

2017 MICHIGAN LAKE & STREAM ASSOCIATIONS

NOTES BY JACK FREYLING

4/21/17

Session 1

Jon Allan, Director, Michigan Office of Great Lakes

- A water strategy has been developed.
 - Nine goals resulting in 9 outcomes
 - 75 recommendations
 - Develop metrics for measuring success
- Remember that stewardship is the beginning and the end
- You grow a water ethic thru improving water literally, volunteerism and civic engagement
- Protect and restore aquatic ecosystems
 - Prevent & manage invasive species
 - Achieve 40% reduction in phosphorus
 - Promote green infrastructure, low impact development, green spaces to address storm water runoff
- There are currently 188 aquatic invasive species. NONE have been eradicated. Once here they are here forever.
- Michigan is the ONLY state without a sanitary code. It is a political issue.
- The Soo Locks need constant work. If lock fails, Michigan unemployment could go to 22%

Session 2

Lisa Brush, Stewardship Executive Director

- Collaboration
 - Communication
 - Flow – collaboration can't be forced
 - CPR – content, process, relationship

- Conflict wisdom – communication, listening, understanding triggers
- Compromise – meet half way. It must be a give and take.
- Strengths – strengths/appreciation
- Learning zone
- Contact Lisa at lbrush@stewardshipnetwork.org
- www.stewardshipnetwork.org
- Facebook.com/stewardshipnetwork
- Twitter.com/stewardshipnet

Session 3

Joanne Foreman, MDNR – Invasive Species Grant Program

- Grant program was established in 2014
- Funded by legislative appropriation from general fund
- First funding stream dedicated to invasive species
- \$3.6 million has been earmarked as grants
 - Set aside for both terrestrial and aquatic statewide
- AIS (aquatic invasive species) state management plan (on web)
 - Prevent
 - Limit dispersal
 - Early detect and response
 - Identify and control
- TIS (Terrestrial Invasive Species) can be found on the website at the end of this session's notes
- From 2014-2016, \$11 million was awarded to governmental units, non-profit universities
- This program will NOT pay for lake treatment
- Check out “clean boat, clean waters”
- www.micbcw.org has training videos
- RIPPLE program (Reduce Invasive Pests and PLant Escapes)
- Some lakes are combining efforts and funds to buy mobile boat washes. The mobile system is more of a messaging system than control (visible)
- New Zealand mud snails are a new AIS. They can spread on waders of fishermen

- A collaboration is being formed to fight Eurasian Frobit (AIS)
- CISMA (Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas)
 - Drew is the name of the representative in our area
 - He will help set up and sponsor a mobile boatwash
- www.michigan.gov/invasives
- www.michigan.gov/localresources will show a CISMA map for different areas

Session 4

Alisha Davidson (alishad@mlswa.org)

- Representative of Wisconsin AIS control
- Wisconsin has a similar number of lakes as Michigan greater than or equal to 10 acres
- Compare Wisconsin and Michigan programs

WISCONSIN	MICHIGAN
\$6.5 million set aside just for AIS	\$3.5 million set aside for AIS & TIS
Started in 1990	Started in 2014
Paid by state gas tax (percentage estimated bought by boaters)	From state general fund
67 projects last year	17 projects last year
Provides funds for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of lake mgt plans ○ Clean Boat/Clean Water up to \$4,000/landing ○ AIS prevention ○ AIS early detection & rapid response ○ AIS containment ○ AIS eradication \$936K in 2016 ○ Volunteer education programs of how to inspect, recording if found, cleaning 	Provides funds for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of CISMA ○ Invasive species prevention (monitor/outreach)
CBCW coordination funded by gas tax	CBCW coordination funded by MSU Extension

CBCW since 2004	CBCW since 2015
CBCW on 141,720 boats in 2016	CBCW on 1,952 boats in 2015
293,615 people on CBCW involved in 2016	15,230 people on CBCW in 2015
<p>Lake Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitoring documents ○ Includes habitat, aquatic plants ○ 776 lakes doing Secchi monitoring 	<p>Lake Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ○ ○ 220 lakes doing Secchi monitoring

- www.uwsp.edu
- MLSA is developing a website with all water-related agencies, etc.

4/22/17

Session 1

Cliff Bloom, Attorney of Riparian Law

- Riparian originally was associated with streams.
- Littoral originally was associated with lakes.
- Basically, land is riparian if it touches a body of water.
- See “Buying and Selling Waterfront Property” for more information

Session 2

Jennifer Jones PhD

Community Capital Resources for the Betterment of Your Lake

- Inland lake recreational industry in Michigan is worth \$5 billion/year to the state.
- Much of this session was a discussion of the speaker’s PhD dissertation and but not municipalities yet. These three together must be involved for betterment of lakes

Session 3

- New systems are being developed for zebra mussel control
- There is currently no treatment for zebra mussels
- Zebra and Quagga mussels are problems in many Michigan lakes
- Zebra mussels have one flat side that allows them to attach to smooth surfaces
- Zebras were throughout Europe in the mid-1800s.
- Zebras were introduced here through ballast water from ships
- Zebras were first found in the Great Lakes in the 1980s
- Zebra larvae are very small and can be spread in fish livewells that appear clear
- Zebras have a great negative effect on entire lake life
- Zebras make lake water clearer, sometimes Secchi readings can double
- Native mussels (clams) are damaged because they eat the same food as zebras. Also, zebras can cling to the shells of clams
- Zequanox:
 - Was approved in 2012 for use in closed systems.
 - Program was expanded in 2014 for use in open water
 - Is a dead bacteria that only kills zebra and quagga mussels, affecting their digestive systems
 - USGS has published 3 papers that state Zequanox is safe for freshwater clams, fish, and has shown a 90% mortality on zebras
 - Degrades in 24 hours
 - Has been tested under controlled conditions
 - Next step is to test ½ of a lake (all that's allowed). A lake that had live native clams and zebra mussels. Two original lakes considered had only dead clams
 - Must be applied near the bottom of the lake
 - Several tests for the affect on lake water quality before and after