

Lake Partnerships

Assembly Required



WATERSHED INTRODUCTION

Charlie Marks, Green Lake Sanitary District



Green Lake Watershed



Watershed Area 107 square miles

County Breakdown Green Lake = 58%

Fond du Lac = 41% Winnebago = 1%

Primary Tributary Silver Creek 44% watershed area

Green Lake Water Source





Green Lake Formation



Formation Glacial lake Formed 10,000 years ago during last Ice Age

Size and Depth 11.5 square miles 7 miles x 2 miles 25 miles of shoreline

Retention Time 21 years

Deepest natural inland lake in Wisconsin (236 ft)

First lake in state with priority watershed status

Currently monitoring **70%** of watershed area \rightarrow **90%** coverage in

Water Quality Trends: Total Phosphorus

Water quality data collected by USGS, DNR and citizen monitors. Data compiled by USGS.

Dissolved Oxygen Hypoxia

West End, 2012 (but similar in other years)

Green Lake's Impairment 2014

DNR classifies Green Lake as an impaired waterway

> Impairment Classification Impairment Low Dissolved Oxygen Pollutant Phosphorus

GREEN LAKE WATERSHED: 16,650 LBS. OF PHOSPHORUS

GREEN LAKE: 8.3 MILLION LBS. OF ALGAE

Phosphorus loading estimate by Paul Baumgart (UW-GB) and Dale Robertson (USGS)

Lake Management Plan for Green

Lake

- Approved by the DNR in 2013
- Meeting Schedule
 - Monthly during planning
 - Quarterly after approval
- Nine Key Elements
 - Current updating the plan to meet the EPA's more stringent "Nine Key Elements"

Conducting a three-year **LAKE STUDY** focusing on solutions to Green Lake's water quality challenges.

Green Lake Association Green Lake Sanitary District Superior Hydroscience U.S. Geological

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Targeting NUTRIENT LOADING PRIORITYAREAS in the watershed.

Delta Institute Green Lake and Fond du Lac County Land Conservation Departments Green Lake

Green Lake Association

Cara I ala Caraitana

Identified **RIPARIAN PRIORITY AREAS** in the watershed to prioritize stream and shoreline restorations.

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Recently completed a **SOCIAL SCIENCE SURVEY** to ensure we have the most effective agricultural conservation programs.

Green Lake Association Green Lake and Fond du Lac Land Conservation Depts. Green Lake Sanitary District Natural Resources Conservation

Conducting a City of Green Lake STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN to increase the adoption of urban conservation

City of Green Lake

Green Lake Association

Green Lake Sanitary District

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IMPLEMENTATION

Caleb Zahn, Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Standard Ag BMP Model

50,000 = 35,000 + <u>\$15,000</u>

Practices required to be installed for a ~**10-20 year lifespan** (for structural practices)

Funding Sources of Big Green BMPs

Total funding = \$1.8

Installed BMPs in the Green Lake Watershed (2012-2017)

THE GREEN LAKE WATERSHED STRATEGY (2012-2017)

\$1.8MM

Total dollars for ag BMPs in the Green Lake watershed (2012-2017)

131 Hard and soft BMPs installed or planned in the Green Lake watershed

For entire Big Green Lake watershed

THE GREEN LAKE WATERSHED STRATEGY (2012-2017)

Landowners willing to install BMPs

Estimated pounds of phosphorus diverted from Big Green Lake

3.1 MM

6,260

56

Estimated pounds of algae prevented from growing in Big Green Lake

For entire Big Green Lake watershed

THE GREEN LAKE WATERSHED STRATEGY (2012-2017)

Practice	Treatment Area *
Cover Crops	200 ac
Grade stabilization structure	2,750 ac
Grassed/lined waterways	4.1 mi
No-till	170 ac
Streambank and shoreline protection	2.7 mi
Terrace	235 ac
Waste storage / leachate	758 ac

*For NWQI area only (not entire Green Lake watershed)

Grade Stabilization Structure + Waterway

31 Grade stabilization structures
3,0080 Pounds of bosphorus surges
4.4 Miles of waterways
8200 Pounds of bosphorus surges

Retention Pond and Chute

5 years later (2015)

Highway A, Green Lake | Bob Wallace

Stream Restoration

Green Lake County Land Conservation Department

Stream Restoration

3.4 Miles of restored streams

645 Pounds of phosphorus savings

AFTER

NEXT STEPS

Caleb Zahn, Natural Resources Conservation Service

NEXT STEPS

BMP installation focus within the Silver Creek HUC.

Why Has it Worked?

- Strong partnerships
- Good relationships with landowners
- History of conservation within watershed
- History of water quality monitoring
- Diverse funding sources flexibility and mobility
- Treasured natural resource
- A community that cares
- Plans for the future

Questions?