

# A

## APPENDIX A

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### **Public Participation Materials**

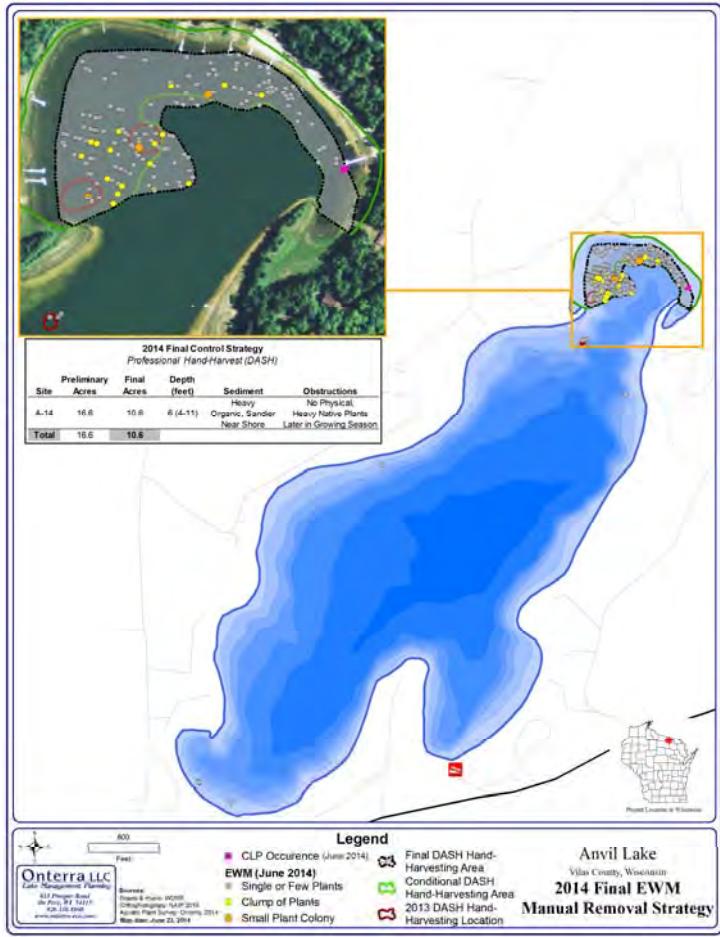


# Anvil Lake Current & Proposed Projects

The Anvil Lake Association

## EWM Management

### 2014 Diver-Assisted Suction Harvesting Areas



## Management Planning Project

### Proposed to Begin Spring 2015

The development of a lake management plan is a process every lake group should undertake to assure the continued good health of their lake. Further, lakes with current and approved management plans are eligible for specific lake grants through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The Anvil Lake Association is currently working with researchers from the US Geological Survey to study the lake's water quality, as well as its ground and surface watersheds. In December 2014, The Anvil Lake Association will apply for an AIS-Education, Planning, & Prevention Grant to fund 75% of the costs of a project aimed at developing a comprehensive management plan for Anvil Lake. The project will utilize the USGS results and additional information collected by Onterra, LLC, the lake management planning firm assisting the association in monitoring EWM. The following steps will be used in the process of developing the management plan:

#### 1. Gather Information

- Watershed Assessment (USGS)
- Shoreline Condition & Habitat Survey
- Water Quality Assessment (USGS)
  - Aquatic Plant Studies
  - Fisheries Data Compilation
- Stakeholder Perceptions & Needs

#### 2. Data Analysis & Conclusion Development

- Form Initial Recommendations
- Foster Solid Understanding of Results Among Project Planning Committee

#### 3. Create Realistic & Implementable Management Plan

- Create Management Plan Based Upon Goals and Actions
  - Present to Stakeholders & Agency Partners
- Create Final Management Plan

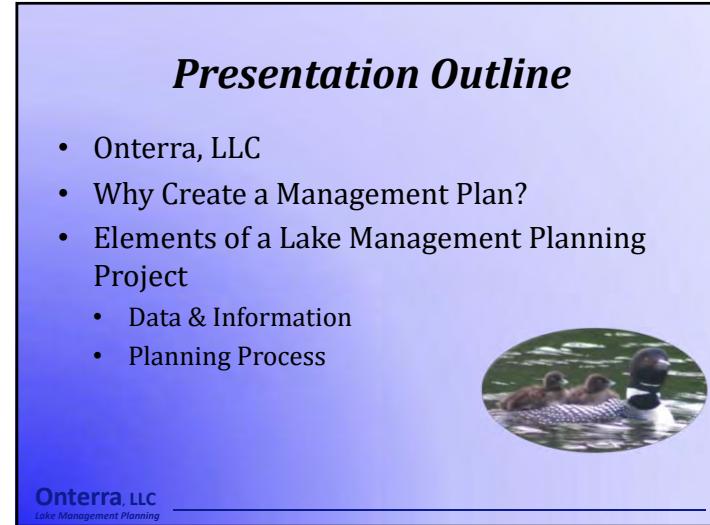




**Anvil Lake Association**

**Anvil Lake Comprehensive Management Planning Project**  
*Kick-off Meeting*  
July 3, 2015

**Tim Hoyman, CLM**  
Onterra LLC  
Lake Management Planning



## **Presentation Outline**

- Onterra, LLC
- Why Create a Management Plan?
- Elements of a Lake Management Planning Project
  - Data & Information
  - Planning Process



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## **Onterra, LLC**

- Founded in 2005
- Staff
  - Four full-time ecologists
  - One part-time ecologist
  - Two field technicians
  - Four summer interns
- Services
  - Science and planning
- Philosophy
  - Promote realistic planning
  - Assist, not direct



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## **Why create a lake management plan?**

- To create a better understanding of the lake's positive and negative attributes.
- To discover ways to minimize the negative attributes and maximize the positive attributes.
- To foster realistic expectations and dispel myths.
- To create a snapshot of the lake for future reference and planning.



A goal without a plan is just a wish!

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## ***Elements of an Effective Lake Management Planning Project***

### **Data and Information Gathering**

*Environmental & Sociological*

### **Planning Process**

*Brings it all together*



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## ***Data and information gathering***

- Study Components

- Water Quality Analysis
- Watershed Assessment
- Aquatic Plant Surveys
- Fisheries Data Integration
- Shoreline & CWH Assessment



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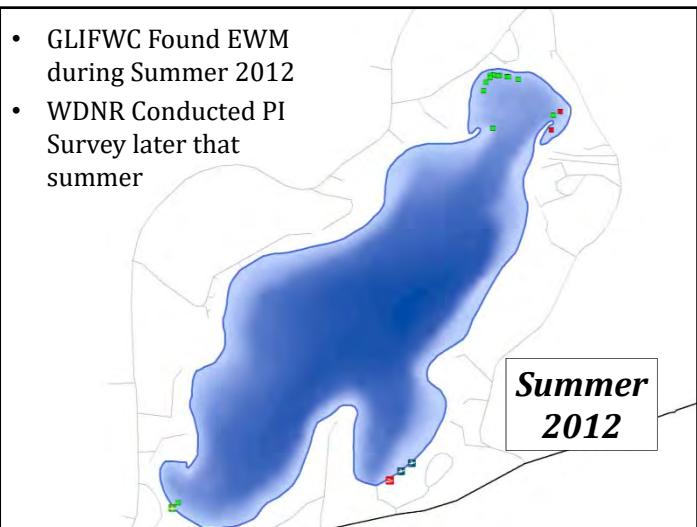
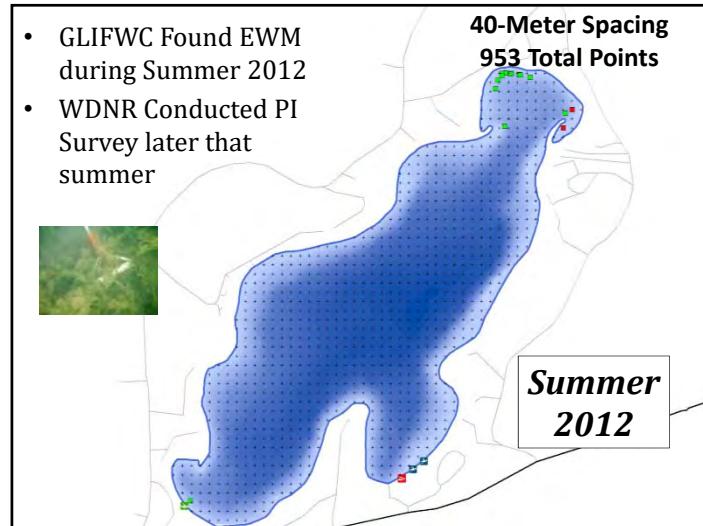
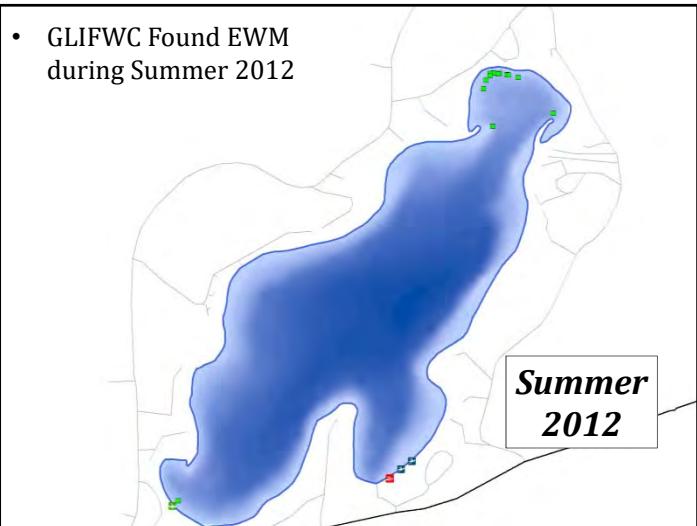
## ***Non-native Aquatic Plants***

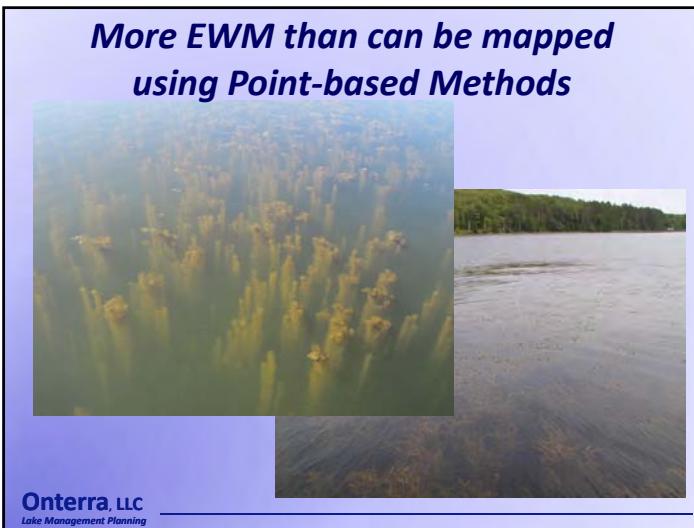
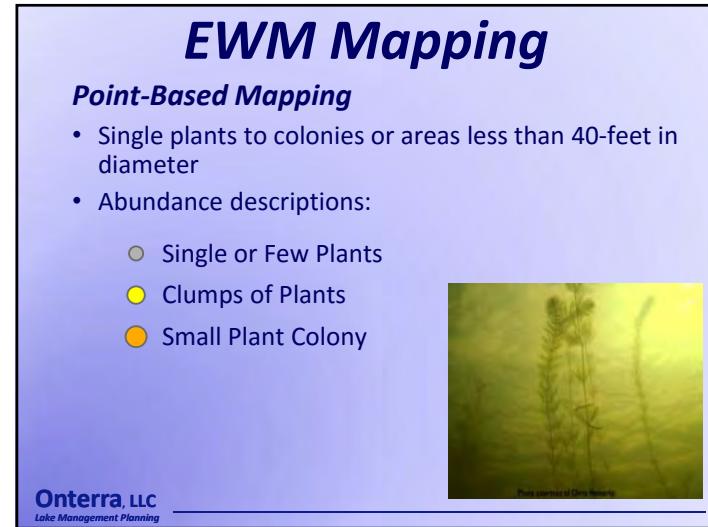
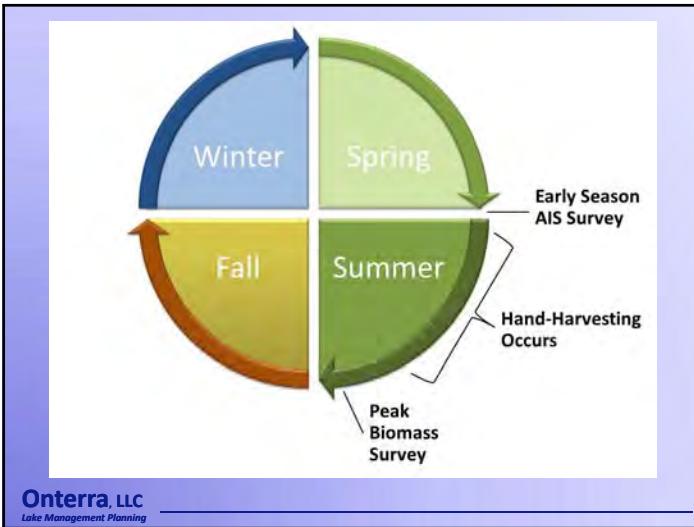
### **Eurasian Water-Milfoil**

