DEVELOPING COMMUNITY WIDE SCIENCE-BASED LAKE STEWARDSHIP

2010 Lake Leaders – Kemp Field Station

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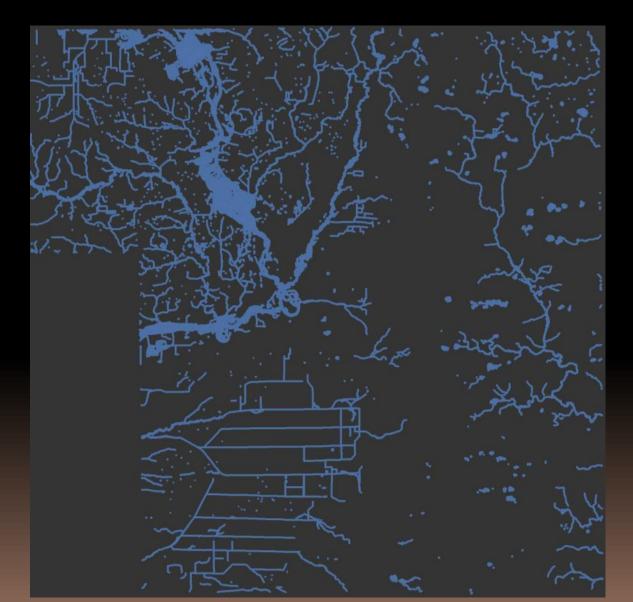


- We envision lake stewardship to become a part of the community's composition in Portage County.
 - Accomplished on a community-wide basis
 - Purposeful efforts by landowners, lake users, businesses, municipalities, and local and state agencies with goals of healthy and sustainable lake ecosystems within the county.
 - Study and planning process has been undertaken though partnership with the County, WDNR, and UWSP to provide the knowledge-based and socially-based partnership that is needed to accomplish these goals,.
 - Support for the fledgling groups and their efforts is essential to make this a sustainable part of the community.

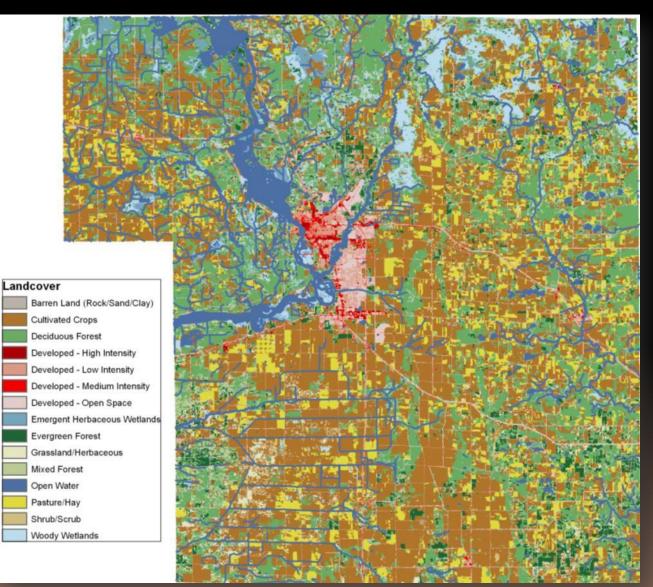
Portage County



A fair amount of water..



A patchwork of land cover and land uses!





A variety of agriculture and other land uses that can impact lakes.











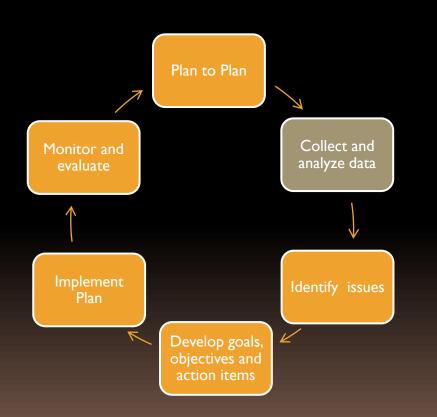
Countywide Citizen Comprehensive Planning Survey Results

- Portage Co. should work with farmers to identify and protect productive agricultural regions
 - 86% agreed/strongly agreed
- My city/village/township should make an effort to identify and protect lakes, rivers, and streams
 - 90% agreed/strongly agreed

Lake Stewardship and Communication?

