

But Really, How Do We Protect Wisconsin's Water Resources into the Future?

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Overview & Acknowledgements

- Assessment tools
- Conservation planning tools
- Next steps towards a statewide Healthy Waters strategy

Midwest Glacial Lakes Fish Habitat Partnership Science and Data Committee: Kevin Wehrly, James Breck, Lyn Berquist, Arthur Cooper, Tim Cross, Gretchen Hansen, Peter Jacobson, Joe Nohner, Andrew Rypel, David Staples

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The Nature Conservancy: Nick Miller

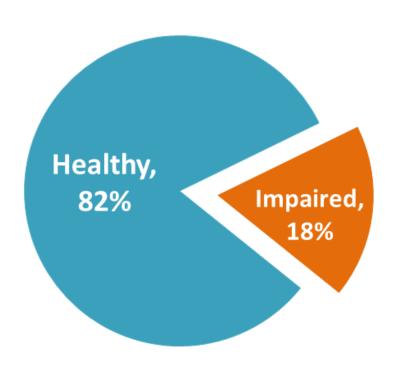


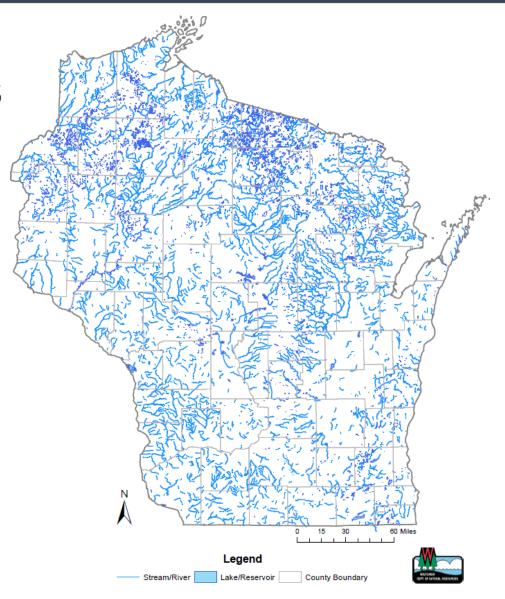




Clean Water Act Assessment (WisCALM)

82% of assessed* lakes and streams are heathy!





Map of healthy waters across Wisconsin.

Clean Water Act (WisCALM) vs. National Lakes Assessment

Clean Water Act

National Lakes Assessment

- 6 samples over 2 years
- All lakes sampled for any reason
- Wisconsin water quality criteria

- Random sample
- 1 time sample
- Reference lakes in Upper Midwest



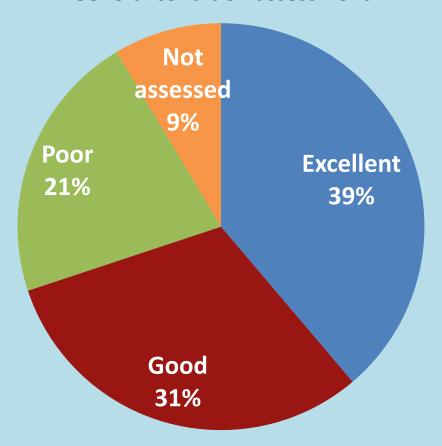
Summary of Lake Health Indicators

Indicator	Moderate/Healthy Lakes
Phosphorus	79%
Nitrogen	91%
Chlorophyll a	52%
Algal Toxins	88 - 100%
Plants: Phosphorus	66%
Plants: Disturbance	79%
Atrazine	100%

National Lakes Assessment

Most Wisconsin aquatic plant communities are in excellent or good condition.

