Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program

Aquatic Plant Management Plan – Katinka Lake

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The ***Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program*** results from the efforts of the Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee, an organization that has been active since 2005. The Lakes Committee views stewardship of lakes as an ongoing endeavor that is integrated, coordinated, and administered by the Lakes Committee. This broader perspective accommodates the appropriate range of geographic scales from which to approach lake stewardship: a discrete "lake specific" focus that goes hand-in-hand with waterscape-wide awareness.

This aquatic plant management plan addresses Katinka Lake. Despite this specificity, it maintains the waterscape perspective crucial to effective lake stewardship. This is especially important when it comes to preventing introduction and establishment of aquatic invasive species (AIS). The closely related ***Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan*** (Premo et al., 2014) provides additional overarching waterscape level examination that allows greater opportunity and efficiency in water resource management and education.

A systematic survey of aquatic plants using the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) "point-intercept" method was an important underpinning of this aquatic plant management plan. An analysis of the plant data along with water quality and other lake information allowed the preparation of the plan.

Aquatic plants rarely get the respect they merit, although this is slowly changing. We still call an aquatic plant bed a "weed bed." Many aquatic plants have "weed" in their names (e.g., duckweed, pondweed, or musky weed). Likely this term was borrowed from "seaweed" and not intended as derogatory, but in today's use, "weed" connotes an unwanted, aggressively growing plant. Such is not the case for the vast majority of aquatic plants. In fact, aquatic plants are a vital part of a lake ecosystem, recycling nutrients, providing vertical and horizontal structure, and creating habitat for animal life. Invertebrates, including crustaceans and insects, live on or within this "aquatic forest." Fish find food and shelter within aquatic plant beds. Waterfowl eat parts of plants directly as well as feed on invertebrates associated with the plants. Muskrats eat aquatic plants and particularly love cattails and bulrushes. Otter and mink hunt invertebrates and small vertebrates within the shelter of submergent and emergent beds. In shallow water, great blue herons find fishes among the plants.

In lakes that receive an excess of nutrients (particularly from fertilizers or leaking septic tanks), plant growth can become too lush or dominated by only a few species. As these abundant plants die, their decomposition can depress dissolved oxygen levels and diminish suitability for fish. Algae can respond rapidly to nutrient influxes and create nuisance conditions. These phenomena can cause humans to view all aquatic plants in a negative light.

On another negative front, non-native plant species, transported on boats and trailers or dumped from home aquariums, private ponds and water gardens may come to dominate a water body to the exclusion of a healthy diversity of native species. Eurasian water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) is one of the better known examples of these so-called aquatic invasive plant species.

For most lakes, native aquatic plants are an overwhelmingly positive attribute, greatly enhancing the aesthetics of the lake and providing good opportunities for fishing, boating, swimming, snorkeling, sight-seeing, and hunting.

When it comes to aquatic plant management, it is useful to heed the mantra of the medical profession: “First, do no harm.” It is both a social and scientific convention that aquatic plant management is more effective and beneficial when a lake is considered as an entire and integrated ecosystem. Anyone involved in aquatic plant management should be aware that a permit may be required to remove, add, or control aquatic plants. In addition, anyone using Wisconsin’s lakes must comply with the “Boat Launch Law” that addresses transport of aquatic plants on boat trailers and other equipment. A good review of the laws, permits, and regulations that affect management and behavior surrounding aquatic plants can be found in the WDNR guidelines called ***Aquatic Plant Management in Wisconsin***.[1]

In preparing this plan, we followed guidelines in ***Aquatic Plant Management in Wisconsin***. The resulting plan is an adaptive plan (Walters 1986). Simply put, it will be modified as new information becomes available. The WDNR Guidance document outlines three objectives that may influence preparation of an aquatic plant management plan:

- ***Protection*** - preventing the introduction of nuisance or invasive species into waters where these plants are not currently present;
- ***Maintenance*** - continuing the patterns of recreational use that have developed historically on and around a lake; and

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[1] *http://www4.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/ecology/APM/APMguideFull2010.pdf*

- ***Rehabilitation*** - controlling an imbalance in the aquatic plant community leading to the dominance of a few plant species, frequently associated with the introduction of invasive non-native species.

Currently, the motivation for this plan lies in the first two objectives. Katinka Lake is a tremendous resource with good water quality and a diverse and interesting community of aquatic plants. It also has a recreational history and current human use that has caused only moderate degradation to the ecosystem.

During projects with the WDNR Planning Grant Program and through past efforts, Town Lakes Committee has followed the first five steps in the seven-step plan outlined in the Guidance Document for developing an aquatic plant management plan:

1. Goal setting – Getting the effort organized, identifying problems to be addressed, and agreeing on the goals;
2. Inventory – Collecting baseline information to define the past and existing conditions;
3. Analysis – Synthesizing the information, quantifying and comparing the current conditions to desired conditions, researching opportunities and constraints, and setting directions to achieving the goals;
4. Alternatives – Listing possible management alternatives and evaluating their strengths, weaknesses and general feasibility;
5. Recommendations – Prioritizing and selecting preferred management options, setting objectives, drafting the plan;
6. Implementation – Formally adopting the plan, lining up funding, and scheduling activities for taking action to achieve the goals;
7. Monitor & Modify – Developing a mechanism for tracking activities and adjusting the plan as it evolves.

Besides this introductory chapter, this plan is organized in six Chapters. The study area is described in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 states the purpose and goals for the plan. Chapter 4 presents an inventory and analysis of information that pertain to the plan including the results of the aquatic plant survey. Chapter 5 provides recommendations that support the overall goals and establish the stewardship component of plan. Finally, Chapter 6 presents actions and objectives for implementing the plan. Three appendices complete this document. Appendix A contains literature cited, Appendix B contains tables and figures for the aquatic plant survey, and Appendix C contains a *Review of Katinka Lake Water Quality*.

CHAPTER 2

Study Area

Presque Isle Township is one of the northern-most townships in Vilas County, Wisconsin. Presque Isle Township's northern border is shared with the State of Michigan. In fact some of the Presque Township lakes lie on the state border. The location of the subject of this APM Plan (Katinka Lake) is shown in Exhibit 1 along with other lakes in Presque Isle Township that have had point-intercept aquatic plant surveys conducted. Exhibit 2 is an aerial view of Katinka Lake.

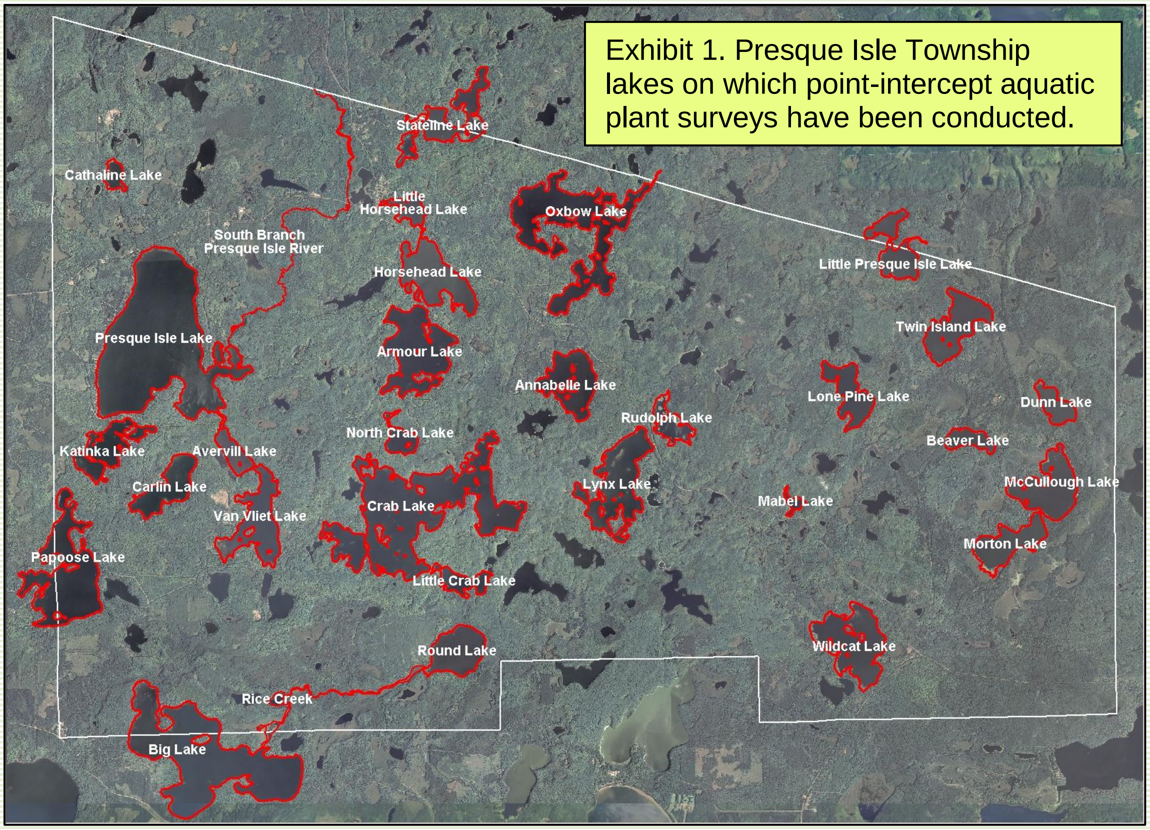

Exhibit 1. Presque Isle Township lakes on which point-intercept aquatic plant surveys have been conducted.

"Almost an island" is the literal translation of the French phrase "Presque Isle." Early French missionaries, perhaps disoriented by the preponderance of water in this north central Wisconsin landscape applied the name, "Presque Isle" to describe an area where the water seemed to dominate the land. The French visitors and Native Americans certainly recognized this landscape as special. Modern ecologists and recreationist share this view. The region that includes the Township of Presque Isle, Wisconsin is an ecological landscape marvelously rich in surface waters. Aerial photography reveals a concentration of lakes and streams that is unique in North America. Presque Isle Township has eighty-four lakes. The Presque Isle area could as easily be termed a "waterscape" as a "landscape."

Exhibit 2. Aerial photo of Katinka Lake.

Descriptive parameters for Katinka Lake are in Exhibit 3. It is a groundwater drainage lake of about 170 acres and maximum depth of 60 feet. It has a fairly high shoreline development index. The shoreline development index is a quantitative expression derived from the shape of the lake. It is defined as the ratio of the shoreline length to the length of the circumference of a circle of the same area as the lake. A perfectly round lake would have an index of 1. Increasing irregularity of shoreline development in the form of bays and projections of the shore is shown by numbers greater than 1. For example, fjord lakes with extremely irregularly shaped shorelines sometimes have SDI's exceeding 5. A higher shoreline development index indicates that a lake has relatively more productive littoral zone habitat. Of the 12 lakes in the Wilderness Waters Program, the shoreline development index ranged from 1.2 to 3.2 (median value = 1.9).

Exhibit 3. Water Body Parameters	
Water Body Name	Katinka
County	Vilas
Township/Range/Section	T43N-R06E-S18
Water Body Identification Code	2957000
Lake Type	Drainage
Surface Area (acres)	169.8
Maximum Depth (feet)	60
Maximum Length (miles)	0.8
Maximum Width (miles)	0.4
Shoreline Length (miles)	5.3
Shoreline Development Index	2.9
Total Number of Piers (2011 aerial)	45
Number of Piers / Mile of Shoreline	8.5
Total Number of Homes (2011 aerial)	39
Number of Homes / Mile of Shoreline	7.4

Katinka Lake has no public access site. We observe a total of 45 piers on the shoreline of Katinka Lake from a 2011 aerial photograph or about 8.5 piers per mile of shoreline. The riparian area consists of both upland and wetland areas (Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4. Topographic Map of Katinka Lake Area.

CHAPTER 3

Purpose and Goal Statements

This plan approaches aquatic plant management with a healthy dose of humility. We do not always understand the causes of environmental phenomena or the effects of our actions to manage the environment. With that thought in mind, we have crafted a statement of purpose and for this plan:

> ***Katinka Lake has a healthy and diverse aquatic plant community that was documented by a point-intercept aquatic plant survey. This plant community is essential to, and part of, a high quality aquatic ecosystem that benefits the human community with its recreational and aesthetic features. The purpose of this aquatic plant management plan is to maintain the aquatic plant community in its present high quality state.***

Supporting this purpose, the goals of this aquatic plant management plan are:

> ***(1) Monitor and protect the native aquatic plant community;***
> ***(2) Prevent establishment of AIS and nuisance levels of native plants;***
> ***(3) Promote and interpret APM efforts; and***
> ***(4) Educate riparian owners and lake users on preventing AIS introduction, reducing nutrient inputs that potentially alter the plant community, and minimizing physical removal of native riparian and littoral zone plants.***

The purpose and goals are the foundation for the aquatic plant management plan presented in this document. They inform the objectives and actions outlined in Chapter 5 and are the principal motivation of Katinka Lake stewards.

CHAPTER 4

Information and Analysis

Our efforts in the Wilderness Waters Program have compiled information about historical and current conditions of the Katinka Lake ecosystem and its surrounding watershed. Of particular importance to this aquatic plant management plan is the aquatic plant survey that was conducted in using the ***WDNR Protocol for Aquatic Plant Survey, Collecting, Mapping, Preserving, and Data Entry*** (Hauxwell et al., 2010). The results of this comprehensive "point-intercept" survey along with relevant components of other information are presented in this chapter under nine respective subheadings: watershed, aquatic plant management history, aquatic plant community description, fish community, water quality and trophic status, water use, riparian area, wildlife, and stakeholders.

Part 1. Watershed

The Presque Isle Township waterscape sits on a large-scale watershed divide. Some of the water drains north through the Presque Isle River system and eventually enters Lake Superior. Some of the water drains into the Wisconsin River system to the Mississippi River and to the Gulf of Mexico. In fact there are two federal hydrologic sub-basins (designated by 8-digit HUC codes) that include Presque Isle Township. The Black-Presque Isle Rivers sub-basin (HUC#04020101) drains north to Lake Superior and the Flambeau River sub-basin (HUC#0705002) drains southwesterly to the Mississippi River. The Black-Presque Isle Rivers sub-basin contains two federal hydrologic sub-watersheds within Presque Isle Township: the South Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed (HUC#040201010303) and the Pomeroy Creek-East Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed (HUC#040201010301). The Flambeau River sub-basin contains one sub-watershed within Presque Isle Township: the Rice Creek sub-watershed (HUC#07050020103). Exhibit 5 illustrates these watersheds and the watersheds of the water bodies subject to the Wilderness Waters Program studies. Katinka Lake is contained within the South Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed (Exhibit 5).

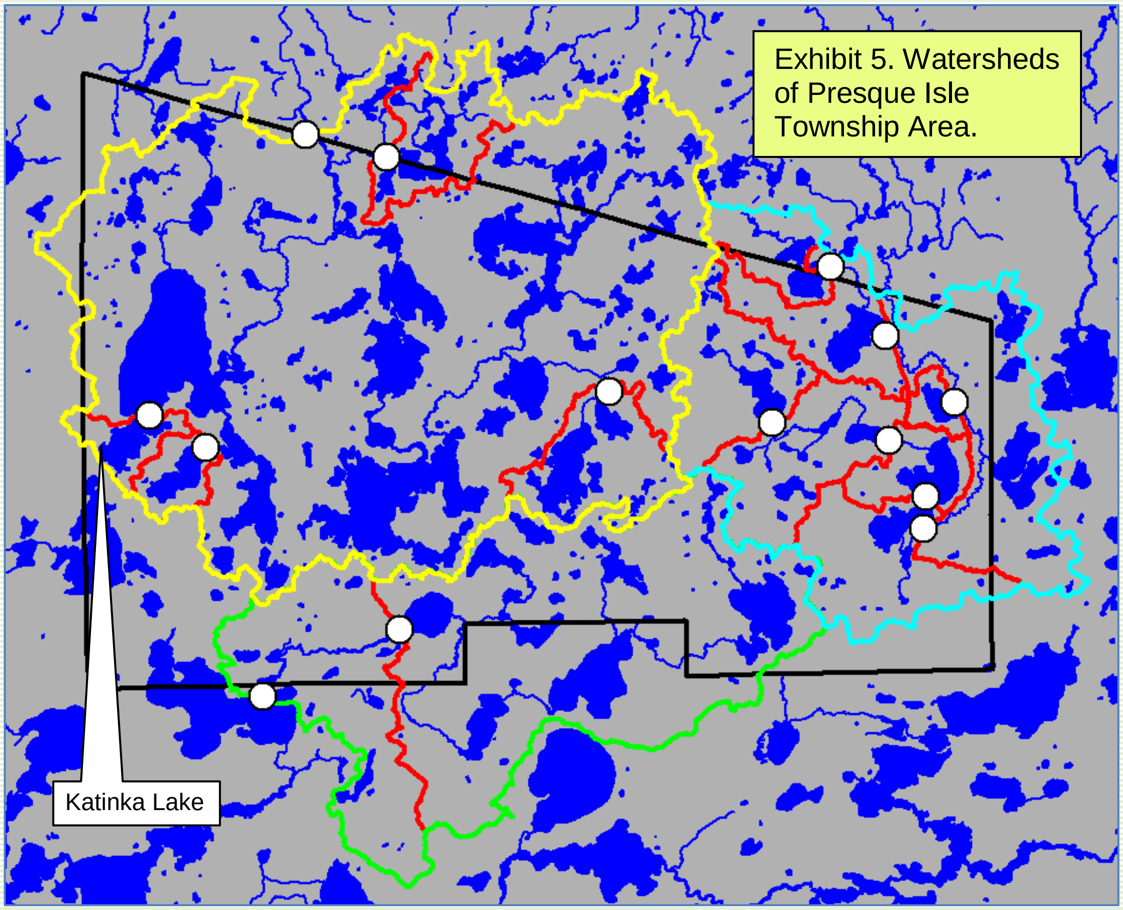

Exhibit 5. Watersheds of Presque Isle Township Area.

Description: Portions of 3 federal hydrologic sub-watersheds are illustrated: (1) S.Br. Presque Isle River (bounded by yellow), (2) Pomeroy Cr-E.Br. Presque Isle River (bounded by blue and yellow), and (3) Rice Cr. (bounded by green, yellow, and blue). Also shown are the smaller watersheds of individual water bodies subject to the Wilderness Waters studies (bounded by red). White dots show outlet points for the smaller watersheds.

The elevation in Presque Isle Township ranges from around 1,550 feet above sea level to 1,750 feet above sea level. A digital elevation model is provided as Exhibit 6 and shows the relative elevations for the area with orange areas of the landscape being the highest elevations and greens and blues being the lowest elevations.

