

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GFOLOGICAL SURVLY

Water Resources Division 6417 Normandy Lane Madison, Wisconsin 53719-1133 608 274-3535 (Fax 608 276-3817)

June 15, 1995

Chairperson
Eagle Spring Lake Management District
P.O. Box 196
Eagle, Wisconsin 53119

Dear Chairperson,

This letter describes the progress on the evaluation of the water quality of Eagle Spring Lake according to the data collected from October 1993 to September 1994 as stated in our agreement. Please read the "U.S. Geological Survey Lake Monitoring Program in Wisconsin", sent to your previously, before proceeding with this letter.

In a brief summary, based on the 1994 data:

• The water quality of Eagle Spring Lake is good and can be classified as a meso-eutrophic lake or one with moderate to many nutrients.

Although there is annual variability in water quality, based on surface total phosphorus and chlorophyll a concentrations and Secchi-disc depths, no trends are apparent.

- Algal growth appears to be dependent upon the amount of available phosphorus rather than nitrogen.
- The data enclosed herein are provisional until published.

Eagle Spring Lake has a surface area of 311 acres (0 486 square miles) and a drainage area at the outlet of 33.2 square miles, for a drainage areatlake-size ratio of 68:1. Lakes with drainage area/lake-size ratios of greater than 10:1 tend to develop water-quality problems. (Uttormark, Paul D., and Mark L. Hutchins, 1978, Input/output models as decision criteria for lake restoration. University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin, Water Resources Center technical report No. 78-03, 61 pp.).

One site was sampled in Eagle Spring Lake. It was located approximately at the deepest spot in the lake at a depth of about 8 feet and is shown in figure 1.

The data for this report are found in the following tables and figures:

Table 1. Lake-depth profiles for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsin, 1994 water year

- Table 2 Water clarity and water-quality analyses and their associated Trophic State Indices (TSI) for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsin, 1994 water year
- Figure 1. Location of sampling site and staff gage on Eagle Spring Lake near Eagleville, Wisconsin
- Figure 2. Lake water-quality data for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsin, 1994 water year
- Figure 3. Trophic State Indices for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsin
- Figure **4.** Surface total phosphorus and chlorophyll <u>a</u> concentrations and Secchi-disc depths for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsin

All the water-quality samples collected were analyzed by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene at Madison, Wisconsin. The water-quality data are published in our annual publications, "Water Resources Data for Wisconsin, 1994" and "Water-Quality and Lake-Stage Data for Wisconsin Lakes, Water Year 1994.

LAKE-STAGE FLUCTUATIONS

Lake stages were read from a staff gage mounted to the left upstream headwall of the dam at the outlet. They were read by the USGS at the time of lake sampling. Lake-stage data are listed in figure 2. Lake stages fluctuated 0.20 feet and ranged from 9.36 feet on March 1 to 9.56 feet on April 7 and August 10. However, the total fluctuation may not have been observed since the lake stage was read only five times in the 1994 water year.

LAKE-DEPTH PROFILES

Profiles of water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and specific conductance at the deep hole are listed in table 1 **and** shown in figure 2. No abnormalities in the data are apparent. The lake does not thermally stratify during summer. The levels of pH are within acceptable limits to support aquatic life. Because of the high buffering capacity of the lake water, Eagle Spring lake is not susceptible to the effects of acid rain.

SELECTED ANALYSES

Analyses of selected constituents for April 7 for samples collected at 1.5 and 4-foot depths are listed in figure 2. The water-quality values lor color, chlorophyll a, chlorides, calcium, magnesium, pH, alkalinity, total nitrogen and total phosphorus are within regional values for this area as described by Lillie and Mason in "Limnological Characteristics of Wisconsin Lakes," 1983, Technical Bulletin No. 138, Department of Natural Resources.

To compute the nitrogen-phosphorus ratio, only the sample collected from the 1.5-foot sampling depth for April was used. This depth was used because algae grow in the upper part of the lake rather than at the bottom. The ratio of total nitrogen to phosphorus was calculated as 156:1 and suggests the lake is phosphorus-limited and is consistent with previous data. This means algal growth appears to be dependent on the amount of available phosphorus rather than nitrogen.

