resources. In this project, each of these goals has several objectives or activities associated with it.

The 1st goal of this project is Planning & Organization. It has 2 activities: Planning & evaluation of CLP, EWM, & PL management actions in both lakes in both years of this project; & preparation of necessary permits. Management planning is guided by the content of the 2023-27 APM Plan approved by the WDNR in 2023. A general timeline for management planning, implementation, & evaluation is as follows:

Preliminary Planning - Sept-Nov
WDNR Permitting - Jan-April
Final Planning - Mar-May
Implementation Oversight - May-Jul
Follow-up &Evaluation - Jul-Oct
Review of Plant Survey Data - Oct-Dec
Identifying & Scheduling Contractors - Oct-Mar
Final Reports - Dec-Jan

1.a. Activity

EWM management planning including physical removal & application PCOR will be completed in BT & LT in 2024 & 2025. PCOR application is planned for BT in both years, & in LT in 2024. CLP management planning including physical removal & application of herbicides will be completed in LT in 2024 & 2025. Planning for PL biocontrol will be completed for both lakes in both years. Planning is scenario-based, meaning any amount of CLP, EWM, or PL can be managed at any time using different management alternatives as conditions warrant. All required permitting will be completed by the consultant & RTLIA.

1.a. Method and Data Collected

Guided by the 2023-27 APM Plan, the consultant will work with the RTLIA & WDNR to complete management planning in 2024 for application of PCOR to control EWM in both BT & LT; application of Aquathol K to control CLP in LT; & beetle rearing & release to control PL in both lakes. In 2025, management planning for application of PCOR to control EWM in BT; application of Aquathol K to control CLP in LT; & beetle rearing & release to control PL in both lakes will be completed. The consultant will prepare the required management permits with assistance from RTLIA.

1.a. Deliverables and Outcomes

All planning documents (preliminary & final management plans, WDNR permits, etc.) applicator documents, end-of-year summary/evaluation reports are considered deliverables. The expected outcome of this goal & these activities is management planning & implementation that leads to desired reductions in CLP, EWM & other AIS, and, at the same time satisfies WDNR, RTLIA constituency, & other stakeholder expectations & requirements. If these are not the outcomes, then management efforts will be changed accordingly within the confines of the APM Plan to guide future management.

2. Goals and Objectives

The 2nd goal of this project is Community & Constituent Communication. It has one activity: to build & maintain partnerships with the WDNR, Burnett Co, other lake organizations, Town of Trade Lake, lake property owners, & lake users that will aid in planning & implementation of management actions in the next 2yrs. The RTLIA holds several meetings each year. The consultant will participate in at least two of these meetings each year. Documents associated with management, meeting times, agendas, & minutes & other lake & AIS focused material is posted on the RTLIA webpage at https://tradelakeassoc.org/ & on Facebook at https://www.facebook.com/roundtradelakeimprovementassociation/. The RTLIA prepares two newsletters each year where management information is shared & input solicited. Management input is sought from both the Long Trade Lake Association & Round Lake Management District upstream of LT & BT, Burnett Co., & property owners throughout the process.

2.a. Activity

RTLIA seeks input from its constituency & other stakeholders through meetings, social media, newsletters, & direct contact throughout the management, implementation, & evaluation process. It shares management information through the same methods, keeping track of documents used during all phases & putting them where the constituency, WDNR, & other support partners can review & comment on if they wish.

2.a. Method and Data Collected

Documents associated with this project will be posted on several media outlets including web and Facebook pages. They will be made available during meetings & in paper copy by request. Public meetings are held in a public place & all constituents, partners, & stakeholders invited to attend. Management planning, implementation, & evaluation information is shared in two newsletters each year. Management plans including treatment maps will be posted at the boat landings on BT. The webpage provides a portal for RTLIA volunteers to track what they do & how much time they spend doing it.

2.a. Deliverables and Outcomes

Deliverables include a record of documents shared & how they were shared; constituent & partner input & how it was incorporated in planning, implementation, & evaluation actions; copies of newsletters & other documents shared with the public. The expected outcome of this project is management of CLP,

EWM, & PL on both lakes that is supported by the constituency & other stakeholders; follows the guidelines in the 2023-27 APM Plan; & meets all WDNR requirements.

3) Goals and Objectives

The 3rd goal of this project is Target Species Management. It has 5 activities: AIS education & prevention; management of PL; management of EWM in BT & LT; management of CLP in LT; & documenting changes in target & non-target species caused by management actions.

