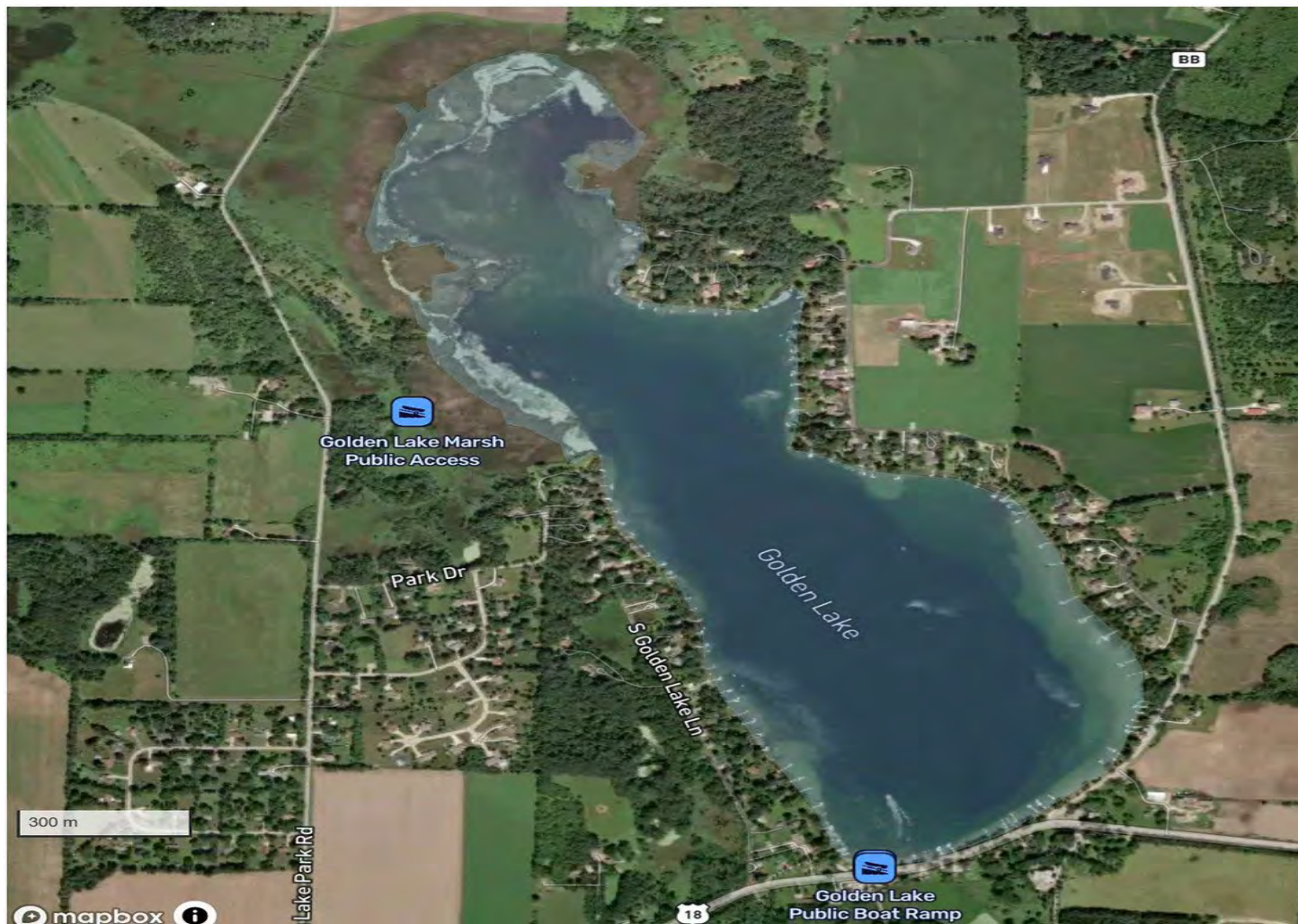


Golden Lake

Waukesha and Jefferson Counties, WI

2026 Aquatic Plant Management Plan v7

July 2026



SOLitude Lake Management

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Introduction

In August of 2025, SOLitude Lake Management conducted a survey on Golden Lake for the presence of Eurasian and/or Hybrid water-milfoil (EWM/HWM) utilizing the Point-Intercept (PI) method. This survey is a continuation of the systematic monitoring program that has been in place since 2013, representing one of the longest continuous AIS monitoring records among Wisconsin lakes of comparable size.