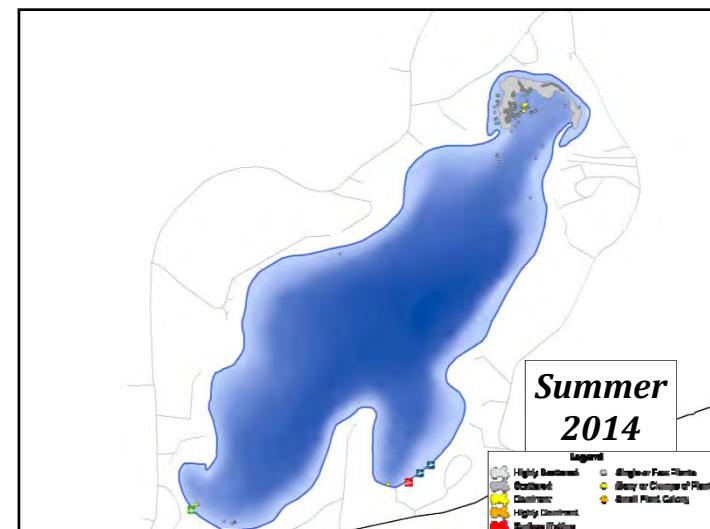
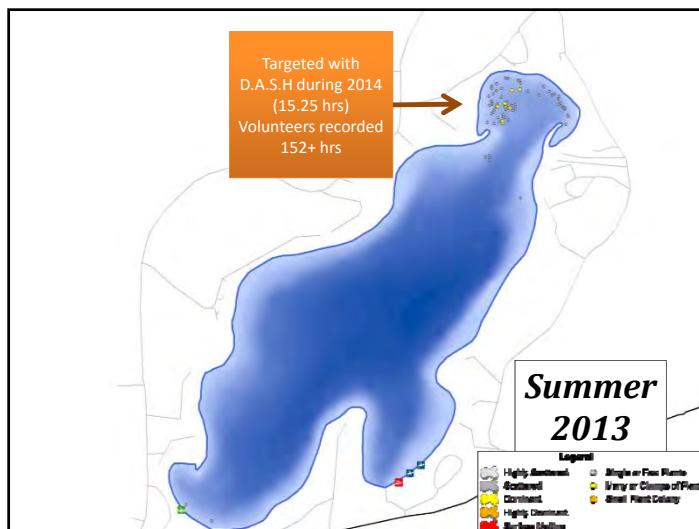
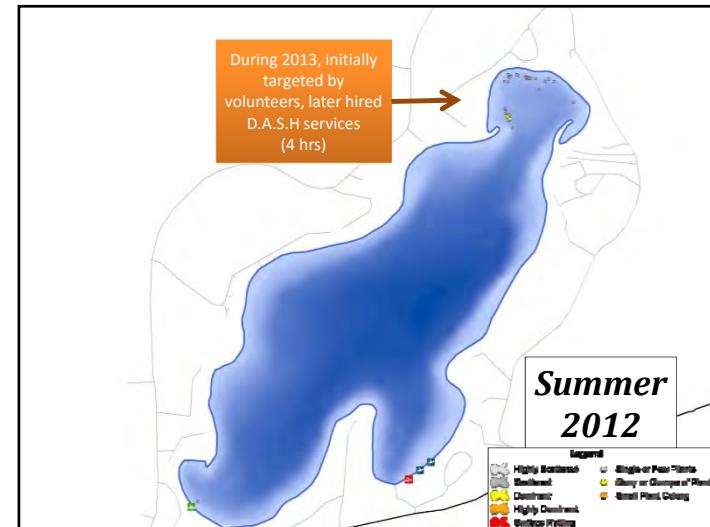
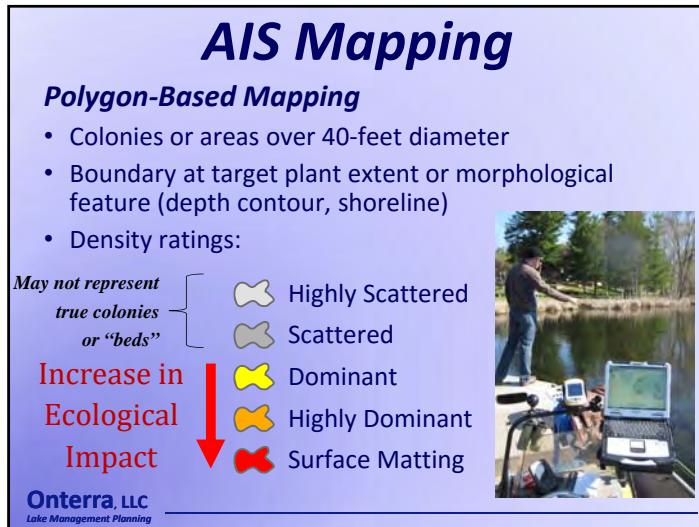


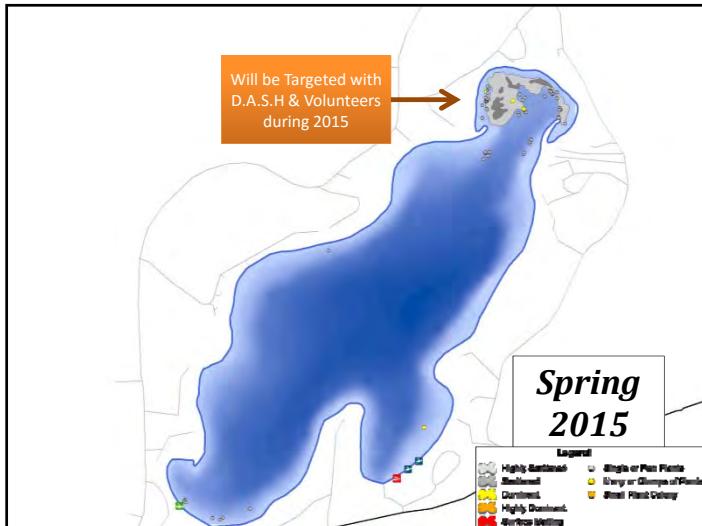
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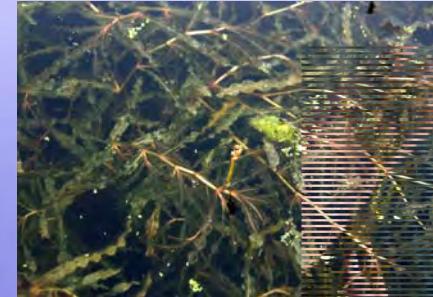




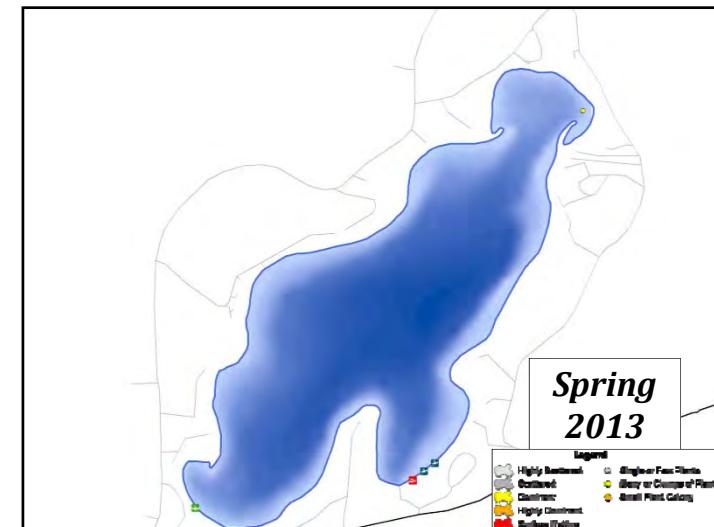
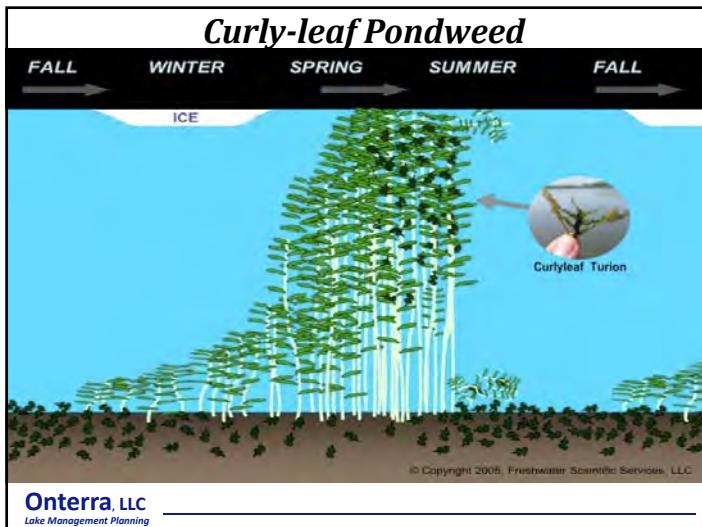


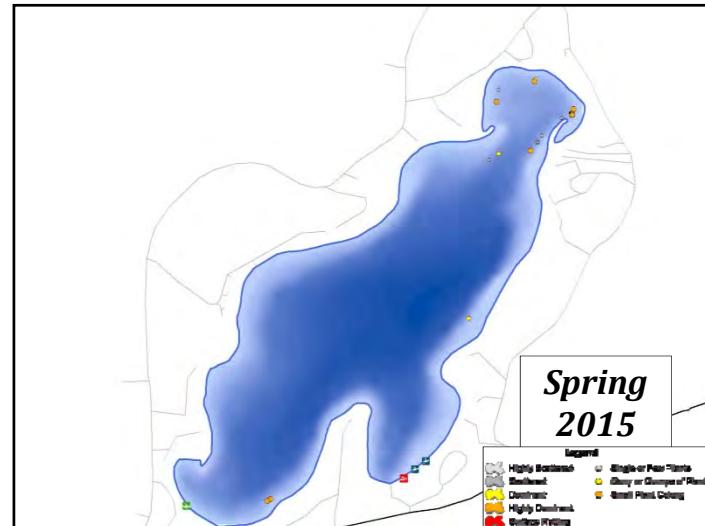
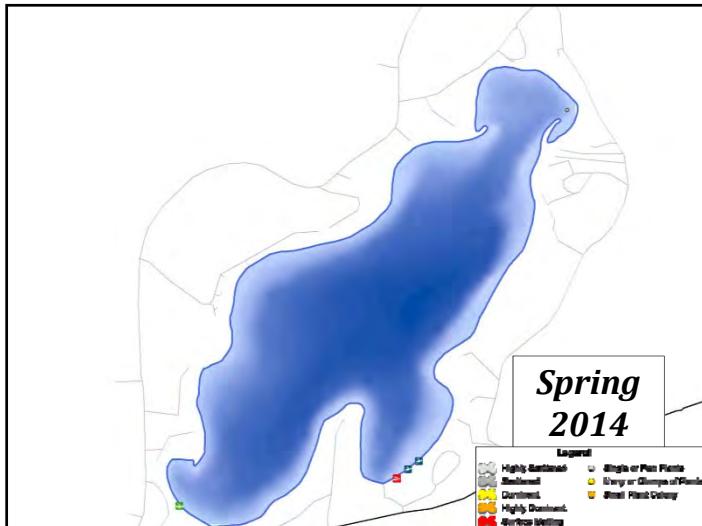
## Non-native Aquatic Plants