APRIL, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST WATER QUALITY

The data for total phosphorus, chlorophyll <u>a</u>, and Secchi-depth readings are listed in table 2 and on figure 2.

<u>Total phosphorus</u>: Total phosphorus concentrations sampled at a 1.5-foot depth range from 0.009 mg/L in April to 0.019 mg/L in July. All values fall within the regional values previously referenced

Chlorophyll a: Chlorophyll a concentrations, which indicate algal biomass, ranged from 4.34 µg/L in June to 10.2 µg/L in July. These data are within the regional values,

<u>Secchi disc</u>: Secchi-disc depths, which indicate water clarity, ranged from 3.6 feet in July to 5.6 feet in April. These data are within the regional values.

TROPHIC STATUS

Lillie and Mason (1983) classified Wisconsin lakes using a random data set (summer, July and August) according to total phosphorus and chlorophyll a concentrations, and Secchi-disc depth. This evaluation is shown below:

Water quality index	Approximate total phosphorus equivalent (mg/L)	Approximale chlorophyll <u>a</u> equivalent (μg/L)	Approximate water clarity equivalent (Secchi-disc depth in ft)		
Excellent	<0.001	<1	<19.7		
Very good	.001010	1-5	9.8-19.7		
Good	.010030	5-10	6.6-9.8		
Fair	.030050	10-15	4.9-6.6		
Poor	.050150	15-30	3.3-4.9		
Very poor	>.150	>30	<3.3		

Using the above criteria to evaluate the mean summer (July-August) 1994 data shown in table 2 for Eagle Spring Lake, surface total phosphorus and chlorophyll <u>a</u> concentrations indicate good water quality, while Secchi-disc depths indicate poor water quality.

Using the data from "Limnological Characteristics of Wisconsin Lakes," 1983, by Lillie and Mason, a comparison of the 1994 mean summer data (July and August) for total phosphorus, chlorophyll a, and Secchi depths for Eagle Spring Lake to other lakes in southeast Wisconsin are shown below:

Percentage of distribution of lakes in southeast Wisconsin within these Parameter concentrations Total phosphorus (mg/L) Best condition <.010 7 → .010-.020 Eagle Spring Lake values _____ .020 - .03015 .030-.050 21 .050-.100 21 .100-.150 3 >.150 Worst condition 12 Chlorophyll a $(\mu g/L)$ 0 - 5Best condition 22 Eagle Spring Lake values — **→** 5-10 31 10-15 14 15-30 12 >30 Worst condition Secchi depth (in feet) Best condition 1 >19.7 9.8-19.7 9 **6.6-**9.8 26 Eagle Spring Lake values ———— **→** 3.3-6.6 31 <3.3 Worst condition

Comparing other lakes in southeast Wisconsin to the 1994 data for Eagle Spring Lake, the above data show, during the period 1966 to 1979, 72 percent had higher total phosphorous concentrations, 48 percent had higher chlorophyll <u>a</u> concentrations, and 33 percent had less water clarity.

A second approach to assessing the "health" or trophic status of a lake is to use Carlson's Trophic State Index (TSI). A graphic illustration of the Trophic State Index for Eagle Spring Lake is shown on figure 3. The data from 1994 show Eagle Spring Lake to be meso-eutrophic or one with moderate to many nutrients. The TSI values for Secchi depth generally plot considerably higher than those for chlorophyll <u>a</u>. This suggests that turbidity caused by fish, motorboats, winds, etc., may be the reason for the higher TSI. Therefore, chlorophyll <u>a</u> and total phosphorus concentrations may better represent the lake's water quality than Secchi depth.

Surface total phosphorus and chlorophyll <u>a</u> concentrations and Secchi-disc depths for Eagle Spring Lake since 1991 are shown in figure 4. Although the data show annual variability, no trends are apparent.

The data that has been collected for Eagle Spring Lake from 1991-1994 is extremely important for understanding the lake's water quality and managing the lake. To continue with the monitoring as in the past will help to build on this very valuable data base.