These surveys have been conducted using a combination of Full and Partial Point-Intercept surveys. The survey type and years conducted are summarized below:

Full PI Surveys: May and August 2013, August 2014, September 2017, August 2020, and August 2023

Partial PI Surveys: October 2015, and August of 2016 2018–2019, 2021–2022, 2024–2025

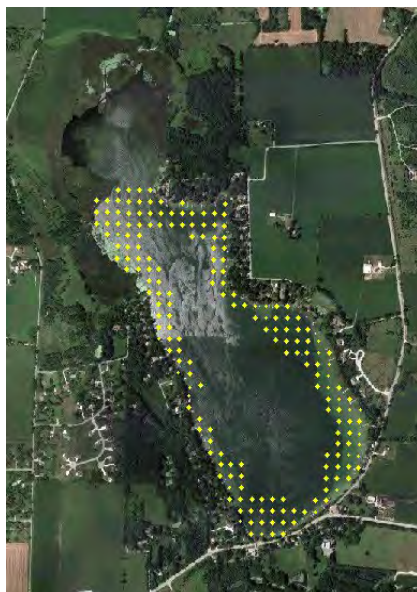
** Surveys in 2013/14 conducted by WI DNR staff; remaining years by Marine Biochemists (now SOLitude Lake Management).*

Location of Data Collection Points for Golden Lake: Partial and Full P.I Plant Surveys.

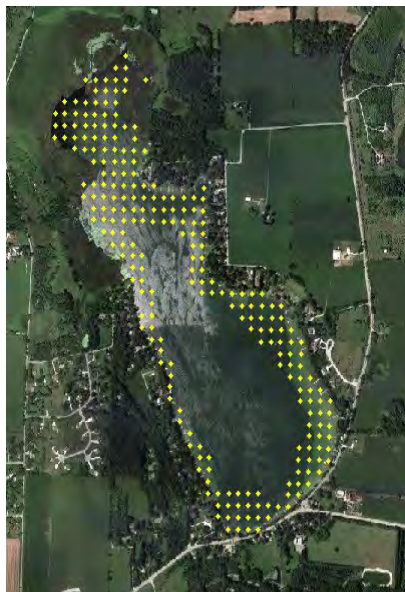
Partial PI Survey Points for Oct. 2015

August 2016, 2018-19, 2021-22, 2024-25

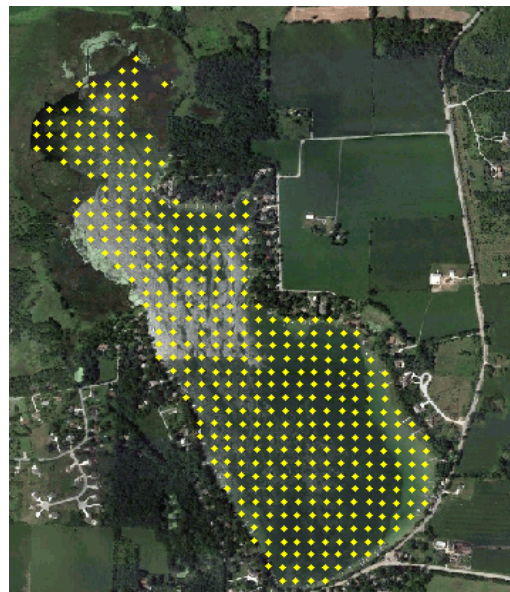
Full PI Surveys



No. of Points: 191



No. of Points: 250



No of Points: 565

The three survey grids used across the monitoring program are shown above.

Survey Methodology

The protocol for the Full PI surveys called for the sampling of the vegetation at 565 pre-determined sites within the lake. These locations were spaced apart by approximately 46 meters in general north-south and east-west transects across Golden Lake using waypoints (longitude and latitude coordinates) established by the WI DNR (see above).

During these surveys a crew navigated to each waypoint using a Global Positioning System (GPS). At each point where water depth was at or less than the maximum plant rooting depth (approximately 25-30 feet), plants were sampled using a rake head attached to either a Pole (P) or Rope (R). Water depth was recorded and the dominant bottom sediment type (muck, sand, rock) noted, if discernable. Plants collected were identified as genus and/or species, individual plant species density (rake fullness for a single plant type) determined, along with total plant density (rake fullness for all plants). This data was then recorded for each site. An example of this “rake fullness” density determination is found on Appendix 1. Please also note that shallow water depth, emergent plants (cattails) and/or excessive vegetation prevented access to some of these pre-selected waypoints. This information was also recorded during the surveys.

