FRIENDS OF THE MUKWONAGO RIVER



A Letter from the President

Friends of the Mukwonago River, along with many individuals and entities, work to protect and keep the Mukwonago River watershed pristine and healthy. We all must remain vigilant and dynamic in our roles as stewards in an ever-shifting environment, and help us to identify and manage aquatic and terrestrial invasive species, be they plant, animal or insect. They all impact the watershed in ways that can be detrimental.

Landowners, local land trusts, lake districts, yacht clubs, camps and schools, individuals and groups work to further the mission of the Friends by way of education, advocacy, and promotion of sound land use. We continue to look to you as citizen monitors in the lakes and rivers, scientists with our universities and schools, their students who learn about the watershed, and volunteers who help do the work to disburse the knowledge and awareness of the watershed. The Mukwonago River watershed needs each of you to watch and monitor changes in the landscape, water and air. We continue to be the eyes and ears of the watershed to ensure its health before changes become irreversible.

Our local land trusts are continuing their protective purchases in the watershed, with the Nature Conservancy focused on the Pickerel Lake and Crooked Creek areas with a recent purchase in the headwaters. The Waukesha County Land Conservancy has prioritized oak woodlands in Jericho Creek and its headwaters and just purchased 80 oak woodland acres close to Eagle Spring Lake, and the Kettle Moraine Land Trust focuses on the Lake Beulah area in Walworth County. Protection for pristine land, highly threatened species and areas of special concern will help us keep the watershed in good condition. Waukesha County is updating their Park and Open Space Plan which will benefit the Mukwonago River watershed by identifying areas that are especially important to the quality of the waters.

Friends appreciates your work on your property, removing invasives and restoring native habitat. We appreciate your charitable giving, which allows us to continue our work. Together, we can sustain the value of the watershed, partnering and preserving, working and playing, monitoring and questioning. We are the ones best suited for this work, and we will continue with your assistance.

Please remember Friends in your charitable planning and giving.

Ezra Meyer, President

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OUR MISSION

To protect the **Mukwonago River and** its associated watershed ecosystems by way of education, advocacy, and promotion of sound land use throughout the watershed.



The Meyer Preserve A globally imperiled ecosystem

The Meyer Preserve is an 80-acre remnant oak ecosystem of exceptional quality recently purchased by the Waukesha County Land Conservancy (WCLC). A remnant ecosystem is an original, native ecological community—land left relatively undisturbed by human development over several hundred years. Oak ecosystems are globally imperiled; therefore, protecting them is a top priority for land trusts, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and other entities.

Because of the high quality of this preserve, it will be one of the most valuable and significant lands that WCLC has ever protected. This property is home to a rare sedge fen and the state-threatened kittentail plant, which adds to the biodiversity of Waukesha County. Kevin Doyle of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) found that this area of the Mukwonago River watershed in southwestern Waukesha County offers the best opportunity for protecting kittentails in the state.

The Meyer Preserve is part of WCLC's Mukwonago River project area. It contains a stream that connects to the Mukwonago River, significant wetlands and diverse topography that provides a large block habitat area for wildlife. The Mukwonago River is home to 59 species of fish, seven of which are listed as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern. It is one of the richest, most biodiverse rivers in the state of Wisconsin.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF OAK ECOSYSTEMS

Intact oak ecosystems are now one of the rarest plant communities on Earth. They create ideal habitats by providing food and shelter for a variety of wildlife. Nearly every part of an oak tree—from its roots to its



bark and branches-provides resources to wildlife.

As such, oaks are a keystone species; they can and must be restored because they ensure the survival of so many other species. Even though they are on the decline, oak ecosystems remain intact—but there is so much we can do to help. We are faced with an opportunity to protect them before it's too late.

WHY ARE THESE IMPORTANT ECOSYSTEMS IMPERILED?

Development, urban expansion, roadways, and natural disturbances contribute to the decline and fragmentation of these oak ecosystems. In addition, invasive species are beginning to shade out young oaks, stifling future generations. Because oaks first evolved in places where natural fire disturbances were more common than they are today, oaks are not able to thrive like they once did.

WHAT IS A KEYSTONE SPECIES?