If you have any questions regarding this evaluation, please contact me at 608/276-3842.

Sincerely,

Stephen J. Field

Stephen J. Fred

Biologist

Enclosures

cc: Bob Wakeman, DNR, Milwaukee

Table 1. Lake-depth profiles for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsin, 1994 water year

425103080261500 - EAGLE SPRING LAKE AT EAGLEVILLE, WI

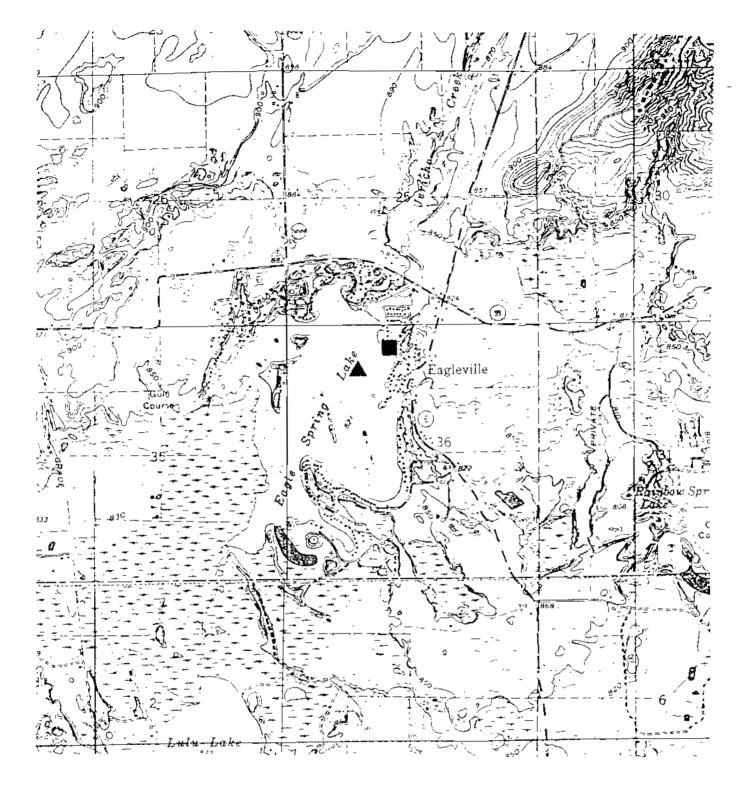
UATER-QUALITY DATA

DATE	SAM- PLING DEPTH (FEET) (00003)	TEMPER- ATURE WATER (DEG C1 (00010)	SFE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE (US/CM) (00095)	PH UATER UHULE FIELD (STAND- ARD UNITS) (00400)	OXYGEN, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L) (00300)
MAR 1994 01 01 01 01 01	1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 5.50	1.0 1.5 2.5 3.0 3.5	565 555 567 606 623	7.6 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.6	10.6 9.7 9.6 8.6 7.7
07 07 07 07 07 07 UN	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00	8.0 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5	442 442 442 442 442 	9.0 9.0 9.0 8.9 8.9	13.5 13.4 13.5 13.5 13.6
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 7.50 9.00	29.5 30.0 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5 29.5	465 465 459 457 460 460 462 463 467	7.9 7.9 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0	7.8 7.7 8.4 8.6 9.1 8.9 8.7 8.8 8.6
JUL 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 7.50 9.00	27.5 27.0 27.0 26.5 26.5 26.5 25.5	419 417 418 413 408 409 412 417	8.3 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.3 8.3	10.9 11.3 11.5 11.2 13.9 12.2 11.7 10.0
AUG 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 7.50 9.00	22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0 22.0	428 428 427 427 427 428 427 427	8.4 8.4 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3	8.7 8.6 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.4 8.8

Table 2.--Water clarity and water-quality analyses and their associated Trophic State Indices (TSI) for Eagle Spring Lake,
1994 water year

[- indicates not applicable; -- indicates no data available]