The Partial PI survey covering the 2015 season (191 points) focused on the northern portion of the lake where EWM was concentrated. The standard Partial PI grid (250 points) used since 2016 covers the entire vegetated littoral zone. The Full PI grid (565 points) provides complete lake-wide coverage and is conducted approximately every three years.

Data collection for the Partial PI surveys consisted of navigating to each pre-established point using a Lowrance Hook 9 GPS. At each point, data on the presence or absence of EWM/Hybrid was collected using a Rake on a Pole (depths less than 15 feet) or a Rake on a Rope (depths greater than 15 feet). In clear waters less than 3 feet in depth with a largely sandy bottom, visual identification was used as a more efficient method where vegetative growth was absent. At each site, data on water depth, presence or absence of EWM/HWM, and if present, rake fullness (density) was recorded along with the sampling method used.

Summary of Results

During the August 2025 Partial PI Survey, EWM was detected at 14 sites by rake — the second lowest total recorded since monitoring began in 2013. Importantly, no visual-only observations were recorded, meaning all detections required physical contact with the rake. This contrasts with 2024, when 16 of the 28 total detections were visual-only observations of floating or very sparse plants. The 2025 result continues with a strong multi-year downward trend that, when viewed across the full survey record, represents an approximately 88% reduction from the peak of 118 sites documented in May 2013.

The overall decline reflects over a decade of sustained, coordinated, multi-method management by the Golden Lake Association (GLA) in partnership with the WI DNR. Notably, reductions have occurred not only in actively treated zones but also in areas of the lake where no management has been conducted in recent years, suggesting that the broader EWM/HWM population may be experiencing a general suppression across the lake as the native plant community has been restored to competitive health.

For perspective, during the baseline May 2013 Full PI Survey, EWM was found at 118 sites across the lake, with dense beds (Rake Fullness 2–3) distributed along the west, south, and east shores as well as throughout the Sensitive Area. The contrast with current conditions is dramatic and reflects well on the Association’s consistent investment in this program.

EWM Site Counts — All Partial PI Surveys (2015–2025)

Survey date	Sites visited	Sites w/ EWM (rake)	Sites w/ EWM (incl. visuals)
Oct. 2015	191	46	45
Aug. 2016	250	24	25
Aug. 2018	250	50	71
Aug. 2019	250	40	50
Aug. 2021	250	56	77
Aug. 2022	250	23	28
Aug. 2024	250	12	28
Aug. 2025	250	14	14

EWM Site Counts — All Full PI Surveys (2013–2023)

Survey date	Sites visited	Sites w/ EWM
Au	366	118
Aug. 2013	367	70
Sept. 2014	342	72
Sept. 2017	442	54 (60 incl. visuals)
Aug. 2020	427	36
August 2023	435	48 (52 incl visuals)

Frequency of Occurrence and Rake Fullness (all surveys, 2013–2025)

EWM/HWM Freq of Occurrence and Rake Fullness Data for all Surveys (2013-2025)

Note: Full PI Survey Years in Blue, Partial Surveys in Black

Parameter	May, 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2015	Aug., 2016	Sept., 2017	Aug., 2018	Aug., 2019	Aug., 2020	Aug., 2021	Aug. 2022	Aug., 2023	Aug., 2024	Aug., 2025
Freq. of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)*	44.70	24.22	25.26	23.5	9.6	16.22	20.00	16.00	13.38	22.86	9.2	18.18	4.8	5.6
Freq. of occurrence sites shallower than max. depth of plants**	33.62	20.53	21.88	na	na	12.02	na	na	11.5	na	na	14.91	na	na
Relative Frequency (%)**	21.6	8.7	8.1	na	na	6.0	na	na	5.6	na	na	7.1	na	na
Relative Frequency (squared)	0.05	0.01	0.01	na	na	0.0	na	na	0.0	na	na		na	na
Average Rake Fullness	1.36	1.2	1.25	1.36	1.08	1.56	1.56	1.33	1.28	1.68	1.17	1.48	1.25	1.14

Sensitive Area Progress

The DNR-designated Sensitive Area (Zone 1) at the northern end of Golden Lake — locally known as the “Kettle” or “Marsh Area” — continues to show meaningful, sustained improvement. This area serves as the primary fish nursery and principal wildlife refuge for Golden Lake and was identified in the 2006 DNR Integrated Sensitive Area Report as a resource of critical ecological importance.

