



# 2021 Snapshot Day Protocols

## MATERIALS

<i>Pencil*</i>	Clipboard	Watch
<i>Data Sheet*</i>	Binoculars	Handscoop (optional)
<i>Identification Resources*</i>	Long-handled rake	Polarized glasses (optional)
<i>Re-sealable plastic bags*</i>	Sampling (2-headed) rake	Life jacket (optional)
<i>Boot brushes*</i>	Cooler	Camera (optional)
Garbage Bag	Sturdy shoes or waders	<i>*Provided</i>

## SPECIES OF INTEREST

<u>Aquatic Plants &amp; Algae</u>		<u>Emergent Plants</u>	<u>Animals</u>
Curly-leaf Pondweed	European frog-bit	Flowering rush	Faucet snails
Eurasian Water Milfoil	Parrot feather	Purple loosestrife	New Zealand mudsnails
Hydrilla	Yellow floating heart	Phragmites	Quagga mussels
Brazilian waterweed	Water lettuce	Japanese knotweed	Zebra mussels
Water chestnut	Water hyacinth	Japanese hops	Asian clam
	Didymo		

## SELECT A PROTOCOL & KNOW YOUR LIMITS

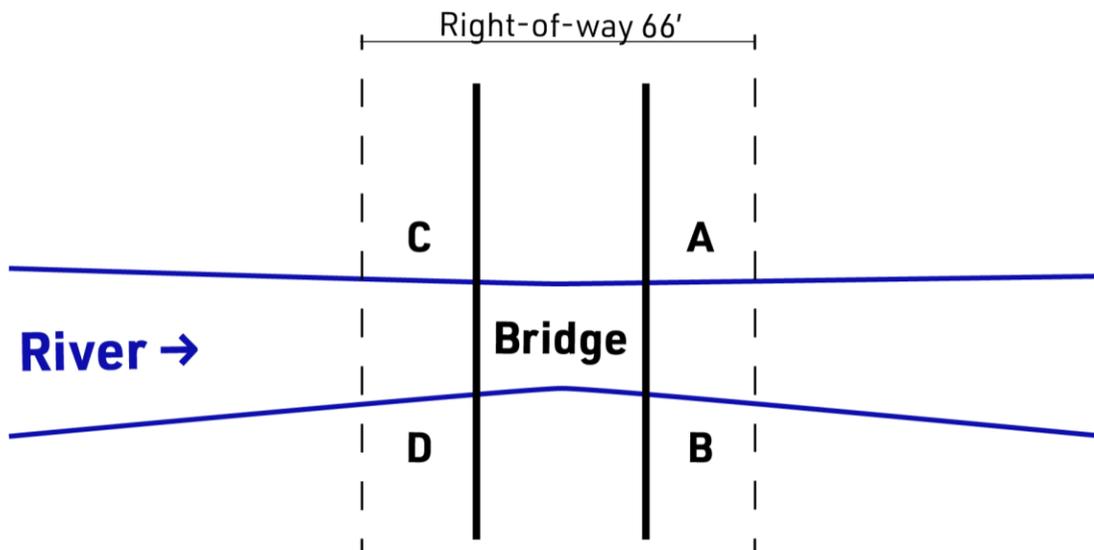
- If your Site Leader didn't specify which protocol to use, once you arrive at your site assess the situation. If it is a stream site, use the stream protocols, if it is a lake site, use lake protocols. **If you do not feel comfortable wading, use a dry protocol.**
- Sites will vary dramatically. Please use common sense when following the protocols. It may not be possible to do all steps at every site. Simply note what was not possible on your datasheet.
- Use caution when entering the water. Do not enter the water if a streambank is too steep. If a streambank is too steep, do not attempt to enter the water; use a dry protocol. Be aware of deep holes and slippery rocks in the water. Avoid concrete pads at boat launches as these can be very slippery. Consider wearing a life jacket. Stay safe!
- DAMS: Avoid getting too near any dam or water control structure. If monitoring near a dam, begin your transect well below the influence of the dam.

## DO NOT TRESPASS

You have the legal right to access any navigable waterway at public road crossings if you stay within the right-of-way. Most road right-of-ways are 66 feet wide (33 feet from the center of the road in each direction). You also have the right to be in or on any navigable waterway, **but you must keep your feet wet**. The only time you may step foot on dry land is when you must get out of the water temporarily to circumnavigate around an obstruction. Obstructions could include trees, rocks or deep water. In this case use the shortest route possible to return to the stream. Do not trespass to collect a specimen or take a photograph.

