

A

APPENDIX A

Public Participation Materials



**Kentuck Lake
Protection & Rehabilitation
District**




**Kentuck Lake
Management Planning Project
Kick-off Meeting
June 8, 2013**



**Brenton Butterfield
Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning**

Presentation Outline

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



Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

Onterra, LLC

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



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Why create a lake management plan?

A goal without a plan is just a wish!

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Elements of an Effective Lake Management Planning Project

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



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Data and information gathering

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



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Water Quality Analysis

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



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Watershed Assessment

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

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Aquatic Plant Surveys

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants

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Non-native Aquatic Plants

Curly-leaf Pondweed



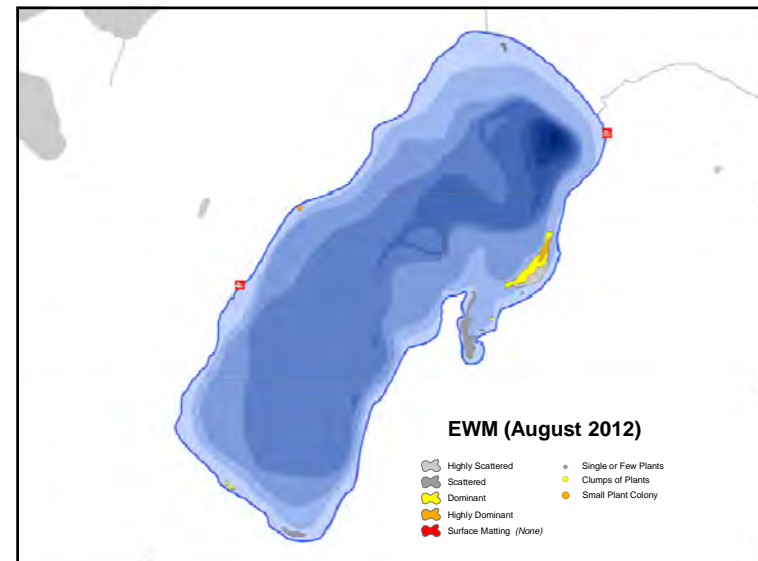
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Lake Management Planning