- Water focus on groundwater problems and some rivers
- General assumption that someone was taking care of lakes...DNR or UWSP?
- 7 lake associations
- Invasive species spreading...besides the newspaper how do we reach people?

Obtaining knowledge and putting it into action



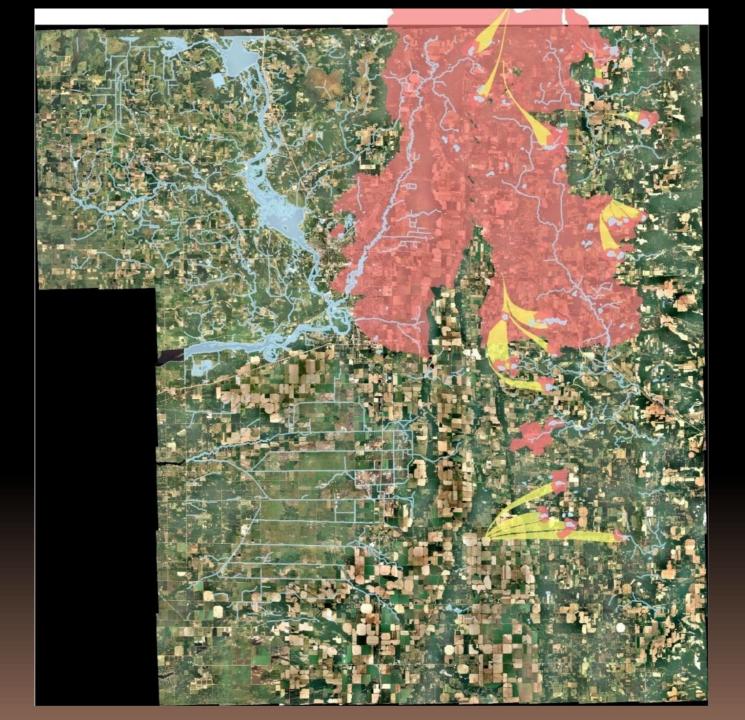
- I. What do we know about the lakes and how do we advise the municipal planning process?
- 2. How do we incorporate lake protection into
 - a. Municipal plans?
 - b. Zoning decisions?
 - c. Municipal and private land management decisions?
- 3. How do we engage citizens?

Portage County Lake Study

30 Lakes

- Seepage (14)
- groundwater drainage (5)
- Drainage (4)
- Impoundments (6)
- 7 Lake Assoc/Districts
- 4 Undeveloped lakes

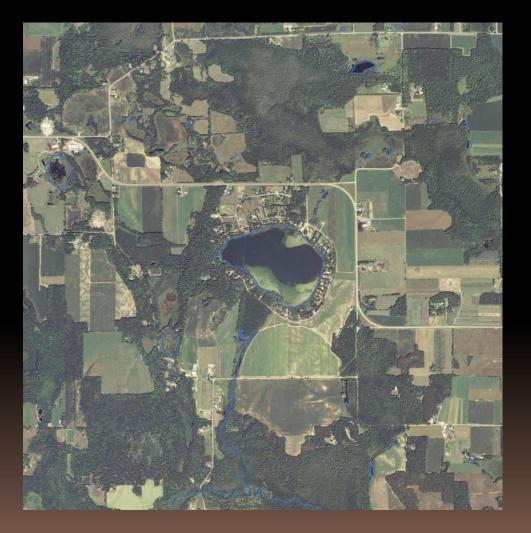
- Water quality
- Land use in watersheds
- Fish
- Aquatic plants
- Amphibians & reptiles
- Algae
- Birds
- Shoreland survey



