

The Rock River Coalition and its efforts to reduce Phosphorus Input to Lakes



Joe Dorava, President
Rock River Coalition

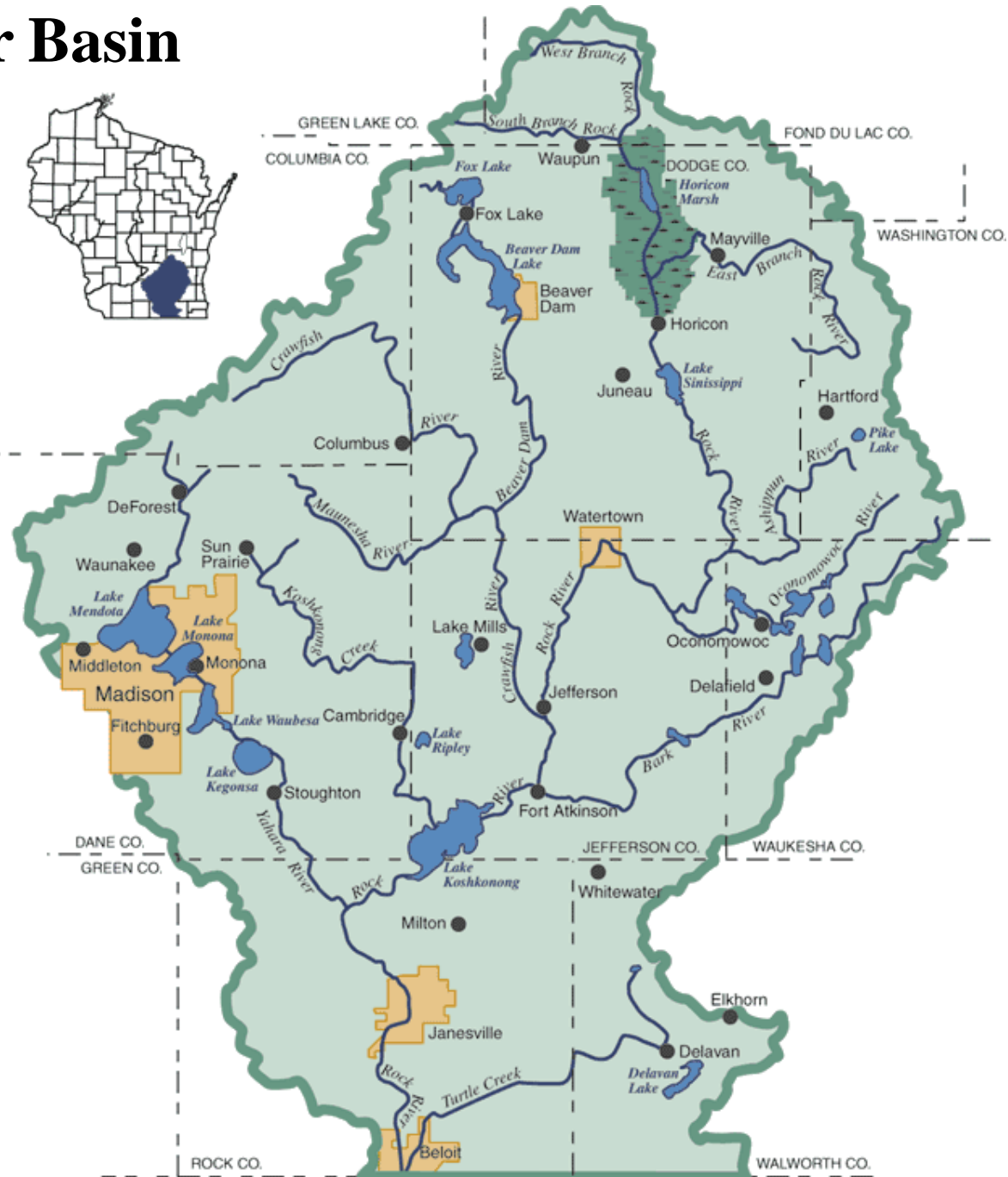
April 28, 2007



Rock River Basin



Partnerships
make things
happen in the
Rock River
Basin



Rock River Coalition (RRC)

