

CLMN Data

By Rachel Sabre 2018 Lakes Convention April 18th, 2018

Why am I doing this?



What does the DNR do with it?

• All of the data you collect goes directly into the DNR's database (called "SWIMS")

- Every 2 years, DNR runs automated assessments on all of the data in SWIMS, for phosphorus, chlorophyll, and Secchi depth.
- Your lake's values are compared to the statewide thresholds to see what condition your lake is in.
 - Is its water clarity:



- Is it supporting recreation and the fish community?
- Should it be put on the *Impaired Waters List* so management actions can be pursued?

Back to My Projects 653123 - Green Lake - Deepest Point - 04/04/2017	
Lake Monitoring - Secchi, Temperature and D.O. 💟 H G	
SECCHI DEPTH	
SECCHI DEPTH HIT BOTTOM	
WATER LEVEL (STAFF GAUGE)	
WATER LEVEL (VISUAL)	
NORMAL N/A	
WATER COLUMN APPEARANCE	Sepi 2
MURKY	
⊙ N/A	
	Chille P

Proposed 303d Delistings by Pollutant



Healthy Waters

731 previously unassessed waterbodies were newly found to be attaining uses.
 New total of 6,978 waters attaining uses.



How is the data used nation-wide?

• EPA compiles summary information too, which is available online.



Business

Join DNR

The Citizen



Citizen Lake Monitoring Network

Log in to enter your data. Enter Data



Lake Monitoring Network, the core of the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership, creates a bond between over 1000 citizen volunteers statewide and the Wisconsin DNR. Our goals are to collect high guality data, to educate and empower volunteers, and to share this data and knowledge.



Volunteers measure water clarity, using the Secchi Disk method, as an indicator of water quality. Volunteers may also collect chemistry, temperature, and dissolved oxygen data, as well as identify and map plants or watch for the first appearance of Eurasian Water Milfoil near boat landings.

In addition, satellite images are used to retrieve water clarity data for lakes across the state. This effort began in 1999 when the University of Wisconsin-Madison Environmental Remote Sensing Center (ERSC) developed a model for the retrieval of water clarity data from satellite images and Citizen Lake Monitoring Network volunteers provided on-the-ground Secchi data to calibrate this model

for each satellite image. Water clarity data was retrieved for over 8,000 lakes statewide between 1999 and 2001. The DNR continues to analyze data in this way today in its remote sensing program.

Interested? Contact your local Citizen Lake Monitoring coordinator about getting started.

Graphs & Data

Remote sensing research

Frequently asked question



- Green County Green Lake County
- Iowa County Iron County

- - Manitowoc County Marathon County
 - Marinette County
 Marguette County
 - Menominee County Milwaukee County
 - Monroe County
 Oconto County
 - Oneida County
 Outagamie County
 - Ozaukee County
 Pepin County
 - Pierce County
 Polk County
 - Portage County
 Price County
 - <u>Racine County</u>
 <u>Richland County</u>
 - Rock County Rusk County
 - Saint Croix County Sauk County
 - Sawyer County
 Shawano County
 - Sheboygan County Taylor County



Enter Your Data

Log in to Enter Data



How to Enter Data Online [PDI

Citizen Lake Monitoring Network Homepage

https://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/clmn

- Enter data
- Data sheets
- Satellite info
- **Guides and Manuals**
- Graphs & Data Summaries by County

Lake Name: Go! Silver Lake - Deep Hole **Annual Reports** Lakes The annual report displays Secchi, Chemistry and Find Temperature/D.O. profiles (where applicable) for a year. a lake. 2016 | 2015 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 2006 2004 1991 1990 1989 1988 1986 1985 Silver Lake - Deep 1981 | 1980 Hole Citizen Lake Monitoring Interpretive Guide **Narrative Report** to CLMN Water Summarizes Secchi and Chemistry results for the most recent Quality Reports monitoring season. 2016 | 2015 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | [PDF] 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2004 | 1991 | 1990 | 1989 | 1988 Log in to enter 1986 1985 1981 1980 your data Secchi Graph Contact information Shows average summer (July-August) Secchi readings by year. For information on Lakes in Wisconsin, contact: Secchi Graph Wisconsin DNR Lakes Trophic State Index Graph Division of Water Bureau of Water Displays average summer (July-August) Trophic State Index Quality (TSI) values for Secchi, Chlorophyll a and Total Phosphorus by vear. Citizen Lake Trophic State Index (TSI) Graph Monitoring Contacts Data Download