Study Results

- Countywide
- Highlight Lake Helen and Spring Lake

Lake Helen



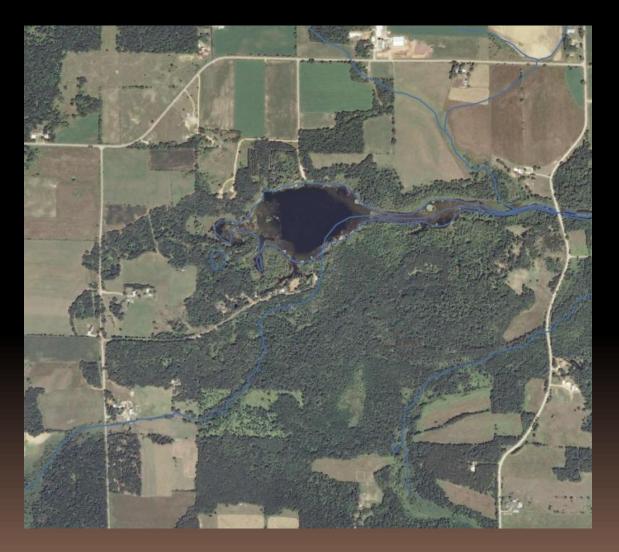
- 87 acres
- 20 ft max depth
- Groundwater drainage lake
- Developed and altered shoreline
 - 60+ residences
- Lake District

Lake Helen Watershed



Surface Watershed: 500 acres Groundwater Watershed: 443 acres

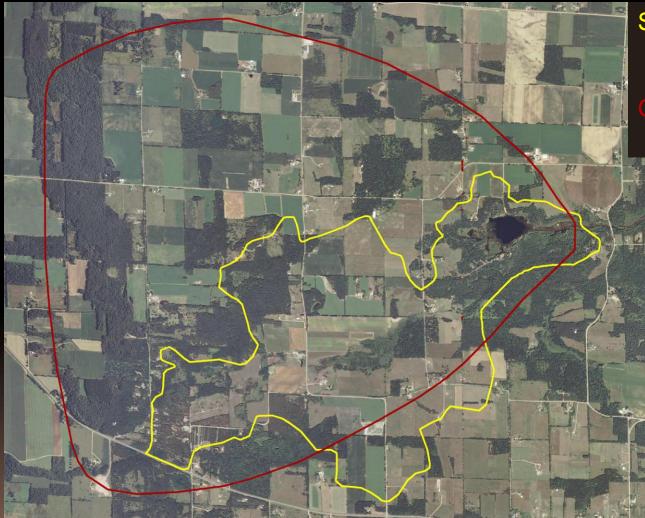
Spring Lake



- **37.5** acre
- 42 ft max depth
- Drainage lake
- Semi developed lake intact shoreland