EWM was found at only 4 sites in both the 2024 and 2025 surveys — the lowest totals recorded since systematic monitoring began in 2013, when 27 sites within the Sensitive Area were positive. Average rake fullness in the Sensitive Area has declined to 1.0 in both 2024 and 2025, compared to the highest recorded value of 2.21 in September 2017. At a rake fullness of 1.0, EWM plants are sparse and not forming the dense surface canopies that interfere with recreation, impede fish and waterfowl habitat, or shade out native vegetation.

Sensitive Area EWM Site Counts by Year

Survey	# sites w/ EWM	Avg. rake fullness	DASH hours
May 2013	27	1.48	—
Aug. 2013	17	1.18	—
Sept. 2014	19	1.21	—
Oct. 2015	16	1.63	—
Aug. 2016	9	1.11	47.75
Sept. 2017	19	2.21	46.75
Aug. 2018	15	1.94	92.0
Aug. 2019	14	1.50	90.0
Aug. 2020	11	1.64	50.0
Aug. 2021	16	1.63	30.5
Aug. 2022	10	1.20	61.5
Aug. 2023	9	1.56	61.5
Aug. 2024	4	1.0	14.5
Aug. 2025	4	1.0	57.0

Sensitive Area EWM site counts, average rake fullness, and DASH hours by year.

The sustained DASH program, conducted annually since 2016 primarily by Riese Aquatics LLC, has invested over 680 dive-hours in the Sensitive Area across the monitoring period. The data strongly suggest that this multi-year commitment has been the primary driver of improvement within this zone. As noted in the 2017 Aquatic Lake Management Plan and confirmed by DNR guidance, DASH effectiveness is best in concentrated EWM beds requiring consistent effort over a minimum of four to five years — a threshold that has now been well exceeded at Golden Lake.

Zone-by-Zone Discussion

Golden Lake has been divided into five management zones based on EWM distribution patterns, treatment history, and ecological characteristics. The following summarizes EWM status and management response in each zone based on the August 2025 survey and recent years of data.

Golden Lake Control Zones



Zone 1 — Sensitive Area

EWM was found at 4 sites in 2025, continuing the low counts of recent years. DASH was conducted in June 2025 for 57 hours. Average rake fullness remains at 1.0. This zone should continue to receive annual DASH treatment as the primary management tool. Monitoring should be maintained with particular attention to any rebound given the historically persistent EWM and Curly Lake Pondweed population in this area.

Zone 2 — West Shore

Three EWM sites were detected in 2025. This zone was treated with 2,4-D herbicide as recently as June 2023 (0.25 acres, targeting a small bed near the northern end of the west shore). No treatment occurred in 2024 or 2025. DASH was conducted in the north end of this zone that abutted the Zone 1 in 2022 and 2023 for 7 and 14 hours respectively. Current EWM levels are low, but the west shore has historically rebounded without consistent treatment; annual monitoring is recommended.

Zone 3 — South Shore

Two sites were detected in 2025, down from a high of 15 in 2021. The south shore was last treated with herbicide on June 10 and June 20, 2024 (4.1 acres total). The combination of herbicide treatment in 2024 and declining regional EWM pressure appears to have maintained low population levels. Continued monitoring is recommended with herbicide treatment targeted if the Association's established threshold is reached.

Zone 4 — South of Rhino Point / Krueger Road

One site was detected in 2025, the lowest since monitoring began. Hand Diver Removal was conducted in this area for 14 hours in 2024. Hand Diver Removal was used in 2018 and 2019 as well. DASH for 14 hours in 2023, 22.5 hours in 2022 and 14 hours in 2021. Hand removal was used in the bay off the east shore at the end of Krueger Road, which historically required repeated intervention, and appears to be responding well to management. Continued monitoring is recommended with targeted DASH and Hand Pull if the Association's established threshold is reached

Zone 5 — Rhino Point and North

Three sites were detected in 2025. This area received 36.75 hours of DASH in June 2024 and no hours in 2022 and 2023. The continued low counts suggest that prior treatment provides residual benefit. The area north and east of Rhino Point should be evaluated in 2026 to determine whether a targeted treatment or DASH effort is warranted. Hand Diver Removal has been used in this area in 2018 and 2019. Continued monitoring is recommended with targeted DASH and Hand Pull if the Association's established threshold is reached