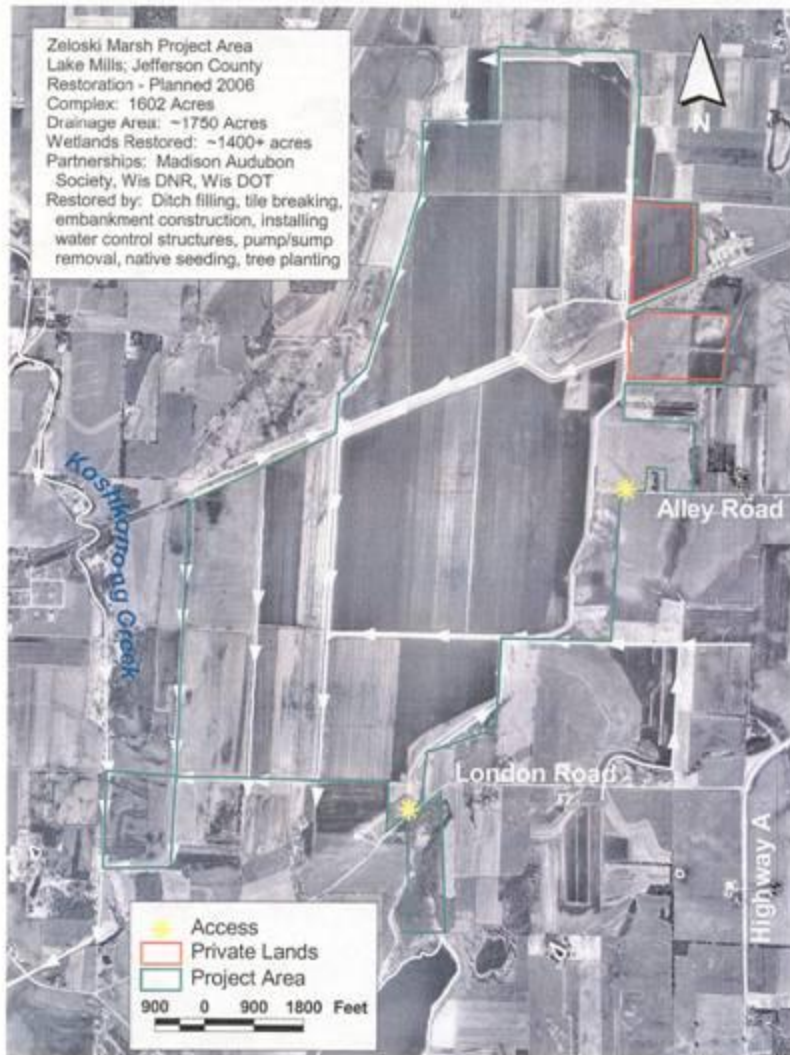
To educate & bring together people of diverse interests to protect and improve the environmental, economic, cultural and recreational resources of the Rock River Basin.

RRC Action Projects



- Shoreline restoration projects
- ▲ Rain garden installations
- ★ Citizen stream monitoring locations: 80 monitors in 2006 plus 30 wetland monitors

Citizen Wetland Monitoring



Plants, water quality, dragonflies & damselflies, butterflies, birds, toads and frogs, invasive species and more



Groundwater

- Award-winning Karst brochure
- Computer GFLOW Model
 - Counties: Green Lake, Dodge & Jefferson
 - Cities: Fitchburg, Whitewater, Janesville, Watertown, Lake Mills
 - Villages: Johnson Creek, Theresa,
 - Towns: Lake Mills, Shields, Summer, Aztalan, Clyman, Portland
 - Friends of Horicon Marsh
 - Lake Sinissippi Improvement District
 - Lake Sinissippi Association
 - Rock Lake Improvement Association
 - Fox Lake Improvement and Rehabilitation District



Shoreline Protection



Hartland

12 projects done in partnership between the RRC and park & highway departments.



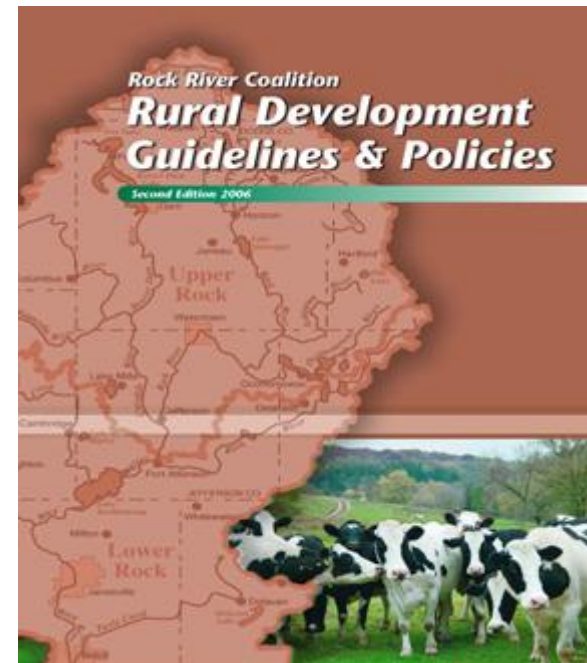
Natureland Park
Whitewater Lake



Delavan

Land Use

- Award winning *Rock River Basin Rural Development Policies and Guidelines Manual*
- Workshops & Forums:
 - Cost of Community Services
 - Storm Water Techniques
 - Grow Smart – Grow Green



Outreach Action Projects

Rain Garden In
Every Community



Watertown
Riverwalk

Send Your Legislator Down The River

June 11, 2007: Dane County



Get Involved

For more information about the RRC, monitoring or issue teams:

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Controlling Excess Phosphorus: A Watershed Approach