 No engaged lake stewards

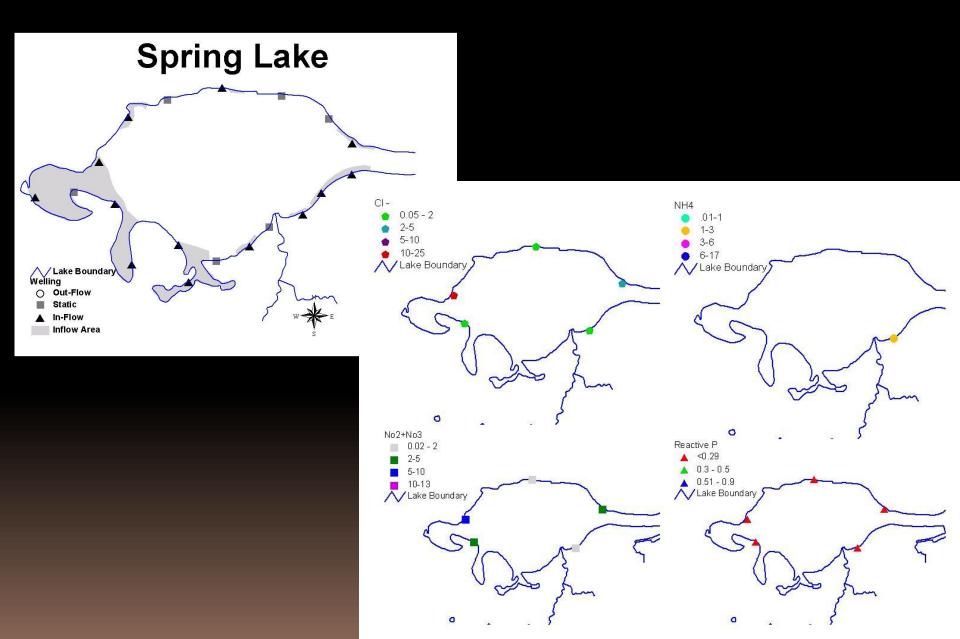
Spring Lake Watershed



Surface Watershed: 1,753 acres

Groundwater Watershed: 4,739 acres

Local Groundwater

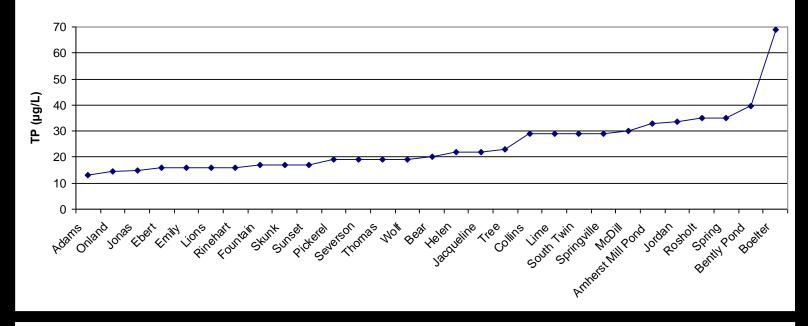


Water Quality

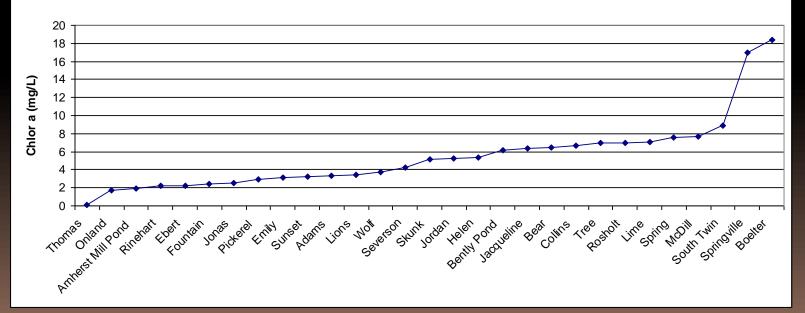
- Clarity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, chlorophyll *a*, pesticides
- Compare current and 1970s/80s water quality and land use
- Determine areas of groundwater inflow/outflow
 - Predict response to phosphorus additions