A keystone species is a plant that plays a unique and crucial role in its ecosystem. Without keystone species, an ecosystem would be dramatically different or even cease to exist. The loss of one species from this type of natural community, oak trees, for example, can have a disproportionately large effect on the entire community, including plants, insects, and wildlife. Oak trees support more wildlife than maple or basswood trees. Over 500 species of insects live and feed on oaks, and many of these insects provide food for both nesting birds and the 350 different species of birds that migrate through Waukesha County twice each year. A number of these bird species rely on oaks for food because so many insects live in oak trees. These bird species include the red-headed woodpecker, which has suffered a 68-percent population decline because of the loss of oaks, as well as the Eastern whippoorwill, and the cerulean warbler, which are also on the decline.

THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF PRESCRIBED BURNS

Without prescribed burns, the oak ecosystems cannot survive. Oak ecosystems require periodic stabilizing disturbances in the form of fire to maintain ecological integrity. In other words, prescribed burns ensure that oak ecosystems can support abundant biodiversity, that they can self-sustain and self-renew in the way that nature intended, and that their structures and functions—the

MEYER PRESERVE continued on 5

Friends welcomes Greg Rajsky to Kettle Moraine Land Trust as Executive Director

According to Gathering Waters, Wisconsin's alliance for land trusts, there are no fewer than six Wisconsin land trusts operating under the leadership of new executive directors. Among them is Greg Rajsky at Kettle Moraine Land Trust (KMLT), headquartered in Elkhorn, with an interest in protecting land in the Mukwonago River watershed in Walworth County.

Rajsky assumed the post in December, taking the helm from retiring director Maggie Zoellner, who has recently moved to USDA NRCS as a Resource conservationist.

Previously, Rajsky served as director of ecological and volunteer services at Conserve Lake County, an Illinois land trust. More recently, he was the naturalist/educator at Severson Dells Nature Center near Rockford. Earlier, he had served as chief staff executive of other nonprofit organizations.

Greg already has taken an interest in the Mukwonago

River watershed, having attended the January 16 meeting of the Mukwonago River Initiative Partnership. With a background steeped in ecological restoration and management, he says he is eager to increase community involvement in stewardship activities. Look for volunteer restoration workdays, guided hikes, and other educational opportunities with KMLT throughout 2019. Additional information will be available through member updates and website, www.kmlandtrust.org.

KMLT owns four preserves in Walworth County, holds conservation easements on several other parcels, and has taken on a stewardship role in caring for public lands, including two county parks and a state natural area. As a nonprofit conservation organization, KMLT relies on membership dues, donations, and grants to fulfill their mission.

Please welcome Greg to our watershed group of land protector partners.

Creating Landscapes for a Healthy Planet Set the calendar for September 25

The Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Consortium, Inc. and Johnson's Nursery, Inc. are proud to present a full-day event featuring nationally-known author and speaker Doug Tallamy at Boerner Botanical Gardens in Hales Corners. Author of Bringing Nature Home and The Living Landscape, Professor Tallamy's focuses on the inter-relationships between plants and the animals and insects that need them provides a guide for landscaping decisions.

The day will feature two presentations by Doug Tallamy with Q&A periods, a panel presentation by experts in landscaping, lunch, walking tours of the botanical gardens, a cocktail hour and time for book signing.

This is the sixth season of the jointly-sponsored Where Ecology Meets Economy forum, which seeks to bring together green industry professionals, restoration professionals, land managers and homeowners who can learn from each other and, as a result, can increase the resilience of green spaces in Southeastern Wisconsin.

Registration opens in August. See sewisc.org for updates.



MEYER PRESERVE continued from page 3

living and nonliving elements and processes that compose every ecosystem—are healthy and unimpaired.

Historically, fires were common in Wisconsin due to lightning storms and forestry practices used by Native American tribes including the Menominee and the Ho-Chunk. Today, we use a similar technique, which we now call "prescribed burns." WCLC land stewards pair fires with careful planning and safety measures to manage and restore oak ecosystems. During a prescribed burn, fire is applied to a predetermined area under specific environmental conditions to help restore the health of an ecosystem by removing invasive species, creating space for native seeds to germinate and grow, and recycling nutrients back into the soil.