There are only 2 other lakes in Burnett Co with EWM - Round Lake (part of the Trade River system) & Ham Lake making BT a major source lake for EWM in Burnett & Polk Co. Long Trade Lake in Polk Co has EWM & is part of the Trade River system. To address the threat of AIS leaving BT & LT, prevention efforts including watercraft inspection, improved landing signage, early detection surveys, information sharing, & workshops to train volunteers on how to identify AIS & remove them appropriately is planned.

PL beetles have been reared & released in a large wetland on the south shore of BT. In 2023, another large wetland with PL between the 2 lakes was identified. Burnett Co actively engages in rearing & releasing beetles for biocontrol of PL but cannot produce enough beetles to meet the need.

Active management of CLP, EWM, & PL is recommended in the 2023-28 APM Plan. Individual plants & small beds of CLP & EWM in shallow water adjacent to developed shores will be removed by property owners using hand-pulling or raking. Because there is so much EWM in BT, application of aquatic herbicides is split over 2yrs to minimize negative impacts on native plants, destruction of habitat, & degradation of water quality. EWM in LT will be managed in 2024, however CLP causes greater concern. Dense growth CLP in LT restricts open water access, stresses the native aquatic plant community, & when it dies back in early July suffers water quality.

DASH is not included in this project but will be included in the next to help management EWM.

3.a. Activity

There are 2 public boat landings on BT. At least 150hrs of watercraft inspection will be completed between them each year. The landing on the east side has a decontamination station that is maintained by volunteers. Small kiosks will be built at each landing providing a space to share AIS information & management plans. Trained volunteers will complete early detection surveys in shallow water areas & along shorelines of both lakes looking for new AIS consistent with the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN) AIS monitoring program. RTLIA property owners will be trained in how to identify & remove AIS through at least one workshop each year of this project.

3.a. Method and Data Collected

The RTLIA will cover watercraft inspection time with volunteer & paid inspectors using Clean Boats, Clean Waters materials & make sure all data is submitted to the SWIMS database. Volunteers will maintain the decontamination station & build new kiosks on each landing providing a space to post maps, management plans, & AIS informational material. Trained volunteers will monitor for AIS including CLP,

EWM, PL, zebra mussels, & others following CLMN AIS monitoring guidelines. At the end of each season, all reports will be filed with WDNR & SWIMS. AIS materials will be gathered & dispersed at meetings, events, display boards at the landings, webpage, Facebook, & workshops. The RTLIA will promote an on-the-lake AIS training session each year of this project led by the Burnett Co AIS Coordinator.

3.a. Deliverables and Outcomes

All CBCW & AIS monitoring data will be entered in SWIMS. New AIS will be reported to the WDNR. Maps made, photos of the new kiosks, workshop documents (participation lists, photos, presentations, training materials, etc.) are deliverables. Any expenses associated with distributing materials or in holding a workshop will be tracked for donated services, volunteer time, & reimbursable expenses. The expected outcome of this activity is a constituent base that is well informed & aware of AIS & the problems they can cause in BT, LT, & other lakes; and that are willing to do their part in controlling AIS to protect & improve the lakes.

3.b. Activity

The RTLIA & Burnett Co will set up a Galerucella beetle rearing station (12 pots in a 5ft wading pool) in each year of this project to help control PL. This continues beetle rearing & release on BT & LT that began 3yrs ago. Volunteers will look for & remove flower heads and/or physically remove individual plants from the shores of the lakes. Appropriate permitting & release site reporting will be completed.

3.b. Method and Data Collected

Volunteers will collect rootstock & gather materials to set up a 12-pot beetle rearing station in a 5ft wading pool. Starter beetles will be collected by volunteers and/or supplied by Burnett Co. Volunteers will take care of the rearing station until the beetles are ready, & then release them on two sites on BT – one on the south shore & one at the narrows between the two lakes. Release site data will be recorded & sent to the WDNR PL Coordinator.

3.b. Deliverables and Outcomes

Photos of the rearing station & release sites, all required permits, release site report, & an estimated number of beetles released each year are deliverables.

3.c. Activity

EWM will be managed in BT in 2024-2025 & in LT in 2024. Physical removal of individual plants & small clumps of EWM in shallow water (<3ft) will be completed by property owners along their shoreline & near docks & lifts. This practice will do little to control the larger beds of EWM that exceed 25ac in BT & 3ac in LT. Application of ProcellaCOR (PCOR) will be used in both lakes in 2024 & again in BT in 2025. The BT EWM treatment will be spread over 2yrs with approximately half of the beds treated in 2024, & the remaining beds treated in 2025. All the EWM in LT will be treated in 2024. Concentration testing will be completed. Preliminary PCOR treatment plans for 2024 have already been completed. Plans for 2025 will depend on results from 2024.