### Curly-leaf Pondweed



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## Additional Plant Surveys

- Point-intercept Survey
  - Natives and non-natives
  - Compare to WDNR 2012 Survey
- Community Mapping Survey
  - Delineate floating-leaf and emergent vegetation colonies
- Acoustic Mapping Survey
  - Aquatic plant bio-volumes

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## Shoreland Assessment

- Shoreland area is important for buffering runoff and provides valuable habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.
- Assessment ranks shoreland area from shoreline back 35 feet
- Assess shoreland development and habitat
  - Coarse woody habitat



Range

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## ***Coarse Woody Habitat***

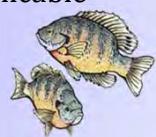
- Provides shoreland erosion control and prevents suspension of sediments.
- Preferred habitat for a variety of aquatic life.
  - Periphyton growth fed upon by insects.
  - Refuge, foraging and spawning habitat for fish.
  - Complexity of CWH important.
- Changing of logging and shoreland development practices = reduced CWH in Wisconsin lakes.
- Survey aimed at quantifying shoreland CWH in Anvil Lake



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## ***Fisheries Data Integration***

- No fish sampling completed
- Assemble data from WDNR, USGS, USFS, USFWS, & GLIFWC
- Fish survey results summaries (if available)
- Use information in planning as applicable



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## ***Planning Process***

### ***Planning Committee Meetings***

Study Results (including previous stakeholder survey efforts)

Conclusions & Initial Recommendations

Management Goals  
Management Actions  
Timeframe  
Facilitator(s)

***Implementation Plan***

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## **Thank You**

*Many of the graphics used in this presentation were supplied by:*



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**Anvil Lake Association**

**Anvil Lake Comprehensive Management Planning Project**  
**Planning Meeting I**  
April 22, 2016

Eddie Heath, Paul Garrison, Tim Hoyman  
Onterra LLC  
Lake Management Planning

**Presentation Outline**

- WDNR Studies – Paul Garrison
  - Paleoecology (Sediment Cores)
- Onterra Management Planning Components
  - Shoreland Condition Assessment
  - Fisheries Data Integration
  - Native Aquatic Plants
- Onterra AIS Monitoring Studies
  - CLP Monitoring
  - EWM Control & Monitoring

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**Paleoecological Study of Anvil Lake**

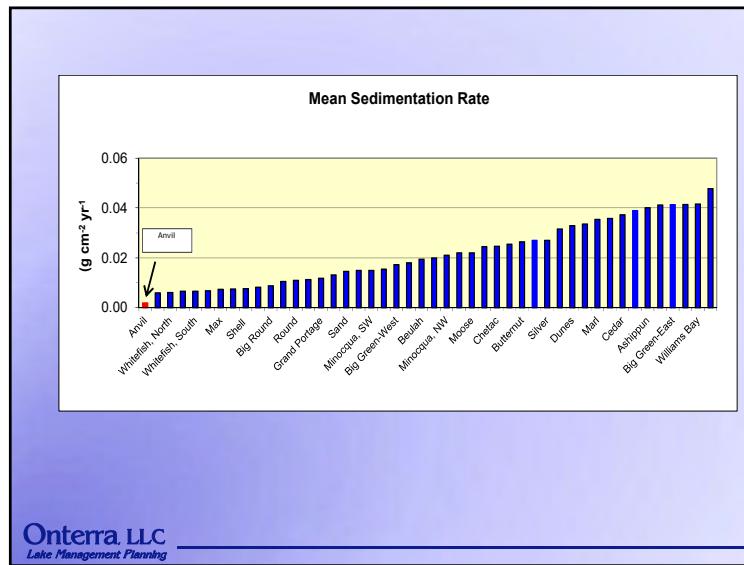
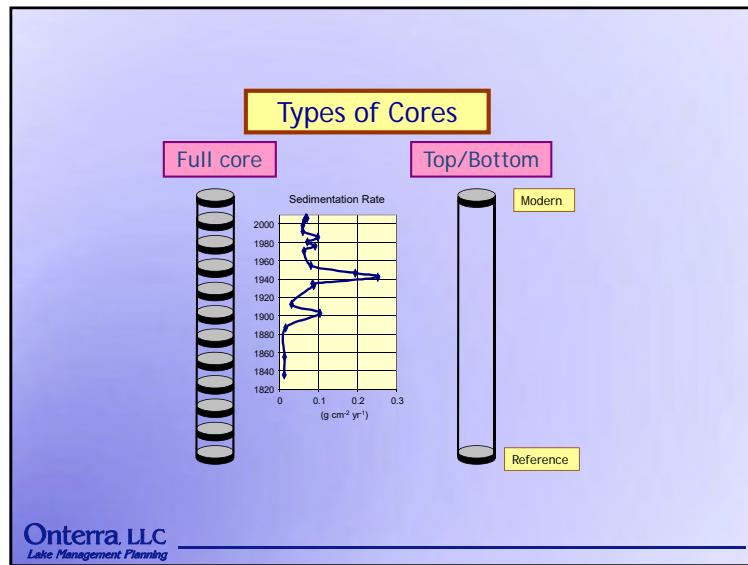
Paul Garrison  
Onterra LLC  
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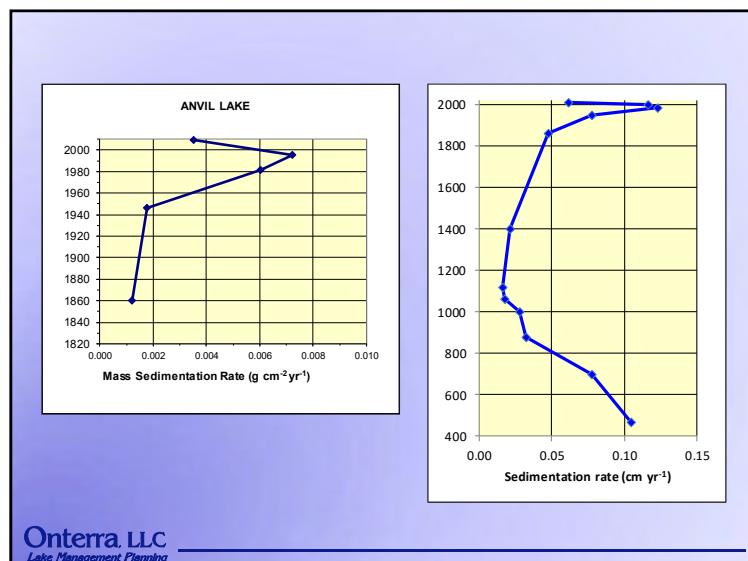
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**HOW DO YOU COLLECT SEDIMENT CORES?**

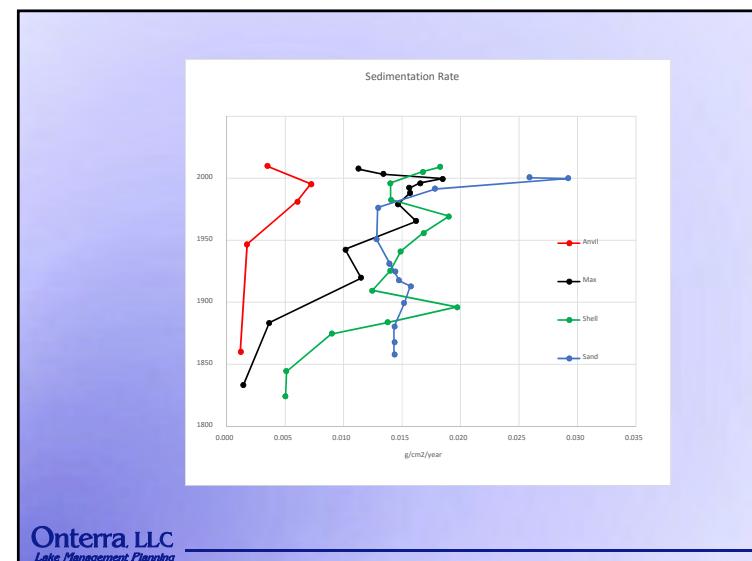
Gravity Corer  
Piston Corer

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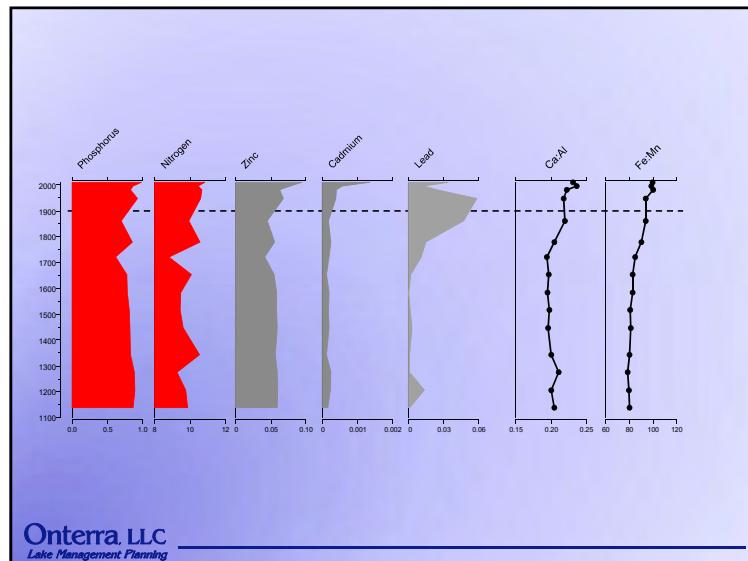