In fact, many of Wisconsin's native plant and animal species are dependent on fire because it played such a significant role in their evolutionary development. Although woody invasive species such as honeysuckle and buckthorn are unable to survive the blazes, Wisconsin's native oaks have evolved with thick bark and fast regrowth rates that allow them to survive, even thrive, in the aftermath of fire. Fire results in higher rates of oak regeneration because it opens the woodland's understory to allow sun to reach acorns and young oak saplings. In addition to being an effective form of invasive-species removal, prescribed burns are cost-effective. This oak ecosystem is extremely high quality because former owner Pamela Meyer, a Friends board member for many years, put monetary investment and dedication to invasive species removal and prescribed burning with guidance and volunteer help from many others. It is a priority to maintain this extremely high level of quality.

WCLC must continue to invest in this restoration initiative. Much like maintaining the infrastructure of a house to maintain its value, it is more cost-effective to perform this critical restoration now than to restore the preserve once it has degraded. Once the area is cleared of invasive species and a long-term stewardship plan is in place, it will demand a great deal less routine land management, which will further reduce cost.

With the support of Friends of the Mukwonago River and WCLC, we will be able to preserve what is left of Wisconsin's treasured oak ecosystems, maintain our state's legacy of world-class conservation and stewardship, and create a lasting impact on the environment for future generations. Please help with your contributions to both organizations, which provide protection and restoration in the watershed.



Sign up for Friends' volunteer opportunities online **% mukwonagoriver.org/volunteer**

2019 FRIENDS NEWSLETTER

Purple Loosestrife Citizen Patrol Help TNC find Purple Loosestrife in the Mukwonago River watershed

By Jerry Ziegler, TNC

It's never too early to start thinking about warm-weather invasive species that impact our watershed. Keep your eyes open for areas that sport the lovely and invasive purple plant, and let us know where you see it.

Invasives know no boundaries. You can work as hard as you want clearing invasives from your property, but if they are nearby, you're probably going to see a resurgence in the future. We need to work cooperatively on invasives. Train your neighbors and friends about invasives on all of our lands, rivers, lakes and wetlands.

Last year, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Department of Natural Resources joined forces to tackle purple loosestrife in the watershed. TNC operated a large tent supported on a metal framework where purple loosestrife beetles were raised. These beetles are the natural biocontrol for purple loosestrife in its native area in Europe. Before the first of the beetles were released nearly 20 years ago, laboratory tests were conducted to make sure the beetles would not eat any native plants.

The purple loosestrife biocontrol program has been one of the great success stories in the control of invasive species. Where once there were acres of magenta flowers in wetlands in July, now we see only occasional individual plants or small groups. Friends has recently worked

In recent years, possibly because of weather conditions, purple loosestrife has made a resurgence along the Mukwonago River. We're seeing it in places we've never seen it before and seeing it return to places where it had been eradicated. with Phantom Lake Management District, TNC, Eagleville Charter school, Nature's Classroom Montessori school, and others to grow and distribute Galerucella pusilla and G. calmariensis beetles.

But we need your help. In recent years, possibly because of weather conditions, purple loosestrife has made a resurgence along the



Report purple loosestrife to: Friends of the Mukwonago River or

The Nature Conservancy's Southeast Wisconsin office N8740 Pickeral Lake Road, East Troy 262-642-7279 jziegler@tnc.org

Mukwonago River. We're seeing it in places we've never seen it before and seeing it return to places where it had been eradicated; please join the Purple Loosestrife Patrol and keep an eye out this summer.

And we can always use help during the summer. This summer, we'll have two beetle-rearing cages. Last summer, we started out with 100 beetles in spring and ended up with more than 2,000 to release by mid-summer. Optimally, those released beetles will create new colonies where they will raise young to create a larger population. What happens as the population increases? When the beetles run out of purple loosestrife to munch on, they will not move to other plants. Their population will crash.

Give us a hand this summer and let us know if you see any purple loosestrife in the Mukwonago River Watershed.