Rock River Coalition 2007

Wisconsinites Love Their Lakes



Wisconsin Lakes



Wisconsin has the third highest concentration of lakes in the world

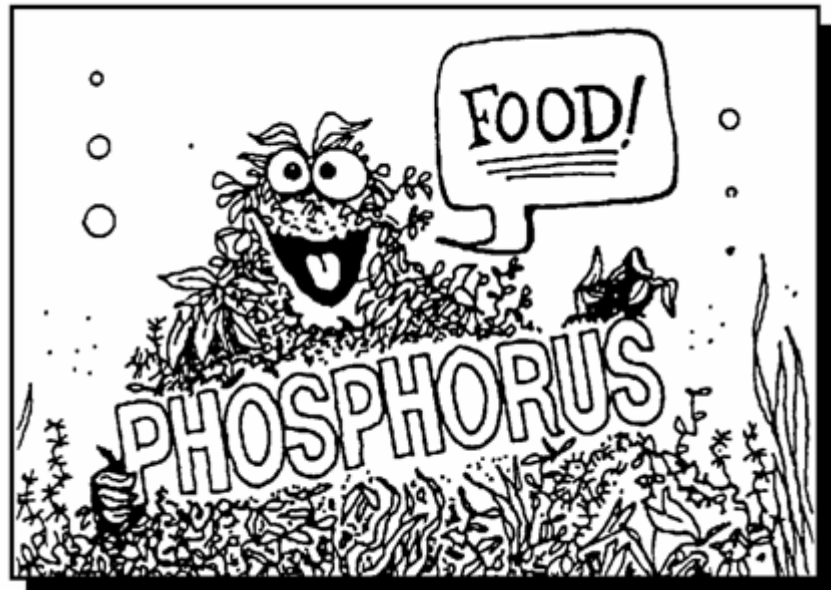


A photograph of a body of water, possibly a pond or lake, showing signs of excessive plant and algae growth. The water is dark blue-green, and the surface is covered with patches of green algae and floating plants. In the foreground, there are tall, green reeds or grasses. The text "Excessive Plants and Algae" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Excessive Plants and Algae

Tied Together

- Our excess plant growth is tied together by two things:
 - Sediment
 - Phosphorus