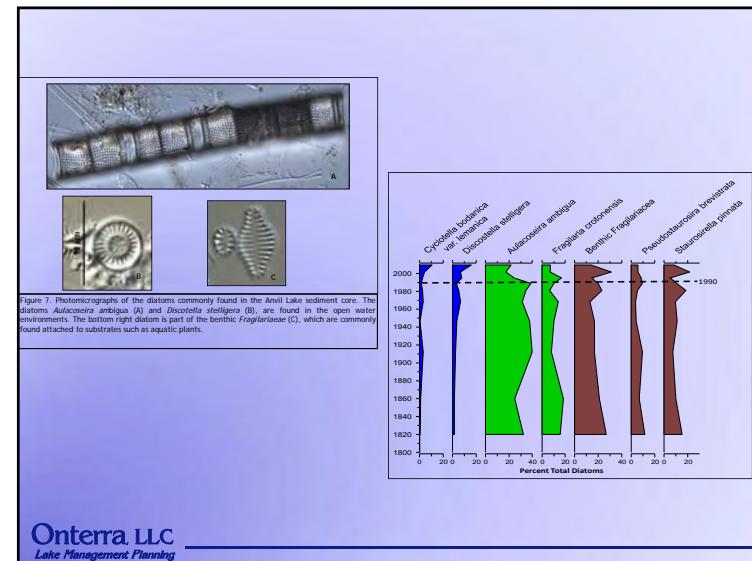
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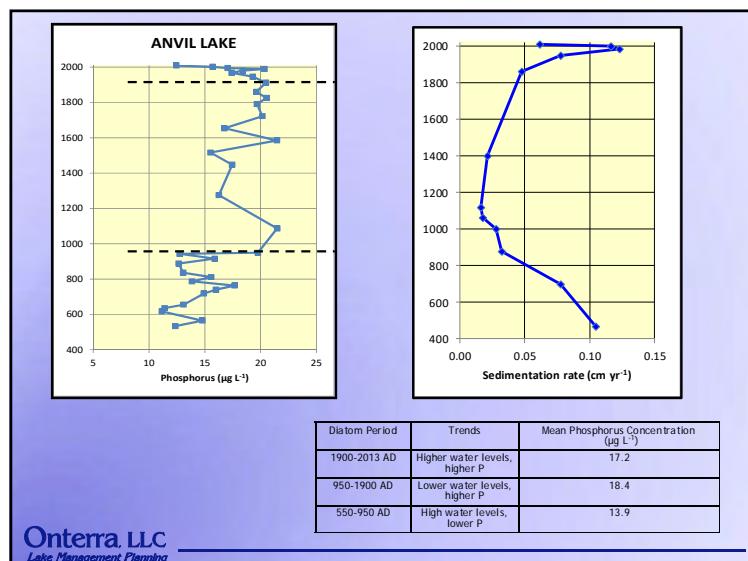
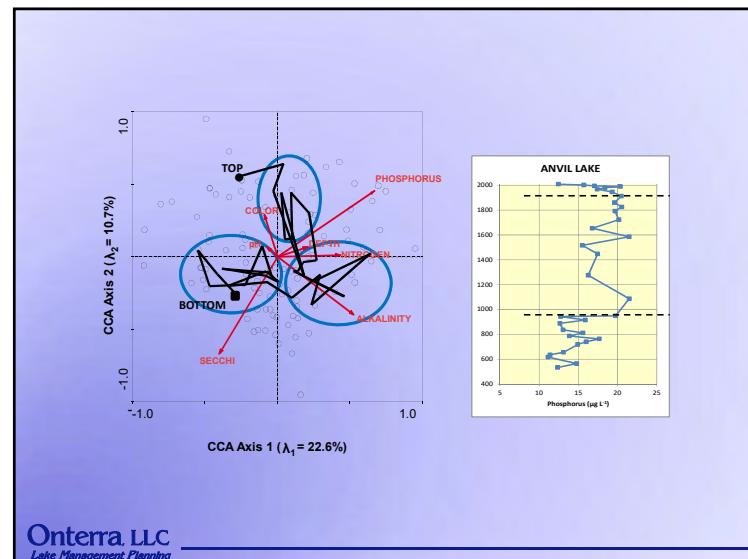
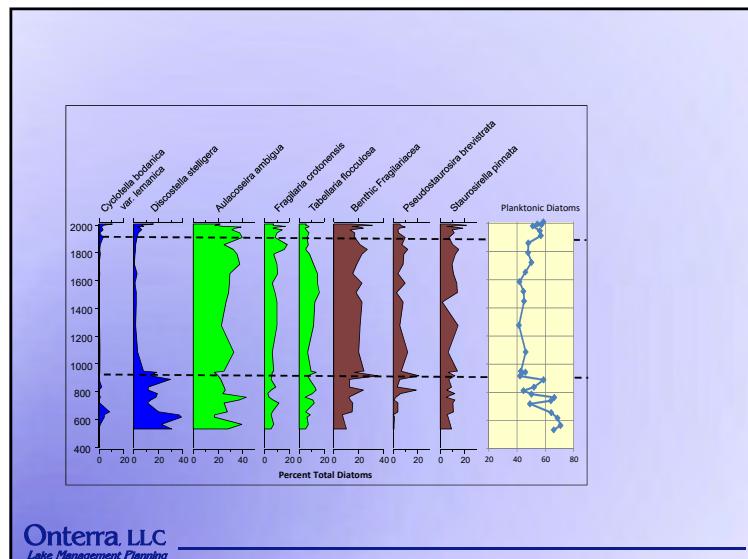
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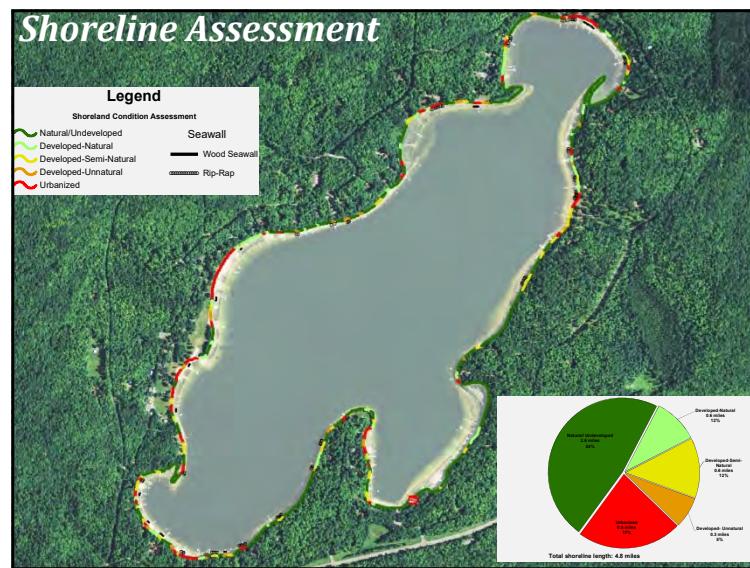
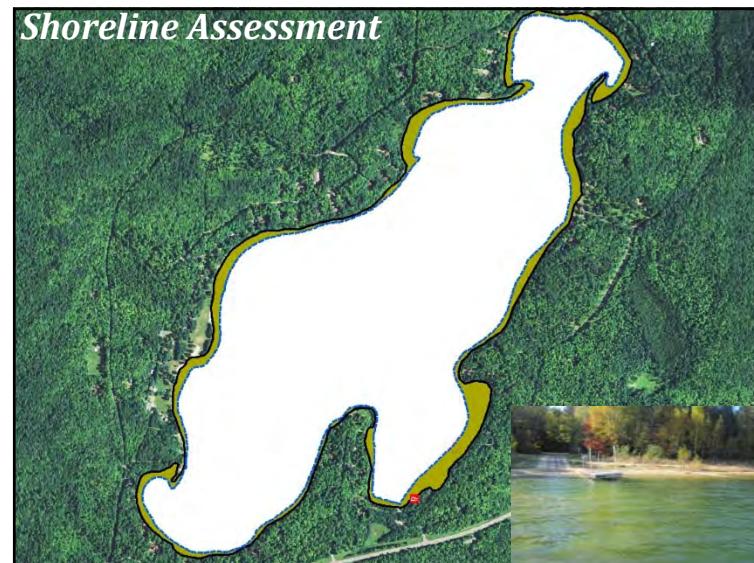
## Shoreland Assessment

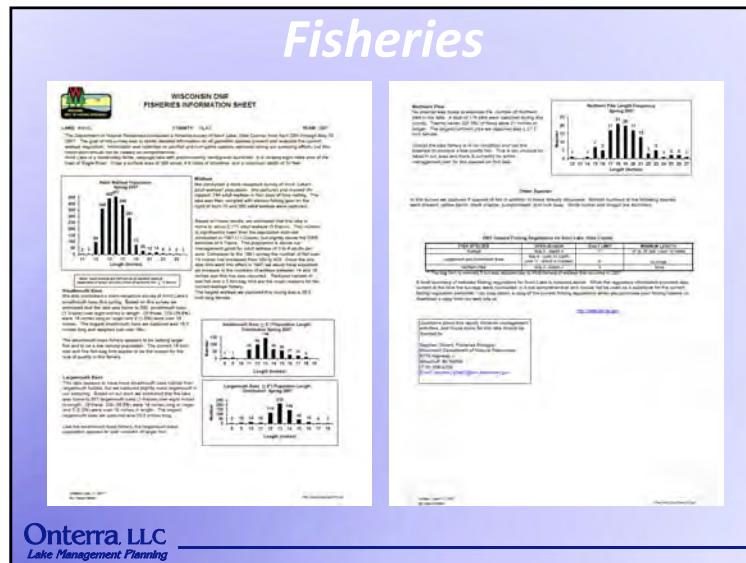
- Shoreland area is important for buffering runoff and provides valuable habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.
- It does not look at lake shoreline on a property-by-property basis.
- Assessment ranks shoreland area from shoreline back 35 feet

**Urbanized**  **Natural** 

Range 

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## Walleye Fishery

- Data suggested good recruitment in 1990's
- WDNR ceased stocking in 1991 (occurred since 1970s)
- WDNR Goal is 2-4 adult fish/acre
  - 1991 Study: 11.2 adult fish/acre
  - 2006 Study: 5.5 adult fish/acre
  - 2015 GLIFWC Study: 2.7 adult fish/acre
- WDNR attributes walleye declines to low water levels
- Fisheries rule change protecting the 20"-24" spawning slot was implemented
- Some tribal open-water spear harvest (approx. 100/year)
- Next study tentatively planned for 2017

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## General Fishery

- Small- & large-mouth bass are low density and low size, attributed primarily to the harvest regulations (>14in, bag limit=5)
  - Secondarily due to low water levels and lack of near-shore CWH
  - Added half-log bass shelters (ALA/USFS)
- Contains "fair" northern pike fishery w/ no management plan of the species
- White sucker and bluegill are abundant
- Yellow perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, & rock bass also present

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## Aquatic Plants



## Species List

34 Native Species in 2015 (19 on rake)

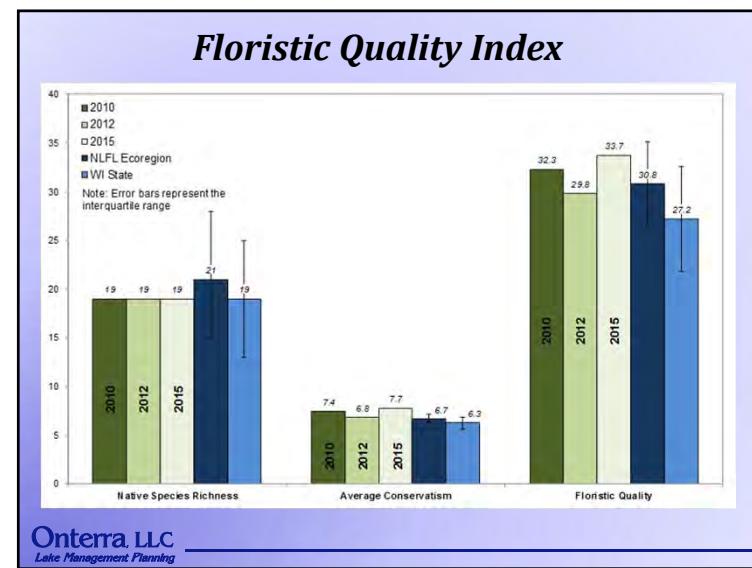
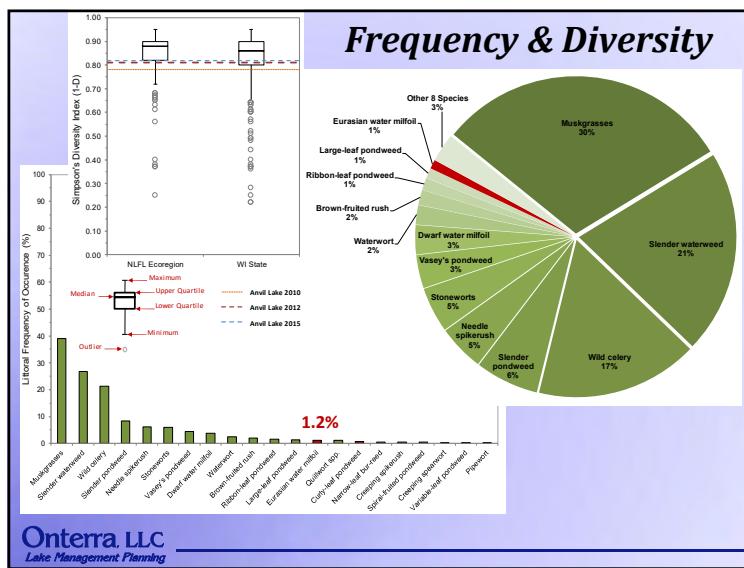
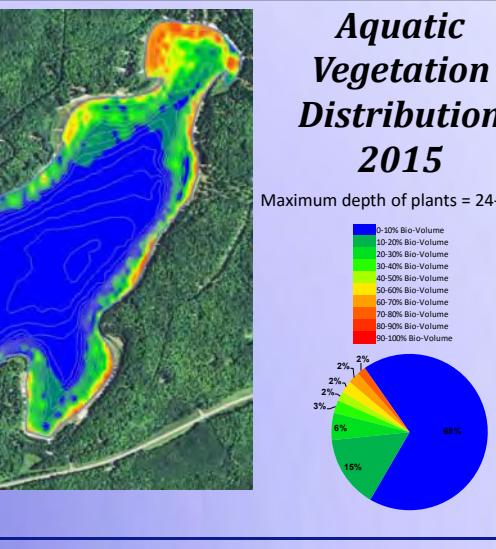
- 2 non-native Species
  - Eurasian watermilfoil
- 1 native species listed as 'special concern'
  - Vasey's pondweed