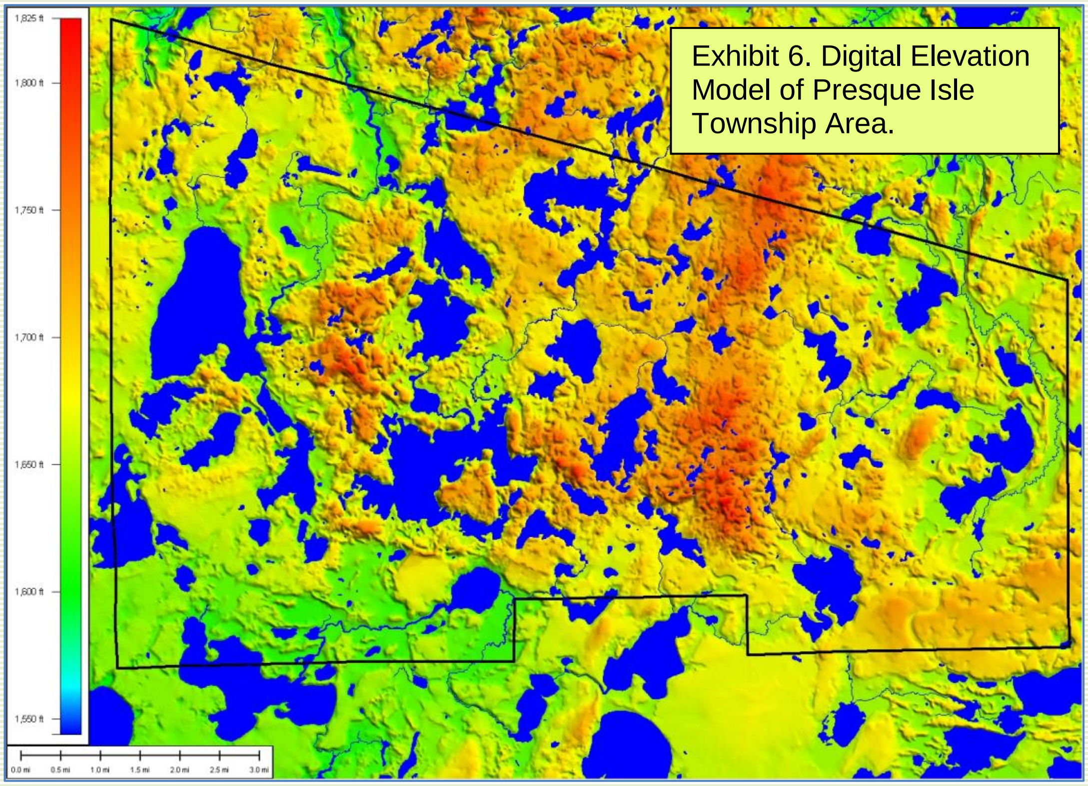
Exhibit 6. Digital Elevation Model of Presque Isle Township Area.

The watershed (drainage basin) is all of the land and water areas that drain toward a particular river or lake. A water body is greatly influenced by its watershed. Watershed size, topography, geology, land use, soil fertility and erodibility, and vegetation are all factors that influence water quality. The Katinka Lake watershed is about 540 acres. It is identified in Exhibit 5 and bounded by the red and yellow lines. The cover types in the watershed are presented in Exhibit 7. Forest and surface water comprise the largest components. Soil groups B and D are present in about equal acreages. Soil group B has good infiltration capacity whereas D has very low infiltration capacity. The watershed to lake area ratio is 3.1. Water quality often decreases with an increasing ratio of watershed area to lake area. As the watershed to lake area increases there are more sources and amounts of runoff. In larger watersheds, runoff water can leach more minerals and nutrients and carry them to the lake. The runoff to a lake (such as after a rainstorm or snowmelt) differs greatly among land uses. Forest cover is the most protective as it exports much less soil (through erosion) and nutrients (such as phosphorus and nitrogen) to the lake than agricultural or urban land use.

Exhibit 7. Cover Types and Soil Groups of the Katinka Lake Watershed.

Cover Type	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	0	0
Commercial	0	0
Forest	206.9	38.3
Grass/Pasture	0	0
High-density Residential	0	0
Low-density Residential	35.7	6.6
Water	297.3	55.1
Total	539.9	100.0

Soil Group	Acres	Percent	**Hydrologic Soil Groups** - Soils are classified by the Natural Resource Conservation Service into four Hydrologic Soil Groups* based on the soil's runoff potential. The four Hydrologic Soils Groups are A, B, C and D. Where A has the smallest runoff potential and D the greatest.
A	0	0	**Group A** is sand, loamy sand or sandy loam types of soils. It has low runoff potential and high infiltration rates even when thoroughly wetted. They consist chiefly of deep, well to excessively drained sands or gravels and have a high rate of water transmission.
B	288.4	53.4	**Group B** is silt loam or loam. It has a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted and consists chiefly or moderately deep to deep, moderately well to well drained soils with moderately fine to moderately coarse textures.
C	0	0	**Group C** soils are sandy clay loam. They have low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of soils with a layer that impedes downward movement of water and soils with moderately fine to fine structure.
D	251.5	46.6	**Group D** soils are clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay or clay. This soil has the highest runoff potential. They have very low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of clay soils with a high swelling potential, soil with a permanent high water table, soils with a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface and shallow soils over nearly impervious material.

*****(*USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1986)*

Part 2. Aquatic Plant Management History

As far as we can determine, no systematic or large-scale plant management activity has ever taken place in Katinka Lake. Over the years, no particular nuisance issues have demanded control action. It is our understanding that the plant survey conducted as part of the 2010/2011 Wilderness Water Program was the first effort of its kind on this water body.

Part 3. Aquatic Plant Community Description

Why do lakes need aquatic plants? In many ways, they are underwater forests. Aquatic plants provide vertical and horizontal structure in the lake just like the many forms and variety of trees do in a forest. Imagine how diminished a forest's biodiversity becomes in the advent of a clear-cut. Similarly, a lake's biodiversity in large part depends on a diversity of plants.

Aquatic plants are beneficial in many ways. Areas with plants produce more food for fish (insect larvae, snails, and other invertebrates). Aquatic vegetation offers fish shelter and spawning habitat. Many submerged plants provide food for waterfowl and habitat for insects on which some waterfowl feed. Aquatic plants further benefit lakes by producing oxygen and absorbing nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) from runoff. Aquatic plants also protect shorelines and lake bottoms by dampening wave action and stabilizing sediments.

The distribution of plants within a lake is generally limited by light availability, which is, in turn, controlled by water clarity. Aquatic biologists often estimate the depth to which rooted aquatic plants can exist as about two times the average Secchi clarity depth. For example, if the average Secchi depth is eight feet then it is fairly accurate to estimate that rooted plants might exist in water as deep as sixteen feet. At depths greater than that (in our hypothetical example), light is insufficient for rooted plants to grow. In addition to available light, the type of substrate influences the distribution of rooted aquatic plants. Plants are more likely to be found in muddy or soft sediments containing organic matter, and less likely to occur where the substrate is sand, gravel, or rock. Finally, water chemistry influences which plants are found in a body of water. Some species prefer alkaline lakes and some prefer more acidic lakes. The presence of nutrients like phosphorous and nitrogen also influence plant community composition.

As mentioned earlier, non-native invasive plant species can reach high densities and wide distribution within a lake. This diminishes the native plant community and the related habitat. At times, even a native plant species can reach nuisance levels with respect to certain kinds of human recreation. These cases may warrant some kind of plant management.

We conducted a WDNR point-intercept aquatic plant survey on Katinka Lake in summer 2010. This formal survey assessed the plant species composition on a grid of several hundred points distributed evenly over the lake. Using latitude-longitude coordinates and a handheld GPS unit, we navigated to the points and used a rake mounted on a pole or rope to sample plants. These were identified and recorded and put into a dedicated spreadsheet for storage and data analysis. This systematic survey provides baseline data about the lake. Future monitoring will be able to identify and track changes in the plant community. Changes in a lake environment might manifest as loss of species, change in species abundance or distribution, difference in the relative composition of various plant life forms (emergent, floating leaf, or submergent plants), and/or appearance of an AIS or change in its population size. Monitoring can track changes and provide valuable insight on which to base management decisions. In the remainder of this section (Part 3) we report the findings of the point-intercept aquatic plant survey. The supporting tables and figures for the aquatic plant survey are provided in Appendix B.

Species richness refers to the total number of species recorded. We recorded 23 species of aquatic plants. Of these, 17 were collected at sampling sites and the others were observed from the boat. Table 1 displays summary statistics for the survey. Table 2 provides a list of the species encountered, including common and scientific name along with summarizing statistics.[2] The number of species encountered at any given sample point ranged from 0 to 6 and 169 sample points were found to have aquatic vegetation present. The average number of species encountered at these vegetated sites was 2.13. The actual number of species encountered at each of the vegetated sites is graphically displayed on Figure 1. Plant density is estimated by a "rake fullness" metric (3 being the highest possible density). These densities (considering all species) are displayed for each sampling site on Figure 2.

The maximum depth of plant colonization is 25 feet (Table 1 and Figure 3). Rooted vegetation was found at 169 of the 379 sample sites with depth ≤ the maximum depth of plant colonization (45% of sites). These sites are displayed as a black dot within a circle on Figure 4. This indicates that although availability of appropriate depth may limit the distribution of plants, it is not the only habitat factor involved. Substrate is another feature that influences plant distribution (e.g., soft substrate often harbors more plants than hard substrate). Figures 5 presents the substrates encountered during the aquatic plant survey (mud, sand, or rock).

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[2] *If you are interested in learning more about the plant species found in the lake, visit the University of Wisconsin Steven Point Freckmann Herbarium website at: http://wisplants.uwsp.edu/ or obtain a copy of "Through the Looking Glass (A Field Guide to the Aquatic Plants in Wisconsin)."*

Table 2 provides information about the frequency of occurrence of the plant species recorded in the lake. Several metrics are provided, including total number of sites in which each species was found and frequency of occurrence at sites ≤ the maximum depth of rooted vegetation. This frequency metric is standardized as a "relative frequency" (also shown in Table 2) by dividing the frequency of occurrence for a given species by the sum of frequency of occurrence for all plants and multiplying by 100 to form a percentage. The resulting relative frequencies for all species total 100%. The relative frequencies for the plant species collected with a rake are graphically displayed in descending order on Figure 6. This display shows that *Nitella* had the highest relative frequency followed by spiny spored-quillwort. The lowest relative frequencies are at the far right of the graph. As examples of individual species distributions, we show the occurrences of a few of the most frequently and least frequently encountered plants in Figures 7-14.

Species richness (total number of plants recorded at the lake) is a measure of species diversity, but it doesn't tell the whole story. As an example, consider the plant communities of two hypothetical ponds each with 1,000 individual plants representing ten plant species (in other words, richness is 10). In the first pond each of the ten species populations is comprised of 100 individuals. In the second pond, Species #1 has a population of 991 individuals and each of the other nine species is represented by one individual plant. Intuitively, we would say that first pond is more diverse because there is more "even" distribution of individual species. The "Simpson Diversity Index" takes into account both richness and evenness in estimating diversity. It is based on a plant's relative frequency in a lake. The closer the Simpson Diversity Index is to 1, the more diverse the plant community. The Simpson Diversity Index for Katinka Lake aquatic plants is 0.85 (Table 1) which indicates a diverse aquatic plant community.

Another measure of floristic diversity and quality is the *Floristic Quality Index* (FQI). Floristic quality is an assessment metric designed to evaluate the closeness that the flora of an area is to that of undisturbed conditions (Nichols 1999). Among other applications, it forms a standardized metric that can be used to compare the quality of different lakes (or different locations within a single lake) and monitor long-term changes in a lake's plant community (an indicator of lake health). The FQI for a lake is determined by using the average *coefficient of conservatism* times the square root of the number of native plant species present in the lake. Knowledgeable botanists have assigned to each native aquatic plant a *coefficient of conservatism* representing the probability that a plant is likely to occur in pristine environments (relatively unaltered from presettlement conditions). The coefficients range from 0 to 10, with 10 being assigned to those species most sensitive to disturbance. As more environmental disturbance occurs, the less conservative species become more prevalent.

Nichols (1999) analyzed aquatic plant community data from 554 Wisconsin Lakes to ascertain geographic (ecoregional) characteristics of the FQI metric. This is useful for considering how the Katinka Lake FQI (32) compares to other lakes and regions. The statewide medians for number of species and FQI are 13 and 22.2, respectively. Katinka Lake values are quite high compared to these statewide values. Nichols (1999) determined that there are four ecoregional-lake types groups in Wisconsin: (1) Northern Lakes and Forests lakes, (2) Northern Lakes and Forests flowages, (3) North Central Hardwoods and Southeastern Till Plain lakes and flowages, and (4) Driftless Area and Mississippi River Backwater lakes. Katinka Lake is located in the Northern Lakes and Forests lakes group. Nichols (1999) found species numbers for the Northern Lakes and Forests lakes group had a median value of 13. Katinka Lake data is consistent with that find. Finally, the Katinka Lake FQI (32) is higher than the median value for the Northern Lakes and Forests flowages group (24.3). These findings support the contention that the Katinka Lake plant community is healthy and diverse.

We observed no aquatic plants in Katinka Lake that would be considered a nuisance-level population density/distribution. Our survey found no aquatic invasive plant species. Small purple bladderwort (*Utricularia resupinata*) was found at two sites in Katinka Lake. Small purple bladderwort is considered a Special Concern species in Wisconsin. Special concern species are those species about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not yet proved (WDNR, 2013).

Part 4. Fish Community

It was beyond the scope of the current Wilderness Waters project to characterize the fish community and fish habitat of this water body. The WDNR Lake Pages website (http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/lakepages/) indicates that the bottom is comprised of 60% sand, 15% gravel, 15% rock, and 10% muck and that fish species present include musky, panfish, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and walleye.

Part 5. Water Quality and Trophic Status

Katinka Lake is a 170 acre drainage lake with a maximum depth of sixty feet. Existing water quality information includes SWIMS database entries from 1984 and 1985, Secchi disk measurements taken by Citizen Lake Monitoring volunteers from 1995 to present, and a July 6, 2010 water sample taken by White Water Associates. That water quality information is briefly summarized in this section, but more fully interpreted in Appendix C.

At times, temperature and dissolved oxygen showed stratification in Katinka Lake in the ice-free season. Water clarity is very good and user perception of Katinka Lake aesthetic quality is generally regarded as high. Water color is low and turbidity is generally low. The trophic state is oligotrophic. Water quality would be classified as very good with respect to phosphorus concentrations. Chlorophyll *a* (a measure of the amount of algae) is low. Nitrogen, chloride, sulfate, hardness, conductivity, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium are considered low. No information was available on alkalinity (a measure of a lakes buffering capacity against acid rain). The pH of Katinka Lake is slightly acidic.

Part 6. Water Use

Katinka Lake has no public access site, but is used by riparian owners and their guests for a variety of recreational activities. There is no State of Wisconsin ownership on the lake.

Part 7. Riparian Area

Part 1 (Watershed) describes the larger riparian area context of Katinka Lake. The near shore riparian area can be appreciated by viewing Exhibits 2 and 4. The lake is lightly developed with a fairly intact forested riparian zone that extends for hundreds of feet back from the lake. The forest is a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs. Our review of 2011 aerial photography reveals 39 houses on the lake. This intact riparian area provides numerous important functions and values to the lake. It effectively filters runoff to the lake. It provides excellent habitat for birds and mammals. Trees that fall into the lake from the riparian zone contribute important habitat elements to the lake. Educating riparian owners as to the value of riparian areas is important to the maintenance of these critical areas.

Part 8. Wildlife

A study of wildlife was beyond the scope of the current study, but would be valuable to study and interpret in future iterations of the plan. This would be especially true of wetland and water oriented wildlife such as frogs, waterfowl, fish-eating birds, aquatic and semi-aquatic mammals, and invertebrate animals. In the future, it would be desirable to monitor indicator species of wildlife such as common loons, bald eagles, and osprey. Also of special importance would be monitoring for the presence of aquatic invasive wildlife species (for example, rusty crayfish, spiny water flea, or zebra mussel) and fish species (for example, rainbow smelt or common carp).

Katinka Lake is currently designated as an *area of special natural resource interest* (ASNRI) and priority *navigable water* (PNW) (WDNR, 2012). A water body designated as an Area of Special Natural Resource Interest can be any of the following: WDNR trout streams; Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters (ORW/ERW); waters or portions of waters inhabited by endangered, threatened, special concern species or unique ecological communities; wild rice waters; waters in ecologically significant coastal wetlands along Lake Michigan and Superior; or federal or state waters designated as wild or scenic rivers (WDNR, 2012). Katinka Lake is considered an ASNRI because it inhabits state or federally designated threatened or endangered species. The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) lists the following plants and animals as rare or sensitive species and/or communities that are considered high-quality and significant natural features. They are found in the same town/range is Katinka Lake (NHI, 2013).

Exhibit 8. Rare Species and Communities located near Katinka Lake.

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	*State Status*[3]	*Group Name*
Trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinators*	SC/M	Bird
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	SC/P	Bird
A predaceous diving beetle	*Agabus wasastjernae*	SC/N	Beetle
Fairy slipper	*Calypso bulbosa*	THR	Plant
Downy willow-herb	*Epilobium strictum*	SC	Plant
Boreal rich fen		NA	Community
Emergent marsh-wild rice		NA	Community
Ephemeral pond		NA	Community
Lake-deep, soft, seepage		NA	Community
Lake-spring		NA	Community
Northern mesic forest		NA	Community
Northern wet forest		NA	Community
Northern wet-mesic forest		NA	Community
Poor fen		NA	Community

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[3] **END**=Endangered; **THR**=Threatened; **SC**=Special Concern; **SC/P**=fully protected; **SC/N**=no laws regulating use, possession or harvesting; **SC/H**=take regulated by establishment of open/closed seasons; **SC/FL**=federally protected as endangered or threatened, but not so designated by DNR; **SC/M**=fully protected by federal and state laws under Migratory Bird Act.

Priority Navigable Waters meet any of these standards: navigable waterways, or portions thereof, that are considered OWR/EWR or trout streams; lakes less than 50 acres in size; tributaries and rivers connecting to inland lakes containing naturally-reproducing lake sturgeon populations; waters with self-sustaining walleye populations in ceded territories; waters with self-sustaining musky populations; or perennial tributaries to trout streams (WDNR, 2012). Katinka Lake is considered a PNW with self-sustaining musky and walleye populations.

Part 9. Stakeholders

At this juncture in the ongoing aquatic plant management planning process, the Town Lakes Committee has represented the Katinka Lake stakeholders. Additional stakeholders and interested citizens are invited to participate as the plan is refined and updated in order to broaden input, build consensus, and encourage participation in stewardship. No contentious direct plant management actions (for example, harvesting or use of herbicides) are a component of the current plan. The Town Lakes Committee has conducted a township wide lake users' survey that is presented in the overarching ***Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan*** (Premo et al., 2014).

CHAPTER 5

Recommendations, Actions, and Objectives

In this chapter we provide recommendations for specific objectives and associated actions to support the APM Plan's goals stated in Chapter 3 and re-stated here for convenient reference:

(1) Monitor and protect the native aquatic plant community;

(2) Prevent establishment of AIS and nuisance levels of native plants;

(3) Promote and interpret APM efforts; and

(4) Educate riparian owners and lake users on preventing AIS introduction, reducing nutrient inputs that potentially alter the plant community, and minimizing physical removal of native riparian and littoral zone plants.

Since Katinka Lake is a healthy and diverse ecosystem, we could simply recommend an alternative of "no action." In other words, Katinka Lake continues without any effort or intervention on part of lake stewards. Nevertheless, we consider the "no action" alternative imprudent. Many forces threaten the quality of the lake and Wilderness Waters Program and Town Lakes Committee feels a great responsibility to minimize the threats. We therefore outline in this section a set of actions and related management objectives that will actively engage lake stewards in the process of management.

The actions are presented in tabular form. Each "action" consists of a set of four statements: (1) a declarative "action" statement that specifies the action (2) a statement of the "objective" that the action serves, (3) a "monitoring" statement that specifies the party responsible for carrying out the action and maintaining data, and (4) a "status" statement that suggests a timeline/calendar and indicates status (not yet started, ongoing, or completed).

At this time, we recommend no direct manipulation of plant populations in Katinka Lake. No aquatic invasive plant species are known to be present and no native plants exhibit nuisance population size or distribution.

Recommended Actions for the Katinka Lake APM Plan

Action #1: Formally adopt the Aquatic Plant Management Plan.