Explosive Algae Blooms

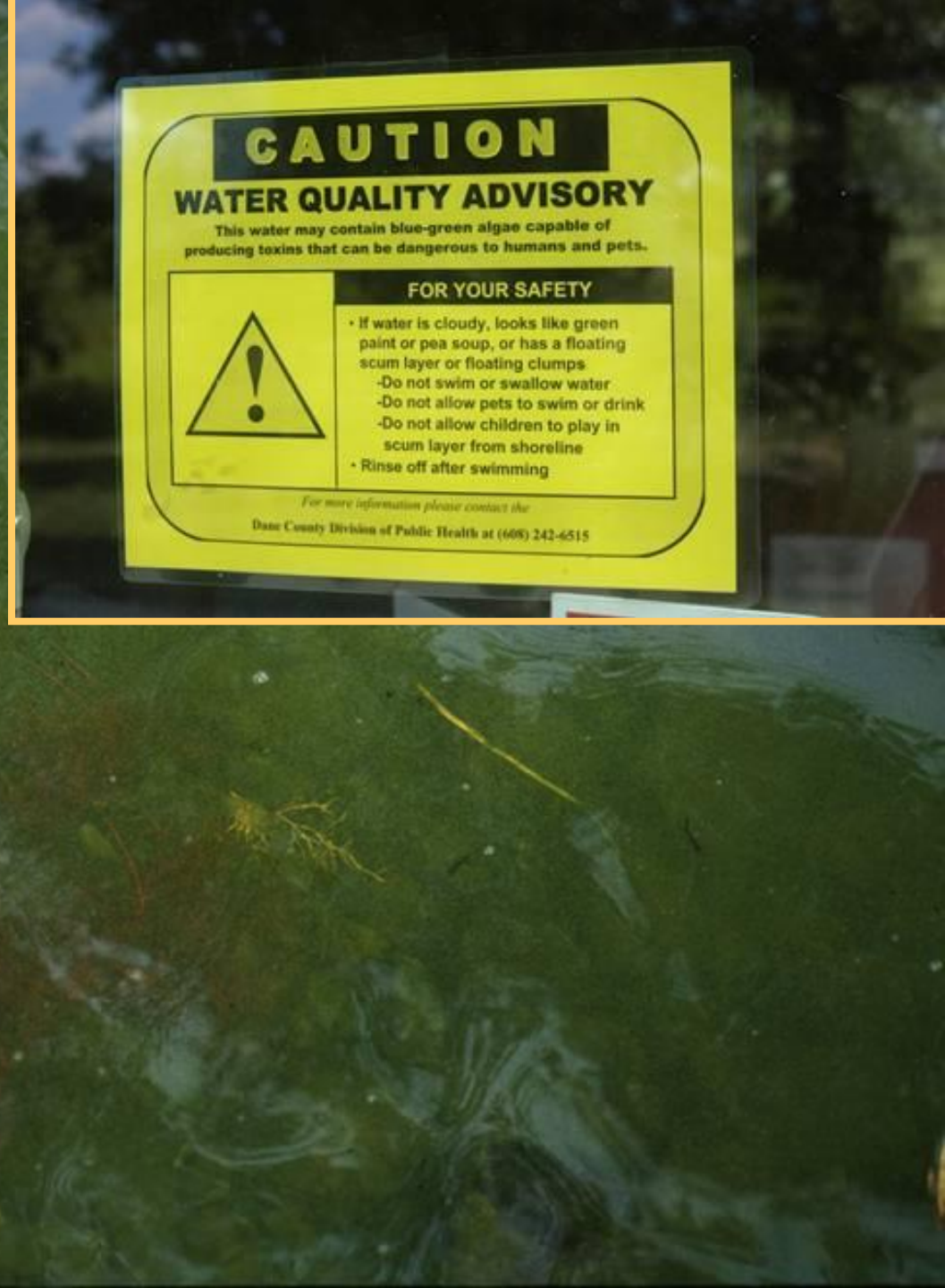


Sediment Encourages Rooted Plants

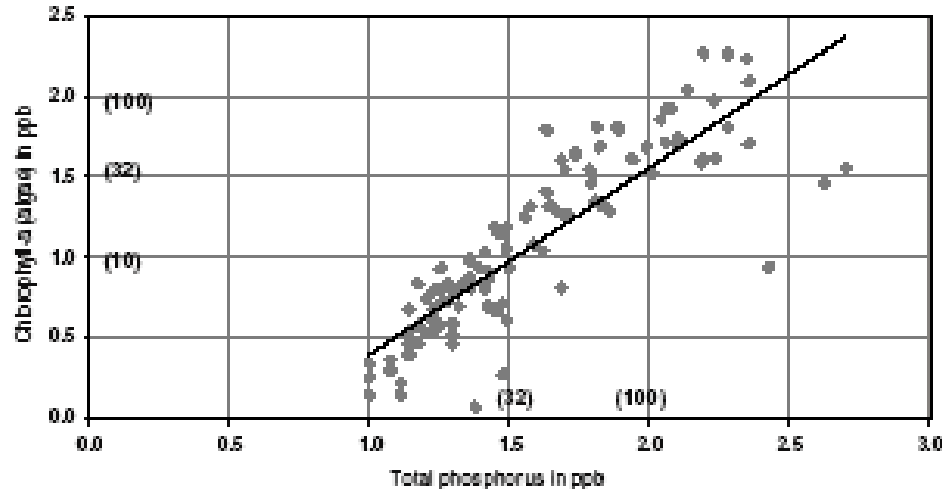


A photograph of a pond with several dead fish floating on the surface. The water is dark and filled with green algae and small white bubbles. The fish are scattered across the frame, with one larger fish in the center and several smaller ones around it. The overall scene suggests a hypoxic environment.

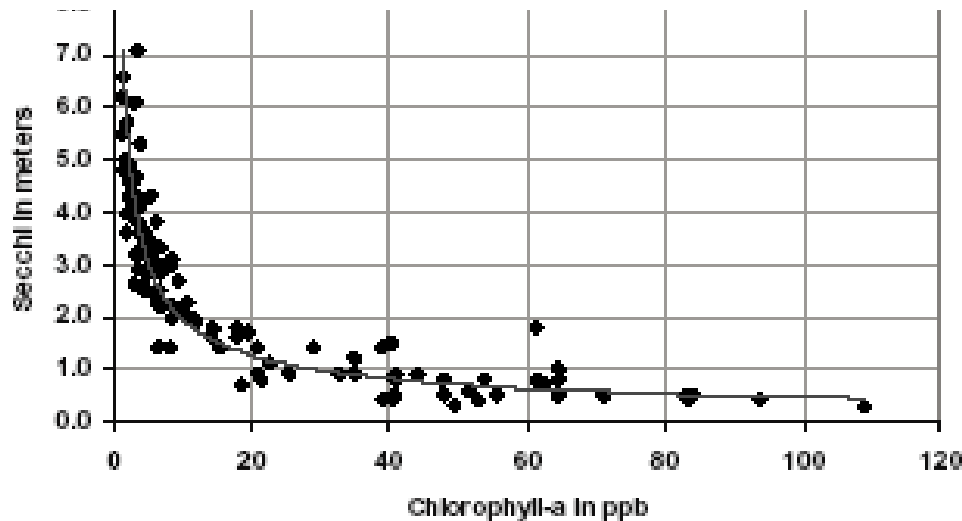
Low Oxygen → Fish Kills



As the total amount of phosphorus in the water increases,
the amount of algae in the water increases:
Chlorophyll-a is one measure of algae amounts



As the amount of algae in the water increased:
The clarity of the water decreases






One pound phosphorus

=

500 pounds of algae!