EWM Presence by Zone (2020–2025)*

Zone	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1 — Sensitive Area	11	16 (18)	10 (12)	12 (12)	4 (6)	5
2 — West Shore	6	9 (19)	6 (7)	12 (15)	1 (4)	3
3 — South Shore	6	9 (13)	1 (1)	11 (11)	3 (8)	2
4 — S. Rhino Pt.	5	6 (7)	3 (4)	5 (6)	1 (6)	1
5 — Rhino Pt. N.	8	16 (20)	3 (4)	8 (8)	1 (2)	3
Total	36	56 (77)	23 (28)	48 (52)	12 (28)	14

EWM sites by management zone, 2020–2025.

* Number in parenthesis includes total # sites identified by both rake and visual means.

Starry Stonewort — Emerging Concern

In 2025 Golden Lake documented an important new development: the detection of Starry Stonewort that required an emergency hand removal of Starry Stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa*). July 25, 2025, a population of SSW was removed in Zone 3 near the south end of the lake adjacent to the public boat launch. This was the first confirmed detection of this species at the lake.

Starry Stonewort is an invasive alga native to Eurasia that has spread rapidly across Wisconsin and surrounding states. Unlike Eurasian Watermilfoil, Starry Stonewort can form extraordinarily dense mats from late summer through early winter that smother native aquatic vegetation and degrade lake bottom habitat. It reproduces primarily through star-shaped bulbils that form in sediment and can persist for years, making eradication very difficult once established.

Early detection and rapid response are widely recognized by the WI DNR as the most effective management strategy for Starry Stonewort. The prompt 2025 removal — 6.5 hand removal dive-hours by Riese Aquatics LLC at two confirmed east shore locations (43.027102°N, -88.534247°W and 43.02704°N, -88.53429°W) — represents exactly the kind of early intervention that gives the GLA the best chance to prevent an established population. Continued monitoring and resident education is recommended with targeted Hand Pull if the Association's established threshold is reached.

Golden Lake Starry Stonewort Hand Removal Location 2025



Summary of Management Activities (2013–2025)

Since 2013, the Golden Lake Association has employed three primary methods for AIS control: herbicide (chemical) treatments, diver hand removal, and Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting (DASH). The following summarizes activities and key outcomes for each method.

A. Chemical (Herbicide) Controls

Herbicide treatments using formulations of 2,4-D have been a tool for EWM suppression outside the Sensitive Area primarily along the Westshore and Southshore. All treatments have been conducted under WI DNR permit. The 2013 treatment (35.6 acres) produced the most dramatic single-year reduction in EWM frequency, dropping observed sites from 118 to 70–72.

Subsequent annual or biennial spot treatments have maintained suppression in Zones 2 and 3.

Year	Date(s)	Zone(s)	Herbicide	Quantity (gal.)	Acres
2013	6/3/13	2–5	DMA4-IVM / Navigate	227.2 / 1305 lbs.	35.6
2014	None	—	—	—	—
2015	5/13/15	3–4	DMA4-IVM	102.75	9.8
2016	5/17/16	2	DMA4-IVM	128.0	10.0
2017	6/6/17	2, 3	DMA4-IVM	67.5	4.5
2018	6/5/18	2	Weedar 64 / DMA4-IVM	92.5 / 21.0	7.6
2019	5/30/19	2, 3	Weedar 64	147.5	9.9
2020	6/2/20	2, 3	Weedar 64	135.0	9.0
2021	None	—	—	—	—
2022	None	—	—	—	—
2023	6/12/23	2	Weedar 64	3.5	0.25
2024	6/10, 6/20/24	3	Weedar 64	65.5	4.1
2025	None	—	—	—	—

Summary of all herbicide treatments on Golden Lake, 2013–2025.

B. Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting (DASH)

DASH has been conducted annually since 2016, primarily within the Sensitive Area and North and South of Rhino Point. Using surface-supplied air that allows divers to remain underwater for extended periods for systematic, efficient removal. DASH is best suited to large, concentrated beds of EWM/HWM/CLP and has become the cornerstone of Sensitive Area

management. The Association has found DASH to be more cost-effective per pound of AIS removed than hand removal in high-density areas.