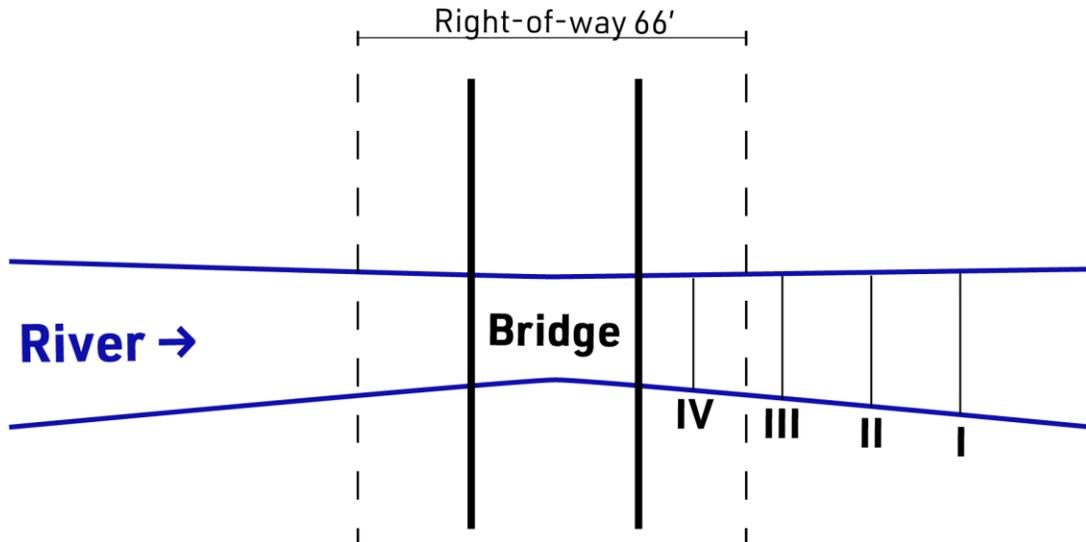
## RIVER/STREAM PROTOCOLS

# Dry Protocol (Bridge or Culvert Sites)



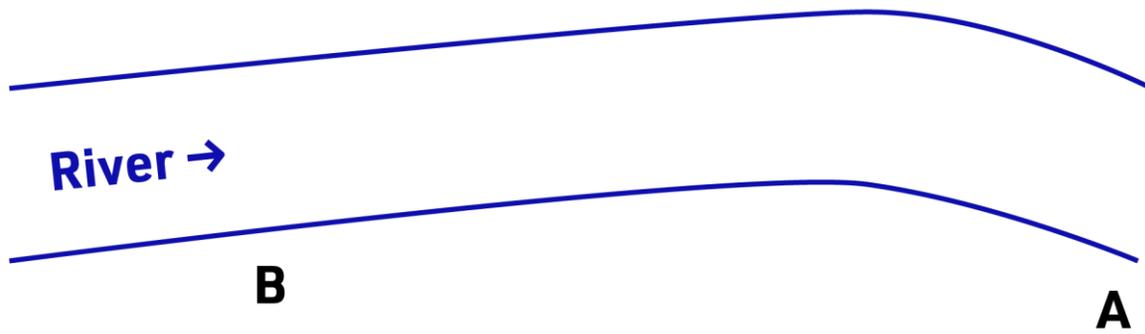
1. Carefully approach the river or stream on the downstream side of the bridge or culvert (A). If the location is surrounded by private property, stay within the road right-of-way which is 66 feet wide.
2. Standing on the shoreline, search the banks, adjacent wetlands and water's surface for species of concern. Conduct this step for a minimum of 2 minutes. Use binoculars if available.
3. For a minimum of 2 minutes, drag a long-handled rake to collect submerged vegetation and coarse woody debris. After each drag inspect the vegetation and any attached organisms. Clean rake thoroughly each time.
4. If feasible, use a handmade scoop or your hands to collect substrate a minimum of 3 times. Try to sample a diversity of substrates, if present. Sift through sample for invertebrates.
5. If it is safe to cross the bridge and/or the road, repeat steps 1 – 4 at B, C, and D.
6. Collect all suspicious samples as you find them. Refer to collection protocols.
7. Return to your vehicle and scrub boots/shoes and equipment to remove all plant material and debris.