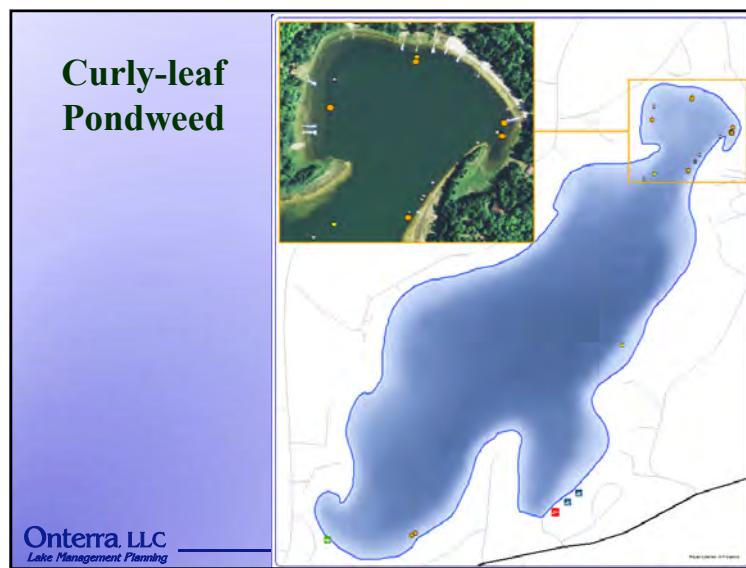
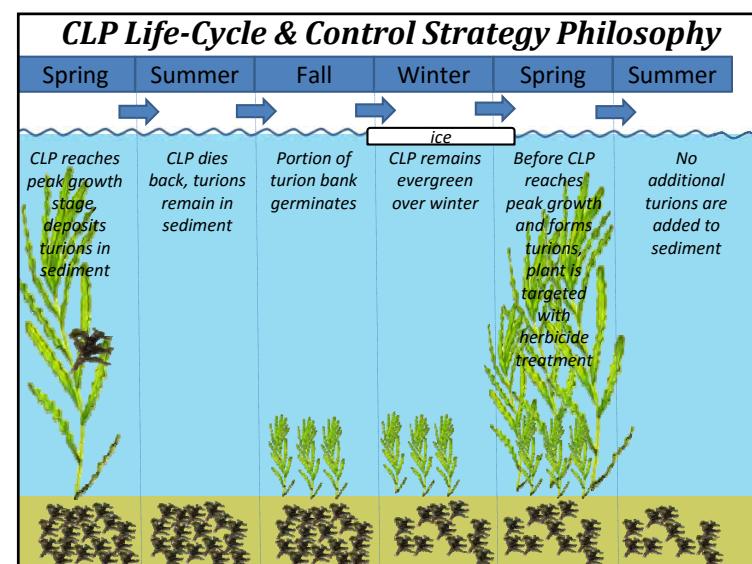
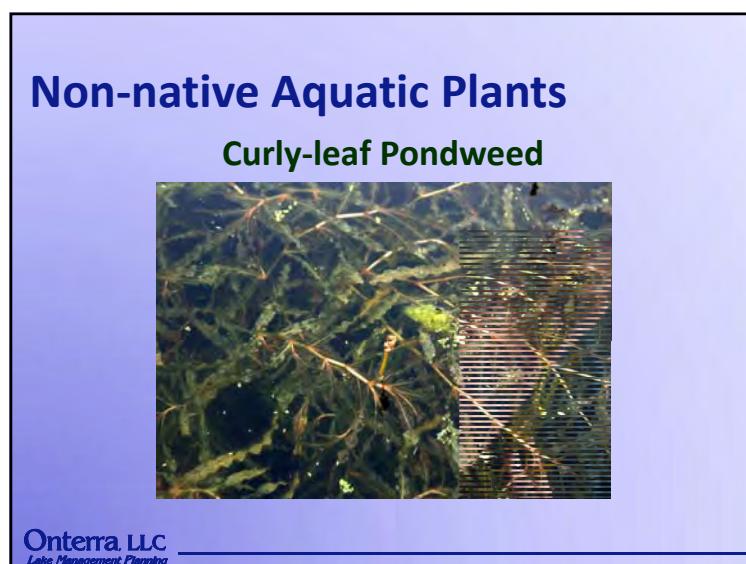


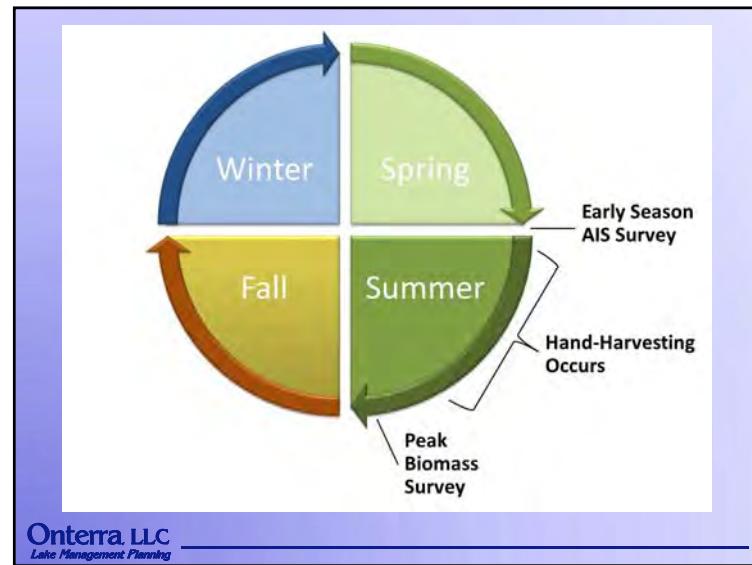
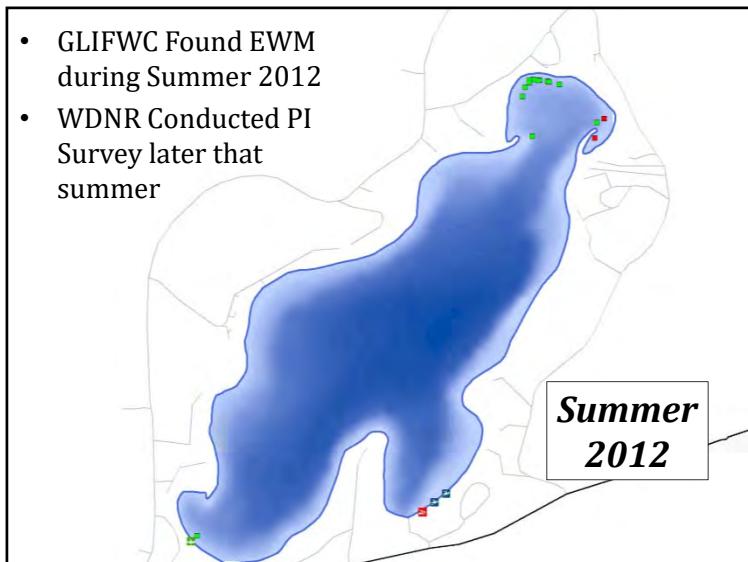
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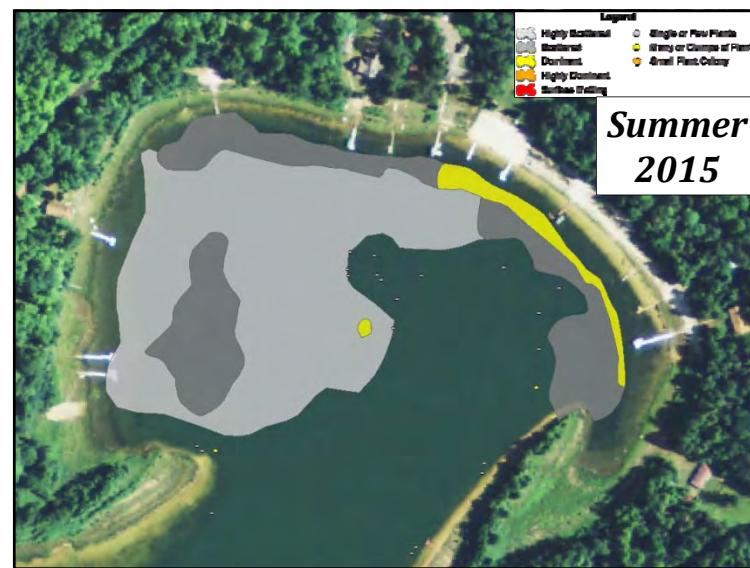
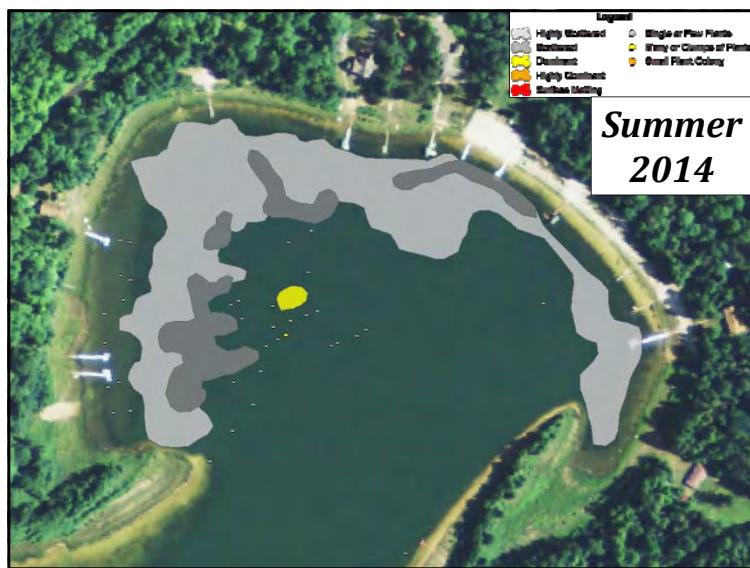
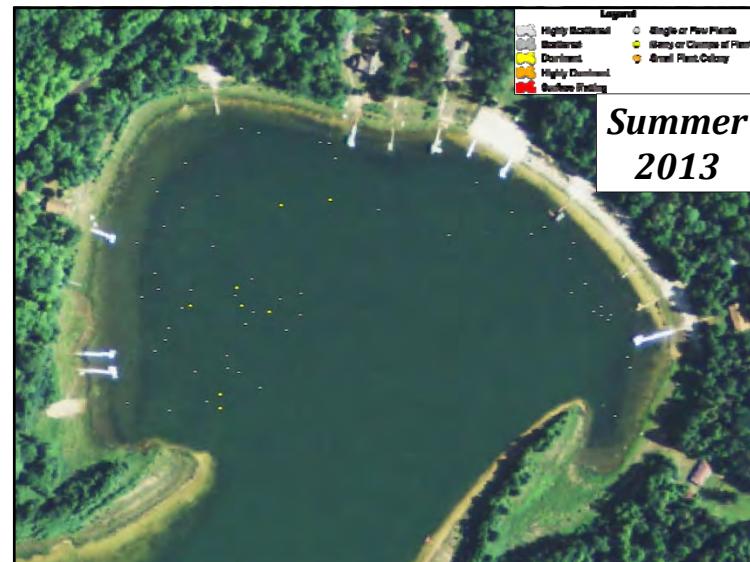
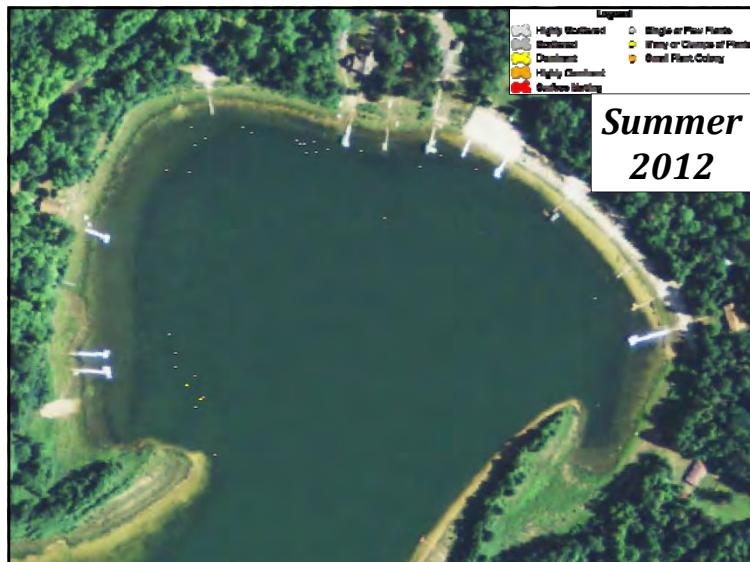
Form	Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism (C)	2010	2012	2015	WDNR	WI State
<b>Emergent</b>								
	<i>Callitrichloa</i>	Non-native yellow sedge	7				I	
	<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Common yellow lake sedge	7		X	X		
	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Creeping spikelet sedge	6					
	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Common horsetail	6					
	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	4				I	
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickernel	9	X	X	I		
	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	Giant bulrush	5				I	
	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Hardstem bulrush	5				I	
	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Saltstem bulrush	4				I	
	<i>Typha spp.</i>	Cattail spp.	4				I	
<b>FL</b>								
	<i>Chara spp.</i>	Spikeygrass	6				I	
	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White water lily	6				I	
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Water smartweed	5				I	
	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	Non-native bulrush	9	X			X	
	<i>Sparganium nemorosum</i>	Little blue reed	9		X			
<b>Submerged</b>								
	<i>Chloris spp.</i>	Muskgrass	7	X	X	X		
	<i>Elatine minima</i>	Waterwort	9	X	X	X		
	<i>Equisetum zosteroides</i>	Common waterweed	3	X				
	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Slender waterweed	7	X	X	X		
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Elodea	9	X	X	X		
	<i>Enhalus acoroides</i>	Pipewort	9	X	X	X		
	<i>Hydrostachys spicata</i>	Umbrella sedge	9	X	X	X		
	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	Exotic/invasive	X	X	X		
	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Dwarf water milfoil	10	X	X	X		
	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	Non-native milfoil	7	X	X	X		
	<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.	Stoneworts	7	X	X	X		
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large-leaf pondweed	7	X	X	X		
	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly-leaf pondweed	7	X	X	X		
	<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	Ribbon-leaf pondweed	8	X	X	X		
	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Upright pondweed	5		I			
	<i>Potamogeton richardsii</i>	Floating-leaf pondweed	8	X		X		
	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Star-thusted pondweed	8	X		X		
	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	Variable pondweed	10	X		X		
	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Cheerful sedge	9	X	X	X		
	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Dwarf water milfoil	3%					
	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Vasey's pondweed	3%					
	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Wild celery	6	X	X	X		
	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Needle sedge	5	X	X	X		
	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Brown-fruited rush	8	X	X	X		
	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Common rush	9	X	X	X		

