

# A

## APPENDIX A

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**Public Participation Materials**





## ***Presentation Outline***

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



A circular inset image showing a duck, possibly a mallard, swimming on a body of water. The duck is facing right and has its head slightly above the water.

## ***Onterra, LLC***


- Founded in 2005
- Staff
  - Five full-time ecologists
  - One part-time ecologist
  - One intern
- Services
  - Science and planning
- Philosophy
  - Promote realistic planning
  - Assist, not direct



A photograph showing several people in small, motorless boats on a calm lake. The people appear to be engaged in a field activity, possibly water sampling or monitoring. The background shows a shoreline with trees.

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

- To create a better understanding of 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 photograph of a cluster of tall, green reeds or grasses growing in shallow water. The reeds are in the foreground, and their reflection is visible in the water.

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

### **Data and Information Gathering** *Environmental & Sociological* **Planning Process** *Brings it all together*



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

- Study Components
  - Water Quality Analysis
  - Watershed Assessment
  - Aquatic Plant Surveys
  - Fisheries Data Integration
  - Stakeholder Survey
  - Shoreline Assessment



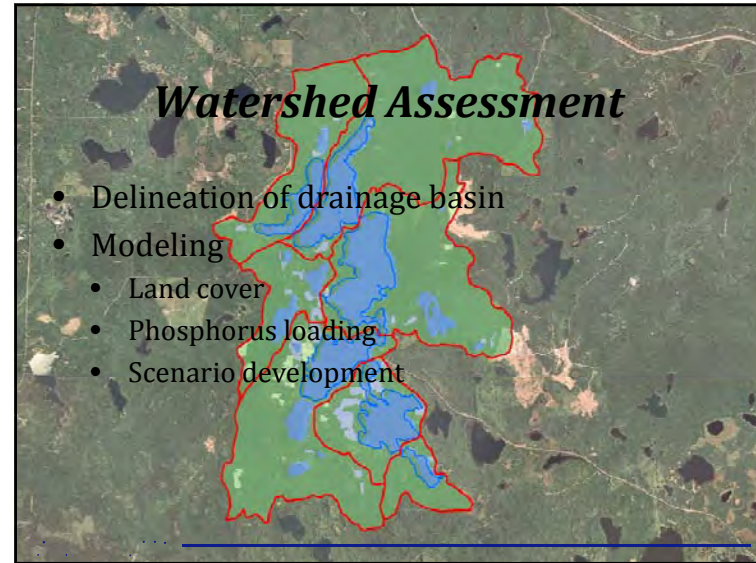
## ***Water Quality Analysis***

- General water chemistry (current & historic)
  - Citizens Lake Monitoring Network
  - WDNR Long-term Trend Monitoring Program
- Nutrient analysis
  - Lake trophic state (Eutrophication)
  - Limiting plant nutrient
- Supporting data for watershed modeling



## ***Watershed Assessment***

- Delineation of drainage basin
- Modeling
  - Land cover
  - Phosphorus loading
  - Scenario development

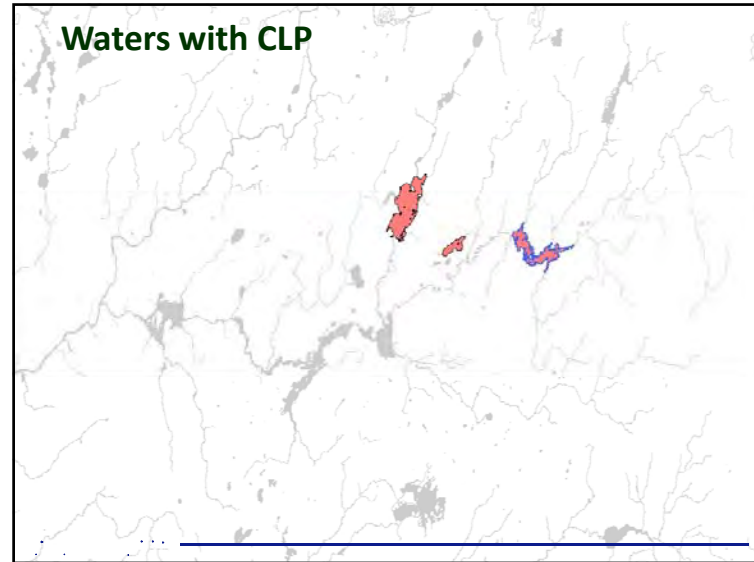


## Non-native Aquatic Plants

### Curly-leaf Pondweed



### Waters with CLP

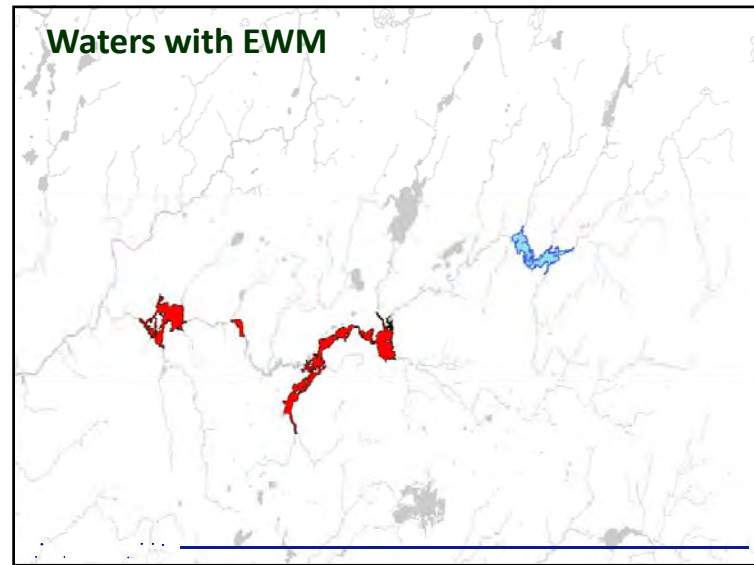


## Non-native Aquatic Plants

### Eurasian Water Milfoil

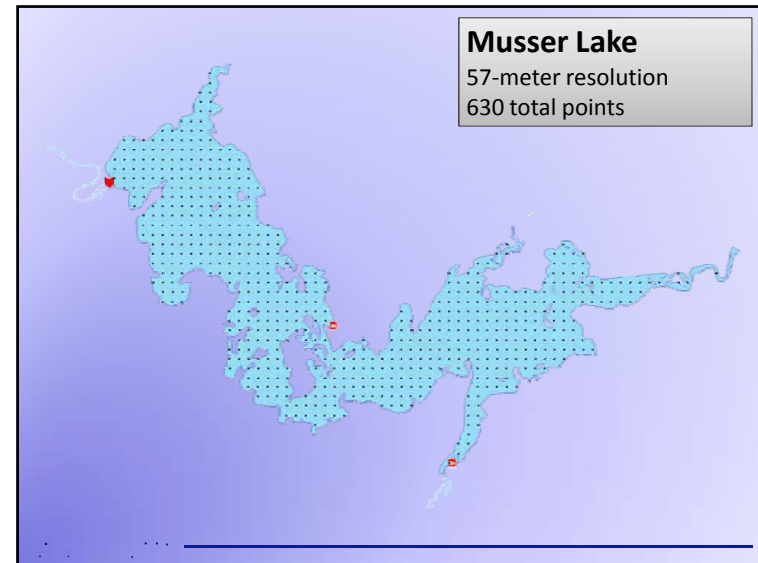


### Waters with EWM



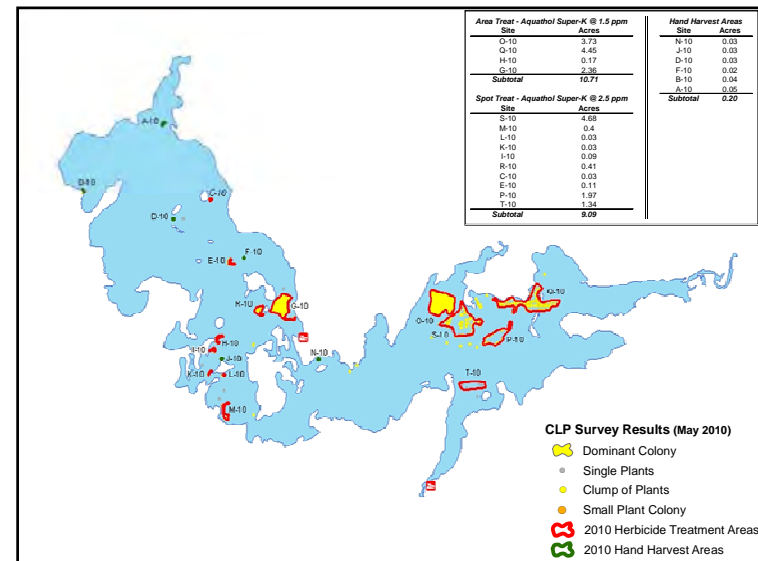
### *Aquatic Plant Surveys*

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
  - Curly-leaf pondweed survey
  - Point-intercept survey
  - Plant community mapping
  - Volunteer survey findings



### *CLP Treatment Monitoring*

- Two types of monitoring are used to determine treatment effectiveness
  - Qualitative monitoring
    - CLP Mapping
  - Quantitative monitoring
    - Modified point-intercept method using predetermined plots



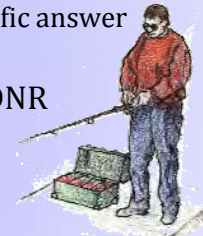
### ***Fisheries Data Integration***

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



### ***Stakeholder Survey***

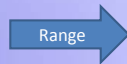
- Standard survey used as base
  - Planning committee potentially develops additional questions and options
  - Must not lead respondent to specific answer through a “loaded” question
- Survey must be approved by WDNR



### ***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**



### ***Planning Process***

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

Study Results (including a stakeholder survey)  
 Conclusions & Initial Recommendations

- Management Goals
- Management Actions
- Timeframe
- Facilitator(s)

***Implementation Plan***



## AIS Identification Training



**Eurasian Water Milfoil**



**Curly-leaf Pondweed**


## EWM Identification





**Key Characteristics:**

- 25 or more total leaflets on at least one leaf
- Almost always in whorls of 4 leaves
- Large spacing between whorls
- Although stem and growing tip of plant can have a red appearance, so can other native milfoils present in the system. Please do not use color alone.


## CLP Identification







'Lasagna-noodle' Appearance



Turion

**Key Characteristics:**

- Leaf tips are rounded
- Leaf margins are serrated (toothed)
- Leaves are alternately arranged
- Leaves are directly attached to the stem (not clasping)
- Leaves are 'ruffled' and can resemble lasagna noodles
- Hard reproductive turions are produced where the leaf meets the stem

# Thank You

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










***Musser Lake Association***

**Musser Lake  
Management Planning Project  
Planning Meeting  
November 3, 2011**

**Eddie Heath  
Onterra LLC  
Lake Management Planning**

***Presentation Outline***

- **Lake Management Planning Project Overview**
- **Study Results**
  - Water Quality
  - Watershed
  - Aquatic Plants
  - CLP Control
- **“Big Picture”**
- **Goals and Actions Discussion**



***Study and Plan Goals***

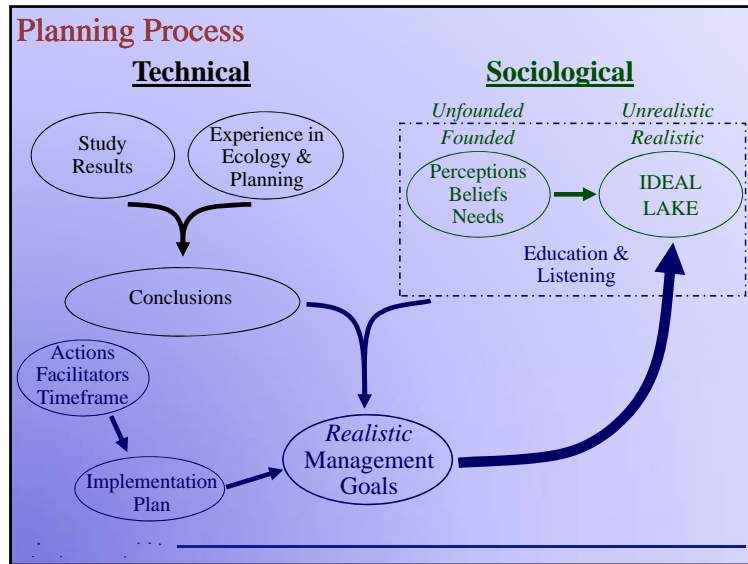
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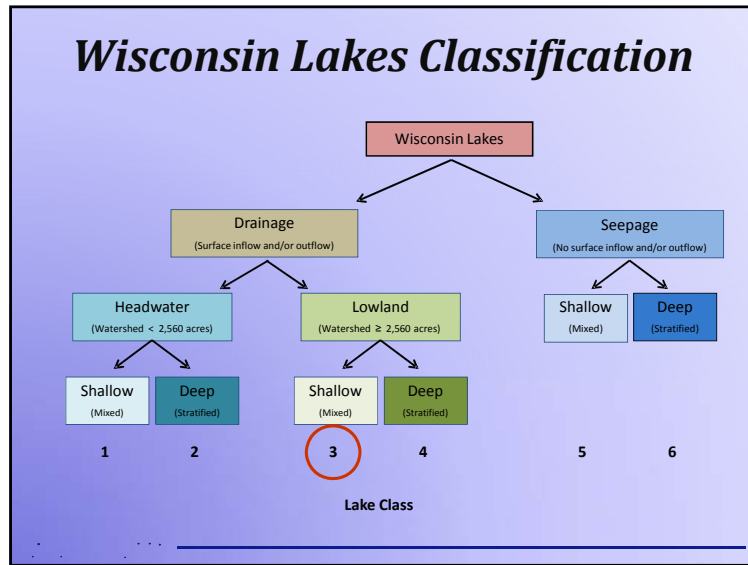
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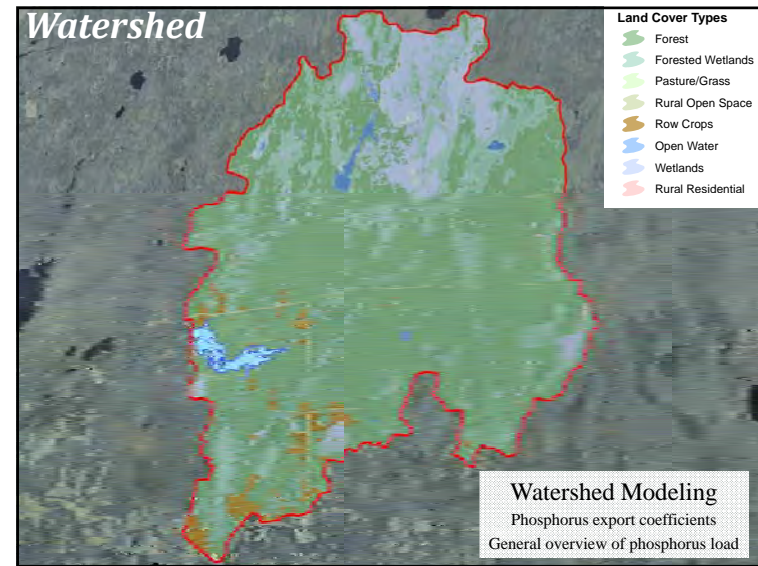
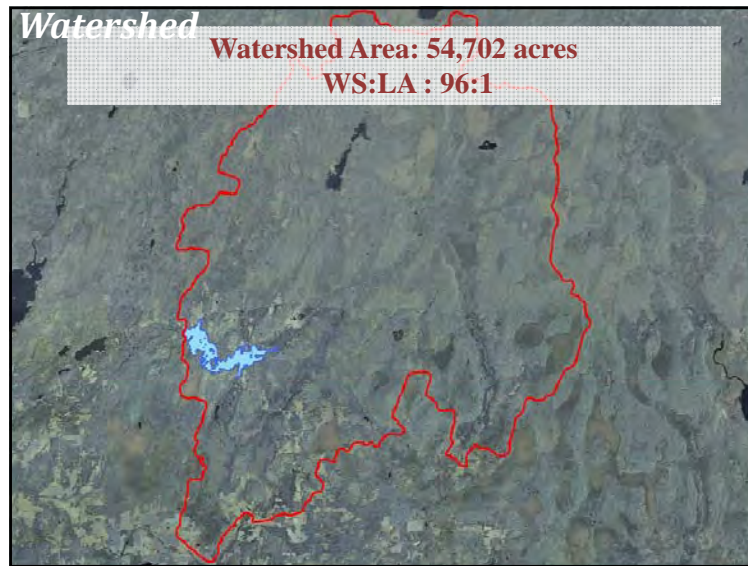
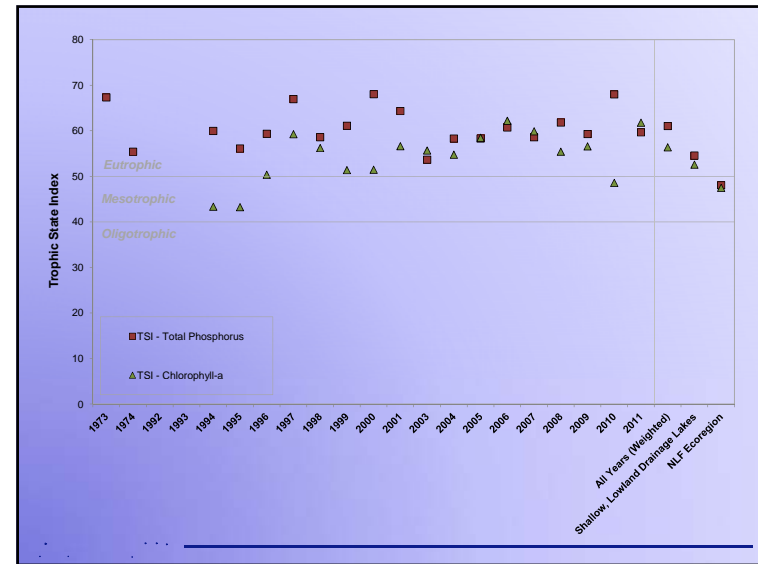
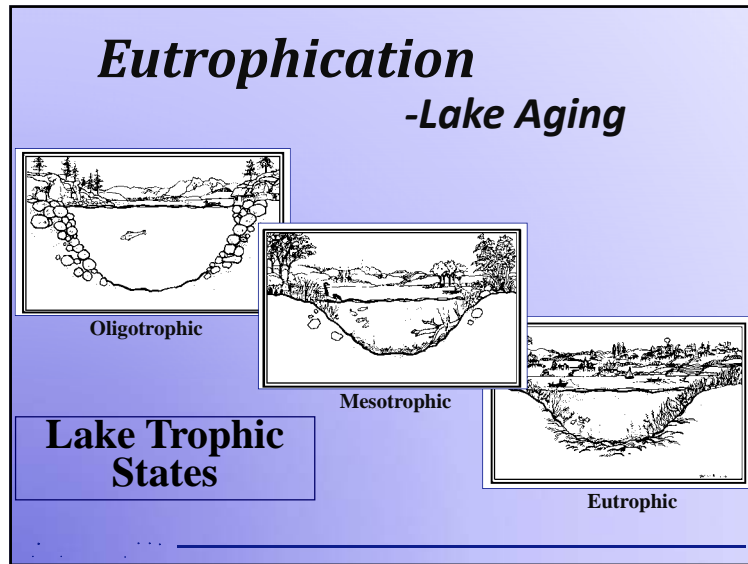


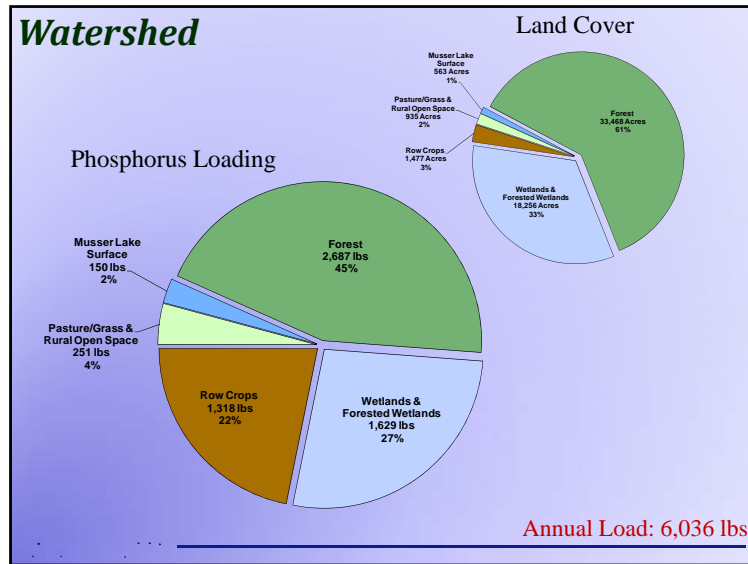


- ### Overview of Fisheries Data
- **No Native American harvest**
  - **Walleye & Muskellunge Stocking**
    - Alternate years
  - **Habitat Projects**
    - Rock blankets, fish cribs, and half-log structures
  - **WDNR Survey in 2011**
    - Jeff Scheirer hopes to work with MLA to identify goals



- ### Water Quality
- ↑ **Phosphorus (Limiting Plant Nutrient)**  
Nitrogen:Phosphorus = 27:1
  - ⚠ **Chlorophyll-*a* (Algal Abundance)**  
High Flushing Rate
  - ↓ **Water Clarity (Secchi Disk)**  
Stained Water





### Watershed

	<u>Scenario 1: 50% of Row Crop to Pasture/Grass</u>	<u>Scenario 2: 100% of Row Crop to Pasture/Grass</u>
Current Total P Load (lbs)	6,036	6,036
Scenario 1 Total P Load (lbs)	5,573	5,113
Reduction (lbs)	463	924
Reduction (%)	8%	15%
Current Carlson TSI Total P Equation*	62	62
Scenario 1 Carlson TSI Total P Equation*	60	58

\* TSI phosphorus values of 50+ are within the eutrophic range.