Median Chlorophyll A



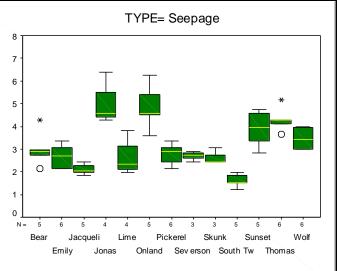
COMPARISON TO HISTORIC TP AVERAGE

Better
ADAMS
EBERT
HELEN
LIME
LIONS
PICKEREL
RINEHART
SEVERSON
SPRING
SPRINGVILLE
SUNSET
THOMAS
TREE
WOLF

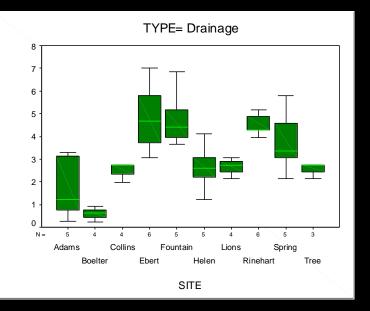
Same

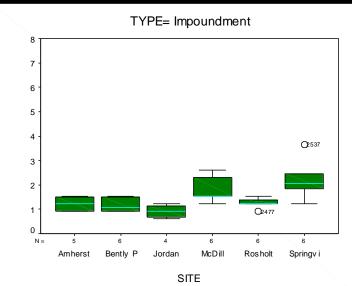
BEAR EMILY MC DILL POND ONLAND SKUNK Worse BOELTER COLLINS FOUNTAIN JAQUELINE

WATER CLARITY MEASUREMENTS

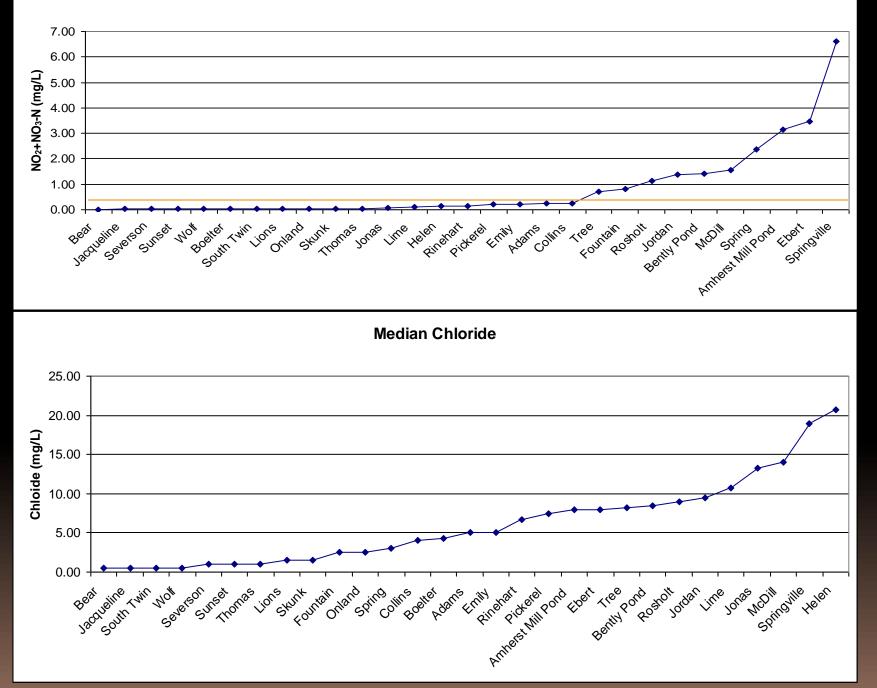


SITE

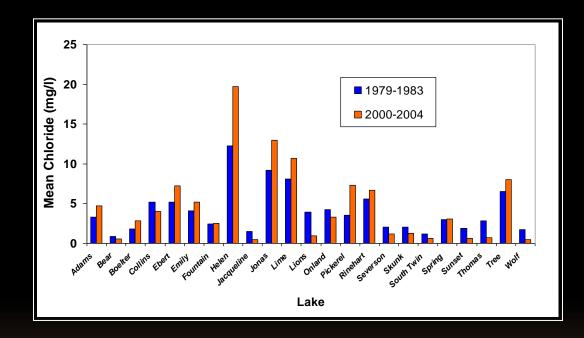




Median Nitrate



COMPARISON TO HISTORIC – CHLORIDE ÁVERAGE



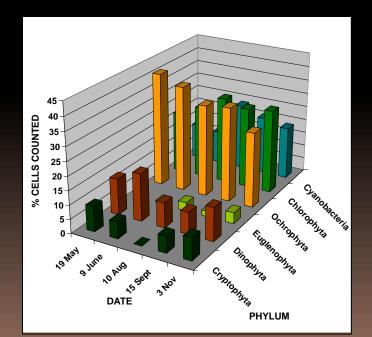
Sources of chloride

Road salts Septic systems\waste water Animal waste

Algae – all lakes

 List algal species & frequencies by site & what they indicate about nutrient levels





LAKE HELEN'S "TROPHIC SCORECARD" 2002-2003

	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Total P (Spring Overturn)	On Average <30 ppb		During July 97 & 50 ppb
Inorganic N (spring overturn)			>0.3 ppm
Chlorophyll a (Summer)	<8 ppb		During July and Aug 7.1 to 12 ppb
Clarity		X	During July

OTHER PARAMETERS

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Sulfate	9.8		
Chloride			20.7
Potassium	1.5		
Sodium			6.9



Fish – 10 lakes

- Identify game & non-game fish species present; weigh & measure
- Identify critical habitat areas
- Not sufficient to make game fish management assessments

Bear Lake Fish

Number of observed species: 10

Species observed to date: This chart represents all species detected, by decade, in Bear Lake since censusing began. Data before 2002 was collected by the Wisconsin DNR and 2002/2003 data was collected by UW-Stevens Point. X represents a decade when the species was detected.