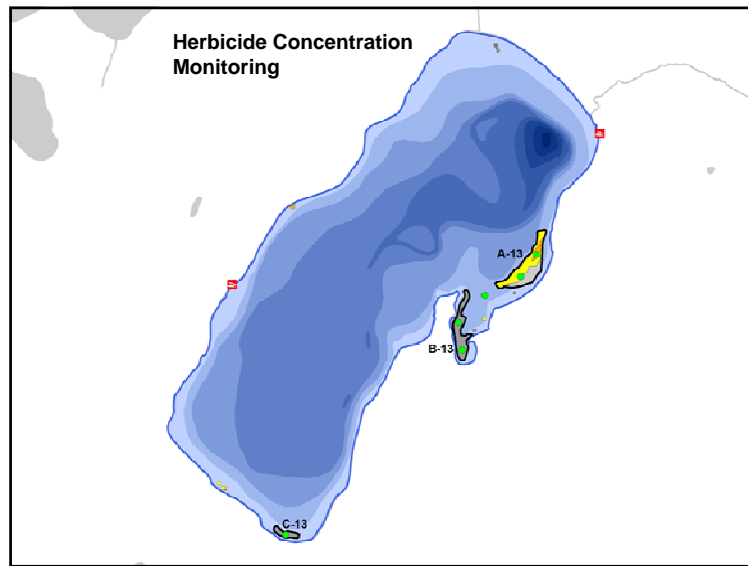
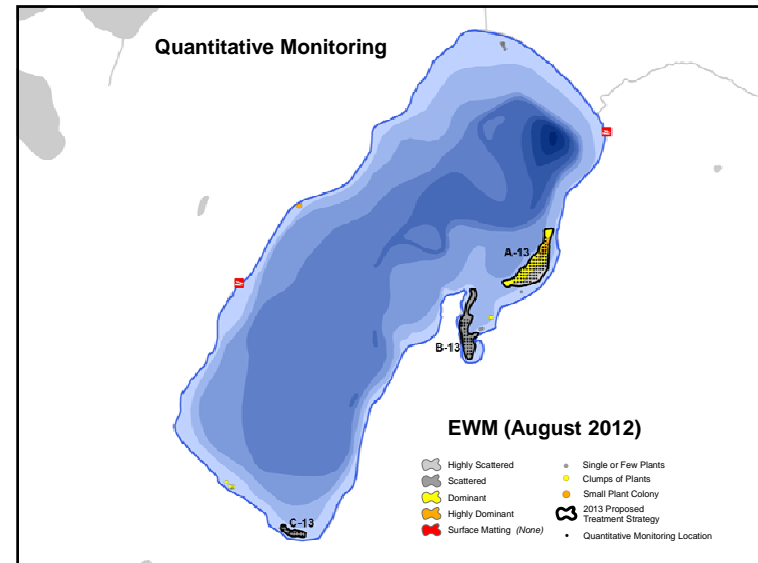
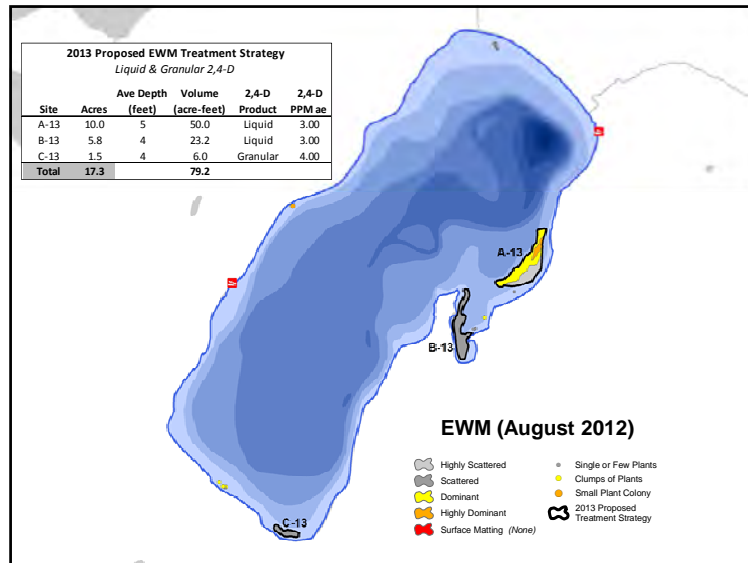
Non-native Aquatic Plants

Eurasian Water Milfoil



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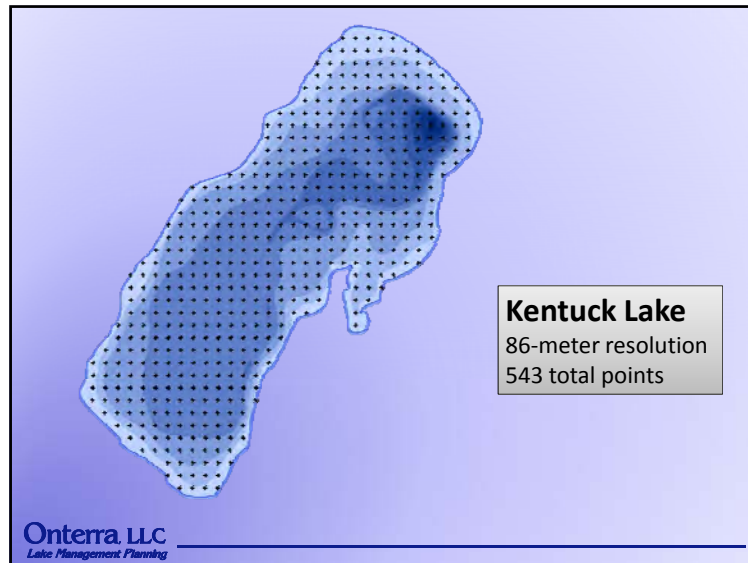




Aquatic Plant Surveys

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
 - Early-season AIS survey
 - Point-intercept survey