### Shoreland Assessment

- Shoreland area is important for buffering runoff and provides valuable habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.
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**Urbanized**

Range →

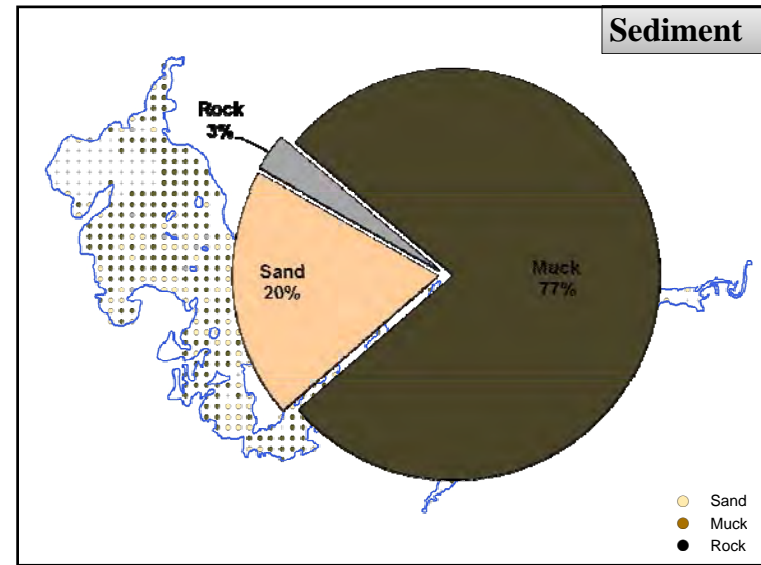
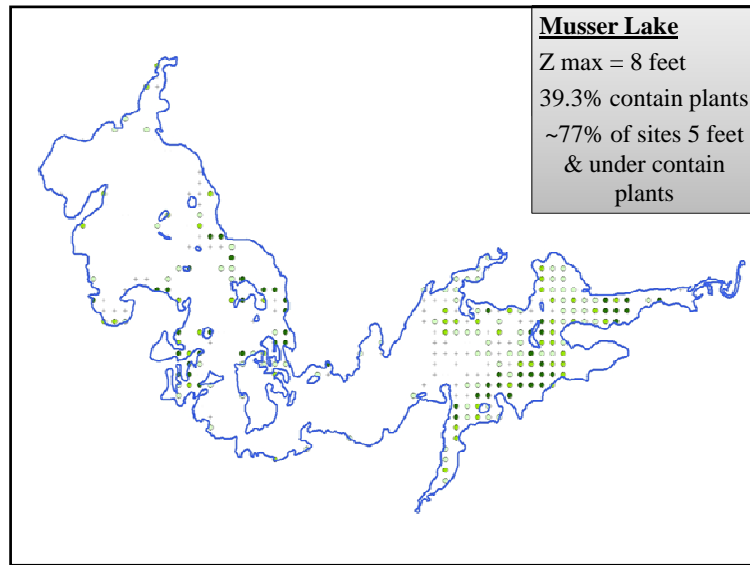
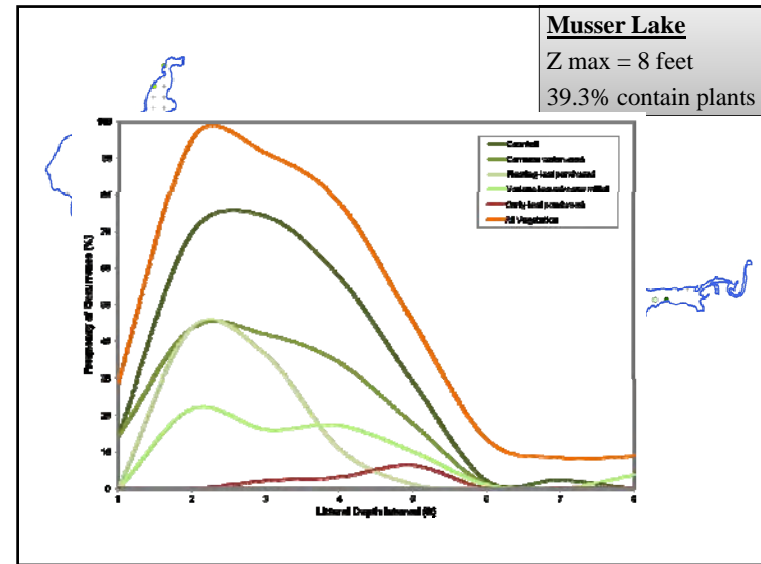
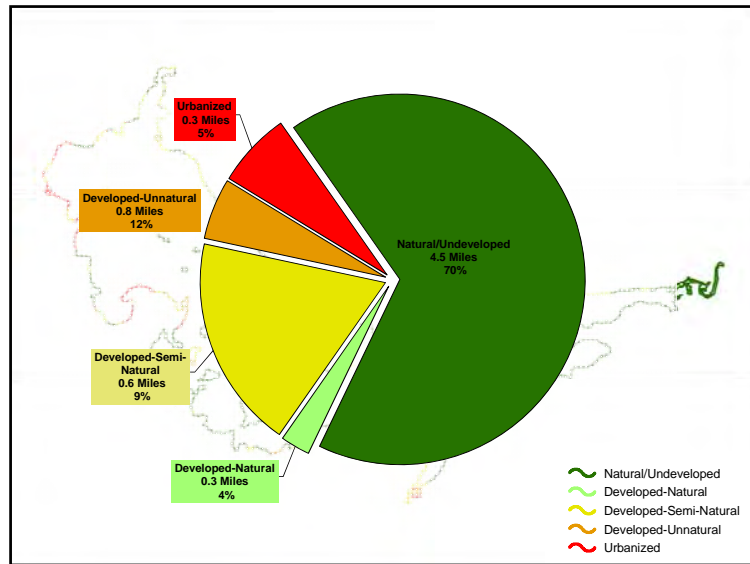
**Natural**

### Shoreline Assessment Category Descriptions

More Natural Habitat →

Urbanized    Developed-Unnatural    Developed-Semi-Natural    Developed-Natural    Natural/Undeveloped

← Greater Need for Restoration

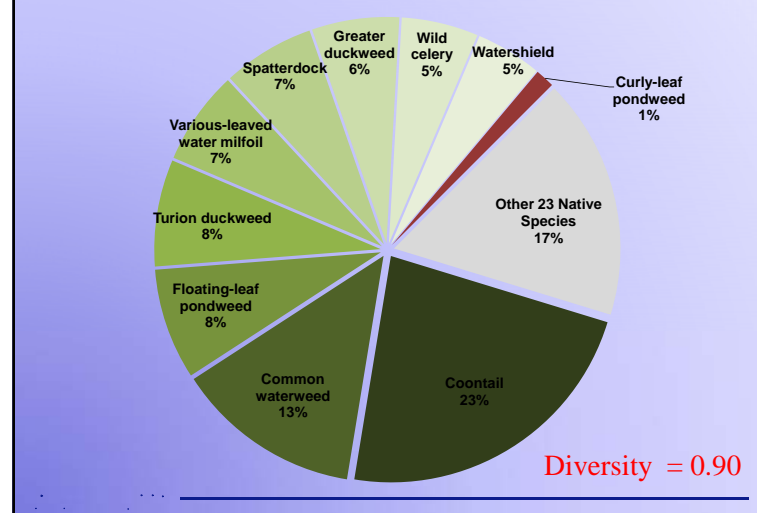


### Species List

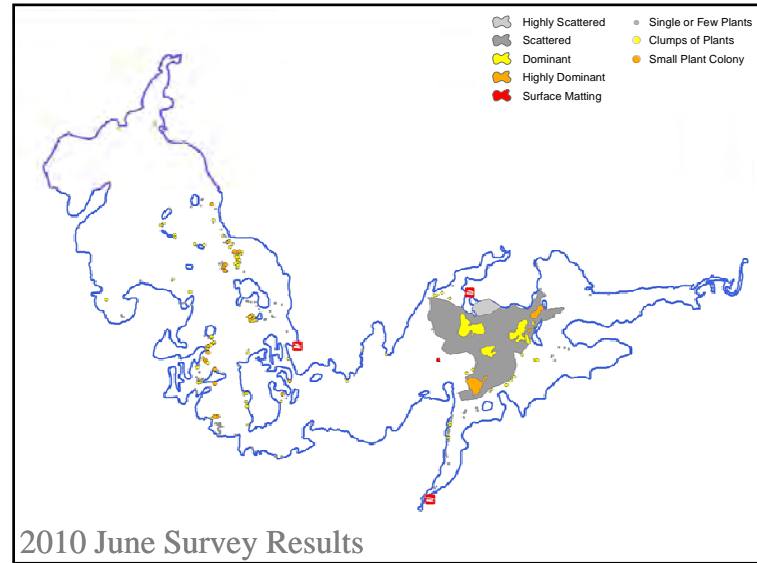
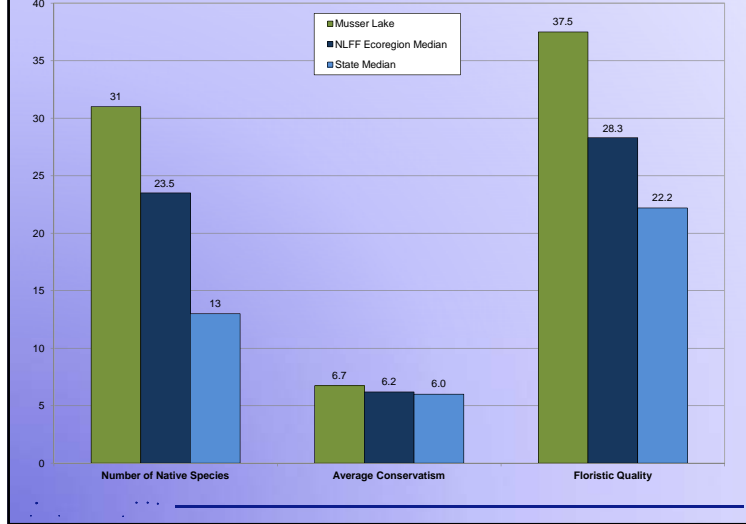
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- 1 Non-native Species
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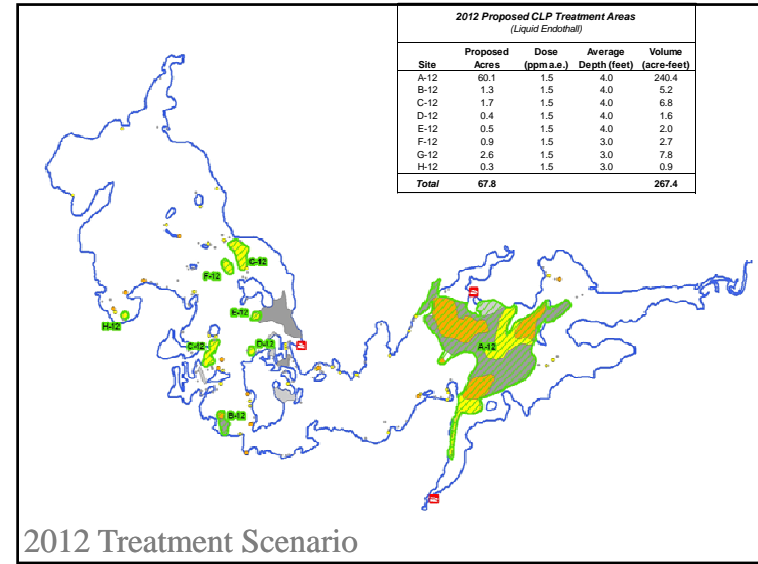
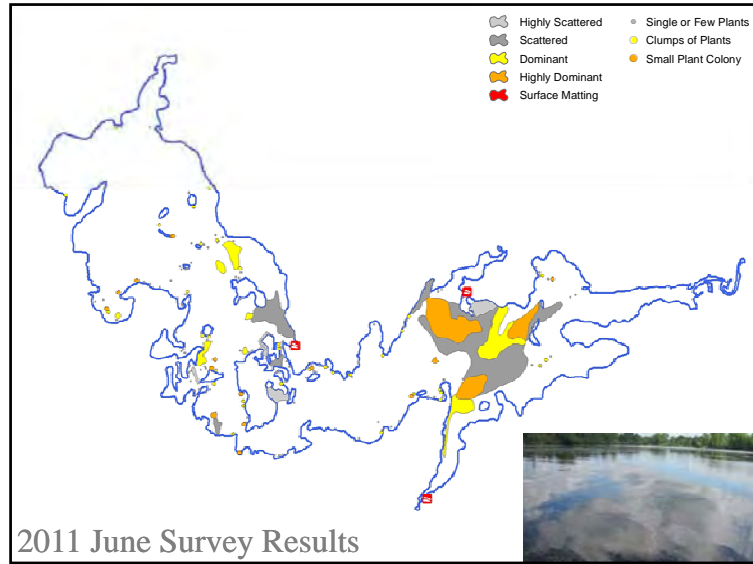
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Emergent	Cala palustris	Water arum	5
	Carex conica	Bistly sedge	5
	Carex crinita	Fringed sedge	6
	Carex dioxytylopus	Cyperus-like sedge	8
	Carex natrona	Ratonsa sedge	6
	Carex utricularia	Common yellow lake sedge	7
	Duckweed	Three-way sedge	9
	Eleocharis obtusa	Blunt spikegrass	3
	Eleocharis palustris	Cheeping spikegrass	6
	Equisetum fluviatile	Water horsetail	7
	Iris versicolor	Northern blue flag	5
	Juncus effusus	Soft rush	4
	Sagittaria latifolia	Common arrowhead	3
	Scirpus cespitosus	Wood grass	4
	Scheuchzeria palustris	Softstem bulrush	4
Zizania palustris	Northern wild rice	8	
FL	Brasenia schreberi	Watershield	7
	Najas viridula	Spotted duckweed	6
	Polygonum amphibium	Water smartweed	5
FLF	Sparganium americanum	Eastern bur-reed	8
	Sparganium fuscum	Floating leaf bur-reed	10
Submerged	Ceratophyllum demersum	Coontail	3
	Elodea canadensis	Common waterweed	3
	Myriophyllum sibiricum	Northern water milfoil	7
	Myriophyllum terreste	Flanders water milfoil	7
	Myriophyllum heterophyllum	Various-leaved water milfoil	7
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### Relative Frequency of Occurrence



### Floristic Quality Analysis





## Conclusions

- Musser Lake has high phosphorus levels, but does not exhibit the normal deleterious effects.
- Overall watershed is largely in healthy condition.
  - Watershed is extremely large!
  - Majority of land cover exports minimal phosphorus.
- Aquatic plant community
  - Based upon standard analysis, native community is of very high quality.
  - Currently the greatest threat is curly-leaf pondweed.

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**Onterra LLC  
Lake Management Planning**

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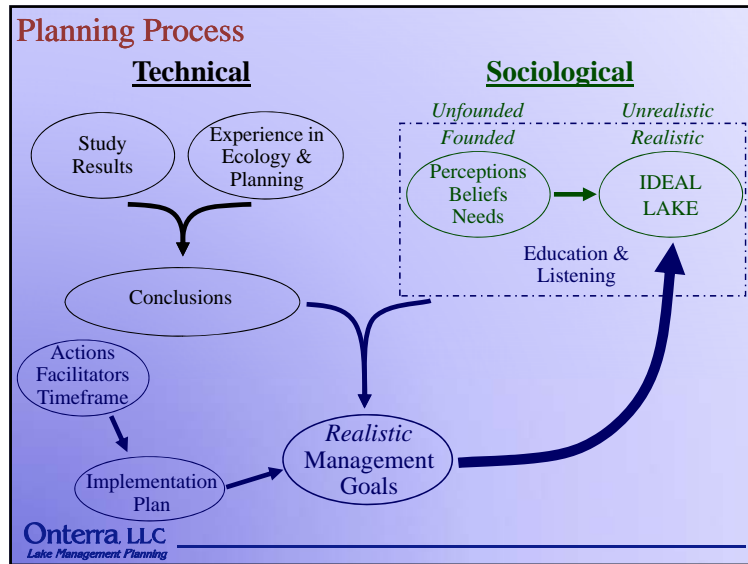
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Lake Management Planning**