3.c. Method and Data Collected

A preliminary PCOR treatment plan has already been completed for BT & LT in 2024. Approx. 15 of 28ac of EWM will be treated in BT at 3.5pdus per acft. In LT, all the EWM is being managed in 2024. It is expected that the PCOR application in LT will control 100% of the EWM so that only physical removal & potentially DASH will be needed to control EWM for the next 3-5 yrs. The 2nd yr of chemical management of EWM in BT includes the remaining 12ac, but the actual treatment will depend on the results of the 1st yr treatment. Post-treatment aquatic plant surveying & EWM bed mapping will be completed. PCOR concentration testing will be completed at 7 sites over 5 time periods in 2024. It will be completed at 3 sites over 5 time periods in 2025. Testing materials will be assembled by a consultant. Water samples will be collected by volunteers & lab analysis will be completed by EPL Labs.

3.c. Deliverables and Outcomes

EWM management plans, contractor work orders & service reports, WDNR permits, HTRs, concentration testing results & analysis, proof of payment, & related documents are considered deliverables. A summary report of all management actions taken during the year along with results will be prepared by RTLIA & its consultant. The expected outcome is effective management of EWM in both lakes with limited negative impact on the healthy aspects of the ecosystem.

3.d. Activity

CLP will be managed in LT in 2024 & 2025. A 3rd yr of CLP management will be completed based on treatment & plant survey results. Physical removal of individual plants & small clumps of CLP in shallow water (<3ft) will be completed by property owners along their shoreline & near docks & lifts. This practice will do little to control the larger beds of CLP that exceed 25ac in LT. Aquathol K (endothall) will be applied in 2024 & 2025. The goal of CLP management is to reduce turion abundance in the sediment. Preventing CLP from producing turions each year causes residual turions already in the sediment to be used up. Less turions equates to less CLP. Concentration testing & turion density testing will be completed. Preliminary CLP treatment plans for 2024 have been completed. Plans for 2025 will depend on the results from 2024 but are expected to be similar.

3.d. Method and Data Collected

Approx. 15 of 25ac of CLP in LT will be treated with Aquathol K at 1.25-1.5ppm per acft. Four areas that cause the greatest navigability issues & stress on native plants will be managed. It is expected these 4 areas will be chemically treated for at least 3yrs (two are included in this project), but how much is treated can be modified based on CLP mapping results. The goal of management is to reduce turion density in the sediment, reducing the amount of CLP that can grow in any given year. A baseline turion density survey was completed in 2018, & will be repeated in 2024, & then completed again in 2027. Endothall concentration testing will be completed at 4 sites over 7 time periods in each year of this project. Testing materials will be assembled by a consultant. Water samples will be collected by volunteers & lab analysis will be completed by WI-SLOH.

3.d. Deliverables and Outcomes

CLP management plans, contractor work orders & service reports, WDNR permits, HTRs, concentration testing results & analysis, proof of payment, & related documents are considered deliverables. A summary report of all the management actions taken during the year along with their results will be prepared by RTLIA & its consultant. The expected outcome is effective management of CLP in LT with limited negative impact on the healthy aspects of the ecosystem.

3.e. Activity

In support of the chemical treatments of CLP & EWM, the RTLIA will contract with an aquatic plant surveyor to complete sub-basin post-treatment, point-intercept (PI) surveys of aquatic plants. A pre-treatment PI survey was completed in 2023. A post-treatment survey will be completed in the fall of 2024 to assess changes in EWM & native plants. Another post-treatment survey will be completed in the early summer of 2025 to assess changes in CLP & native plants.

3.e. Method and Data Collected

A plant surveyor will complete post-treatment, PI surveys of aquatic plants using the same 200pts used for a pre-treatment survey in 2023. The 200pts are spread through what in 2023, was expected to be included in 2024 management plans for both CLP & EWM. The 1st post-treatment survey will be done in the late summer of 2024 to assess the impacts of the Yr1 chemical treatment of EWM. Results will be used to determine 2025 EWM management plans. The 2nd post-treatment survey will be done in June 2025 to assess the changes in CLP. The surveyor will follow WDNR guidelines & document changes in all aquatic plants.