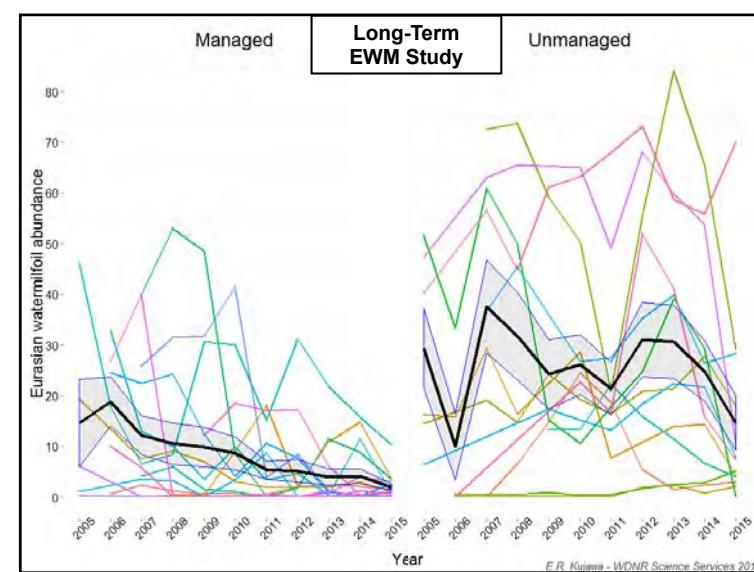
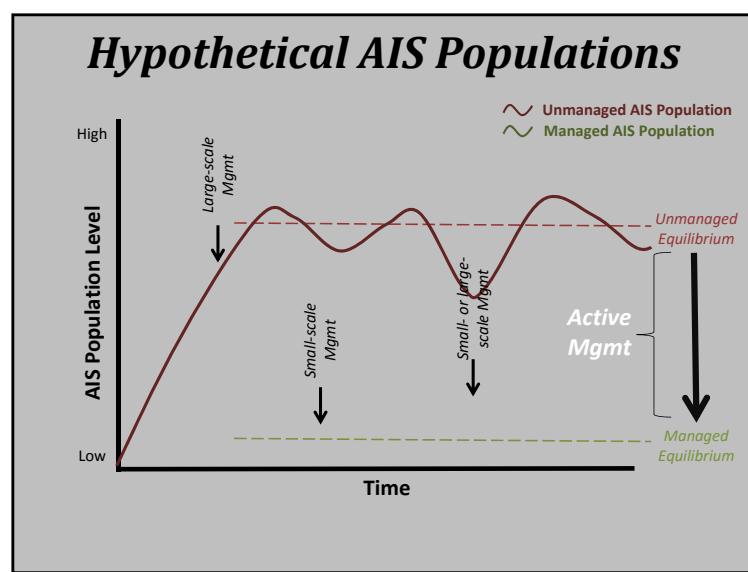
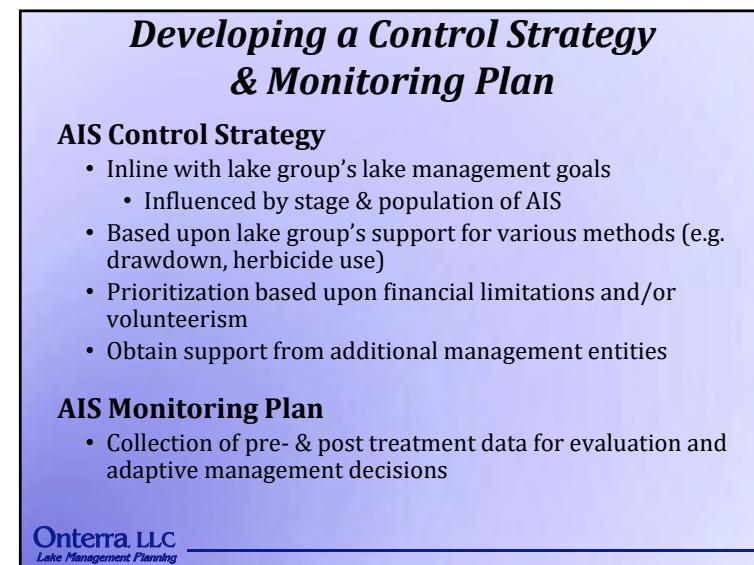
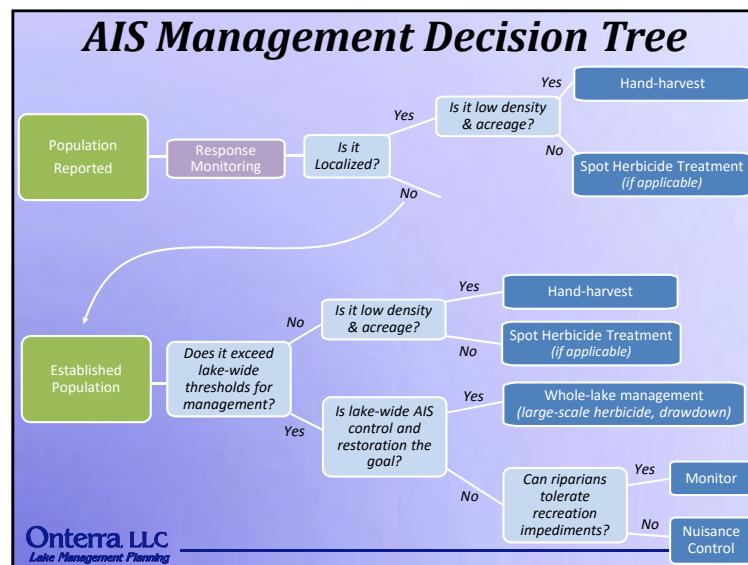
PL = Floating-leaf; SLE = Submerged and Emergent  
X = Located on rake during point-intercept survey; I = Incidentally located  
\* Listed as a native species of special concern in Wisconsin due to rarity and/or uncertainty regarding state-wide population











## AIS Active Management Discussion



### Pros      Cons

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep AIS population low so native ecosystem can function as it did prior to AIS</li> <li>• Keep AIS population low so the lake is not a source population for other nearby lakes</li> <li>• Keep AIS population low so it does not cause recreational, navigational, or aesthetic issues</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management action itself may be ecologically damaging to the lake, so understanding potential secondary impacts is important within the risk assessment.</li> <li>• Management action may not be fully supported by public</li> <li>• Equilibrium <b><i>unmanaged</i></b> AIS population may be low enough to not cause large ecosystem or user conflicts</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## Herbicide Control 101

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## Early-season Herbicide Control Strategy