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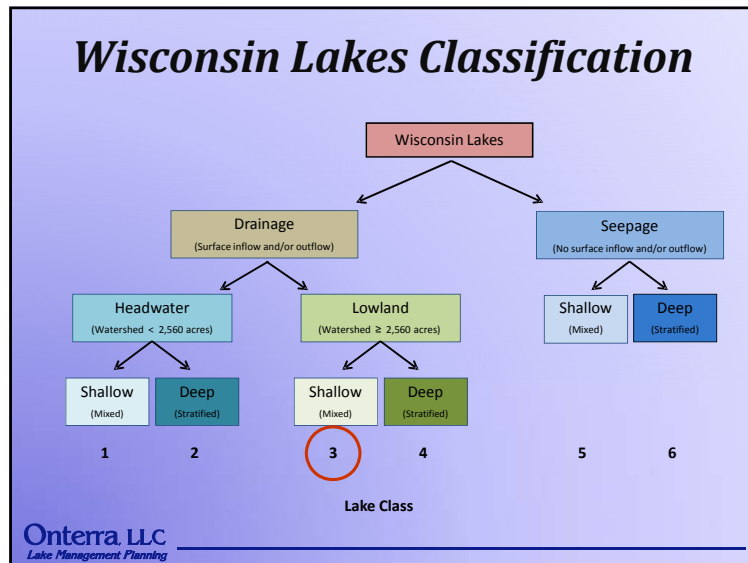
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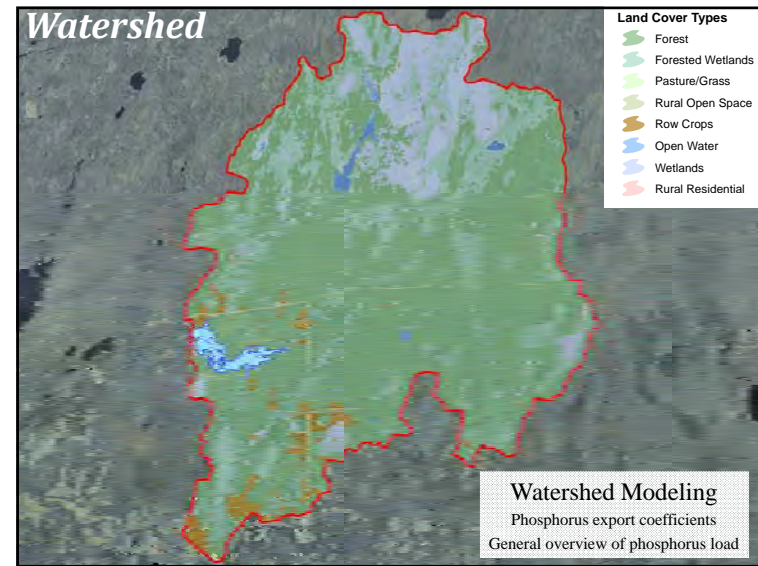
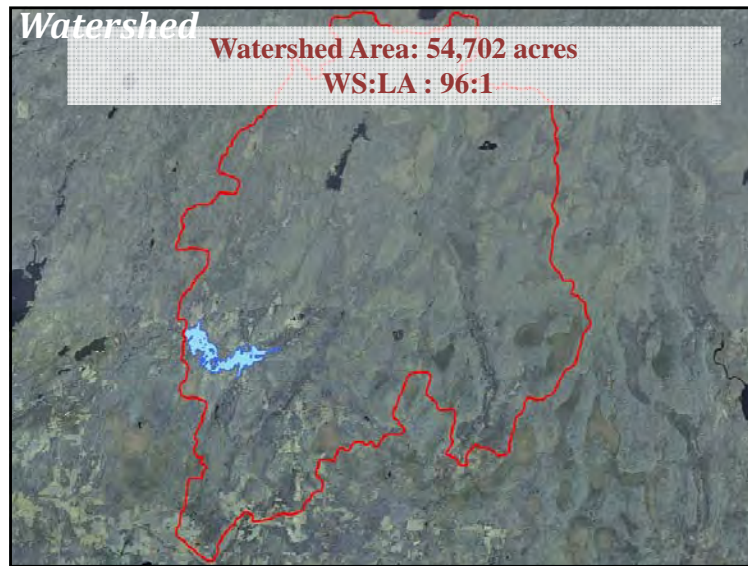
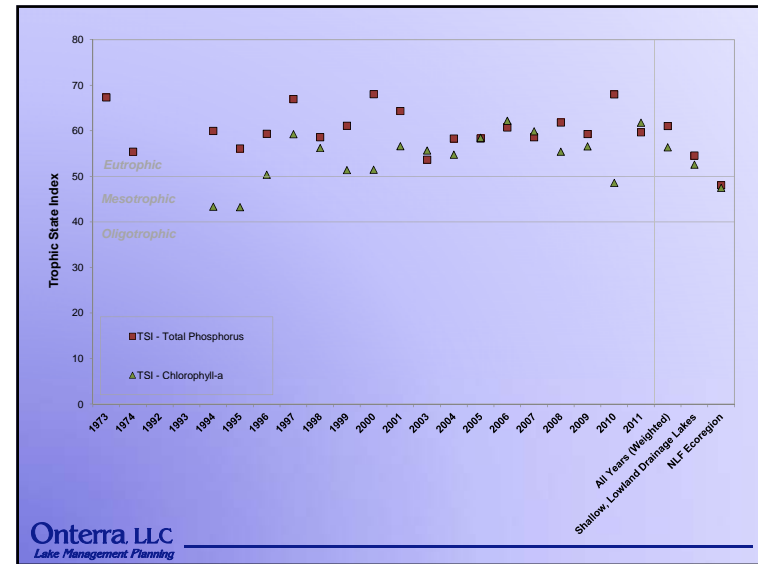
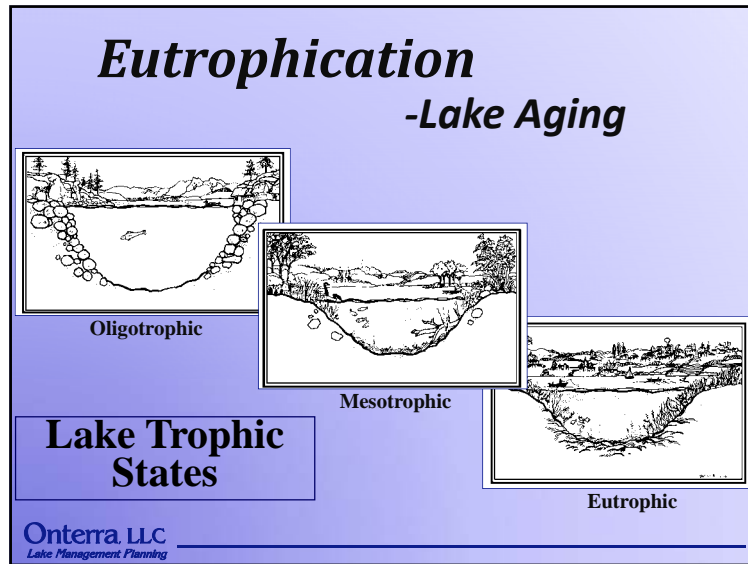
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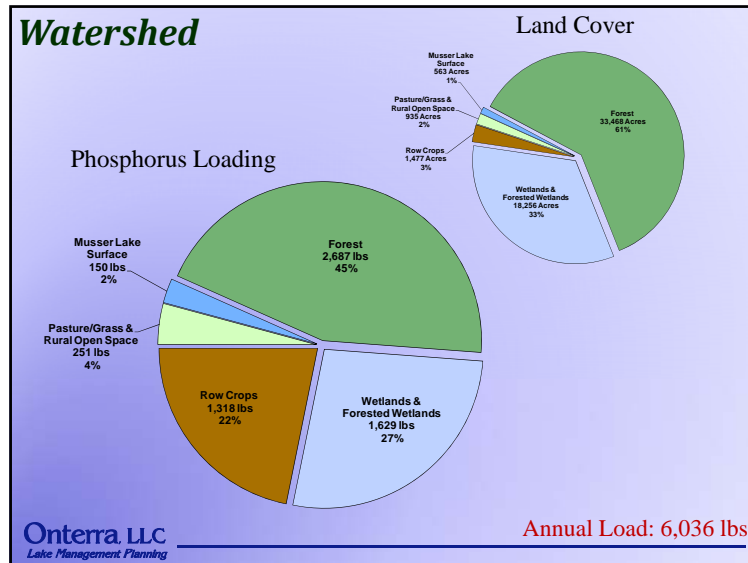


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Lake Management Planning

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Range →

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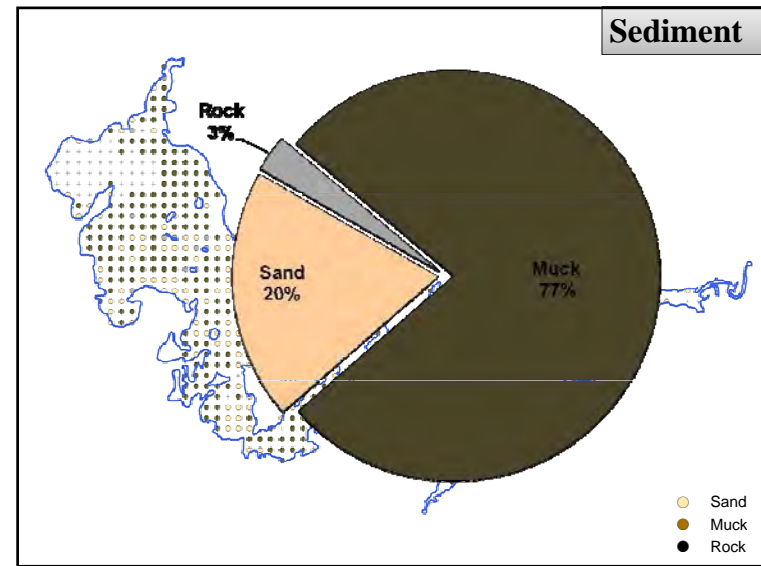
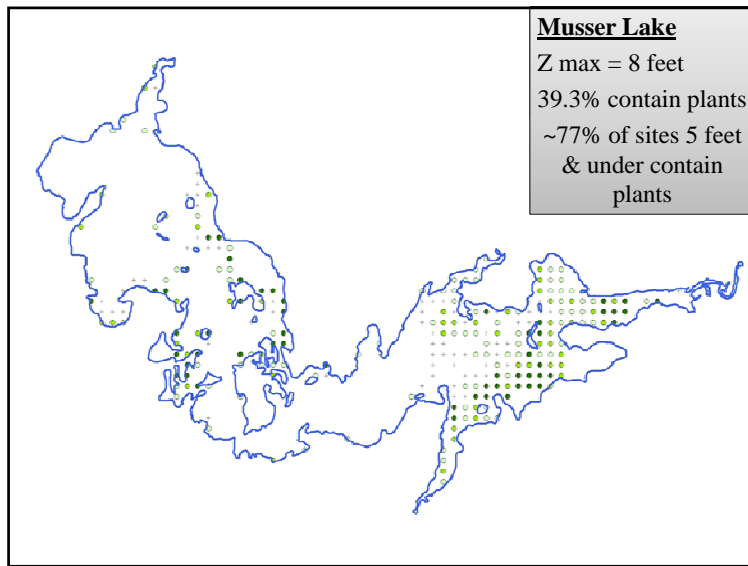
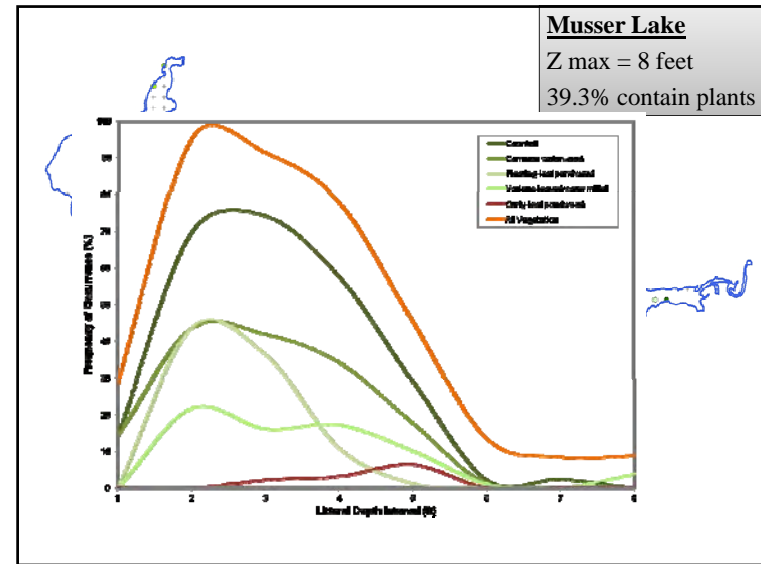
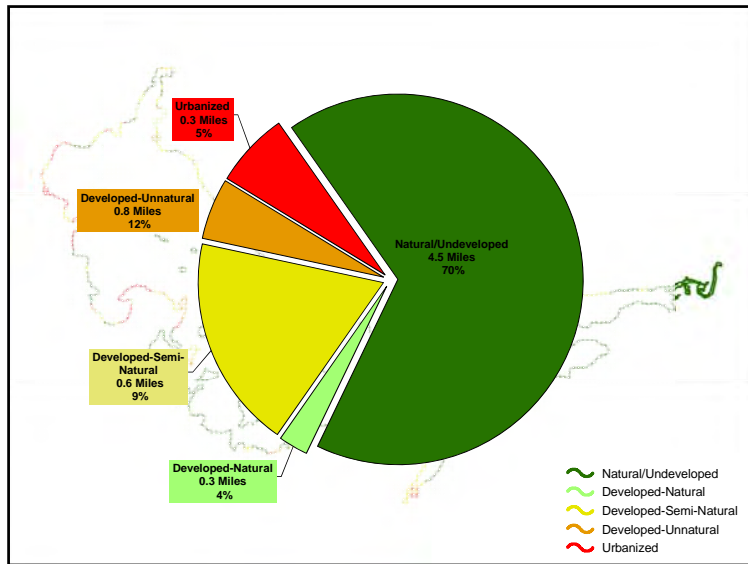
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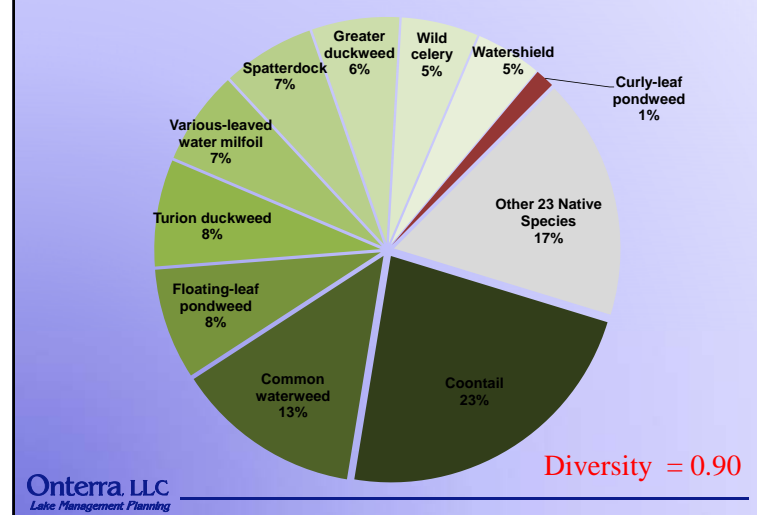
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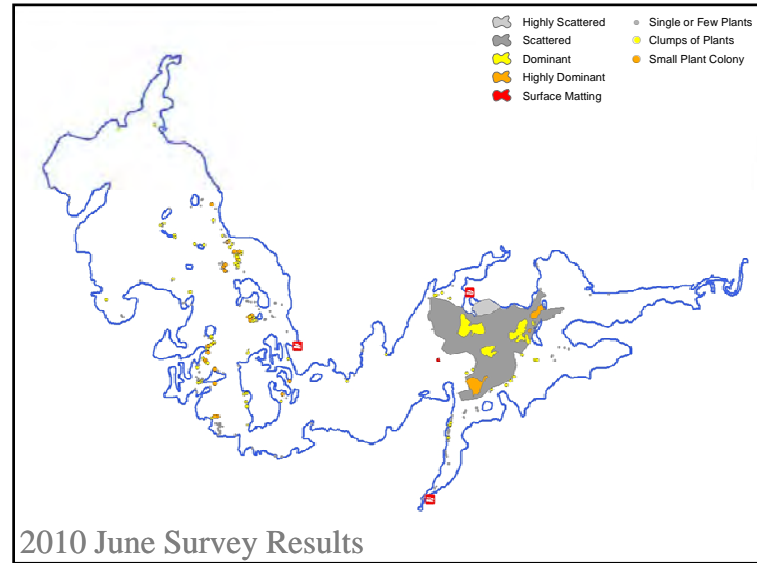
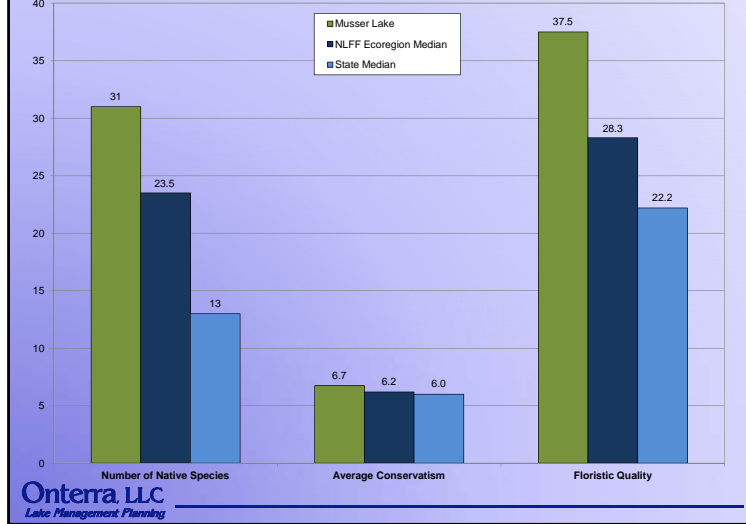
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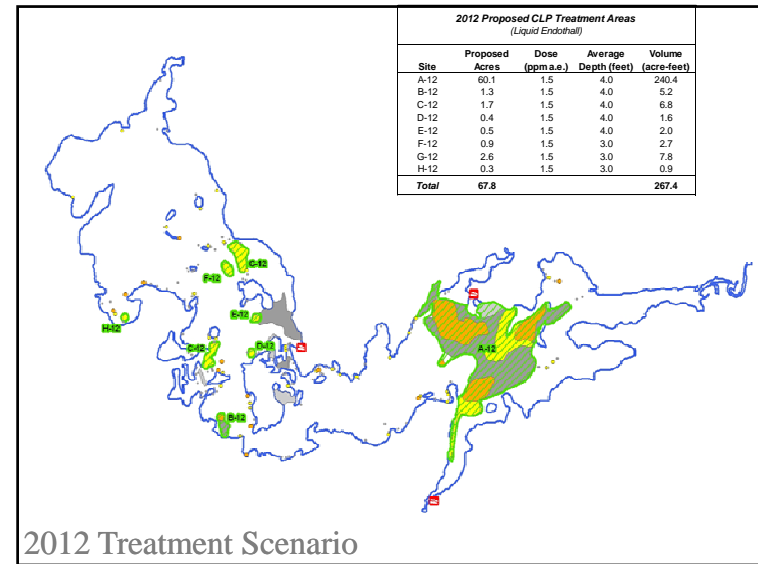
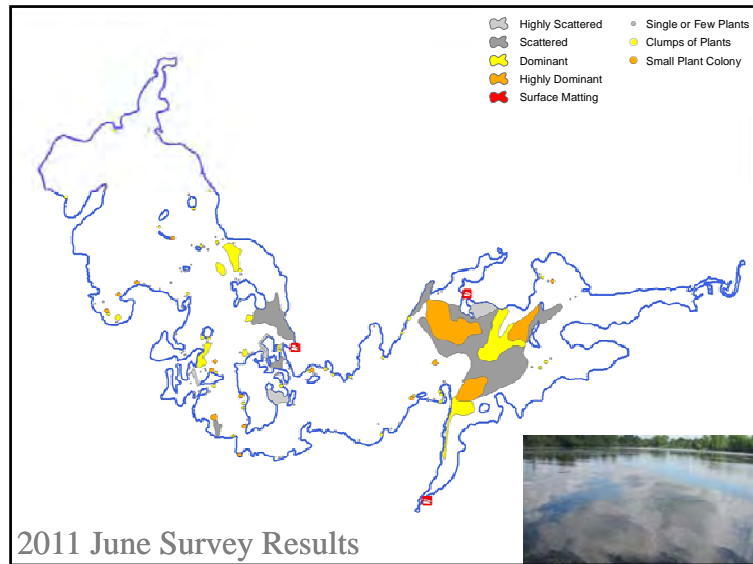
Onterra LLC  
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### Relative Frequency of Occurrence



### Floristic Quality Analysis





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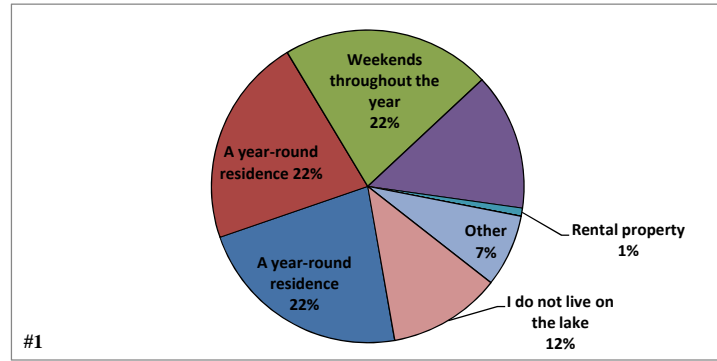
### Stakeholder Survey Response Charts and Comments



Returned Surveys	121
Sent Surveys	261
<b>Response Rate (%)</b>	<b>46.4</b>

**#1 What type of property do you own on Musser Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Weekends throughout the year	27	22.5
A year-round residence	26	21.7
Seasonal residence (summer only)	26	21.7
Undeveloped	17	14.2
Rental property	1	0.8
Resort property	0	0.0
Other	9	7.5
I do not live on the lake	14	11.7
	120	100.0

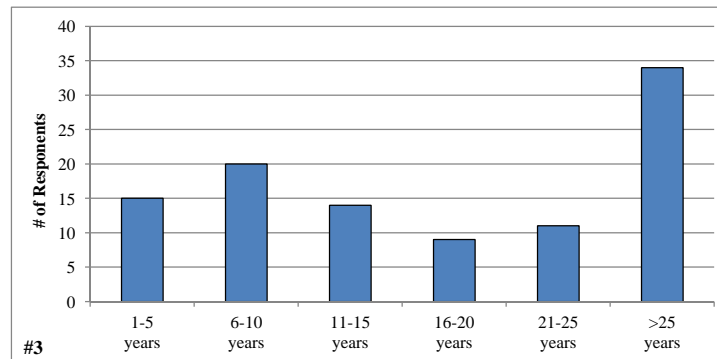


**#2 How many days each year is your property used by you or others?**

Answered Question	96
Average	110.4
Standard deviation	122.8

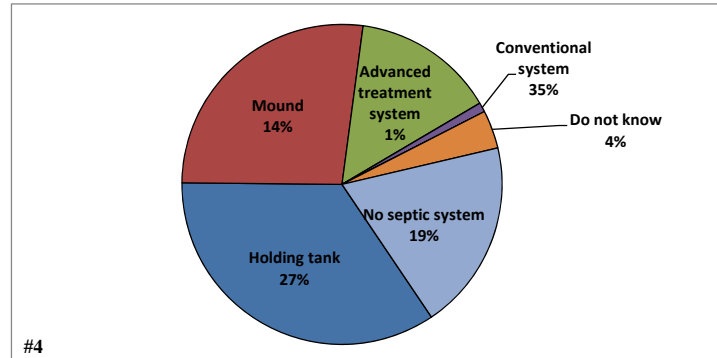
**#3 How long have you owned your property on Musser Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1-5 years	15	14.6
6-10 years	20	19.4
11-15 years	14	13.6
16-20 years	9	8.7
21-25 years	11	10.7
>25 years	34	33.0
	103	100.0