Objective: To provide foundation for long-term native plant community conservation and stewardship and to be prepared for response to AIS introductions.

Monitoring: The Lake Association and Town Lakes Committee oversee activity and maintains the plan.

Status: Planned for 2013.

Action #2: Monitor water quality.

Objective: Continue with collection and analysis of water quality parameters to detect trends in parameters such as nutrients, chlorophyll *a*, and water clarity.

Monitoring: The Lake Association or Town Lakes Committee oversees activity and maintains data.

Status: Ongoing.

Action #3: Monitor the lake for aquatic invasive plant species.

Objective: To understand the lake's biotic community, provide for early detection of AIS and continue monitoring any existing populations of AIS.

Monitoring: The Lake Association or Town Lakes Committee oversees activity and maintains data.

Status: Ongoing.

Action #4: Monitor the lake for aquatic invasive animal species.

Objective: To understand the lake's biotic community, provide for early detection of AIS and continue monitoring any existing populations of AIS.

Monitoring: The Lake Association or Town Lakes Committee oversees activity and maintains data.

Status: Ongoing.

Recommended Actions for the Katinka Lake APM Plan

Action #5: Form an Aquatic Invasive Species Rapid Response Team and interface with the Town Lakes Committee AIS Rapid Response Coordinator.

Objective: To be prepared for AIS discovery and efficient response.

Monitoring: The Lake Association and/or Town Lakes Committee coordinate activity.

Status: Planned for 2013.

Action #6: Conduct quantitative plant survey every five years using WDNR Point-Intercept Methodology.

Objective: To watch for changes in native species diversity, floristic quality, plant abundance, and plant distribution and to check for the occurrence of non-native, invasive plant species.

Monitoring: Town Lakes Committee (Wilderness Waters Program) oversees and maintains data; copies to WDNR.

Status: Anticipated in 2015 or 2016.

Action #7: Update the APM plan approximately every five years or as needed to reflect new plant information from plant surveys and monitoring.

Objective: To have current information and management science included in the plan.

Monitoring: Lake Association and/or Town Lakes Committee (Wilderness Waters Program) oversees and maintains data; copies to WDNR.

Status: Ongoing.

Action #8: Develop a Citizen Lake Monitoring Network to monitor for invasive species and develop strategies including education and monitoring activities (see http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/clmn for additional ideas).

Objective: To create a trained volunteer corps to monitor aquatic invasive species and to educate recreational users regarding AIS.

Monitoring: The Lake Association oversees activity and reports instances of possible introductions of AIS.

Status: Anticipated to begin in 2013.

Recommended Actions for the Katinka Lake APM Plan

Action #9: Become familiar with and recognize the water quality and habitat values of ordinances and requirements on boating, septic, and property development.

Objective: To protect native aquatic plants, water quality, and riparian habitat.

Monitoring: Lake residents and other stakeholders.

Status: Ongoing.

Action #10: Promote adherence to, and enforcement of, the Town of Presque Isle's 200 foot no-wake ordinances (from shoreline and islands).

Objective: To minimize recreational impacts on the aquatic plant community and shoreline habitats, and promote safe boating.

Monitoring: Town Lakes Committee oversees activity and assesses effectiveness.

Status: Ongoing.

Action #11: Create an education plan for the property owners and other stakeholders that will address issues concerning aquatic and riparian plant communities.

Objective: To educate stakeholders about issues and topics that affect the lake's aquatic and riparian plant communities, including topics such as: (1) the importance of the aquatic plant community; (2) no or minimal mechanical removal of plants along the shoreline is desirable and that any plant removal should conform to Wisconsin regulations; (3) the value of a natural shoreline in protecting the aquatic plant community and lake health; (4) nutrient sources to the lake and the role excess nutrients play in degradation of the aquatic plant community; (5) the importance of reducing or eliminating use of fertilizers on lake front property; (6) the importance of minimizing transfer of AIS to the lake by having dedicated watercraft and cleaning boats that visit the lake.

Monitoring: Town Lakes Committee oversee(s) activity and assesses effectiveness.

Status: Anticipated to begin in 2013.

Action #12: Monitor the lake watershed for purple loosestrife.

Objective: Identify purple loosestrife populations before they reach large size.

Monitoring: The Lake Association and/or Town Lakes Committee oversees activity.

Status: Anticipated in 2013.

CHAPTER 6

Contingency Plan for AIS

Unfortunately, sources of aquatic invasive plants and other AIS are numerous in Wisconsin. Some infested lakes are quite close to Presque Isle Township. There is an increasing likelihood of accidental introduction of AIS to Presque Isle Township Lakes through conveyance of life stages by boats, trailers, and other vectors. It is important for the Town Lakes Committee and other lake stewards to be prepared for the contingency of aquatic invasive plant species colonization in a Presque Isle Township water body.

For riparian owners and users of a lake ecosystem, the discovery of AIS is a tragedy that elicits an immediate desire to “fix the problem.” Although strong emotions may be evoked by such a discovery, a deliberate and systematic approach is required to appropriately and effectively address the situation. An aquatic plant management plan (one including a contingency plan for AIS) is the best tool by which the process can be navigated. In fact the APM plan is a requirement in Wisconsin for some kinds of aquatic plant management actions. One of the actions outlined in the previous chapter was to establish an Aquatic Invasive Species Rapid Response Team. This team and its coordinator are integral to the management process. It is important for this team to be multi-dimensional (or at least have quick access to the expertise that may be required). AIS invade not just a single lake, but an entire region since the new infestation is an outpost from which the AIS can more easily colonize other nearby water bodies. For this reason it is strategic for the Rapid Response Team to include representation from regional stakeholders.

Exhibit 9 provides a flowchart outlining an appropriate rapid response to the suspected discovery of an aquatic invasive plant species. The response will be most efficient if an AIS Rapid Response Team has already been established and is familiar with the contingency plan. In the remainder of this chapter we further describe the approach.

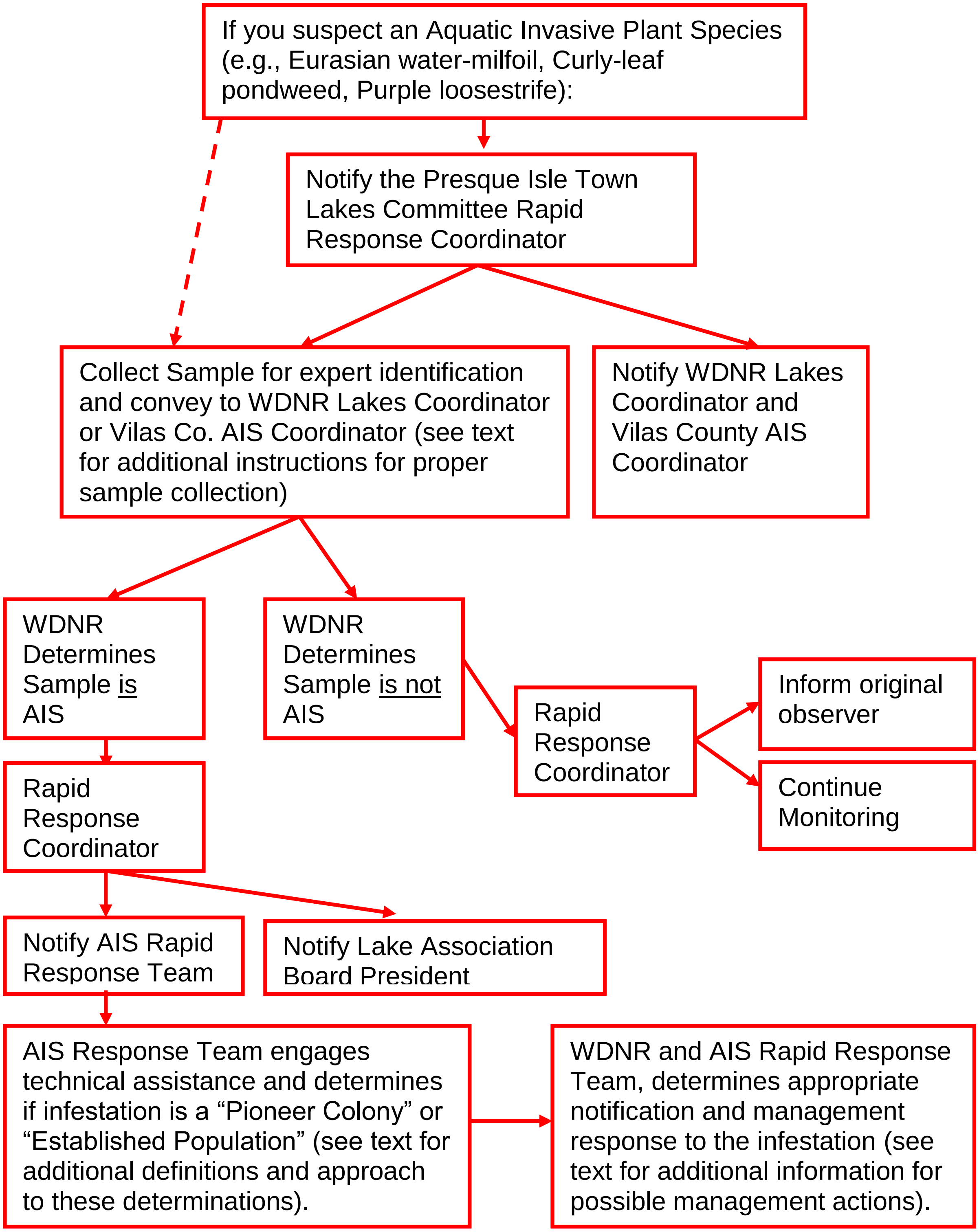
When a suspect aquatic invasive plant species is found, either the original observer or a member of the Rapid Response Team (likely the coordinator) should collect an entire plant specimen including roots, stems, and flowers (if present). The sample should be placed in a sealable bag with a small amount of water to keep it moist. Place a label in the bag written in pencil with date, time, collector’s name, lake name, location, town, and county. Attach a lake map to the bag that has the location of the suspect AIS marked and GPS coordinates recorded (if GPS is available). The sample should be placed on ice in a cooler or in a refrigerator. Deliver the sample to the WDNR Water Resource Management Specialist (Kevin Gauthier in Woodruff) or the Vilas County AIS Coordinator (Ted Ritter) as soon as possible (at least within three days). The WDNR or their botanical expert(s) will determine the species and confirm whether or not it is an aquatic invasive plant species.

If the suspect specimen is determined to be an invasive plant species, the next step is to determine the extent and density of the population since the management response will vary accordingly. The Rapid Response Team should conduct (or have its consultant conduct) a survey to define the colony's perimeter and estimate density. If less than five acres (or <5% of the lake surface area), it is designated a "Pioneer Colony." If greater than five acres (or >5% of the lake surface area) then it is designated an "Established Population." Once the infestation is characterized, "at risk" areas should also be determined and marked on a map. For example, nearby boat landing sites and areas of high boat traffic should be indicated.

When "pioneer" or "established" status has been determined, it is time to consult with the WDNR Lakes Coordinator to determine appropriate notifications and management responses to the infestation. Determining whether hand-pulling or chemical treatment will be used is an important and early decision. Necessary notifications of landowners, governmental officials, and recreationists (at boat landings) will be determined. Whether the population's perimeter needs to be marked with buoys will be decided by the WDNR. Funding sources will be identified and consultants and contractors will be contacted where necessary. The WDNR will determine if a further baseline plant survey is required (depending on type of treatment). A post treatment monitoring plan will be discussed and established to determine the efficacy of the selected treatment.

Once the Rapid Response Team is organized, one of its first tasks is to develop a list of contacts and associated contact information (phone numbers and email addresses). At a minimum, this contact list should include: the Rapid Response Coordinator, members of the Rapid Response Team, County AIS Coordinator, WDNR Lakes Management Coordinator, Lake Association Presidents (or other points of contact), local WDNR warden, local government official(s), other experts, chemical treatment contractors, and consultant(s).

Exhibit 9. Aquatic Invasive Plant Species Rapid Response



Appendix A

Literature Cited

LITERATURE CITED

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Appendix B

Aquatic Plant Survey Tables and Figures

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Table 1. Summary statistics for the 2010 point-intercept aquatic plant survey for Katinka Lake.

Summary Statistic	Value	Notes
Total number of sites on grid	716	Total number of sites on the original grid (not necessarily visited)
Total number of sites visited	691	Total number of sites where the boat stopped, even if much too deep to have plants.
Total number of sites with vegetation	169	Total number of sites where at least one plant was found
Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	379	Number of sites where depth was less than or equal to the maximum depth where plants were found. This value is used for Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants.
Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	44.59	Number of times a species was seen divided by the total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants.
Simpson Diversity Index	0.85	A nonparametric estimator of community heterogeneity. It is based on Relative Frequency and thus is not sensitive to whether all sampled sites (including non-vegetated sites) are included. The closer the Simpson Diversity Index is to 1, the more diverse the community.
Maximum depth of plants (ft.)	25.00	The depth of the deepest site sampled at which vegetation was present.
Number of sites sampled with rake on rope	92	
Number of sites sampled with rake on pole	270	
Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)	0.95	
Average number of all species per site (vegetated sites only)	2.13	
Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)	0.95	Total number of species collected. Does not include visual sightings.
Average number of native species per site (vegetated sites only)	2.13	Total number of species collected including visual sightings.
Species Richness	17	
Species Richness (including visuals)	23	
Floristic Quality Index (FQI)	32.0	

Table 2. Plant species recorded and distribution statistics for the 2010 Katinka Lake aquatic plant survey.

Common name	Scientific name	Frequency of occurrence at sites less than or equal to maximum depth of plants	Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)	Relative Frequency (%)	Number of sites where species found	Number of sites where species found (including visuals)	Average Rake Fullness
Nitella	*Nitella* sp.	22.16	49.70	23.33	84	85	1.00
Spiny spored-quillwort	*Isoetes echinospora*	16.89	37.87	17.78	64	64	1.05
Dwarf water-milfoil	*Myriophyllum tenellum*	16.89	37.87	17.78	64	64	1.34
Floating-leaf bur-reed	*Sparganium fluctuans*	9.76	21.89	10.28	37	46	1.00
Brown-fruited rush	*Juncus pelocarpus* f. *submersus*	9.50	21.30	10.00	36	38	1.14
Needle spikerush	*Eleocharis acicularis*	5.54	12.43	5.83	21	21	1.00
Water lobelia	*Lobelia dortmanna*	4.22	9.47	4.44	16	25	1.00
Waterwort	*Elatine minima*	3.43	7.69	3.61	13	13	1.00
Pipewort	*Eriocaulon aquaticum*	3.17	7.10	3.33	12	13	1.33
Ribbon-leaf pondweed	*Potamogeton epihydrus*	0.79	1.78	0.83	3	3	1.00
Narrow-leaved bur-reed	*Sparganium angustifolium*	0.79	1.78	0.83	3	6	1.00
Small purple bladderwort	*Utricularia resupinata*	0.53	1.18	0.56	2	2	1.00
Creeping spikerush	*Eleocharis palustris*	0.26	0.59	0.28	1	1	1.00
Alpine pondweed	*Potamogeton alpinus*	0.26	0.59	0.28	1	1	1.00
Small pondweed	*Potamogeton pusillus*	0.26	0.59	0.28	1	1	1.00
Bladderwort	*Utricularia* sp.	0.26	0.59	0.28	1	1	1.00
Slender rush	*Juncus tenuis*	0.26	0.59	0.28	1	1	1.00
Pickerelweed	*Pontederia cordata*				Visual	13	
White water lily	*Nymphaea odorata*				Visual	2	
Three-way sedge	*Dulichium arundinaceum*				Visual	1	
Spatterdock	*Nuphar variegata*				Visual	1	
Water smartweed	*Polygonum amphibium*				Visual	1	
Broad-leaved cattail	*Typha latifolia*				Visual	1	
American bur-reed	*Sparganium americanum*				Boat Survey		

Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%): Number of times a species was seen in a vegetated area divided by the total number of vegetated sites.

Utricularia resupinata is considered a Special Concern species in Wisconsin.

Figure 1. Number of plant species recorded at Katinka Lake sample sites (2010).