General condition assessment



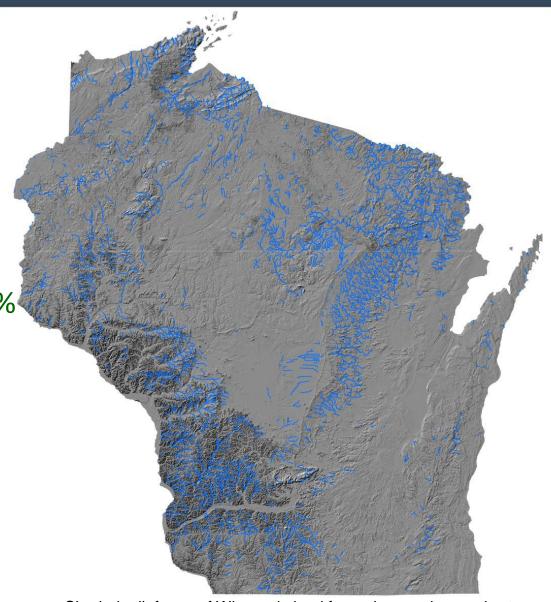


National Rivers & Streams Assessment

Half of Wisconsin river and stream miles have "good" biological assemblages compared to 26% nationally.

24% "good" phosphorus concentrations in state vs. 18% nationally.

42% of riparian vegetation is "good" condition vs. 59% nationally.



Shaded relief map of Wisconsin land formations and groundwaterdominated streams colored blue.



Wetland Assessment

50%

of Wisconsin's wetlands have been lost since the late 1800s.

~15%

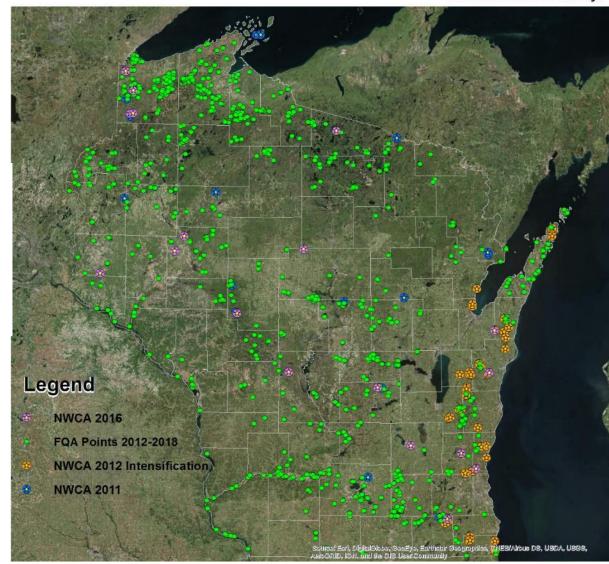
of Wisconsin is currently wetlands.

3/4

of Wisconsin's wildlife species depend on wetlands.