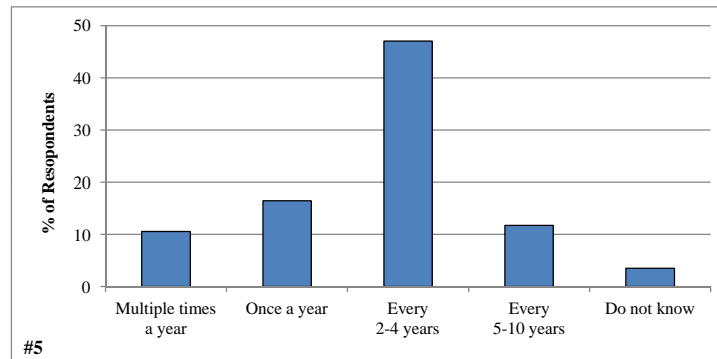
**#4 What type of septic system does your property utilize?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Conventional system	36	34.6
Holding tank	28	26.9
Mound	15	14.4
Advanced treatment system	1	1.0
Municipal sewer	0	0.0
Do not know	4	3.8
No septic system	20	19.2
	<b>104</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**#5 How often is the septic tank on your property pumped?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Multiple times a year	9	10.6
Once a year	14	16.5
Every 2-4 years	40	47.1
Every 5-10 years	10	11.8
Never pumped	3	3.5
Do not know	9	10.6
	<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**#6 How many years ago did you first visit Musser Lake?**

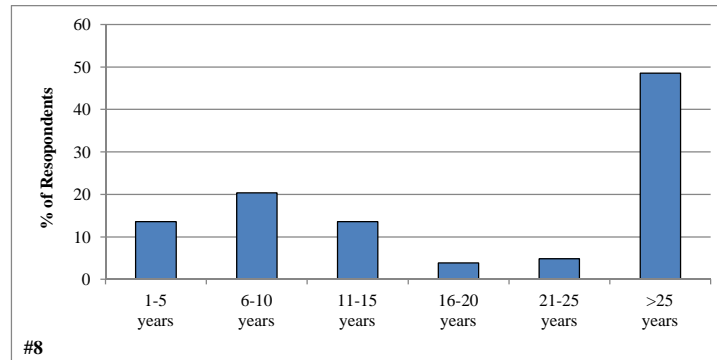
Answered Question	120
Average	26.8
Standard deviation	19.0

**#7 Have you personally fished on Musser Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	111	92.5
No	9	7.5
	120	100.0

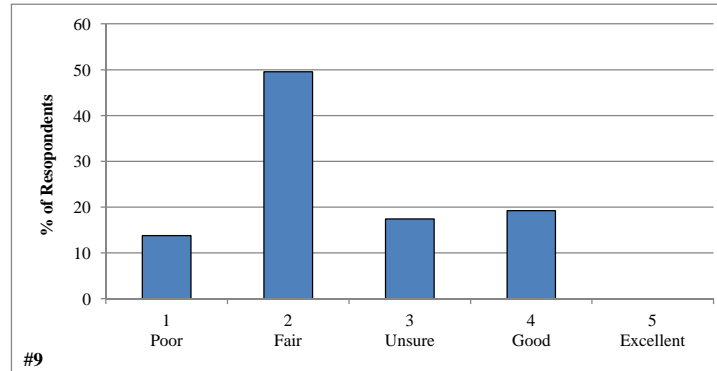
**#8 For how many years have you fished Musser Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1-5 years	14	13.6
6-10 years	21	20.4
11-15 years	14	13.6
16-20 years	4	3.9
21-25 years	5	4.9
>25 years	50	48.5
	108	104.9



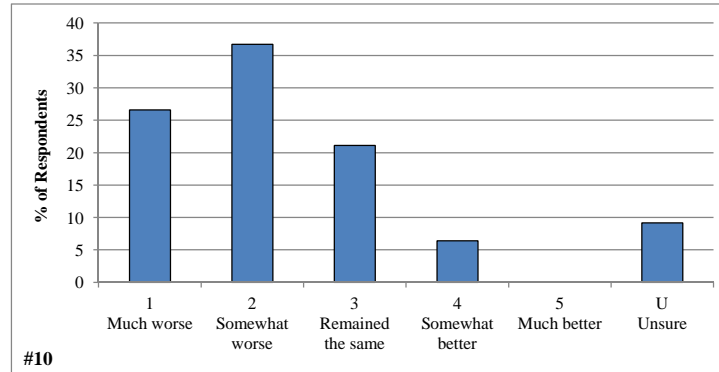
**#9 How would you describe the current quality of fishing on Musser Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1 - Poor	15	13.8
2 - Fair	54	49.5
3 - Unsure	19	17.4
4 - Good	21	19.3
5 - Excellent	0	0.0
	109	100.0



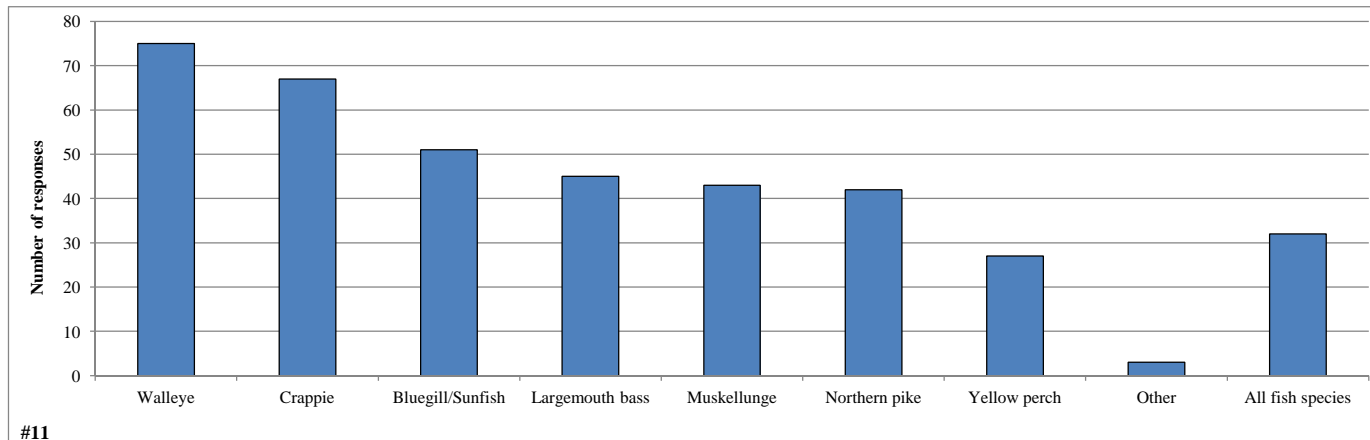
**#10 How has the quality of fishing changed since you started fishing on the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1 - Much worse	29	26.6
2 - Somewhat worse	40	36.7
3 - Remained the Same	23	21.1
4 - Somewhat better	7	6.4
5 - Much better	0	0.0
U - Unsure	10	9.2
	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>



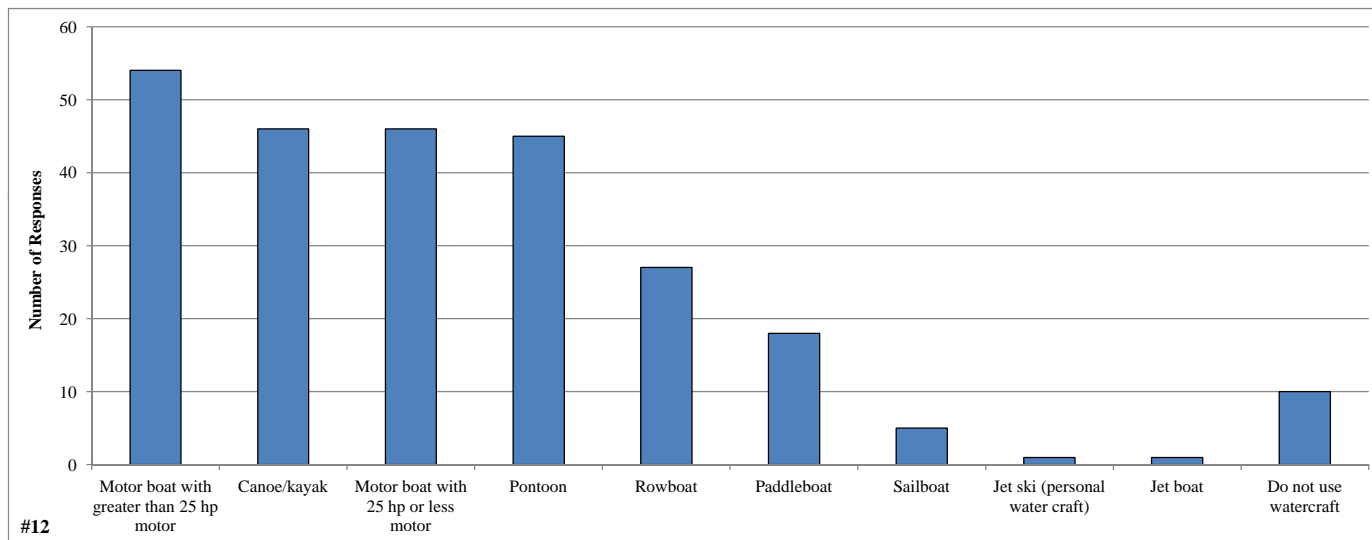
**#11 What species of fish do you like to catch on Musser Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>
Walleye	75
Crappie	67
Bluegill/Sunfish	51
Largemouth bass	45
Muskellunge	43
Northern pike	42
Yellow perch	27
Other	3
All fish species	32



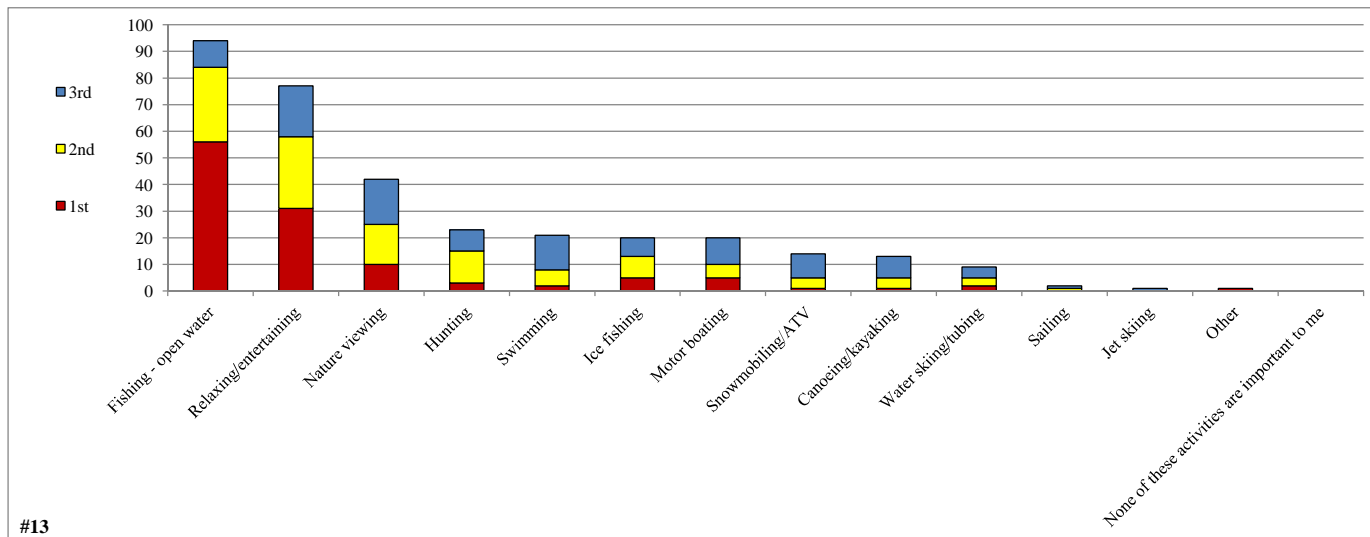
**#12 What types of watercraft do you currently use on the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>
Motor boat with greater than 25 hp motor	54
Canoe/kayak	46
Motor boat with 25 hp or less motor	46
Pontoon	45
Rowboat	27
Paddleboat	18
Sailboat	5
Jet ski (personal water craft)	1
Jet boat	1
Do not use watercraft	10



**#13 Please rank up to three activities that are important reasons for owning your property on or near the lake.**

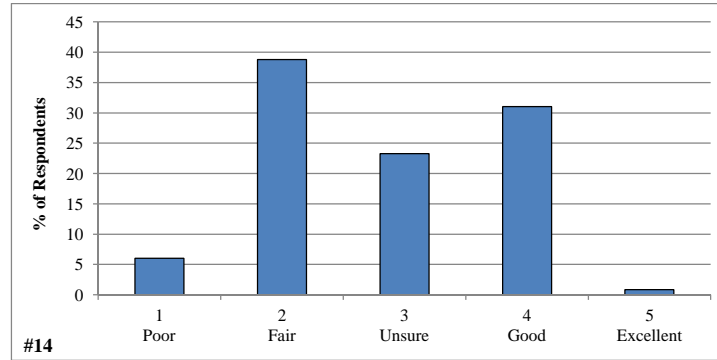
	<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<i>% ranked</i>
Fishing - open water	56	28	10	27.9
Relaxing/entertaining	31	27	19	22.8
Nature viewing	10	15	17	12.5
Hunting	3	12	8	6.8
Swimming	2	6	13	6.2
Ice fishing	5	8	7	5.9
Motor boating	5	5	10	5.9
Snowmobiling/ATV	1	4	9	4.2
Canoeing/kayaking	1	4	8	3.9
Water skiing/tubing	2	3	4	2.7
Sailing	0	1	1	0.6
Jet skiing	0	0	1	0.3
Other	1	0	0	0.3
None of these activities are important to me	0	0	0	0.0
	117	113	107	100.0





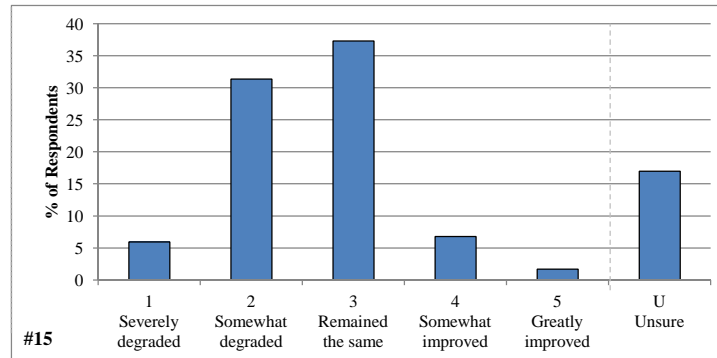
**#14 How would you describe the current water quality of Musser Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1 - Poor	7	6.0
2 - Fair	45	38.8
3 - Unsure	27	23.3
4 - Good	36	31.0
5 - Excellent	1	0.9
	<b>116</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**#15 How has the water quality changed in Musser Lake since you first visited the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1 - Severely degraded	7	5.9
2 - Somewhat degraded	37	31.4
3 - Remained the same	44	37.3
4 - Somewhat improved	8	6.8
5 - Greatly improved	2	1.7
U - Unsure	20	16.9
	<b>118</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**#16 Have you ever heard of aquatic invasive species?**

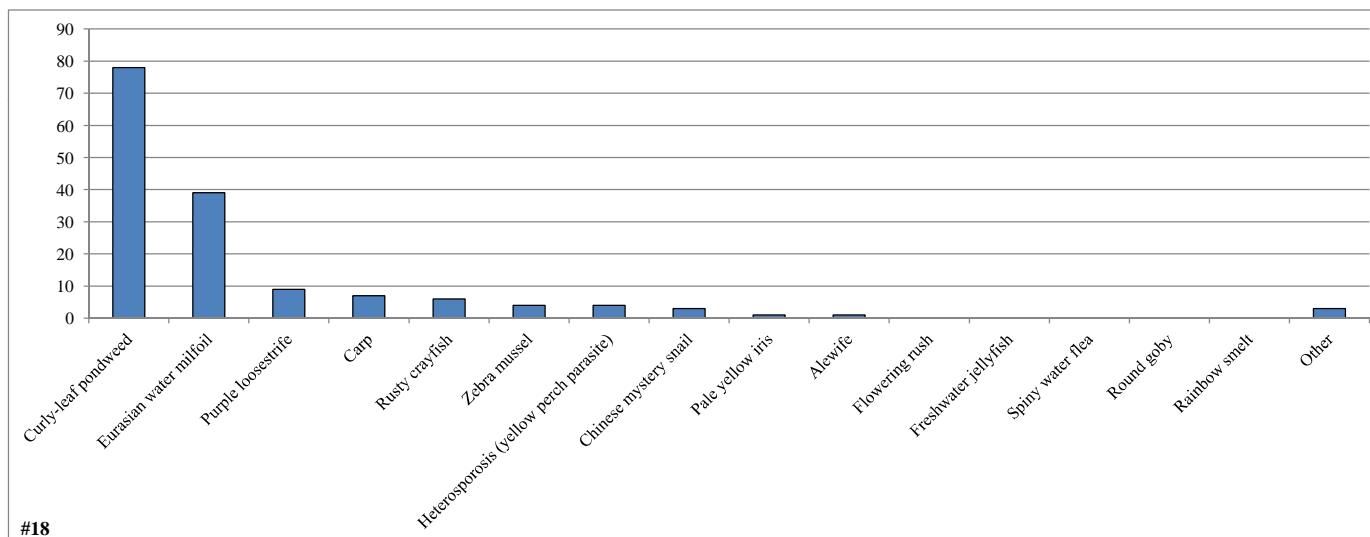
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	113	95.0
No	6	5.0
	<b>119</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**#17 Are you aware of aquatic invasive species in Musser Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	97	85.8
No	16	14.2
	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>

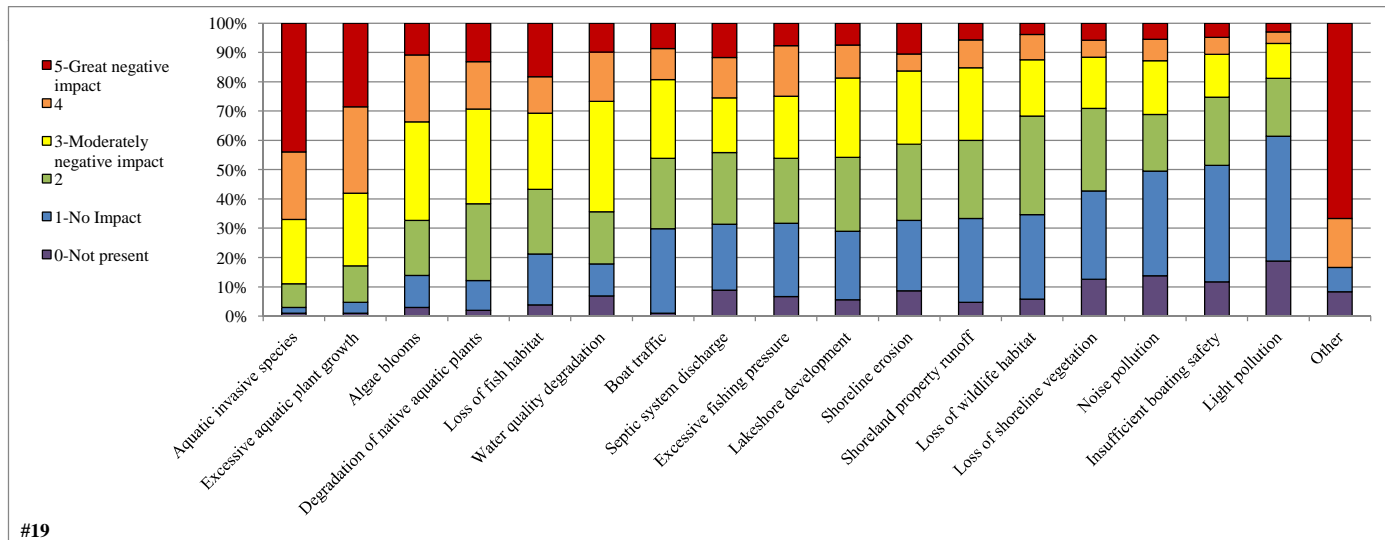
**#18 Which aquatic invasive species are you aware of in Musser Lake?**