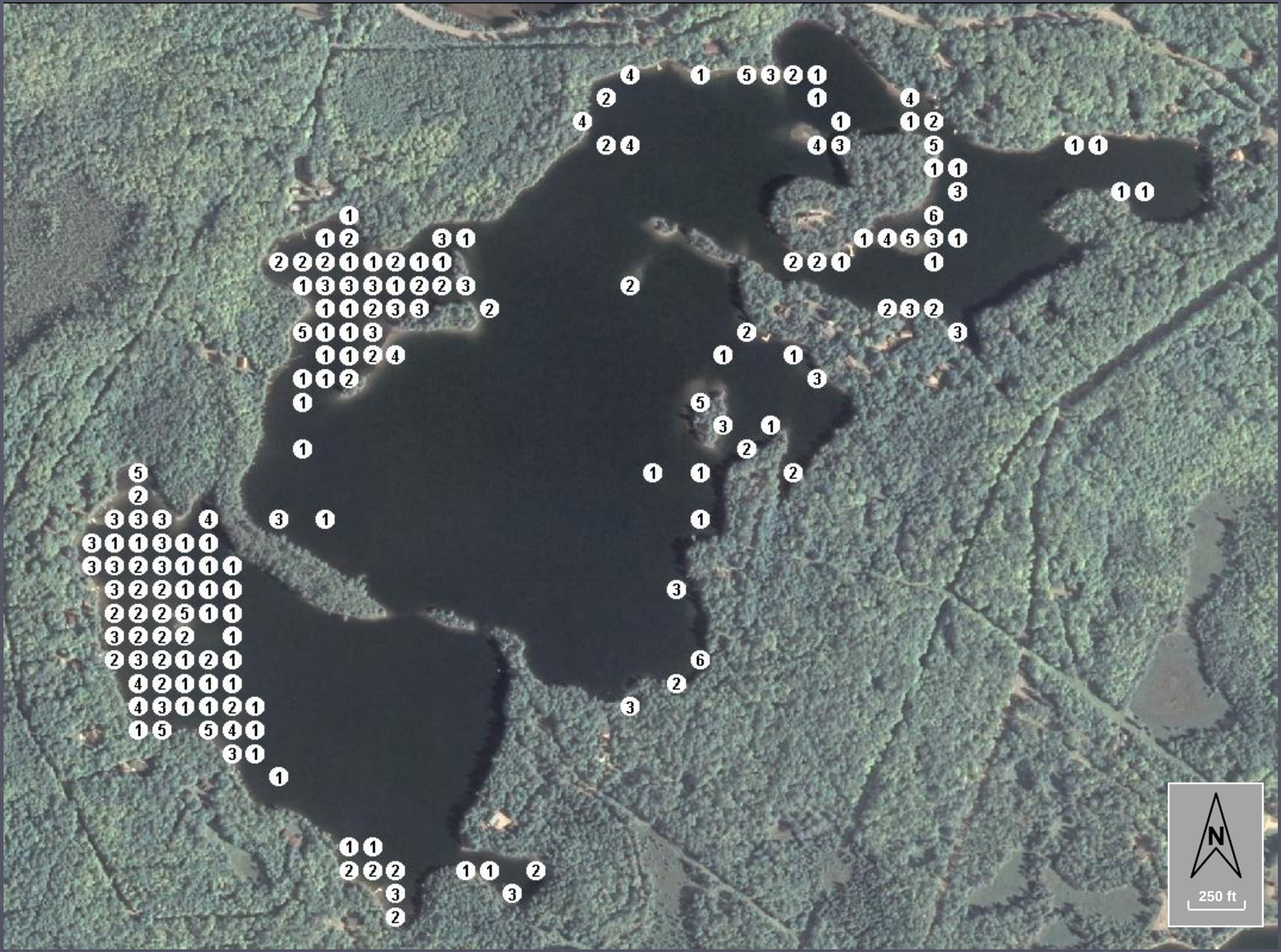
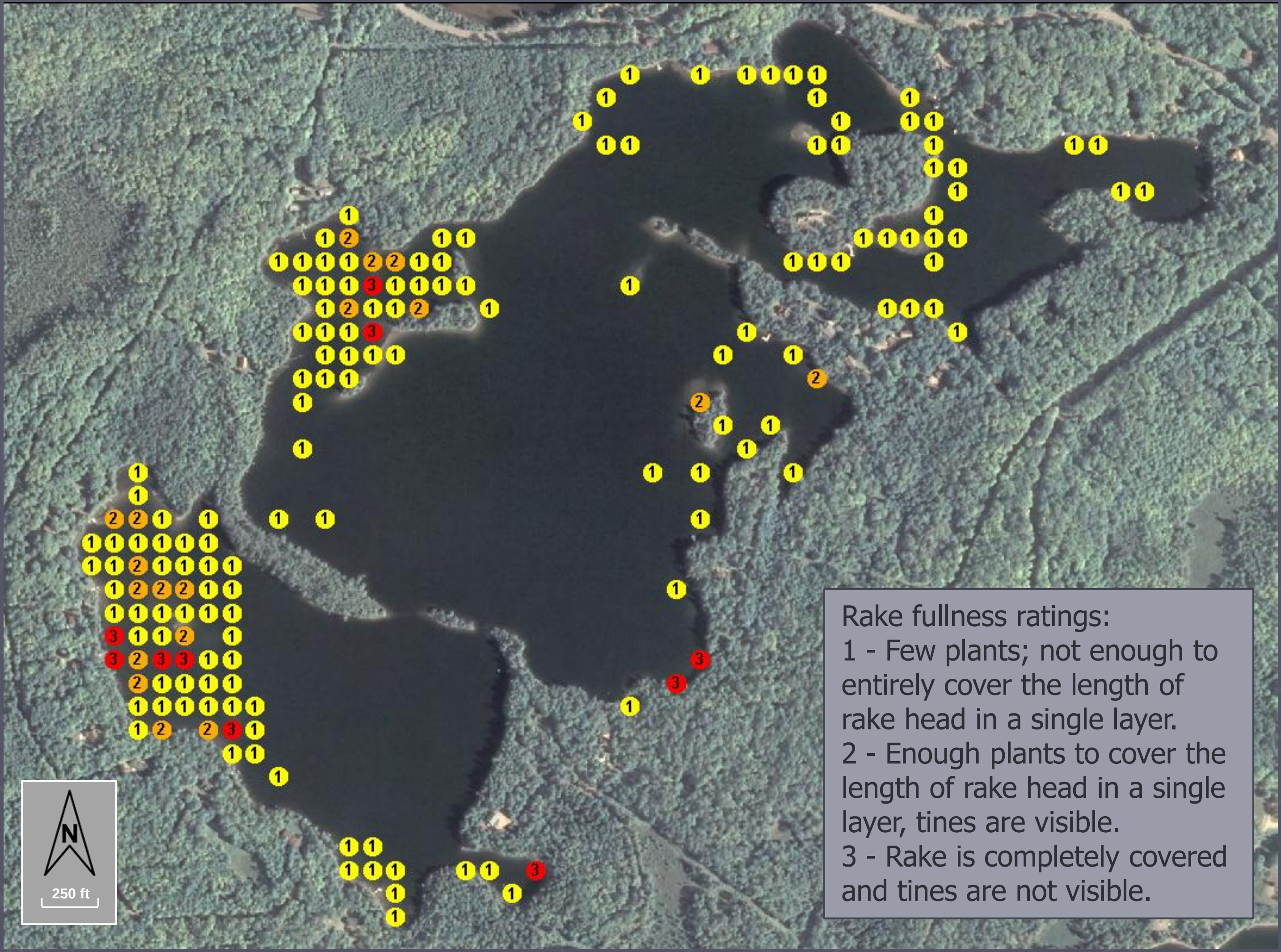


Figure 2. Rake fullness ratings for Katinka Lake sample sites (2010).



Rake fullness ratings:

1 - Few plants; not enough to entirely cover the length of rake head in a single layer.

2 - Enough plants to cover the length of rake head in a single layer, tines are visible.

3 - Rake is completely covered and tines are not visible.

Figure 3. Maximum Depth of Plant Colonization in Katinka Lake.

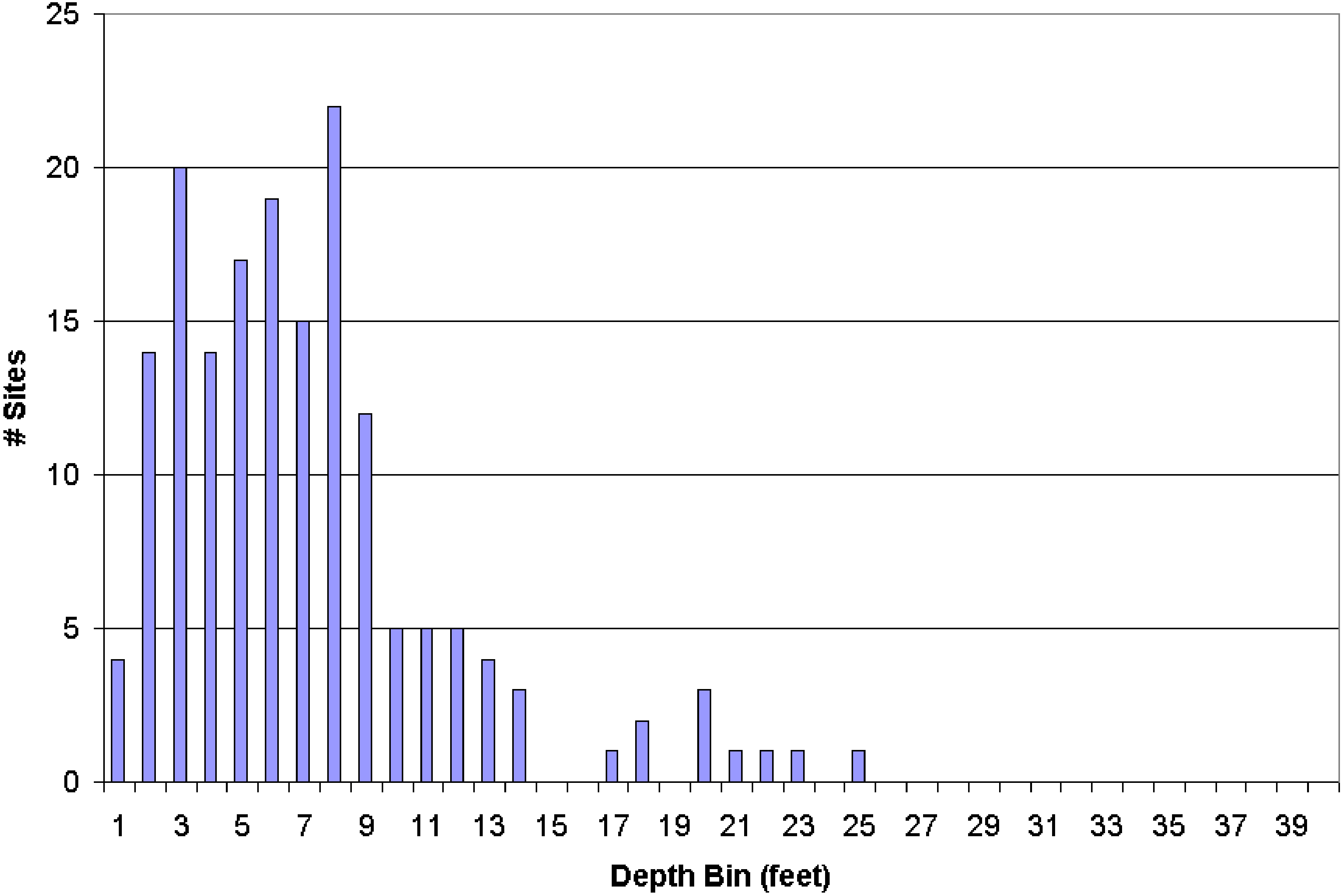
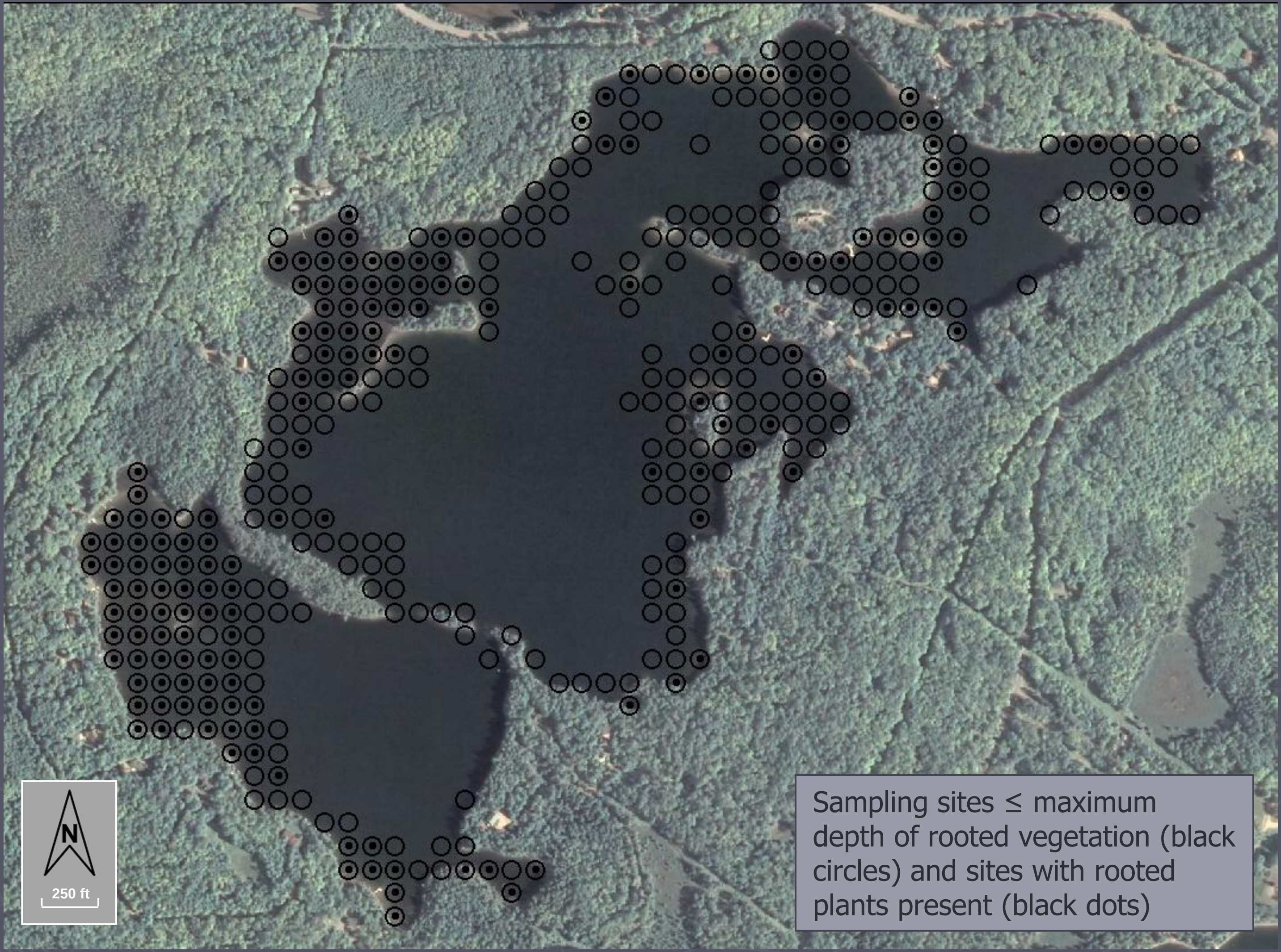
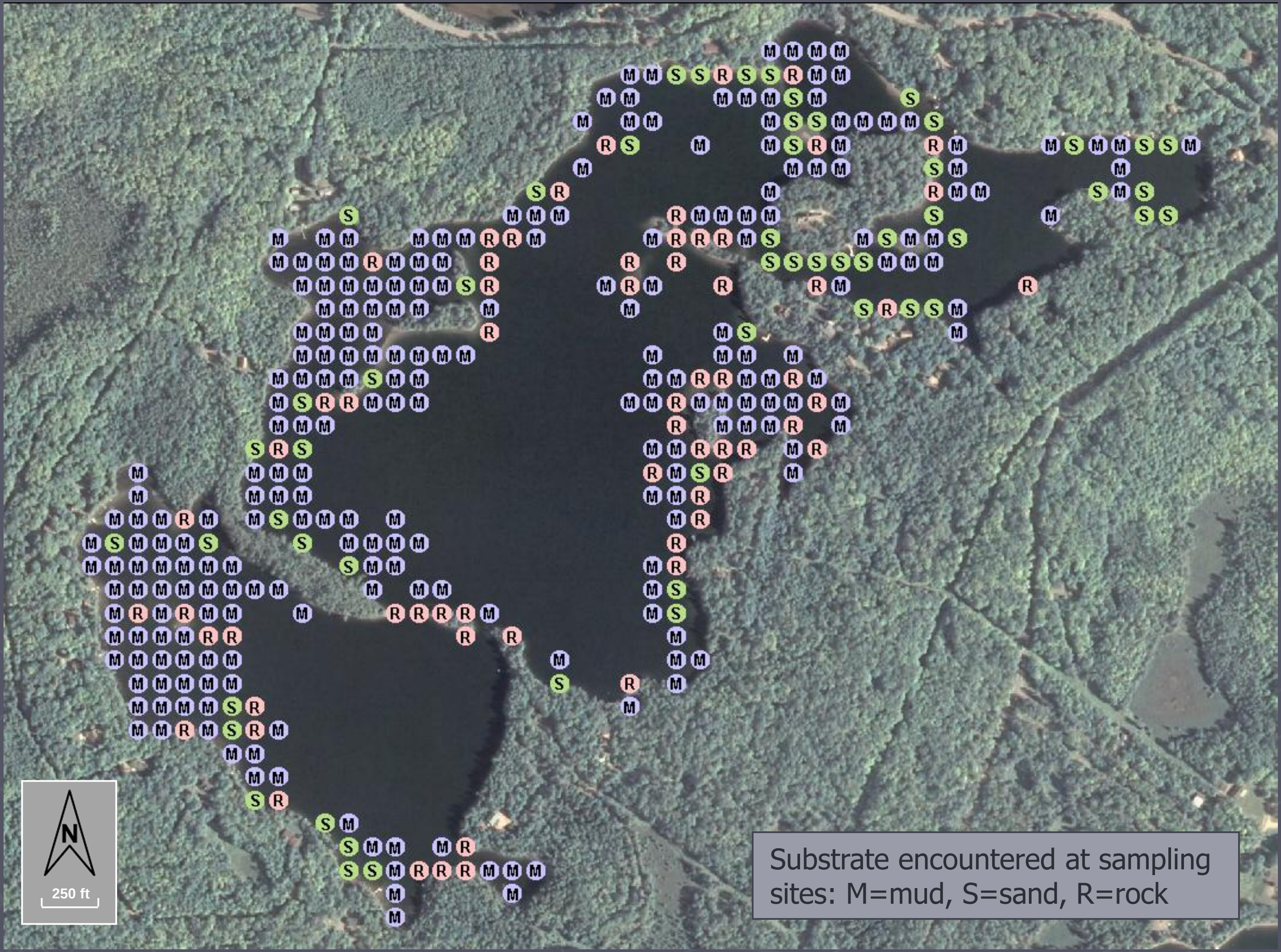


Figure 4. Katinka Lake sampling sites less than or equal to maximum depth of rooted vegetation (2010).



Sampling sites ≤ maximum depth of rooted vegetation (black circles) and sites with rooted plants present (black dots)

Figure 5. Katinka Lake substrate encountered at point-intercept plant sampling sites (2010).



Substrate encountered at sampling sites: M=mud, S=sand, R=rock

Figure 6. Katinka Lake aquatic plant occurrences for 2010 point-intercept survey data.