The Future of Birding

By Derek Sallmann

Birding, known by many as "bird watching" is one of the fastest-growing hobbies in North America. Around 50 million Americans plan a birding outing each year, and the activity, which was once viewed only for retirees, is now enjoyed by people of all ages. The number of young birders has increased significantly in recent years, and so has their choice of equipment. Smart phones and digital cameras have replaced the binoculars, notebooks, and field guides that many "traditional" birders still choose to bring along. Despite the difference in birding technique, the activity still brings the same benefits to those involved, including the following:

- Relaxation
- Adventure
- Time spent outdoors
- Learning
- Meeting new people
- A relatively cheap hobby
- A new interest
- A new challenge
- Traveling to new places (if you choose)
- Enjoyment
- Competition (if desired)

On the forefront of the new age of birding are two brothers, Derek and Ryan Sallmann. Growing up watching naturalists such as Steve Irwin and Jeff Corwin, they began birding in 2015, and realized that nobody was showcasing birding for the adventure that it really is. While the internet was full of compilations of pictures, and a few identification videos, there weren't any videos that took the viewer on the journey of looking for unique birds. Out of this realization, the YouTube show "Badgerland Birding" was born. From trips to the Northwoods looking for "Greatgray Owls," to birding "Wisconsin's desert,"the Spring Green Preserve, the brothers take you on a journey that's sure to make you want to go outside and enjoy the local avian wildlife. Whether you're a veteran that enjoys taking notes by hand, or a young birder interested in capturing photos and documenting your finds online, you're sure to enjoy a show that's ahead of its time.



SUPPORT FRIENDS OF MUKWONAGO RIVER ONLINE Make a secure online donation via PayPal

Find the link at mukwonagoriver.org/donations

2019 FRIENDS NEWSLETTER

Kettle Moraine Waters Master Plan & Environmental Analysis

KMSF-Mukwonago River Unit and Lulu Lake State Natural Area

The Master Plan was approved by the Natural Resources Board in August 2018. It is available here online and totals 53 pages. Please go to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources site (see box below) and read the document for what to expect for the properties as we cannot provide everything here.

Location and Access

The Kettle Moraine State Forest–Mukwonago River Unit, Lulu Lake State Natural Area and Eagle Spring Boat launch properties are located in Waukesha and Walworth counties, Wisconsin and are comprised of approximately 2,200 acres of fee title lands and 740 acres of easement acres. These lands are owned and managed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

This master plan is for the management, development and use of the Kettle Moraine State Forest–Mukwonago River Unit, Lulu Lake State Natural Area and the Eagle Spring Boat Launch as shown in Map B-1: DNR and Other Lands. While the state forest and natural area have a different focus, they are managed as complementary partner properties. This chapter is organized into four sections, which follow the combined vision and goals for the properties:

Section One, Kettle Moraine State Forest-Mukwonago River Unit: This section details the management, development and use specific to the state forest property. The focus is on providing opportunities for hiking, boating, fishing, nature study, and picnicking in a relatively undeveloped setting as well as natural resource management.

To find the full document

⁰ Visit https://dnr.wi.gov/ and search "Kettle Moraine Waters Master Plan"



Meet Derek Sallmann Outreach & Engagement Coordinator

I moved into this position early in 2018, leading the outreach charge to get you into the watershed and aware of its unique qualities.

I recently graduated from Wisconsin Lutheran College in Milwaukee, Wisconsin with my Biology degree (Ecology track) in May 2017. I did a lot of the research during my time at Wisconsin Lutheran involving the Mukwonago River and the surrounding watershed which led me to greatly value all aspects of this watershed. For the past three years I have volunteered at the yearly Lower Mukwonago River Sampling with Dr. John Lyons, and even performed my senior capstone project on the data taken from the ages and lengths of northern (longear) sunfish. I presented my results at the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Fisheries Society meeting in 2017. Additionally, I was part of a team that updated the status of fishes in the Upper Mukwonago River in 2016 and just recently assisted in the fish sampling for 2017. I really enjoy darter species (rainbow darter is definitely one of my favorites!) and the high diversity found in the Mukwonago River.

Additionally, I recently started a series called "Badgerland Fishes" about different species of fish in Wisconsin and the first video was on unique fish of the Mukwonago River. It uses underwater video along with clips from the yearly river sampling. My brother, Ryan Sallmann, and I also created a YouTube series called "Badgerland Birding" that serves to educate the public about birds in the state of Wisconsin in an interesting and informative way. Some of our activity is focused in this watershed.