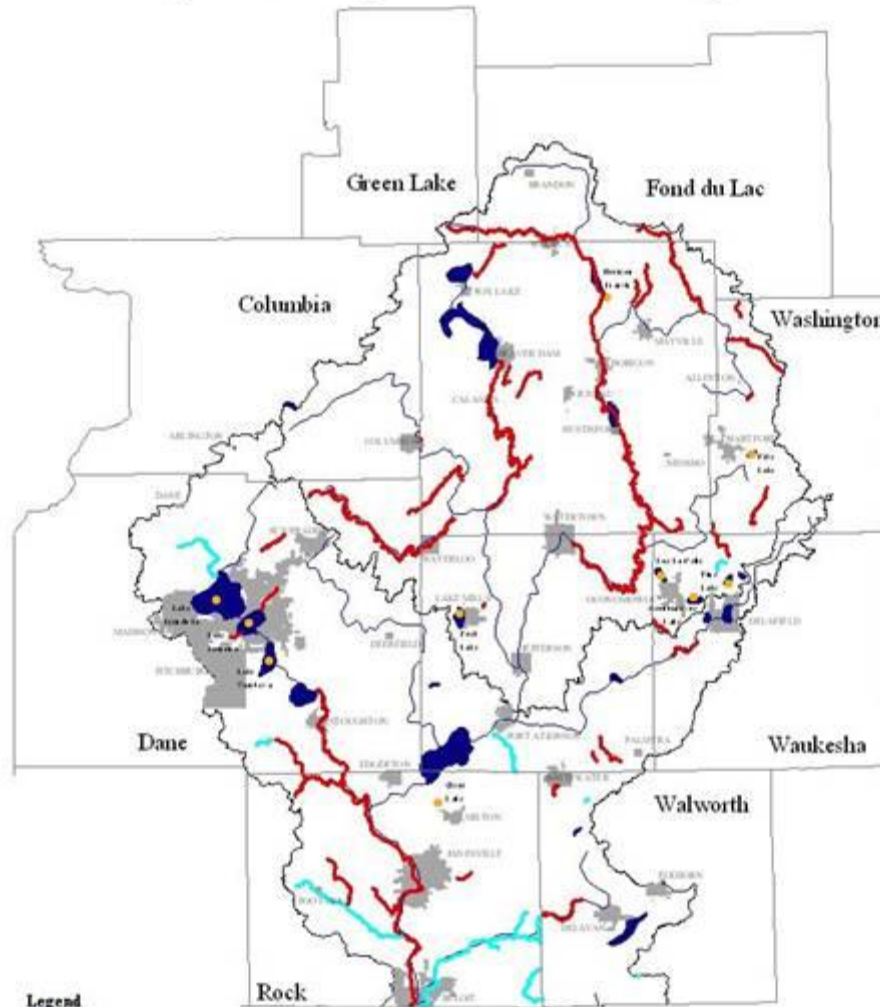


20-30 ppb promotes algae
50-70 ppb for eutrophication
i.e. pea-soup green lakes



Rock River Basin

Impaired, Exceptional and Outstanding Waters



- Legend**
- Impaired Watershed
 - Impaired River / Stream
 - Exceptional and Outstanding Water
 - Main River, Stream and Watershed
 - Town Communities

0 10 20 30 Miles



A landscape photograph showing rolling hills with various fields and trees. Two hot air balloons are visible in the sky. The text "Need to find all sources" is overlaid on the image.