Total AIS removed via DASH by year:

- 2016: 12,985 lbs. (primarily Curly-leaf Pondweed)
- 2017: 15,250 lbs.
- 2018: 34,950 lbs.
- 2019: 32,050 lbs.
- 2020: 26,400 lbs.
- 2021: 21,400 lbs.
- 2022: 26,200 lbs.
- 2023: 26,050 lbs.
- 2024: 27,400 lbs.
- 2025: 17,200 lbs.

The decline in pounds removed in 2025 is consistent with, and likely reflects, the overall reduction in EWM/HWM biomass documented in the PI surveys and a slight reduction in removal hours. A DNR permit is required and obtained by GLA for all DASH activities.

C. Diver Hand Removal

Hand removal by trained scuba divers has been used to target smaller, dispersed AIS concentrations that are not cost-effective for DASH. Hand removal has been conducted in 2015–2019 and again in 2024, primarily in Zones 4 and 5. In 2024, 14 person-hours of hand removal removed 60 cubic feet of EWM from the area near the south of the end of Golden Cedar Lane by Kreuger Road.

Hand removal is most effective in early summer when AIS plant structure is firm, roots are shallow, and the risk of fragmentation and reseeding is lowest. Both hand removal and DASH activities are eligible for 75% reimbursement via WI DNR Aquatic Invasive Species grants, making them cost-accessible management options for the Association.

Total AIS Removed via Hand Pull by year:

2015: 150 cubic feet	2024: 60 cubic feet
2016: 114 cubic feet	
2017: 240 cubic feet	
2018: 275 cubic feet	
2019: 168 cubic feet	
2020: COVID	
2021: COVID	
2022: No removal	
2023: No removal	

Management Goals and Trigger Criteria

As adopted in the 2017 Aquatic Plant Management Plan and carried forward in the 2023 Amendment, the Golden Lake Association has established the following criteria that require active management response:

- Presence of EWM/Hybrid at greater than 25 PI points (15% of total waypoints in areas less than 13 feet in depth) with an average density (Rake Fullness) greater than 1.0.
- Areas where Rake Fullness exceeds 2.0, or areas where EWM tops out at the surface and interferes with navigation or recreation.

Current status against these criteria: The August 2025 survey recorded 14 EWM sites total across the lake (all zones combined), well below the 25-point threshold. The average rake fullness of 1.14 also falls below the trigger threshold. Both criteria indicate that the lake is currently within its management goals. However, the year-to-year variability seen in the data (particularly the rebound from 36 sites in 2020 to 77 sites in 2021, and from 28 sites in 2022 to 52 sites in 2023) underscores the importance of continued annual monitoring and proactive management.

Forward-Looking Plans (2026–2029)

The foundation of Golden Lake's AIS Management strategy for 2026-2029 will be DASH, with select use of diver hand pull and herbicide treatment on an as needed basis.

Monitoring

Annual Partial PI surveys focused on EWM/HWM presence and rake fullness will continue each August. The next Full PI Survey is set for 2026, given that the last full survey was conducted in August 2023. Full PI surveys will be performed every 3 years. A new Full PI survey will provide updated Floristic Quality Index data, comprehensive species richness information, and a complete baseline for the next planning cycle. Based on 2017 and 2023 FQI values (32.36 and 27.06 respectively), tracking the direction of the native plant community health index is an important component of the overall management picture.

A dedicated early-season monitoring survey protocol for EWM/HWM and Starry Stonewort should be done annually, in late May–early June prior to any management activities to pinpoint the containment activity areas. Monitoring is an integral part of AIS Management Plan for Golden Lake.

Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting (DASH)

DASH should continue as an annual activity primarily in the Sensitive Area (Zone 1), scheduled in June or early July before significant growth of native species. The 57 DASH hours invested in the Sensitive Area in 2025 maintained EWM at 4–5 sites with rake fullness of 1.0 — suggesting that the current level of effort and prior years efforts are appropriate, needed and effective for this zone.

DASH in Zones 4 and 5 (Rhino Point and north/south) should be evaluated each spring based on early season survey results. If EWM rebounding in these zones approaches the established threshold, DASH should be scheduled.

DASH efforts typically take 50-90 hours to manually uproot and suction harvest EWM/HWM/CLP, control floating fragments and properly dispose of the harvested AIS. DASH is a cost-effective AIS control method for large areas of AIS and is an integral part of the AIS Management Plan for Golden Lake.