Download Secchi, Total Phosphorus, Chlorophyll, Temperature and D.O. data all years (where available). Data Download

Lake Reports & Data Page

- Annual Reports
- Narrative Reports
- Secchi Graph
- Trophic State Index Graph
- Data Download



Lake Water Quality 2017 Annual Report													
Fox Lake											Lake Type: D	DRAINAGE	
Dodge County										DNR Region	I: SC		
Waterbody Number: 8358	300										GEO Region	1:SE	
						1	Site Name				_		Storet #
Fox Lake - Deep Hole												143123	
Date	SD	SD	Hit	CHL	TP	TSI	TSI	TSI	Lake	Clarity	Color		Perception
	(ft)	(m)	Bottom	4		(SD)	(CHL)	(TP)	Level				
05/11/2017					67.5		1	61					
05/11/2017	6.5		NO			50	1		NORMAL	CLEAR	BLUE		esthetic problems
07/18/2017	2	0.6	NO	40.2			63		NORMAL	MURKY	GREEN	3-Enjoyment sor	omewhat impaired (algae)
07/27/2017				63.8	114		66	65					
07/27/2017	2	0.6	NO			67	1		NORMAL	MURKY	GREEN	5-Enjoyment sul	ibstantially impaired (algae)
08/01/2017	1.4	0.4	NO	39.4	93.6		63	63	NORMAL	MURKY	YELLOW	2-Very minor ae	esthetic problems
				37.7	92		62	63					
08/28/2017 08/28/2017	1.75			01.1	52				NORMAL	MURKY	GREEN		

0	5/11/2017			07/18/2017			07/27/2017	'			
Depth	Temp.	D.O.	Depth	Temp.	D.O.	Depth	Temp.	D.O.			
ETER	DEGREES	MC	METER		SMC	FEET	DEGREES	F MG/L			
EIER	' C	WG/L		° C	WIG/L	3	76.6	7.28			
	15.3	11.84	0	23.8	7.31	6	76.2	6.9			
	14.5	12.21	1	23.8	7.32	9	76.1	6.87			
	14	12.26	2	23.8	7.23	12	76	6.77			
		12.21	3	23.7	6.75	15	75.9	6.43			
		9.02	1	23.6	4.98		10.5	0.40			
	1	5.58	5	23.4	1.14						
	12.4	0.00	5				Date				Collector Comments
			ь	23.3	.13		8/2017 7/2017		ollectors: Amanda Smi unny- windy- air temp 7	ki boarders	
0	B/01/2017			08/28/2017		08/0	1/2017	0	O meter was not readir	nal helper: Kevin Olson- Taylor Steag	er
Depth		D.O.	Depth		D.O.	08/28	8/2017	F	artly sunny- calm- air te		
- pui	DEGREES			DEGREES							
TER							Date			ctors	
	-			59.9 59.7	8.13		1/2017 1/2017		NE SCHERER N OLSON		SCR Long-Term Trend Lakes SCR Long-Term Trend Lakes
	25.5			59.7	7.81		8/2017		IDA SMITH		SCR Long-Term Trend Lakes
	25.5		9 6	59.6	7.41		7/2017	Cher	e Witkowski		Citizen Lake Monitoring - Water Quality - Fox Lake; Deep Hole
	25.2		12 6	69.5	7.35		7/2017		e Witkowski- Elizabeth		Citizen Lake Monitoring - Water Quality - Fox Lake; Deep Hole
	24.8			69.5	7.17		1/2017 8/2017		IDA SMITH Witkowski		SCR Long-Term Trend Lakes
	24.1			/0.0	1.11		8/2017 8/2017		e Witkowski- Elizabeth		Citizen Lake Monitoring - Water Quality - Fox Lake; Deep Hole Citizen Lake Monitoring - Water Quality - Fox Lake; Deep Hole
	Z4. I	I				00/2		01101			enter Late mentering trater daulity Tex Late, Deep Hole

Narrative Reports

Lake Emily - Deep Hole 2017 Results
X I Eutrophic Oligotrophic
Lake Emily - Deep Hole was sampled 13 different days during the 2017 season. Parameters sampled included: • water clarity
temperature
dissolved oxygen
total phosphorus

chlorophyll

The average summer (July-Aug) secchi disk reading for Lake Emily - Deep Hole (Dodge County, WBIC: 161600 was 1.79 feet. The average for the Southeast Georegion was 7 feet. Typically the summer (July-Aug) water was reported as **MURKY** and **GREEN**. This suggests that the secchi depth may be mostly impacted by algae. Algal blooms are generally considered to decrease the aesthetic appeal of a lake because people prefer clearer water to swim in and look at. Algae are always present in a balanced lake ecosystem. They are the photosynthetic basis of the food web. Algae are eaten by zooplankton, which are in turn eaten by fish. You will know algae are causing reduced Secchi depth if the water generally appears green when you assess the color against the white background of the secchi disc.