	<u><b>Total</b></u>
Curly-leaf pondweed	78
Eurasian water milfoil	39
Purple loosestrife	9
Carp	7
Rusty crayfish	6
Zebra mussel	4
Heterosporosis (yellow perch parasite)	4
Chinese mystery snail	3
Pale yellow iris	1
Alewife	1
Flowering rush	0
Freshwater jellyfish	0
Spiny water flea	0
Round goby	0
Rainbow smelt	0
Other	<u>3</u>



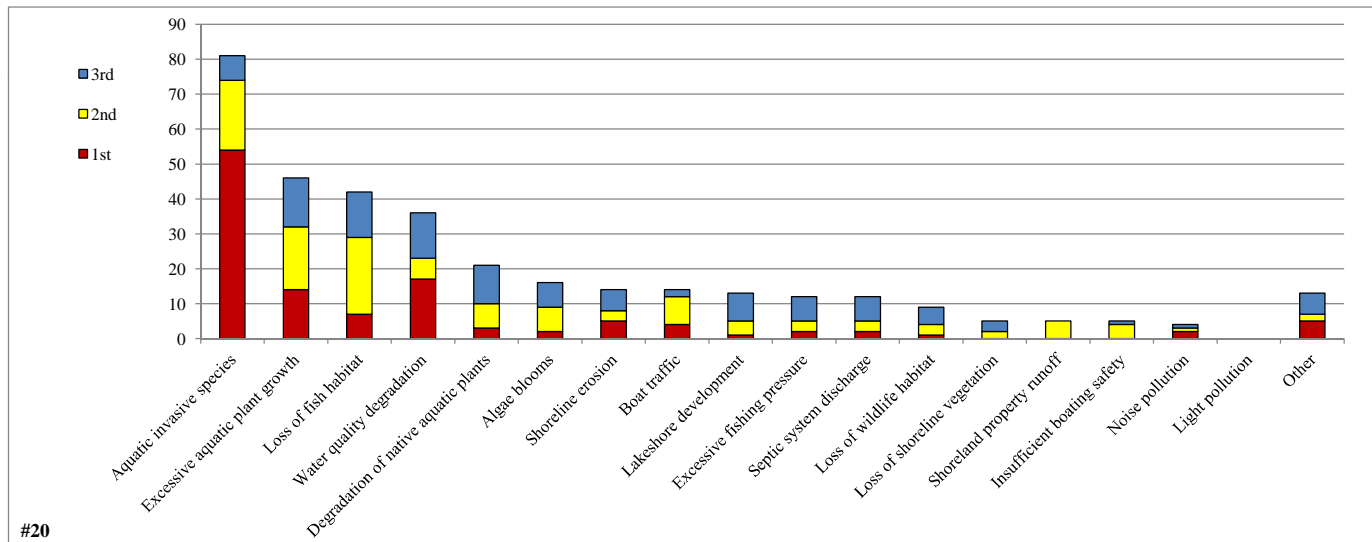
#19 To what level do you believe each of the following factors may be negatively impacting Musser Lake?

	0-Not present	1-No Impact	2	3-Moderately negative impact	4	5-Great negative impact	Total	Average
Aquatic invasive species	1	2	8	22	23	44	99	4.0
Excessive aquatic plant growth	1	4	13	26	31	30	104	3.6
Algae blooms	3	11	19	34	23	11	98	3.0
Degradation of native aquatic plants	2	10	26	32	16	13	97	2.9
Loss of fish habitat	4	18	23	27	13	19	100	2.8
Water quality degradation	7	11	18	38	17	10	94	2.8
Boat traffic	1	30	25	28	11	9	103	2.4
Septic system discharge	9	23	25	19	14	12	93	2.4
Excessive fishing pressure	7	26	23	22	18	8	97	2.4
Lakeshore development	6	25	27	29	12	8	101	2.4
Shoreline erosion	9	25	27	26	6	11	95	2.3
Shoreland property runoff	5	30	28	26	10	6	100	2.2
Loss of wildlife habitat	6	30	35	20	9	4	98	2.1
Loss of shoreline vegetation	13	31	29	18	6	6	90	1.9
Noise pollution	15	39	21	20	8	6	94	1.9
Insufficient boating safety	12	41	24	15	6	5	91	1.8
Light pollution	19	43	20	12	4	3	82	1.5
Other	1	1	0	0	2	8	11	4.1



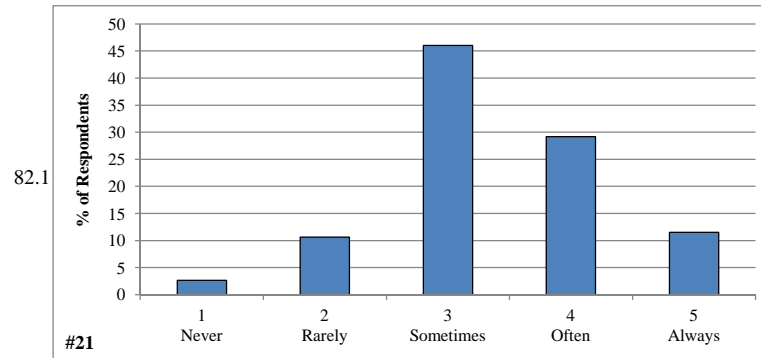
#20 From the list below, please rank your top three concerns regarding the lake.

	1st	2nd	3rd	% Ranked
Aquatic invasive species	54	20	7	23.3
Excessive aquatic plant growth	14	18	14	13.2
Loss of fish habitat	7	22	13	12.1
Water quality degradation	17	6	13	10.3
Degradation of native aquatic plants	3	7	11	6.0
Algae blooms	2	7	7	4.6
Shoreline erosion	5	3	6	4.0
Boat traffic	4	8	2	4.0
Lakeshore development	1	4	8	3.7
Excessive fishing pressure	2	3	7	3.4
Septic system discharge	2	3	7	3.4
Loss of wildlife habitat	1	3	5	2.6
Loss of shoreline vegetation	0	2	3	1.4
Shoreland property runoff	0	5	0	1.4
Insufficient boating safety	0	4	1	1.4
Noise pollution	2	1	1	1.1
Light pollution	0	0	0	0.0
Other	5	2	6	3.7
	119	118	111	100.0



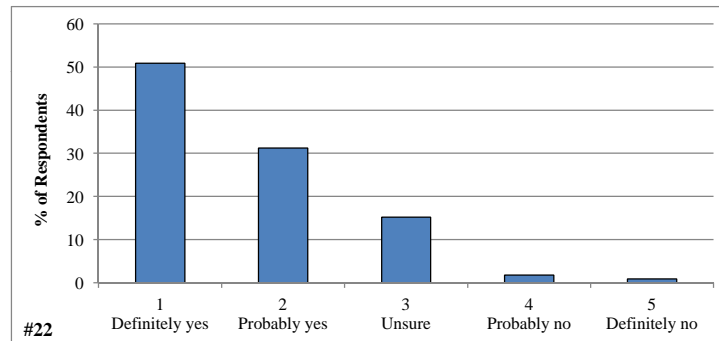
**#21 During open water season how often does aquatic plant growth, including algae, negatively impact your enjoyment of the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1 - Never	3	2.7
2 - Rarely	12	10.6
3 - Sometimes	52	46.0
4 - Often	33	29.2
5 - Always	13	11.5
	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>



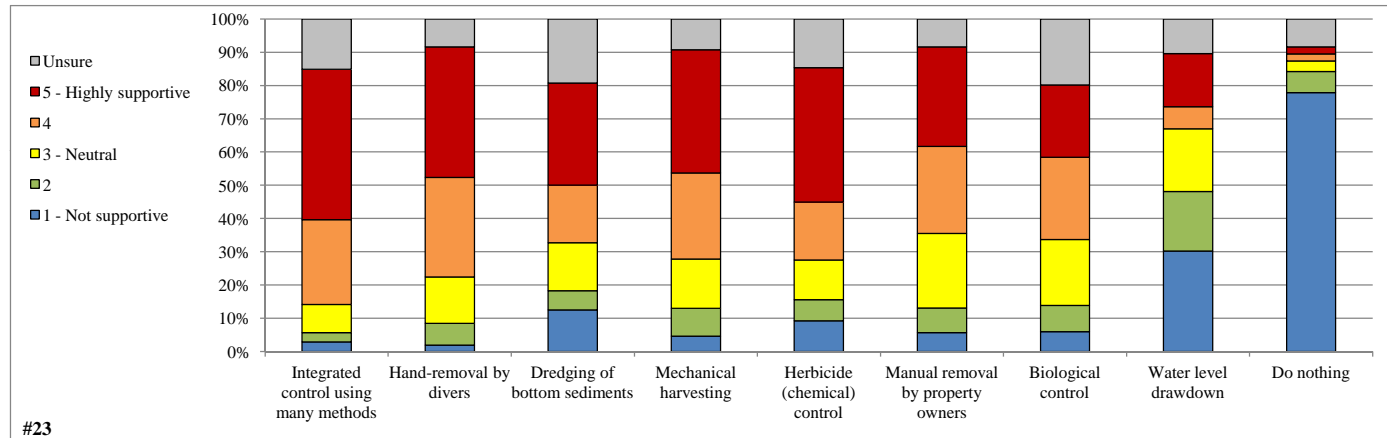
**#22 Considering your answer to the question above, do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1 - Definitely yes	57	50.9
2 - Probably yes	35	31.3
3 - Unsure	17	15.2
4 - Probably no	2	1.8
5 - Definitely no	1	0.9
	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>



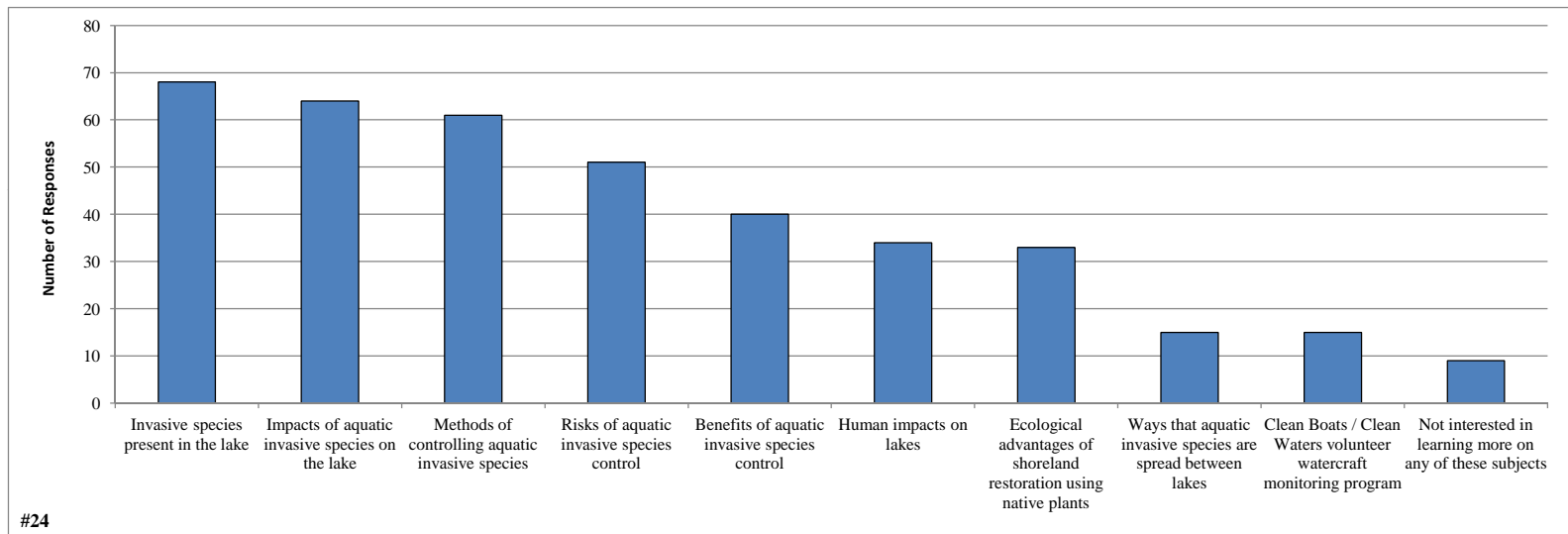
**#23 What is your level of support for the responsible use of the following techniques on Musser Lake?**

	1 - Not supportive	2	3 - Neutral	4	5 - Highly supportive	Unsure	Total	Average
Integrated control using many methods	3	3	9	27	48	16	90	4.3
Hand-removal by divers	2	7	15	32	42	9	98	4.1
Dredging of bottom sediments	13	6	15	18	32	20	84	4.0
Mechanical harvesting	5	9	16	28	40	10	98	3.9
Herbicide (chemical) control	10	7	13	19	44	16	93	3.9
Manual removal by property owners	6	8	24	28	32	9	98	3.7
Biological control	6	8	20	25	22	20	81	3.6
Water level drawdown	32	19	20	7	17	11	95	2.6
Do nothing	74	6	3	2	2	8	87	1.3



**#24 Which of these subjects would you like to learn more about?**

	<b>Total</b>
Invasive species present in the lake	68
Impacts of aquatic invasive species on the lake	64
Methods of controlling aquatic invasive species	61
Risks of aquatic invasive species control	51
Benefits of aquatic invasive species control	40
Human impacts on lakes	34
Ecological advantages of shoreland restoration using native plants	33
Ways that aquatic invasive species are spread between lakes	15
Clean Boats / Clean Waters volunteer watercraft monitoring program	15
Not interested in learning more on any of these subjects	9

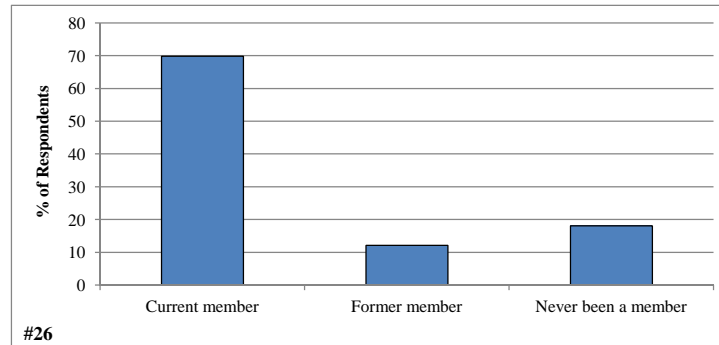


**#25 Before receiving this mailing, have you ever heard of the Musser Lake Association?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	116	99.1
No	1	0.9
	117	100.0

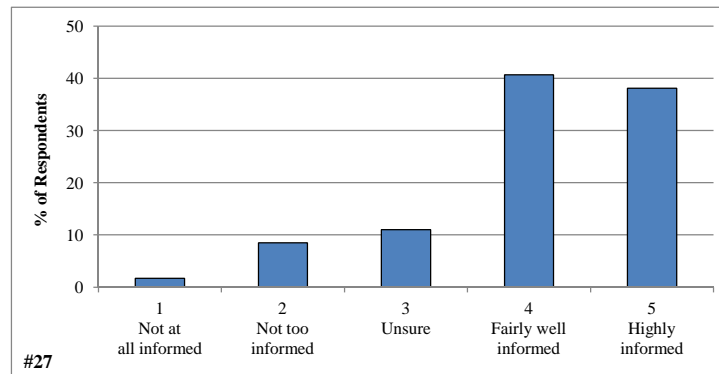
**#26 What is your membership status with the Musser Lake Association?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Current member	81	69.8
Former member	14	12.1
Never been a member	21	18.1
	116	100.0



**#27 How informed has the Musser Lake Association kept you regarding issues with the lake and its management?**

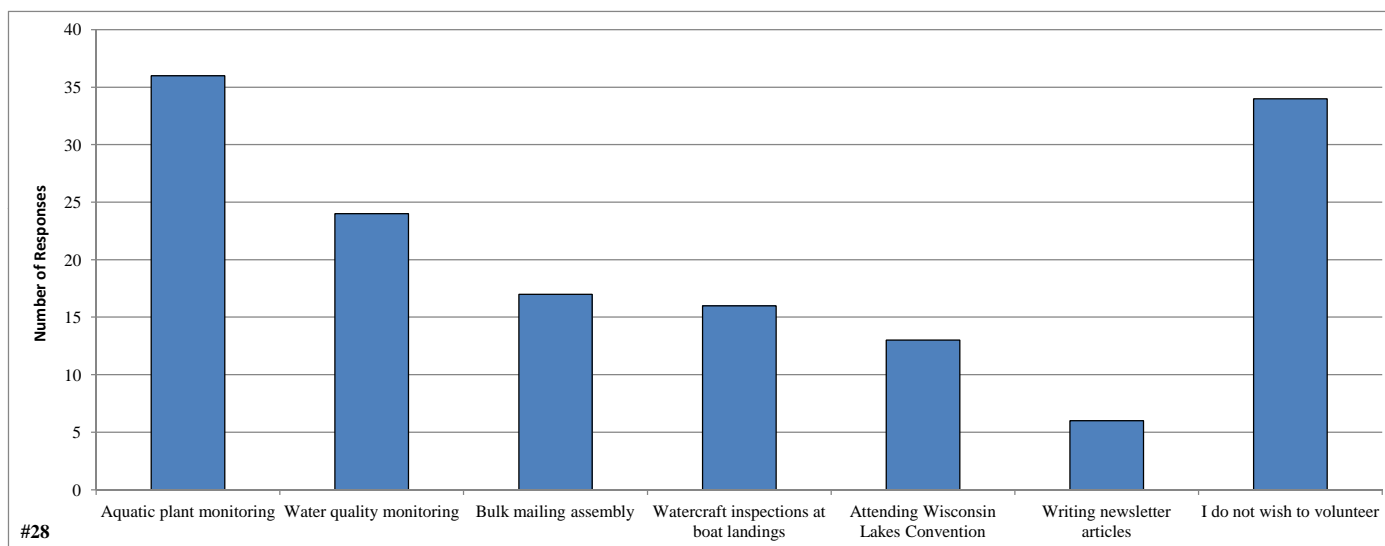
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1 - Not at all informed	2	1.7
2 - Not too informed	10	8.5
3 - Unsure	13	11.0
4 - Fairly well informed	48	40.7
5 - Highly informed	45	38.1
	118	100.0





**#28 Please circle the activities you would be willing to participate in if the Musser Lake Association requires additional assistance.**

	<u>Total</u>
Aquatic plant monitoring	36
Water quality monitoring	24
Bulk mailing assembly	17
Watercraft inspections at boat landings	16
Attending Wisconsin Lakes Convention	13
Writing newsletter articles	6
I do not wish to volunteer	34





**Musser Lake Management Planning Project  
Stakeholder Survey Comments**

Survey Number	1g Comment	11h Comment	13m Comment	18p Comment	19r Comment	20r Comment
1						
2						
3						
4						
5					4 <sup>th</sup> of July fire works	Better boating & fishing etiquette
6						
7	My family has a house we visit a few times a year, but we also are co-owners of the adjacent lot.					
8					Weed poisoning is killing turtles & fish.	
9						
10						

Survey Number	1g Comment	11h Comment	13m Comment	18p Comment	19r Comment	20r Comment
11				Most individuals (including myself) have no clue what these other species look like... kind of a stupid question.		
12						
13						
14		Bullheads			Too many musky.	Too many musky.
15						
16						
17						
18						
19	Only power & outhouse				Boaters ignoring rules (speed, noise, no wake)	Jet ski use.
20						
21						
22	Full time as of June 2012	Have not caught a Northern Pike or Walleye in 2 years.				
23						
24						

Survey Number	1g Comment	11h Comment	13m Comment	18p Comment	19r Comment	20r Comment
25						
26						
27						
28						
29	Plan to live there year round in future.					
30						
31						
32						
33					Geese	Geese
34						
35						
36						
37	At parents year round residence & we own a lot.					
38	Ag & recreational			Wild rice	Wild rice	Wild rice
39						
40						
41			Fixing up my trails & roads.			
42				Wild rice		

Survey Number	1g Comment	11h Comment	13m Comment	18p Comment	19r Comment	20r Comment
43						
44				See question 29		
45						
46						
47						
48		Where are the walleye?				
49					i. Wrong species p. especially 2 yard lights south of rock reef	No fishery plan like other lakes (minimum size, etc.)
50		Zero Walleye				
51						
52				Weeds		
53						
54						
55	Visit relatives regularly					
56						
57		Where are the walleye in this lake?				
58		Bullheads				

Survey Number	1g Comment	11h Comment	13m Comment	18p Comment	19r Comment	20r Comment
59					No wake areas need to be expanded & enforced.	No wake areas need to be expanded & enforced.
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						Fish stocking & fish management
66						
67						
68						i. Particularly for birds/loons.
69						
70						
71						No walleye
72						
73	15 weekends & 2 weeks during fall & summer.					
74	About 10-12 days a month year round.					Boat speed & fast traffic & boat noise.