	1960's	1980's	2000's
Bluegill	Х	Х	Х
Bluegill/Pumpkinseed hybrid			Х
Pumpkinseed	Х	Х	
Green Sunfish	Х		
Warmouth		Х	Х
Largemouth Bass	Х		Х
Black Crappie	Х	Х	Х
Yellow Perch	Х	Х	Х
Northern Pike	Х	Х	Х
Yellow Bullhead			Х
Bullhead sp.	Х		
White Sucker	Х		
Blackchin Shiner			Х
Central Mudminnow			Х





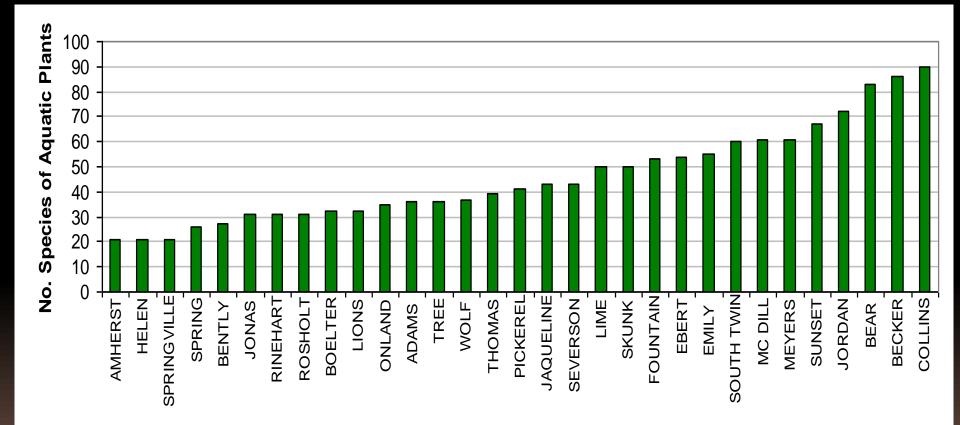


Aquatic Plants

- Note changes in plant communities since 1968
- Calculate the overall aquatic plant quality for each lake
- Map areas with sensitive or exotic species

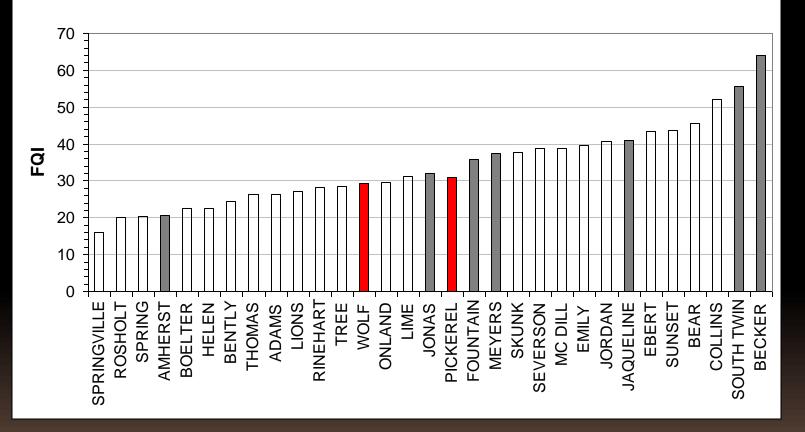


AQUATIC PLANTS



AQUATIC PLANTS

Floristic Quality Indices



Species of Special Concern Endangered

AQUATIC PLANTS

Eurasian water-milfoil

Positively Identified in

Bear Lake, Lake Emily, Jordan Pond, McDill Pond, Lake Pacawa, Springville Pond, Thomas Lake

Shoreland Survey

 Map the type of vegetation around each lake





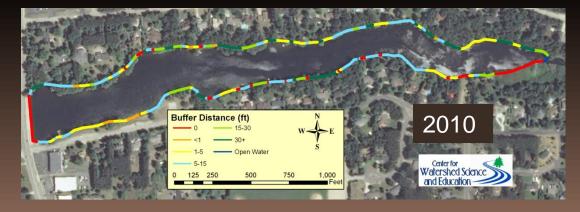


- Cover 1 Tamarack/Black Spruce Cover 2 - Alder Shoreline Cover 3 - Narrow Wetland Shoreline Cover 4 - Vegetated Shoreline Cover 5 - Grasses/Shrubs Cover 6 - Low Disturbance Cover 7 - Moderate Disturbance
 - Cover 8 High Disturbance