	S	ecchi Disl	<	Sampling	Total	Phosphor	us	Chlorophyll a		Dissolved Ortho-	
Date	Depth	Depth	T.S.I.	Depth	Conc.	Conc.	T.S.I	Conc.	T.S.I.	phosphate Phosphorus	
	(meters)	(feet)		(feet)	(ma/L)	(ug/L)		(μg/L)		Conc. (mg/L)	
04107194	1.7	5.6	52	1.5	0.009	9	45	6.37	49	<0.002	
				4	0.009	9				<0.002	
06120194	1.2	3.9	57	1.5	0.012	1 2	47	4.34	46		
				7.5	0.030	30					
07118/94	1.1	3.6	5 9	1.5	0.019	19	51	10.2	5 2		
				7.5	0.021	21					
08110/94	1.4	4.6	55	1.5	0.017	17	50	9.74	5 2		
				7.5	0.018	18					



EXPLANATION

Lake water-quality sampling site
Staff gage

Figure 1. Location of sampling site and staff gage on Eagle Spring Lake near Eagleville, Wisconsin

425103068261500 EAGLE SPRING LAKE AT EAGLEVILLE, WI

LOCATION. -- Lnt 42 51 03" Long 88 26 15", in SE 1/4 NW 1/4 sec.36, T.5 N., R.17 E., Waukesha County, Bydrologic Unit 07120006, at Eagleville.

DRAINAGE AREA, -- 33.2 m; 2

400

600

400

700

400

500

600

PERIOD OF RECORD. -- Apr: 1 1991 to current year

REMARKS, -- Lake sampled near southeast end of lake at a lake depth of about 8 ft Lake ice-covered during March sampling. Water-quality analyses by Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene.

WATER-QUALITY DATA, MARCH 01 TO AUGUST 10, 1994 (Milligrams per liter unless otherwise indicated)

(Milligrams per liter unless otherwise indicated)											
	Mar.	<u> Mar. 01</u>		Apr. 07		June 20		July 18		Aug. 10	
Depth of sample (ft) Lake stage (ft) Specific conductance (µS/cm)	1 0 9.31 565	523	1 5 9.	4.0 56 442	1.5 9.	7.5 52 467	1 5 9.5	7 5 3 417	1.5 9.5	7.5 56 427	
pH (units) Water temperature (°C)	7.6 1.0	7.6 3.5	9 0 B 0	8, 9 7, 5	7.9 29.5	8.0 29.5	8.3 27.5	8 3 2 5 5	8.4 22.D	8.3 22.0	
Color (Pt-Co. scale) Turbidity (NTU)	 		1D 1.3	$\begin{smallmatrix} 16\\1.2\end{smallmatrix}$							
Secch1-depth (meters) Dissolved oxygen	10.6	7 7		7 13.6	7.8	.2 8.6	10.9	1 10.1	8.7	. ∜ 8,6	
Hardness, as CaCO3	-		230	230					-	•	
Calcium, dissolved (Ca) Magnesium, dissolved (Mg)			51 26	51 26							
Sodium, dissolved (Na) Potassium, dissolved (K)			5.0 1	5 0 1							
Alkalinity, as CaCO3		¬	210	210 15		L					
Sulfate, dissolved (SO4) Chloride, dissolved (CI)			15 12	12							
Fluoride, dissolved (F) Silica, dissolved (S:02)			0.1 5.0	0.1 4.9							
Solids dissolved, a. 180°C			248	252							
Nitrogen, NO2 t NO3, diss. !as N) Hitrogen, ammonia, dissolved (as		~	1.1 <0.00	1.1 <0.00							
Nitrogen, amm + org., total (as Nitrogen, total (as N)	N)		0.30 1.4	0,40 1,5							
Phosphorus, total (as P)			0.009	0.009	0.012	0030	0.019	0.321	0.017	0.018	
Phosphorus, ortho, dissolved (as Iron, dissolved (Fe) μg/L	F)		<0.002 <50	<0.002 <50							
Manganese, dissolved (&) \(\mu_g/L\) Chlorophyll a, phytoplanktor (\(\mu_g/L\)	(.)		<40 6 4	<40	4.3		10		9.7	- * -	
3-1-94	 4-7 - 94			5-20-94		7.	8-94				
0.1.34							-		8-10-9	14	
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LAKE DEPTH, IN FEET		(ļ		•	(I	ŢŢ	; \	}	
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Figure 2. Lake water-quality data for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsin 1994 water year