A WI DNR permit will be obtained for all DASH activities including providing required reporting and AIS disposal.

Diver Hand Pull

Diver hand pull remains a viable and cost-effective option for targeted AIS removal in areas where EWM/HWM is present in small, scattered concentrations not suited to DASH. Trained scuba divers manually uproot plants including their roots and rhizoids, place them in mesh containment bags, and transport them to shore for proper disposal. Support team members in kayaks or boats net any floating fragments to minimize the risk of reseeding. Hand pull is best conducted in early summer (June) when plant structure is firm, root systems are shallow, and native vegetation has not yet developed to the point where AIS and native plants are difficult to distinguish. Diver Hand Pull is an integral part of AIS Management Plan for Golden Lake.

A WI DNR permit will be obtained for all Diver Hand Pull activities including providing required reporting and AIS disposal

Herbicide Treatments

No herbicide treatment was conducted in 2025. The current EWM population in Zones 2 and 3 is at historically low levels, and treatment may not be required in 2026. However, given the documented tendency of EWM to rebound (as seen from 2022 to 2023), Zones 2 and 3 should be assessed in fall with Full PI or Partial EWM surveys followed up in late spring annually using visual survey. Treatment should be applied if EWM density and frequency approach the Association's established thresholds. Herbicide is an integral part of AIS Management Plan for Golden Lake.

A WI DNR permit will be obtained for all Herbicide treatment and provide proper riparian owner notice and required reporting.

Mechanical Harvesting

Mechanical harvesting involves the use of a pontoon-mounted harvester machine that cuts and collects aquatic vegetation from the water surface and shallow littoral zone. At Golden Lake, mechanical harvesting is most relevant as a tool for managing floating mats of detached EWM/HWM and other vegetation that accumulate in areas of high boat traffic — particularly near the public boat launch and along the east and west shore — where surface debris creates navigational hazards, entangles propellers, and generates complaints from lake users and residents. Harvesters cut vegetation at adjustable depths (typically 0–6 feet) and convey it onto the deck of the machine or a transport barge for removal to shore.

For the 2026–2029 planning period, mechanical harvesting is recommended on an as-needed basis for floating mat collection in the vicinity of the public boat launch and other high-traffic areas of the east and west shore. Given the currently low EWM/HWM population lake-wide, large-scale harvesting is not anticipated to be necessary. However, the Association includes harvesting as a contingency option in its annual management planning discussions. A WI DNR permit is required for all mechanical harvesting activities including providing appropriate disposal location.

Starry Stonewort Priority Response

The confirmed detection of Starry Stonewort on July 25, 2025, elevates this species to a co-equal management priority alongside EWM/HWM for the 2026 season and forward. The response plan should include: (1) early-season surveys at the confirmed locations, (2) hand removal of if significant growth is detected, (3) coordination with the WI DNR Waukesha office on permitting and monitoring requirements, and (4) expanded awareness and identification training for all GLA members and volunteers conducting lake-related activities.

Association Action Summary

Summary of recommended management activities for Golden Lake, 2026 and beyond.

Activity	Frequency / Trigger	Responsible party	Lake Impact
Partial PI Survey (EWM)	Annual — August	SOLitude Lake Management or another vendor	250 GPS Points

Activity	Frequency / Trigger	Responsible party	Lake Impact
Full PI Survey (all species)	Every 3 years (due 2026)	SOLitude Lake Management or another vendor	565 GPS Points
Starry Stonewort monitoring	Annual — May/June	SOLitude Lake Management or another vendor	2 sites. Total area is less than an acre
DASH Sensitive Area (Zone 1)	Annual — June/early July based on fall and spring surveys	Riese Aquatics LLC or another vendor	Total area 2.5 +/- acres annually.
DASH — other zones	As needed per fall and spring surveys for large clusters	Riese Aquatics LLC or another vendor	Multiple sites. 1+/- acre annually
Hand removal	As needed per fall and spring surveys for small clusters	Riese Aquatics LLC or another vendor.	Multiple sites. 1 acre or less annually.
Herbicide treatment (Zones 2, 3)	As needed per fall and spring surveys.	SOLitude Lake Management or another vendor.	Less than 10 acres annually.
Clean Boats Clean Waters Launch Monitoring and Public Education	Ongoing during boating season.	GLA / Waukesha County / WI DNR	DNR Boat Launch