3.e. Deliverables and Outcomes

Aquatic plant PI survey results & reports, comparisons of past management results, final invoices from contractors, etc. are deliverables. When combined with AIS recon & mapping surveys (under the next goal), survey data will be used to guide CLP & EWM management planning in 2025 & beyond.

4) Goals and Objectives

The final goal of this project is Knowledge & Resources. It has two objectives: document changes in CLP & EWM in both lakes; & document long-term trends in water quality on both lakes.

The amount of CLP in the lakes changes each year depending on the growing conditions. In some years, CLP dominates the entire littoral zone & in other years it doesn't. In 2023, CLP & EWM were quantified at the height of their growth in both lakes. Bed mapping of both species will be continued in each year of this project. Results will be combined with PI survey results to help guide current & future management planning.

Both lakes are eutrophic. Secchi data of water clarity between 2011 & 2023 shows a significant trend toward deeper readings in the late summer. TP & Chla data between 2014 & 2023 exhibits non-

significant decreases in concentration – a positive trend. Both lakes are part of the CLMN expanded water quality testing program.

4.a. Activity

CLP recon & bed mapping will be completed in LT in June of both years of this project. CLP recon & mapping will be completed in BT in June of 2025. EWM recon & bed mapping will be completed on both lakes in both years of this project. The same aquatic plant surveyor who completes the PI surveys & the CLP turion survey will complete bed mapping surveys.

4.a. Method and Data Collected

An aquatic plant surveyor will complete CLP & EWM recon & bed mapping in both lakes. EWM will be mapped in both lakes, both years. CLP will be mapped in LT in both years & in BT in 2025. During the surveys, individual plants & small clumps will be marked with individual GPS points. Beds are marked by a series of points around the edges. A bed is an area of CLP or EWM that has a defined edge & where 50% of the vegetation is the target species. The surveyor gives each bed a rake fullness rating & documents if the bed would interfere with navigation. Maps will be made using GIS software & results compared to previous surveys. The surveyor will prepare survey summary reports that will be used to guide future management planning.

4.a. Deliverables and Outcomes

Survey Summary Reports are considered the main deliverable of this activity. Contracts with the surveyor & proof of payment are deliverables. Results from CLP & EWM bed mapping will be used to guide future management.

4.b. Activity

Both lakes are eutrophic with Secchi readings of water clarity, TP, & Chla below average for deep & shallow lowland lakes. Trend data shows that late summer water clarity has improved in the last 10yrs. However, there is not enough TP & Chla data to determine long-term trends. Both lakes are listed as impaired water due to excess TP & algae. Existing & new volunteers will continue to collect water quality data via the CLMN expanded water quality monitoring program.

4.b. Method and Data Collected

CLMN expanded monitoring includes collecting water samples for TP & Chla. Secchi disk readings of water clarity are collected. Temperature & dissolved oxygen (DO) profiles will be collected if RTLIA has the appropriate equipment. Volunteers will collect data following CLMN expanded monitoring guidelines. Volunteers will be trained by the WDNR, Burnett Co, or their consultant. Volunteers will enter all data into the SWIMS database.

4.b. Deliverables and Outcomes

Water sample data goes directly to SWIMS. Secchi, DO, & temperature data will be entered by the volunteers. End-of-Year CLMN reports will be shared with the constituency & included in an end-of-year report. The outcome of this activity is the ability to identify changes in water because of management action or natural caused.

E) Complementary Management

Long Trade Lake Association (LTLA) & Round Lake Management District (RLMD)

Up until 2022, Long Trade, Round, Little Trade, & Big Trade lakes were included in the RTLIA. Now they have separate lake organizations but continue to support one another's actions. LTLA developed a Comprehensive Lake Plan focused on water quality. Both lakes have new APM Plans that recommend CLP, EWM, & PL management. Both lakes have implemented CLP & EWM management in the last few years. For both, AIS education & keeping their constituency active in AIS management is a priority. LTLA is applying for an AIS population control grant in 2024 & the RLMD is applying for AIS education funding.

Burnett County

Goal 4 of the 2020-29 Burnett Co Land & Water Comprehensive Plan is to: Preserve & restore habitat & natural and scenic qualities provided by lakes & shorelines, forestland, grassland, & other wild lands. The 1st objective under this goal is to: Monitor & control EWM, PL, Asian carp, zebra mussels and other aquatic invasive species. On pp. 50-51 of the plan is a long list of the AIS activities they support. Burnett Co employs an AIS Coordinator to help lake groups with AIS issues.