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (S.C.) JN MICROSIEMENS PER CENTIMETER AT 25 DEGREES CELSIUS

600

700

400

500

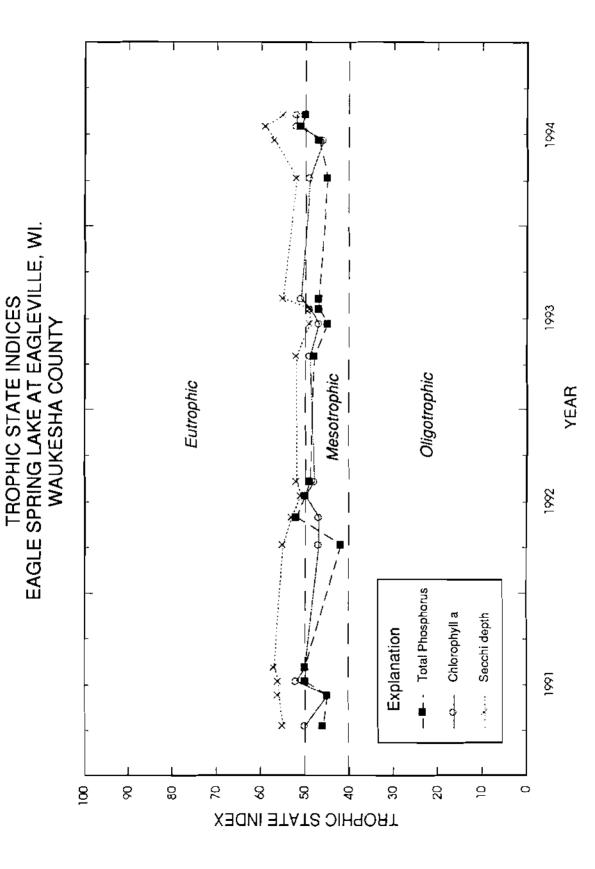
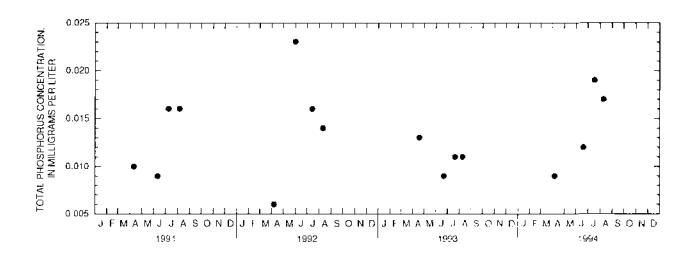
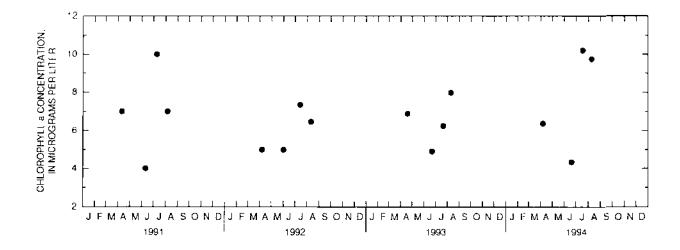


Figure 3. Trophic state indices for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsin





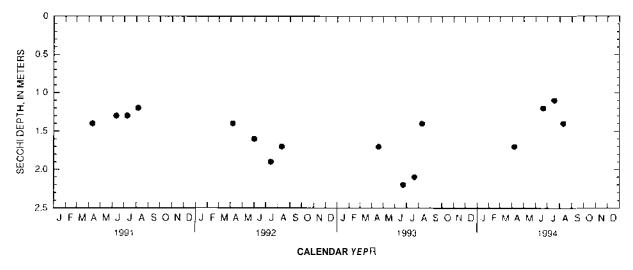


Figure 4.-- Surface total phosphorus and chlorophyll a concentrations, and Secchi depths for Eagle Spring Lake at Eagleville, Wisconsrn.