Exotic species are small, actively growing, and most vulnerable

Many native species are dormant

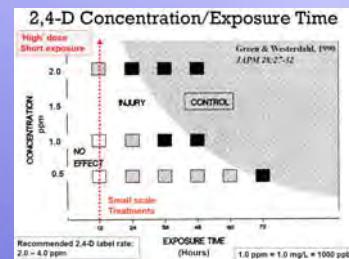
Minimize biomass decomposition



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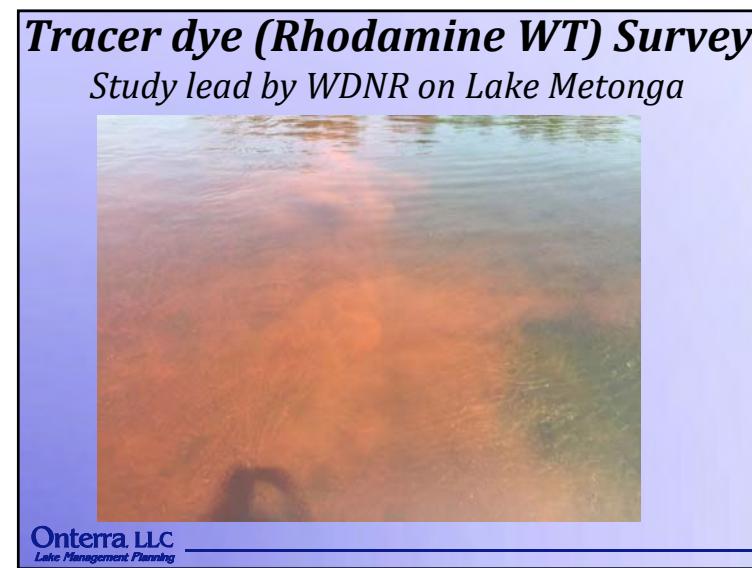
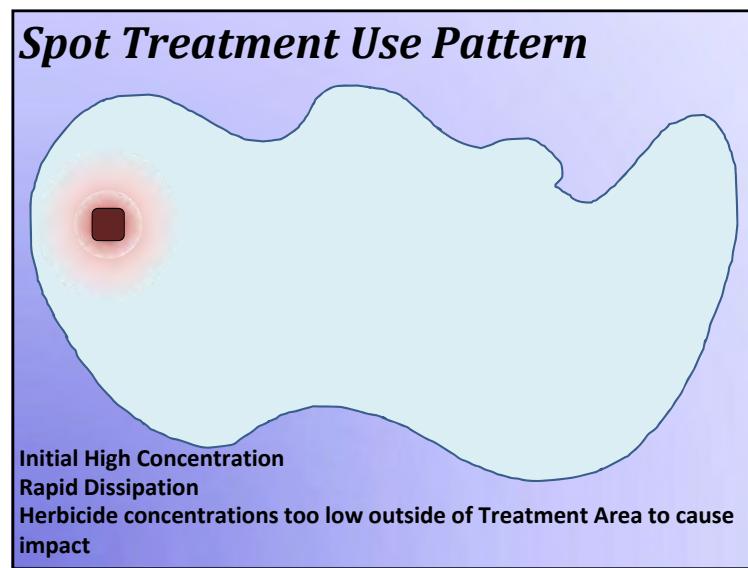
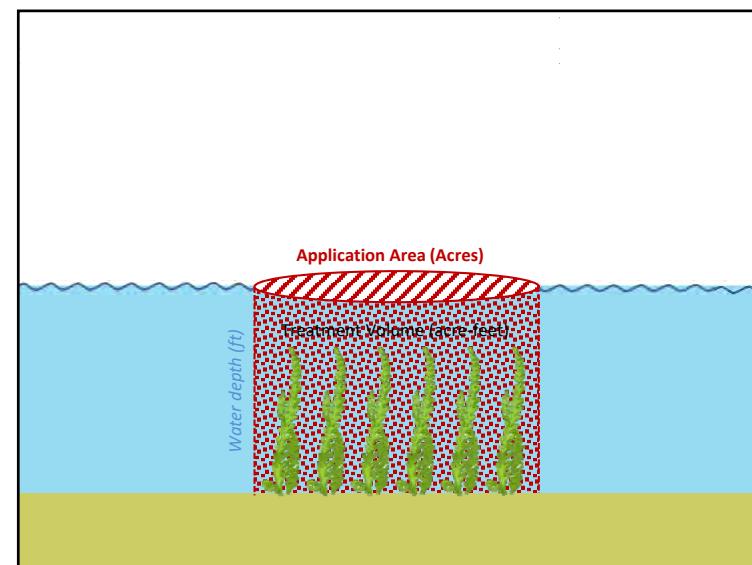
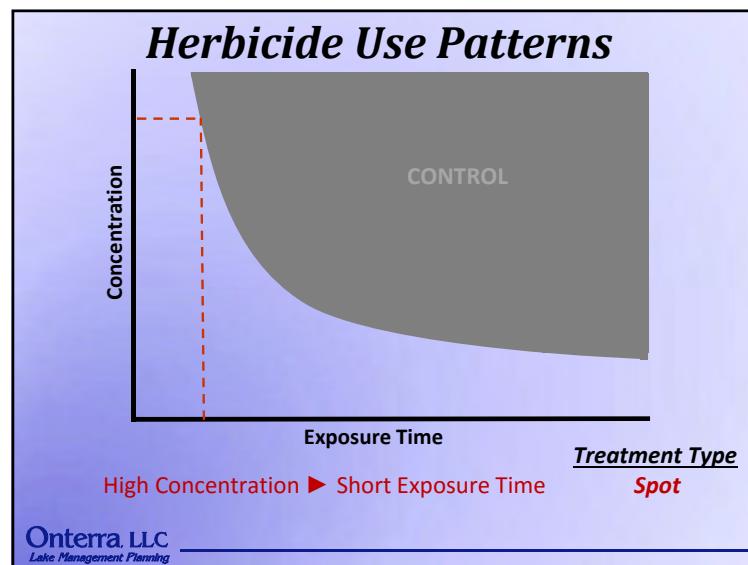
## Spot Treatment

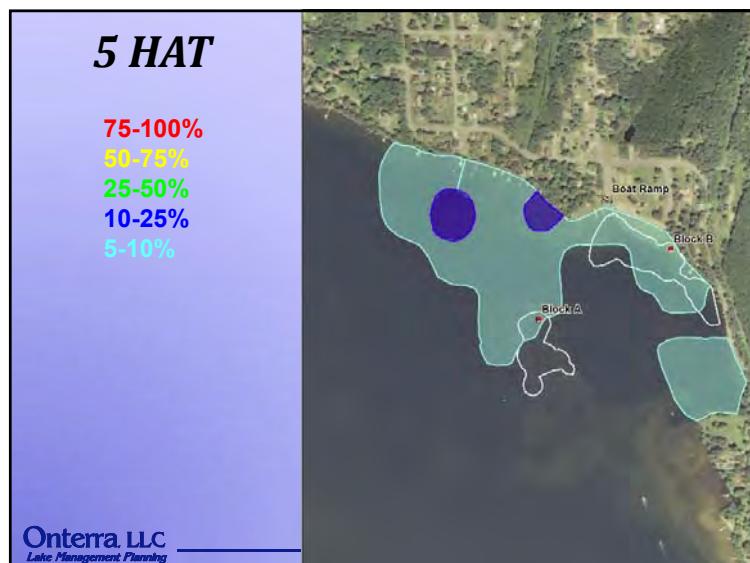
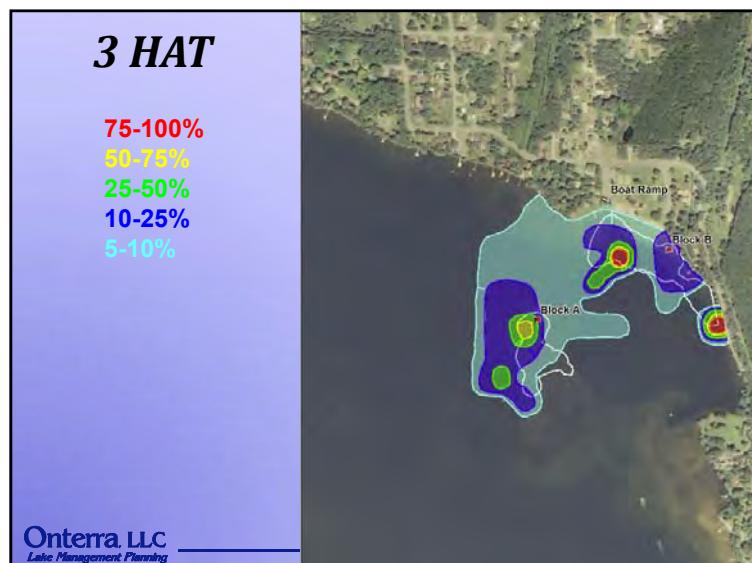
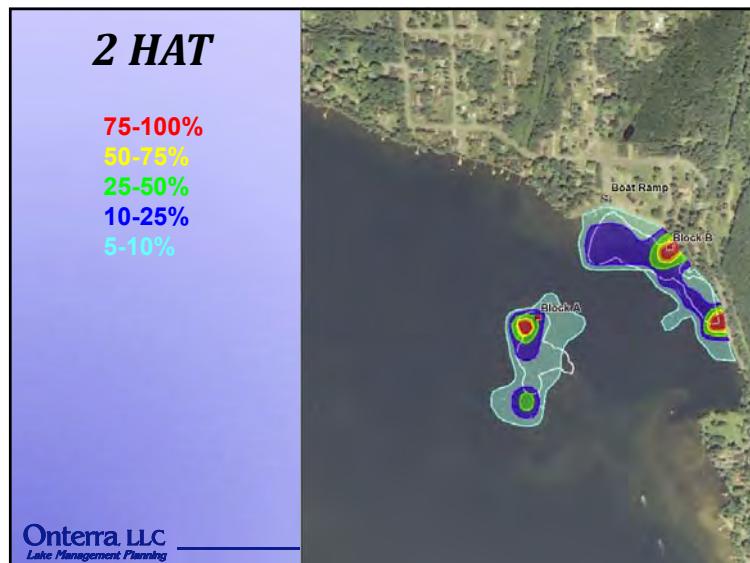
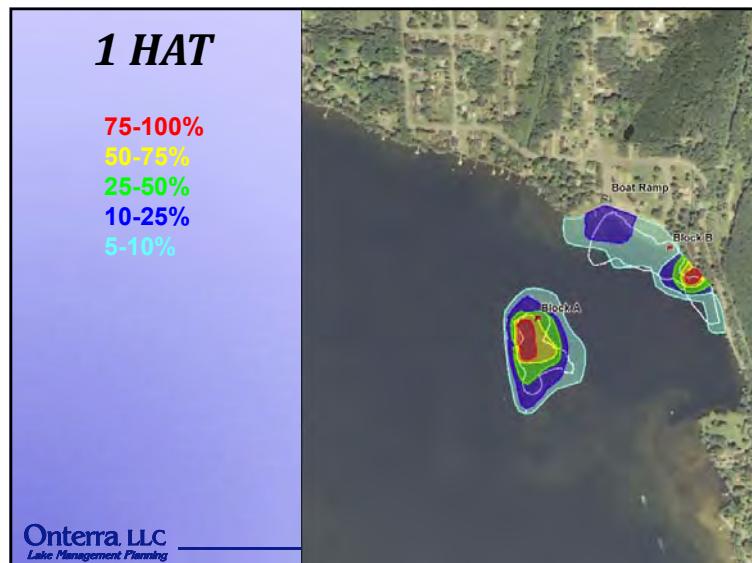
- Ecological Definition: *Herbicide applied at a scale where dissipation will not result in significant lake wide concentrations; impacts are anticipated to be localized to in/around application area.*



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## *Factors that Result in Increased CET*