My role with the Friends is to provide educational material about the watershed to the public, help develop programs that educate a variety of audiences, and lead a variety of paddles and hikes that are open to the public. I am excited to work with Friends of the Mukwonago River, and see all of you out in the community.

KETTLE MORAINE WATERS MASTER PLAN continued

Section Two, Lulu Lake State Natural Area: This section details the management, development and use specific to the natural area. The focus for this property is on habitat preservation and natural community restoration.

Section Three, Eagle Spring Lake Boat Launch: This section details the management, development and use specific to the Eagle Spring Lake boat launch.

Section Four, Common Management Elements: This section covers management, development and use elements common to all properties.

Vision for the Properties

Together, the Mukwonago River Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest and the Lulu Lake State Natural Area conserve and protect the outstanding collection of scenic, scientific, biological, and cultural features and values as part of the Mukwonago River Watershed; preserve the benefits of the mostly natural, undeveloped Southern Kettle Moraine Waters for present and future generations while providing recreational connections to the surrounding community and public lands.

Management Goals

- Provide a rare opportunity to experience the land and waters of the Kettle Moraine landscape along with traditional passive outdoor recreation activities in a natural setting.
- Preserve the waters and associated glacial-shaped landscapes that support important ecological communities such as Oak Savanna, wetlands, dry prairies, and cold-water fisheries.
- Protect and maintain the unique natural landscape features and rare natural communities, habitats, and plant and animal species.
- These lands and waters offer interpretive and educational opportunities focusing on natural and human history. Provide opportunities for learning about and appreciation of the rich story about the Mukwonago River and the surrounding landscapes while enhancing outdoor recreation skills.



Brook Trout collected from Jericho Creek on the Holtz Farm (Site 3) on June 27, 2018. PHOTO: John Lyons

In 2018, a fish survey was conducted by Dr. John Lyons, Dr. Mike Pauers, and Derek Sallmann, at five sites on Jericho Creek in the Mukwonago River watershed in order to assess species diversity and environmental quality. The survey was conducted using electrofishing techniques. Electrofishing is the process of running a low electric current through the water in order to stun fish. The fish are collected, identified, and counted in order to assess the health of the stream. With the exception of species being taken back to the lab for identification, all fish are then released, unharmed.

The survey was done over a span of two days, June 27 and July 5, and 23 different species were noted, which represents 72% of the 32 species known to live in the creek. One new species, the Banded Darter was also collected in 2018. Four species were found at all five sites: Creek Chub, White Sucker, Central Mudminnow, and Johnny Darter. Coldwater sensitive species Brook Trout and Mottled Sculpin, along with warmwater moderately sensitive Lake Chubsucker, were also noted in the stream. Brook Trout are known to be stocked in Jericho Creek and support a small fishery, although it is unknown if they can successfully reproduce. The good environmental condition of Jericho Creek is most likely due to the lack of development along the stream bank, the fact that the stream channel is mostly unmodified, and the lack of environmental disturbances. Based on their fish communities, all five sites in Jericho Creek were rated as having good environmental quality.

Special thanks to Jacki Lewis and Dick Adduci, Irene and Chuck Roberts, and Barb, Andy, and Helen Holtz for granting access and providing assistance to reach Jericho Creek through their property.

BY THE NUMBERS

23 different species 1 new species Banded Darter 4 species found at all 5 sites:

Creek Chub White Sucker Central Mudminnow Johnny Darter

All sites rated as GOOD QUALITY

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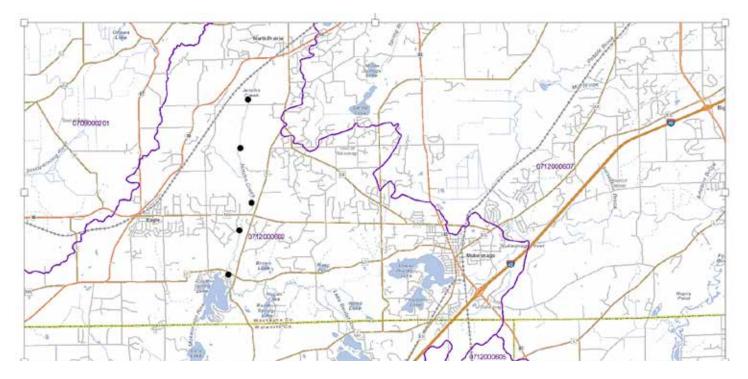