Survey Number	1g Comment	11h Comment	13m Comment	18p Comment	19r Comment	20r Comment
75						
76						
77						
78						Loon protection during nesting season
79						
80					Fishing tournaments	
81			f, h, k, & l			
82					Too many weeds, both native and invasive.	
83						
84						
85	We are often at my parents home	Myself & kids fish for a. & b. My husband fishes for the bigger fish.				
86						
87						
88						
89						
90						



**Musser Lake Management Planning Project  
Stakeholder Survey Question 29**

Survey Number	Response to Question 29
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	Because we are seasonal visitors at Musser Lake, we aren't able to volunteer. We're limited by our jobs and entertaining visitors at our cabin when we're there. We greatly appreciate everything the volunteers do to benefit Musser Lake!
6	Thanks for applying for the grants!
7	
8	The herbicide program has not worked. It has harmed fish, turtles and other wildlife. Please stop poisoning the lake. Use draw-downs to kill the weeds.
9	Leave it alone!
10	
11	General Question: What "improvements" will property owners be allowed to make during the planned draw down in 2012? I. E. removal of logs, weeds, improvement of swimming holes. A Bigger Question: If any improvements are allowed, will we get cooperation from the DNR and Price County zoning?
12	
13	
14	

Survey Number	Response to Question 29
14	
16	Very weedy in fingers, cannot get boats through.
17	We would be willing to help, but due to our age and time spent in the area it seems we're not there when things need to be done.
18	
19	Continue to manage the lake as a fishery with more rules relative to the jet skiing, speed boating, tubing and disturbance to the water fowl (loons).
20	Would like to see the walleye population grow and decrease the large mouth population. MLA is doing a great job of aggressively addressing invasive plant issue and informing its members of its progress.
21	
22	I would very much like to see walleye populations increased on Musser Lake. I would very much like to help in any project that would help the species thrive in the Musser Flowage.
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	We have never had any real good management until now. Before, I think the lake just ran itself.
28	
29	
30	
31	
32	Thank you so much for taking care of the lake!
33	

Survey Number	Response to Question 29
34	
35	Thank you for the survey and all of your association efforts. Since we are a long distance owner of undeveloped land, we are unable to volunteer for the on site events. But we plan to become a member of the MLA in the near future. Thanks again for all your hard work and a very well written survey.
36	Would like to see the DNR put more walleye into the lake. Musser was always a good walleye lake. I believe the DNR should plant more fingerlings in Musser.
37	
38	To me this has always been "Musser Flowage." Why is it called Musser Lake now?
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	Although wild rice is a native species, it was not on was not on this lake in 1980. It has now almost closed off Musser Creek and until this year has almost closed off Popple Creek and the bay that it runs into. It is also spreading to other areas of the lake. It is very invasive and needs to be controlled by any means possible even though say "no".
45	
46	
47	

Survey Number	Response to Question 29
48	Other lakes you can go out in the evening and actually catch some walleyes consistently. Crappie fishing can be like that occasionally, but always small fish. The lake level should be dropped for a couple of seasons. Then have bull dozers push the dirt into new big islands making the lake deeper and scraping all the weeds onto dry land. In the winter. Thanks for the survey. The mighty Musser is getting choked out by weeds on the east end. This can't last forever. I wish I had the answer. This is a positive step forward and I appreciate all the efforts made so far.
49	Thank you for your work in the MLA. I served as a board member/officer for a decade (1990's). The "½ log" program, the "wttsip" program and the cribbing program created the beginning of a fishery management program on Musser. We currently seem to have (though I haven't seen recent fish counts) a severe species shortage, of numerous sizes, sought by fisherman. On occasion I fish northwestern Wisconsin and the challenges they face are similar to ours, but the difference between us and them is their very aggressive "attack" at boat landings (inspections, limited access, fees, etc.).
50	
51	
52	Fish are small and don't grow.
53	
54	
55	
56	
57	I feel that those who live directly on the lake should be more involved with this organization. A lot of them are not members for whatever reason, but have a big impact on the lake with their activities. The association has done great things with this lake and continues to do so. Keep up the good work.
58	

Survey Number	Response to Question 29
59	Use of volunteers to manage AIS is insufficient to address the issue on Musser Lake. If state and federal funds are not available to have professionals to help manage and execute a coordinated plan, then a special assessment may be required to preserve the lake and property values. Also, shoreline erosion can't be fully addressed by natural solutions and rip rap must be allowed.
60	Management is incompetent.
61	
62	
63	
64	The priority should be weed control. It affects everything around the Musser Lake watershed. All known methods of stopping aquatic invasive plant species should be tried.
65	I feel the lake association should devote more time in fish management duties and maintaining of habitat.
66	
67	
68	
69	
70	
71	
72	
73	

Survey Number	Response to Question 29
83	If I am not a member, please send info on membership!
84	My two biggest concerns are aquatic invasive species getting out of control and the obvious negative impact to fishing and water activities. I am anxious to see the final study and the recommendations for their effective control. Thank you to the MLA leadership - your enthusiasm and commitment to Musser Lake much appreciated!!
85	
86	
87	People who have fished Musser Lake for many years say that the walleye population is way down. It would be nice to see more walleye and larger crappie pan fish in the lake.
88	
89	
90	
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96	
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99	
100	Want more fish stocked, walleyes and musky in particular.
101	End all fishing contests.

74	<p>I wrote a letter to be read at a meeting several years ago. I was unable to attend. I don't know if it was read, filed or thrown away. My feelings have not changed. This lake was the, or still mostly is what could be considered the perfect example of a "northwoods" lake. Wildlife plentiful, herons, loons, mink, otter, they are still around, but now you're more lucky if you see them. I am aware times change, but the increase of "sport boating" will eventually take its toll. One of the <u>main</u> concerns is the lack of boat manners. Tubing, jet skis, water skiing and other speed boat activity should be <u>discouraged</u> before 8-9 a.m. and after 4-6 p.m. depending on daylight. That is fishing time. You don't need 150 plus horse power to get from one spot to another. Lake users need to stay good distances from piers, if someone is fishing from a pier, <u>slow</u> down. Slow when passing boats anchored, canoes, etc. We've had people come within inches of a cork on a line thrown from shore. Tubers going to close to shore and our docked boat are filled with water in the back.</p> <p>Lake Ripley in Jefferson County, a very busy high traffic lake, has no wake before 11:00 a.m. or after 7:30 p.m. I believe it changes due to length of the days. Tuesday is NO WAKE DAY. That is requested, not enforced and is respected.</p> <p>Main point, Musser is becoming noisy and not the quiet, peaceful retreat it used to be. This must have some impact on the fishing! Learn respect for boaters, shorelines and wildlife.</p>
75	
76	
77	
78	Need to alert lake users of wildlife using lake, especially on holiday weekends.
79	It is very difficult for me to participate because I never know when and if I can come up from Milwaukee. I'm physically unable to come myself now, so it's difficult to commit.
80	The fishing has gotten significantly worse over the years. Pan fishing is terrible. Do we need to be stocking the lake? Is the treatment being used killing the fish? Do not allow fishing tourneys.
81	As the owner of the property, I myself am not able to be at the cottage that often.
82	I believe that Musser Lake can be one of the finest fisheries in the county, but controlling overgrowth of aquatic weeds is a key. Doing so will result in improved water quality and the lake's longevity as well. I support efforts in this objective. Thanks to the lake association for all you do.

Survey Number	Response to Question 29
102	I would live to sell my 580 acres on the south side of Musser Lake. The property taxes are killing me.
103	
104	
105	If chemicals have been used to control aquatic vegetation, has the size of the fish been affected?
106	
107	
108	It has been a nice musky lake and I believe the control of the water level contributes to that. Weed control and AIS control is important as it can really disrupt everything. Thank you.
109	Winter water level draw down could be most effective. No small or young walleyes are ever caught. Have caught walleyes in past. All looked like old fish. Bluegills are stunted in a Class A musky lake, due to excessive aquatic plants. I feel draw down and retardation of aquatic plants would be easiest, cheapest and most effective.
110	
111	
112	
113	
114	At this point in time, our farm activities fill our days.
115	Shoreline protection using rock barriers are much needed, Trees are washed out and fall over - this method is not working.
116	Have a catch and release policy for musky fisherman, if possible.
117	When we start spending more time up in Phillips, this year or next our cabin should be completed, than we would be willing to volunteer.
118	We enjoy the lake, but are unable to help much with projects. We only use the lake randomly throughout the summer. Thanks for all the work you are doing.



# C

## APPENDIX C

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Water Quality Data







**Water Quality Data**

2010 Parameter	Surface		Bottom	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
Secchi Depth (feet)	6	1.9	NA	NA
Total P (µg/L)	6	68.7	0	NA
Dissolved P (µg/L)	0	NA	0	NA
Chl a (µg/L)	4	7.6	0	NA
TKN (µg/L)	1	2240.0	0	NA
NO3+NO2-N (µg/L)	1	31.0	0	NA
NO3-N (µg/L)	0	NA	0	NA
Total N (µg/L)	1	2240.0	0	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	3	63.0	0	NA
Lab pH	2	6.8	0	NA
Alkal (mg/l CaCO3)	1	26.0	0	NA
Total Susp Sol (mg/l)	0	NA	0	NA
Calcium (µg/L)	0	NA	0	NA

**Morphological / Geographical Data**

Parameter	Value
Acresage	
Volume (acre-feet)	
Perimeter (miles)	
Shoreland Development Factor	
Maximum Depth (feet)	
County	
WVIC	
Little Mason Region (1983)	NLF Ecoregion
Nichols Ecoregion (1989)	NLF

**Watershed Data**

WILMS Class	Acresage	kg/yr	lbs/yr
Forest			0.0
Open Water			0.0
Pasture/Grass			0.0
Row Crops			0.0
Urban - Rural Residential			0.0
Wetland			0.0
Watershed to Lake Area			

**Trophic State Index (WTSI)**

Year	TP	Chl-a	Secchi
1973	65.4		61.3
1974	57.3		60.8
1993			59.2
1994	64.8	43.4	55.9
1995	56.1	43.2	57.8
1996	59.4	50.4	55.4
1997	67.0	59.3	61.3
1998	58.6	54.5	59.1
1999	61.1	51.4	63.9
2000	68.0	47.5	63.9
2001	64.3		62.5
2003	53.7	55.7	51.1
2004	56.6	54.2	60.5
2005	59.3	58.5	57.8
2006	60.8	62.2	61.9
2007	58.6	59.9	59.5
2008	61.9	55.4	64.5
2009	59.3	56.6	60.9
2010	68.0	48.6	70.6
All Years (Weighted)	61.3	55.3	60.2
Shallow, Lowland Drainage Lakes	54.6	52.6	52.4
NLF Ecoregion	48.1	47.5	45.7

Year	Secchi (feet)				Chlorophyll- a (µg/L)				Total Phosphorus (µg/L)			
	Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
1973	1	3.0	1	3.0					1	70.0	1	70.0
1974	3	3.1	1	3.1					3	46.7	1	40.0
1993	9	3.7	6	3.5	1	7.3	0		2	43.0	0	0.0
1994	3	3.7	2	4.4	3	3.1	2	3.7	1	67.0	1	67.0
1995	5	4.0	3	3.8	5	3.6	4	3.6	5	39.2	4	36.8
1996	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	7.5	1	7.5	1	46.0	1	46.0
1997	2	2.8	1	3.0	2	10.9	1	18.6	2	80.0	1	78.0
1998	4	3.6	3	3.5	3	10.3	2	11.5	4	41.0	3	43.7
1999	4	2.8	2	2.5	3	9.9	2	8.3	4	49.3	2	52.0
2000	5	2.9	3	2.5	4	5.5	3	5.6	5	64.6	3	84.0
2001	4	3.0	2	2.8					4	53.5	2	65.0
2003	3	5.8	2	6.1	3	12.7	2	12.9	4	33.0	2	31.0
2004	6	3.4	3	3.2	5	11.0	3	11.1	7	42.7	3	43.7
2005	9	4.0	6	3.8	7	16.9	5	17.2	9	42.0	5	42.8
2006	4	3.0	2	2.9	7	20.7	3	25.1	9	53.7	3	50.7
2007	7	3.7	5	3.4	6	19.3	5	19.8	8	41.5	5	43.6
2008	7	2.6	5	2.4	6	12.6	5	12.6	8	50.0	5	54.6
2009	8	3.3	5	3.1	6	16.3	5	14.1	8	46.0	5	45.8
2010	8	2.1	4	1.6	5	5.0	4	6.3	8	69.1	4	63.6
All Years (Weighted)		3.3		3.2		12.2		12.4		49.5		52.5
Shallow, Lowland Drainage Lakes				5.6				9.4				33.0
NLF Ecoregion				8.9				5.6				21.0

Summer 2010 N: 2240.0  
Summer 2010 P: 68.7

Summer 2011 N:P 33 :1



# D

## APPENDIX D

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### Watershed Analysis WiLMS Results





**Date: 10/31/2011 Musser Lake - Growing Season Weighted TP**

Lake Id: Musser\_Current\_Wghtd\_GSTP

Watershed Id: 0

**Hydrologic and Morphometric Data**

Tributary Drainage Area: 54139.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 12.50 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 56394.8 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 563.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 2815.0 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 5.0 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 4.7 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 56615.3 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 100.6 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 20.11 1/year

Water Residence Time: 0.05 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 39.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 49.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

**NON-POINT SOURCE DATA**

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
		----		----		-----		-----	----
Row Crop AG	1477.0	0.50	1.00	3.00	21.8	299	598	1793	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	935.0	0.10	0.30	0.50	4.1	38	114	189	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0.0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	3.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.0	0	0	0	
Wetlands	18256.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	27.0	739	739	739	
Forest	33468.0	0.05	0.09	0.18	44.5	677	1219	2438	
Lake Surface	563.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	2.5	23	68	228	

**POINT SOURCE DATA**

Point Sources	Water Load (m <sup>3</sup> /year)	Low (kg/year)	Most Likely (kg/year)	High (kg/year)	Loading %
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**SEPTIC TANK DATA**

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)	0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years	0.0			
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil	98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

**TOTALS DATA**

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	3914.5	6035.2	11877.1	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	1775.6	2737.6	5387.4	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	6.95	10.72	21.10	
Areal Loading (mg/m <sup>2</sup> -year)	779.33	1201.54	2364.58	
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total NPS Loading (lb)	3864.3	5884.5	11374.8	100.0
Total NPS Loading (kg)	1752.8	2669.2	5159.6	100.0

**Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module**

Date: 10/31/2011 Musser Lake - Growing Season Weighted TP  
 Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 39.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 49.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 % Confidence Range: 70%  
 Nurenberg Model Input - Est. Gross Int. Loading: 0 kg

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low	Most Likely	High	Predicted	% Dif.
	Total P (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Total P (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Total P (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	-Observed (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	21	33	65	-16	-32
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	22	33	63	-16	-32
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	21	30	54	-19	-39
Rechow, 1979 General	16	25	49	-24	-49
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	22	34	68	-15	-30
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	16	25	48	-24	-49
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	21	32	64	-7	-18
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	19	27	46	-17	-39
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	15	22	44	-17	-44
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	15	22	39	-22	-50
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	21	32	63	-7	-18
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	18	27	53	-22	-45

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence		Parameter Fit?	Back Calculation (kg/year)	Model Type
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	21	56	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	10	95	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	9	86	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	15	43	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	22	58	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	16	42	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	18	59	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	14	49	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	15	37	P	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	12	40	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	22	53	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	16	48	FIT	0	ANN

**Expanded Trophic Response Module**

Date: 11/1/2011 Scenario: 2  
 Total Phosphorus: 30.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Growing Season  
 Chlorophyll a: 13.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Secchi Disk Depth: 0.97 m

**Carlson TSI Equations:**

TSI (Total Phosphorus): 53      TSI (Chlorophyll a): 56      TSI (Secchi Disk Depth): 60

# E

## APPENDIX E

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2010 Aquatic Plant Survey Data











Point Number	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (ft)	Sediment type (M-muck, S-Sand, R-Rock)	Rope (R); Pole (P); Visual (V)	Notes	Total	Potamogeton	Ceratophyllum	Eloidea	Potamogeton	Lemma	Najas	Myriophyllum	Spirodela	Valisneria	Braemia	Potamogeton	Utricularia	Spergularia	Potamogeton	Zostera	Potamogeton	Lemma	Ranunculus	Potamogeton	Najas	Utricularia	Myriophyllum	Riccia	Potamogeton	Scheuchzeria	Epilobium	Wolffia	Myriophyllum	Potamogeton	Potamogeton	Stygaria	Utricularia	Spergularia	Aquatic Moss	Filamentous algae		
196	45.73749994	-90.27734506	6	S	P	No Vegetation																																						
197	45.73698690	-90.27734252	4	S	P		3																																					
198	45.73647387	-90.27733998	9	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
199	45.73596083	-90.27733744	9	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
200	45.73493475	-90.27733236	5	S	P	No Vegetation																																						
201	45.73442172	-90.27732982	6	S	P	No Vegetation																																						
202	45.73390868	-90.27732728	6	S	P	No Vegetation																																						
203	45.73339564	-90.27732474	6	M	P																																							
204	45.73288260	-90.27732220	3	S	P		2							1		2																												
205	45.73236957	-90.27731966	2	M	P		3	3		1	1			1	1		1																					1						
206	45.73185653	-90.27731712	5	M	P		3	3						1																														
207	45.73134349	-90.27731458	3	M	P		2		1																																			
208	45.74160601	-90.27663266	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
209	45.74109298	-90.27663013	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
210	45.74057994	-90.27662759	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
211	45.74006690	-90.27662506	4	S	P	No Vegetation																																						
212	45.73955387	-90.27662253	5	M	P		1								1																													
213	45.73904083	-90.27661999	5	M	P		2								2																												1	
214	45.73852779	-90.27661746	5	R	P	No Vegetation																																						
215	45.73801475	-90.27661493	1	R	P	No Vegetation																																						
216	45.73750172	-90.27661239	9	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
217	45.73698868	-90.27660986	8	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
218	45.73647564	-90.27660733	10	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
219	45.73596261	-90.27660479	8	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
220	45.73544957	-90.27660226	6	S	P	No Vegetation																																						
221	45.73493653	-90.27659973	8	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
222	45.73442349	-90.27659720	8	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
223	45.73391046	-90.27659466	5	S	P		2		1																																			
224	45.73339742	-90.27659213	7	M	P																																							
225	45.73288438	-90.27658960	3	M	P		3	3	1			1	1		1																													
226	45.73237134	-90.27658707	5	M	P		1								1																													
227	45.73185830	-90.27658453	6	M	P		1																																					
228	45.73134527	-90.27658200	2	M	P		3	3	1			1	1		1		1																											
229	45.73083223	-90.27657947	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
230	45.73031919	-90.27657694	7	M	P		1		1																																			
231	45.72980615	-90.27657440	6	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
232	45.74058171	-90.27589489	4	M	P		2																																					
233	45.73852956	-90.27588479	4	M	P		3								3																													1
234	45.73801653	-90.27588226	5	S	P	No Vegetation																																						1
235	45.73750349	-90.27587973	7	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
236	45.73699045	-90.27587721	8	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
237	45.73647741	-90.27587468	10	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
238	45.73596438	-90.27587215	7	S	P	No Vegetation																																						
239	45.73545134	-90.27586963	8	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
240	45.73493830	-90.27586710	8	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
241	45.73442526	-90.27586458	8	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
242	45.73391223	-90.27586205	3	S	P		3		1	1					1		2																											
243	45.73339919	-90.27585952	5	S	P				1	1					1																													
244	45.73288615	-90.27585700	7	M	P																																							
245	45.73237311	-90.27585447	6	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
246	45.73134704	-90.27584942	4	M	P		1		1																																			
247	45.73083400	-90.27584689	7	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
248	45.73032096	-90.27584437	7	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
249	45.72980792	-90.27584184	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																						
250	45.72929489	-90.27583932	3	M	P		1		1																																			