DNR WQ Assessed Wetlands 2011 - 2018

1090 FQA Surveys 96 NARS NWCA Surveys



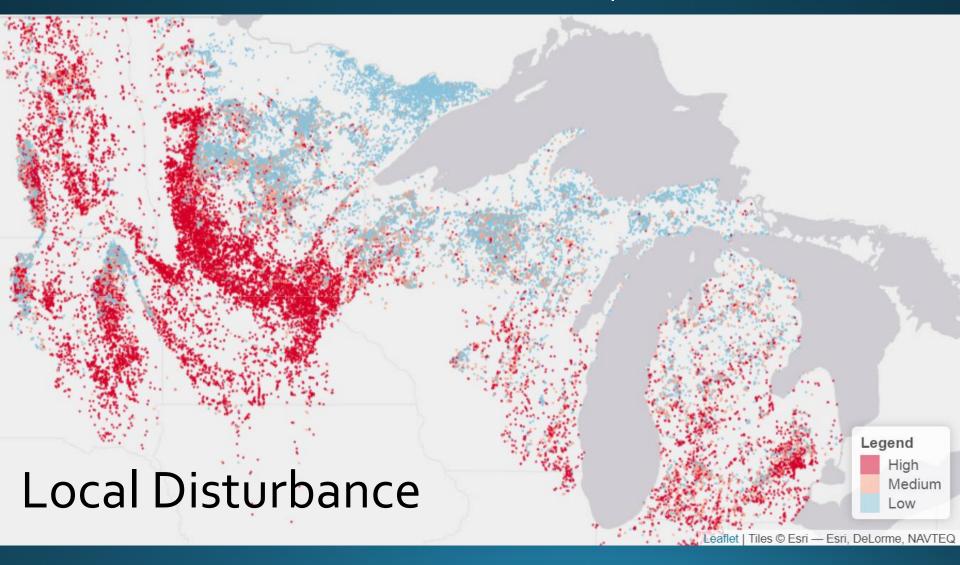
Assessment Take-Homes

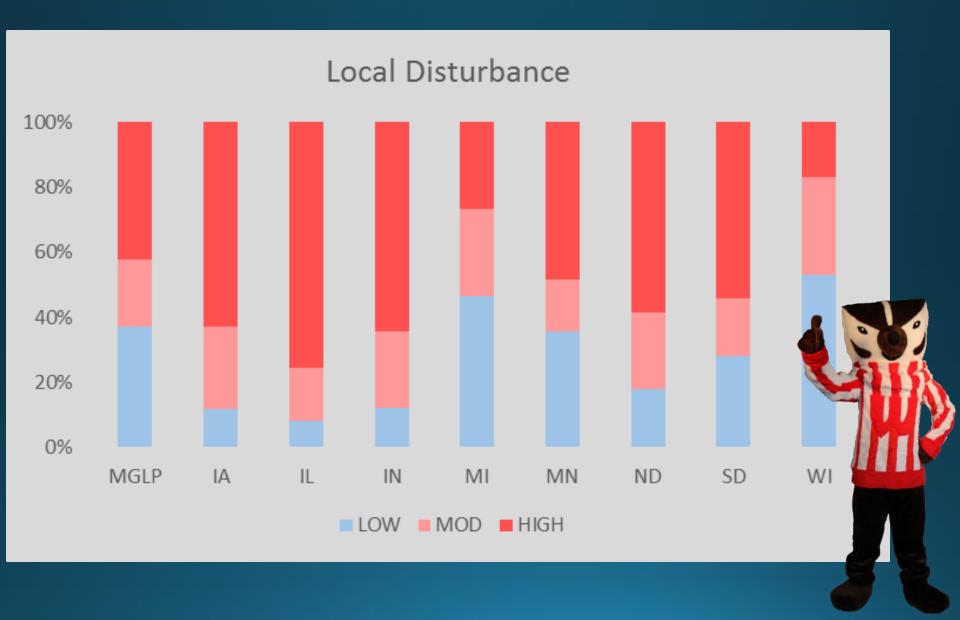
- Majority of lakes are healthy for nutrient and habitat measurements.
- Minority of streams are healthy for nutrients (TP + N) and habitat.
- The gradient of health declines by resource type:
 Lakes > Rivers + Streams > Wetlands.
- The current condition of Wisconsin waters is rich and variable.

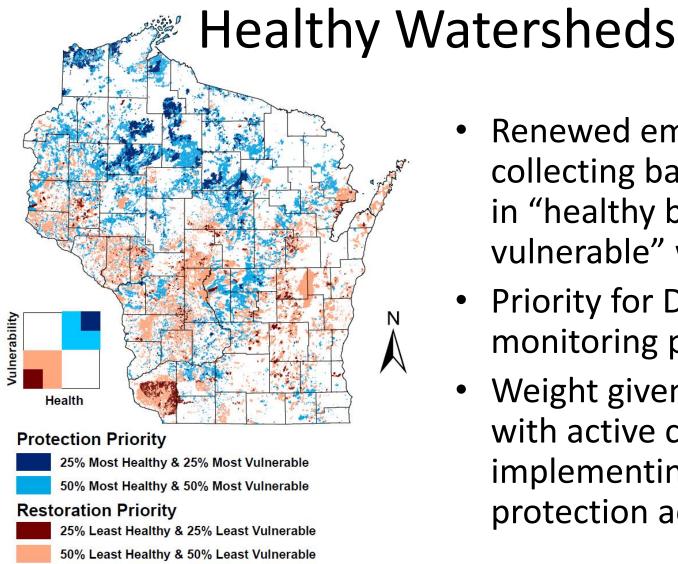




Midwest Glacial Lakes Fish Habitat Partnership







- Renewed emphasis on collecting baseline data in "healthy but vulnerable" watersheds
- Priority for DNR monitoring projects
- Weight given to areas with active capacity for implementing protection activities