Appendices

The following supporting materials are included as appendices to this report:

- Appendix I - Aquatic Plant Fullness Ratings (illustrated guide)
- Appendix II - Partial PI Survey Maps with EWM Distribution, August 2018 - 2025
- Appendix III - Full Point Intercept Survey Maps August 2013-2023.
- Appendix IV - Golden Lake Sensitive Area Map (WI DNR designation)
- Appendix V - Golden Lake DASH Harvest Maps 2024-2026

For questions regarding this report or Golden Lake's aquatic plant management program, please contact:

Golden Lake Association, Inc.

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goldenlakeassociation@yahoo.com

Appendix I

Aquatic Plant Fullness Ratings

Fullness Rating	Coverage	Description
1		Only few plants. There are not enough plants to entirely cover the length of the rake head in a single layer.
2		There are enough plants to cover the length of the rake head in a single layer, but not enough to fully cover the tines.
3		The rake is completely covered and tines are not visible.

Key

Blue = Rake Fullness of 1

Red = Rake Fullness of 2

Yellow = Rake Fullness of 3

Aqua = Visual

Appendix II

Golden Lake—Waukesha and Jefferson Counties, WI

Point-Intercept Points with Eurasian/Hybrid Watermilfoil

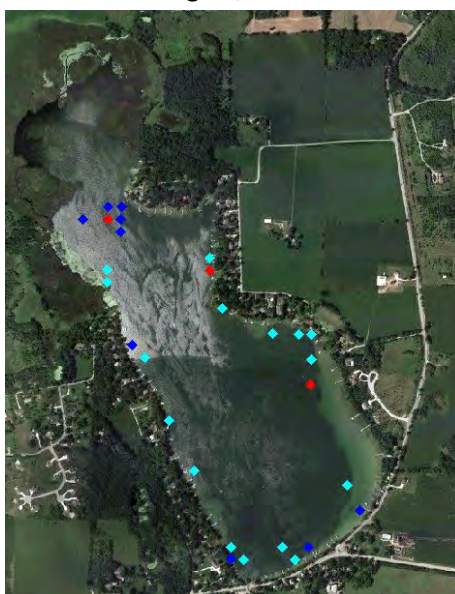
Partial PI Surveys—August, 2018-2025*

August, 2025



Sites: 14

August, 2024



Sites: 12 (28 including Visuals)

August, 2022



Sites: 23 (28 with Visuals)

August, 2021



Sites: 56 (77 including Visuals)

August, 2019



Sites: 40 (50 including Visuals)

August, 2018



Sites: 50 (71 with Visuals)

Key: Blue = Rake Fullness of 1, Red = Rake Fullness of 2, Yellow = Rake Fullness of 3. Aqua = Visual.

Appendix III

Golden Lake—Waukesha and Jefferson Counties, WI

Point-Intercept Points with Eurasian/Hybrid Watermilfoil

All Full PI Surveys Conducted from May 2013 through August 2023

August, 2023



Sites Present: 52 (inc. 4 Visuals)

August, 2020



Sites Present: 36

September, 2017



Sites Present: 60 (inc. 6 Visuals)

September, 2014



Sites Present: 72

August, 2013



Sites Present: 70

May, 2013



Sites Present: 118

Key: Blue = Rake Fullness of 1, Red = Rake Fullness of 2, Yellow = Rake Fullness of 3. Aqua = Visual.

Appendix IV

Golden Lake Sensitive Area



Appendix V

Golden Lake DASH Locations 2024 -Riese Aquatics, LLC



Figure 1: DASH locations for Golden Lake 2024. Harvesting done by Riese Aquatics, LLC between 6/24/2024 and 7/01/2024. Dense harvesting was done at each location to maximize efficiency.

Golden Lake DASH Locations 2025 -Riese Aquatics, LLC



Figure 1: DASH locations for Golden Lake 2025. Harvesting done by Riese Aquatics, LLC between 6/23/2025 and 6/27/2025. Dense harvesting was done at each location to maximize efficiency.

Golden Lake DASH Locations 2026 -Riese Aquatics, LLC



Figure 1: DASH locations for Golden Lake 2026. Harvesting done by Riese Aquatics, LLC between 6/29/2025 and 7/3/2026. Dense harvesting was done at each location to maximize efficiency.