Point Number	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (ft)	Sediment type (M-muck, S-Sand, R-Rock)	Rope (R); Pole (P); Visual (V)	Notes	Total	Potamogeton	Ceratophyllum	Elodea	Potamogeton	Lemna	Najas	Myriophyllum	Spirodelia	Vallisneria	Brauneria	Potamogeton	Utricularia	Spergularia	Potamogeton	Zizania	Potamogeton	Lemna	Ranunculus	Potamogeton	Najas	Utricularia	Myriophyllum	Riccia	Potamogeton	Scheuchzeria	Epilobium	Wolffia	Myriophyllum	Potamogeton	Potamogeton	Utricularia	Utricularia	Spergularia	Aquatic Moss	Filamentous algae				
456	45.72625276	-90.26044136				UNREACHABLE																																								
457	45.73600216	-90.25975403	3	M	P		1	1																																						
458	45.73548912	-90.25975165	3	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
459	45.73497608	-90.25974927	4	M	P		2	V	1	1																																				
460	45.73446304	-90.25974689	4	M	P		2		1	2									1																											
461	45.73395000	-90.25974452	5	M	P		2	V	2																																					
462	45.73343697	-90.25974214	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
463	45.73292393	-90.25973976	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
464	45.73241089	-90.25973738	6	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
465	45.73189785	-90.25973500	7	M	P		1		1																																					
466	45.73138481	-90.25973263	1	R	P	No Vegetation																																								
467	45.72933266	-90.25972311				UNREACHABLE																																								
468	45.72881962	-90.25972074				UNREACHABLE																																								
469	45.72830658	-90.25971836	3	M	P		1						1		1																															
470	45.72779354	-90.25971598	4	M	P		1						1						1																											
471	45.72728050	-90.25971360	3	M	P		2	1	2	1	1			1																																
472	45.72676746	-90.25971123	4	M	P		1		1				1	1		1																														
473	45.73651686	-90.25902376	5	M	P		1				1							1																												
474	45.73600382	-90.25902139	3	M	P		1		1																																					
475	45.73549078	-90.25901902	4	M	P		1		1	1				1														1																		
476	45.73497774	-90.25901664	4	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
477	45.73446471	-90.25901427	5	S	P		2		1	2																																				
478	45.73395167	-90.25901190	5	M	P		1	1																																						
479	45.73343863	-90.25900953	6	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
480	45.73292559	-90.25900716	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
481	45.73241255	-90.25900479	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
482	45.73189951	-90.25900241	6	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
483	45.73138648	-90.25900004	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
484	45.73087344	-90.25899767	4	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
485	45.73036040	-90.25899530	4	M	P		3		3					1																																
486	45.72984736	-90.25899293	4	M	P		3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1																																
487	45.72933432	-90.25899056	4	M	P		2	2		1	1				1																															
488	45.72882128	-90.25898819	3	M	P		2	2		1																		1	1																	
489	45.72830824	-90.25898582				UNREACHABLE																																								
490	45.72779520	-90.25898344				UNREACHABLE																																								
491	45.73651852	-90.25829111	3	M	P		1		1		1	1	1	1				1		1																										
492	45.73446636	-90.25828165	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
493	45.73395333	-90.25827928	5	M	P		1		1																																					
494	45.73344029	-90.25827692	6	M	P		1			1																																				
495	45.73292725	-90.25827455	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
496	45.73241421	-90.25827219	6	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
497	45.73190117	-90.25826983	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
498	45.73138813	-90.25826746	5	M	P		1	V		1																																				
499	45.73087510	-90.25826510	5	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
500	45.73036206	-90.25826273	4	M	P		1		1																																					
501	45.72984902	-90.25826037	3	M	P		1		1																																					
502	45.7303321	-90.25756082	3	M	P		1		1	1	1			1	1																															
503	45.73652017	-90.25755846	4	M	P		1		1																																					
504	45.73498106	-90.25755139	4	M	P		1		1	1																																				
505	45.73446802	-90.25754903	5	M	P		2		2																																					
506	45.73395498	-90.25754667	5	M	P		1		1	1																																				
507	45.73344194	-90.25754431	6	M	P	No Vegetation																																								
508	45.73292890	-90.25754195	5	M	P		1		1																																					







# F

## APPENDIX F

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**Musser Lake Association Treatment Reports**

P.O. Box 327, Phillips, WI 54555

March 28, 2008

**Summary of Chemical Treatment of Musser Lake  
for *Potamogeton crispus* 2005-2007**

*Potamogeton crispus*, commonly known as curly leaf pondweed, and hereafter referred to as CLP, was first observed in Musser Lake near the boat landing by Musser Lake Association (MLA) members. It was also noted that CLP was spreading to a number of small beds in other areas of the lake. A DNR aquatic macrophyte survey was conducted in 2004 and confirmed the distribution and abundance of CLP. See attached map, Figure 3, and Table 1. As noted in Table 1, in the spring of 2004 there was approximately 9,770 square feet of CLP in Musser Lake. That is less than a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre.

Chemical treatment of Musser Lake for CLP was begun in the spring of 2005. The MLA contracted with Schmidt's Landscaping and Nursery, Inc. of Iola, WI to apply Aquathol Super-K herbicide to sites 1-38 as noted on map, Figure 3. A total of one acre was treated with 40 pounds of Aquathol Super-K. Mr. Ken Allington, who oversaw the application and monitored the results for the MLA, wrote the following:

*Summary Lake Treatment 2005*

*"Treatment seemed effective on the isolated patches discovered, especially on the western end of the lake. Where the patches were numerous and close together, the treatment did not seem nearly as effective. We may have contained the spread of the weed somewhat, but certainly did not eliminate any of the weeds in these areas.*

*In the area near the launching ramp, and entire eastern end of the lake, it may be more effective to draw a "containment line" around the worst areas and treat the entire area rather than the individual patches. The area inside the containment line can be determined when we see what next year's curly leaf crop looks like. There is no reason to believe it will be less than this year. Outside that containment area we could treat the patches the same as we did this year."*

Due to cost concerns, the MLA chose to use volunteers with assistance from the DNR to treat Musser Lake for CLP in the spring of 2006. A total of 32 pounds of Aquathol Super-K was spread over approximately 32,000 square feet or approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre at a rate of 2 ounces per 100 square feet. Again, as in 2005, Mr. Ken Allington oversaw the application and monitored the results. See the attached *Musser Lake Curly Leaf Pondweed Treatment 2006*.

By the fall of 2006 it appeared that CLP was getting the upper hand and that the MLA needed to do more. At a general membership meeting in September 2006 it was determined that should conditions in the spring validate it, the MLA should commit all its' available resources to a chemical treatment of CLP in Musser Lake. In the spring of 2007 an informal survey of the lake by Sue Powers, MLA President, and Al Speich, MLA Vice President, determined that CLP had not diminished its' presence in the lake. In fact, while some small areas treated in 2006 had disappeared; those large areas spot treated had in fact become larger and denser. It was determined that a GPS resurvey should be done and a proposal for a comprehensive treatment of the lake would be brought back to the MLA board of directors.

The MLA board approved the GPS survey which was then conducted. Based on this survey, 600 pounds of Aquathol Super-K was applied to the CLP at a rate of 2.5 ppm on a total of 17 acres within approximately 170 acres or about 10% of the total area.

Treatment Area A, the bay next to the main boat landing off of Woodland Lane, was divided into two sections. See map Figure 1. Section 1, a total of 5.3 acres, was treated as an area using transects set up by GPS coordinates. Within Section 2, an area of 8.2 acres, a total of ½ acre was spot treated.

Treatment Area B, the east end of the lake, was divided into four sections. See map Figure 1. Section 1, a total of 5.9 acres, is the bay where Poplar Creek enters next to the boat landing off Peninsula Drive. This bay was treated as an area using transects set up by GPS coordinates. Within Section 2, an area of approximately 52.4 acres in the main bay, a total of 5.3 acres of CLP mats were spot treated. Section 3, an area of 39.7 acres, was not treated due to the presence of northern wild rice. Section 4, an area of 35.6 acres, was also not treated as we did not have enough chemical.

Monitoring the results of this chemical treatment in 2007 were Sue Powers, Randy Powers, and Al Speich. It was observed that within two weeks the CLP in Area A had almost completely disappeared. Over the course of the summer a few individual plants reappeared immediately next to the boat launch, the pier adjacent to it, and off the south side of Small Eagle Island. A few plants also reappeared in the channel adjacent to the boat launch which connects the eastern and western portions of the lake. A small area approximately 10' x 10' also still exists on the western side of the large island. This can be seen on map Figure 2, points 3, 4, 21, and 22 and Table 2.

The amount of CLP present in Area A 90 days post- treatment represents a dramatic reduction when compared to the solid mats present pre-treatment. While no quantitative sampling was done, it is estimated that prior to treatment Section 1 of Area A was 90% or more covered with CLP mats. Post-treatment observations would represent a reduction in excess of 98%. In Section 2, isolated spot treated areas showed marked improvement with a reduction of about 90%.

While no sampling data was collected during the summer of 2007, it was noted that native vegetation quickly began to fill in the area vacated by the CLP. The following species were observed to reestablish themselves in Area A. Most noted were the bullhead pond lily, *Nuphar*

*variegata*, watershield, *Brasenia schreberi*, and large-leaf pondweed, *Potamogeton amplifolius*. Also observed were various-leaved water milfoil, *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*, common waterweed, elodea, *Elodea Canadensis*, and common bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*.

In Area B, Section 1 a few CLP plants have reappeared over the course of the summer since treatment in the spring of 2007. See map Figure 2, points 15 and 16 and Table 2. Prior to treatment, the western third of the bay was predominantly various-leaved water milfoil, *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*, intermixed with CLP. The western shoreline and the remaining 2/3 of the bay were dominated by CLP. Prior to treatment it is estimated that CLP's density was about 75%, with its' thickest mats closest to the boat landing. Post-treatment in the bay there are isolated small groups of plants along the eastern shoreline and across the bay transect line. Overall the reduction of CLP is estimated to be in excess of 90%.

In Area B, Section 1 native vegetation has filled in where CLP was removed. By far the most common plants to expand into the area are the various-leaved milfoil, *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*, and northern wild rice, *Ziznia palustris*. The milfoil has dominated the western portion of the bay and expanded in an easterly direction. The northern wild rice has increased from a few plants at the mouth of Poplar Creek, north of the treated area, to encompass much of the remaining bay. Also noted in this area was eel-grass, *Vallisneria americana*, coontail, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, large-leaf pondweed, *Potamogeton amplifolius*, and softstem bulrush, *Scirpus validus*.

Area B, Section 2 is an area of approximately 52.4 acres located in the main bay on the eastern end of the lake. It is divided into two sections, Section 2a, the western section of approximately 33.2 acres and Section 2b, the eastern section of approximately 19.2 acres. See map Figure 2. Prior to treatment the western end of this section was approximately 75% covered with CLP mats while the eastern portion was at 95%+ coverage. Due to lack of resources Sections 2a and 2b were spot treated rather than area treated. A total of 5.3 acres, or approximately 10%, of CLP mats were treated with concentration on the northern shore of Section 2b and a channel through Sections 2a and 2b to the western part of the lake.

At the end of two weeks post-treatment no effect of the Aquathol Super-K was noted in Section 2. At 4 weeks the CLP was yellowing/browning on the tips, but the plants did not appear to die out at lower levels in the water column. By 60 days the plants in the mats were again green. At the end of 90 days, the mats appeared to be slightly less dense than prior to treatment, but all in all it must be concluded that the spot treatment in Section 2 proved to be ineffective in eliminating CLP in Section 2.

Although no Aquathol Super-K was applied to Area B, Section 3, the CLP in this area of 39.7 acres was dramatically reduced as a result of treatment in 2007. We have attributed this result to the drift of the chemical along the water currents in this end of the lake. It appears that the Aquathol Super-K applied to Section 2 did not remain there, but flushed into Section 3. This would explain not only the positive result in Section 3, but also the negative results in Section 2. Those areas in Section 3 that could be directly observed, the northern half of this section, showed virtually no CLP. The native vegetation that was observed to reestablish itself throughout Section 3 is the northern wild rice, *Ziznia palustris*.

The southern part of Section 3 will require further analysis as will the unsurveyed bay to the east of Section 4. Due to stumpage and other obstructions, these areas are accessible only by canoe or john boat. At this time it is believed that the eastern Big Elk River, which enters Musser Lake at the east side of Section 4, is free of CLP.

Area B, Section 4 was not treated during the summer of 2007. At the end of August it was approximately 90-95% covered with CLP mats. The only partially open area was the channel in the north end of the bay cut by boats moving from the piers in this bay to the main lake. The total of 35.6 acres in Section 4 remains an area that needs to be addressed.

In summary we can conclude that where CLP is in isolated mats a spot treatment appears effective. Treatment for one or two seasons appears to eliminate these isolated mats. Where mats are dense and contiguous, spot treatment appears far less effective. In these instances area treatment has been shown to work well, eliminating the mats. Based on our 2005, 2006, and 2007 experience, the MLA proposes to continue treatment of CLP in Musser Lake during the spring of 2008.

The project goals as stated on January 15, 2005 were to “control and monitor the growth of Curlyleaf Pondweed in Musser Lake before it spreads throughout the lake and down the Big Elk River to Phillips Chain of Lakes.” See attached *Musser Lake Early Detection Invasives Control Project Scope and Description*.

Has the MLA met this goal? That is a very good question. To the best of our knowledge, the Big Elk River below the dam does not have CLP. We therefore assume that this portion of our goal has been met. We would also deduce that any CLP found in the Phillips Chain would not have come from Musser unless transported by means other than through the river.

Whether we have met the remainder of our goal is less clear. We have monitored the growth of CLP in Musser Lake and, have controlled its' growth to a degree. Sadly, we have not yet controlled it to a satisfactory level. This is born witness by the fact that in 2005 and 2006 we did not stop the continued escalation of CLP in Musser Lake. The treatment of Musser Lake in 2007 appears as of the fall 2007 observations to have proven successful in controlling growth in Sections A1, A2 and B1. We substantially reclaimed approximately 60 acres of lake from CLP. Yet we have 88+ acres of lake (Sections B2 and B4) left to reclaim. While we will never totally eradicate CLP from Musser Lake, we do need to continue to work to find a way to reclaim our fishery and then control CLP's spread.

Where would Musser Lake be now if the MLA had done nothing? Our observations confirm our lake would be in serious trouble had we not acted. The exponential growth of the CLP in 2005-2007 illustrates that we have caught the situation in the nick of time and cannot stop our vigilance. We are confident that with continued planning and action on the part of the MLA in partnership with the DNR and our local community, Musser Lake can achieve a balanced ecosystem.

## Musser Lake Curly Leaf Pondweed Treatment 2006

30 May-

Aquathol K, 10 pounds, hand spread at rate of approximately 2 oz per 100 square feet. Estimated area treated...10,000 square feet.

We treated the Western portion of the lake. Most spots were small and easily treated. Most of the isolated spots which had been treated the year before showed a marked improvement and several showed no evidence of curly leaf at all. The spots near the ramp, from previously identified spot #6 to spot # 13 were either unchanged or worse than last year. Most of the 10 pounds of chemical were used in this area. The spots are run together and it is difficult to keep track of which areas have been treated, even using many painted jugs as we did. I believe we got most patches covered but cannot say with certainty that we got them all. This could be why there was no real improvement from last year in this area. A better approach next year may be to treat the entire area rather than to attempt to spot treat the individual patches. Since we had used our 10 pounds of Aquathol k, we contacted Craig Roesler for permission to treat the remaining areas. We did receive verbal approval to continue treatment.

1 June-

Aquathol K, 10 pounds, hand spread at rate of approximately 2 oz per 100 square feet. Estimated area treated...10,000 square feet

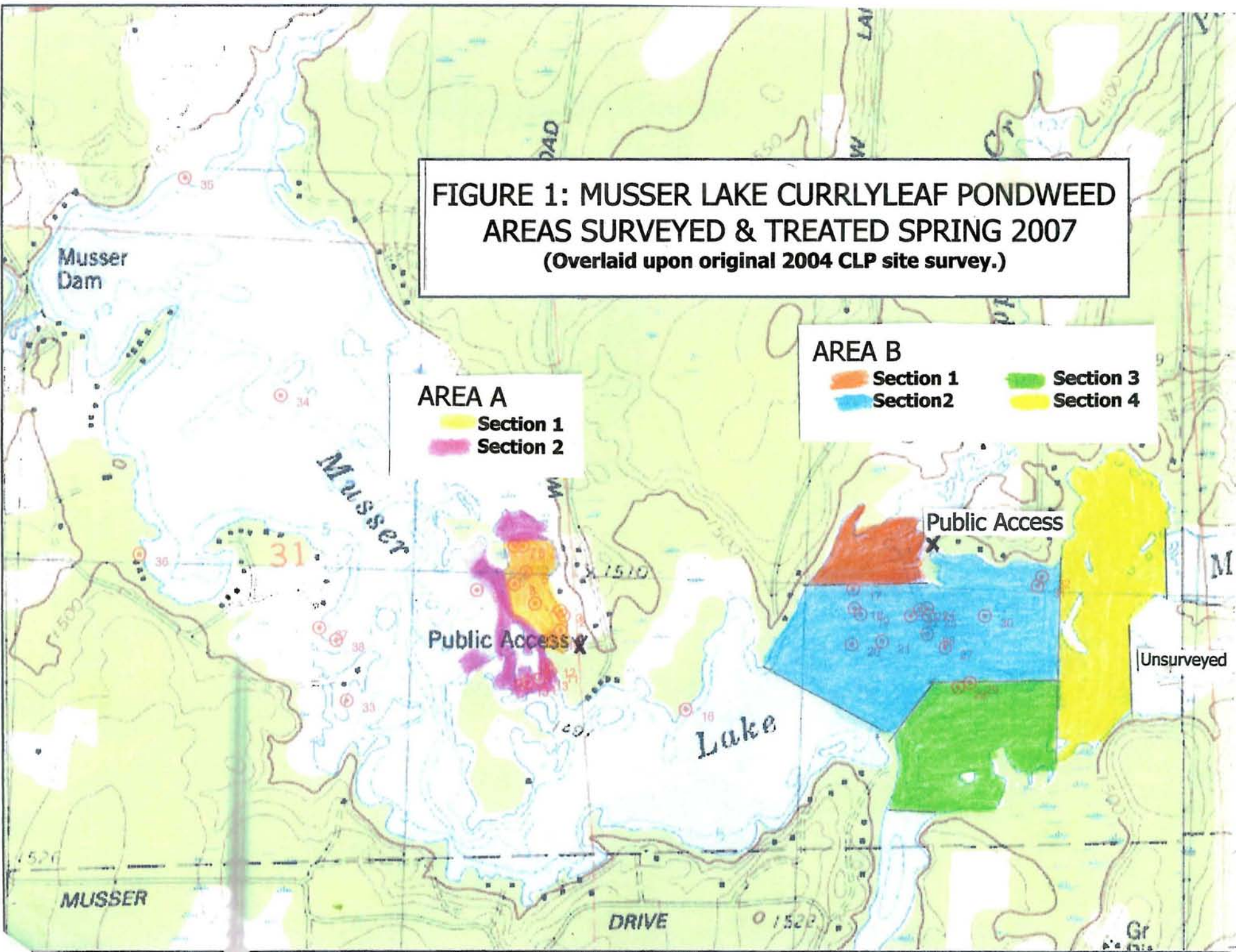
With the additional help of Dan Kephart we started where we had left off on 30 May, near the launching ramp...spots 6-13, and worked our way east. We found several new, isolated patches of curly leaf and treated them. When we got to the Eastern end of the lake, it was obvious that the curly leaf had spread from last year. We found it much further South than it had been last year. The conditions were similar to the area near the launching ramp, but larger and more spread out. We started treating on the SW end, south of spots #28 and #29 and worked our way North. The curly leaf seemed to be in drift swaths running west to east and with a westerly wind we were able to drift down the swaths and treat fairly effectively. But again, even using buoys, we cannot say all areas were covered completely. We used our 10 pounds of Aquathol K up and had only done about half of the Eastern side of the lake. We contacted Craig Roesler again and received permission to continue the treatment. We ordered more Aquathol K.