# Wet Protocol (Bridge or Culvert Sites)



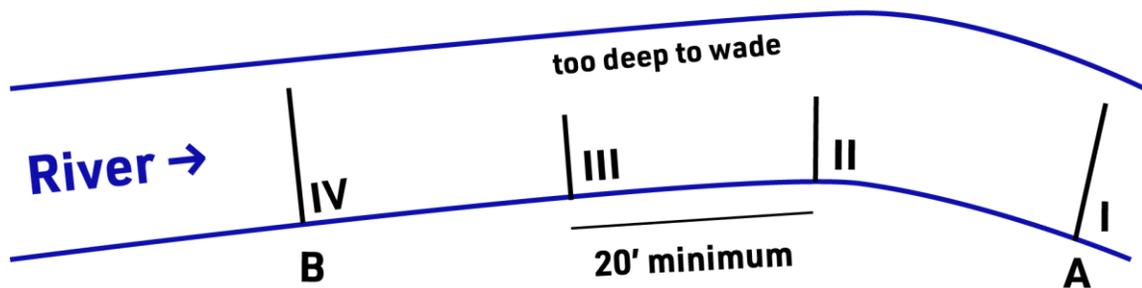
1. Carefully approach the river or stream on the downstream side of the bridge or culvert. If the location is surrounded by private property, stay within the road right-of-way which is 66 feet wide.
2. Wade into the river and monitor four transects beginning downstream and working your way back to the bridge. The transects (I, II, III, and IV) will be approximately 20 paces apart.
3. Standing in the river (at transect I), search the banks, adjacent wetlands and the water's surface for species of concern for a minimum of 2 minutes. Use binoculars if available.
4. For a minimum of 2 minutes, drag a long-handled rake to collect submerged vegetation and woody debris at 3 locations across the channel. If not possible due to depth, take 3 samples where you can. After each drag inspect the vegetation and any attached organisms. Clean rake thoroughly each time.
5. If possible, scoop up substrate (eg. rocks, sand) at 3 locations across the channel. If depth is an issue, take three samples where you can. Try to sample a diversity of substrates, if present. Sift through sample for invertebrates.
6. Take 20 paces to the next transect and repeat steps 3 – 5 at a total of four sites (II, III, and IV) or until you reach an obstacle which makes it unsafe to continue (e.g., deep water).
7. Collect all suspicious samples as you find them. Refer to collection protocols.
8. Return to vehicle and scrub boots/shoes and equipment to remove all plant material and debris.

# Dry Protocol (Shoreline)



1. Begin at the downstream end of the reach (A).
2. Standing on the shoreline, search the banks, adjacent wetlands and water's surface for species of concern. Conduct this step for a minimum of 2 minutes. Use binoculars if available.
3. For a minimum of 2 minutes, drag a long-handled rake to collect submerged vegetation and coarse woody debris. After each drag inspect the vegetation and any attached organisms. Clean rake thoroughly each time.
4. If feasible, use handmade scoop or your hands to collect substrate from the shore a minimum of three times. Try to sample a diversity of substrates, if present. Sift through sample for invertebrates.
5. Walk to the top of the reach being observant as you go. At the upper end of the reach (B), repeat steps 2 – 4. If you have enough time you may repeat steps 2-4 at one or more points between A and B.
6. Collect all suspicious samples as you find them. Refer to collection protocols.
7. Return to your vehicle and scrub boots/shoes and equipment to remove all plant material and debris.