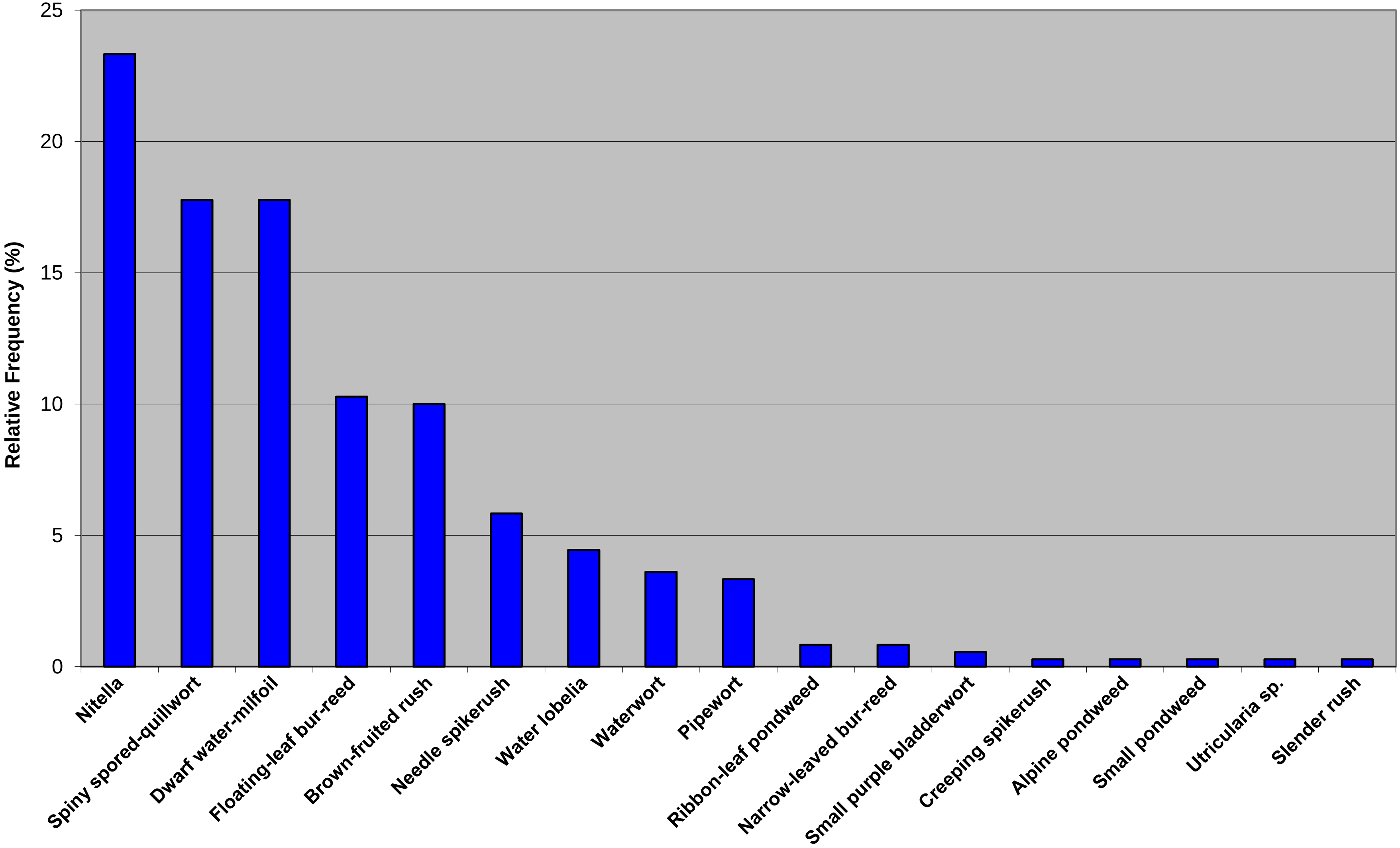
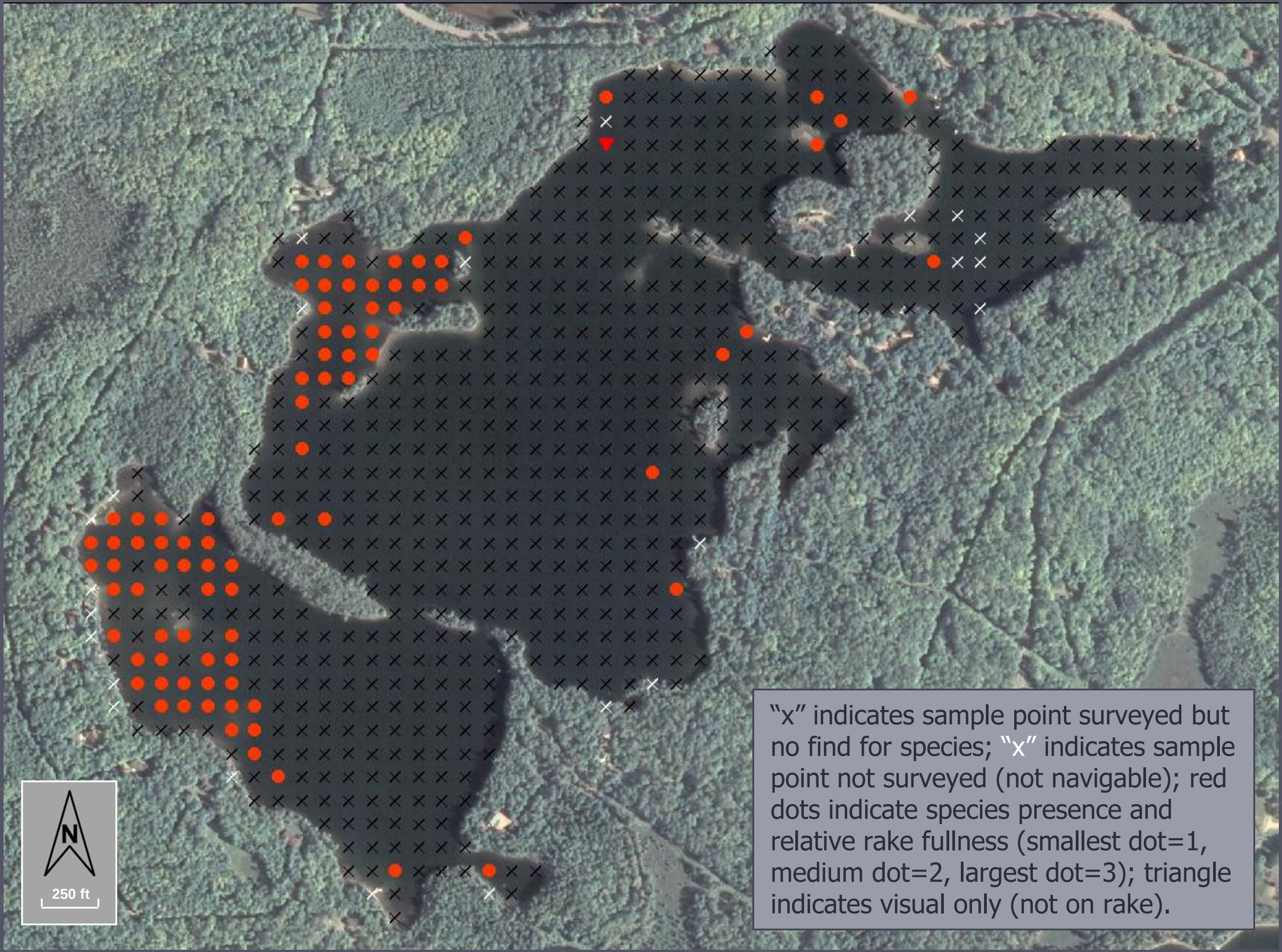


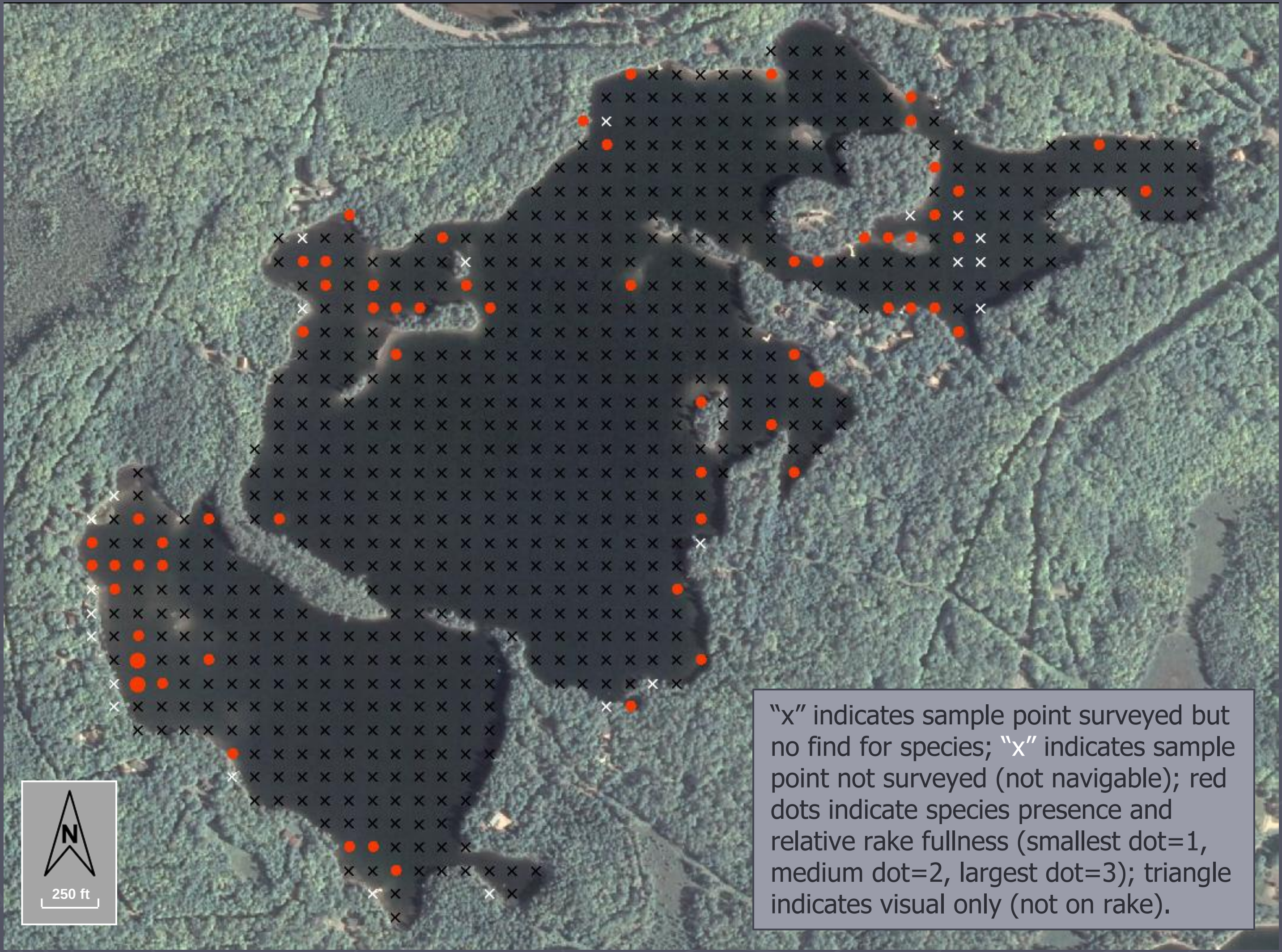
Figure 7. Distribution of plant species, Katinka Lake (2010)



“x” indicates sample point surveyed but no find for species; “x” indicates sample point not surveyed (not navigable); red dots indicate species presence and relative rake fullness (smallest dot=1, medium dot=2, largest dot=3); triangle indicates visual only (not on rake).

Nitella sp.

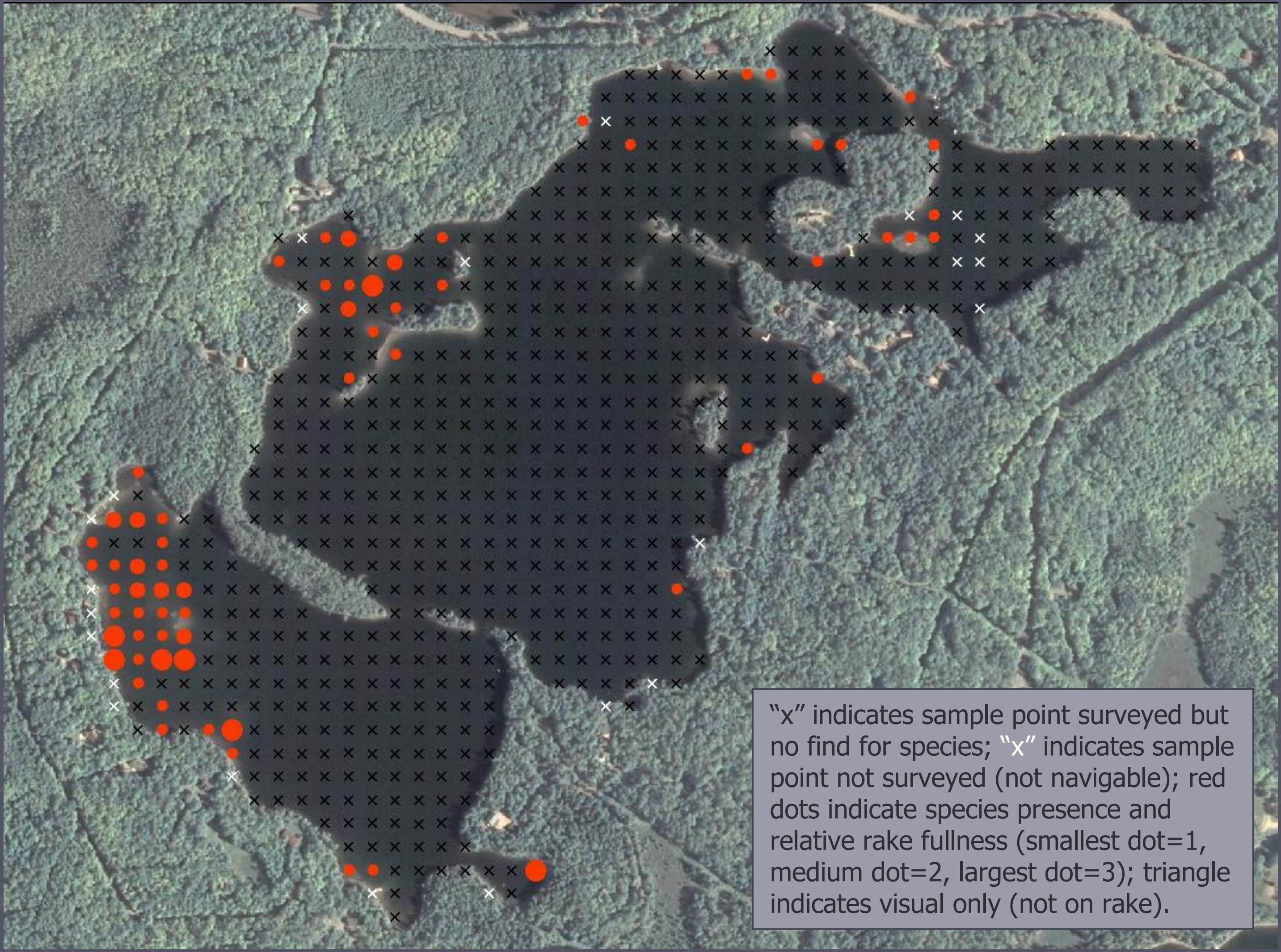
Figure 8. Distribution of plant species, Katinka Lake (2010)



"x" indicates sample point surveyed but no find for species; "x" indicates sample point not surveyed (not navigable); red dots indicate species presence and relative rake fullness (smallest dot=1, medium dot=2, largest dot=3); triangle indicates visual only (not on rake).

Isoetes echinospora (Spiny spored-quillwort)

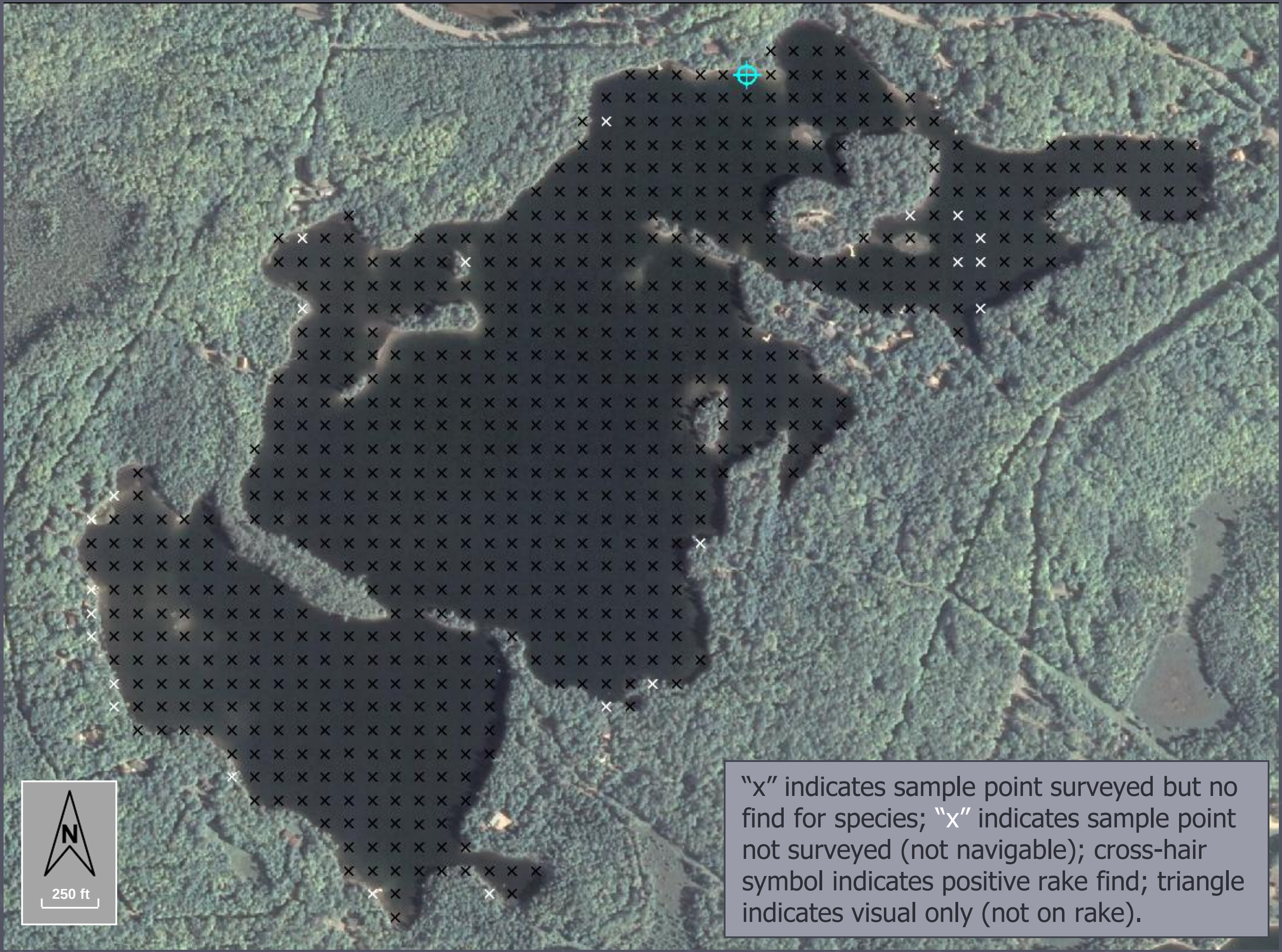
Figure 9. Distribution of plant species, Katinka Lake (2010)



"x" indicates sample point surveyed but no find for species; "x" indicates sample point not surveyed (not navigable); red dots indicate species presence and relative rake fullness (smallest dot=1, medium dot=2, largest dot=3); triangle indicates visual only (not on rake).

Myriophyllum tenellum (Dwarf water-milfoil)

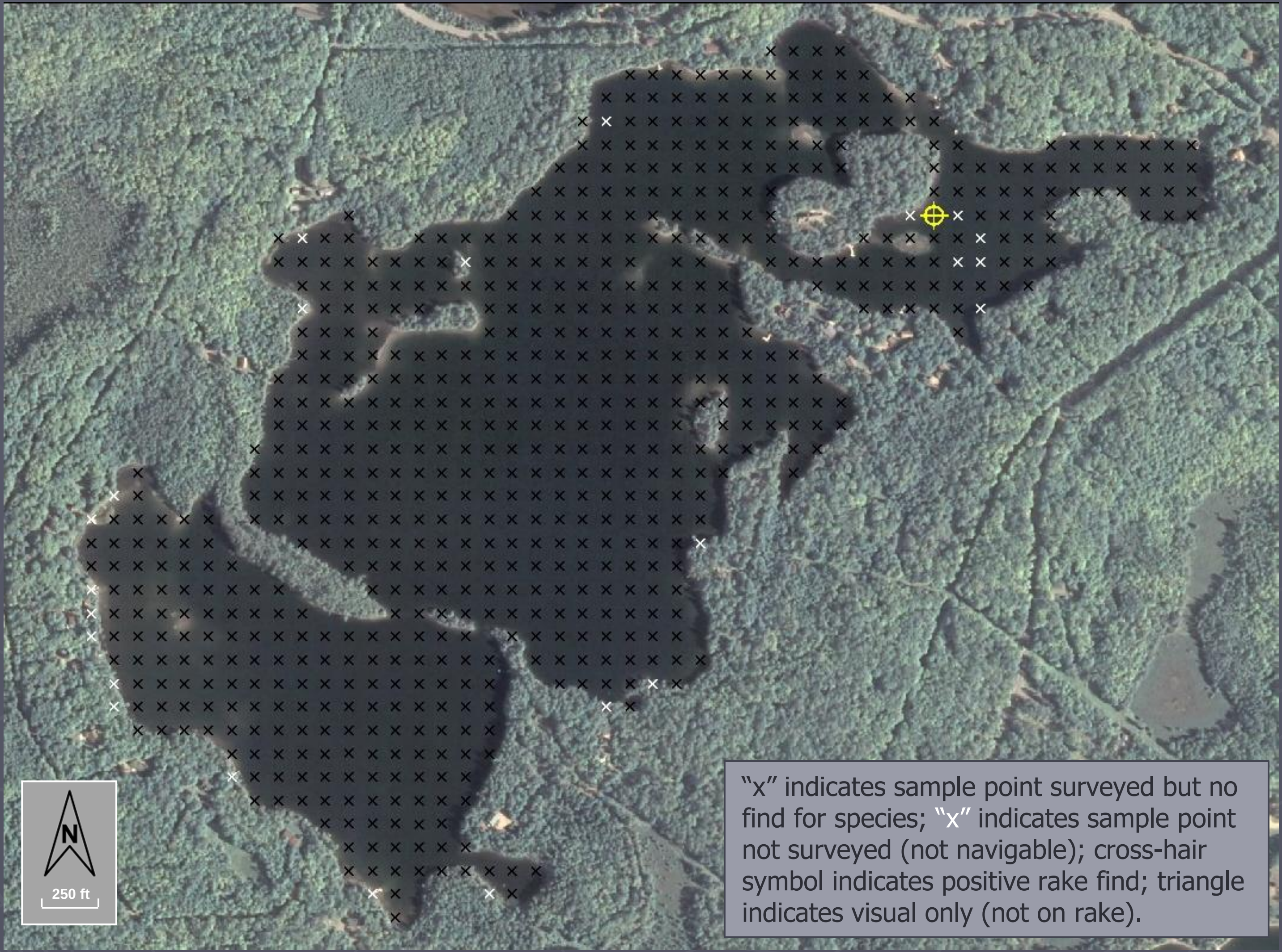
Figure 10. Distribution of plant species, Katinka Lake (2010)



"x" indicates sample point surveyed but no find for species; "x" indicates sample point not surveyed (not navigable); cross-hair symbol indicates positive rake find; triangle indicates visual only (not on rake).