Figure 1 – Map showing 2018 fish sampling sites (black dots) on Jericho Creek, which flows from north to south into the Mukwonago River just downstream of Eagle Spring Lake. Sites were numbered 1-5 from downstream to upstream



Male Common Shiner in breeding coloration



Grass Pickerel

All photos on this page: Derek Sallmann



Central Mudminnow



Lake Chubsucker



Johnny Darter



Community Paddles & Hikes

A list of selected paddles and hikes that explore the Mukwonago River Watershed

HIKE CROOKED CREEK NATURE PRESERVE

Directions: Turn west onto Bluff road at the intersection of Nature Road/Bluff road. Travel .6 miles to the preserve access point, which is on the north (right) side of the road and marked by a sign. There is a narrow pull-off alongside the road for parking.

With dramatic topography and overlooks, Crooked Creek Preserve is a stunning place to visit featuring dozens of springs that provide an estimated 70% of the water flowing into the Mukwonago River system. An approximate 1.5-mile hike should provide good birdwatching with many waterfowl species making use of the two impoundments on the preserve.

PADDLE MUKWONAGO RIVER

Directions: From the main entrance to the Mukwonago River Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest (former Rainbow Springs). The parking lot is on County Highway LO approximately a mile east of County Highway E.

Seven culverts were removed in 2013 and the river has returned to its original path. Increases in populations of important river flora and fauna have already been observed now that the river has been allowed to flow naturally. The paddle will end at Beulah Road, although you can go on to County Highway I certain times of year before the wild rice takes over. Use caution paddling beyond Beulah/Marsh Road.

HIKE PICKEREL LAKE FEN

Among the most rare wetland type in North America, fens rely on natural springs and require very specific conditions. Pickerel Lake Fen is biologically diverse and supports a number of rare or endangered species. Oak openings are being restored, an ecosystem characterized by large bur and white oaks with a prairie-like understory of grasses and wildflowers.

HIKE MEYER NATURE PRESERVE

Directions: The preserve is located at S104-W38319 Highway 67, about 2.5 miles southwest of Eagle. The entry drive is one mile southwest of the intersection of Highway 67 and Highway LO.

A picturesque combination of woodlands, restored prairies and wetlands, this 625-acre preserve is a primary headwaters for the Mukwonago River. There are 3 miles of hiking trails on the preserve to explore.

PADDLE LAKE BEULAH TRIBUTARY

Directions: From County Highway J (west of Double D's bar). Vehicle access limited. The unnamed tributary that flows over Lake Beulah dam on the north end under County Highway J. Vehicle access limited.

Flowing through lush wetlands and sandy bottomed, this little visited tributary offers a beautiful paddle route through an ecologically significant area of the watershed that supports abundant mussel populations. Paddlers have a choice of routes at the Mukwonago River fork: Paddle upriver to Beulah Road or extend the trip downriver to Highway I.