Town of Trade Lake

Under Section 5 of the Trade Lake Comprehensive Plan - Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources - are two goals related to AIS & surface waters. Objectives under these goals include support the protection of lakes & rivers; prevent the introduction of new contaminants into the town's ground & surface water; & promote public & private efforts to protect critical habitats for plant & animal life.

Lake St. Croix TMDL Implementation Plan

A goal in the Lake St. Croix TMDL Implementation Plan is for Burnett Co to reduce phosphorus loading to the Trade River by 27%. Reducing the amount of CLP & EWM may lead to more native aquatic vegetation, clearer water, & less TP & Chla leaving BT. Another goal is to "identify threats and opportunities for the St. Croix Watershed" including invasive species.

F) External Support

The main source of external support for this project is from Burnett Co. Burnett Co supports all the activities that are proposed in this project. The Burnett Co AIS Coordinator will assist with water quality monitoring (training), watercraft inspection, improvements in the AIS signage, AIS monitoring (training), & the summer AIS workshops. BT has a decontamination station at the east side landing. RTLIA volunteers help maintain the station by filling the sprayer and making sure the equipment is in good

working order and present. The RTLIA communicates with the Town of Trade Lake, seeking their input where appropriate for planning and implementation of management actions. The LTLA & RLMD also support the actions of the RTLIA included in this project.

G) Appropriateness and Need

The amount EWM in both lakes, the amount of CLP in LT, & the amount of PL necessitates large-scale management actions designed to reduce the populations of these invasives to protect the health of the ecosystem & maintain lake usage. Almost all CLP & EWM beds are in sensitive areas designated by the WDNR as habitat for aquatic plants & fish spawning. The goal of EWM management using PCOR is to make it so less impactful management actions like physical removal & DASH can be used to keep EWM in check for 3-5yrs. PCOR has not been used on the lakes prior to this project, only liquid 2,4D products. PCOR requires less contact time with the target plant & has fewer impacts on native vegetation.

Aquathol K (endothall) has been used to control CLP in LT in the past including a 3yr project from 2016 to 2018 that reduced the littoral frequency of CLP in LT from 63.9% (pre-treatment 2016) to 3.2% (post-treatment 2018). Similar results are expected with this project.

During the last whole-lake, PI survey in 2021, EWM in BT had a littoral frequency of 6.0%. This equated to 8.5ac of EWM. In 2023, the littoral frequency of EWM in BT is 19.7% with nearly 28ac of EWM. EWM in LT had a littoral frequency of 0.37% in 2021. In 2023 this increased to 3.0% with just over 3ac of EWM. After 3yrs of no management it is time again. Past management using liquid 2,4D herbicides worked in both lakes, but native vegetation was negatively impacted & EWM rebounded after only 1 or 2 seasons.

PL continues to expand its distribution & density along the shores of both lakes. RTLIA volunteers have & will continue to remove flower heads & pull individual plants, but these activities are not possible in the larger areas where PL is present. Beetles are the most cost-effective & efficient control method.

H) Likelihood of Success

The 2yrs included in this project are expected to be the first in several years of CLP management in LT. Management of CLP in BT is included in the 2023-27 APM Plan, but until EWM is brought back down to levels where smaller-scale management actions can be implemented with some expectation that control will be gained, it remains a secondary goal. Management of CLP in BT may be considered in 2026 when it is expected that EWM will once again be down to only a couple of acres at most. Managing CLP & EWM in LT already has a history of success with positive results from 2016-2018 with carryover through 2021.

When RTLIA included all four lakes previously mentioned, several WDNR surface water grants including an AIRR, several ACEI, & a couple AEPP grants were awarded & successfully completed. The RTLIA, now covering only BT & LT, has an outstanding & active Board that really wants to see conditions in both lakes improve. Other than the application of PCOR to control EWM, everything in this project has been used successfully to control AIS in the past. Other than the fact that the populations to be managed are much larger now, it is expected that this project will bring CLP, EWM, & PL back to levels that were present before 2021.

I) Other

The following documents are included to support this grant application.

1) Authorizing Resolution
2) RTLIA W9
3) Letters of Support
   a. Burnett County
   b. Town of Trade Lake
   c. Long Trade Lake Association
   d. Round Lake Management District
4) Project Map
5) SLOH Cost Form – EPL Labs
6) SLOH Cost Form – WI-SLOH
7) 2024 Big and Little Trade Lakes Preliminary EWM and CLP Treatment and Concentration Testing Plan