Eleocharis palustris (Creeping spikerush)

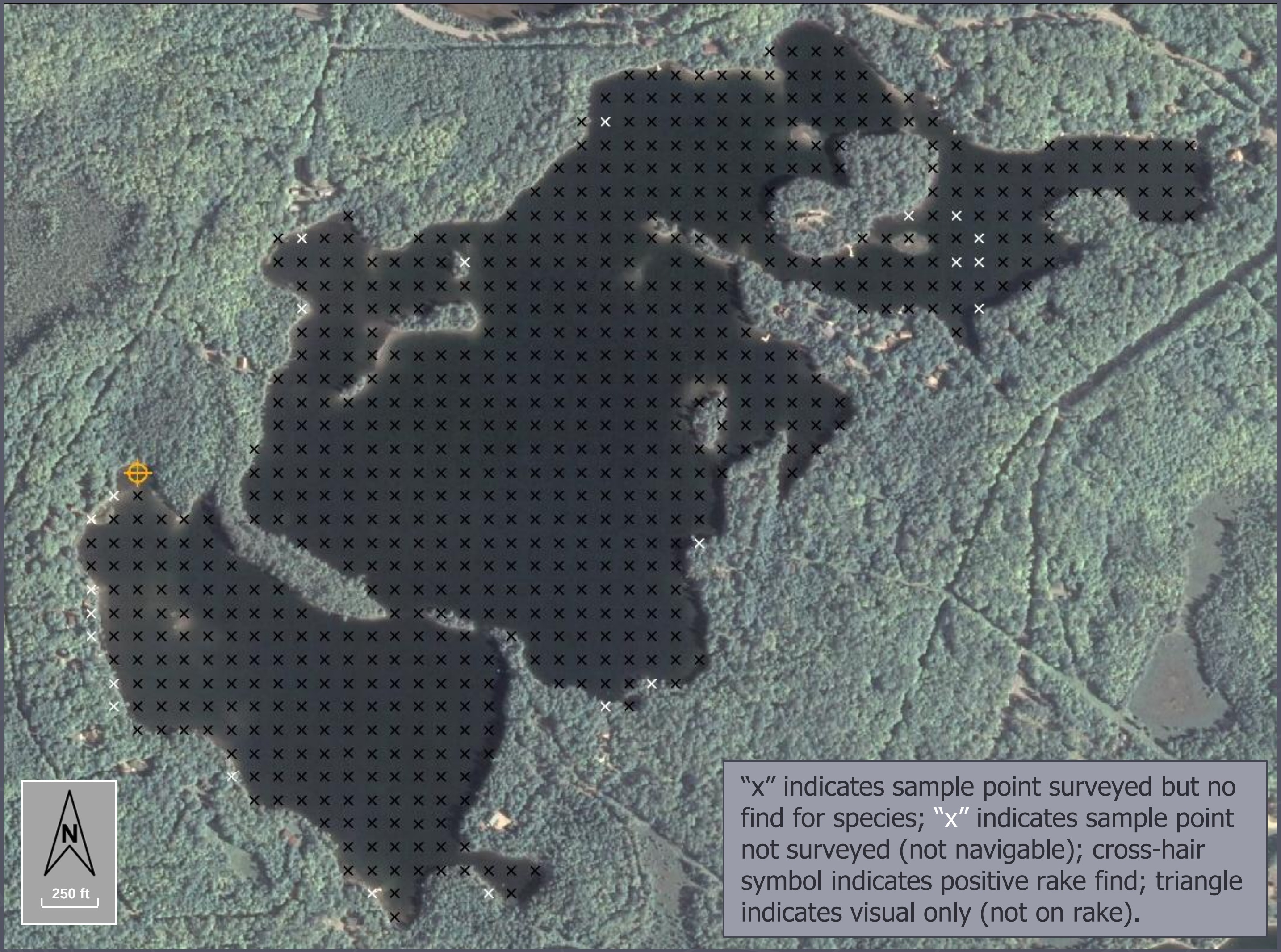
Figure 11. Distribution of plant species, Katinka Lake (2010)



"x" indicates sample point surveyed but no find for species; "x" indicates sample point not surveyed (not navigable); cross-hair symbol indicates positive rake find; triangle indicates visual only (not on rake).

Potamogeton alpinus (Alpine pondweed)

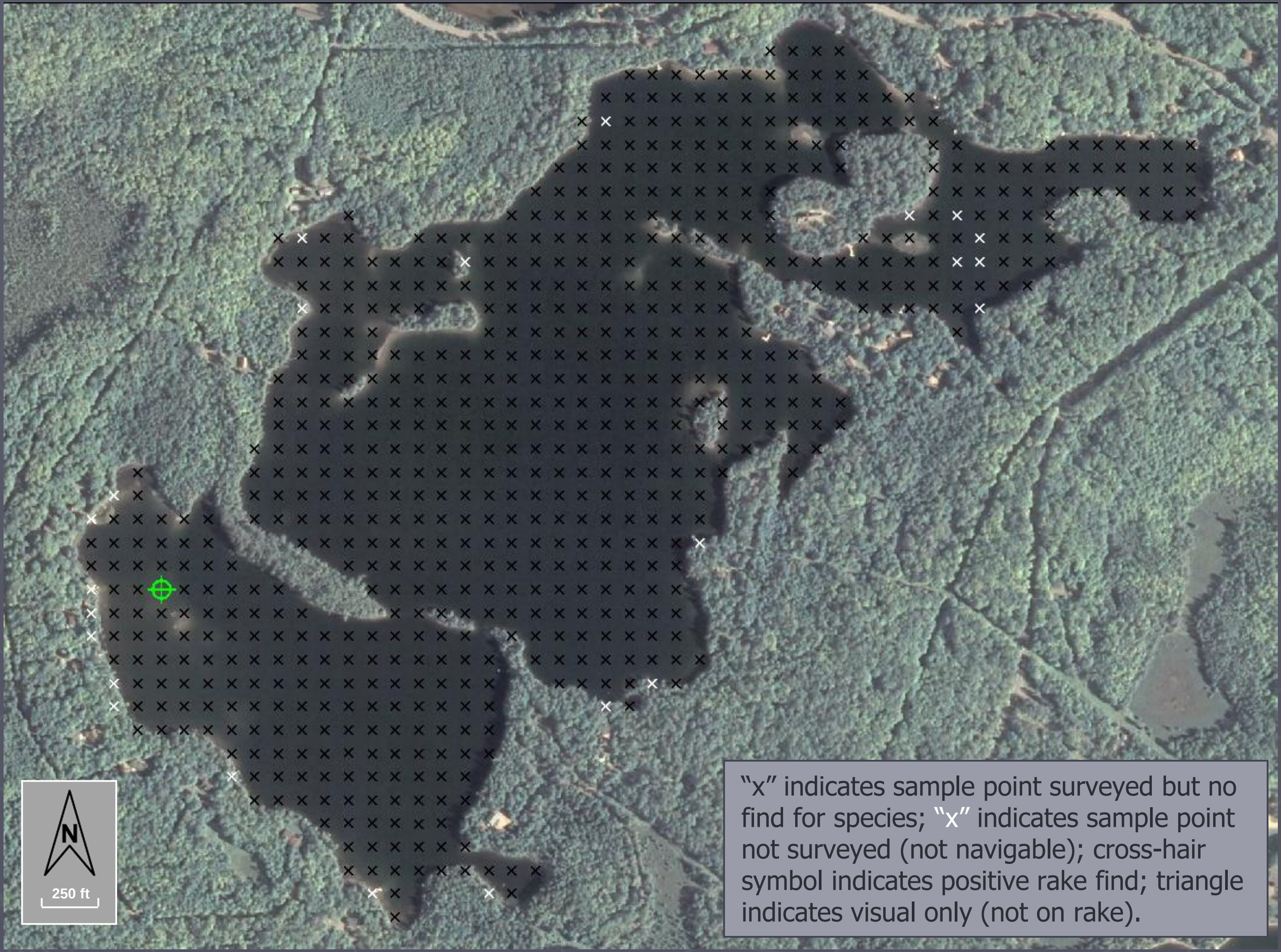
Figure 12. Distribution of plant species, Katinka Lake (2010)



"x" indicates sample point surveyed but no find for species; "x" indicates sample point not surveyed (not navigable); cross-hair symbol indicates positive rake find; triangle indicates visual only (not on rake).

Potamogeton pusillus (Small pondweed)

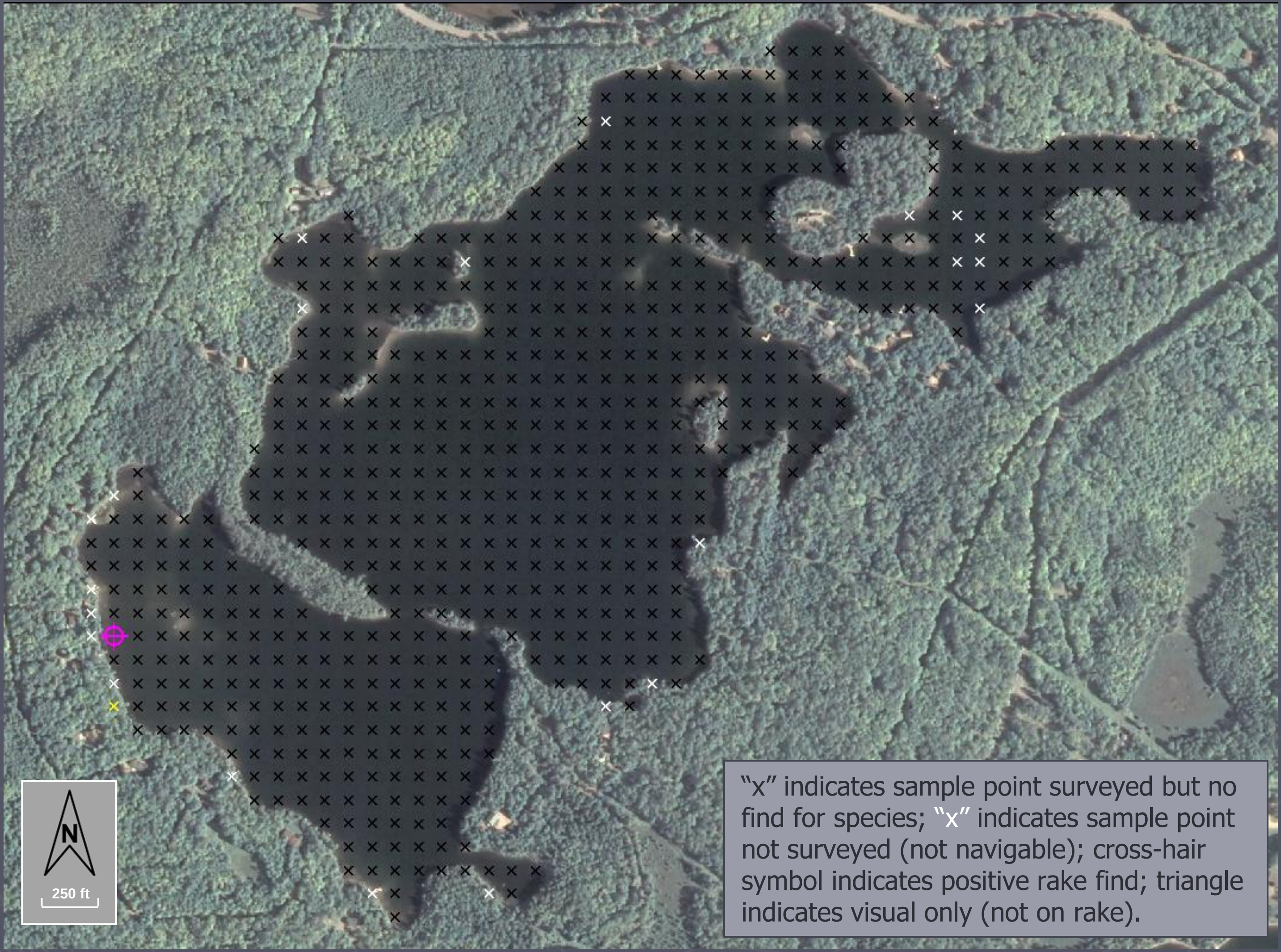
Figure 13. Distribution of plant species, Katinka Lake (2010)



"x" indicates sample point surveyed but no find for species; "x" indicates sample point not surveyed (not navigable); cross-hair symbol indicates positive rake find; triangle indicates visual only (not on rake).

Utricularia sp.

Figure 14. Distribution of plant species, Katinka Lake (2010)



"x" indicates sample point surveyed but no find for species; "x" indicates sample point not surveyed (not navigable); cross-hair symbol indicates positive rake find; triangle indicates visual only (not on rake).

Juncus tenuis (Slender rush)

Appendix C
Review of Lake Water Quality

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Review of Katinka Lake Water Quality

Prepared by Angie Stine, B.S., and Caitlin Clarke, B.S., White Water Associates, Inc.

Introduction

Katinka Lake is a 170 acre groundwater drainage lake with a maximum depth of 60 feet. The WBIC is 2957000. For the purpose of this review, we took data from the DNR SWIMS database collected in 1984 and 1985 by the Northern Lakes Monitoring Lake Survey. Secchi disk measurements were taken by Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN) volunteers from 1995 to present, and on July 6, 2010, White Water Associates Inc. collected samples from Katinka Lake.

Temperature

Measuring the temperature of a lake at different depths will determine the influence it has on the physical, biological, and chemical aspects of the lake. Lake water temperature influences the rate of decomposition, nutrient recycling, lake stratification, and dissolved oxygen (D.O.) concentration. Temperature can also affect the distribution of fish species throughout a lake. Katinka Lake had eight temperature profiles taken in 2008, in: April, May, and June. The chart shows natural lake stratifications over time (Figure 1).

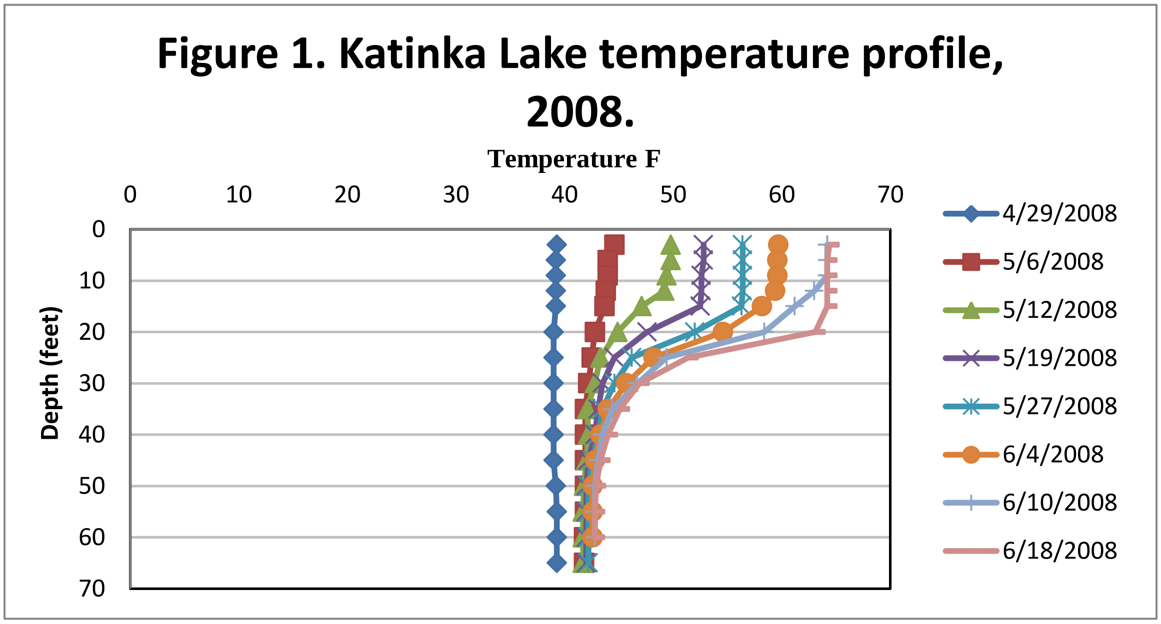


Figure 2 shows that Katinka Lake stratified between 20 and 50 meters in August, 1984. In October 1985, the lake shows stratification between 44 and 50 feet (Figure 3). Figure 4 shows the temperature range of Katinka Lake in July, 2010.

Figure 2. Katinka Lake temperature profile August, 1984.

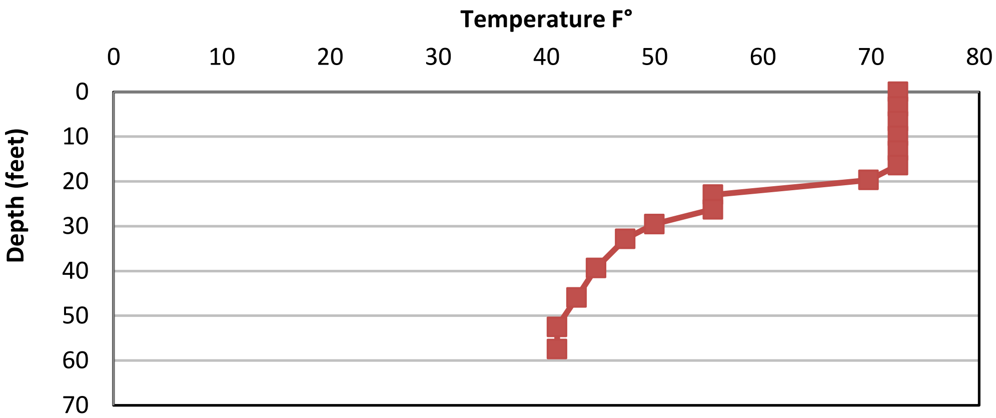


Figure 3. Katinka Lake temperature profile October, 1985.