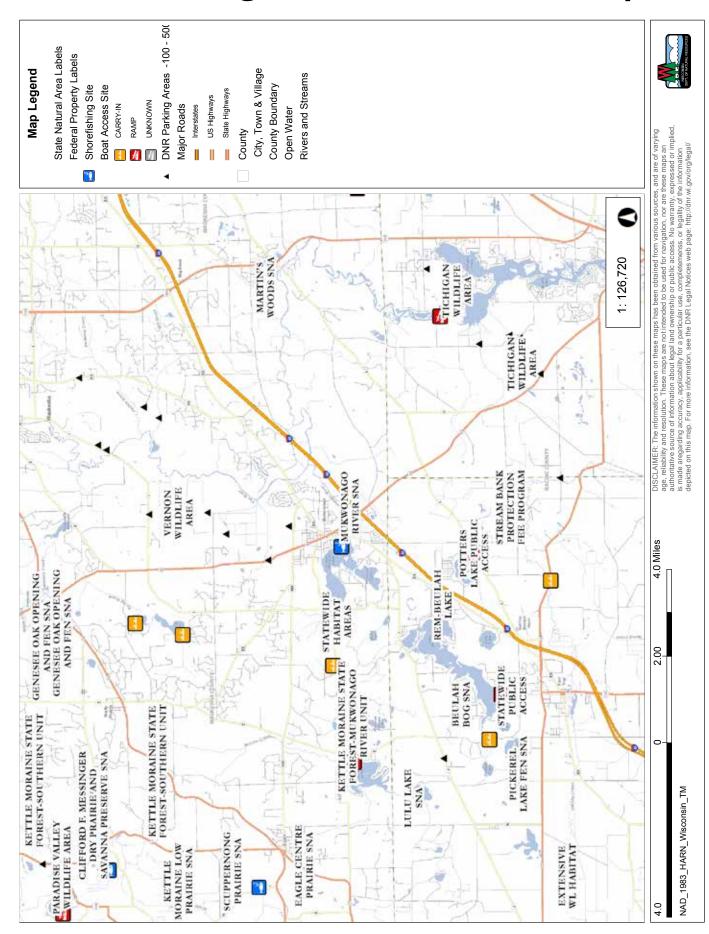
PADDLE EAGLE SPRINGS LAKE TO LULU LAKE

Directions: WDNR Eagle Spring Boat Launch, Wambold Road off County Highway E.

The classic Mukwonago River paddle. Boat rentals available at Eagle Springs Pub. Lulu Lake is a 95-acre kettle lake with excellent water quality and surrounding fens, bogs, sedge meadows, prairie remnants and oak openings.



Mukwonago River Boat Access Map



Friends of the Mukwonago River Annual Meeting Notice

March 16, 2019 9:30am-Noon Mukwonago Community Library 511 Division St. Mukwonago, WI 53149

Guest speaker Jerry Ziegler, Land Steward Nature conservancy Mukwonago River watershed

Ziegler will be speaking about some of the protections in the watershed TNC has been involved with and recent acquisitions.





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We Welcome Your Support

Your generosity is critical to protecting this pristine resource





The Mukwonago River watershed is one of four "Last Great Places" in Wisconsin. Because of its high-quality waters and diverse wetlands, it was selected in the early 2000s as one of three focal sites of the Global Wetland Network. The Mukwonago River is home to over 50 species of fish, several species of rare freshwater mussels, an incredible diversity of wetlands, and some of the best water quality in Southeastern Wisconsin.

The mission of the Friends of the Mukwonago River is to protect this natural treasure, including its associated tributaries, lakes, wetlands and buffer zones, through education, advocacy and promotion of sound land use throughout the watershed. Friends works collaboratively with many other public and private organizations that have also recognized the importance of preserving the ecosystem.

The need for the preservation of this resource gem is clear and compelling. The 18 miles and 74 square miles of the watershed include seven major lakes, seven minor lakes and numerous tributaries, sustained by natural springs, seepage from wetlands and moraines and runoff from surrounding farms and developed lands. We have four program areas we have focused on for over 15 years:

Conservation initiatives

Utilize scientific concepts, scientists and technology to analyze and protect the valuable resources in our watershed. This watershed is studied by citizens and scientists alike as we continue to monitor its health and preserve its pristine qualities.

Watershed protection

Projects with local citizens which demonstrate and educate about the watershed and the needs to protect and preserve its habitat, animals and resources. We work with our Education Consortium to educate youth and adults about the benefits of the watershed.

Policy for protection, preservation and restoration

With our partners we support legislative protections for our waters, work with local governments to educate our constituents of its value, and teach and use best practices for watershed wide protection.

Promotion of sound land use

We work with local municipalities, developers, landowners and stakeholders to ensure that planning and zoning efforts include river and watershed protection.

These programs areas are of concern to the management districts of our major lakes, since these influences can positively or negatively impact the system. We hope to continue our partnership with riparian residents to protect our shared, valuable resource. We will further the work we can do together to implement the recommendations of the Mukwonago River Watershed Protection Plan. FRIENDS OF THE MUKWONAGO RIVER

PO Box 21 Eagle, WI 53119

Become a Friend of the Mukwonago River

Your support is critical to protecting this pristine resource!

Name					
Address	STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP
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MEMBERSHIP LEVELS (PLEASE CHOOSE ONE)					
Or, donate securely online via PayPal at www.mukwonagoriver.org/donation					
Mail donations to Friends of the Mukwonago River, PO Box 21, Eagle, WI 53119					

