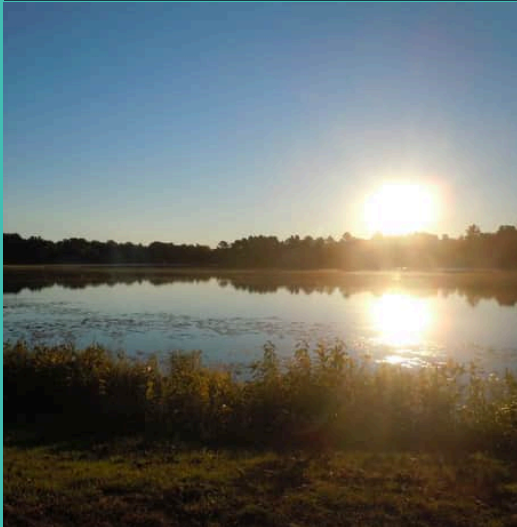
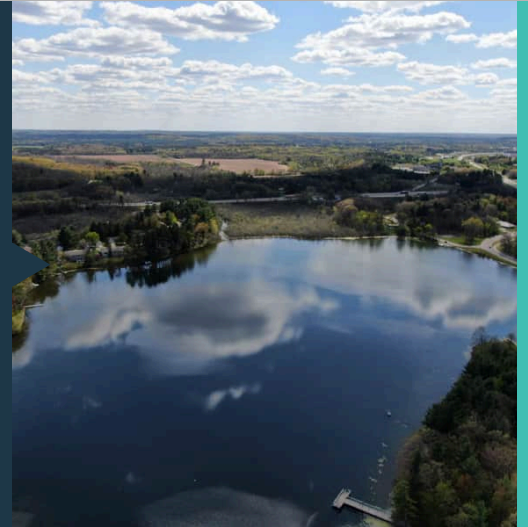




What is Friends of Mirror and Shadow Lake?

A dedicated group of volunteers committed to monitoring and promoting the health of Mirror and Shadow Lakes. Please join us! Meetings take place on the 2nd Friday of every month at 1 pm at the Rec Center. You can also connect with us on Facebook.



Spring Goose Round-Up

Why is this important for our lakes and community members?

- Ensuring the safety of swimmers by preventing diseases like e.coli, giardia, toxoplasmosis, listeria, salmonella, cryptosporidiosis, swimmers itch, and potential harmful interactions with geese.
- Each goose produces around 1.5 pounds of feces daily.
- In 2023, our beach crew collected 5-8 five-gallon buckets of feces per day, a significant increase from the usual 1-2 buckets.

Save the Weevils!

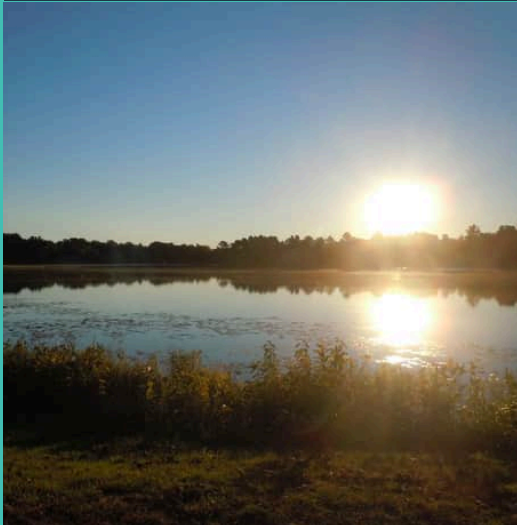
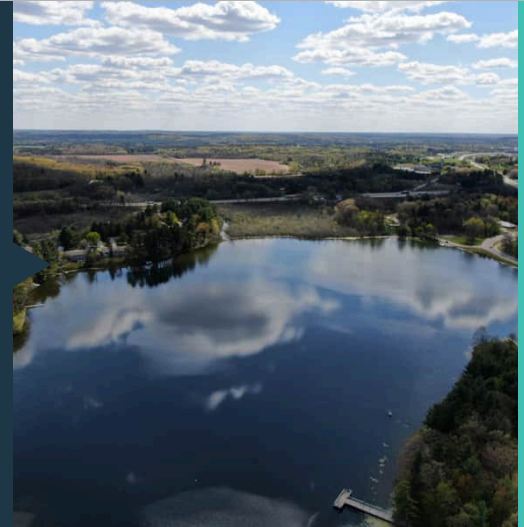
We have a crucial creature that aids in reducing the growth of the invasive Eurasian Water-milfoil plant. These creatures hibernate within 30 feet of the shore. To support their population and maintain the natural balance of our lakes, please refrain from mowing this area from Labor Day to Memorial Day. You can mow a path leading to your dock or water's edge, but it's important to preserve as much vegetation as possible for the weevils to thrive.





Mirror and Shadow Lake Shirts!

Order your Mirror and Shadow Lake shirts by following the QR code.



Why Fish Sticks?

Course woody habitats provides shoreland erosion control, a carbon source for the lake, prevents suspension of sediments and provides a surface for algal growth, which is important for aquatic macroinvertebrates. Provides habitat for fish species as a refuge, foraging area as well as spawning habitat. There are 16 different species occupying course woody habitat areas in WI lakes. Fish not only hide, but they feed upon many macroinvertebrates found in these areas, who themselves are feeding upon algae and periphyton growing on the wood surface.

Which Cattails are native?

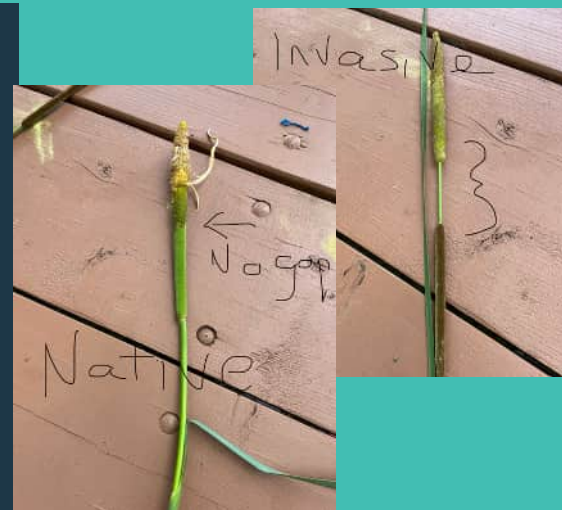
Native/Broadleaf cattails - No gap between the male and female portion at the top. Grow in small patches with open water spots interspersed throughout.

Invasive/Narrow-leaf cattails - Gap between the male and female portion. The base/mat is aggressive and takes over the surrounding area

How to remove invasives:

1. Manually pull the roots.
2. Remove the tops of the cattails above the water and drown the entire plant.
3. Use chemicals (not ideal)

Once removed, the cattails can be composted where they cannot take root.



For more resources call 715-258-4435 or visit our website:

<https://cityofwaupaca.org/parksnrec/friends-of-mirror-shadow-lakes/>