https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/watersheds/hwa.html

100 Miles



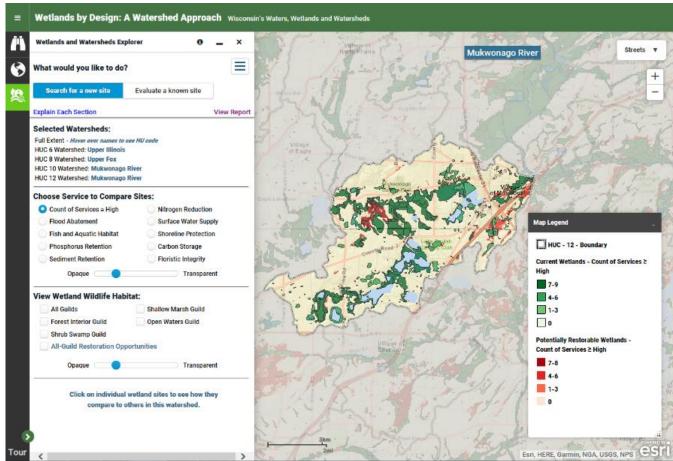


Wetlands & Watersheds Explorer



Protection Opportunities

Restoration Opportunities Mukwonago River 12-digit Sub-Watershed has the most loss, where are some large Potentially Restorable Wetlands areas to examine?



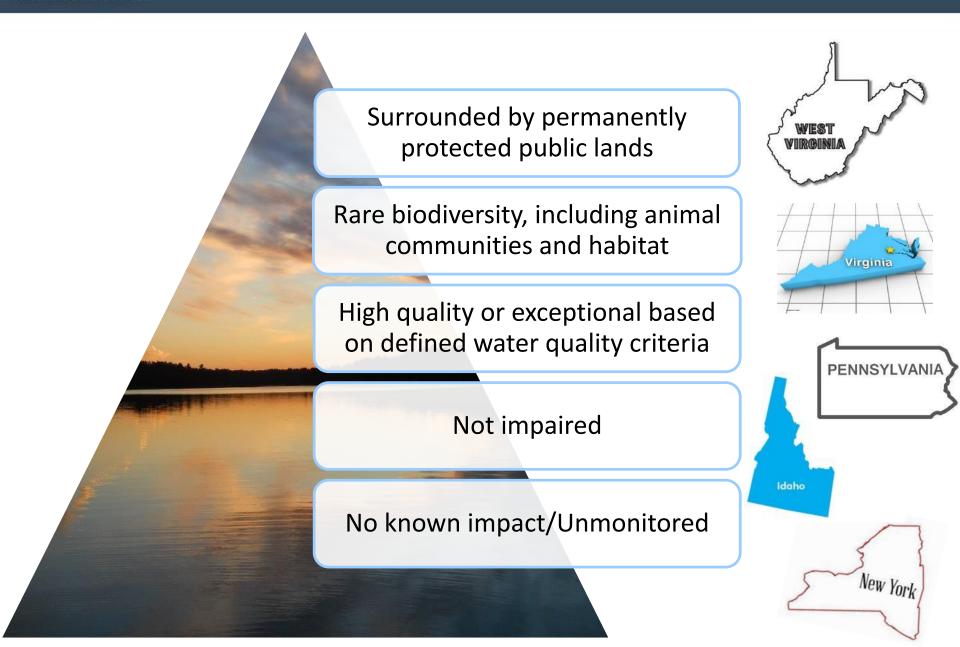
www.wetlandsbydesign.com







How do we define "healthy"?





How do we protect healthy waters?





How do we succeed?





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Modified with permission from Dodson, S. I. 2005. Introduction to limnology. New York: McGraw-Hill.



Questions & Discussion

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