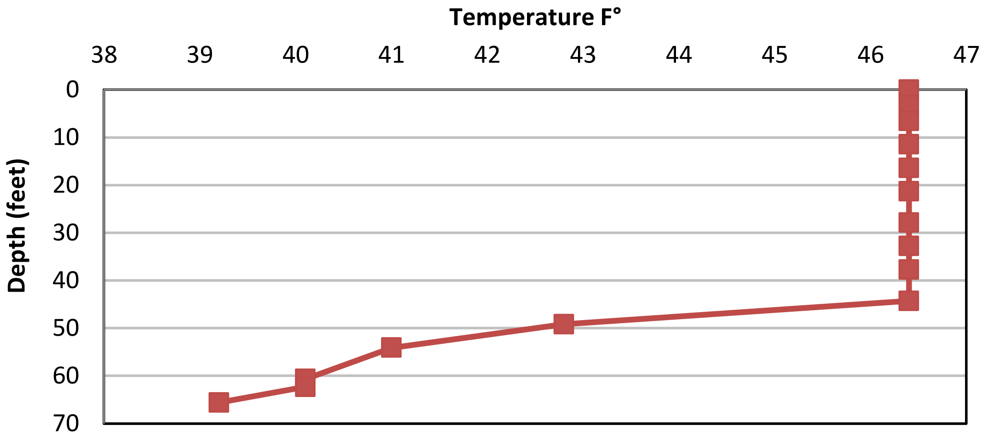
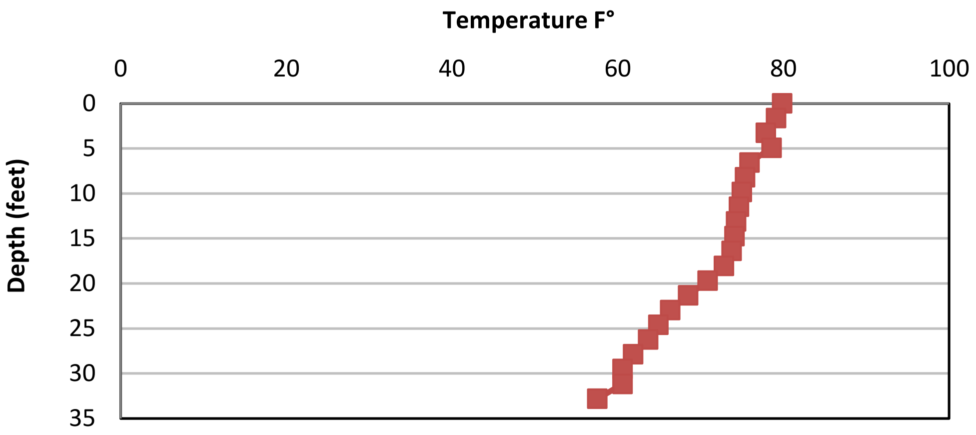


Figure 4. Katinka Lake temperature profile July, 2010.



Dissolved Oxygen

The dissolved oxygen content of lake water is vital in determining presence of fish species and other aquatic organisms. Dissolved oxygen also has a strong influence on the chemical and physical conditions of a lake. The amount of dissolved oxygen is dependent on the water temperature, atmospheric pressure, and biological activity. Oxygen levels are increased by aquatic plant photosynthesis, but reduced by respiration of plants, decomposer organisms, fish, and invertebrates. The amount of dissolved oxygen available in a lake, particularly in the deeper parts of a lake, is critical to overall health. Figure 5 shows the dissolved oxygen level of Katinka Lake was steady at 8.7 mg/L until 20 feet deep, then increased to 10+ mg/L at 23 and 26 feet deep, and decrease again to 7.8 mg/L at 29.5 feet deep. In October, 1985, the dissolved oxygen is highest at the surface, and the oxygen level was near zero at 54 feet deep (Figure 6). In July, 2010, the dissolved oxygen increased from 7.9 mg/L to 9.3 mg/L from the surface to 21 feet, which may be due to wind action (Figure 7).

Figure 5. Katinka Lake dissolved oxygen profile August, 1984.

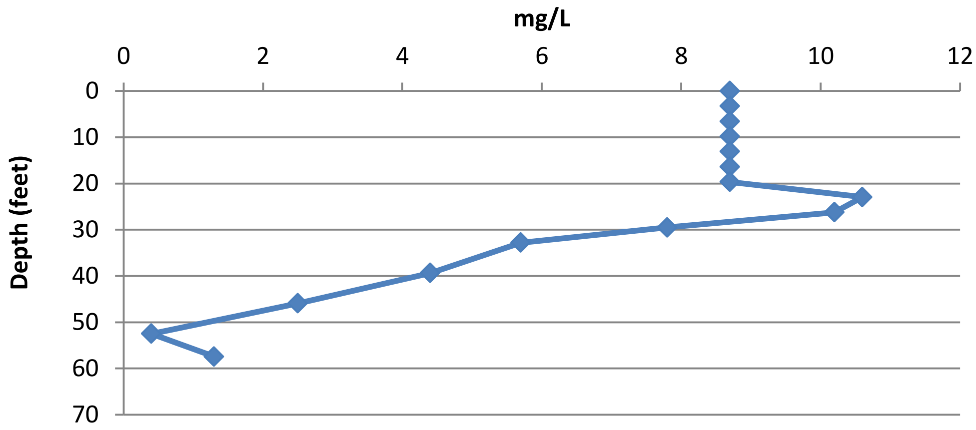
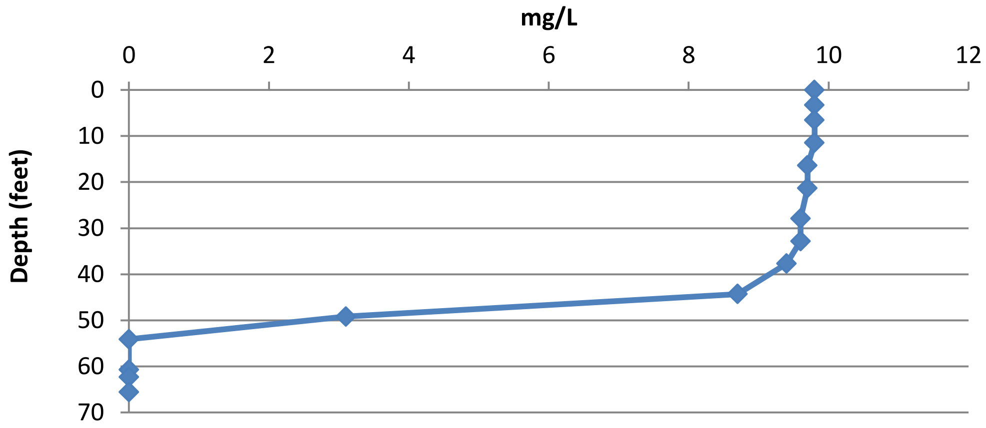


Figure 6. Katinka Lake dissolved oxygen profile October, 1985.



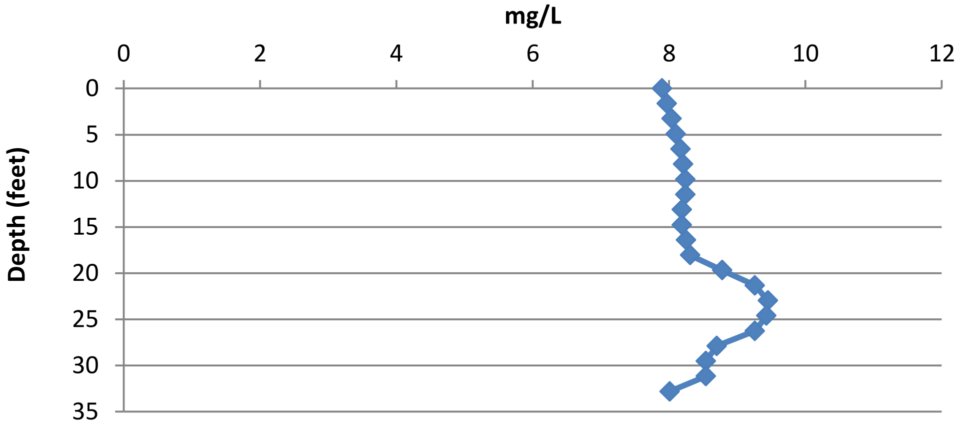


Figure 7. Katinka Lake dissolved oxygen profile July, 2010.

Water Clarity

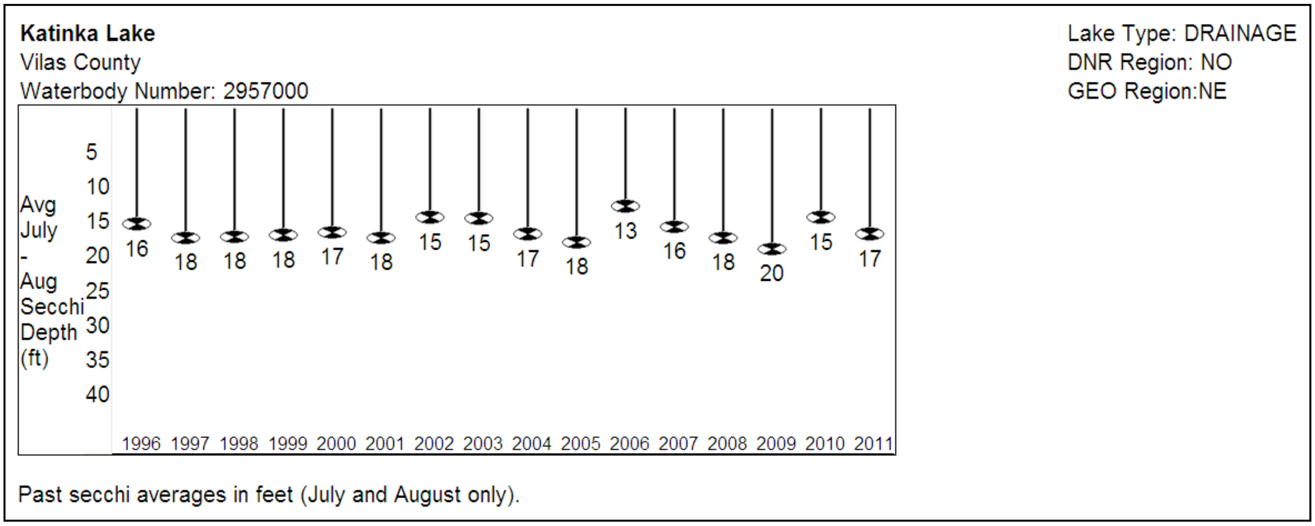
Water clarity has two main components: turbidity (suspended materials such as algae and silt) and true color (materials dissolved in the water) (Shaw et al., 2004). Water clarity gives an indication of the overall water quality in a lake. Water clarity is typically measured using a Secchi disk (black and white disk) that is lowered into the water column on a tether. In simple terms, the depth at which the disk is no longer visible is recorded as the Secchi depth.

Figures 8 and 9 shows the average July and August Secchi depths over several years, and demonstrate year to year variability. In July, the average Secchi disk reading was 15.5 feet (min of 8.5 feet and a max of 19 feet), which indicates that Katinka Lake is considered “good” to “very good” with respect to water clarity (Table 1). In August, the average Secchi reading was 19 feet (min of 15 and max of 27 feet) which would classify Katinka Lake as “very good.”

Table 1. Water clarity index (Shaw et al., 2004).

Water clarity	Secchi depth (ft.)
Very poor	3
Poor	5
Fair	7
Good	10
Very good	20
Excellent	32

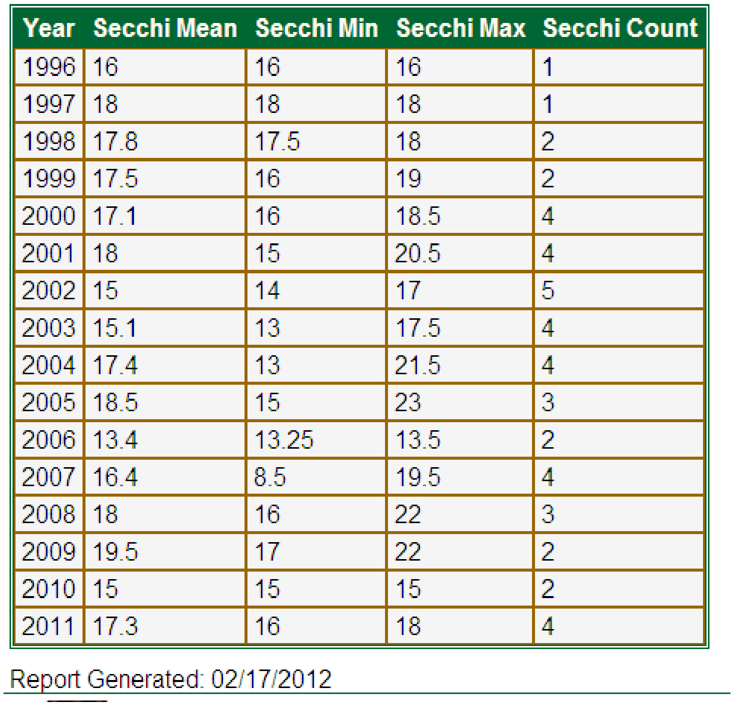
Figure 8. Secchi depth averages for Katinka Lake (July and August only).



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

(WDNR, Sept 2012)

Figure 9. Katinka Lake's July and August Secchi Data: Mean, Min, Max, and Secchi Count.



Year	Secchi Mean	Secchi Min	Secchi Max	Secchi Count
1996	16	16	16	1
1997	18	18	18	1
1998	17.8	17.5	18	2
1999	17.5	16	19	2
2000	17.1	16	18.5	4
2001	18	15	20.5	4
2002	15	14	17	5
2003	15.1	13	17.5	4
2004	17.4	13	21.5	4
2005	18.5	15	23	3
2006	13.4	13.25	13.5	2
2007	16.4	8.5	19.5	4
2008	18	16	22	3
2009	19.5	17	22	2
2010	15	15	15	2
2011	17.3	16	18	4

Report Generated: 02/17/2012

(WDNR, Sept 2012)

Turbidity

Turbidity is another measure of water clarity, but is caused by suspended particulate matter rather than dissolved organic compounds (Shaw et al., 2004). Particles suspended in the water dissipate light and reduce the depth at which the light can penetrate. This affects the depth at which plants can grow. Turbidity also affects the aesthetic quality of water. Water that runs off the watershed into a lake can increase turbidity by introducing suspended materials. Turbidity caused by algae is the most common reason for low Secchi readings (Shaw et al., 2004). In terms of biological health of a lake ecosystem, measurements less than 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) represent healthy conditions for fish and other organisms. Turbidity has not been analyzed for Katinka Lake, but water column appearance has been. Water column appearance was looked at by the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN) and 84% of volunteers said the water appeared "clear" (Figure 10).

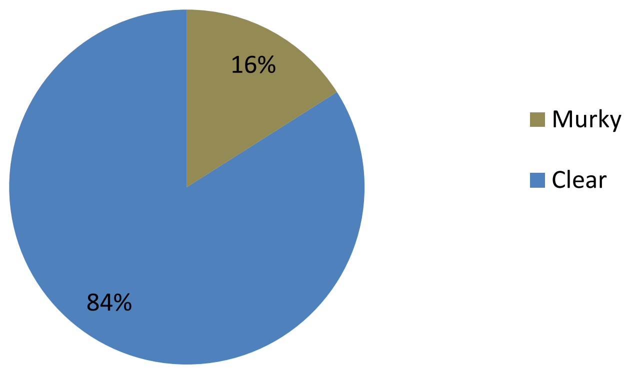
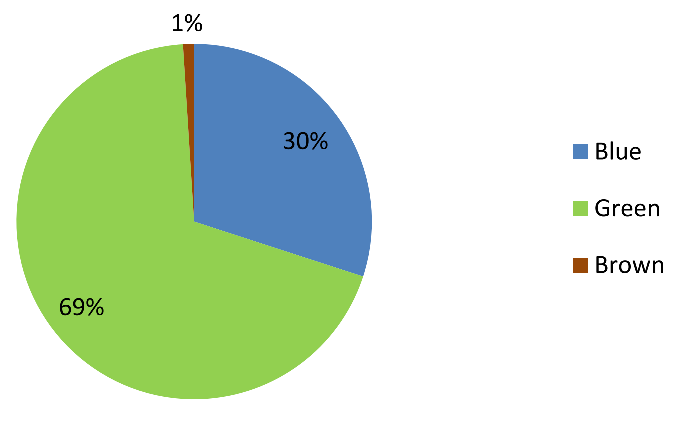


Figure 10. Katinka Lake water apperance, 1997-2011.

Water Color

Color of lake water is related to the type and amount of dissolved organic chemicals. Its main significance is aesthetics, although it may also influence light penetration and in turn affect aquatic plant and algal growth. Many lakes have naturally occurring color compounds from decomposition of plant material in the watershed (Shaw et al., 2004). Units of color are determined from the platinum-cobalt scale and are therefore recorded as Pt-Co units. Shaw states that a water color between 0 and 40 Pt-Co units is low. Katinka Lake had two color samples completed on October 17, 1985, and the values were 10 Pt-Co and 30 Pt-Co. The Citizen Lake Monitoring Network volunteers also looked at the color appearance for Katinka Lake and 69% viewed it as "green" (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Katinka Lake visual water color, 1995-2011.

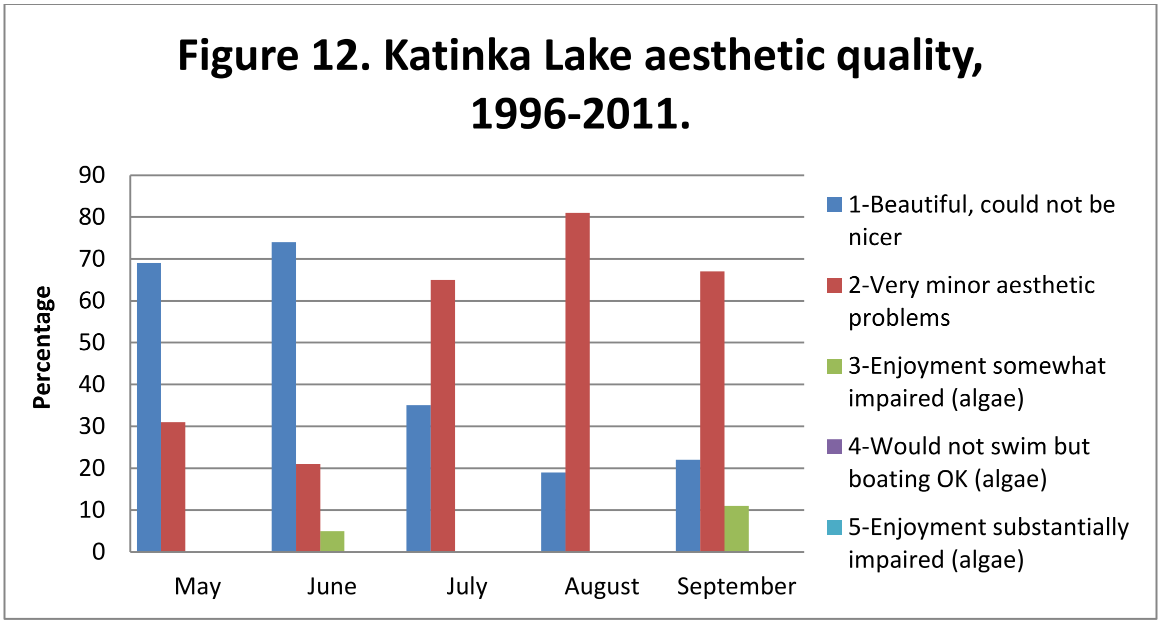


Water Level

When CLMN volunteers collect Secchi depth readings, they also record their perceptions of the lake level as “high,” “normal,” or “low.” Lake level data was not collected for Katinka Lake.

User Perceptions

When Secchi depth readings are collected, the CLMN record their perceptions of the water, based on the physical appearance and the recreational suitability. These perceptions can be compared to water quality parameters to see how the lake user would experience the lake at that time. When interpreting the transparency data, we see that when the Secchi depth decreases, the rating of the lake’s physical appearance also decreases. The perceptions of recreational suitability based on aesthetic quality were recorded by CLMN volunteers (Figure 12). In May and June, the majority of volunteers said Katinka Lake was “beautiful, could not be better,” and in July, August and September, the majority said there were “very minor aesthetic problems.”