8 June-

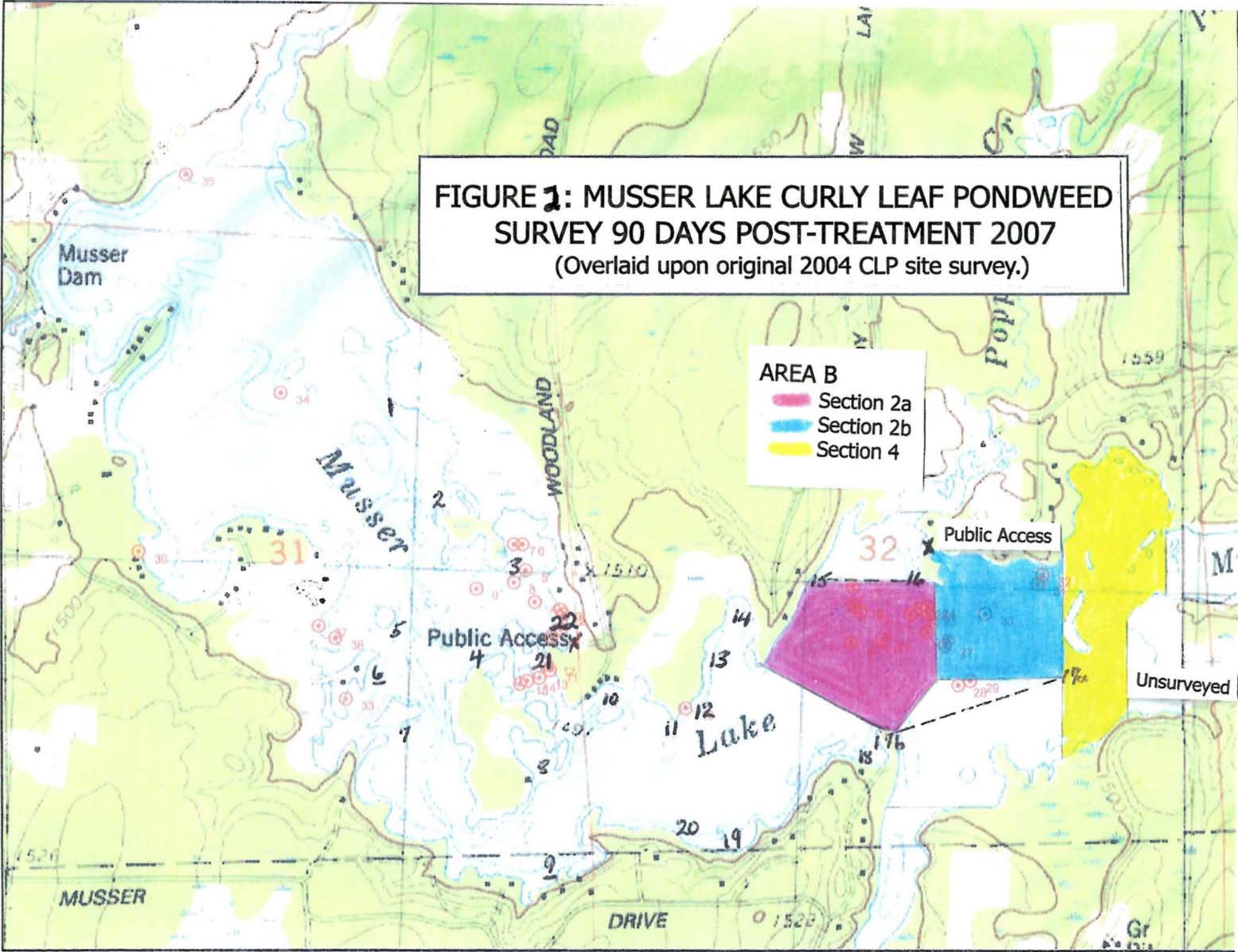
Aquathol K, 12 pounds, hand spread at rate of approximately 2 oz per 100 square feet. Estimated area treated...12,000 square feet

With Dan Kephart's help again, we started where we left off and worked our way North on the eastern end of the lake. Once again we had very good conditions for finding and treating the weeds. With calm to 10 knots of westerly wind we were able to drift down the swaths of curly leaf and the treatment again seemed fairly effective. But, with so many spots, so close together, it was difficult to ensure all patches were treated. Even though we had a gps, the spots were so numerous the most effective way to treat seemed to be to use a reference point on shore and to vary our drift lines gradually from south to north. We worked until we had good confidence that all areas were treated.

**FIGURE 1: MUSSER LAKE CURRLYLEAF PONDWEED AREAS SURVEYED & TREATED SPRING 2007  
(Overlaid upon original 2004 CLP site survey.)**



**FIGURE 1: MUSSER LAKE CURLY LEAF PONDWEED SURVEY 90 DAYS POST-TREATMENT 2007**  
(Overlaid upon original 2004 CLP site survey.)





**TABLE 2. Musser Lake Plant Survey August 2007 - 90 Days Post  
Aquathol Super-K Treatment**

This survey looked for CLP anywhere it was found during the summer of 2007, at both treated and non-treated sites.  
Updated 03/28/08 with addition of quantitative measurements. See Map.

Site #	Coordinates	Treated 2007	Current Status of Curley Leaf Pondweed (CLP)
1	N4544375 W9016647	no	<u>small area</u> off Birch Island western most pier of 2'x 5'
2	N4544375 W9016647	yes	<u>none present</u> on west side of Eagle Island or east side of sand bar
3	N4544374 W9016645	yes	<u>small area</u> off so. side of sm. Eagle Is. -area greatly reduced to 3'x5'
4	N4543980 W9016404	yes	<u>small area</u> off large island - area greatly reduced to 10'x 10'
5	N4543982 W9016562	no	<u>none present</u> at this time - several plants seen here in early July
6	N4543943 W9016543	no	<u>several plants</u> present at this time
7	N4543876 W9016540	no	<u>several plants</u> present at this time
8	N4543838 W9016262	no	<u>large area</u> off large island of 60'x 60'
9	N4543676 W9016287	no	<u>small area</u> off and to the right of Allington's pier of 3'x 3'
10	N4543928 W9016287	yes	<u>several plants</u> off Resort - area greatly reduced
11	N4543906 W9016053	yes	<u>none present</u> off point or in small bay
12	N4543910 W9015968	yes	<u>none present</u> off east side of point
13	N4543983 W9015940	no	<u>several plants</u> on east side of bay
14	N4543983 W9015940	no	<u>small area</u> in back of bay of 10' x 5'
15	N4544109 W9015678	yes	<u>scattered plants along line to point #16</u> - greatly reduced in number
16	N4544125 W9015521	yes	<u>scattered plants along line to point #15</u> - greatly reduced in number - this is next to boat ramp
17a	N4543953 W9015239	yes	<u>some scattered plants</u> along transect line - greatly reduced
17b	N4543866 W9015577	yes	<u>some scattered plants</u> along transect line - greatly reduced
18	N4543847 W9015615	see status	<u>none present</u> - this small isolated area was hand cut & raked as a test area rather than chemically treated
19	N4543722 W9015929	no	<u>several plants</u> present in back of bay
20	N4543752 W9016063	no	<u>several plants</u> along shoreline
21	N4543943 W9016259	yes	<u>several plants</u> along shoreline
22	N4543986 W9016228	yes	<u>scattered areas</u> along boat landing and adjacent piers - greatly reduced -total area approx. 50 sq. ft.
Area B Section 2a		yes	<u>scattered CLP mats</u> - 75% coverage of 33.2 acres or 25 acres of CLP
Area B Section 2b		yes	<u>dense CLP mats</u> - 95% coverage of 19.2 acres or 18 acres of CLP
Area B Section 4		no	<u>dense CLP mats</u> - 90-95% coverage of 35.6 acres or 33 acres CLP



**Musser  
Lake  
Association**

A non-profit corporation dedicated to the preservation and conservation of Musser Lake and the surrounding lake area.

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P.O. Box 327, Phillips, WI 54555

March 15, 2008

**2007 Aquathol Super-K Weed Treatment Summary**

On May 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of 2007 Musser Lake was treated for curly leaf pondweed with 600 pounds of Aquathol Super-K at a rate of 2.5 ppm. Estimated treatment area was approximately 17 acres within a 200 acre area. See Figure 3 Musser Flowage Curly Leaf Pondweed Treatment Map. Treatment was achieved by hand broadcasting Aquathol Super K crystals.

Following is a summary of the treatment results. For specifics see Musser Lake Plant Survey August 2007 - 90 Days Post Aquathol Super-K Treatment.

On the western portion of the lake the major area to be treated was the bay between Eagle Island and the boat launch. The bay by the boat launch prior to treatment was nearly solid curly leaf pondweed. There are currently scattered plants along the shoreline immediately on either side of the boat launch (site 22) and at the entrance to the passage between the eastern and western portions of the lake (site 21). There is also a small area of curly leaf off the large island (site 4). The amount of curly leaf present on the western side of the lake has been drastically reduced in the areas treated.

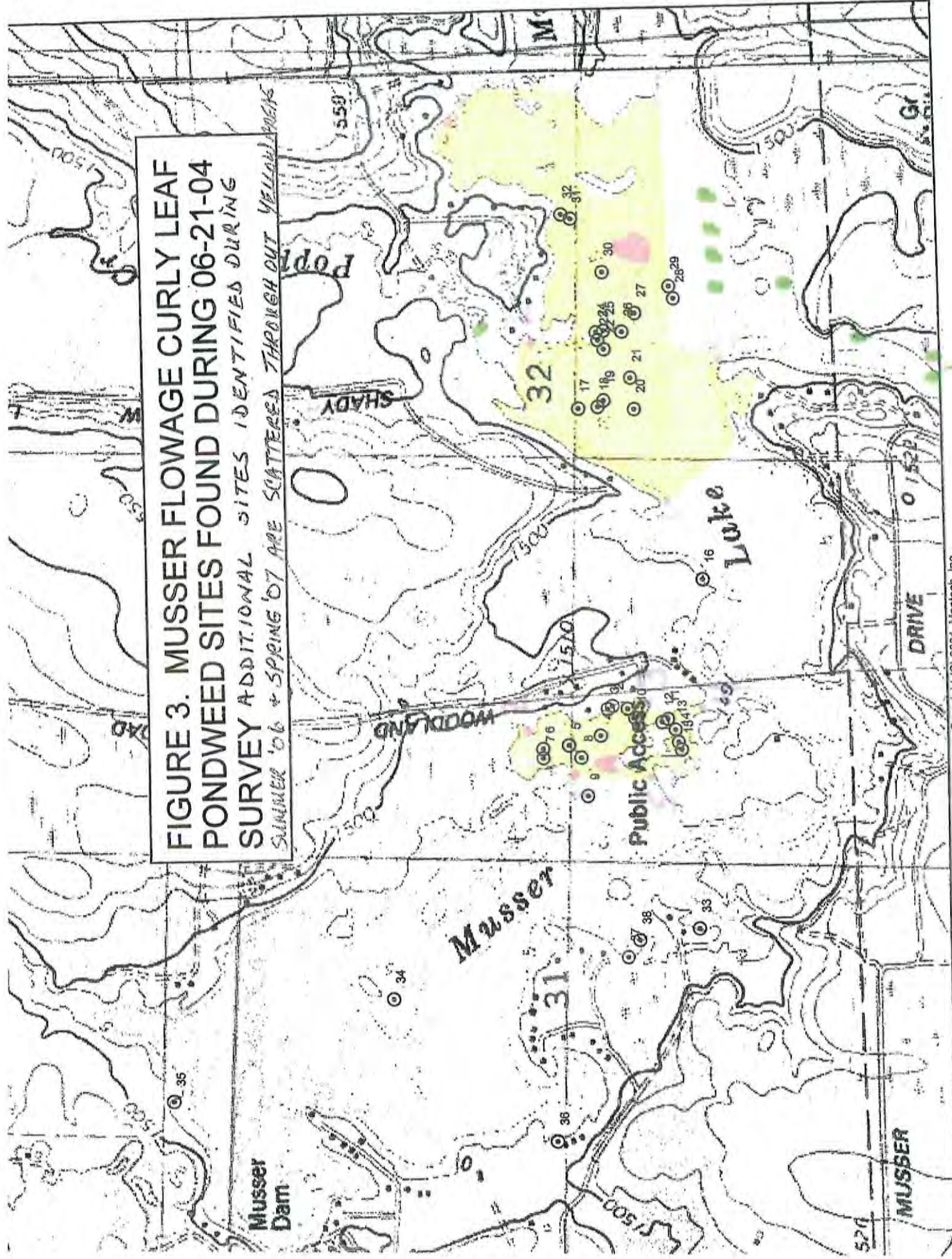
On the eastern portion of the lake, the areas treated at sites 10, 11, and 12 are nearly cleared of curly leaf, as is the bay near the second boat launch (transect line 15-16). These areas, as did the areas in the western portion of the lake, show a high degree of success due to treatment. Along transect line 17a-17b some plants still remain, but the density of curly leaf is greatly reduced. This is even true on the south side of the transect where direct application of Aquathol did not occur. On the north shore of the east bay, where direct application was made, only partial reduction in curly leaf plant density was found. The central portion of the east bay also showed partial reduction in curly leaf plant density. In the east bay central portion the large mats of curly leaf pondweed were only spot-treated due to lack of chemical.

Analysis of the treatment results and study of probable lake current patterns in the lake's main eastern bay by Randy Powers and Sue Powers, biologists, and Buck Curran, Al Speich, and Frank Spring, association board members and long time lake residents, have led to the following conclusions:

1. Treatment of large patches of curly leaf pondweed by Aquathol Super-K at 2.5 ppm when applied to an entire bay area using a transect grid is highly effective.
2. Treatment of isolated small patches of curly leaf pondweed by Aquathol Super-K at 2.5 ppm proves highly effective.
3. Probable lake currents in the main bay on the eastern end of the lake should be taken into account during chemical application.
4. Spot treating individual patches of curly leaf pondweed within a large area dramatically lowers effectiveness of the application.
5. Treating a large area with less than 2.5 ppm of Aquathol Super-K dramatically lowers the effectiveness of the application.

Based on the results of the 2007, 2006, and 2005 applications and the spread rate of curly leaf pondweed when left untreated or only minimally treated, it is our conclusion that our 2007 treatment approach was highly successful. We believe that application of Aquathol Super-K in 2008 using methods outlined in numbers 1, 2, and 3 above is not only warranted, but crucial to the maintenance of our fishery and the survival of our lake's natural ecosystem.

**FIGURE 3. MUSSER FLOWAGE CURLY LEAF PONDWEED SITES FOUND DURING 06-21-04 SURVEY ADDITIONAL SITES IDENTIFIED DURING SUMMER '06 + SPRING '07 ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT YELLOW AREAS**



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INDICATES RICE PLANTS FROM '04 SURVEY

MAIN RICE AREA  
26 110 10110

GPS SITES  
AREAS "A" + "B"

## Musser Lake Plant Survey August 2007 - 90 days Post Aquathol Super-K Treatment

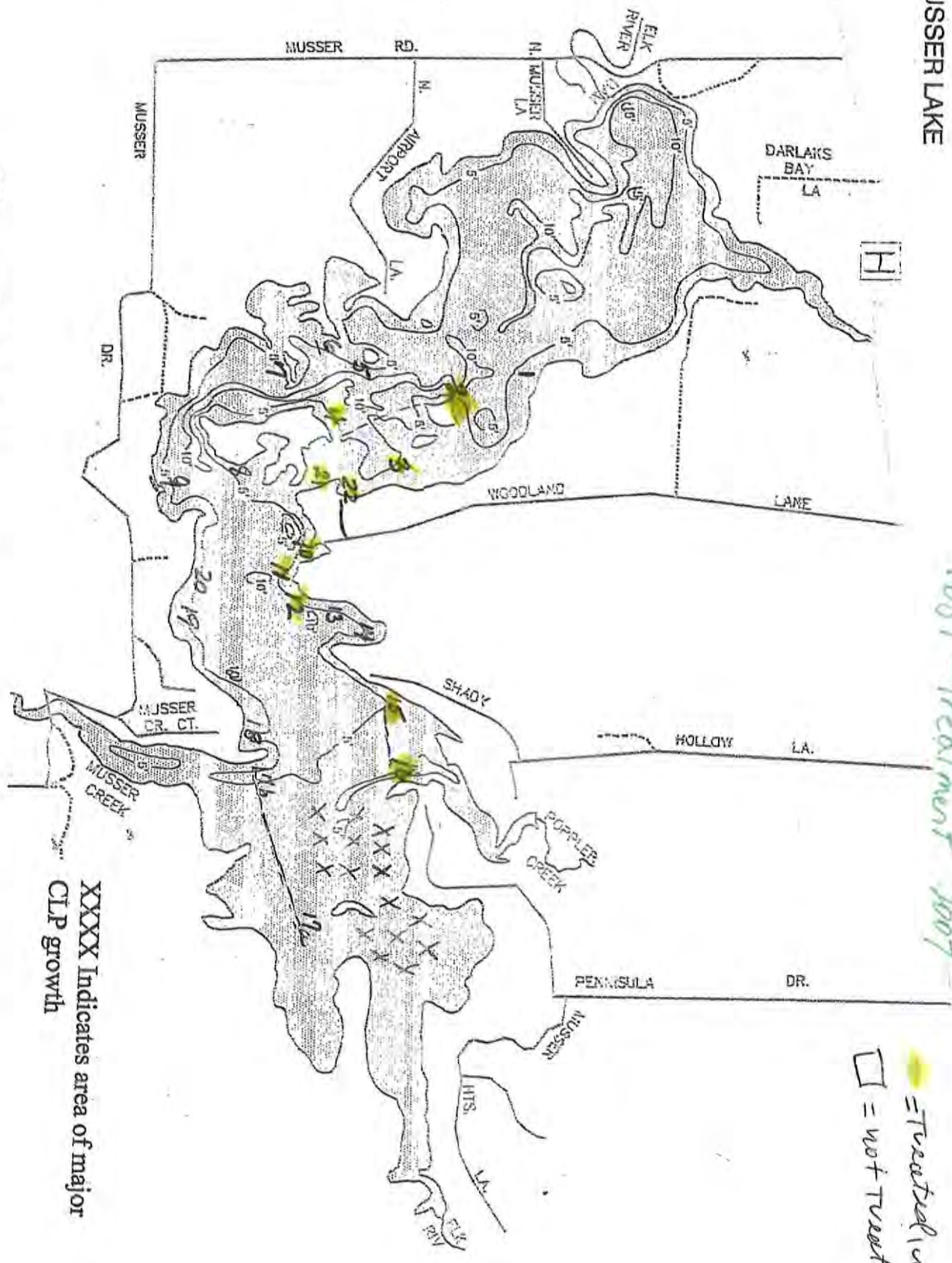
This survey looks for CLP anywhere it was found in the lake, at both treated and non-treated sites.

Site #	Coordinates	Treated 2007	Current Status
1	N4544375 W9016647	no	<u>small area</u> off Birch Island western most pier
2	N4544375 W9016647	yes	<u>none present</u> on west side of Eagle Island or east side of sand bar
3	N4544374 W9016645	yes	<u>small area</u> off south side of small Eagle Island -area greatly reduced
4	N4543980 W9016404	yes	<u>small area</u> off large island - area greatly reduced
5	N4543982 W9016562	no	<u>none present</u> at this time - several plants seen here in early July
6	N4543943 W9016543	no	<u>several plants</u> present at this time
7	N4543876 W9016540	no	<u>several plants</u> present at this time
8	N4543838 W9016262	no	<u>large area</u> (est. 300-400 sq. ft.) off large island
9	N4543676 W9016287	no	<u>small area</u> off and to the right of Allington's pier
10	N4543928 W9016287	yes	<u>several plants</u> off Resort - area greatly reduced
11	N4543906 W9016053	yes	<u>none present</u> off point or in small bay
12	N4543910 W9015968	yes	<u>none present</u> off east side of point
13	N4543983 W9015940	no	<u>several plants</u> on east side of bay
14	N4543983 W9015940	no	<u>small area</u> in back of bay
15	N4544109 W9015678	yes	<u>scattered plants along line from this point to #16</u> - greatly reduced in number
16	N4544125 W9015521	yes	<u>scattered plants along line from this point to #15</u> - greatly reduced in number - this is next to boat ramp
17a	N4543953 W9015239	yes	<u>some plants</u> along transect line - greatly reduced
17b	N4543866 W9015577	yes	<u>some plants</u> along transect line - greatly reduced
18	N4543847 W9015615	see status	<u>none present</u> - this small isolated area was hand cut & raked as a test area rather than chemically treated
19	N4543722 W9015929	no	<u>several plants</u> present in back of bay
20	N4543752 W9016063	no	<u>several plants</u> along shoreline
21	N4543943 W9016259	yes	<u>several plants</u> along shoreline
22	N4543986 W9016228	yes	<u>scattered areas</u> along boat landing and adjacent piers - greatly reduced

Note: Major area of many acres on the northeast end of the lake still has Curly Leaf Pondweed growth.

MUSSER LAKE

Post-Treatment 2007



XXXXX Indicates area of major CLP growth

● = Treated, '07  
 = not Treated, '07

Musser Lake Curly Leaf Pondweed Treatment - August 2007 Evaluation Sites