### **Large Treatment Sites**

Especially over 5 acres

### **Broad-shaped Sites**

Long, skinny shapes act like small sites

### **Physical Barriers (protected bays)**

Dilution doesn't occur in all directions

Eddy effects

### **Low Water Exchange**

Flow

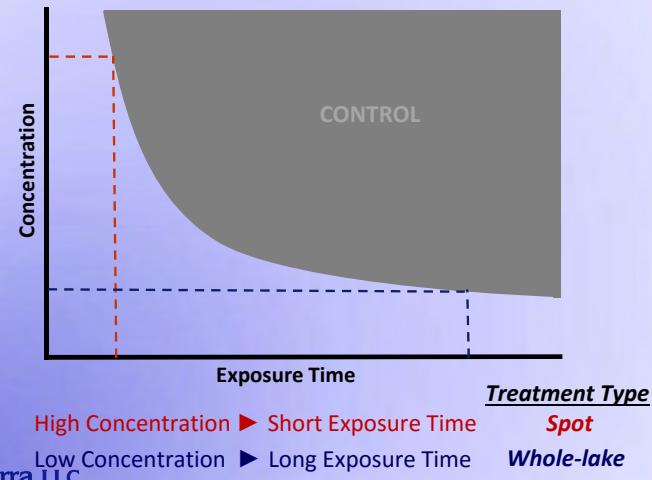
Wave-action



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## *Herbicide Use Patterns*



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## *How Will All of This be Tied Together?*

- Planning Meeting I (today)
  - Results & Conclusions Discussion
- Planning Meeting II (early- to mid-summer)
  - Put Together Management Goals & Actions for AIS
  - December 10, 2016 AIS-EPP Grant Opportunity
- Planning Meeting III (late-summer to early-fall)
  - Revisit USGS/WDNR Information for Refresher
  - Put Together Remaining Management Goals & Actions

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# B

## APPENDIX B

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### Aquatic Plant Survey Data







































# C

## APPENDIX C

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**WDNR 2007 Fisheries Information Sheet**

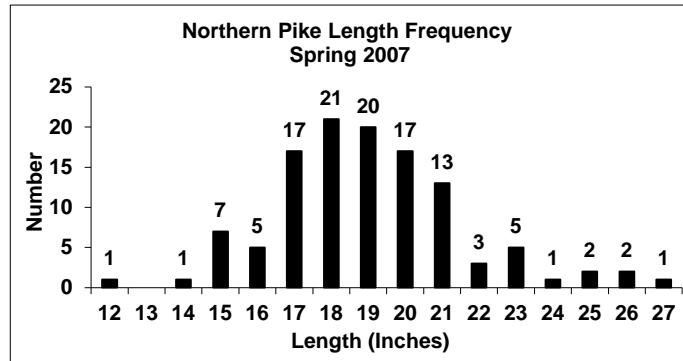




### Northern Pike

No attempt was made to estimate the number of Northern pike in the lake. A total of 116 pike were captured during this survey. Twenty seven (23.3%) of these were 21 inches or longer. The largest northern pike we captured was a 27.3 inch female.

Overall the pike fishery is in fair condition and has the potential to produce a few quality fish. This is not unusual for lakes in our area and there is currently no active management plan for this species on this lake.



### Other Species

In this survey we captured 6 species of fish in addition to those already discussed. Modest numbers of the following species were present: yellow perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, and rock bass. White sucker and bluegill are abundant.

### 2007 General Fishing Regulations for Anvil Lake, Vilas County

FISH SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	DAILY LIMIT	MINIMUM LENGTH
Walleye	May 6 - March 4	3**	14" to 18" slot, 1 over 18 inches
Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass	May 6 - June 16 (C&R) June 17 - March 4 (Harvest)	5	14 inches
Northern Pike	May 6 - March 4	5	None

\*\* The bag limit is normally 5 but was adjusted due to tribal harvest of walleye that occurred in 2007

A brief summary of selected fishing regulations for Anvil Lake is included above. While the regulatory information provided was current at the time the surveys were conducted, it is not comprehensive and should not be used as a substitute for the current fishing regulation pamphlet. You may obtain a copy of the current fishing regulations when you purchase your fishing license, or download a copy from our web site at:

<http://www.dnr.wi.gov>

Questions about this report, fisheries management activities, and future plans for this lake should be directed to:

Stephen Gilbert, Fisheries Biologist  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
8770 Highway J  
Woodruff, WI 54568  
(715) 358-9229  
Email: [stephen.gilbert@dnr.wisconsin.gov](mailto:stephen.gilbert@dnr.wisconsin.gov)

# D

## APPENDIX D

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### Comments on Draft Documents



## Comments to Anvil Lake Draft Comprehensive Management Plan – November 2016

Responses in red by Emily Henrigillis

Responses in blue by Eddie Heath

Responses in green by Todd Hanke

### Comments from Kevin Gauthier (WDNR Water Resources Management Specialist)

1. The P budget done by Dale Robertson et al. was very interesting. I can't remember the circumstances of why Anvil was targeted for that study, but the information is tremendously useful. **No response required**
  2. Also, the paleolimnology aspect is also important, and contributes to the thoroughness of the project. **No response required**
  3. Together, the P budget, the paleolimnological study, the shoreland assessment, and the series of aquatic plant surveys, this is a remarkably complete picture of Anvil Lake. **No response required**
  4. The EWM in the north bay must be frightening to ALA. Perhaps more attention could have been devoted to treating that bay separately from the rest of the lake. Perhaps focus hand-harvesting efforts at the southern edge? **No response required**
  5. "In regards to Anvil Lake, the North Bay is a relatively protected part of the lake that if targeted with herbicides, may function like a large-scale treatment". (p. 79). I am not sure what is meant by this. Would it function like a large-scale treatment in the sense that it is more likely to be successful, or large in the sense that the herbicide will circulate around the entire lake. I expect the former is meant, but it seems like a contradictory statement. **Text was added to this area for clarity.**
  6. NFL is from Nichol's FQI and ACMI papers and refers to Northern Lakes and Forest, Lakes (as opposed to NLFF: Northern Lakes and Forest, Flowages) so NFL and NLFL are both referring to northern lakes, I believe. **Fixed – see below**
  7. My only criticism is that the constant back and forth between background information and Anvil-specific results makes it hard to find the meat, and hard to follow.
- A lot of the EWM discussion and data analysis presented is specifically on North Bay, with less focus on lakewide (littoral) EWM % frequency. I agree that North Bay seems to be an area of management concern (the sub-PI and peak biomass mapping data indicate that EWM has been increasing relatively steadily over the past few years in that area; see Fig. 3.4-10 & Fig. 3.4-12), so I understand why the APM plan focuses primarily on that. However, I don't see much mention of EWM distribution on a lakewide/littoral scale, which I think is important to also include in this APM plan, especially when making comparisons to the 10-yr EWM LTT dataset. The 2012 PI (immediately after detection) found EWM at a littoral %FOO = 0.45% (3/661 sites). The most recent 2015 PI (~3 yrs after detection) found EWM at a littoral %FOO = 1.19% (9/754 sites; as well as 13 visuals). My point is not to downplay the apparent localized (i.e. North Bay) EWM increase in the lake (which I think is important to draw attention to), but rather to put the current overall state of EWM invasion into a broader lakewide context (as well as in statewide context when making comparisons to the EWM LTT dataset). If you had to try and make a comparison between Anvil Lake and one of the unmanaged NLF EWM LTT lakes, it currently seems to be on a "Hancock Lake" trajectory (low lakewide %FOO maintained over

several years) vs. a BearPaw Lake or Weber Lake trajectory (relatively rapid lakewide increase in first few years of invasion, followed by a decline). Of course, we also know that unmanaged EWM populations are more stochastic and unpredictable on an annual basis, so it's uncertain what the actual short- and long-term EWM trajectory will be in this particular lake. **The concern with the statements above is that the study looked at a 10-year time frame and the beginning of the dataset is not the EWM detection date for many of the lakes. Using the 2016 point-intercept sub-sample data, the lake-wide occurrence would be 4.6% if no other sampling location contained EWM outside of the North Bay.**

- Seeing that there are very few dominant plant species in Anvil, I think Fig.3.4.-6 could be expanded to include some additional species (not just those >4%). At minimum I would like to see EWM & CLP also displayed in this figure, even though they are at a low % (again, I think this helps put the low lakewide % frequency of these AIS species in broader context of the overall native community). **These data are shown on Figure 3.4-5. Statistical validity of comparing species at low frequency of occurrence is tricky. For instance, the cutoff used for the current peer-reviewed paper we are working with is 10%.**
- Minor typo: "Silver Lake" on pg. 69 (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph; 1<sup>st</sup> sentence) instead of "Anvil Lake" **Corrected**
- The ecoregion is called "Northern Lakes and Forests" (NLF). In some places in the aquatic plant section it is referred to as " Northern Lakes and Forests Lakes" (NLFL), which I believe is incorrect terminology. **It has been changed throughout the document to NLF, the graphs were also updated.**
- Last sentence on p. 87: Based upon the implementation plan table, I believe this statement should say "...give this method a three-year trial before considering other management options" (the word 'year' is currently missing). **Year has been added**

#### **Comments from Ashley McLaughlin (Water Resource Management - LTE)**

I reviewed the management plan and application for AEPP-460-15.

Overall I think the draft plan hits very well on all the goals/topics included in the approved application. The only thing that I feel could have been done better in the management plan was to provide a precise plan to explain how they intend to educate lake-users. The management plan gives a few examples of intended communication (buoys and signs) but I would like to see a list of specific activities, awareness events, and educational materials they intend to complete. **Some text was added about the steps that have been taken to date in regards to the educational initiative. With the framework outlined in implementation plan, the ALA should have the flexibility to develop the materials they feel appropriate at that time.**

#### **Comments from Steve Gilbert (WDNR Fisheries NR Region Team Supervisor)**

Here are my comments:

Page 1 Graph of water levels – Where did this data come from, just curious. **The water level data shown on Figure 1.0-1 has been put together mostly through the USGS with some collaboration from Paul Garrison.**

Page 82 end of first paragraph. As of 2015, we no longer use this sliding bag system. All lakes, unless they have a more restrictive base reg have a three fish bag limit. Safe harvest is also now set using a new method. This is covered in the attached paper. **Updated**

Page 83 Last paragraph first sentence. I do not believe that 94% of the littoral zone substrate is muck. Sand maybe, but not muck. **The PI actually showed that 63% was sand, 33% muck and 4% rock.**  
**The words were updated to match this data.**

Page 84 Table 3.5-2. Northern pike season is May 7 to March 5. **Updated**

#### **Comments from Hadley Boehm (WDNR Vilas County Fisheries Biologist)**

I have a couple corrections regarding sampling methods, but nothing big. **Added text tying in mark/recapture methods leading to population estimates.** It would also be useful to make the connection between how those data are used to set safe harvest. Also, you could talk about how fall electrofishing actually documented occurrence of natural walleye reproduction. **Added a sentence stating the natural reproduction of walleye was documented in 2017.** As it's written now, presence of NR comes off as being suspect (or at least that's how I read it). Minor edits include capitalization of "Ceded Territory" and changing wording from Indian to Tribal where applicable. **Fixed these.** It would probably be preferable if you included Anvil's spearing harvest over time rather than the overall Ceded Territory. **The data is from Anvil specifically.** Creel data would be good to include if we have it (I think there's a semi-recent creel out there but will have to look). **Only found creel data from 1991 which seemed too outdated to include.**

Todd Hanke and Josephine Parlament (Onterra) met in person with Hadley on 12-7-17 from which some addition minor edits were made. These included a re-wording of the survey methods section and the addition of disclaimer text in the species list and regulations portions of the document. Also added a sentence at end of the habitat section to state 'contact the fisheries biologist to discuss the applicability of the fish sticks program as it relates to fisheries habitat and management goals for the lake.'

#### **Comments from Susan Knight (Interim Director, Trout Lake Station)**

I did a quick calculation from the Anvil 2010 PI, and the sediment breakdown was 58% muck and 42% sand. **Using the point-intercept method to determine sediment type has its shortcomings as marl and detritus on top of sand may give the sampler the impression that the sediment is muck (one of 3 categories the sampler is forced to pick from).** acoustic-based sediment sampling survey (page 61, Figure 3.4-3) during this discussion