Chlorophyll *a*

Chlorophyll *a* is the photosynthetic pigment that makes plants and algae green. Chlorophyll *a* in lake water is therefore an indicator of the amount of algae. Chlorophyll *a* concentrations greater than 10 µg/L are perceived as a mild algae bloom, while concentrations greater than 20 µg/L are perceived as a nuisance. Chlorophyll *a* was monitored in Katinka Lake once in August, 1984 (5 µg/L) and once in July, 2010 (1.35 µg/L). Chlorophyll *a* values were very low in Katinka Lake.

Phosphorus

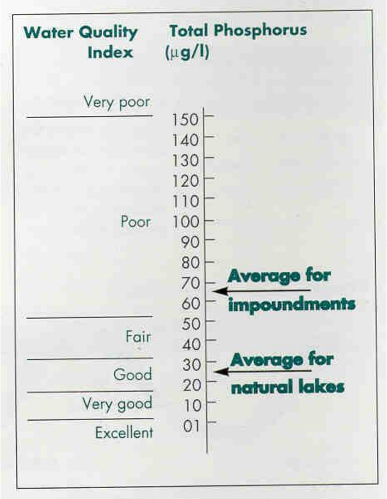
In more than 80% of Wisconsin's lakes, phosphorus is the key nutrient affecting the amount of algae and plant growth. If phosphorus levels are high, excessive aquatic plant growth can occur.

Phosphorus originates from a variety of sources, many of which are related to human activities. Major sources include human and animal wastes, soil erosion, detergents, septic systems and runoff from farmland or lawns (Shaw et al., 2004). Phosphorus provokes complex reactions in lakes. An analysis of phosphorus often includes both soluble reactive phosphorus and total phosphorus. Soluble reactive phosphorus dissolves in the water and directly influences plant growth (Shaw et al., 2004). Its concentration varies in most lakes over short periods of time as plants take it up and release it. Total phosphorus is considered a better indicator of a lake's nutrient status than soluble reactive phosphorus because its levels remain more stable (Shaw et al., 2004). Total phosphorus includes soluble phosphorus and the phosphorus in plant and animal fragments suspended in lake water. Ideally, soluble reactive phosphorus concentrations should be 10 µg/L or less at spring turnover to prevent summer algae blooms (Shaw et al., 2004). A concentration of total phosphorus below 20 µg/L for lakes should be maintained to prevent nuisance algal blooms (Shaw et al., 2004). Total phosphorus was sampled in Katinka Lake in October, 1985 (11 µg/L), and July, 2010 (7 µg/L) (Table 2). Figure 13 indicates the water quality index, under a range of phosphorus concentrations, and shows that Katinka Lake is considered “very good,” with respect to phosphorus concentrations.

Table 2. Phosphorus (µg/L) and chlorophyll *α* (µg/L) measurements for Katinka Lake.

Date	*Phosphorus*	*Date*	*Chlorophyll α*
October 1985	11	August 1984	5
July 2010	7	July 2010	1.35

Figure 13. Total phosphorus concentrations for Wisconsin’s natural lakes and impoundments (Shaw et al., 2004).

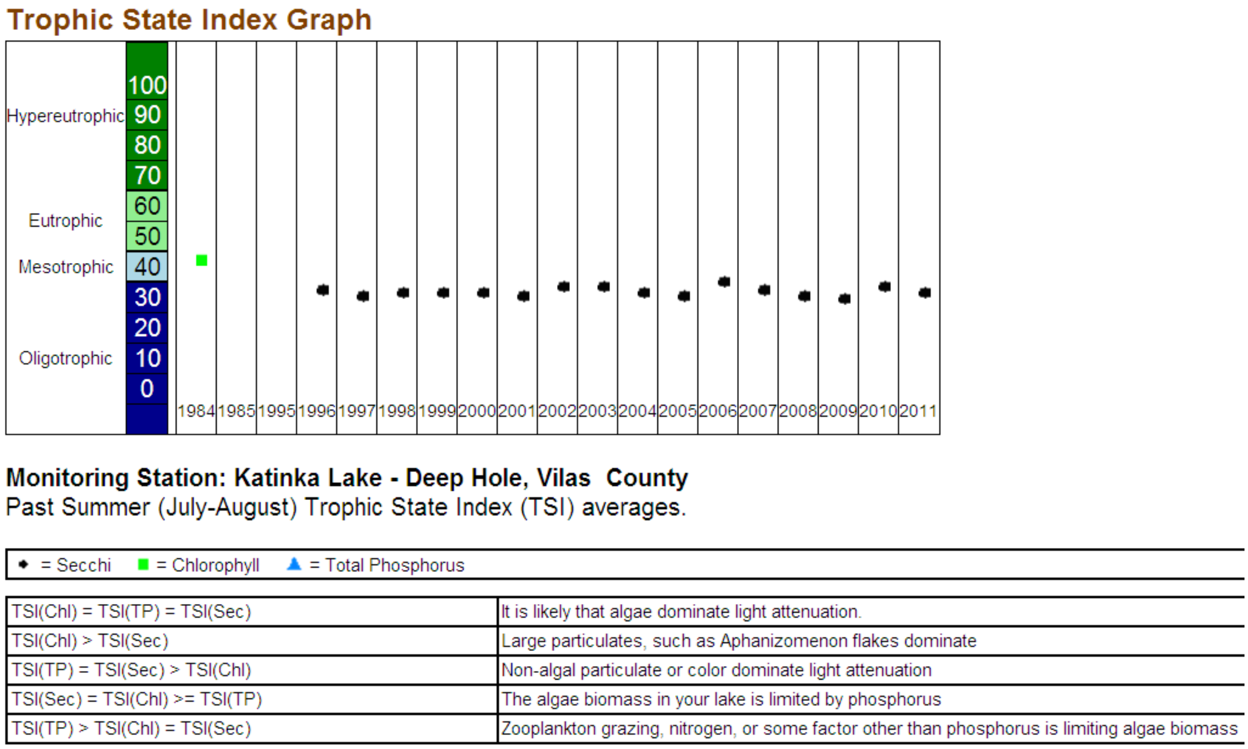


Trophic State

Trophic state is another indicator of water quality (Carlson, 1977). Lakes can be divided into three categories based on trophic state – oligotrophic, mesotrophic, and eutrophic. These categories reflect a lake’s nutrient and clarity levels (Shaw et al., 2004).

Trophic state was calculated by the WDNR using Secchi measurements from the CLMN volunteers from 1996 to 2011. In 1984, chlorophyll *a* TSI was calculated (Figure 14). The TSI was consistent over the years. Katinka Lake could be classified as “oligotrophic,” in terms of Secchi TSI, and “mesotrophic,” in terms of chlorophyll *a* TSI (Table 3).

Figure 14. Katinka Lake Trophic State Index (1993-2011).



Monitoring Station: Katinka Lake - Deep Hole, Vilas County

Past Summer (July-August) Trophic State Index (TSI) averages.

◆ = Secchi 🟩 = Chlorophyll ▲ = Total Phosphorus

TSI(Chl) = TSI(TP) = TSI(Sec)	It is likely that algae dominate light attenuation.
TSI(Chl) > TSI(Sec)	Large particulates, such as Aphanizomenon flakes dominate
TSI(TP) = TSI(Sec) > TSI(Chl)	Non-algal particulate or color dominate light attenuation
TSI(Sec) = TSI(Chl) >= TSI(TP)	The algae biomass in your lake is limited by phosphorus
TSI(TP) > TSI(Chl) = TSI(Sec)	Zooplankton grazing, nitrogen, or some factor other than phosphorus is limiting algae biomass

(WDNR, Sept 2012)

Table 3. Trophic State Index.

30-40	**Oligotrophic:** clear, deep water; possible oxygen depletion in lower depths; few aquatic plants or algal blooms; low in nutrients; large game fish usual fishery
40-50	**Mesotrophic:** moderately clear water; mixed fishery, esp. panfish; moderate aquatic plant growth and occasional algal blooms; may have low oxygen levels near bottom in summer
50-60	**Mildly Eutrophic:** decreased water clarity; anoxic near bottom; may have heavy algal bloom and plant growth; high in nutrients; shallow eutrophic lakes may have winterkill of fish; rough fish common
60-70	**Eutrophic:** dominated by blue-green algae; algae scums common; prolific aquatic plant growth; high nutrient levels; rough fish common; susceptible to oxygen depletion and winter fishkill
70-80	**Hypereutrophic:** heavy algal blooms through most of summer; dense aquatic plant growth; poor water clarity; high nutrient levels

(WDNR, Sept 2012)

Researchers use various methods to calculate the trophic state of lakes. Common characteristics used to make the determination are: total phosphorus (important for algae growth), chlorophyll *a* concentration (a measure of the amount of algae present), and Secchi disc readings (an indicator of water clarity) (Shaw et al., 2004) (Table 4).

Table 4. Trophic classification of Wisconsin Lakes based on chlorophyll *a*, water clarity measurements, and total phosphorus values (Shaw et al., 2004).

Trophic class	Total phosphorus µg/L	Chlorophyll *a* µg/L	Secchi Disk (ft.)
Oligotrophic	3	2	12
	10	5	8
Mesotrophic	18	8	6
	27	10	6
Eutrophic	30	11	5
	50	15	4

Nitrogen

Nitrogen is second only to phosphorus as an important nutrient for aquatic plant and algae growth (Shaw et al., 2004). Human activities on the landscape greatly influence the amount of nitrogen in a lake. Nitrogen may come from lawn fertilizer, septic systems near the lake, or from agricultural activities in the watershed. Nitrogen may enter a lake from surface runoff or groundwater sources.

Nitrogen exists in lakes in several forms. Katinka Lake was analyzed on October 17, 1985 for total Kjeldahl nitrogen (0.2 mg/L and 0.9 mg/L), nitrate-nitrite (0.02 mg/L and was not detected on July 6, 2010), and for ammonia (0.02 mg/L and 0.54 mg/L). Nitrogen is a major component of all organic (plant and animal) matter. Decomposing organic matter releases ammonia, which is converted to nitrate if oxygen if present (Shaw et al., 2004). All inorganic forms of nitrogen can be used by aquatic plants and algae (Shaw et al., 2004). If these inorganic forms of nitrogen exceed 0.3 mg/L (as N) in spring, there is sufficient nitrogen to support summer algae blooms (Shaw et al., 2004). Elevated concentrations of ammonium, nitrate, and nitrite, derived from human activities, can stimulate or enhance the development, maintenance and proliferation of primary producers (phytoplankton, benthic algae, marcrophytes), contributing to the widespread phenomenon of the cultural (human-made) eutrophication of aquatic ecosystems (Camargo et al., 2007). The nutrient enrichment can cause important ecological effects on aquatic communities, since the overproduction of organic matter, and its subsequent decomposition, usually lead to low dissolved oxygen concentrations in bottom waters, and sediments of eutrophic and hypereutrophic aquatic ecosystems with low turnover rates (Camargo et al., 2007).

Chloride

The presence of chloride (Cl^-) where it does not occur naturally indicates possible water pollution (Shaw et al., 2004). Chloride does not affect plant and algae growth and is not toxic to aquatic organisms at most of the levels found in Wisconsin (Shaw et al., 2004). Two chloride values were collected on October 17, 1985: 0.6 mg/L and 0.4 mg/L. Chloride concentrations in Katinka Lake were well below the generalized distribution gradient of chloride found in surface waters in Wisconsin.

Sulfate

Sulfate in lake water is primarily related to the types of minerals found in the watershed, and to acid rain (Shaw et al., 2004). Sulfate concentrations are noted to be less than 10 mg/L in Vilas County (Lillie and Mason, 1983). Sulfate values were 3.7 mg/L and 4.9 mg/L, collected on October 17, 1985.

Conductivity

Conductivity is a measure of the ability of water to conduct an electric current. Conductivity is reported in micromhos per centimeter **(**µmhos/cm) and is directly related to the total dissolved inorganic chemicals in the water. Usually, values are approximately two times the water hardness, unless the water is receiving high concentrations of human-induced contaminants (Shaw et al., 2004). Katinka Lake had a conductivity reading of 16 µmhos/cm and 27 µmhos/cm in October, 1985.

pH

The acidity level of a lake's water regulates the solubility of many minerals. A pH level of 7 is considered neutral. The pH level in Wisconsin lakes ranges from 4.5 in acid, bog lakes to 8.4 in hard water, marl lakes (Shaw et al., 2004). Natural rainfall in Wisconsin averages a pH of 5.6. Some minerals become available under low pH (especially aluminum, zinc, and mercury) and can inhibit fish reproduction and/or survival. Mercury and aluminum are not only toxic to many kinds of wildlife, but also to humans (especially those that eat tainted fish). The pH scale is logarithmic, so every 1.0 unit change in pH increases the acidity tenfold. Water with a pH of 6 is 10 times more acidic than water with pH of 7. A lake's pH level is important for the release of potentially harmful substances and affects plant growth, fish reproduction and survival. A lake with neutral or slightly alkaline pH is a good lake for fish and plant survival. Katinka Lake had a pH value of 6.54 and 6.26 in October, 1985, which is slightly acidic. Walleye spawning can be inhibited at a pH 6.5 (Olszyk, 1980).

Alkalinity

Alkalinity levels in a lake are affected by the soil minerals, bedrock type in the watershed, and frequency of contact between lake water and these materials (Shaw et al., 2004). Alkalinity is important in a lake to buffer the effects of acidification from the atmosphere. Acid rain has long been a problem with lakes that have low alkalinity levels and high potential sources of acid deposition. Table 5 displays the levels at which lakes are sensitive to acid rain based on their alkalinity. Alkalinity was not sampled for Katinka Lake, so future water quality sampling should include measurement of this parameter.

Table 5. Sensitivity of Lakes to Acid Rain (Shaw et al., 2004)

Sensitivity to acid rain	*Alkalinity value (mg/L or ppm $CaCO_3$)*
High	0-2
Moderate	2-10
Low	10-25
Non-sensitive	>25

Hardness

Hardness levels in a lake are affected by the soil minerals, bedrock type in the watershed, and frequency of contact between lake water and these materials (Shaw et al., 2004). One method of evaluating hardness is to test for calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$). Total hardness for Katinka Lake was sampled on October 17, 1985 with a value of 9.112 mg/L $CaCO_3$ and 11.609 mg/L $CaCO_3$. The surface water of Katinka Lake can be categorized as "soft water" (Table 6).

Table 6. Categorization of hardness mg/L of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) (Shaw et al., 2004).

Soft water	0-60
Moderately hard water	61-120
Hard water	121-180
Very hard water	>180

Calcium and Magnesium Hardness

The carbonate system provides acid buffering through two alkaline compounds: bicarbonate and carbonate. These compounds are usually found with two hardness ions: calcium and magnesium (Shaw et al., 2004). Calcium is the most abundant cation found in Wisconsin lakes. Its abundance is related to the presence of calcium-bearing minerals in the lake watershed (Shaw et al., 2004). Aquatic organisms such as native mussels use calcium in their shells. The aquatic invasive zebra mussel tends to need calcium levels greater than 20 mg/L to maintain shell growth. Katinka Lake was sampled for calcium levels in 1984 (2 mg/L and 3 mg/L) and in July, 2010 (1.3 mg/L). Zebra mussels would not flourish with such low calcium levels. The magnesium level in Katinka Lake was 1 mg/L for both samples taken in 1985.

Sodium and Potassium

Sodium and potassium are possible indicators of human pollution in a lake, since naturally occurring levels of these ions in soils and water are very low. Sodium is often associated with chloride and gets into lakes from road salting, fertilizations, and human and animal waste (Shaw et al., 2004). Potassium is the key component of commonly-used potash fertilizer, and is abundant in animal waste. Both of these elements are held by soils to a greater extent than is chloride or nitrate; therefore, they are not as useful as indicators of pollution impacts (Shaw et al., 2004). Although not normally toxic themselves, they provide a strong indication of possible contamination by more damaging compounds (Shaw et al., 2004). Sodium (1 mg/L) and potassium (1 mg/L) were tested in 1985.

Dissolved Organic Carbon

Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) is a food supplement, supporting growth of microorganisms, and plays an important role in global carbon cycle through the microbial loop (Kirchman et al., 1991). In general, organic carbon compounds are a result of decomposition processes from dead organic matter such as plants. When water contacts highly organic soils, these components can drain into rivers and lakes as DOC. DOC is also extremely important in the transport of metals in aquatic systems. Metals form extremely strong complexes with DOC, enhancing metal solubility while also reducing metal bioavailability. Baseflow concentrations of DOC in undisturbed watersheds generally range from 1 to 20 mg/L carbon. Because DOC is unknown for Katinka Lake, future water quality sampling should include measurement of this parameter.

Silica

The earth's crust is abundant with silicates or other compounds of silicon. The water in lakes dissolves the silica and pH can be a key factor in regulating the amount of silica that is dissolved. Silica concentrations are usually within the range of 5 to 25 mg/L. Generally lakes that are fed by groundwater have higher levels of silica. The two silica levels collected in Katinka Lake in 1985 were 0.2 and 1.5 mg/L.

Aluminum

Aluminum occurs naturally in soils and sediments. In low pH (acidic) environments aluminum solubility increases greatly. With a low pH and increased aluminum values, fish health can become impaired. This can have impacts on the entire food web. Aluminum also plays an important role in phosphorus cycling in lakes. When aluminum precipitates with phosphorus in lake sediments, the phosphorus will not dissolve back into the water column as readily. The aluminum concentrations in Katinka Lake in 1985 were 25 and 43 µg/L.

Iron

Iron also forms sediment particles that bind with and store phosphorus when dissolved oxygen is present. When oxygen concentration gets low (for example, in winter or in the deep water near sediments) the iron and phosphorus dissolve in water. This phosphorus is available for algal blooms. Because iron levels are not known for Katinka Lake, future water sampling should include measurement of this parameter.

Manganese

Manganese is a mineral that occurs naturally in rocks and soil. In lakes, manganese is usually in particulate form. When the dissolved oxygen levels decrease, manganese can convert from an insoluble form to soluble ions. A manganese concentration of 0.05 mg/L can cause color and staining problems. Because manganese levels are not known for Katinka Lake, future water sampling should include measurement of this parameter.

Sediment

Lake bottom sediments are sometimes analyzed for chemical constituents that they contain. This is especially true for potentially toxic metals such as mercury, chromium, selenium, and others. Lake sediments also tend to record past events as particulates settle down and become part of the sediment.

Biological clues for the historic conditions in the lake can be gleaned from sediment samples. Examples include analysis of pollen or diatoms that might help understand past climate or trophic states in the lake. Sediment data was not collected for Katinka Lake, and future sampling should include this parameter.

Total Suspended Solids

Total suspended solids are all particles suspended in lake water. Silt, plankton, and wastes are examples of these solids and can come from runoff of agricultural land, erosion, and can be produced by bottom-feeding fish. As the suspended solid levels increase, they absorb heat from sunlight which can increase the water temperature. They can also block the sunlight that plants need for photosynthesis. These events can in turn affect the amount of dissolved oxygen in the lake. Lakes with total suspended solids levels less than 20 mg/L are considered “clear,” while levels between 40 and 80 mg/L are “cloudy.” Total suspended solids have not been tested in Katinka Lake. Future water quality sampling should include this parameter.

Aquatic Invasive Species

There is no report of invasive species found in Katinka Lake, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Aquatic Invasive Species Smart Prevention program classifies Katinka Lake as “Not Suitable” for zebra mussels, based on calcium and conductivity levels found in the lake (UW-Madison).

Resources

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