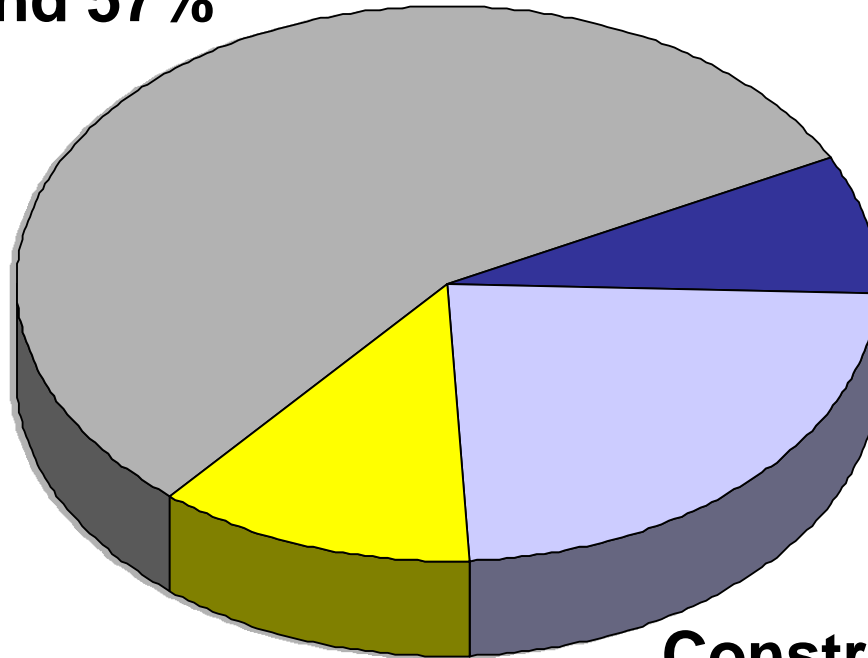
Need to find all sources



Sediment Sources

Lake Mendota Watershed - 1996

Cropland 57%



Streambanks 8%

Construction Sites 24%

Urban 12%

Land Uses

Lake Mendota Watershed - 1996

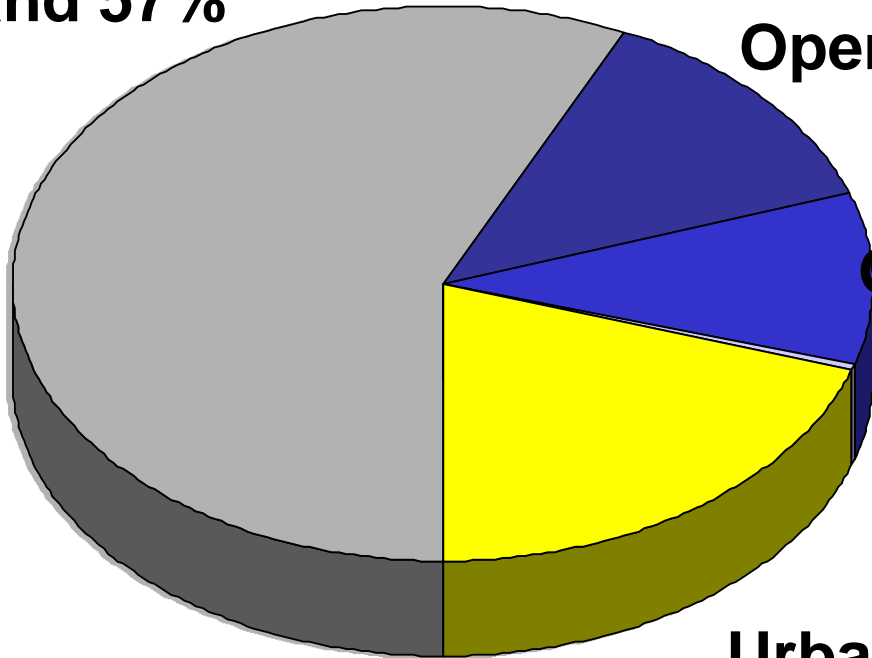
Cropland 57%

Open Water & Wetlands 13%

Grassland & Woods 10%

Construction Sites 0.3%

Urban 20%





**Phosphorus entering streams
in the Rock River Basin**

Rural Stream 50 – 722 lbs/mi²

Urban Stream 127 – 1150 lbs/mi²



Voluntary agriculture performance standards require cost share to be enforced.

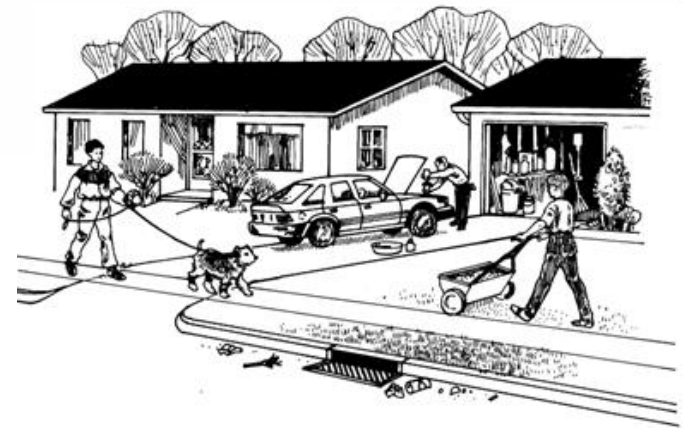
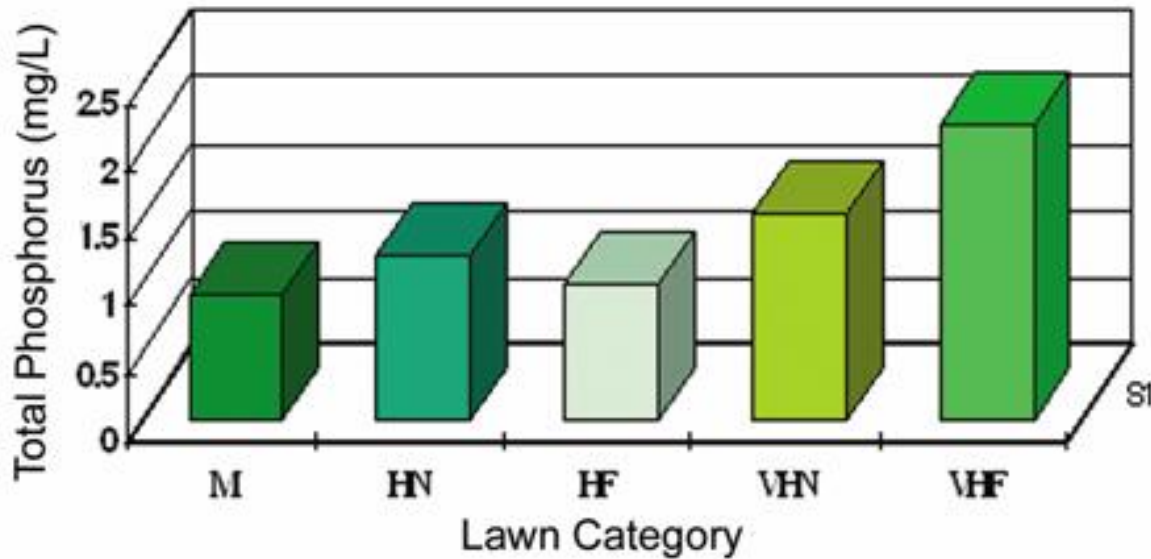


Much money and effort has been spent to keep pollution out of the lakes and streams.