# Wet Protocol (Shoreline)

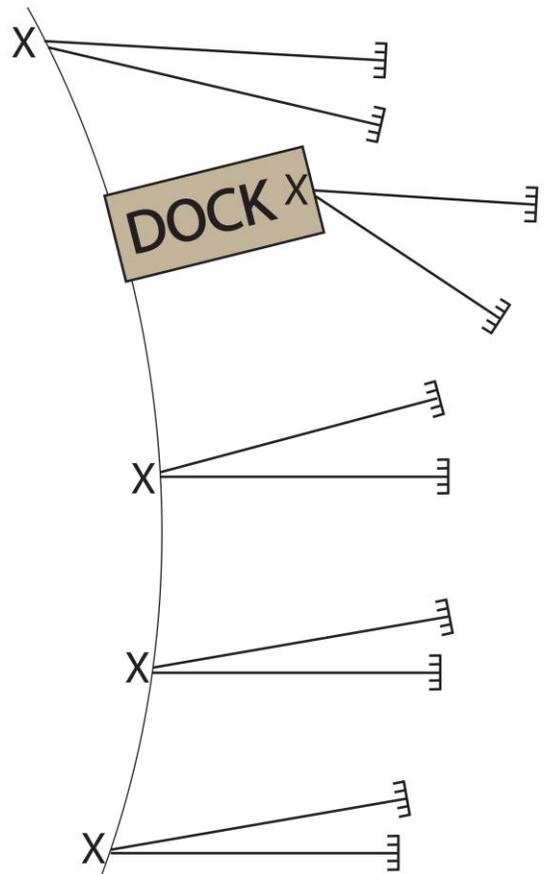


1. Begin at the downstream end of the reach (A). You will monitor along four transects at a minimum of 20 paces apart from each other.
2. Search the banks, adjacent wetlands and the water's surface for species of concern for a minimum of 2 minutes. Use binoculars if available.
3. Wade into the river carefully at first transect (I). For a minimum of 2 minutes, drag a long-handled rake to collect submerged vegetation throughout the channel. If this isn't possible due to depth (examples II & III), take samples where you can. After each drag inspect the vegetation and any attached organisms. Clean rake thoroughly each time.
4. If possible, take a sample of the substrate at 3 locations across the channel. If it is not possible to take samples due to depth, simply take three samples where you can. Try to sample a diversity of substrates, if present. Sift through sample for invertebrates.
5. Take 20 paces to the next transect and repeat steps 3 – 5 at a total of four sites (II, III, and IV).
6. Wade or walk along shoreline back to the starting point (A), being observant as you go.
7. Collect all suspicious samples as you find them. Refer to collection protocols.
8. Return to vehicle and scrub boots/ and equipment to remove all plant material and debris.

## LAKE PROTOCOLS

Upon arrival to the designated site, identify the boundaries of the public access. You will begin your search at one end and walk to the other along the shore. Stop five times along the shore at approximately equal intervals and follow the steps below.

1. Scan the area for at least 30 seconds. If there is heavy vegetation, spend more time as needed. While scanning, examine plant fragments and shells on the shore as well as plants and animals in the water.
2. Toss the sampling rake from shore into the water, aiming for concentrations of plants. Be sure to hang onto one end of the rope. Pull off and examine all the attached aquatic vegetation. Use the provided identification resources to help you identify suspicious plants or animals.
3. If you are using a dock or pier as a sampling point, walk to the end of it complete a 30 second scan as described in step 1 and complete 3 rake tosses - with 1 toss straight out from the end of the dock or pier, one toss to the right, and one toss to the left.
4. If you can do so safely, wade into the water to collect any suspicious plants/animals you may see. If the water is too deep or you cannot collect the organism safely, attempt to use your rake to collect it. If you are unable to collect it, make note of the location, write a description, photograph it if possible, and report back at the rendezvous site at the end of the day
5. Collect all suspicious samples as you find them. Refer to collection protocols.
6. Return to vehicle and scrub boots/ and equipment to remove all plant material and debris.



## COLLECTION PROTOCOLS

Please collect up to 5 intact specimens if possible of any possible AIS you may find. If collecting plants, try to get the root system, all leaves as well as seed heads and flowers when present. Place all specimens in one of the provided plastic bags. Ensure that the site name and Station ID on the label on the bag matches the site name on your datasheet. Transport bags back in cooler (if possible) and hand in with datasheets at the meeting location after all monitoring sites are visited. If it is not feasible to collect specimens due to safety or trespassing concerns, take photographs if a camera is available. Share photos with your Site Leader; after the event submit photos to your Site Leader and Regional DNR AIS Coordinator. Make sure to include the site name (ex. Apple River at Hwy B) in the file name of the photograph.

## PREVENT THE SPREAD

After you return to your vehicle upon completion of monitoring each site, you should follow these basic steps to clean off shoes, boots, waders clothing, and sampling equipment, using the provided equipment.

- Rinse equipment and gear with water or water/bleach mix
- Scrub with boot brushes, working to remove all mud, debris, seeds, etc.
- Rinse again and dry with towels

## SOCIAL MEDIA

Share with us what you are finding out there on Twitter and Facebook! A few other ideas of things worth sharing on social media:

- Tell everyone how you are volunteering your time today!
- Post pictures of your monitoring site
- Post pictures of all invasives found or other interesting finds, such as native plants or animals
- Share a video of you or your teammates in action
- Also include a short caption explaining the picture
- Be sure to use the hashtag #SnapshotDay2020 and tag the River Alliance (@RiverAlliance)

**This event is possible through the generous support of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources through an AIS Education, Planning and Prevention grant and our terrific partners.**

**THANK YOU!**