Shoreland Survey II

Map the EXTENT of vegetation around each lake









Amphibians & Reptiles

- Frog calls, salamander and turtle surveys yield lists of species, abundance and maps of key habitat areas
- Compare to historical records
- Report any malformed frogs
- Compare developed & undeveloped lakes to assess impacts on these species

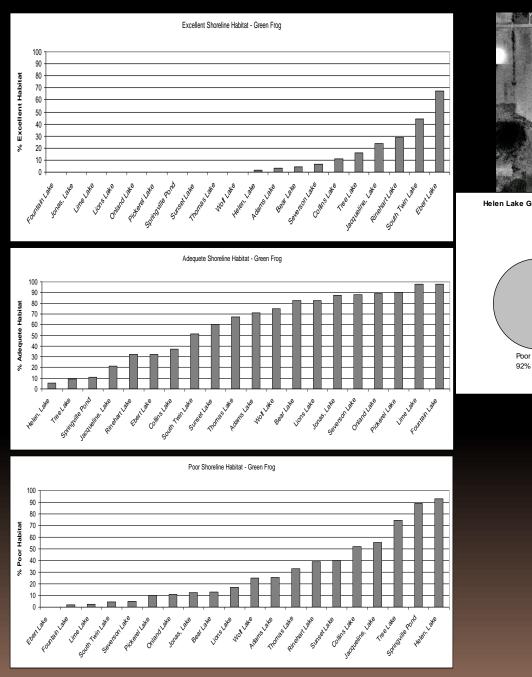


Protected and Unique species

- Glacial remnant species
- Facette's locoweed



SHORELINE HABITAT FOR FROGS

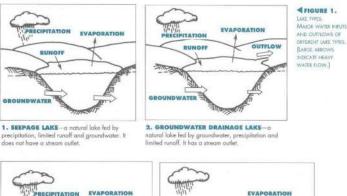


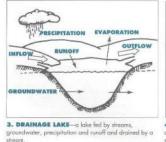


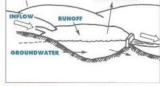
Best Green Frog Habitat: Ebert Lake 33% excellent habitat + 67% adequate

Worst Green Frog Habitat: Helen Lake 2% excellent habitat + 6% adequate +92% poor

Community presentations to prep citizens for the results sponsored by the Friends of Portage County Lakes







- Lake types
- Limnology 101
- How land use affects water quality
- Common pollutants and effects
- Management options

 IMPOUNDMENT—a manmade lake created by damming a stream. An impoundment is also drained by a stream.

Creation of preliminary lake summaries

Lake Emily

<u>Preliminary Results</u> Portage County Lake Study

> University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Portage County Staff and Citizens

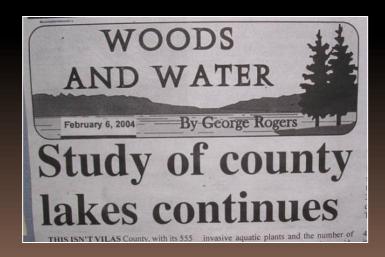
> > March 31, 2005

Preliminary results unveiled

Local outdoor writers
Presentations

4 sites around the county
Attended by more than 200 people





Special meetings/assistance requested by Towns,Villages, Lake Groups



Jetskis and powerboats:

- Stir up bottom sediments where water is less than 10 feet deep
- Stirred sediment releases phosphorus of the past
- Noise
- Wildlife disturbance: nesting & feeding







Portage County Lake Fests with the Friends of Portage County Lakes







Many thanks to many others...

Portage County Citizens Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Portage County Planning and Zoning Portage County Parks Department George Rogers, Portage County Gazette Stevens Point Journal WAOW UW-Extension – Portage Co. CNRD Agent UWSP Faculty, Staff, Students