Urban Lawns

Mean total Phosphorus concentration in lawn runoff



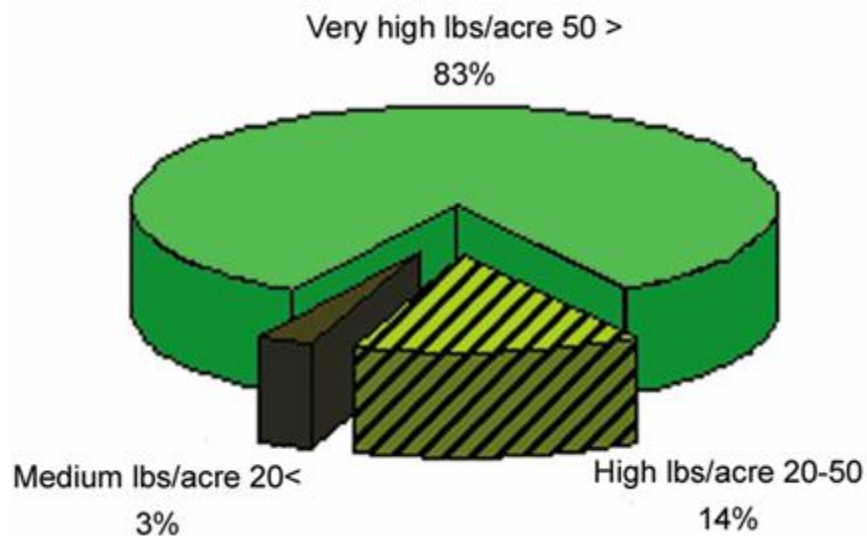
Phosphorus is Essential for Plant Growth



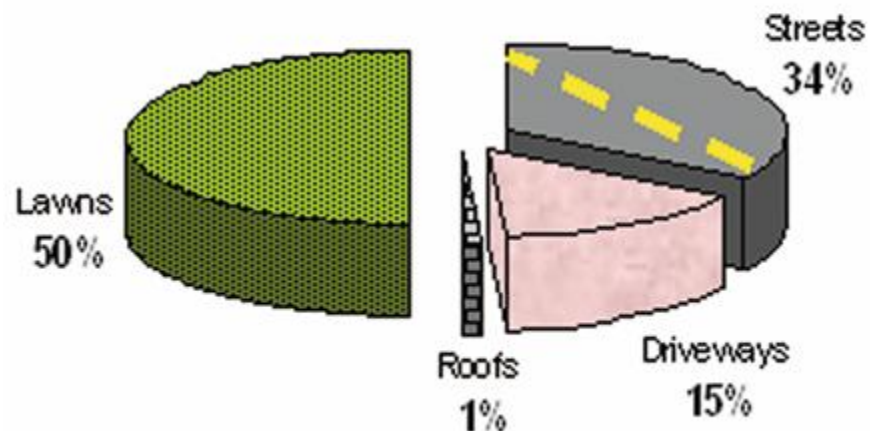
Rock River Basin
and much of Wisconsin
naturally high in phosphorus
200 ppm is common