Chemistry data was collected on Lake Emily - Deep Hole. The average summer Chlorophyll was 83.2 µg/l (compared to a Southeast Georegion summer average of 24 µg/l). The summer Total Phosphorus average was 79.1 µg/l. Lakes that have more than 20 µg/l and impoundments that have more than 30 µg/l of total phosphorus average was 79.1 µg/l. Lakes that have more than 20 µg/l

The overall Trophic State Index (based on chlorophyll) for Lake Emily - Deep Hole was 68. The TSI suggests that Lake Emily - Deep Hole was **eutrophic**. This TSI usually suggests blue-green algae become dominant and algal scums are possible, extensive plant overgrowth problems possible.

Secchi Graph



Past secchi averages in feet (July and August only).

Year	Secchi Mean	Secchi Min	Secchi Max	Secchi Count
1991	2.93	2.5	3.5	7
1992	3.63	3	5	6
1993	3.96	3.5	4.5	6
2001	2.75	1.75	3.5	3
2002	3.44	3	3.75	4
2003	4.5	4.25	4.75	3
2004	3.75	3.5	4	2
2005	3	2.5	3.5	2
2006	4.75	4.5	5	2
2007	3.88	3	4.75	2
2008	3.75	3.5	4	2
2009	3.38	3	3.75	2
2010	2.63	2.25	3	2
2011	4	3.25	4.75	2
2012	2.75	2.75	2.75	1
2013	3.13	3	3.25	2
2015	2.75	2.5	3	2
2016	3.13	2.75	3.5	2
2017	2.75	2.75	2.75	1

Report Generated: 04/17/2018

Trophic State Index Graph



Year



OLIGOTROPHIC

- Clear water, low productivity
- Very desirable fishery of large game fish



MESOTROPHIC

- Increased production
- Accumulated organic matter
- Occasional algal bloom
- Good fishery



EUTROPHIC

- Very productive
- May experience oxygen depletion
- Rough fish common

How is the data applied locally?

- Lake Associations can use the data to decide on the best protection or restoration strategies for their lakes. They can use the data:
 - To apply for Lake Management Grants
 - For Aquatic Plant Management
 - For education of homeowners around the lake
- Data is used for Watershed Plans, to recommend management options.
- Data used to develop pollutant reduction plans (known as Total Maximum Daily Load analyses, or TMDLs) created by third party or DNR.
- Information about each lake is published on DNR's website.





Ashippun Lake Management Plan

SEASONAL WATER QUALITY IN ASHIPPUN LAKE: 1990-2003

Parameter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Secchi Disc Depth (feet)	1993	00000	85 2010
Number of Samples	39	108	65
Range	4.3 - 14.3	3 - 19	3 - 9.8
Average	8.1	7.8	6.8
Standard Deviation	2.5	3.1	1.4
Chlorophyll-a (µg/l)		04.640	
Number of Samples	3	27	12
Range	3 - 10	1 - 10	1 - 24
Average	7	4.0	11
Standard Deviation	3.6	2.2	6.7
Total Phosphorus (µg/I)			
Number of Samples	7	28	12
Range	2 - 52	7 – 27	13 - 50
Average	21.7	13.4	25.5
Standard Deviation	15.3	4.9	9,9

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.



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• Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature Profiles were based on monitoring completed through the CLMN program.

Recommendations from Planning

• Recommends full recreational use and warmwater fish and aquatic life objectives for Ashippun Lake!

RECOMMENDED WATER QUALITY STANDARDS TO SUPPORT RECREATIONAL AND WARMWATER FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE USE

UDIC

Water Quality Parameter	Water Quality Standard
Maximum Temperature	89°F ^{a,b}
pH Range	6.0-9.0 standard units
Minimum Dissolved Oxygen	5.0 mg/l ^b
Maximum Fecal Coliform	200/400 MFFCC/100 ml ^C
Maximum Total Residual Chlorine	0.01 mg/l
Maximum Un-ionized Ammonia Nitrogen	0.02 mg/l
Maximum Total Phosphorus	0.02 mg/l ^d
Other	e,f