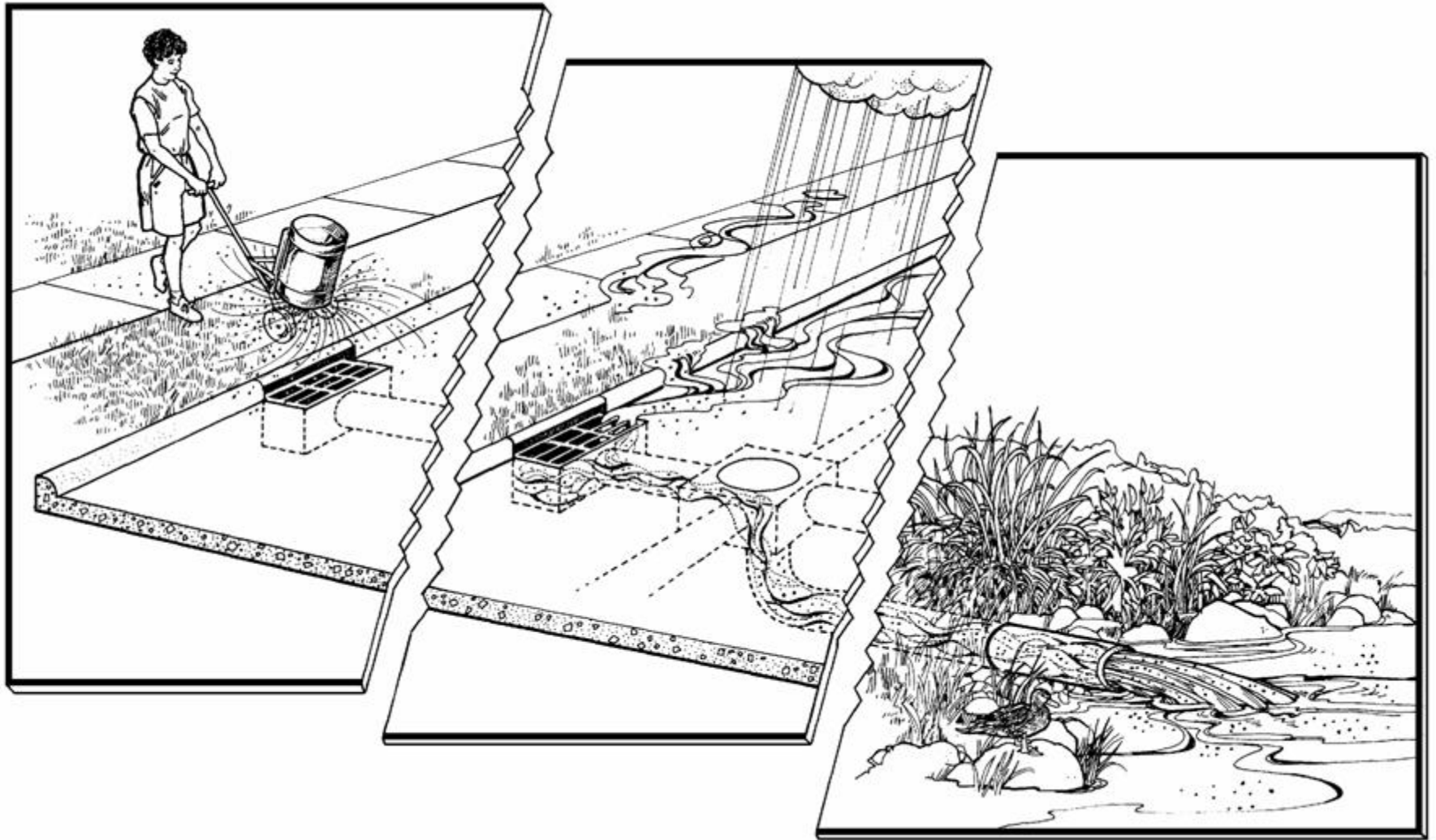


Soil Phosphorus Fertility Rating Summary of 181 Study Lawns



Urban Residential Runoff Total Phosphorus Sources





Soil P Changes Over Time

Example: Current – Soil P 60
Clippings removed
4.5lbs/acre/year used
8 years without adding P

Leave clippings
1.8 lbs/acre/year used
22 years without adding P

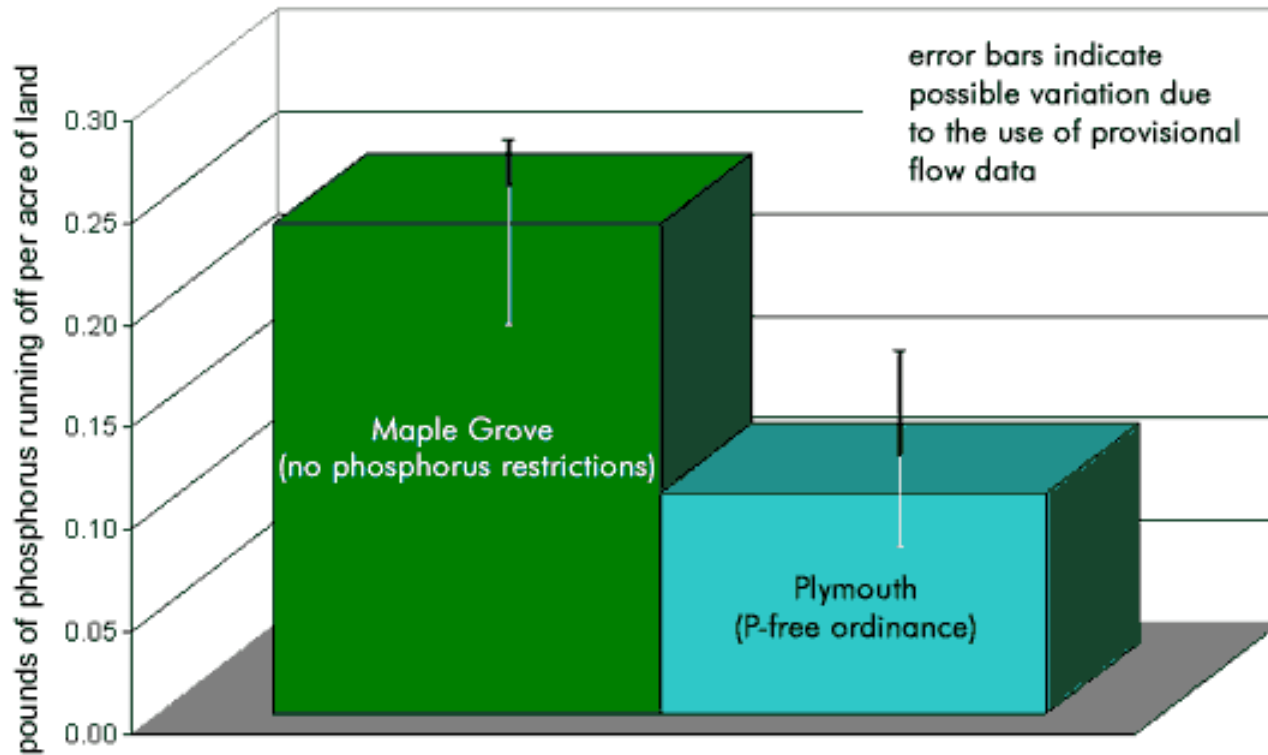






Phosphorus Runoff from Study Watersheds - Summer 2001

reported as pounds of phosphorus running off per acre of land
(total for summer rain events, July 17 - November 23)



Community with phosphorus ban had half the run off!



20,000 square foot lawn not using excess phosphorus means 1,000 pounds less algae!



Let's all work together for healthy rivers and lakes!



RRC Recommendation: restrict phosphorus application in residential areas to only new lawns, lawns where a soil test shows a need, and of course allow application to fruits, flowers, trees, shrubs and vegetables.

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UW–Extension
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Photos and graphics by:

Lisa Conley, Dane County Parks and Land Division, DNR file photos, Carolyn Johnson, Jeff Strobel, Suzanne Wade, Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, UW-Extension file photos and graphics, and Wisconsin Lakes Partnership