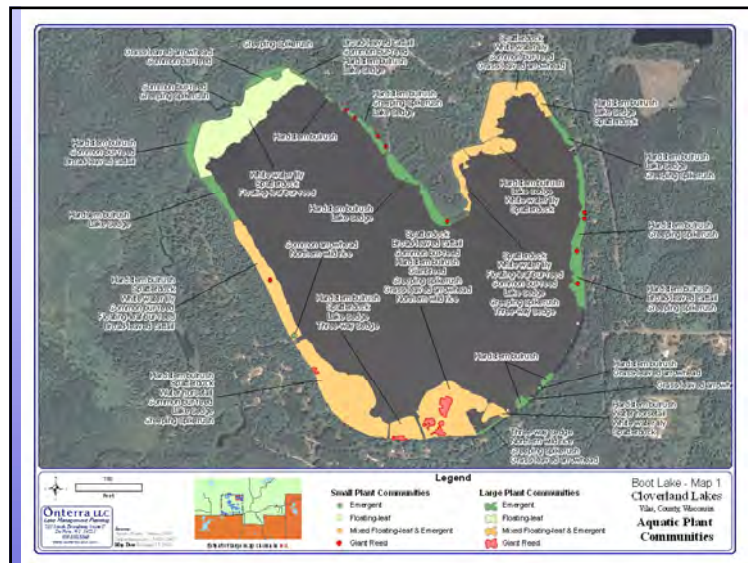
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Aquatic Plant Surveys

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
 - Early-season AIS Survey
 - Point-intercept survey
 - Aquatic plant community mapping

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Aquatic Plant Surveys

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
 - Early-season AIS Survey
 - Point-intercept survey
 - Aquatic plant community mapping
 - Volunteer survey findings

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Fisheries Data Integration

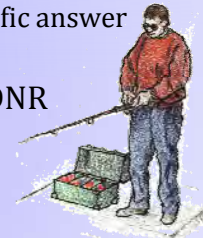
- No fish sampling completed
- Assemble data from WDNR, USGS, USFWS, & GLIFWC
- Fish survey results summaries (if available)
- Use information in planning as applicable



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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

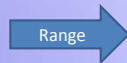


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Shoreland Assessment

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

Urbanized



Natural



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Planning Process

Planning Committee Meetings

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

Management Goals
Management Actions
Timeframe
Facilitator(s)

Implementation Plan



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Thank You

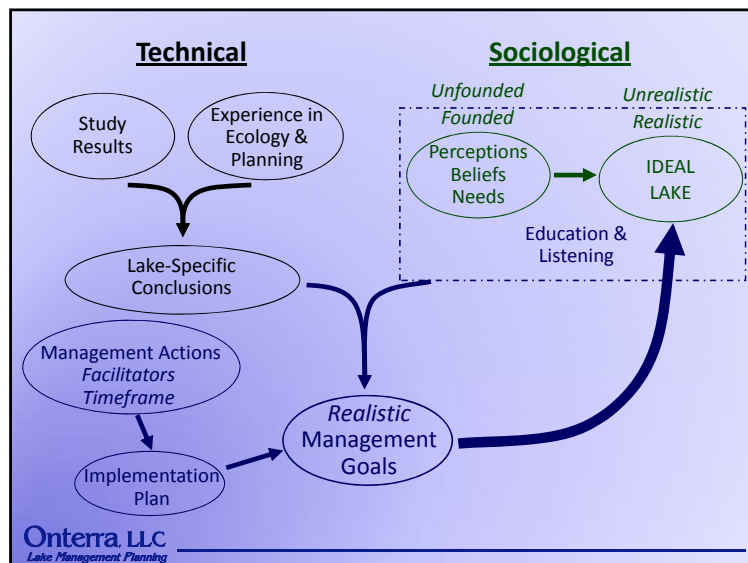
Many of the graphics used in this presentation were supplied by:



Wisconsin
Lakes
Partnership




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*Kentuck Lake
Protection & Rehabilitation District*

Kentuck Lake
Management Planning Project
Planning Meeting I
April 8, 2014

**Brenton Butterfield
& Tim Hoyman**
Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning

Presentation Outline

- Lake Management Planning Project Overview
- Study Results
 - Water Quality
 - Watershed
 - Shoreland
 - Aquatic Plants
 - Fishery (Next Meeting)
- “Big Picture”

Stakeholder Survey

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Study and Plan Goals

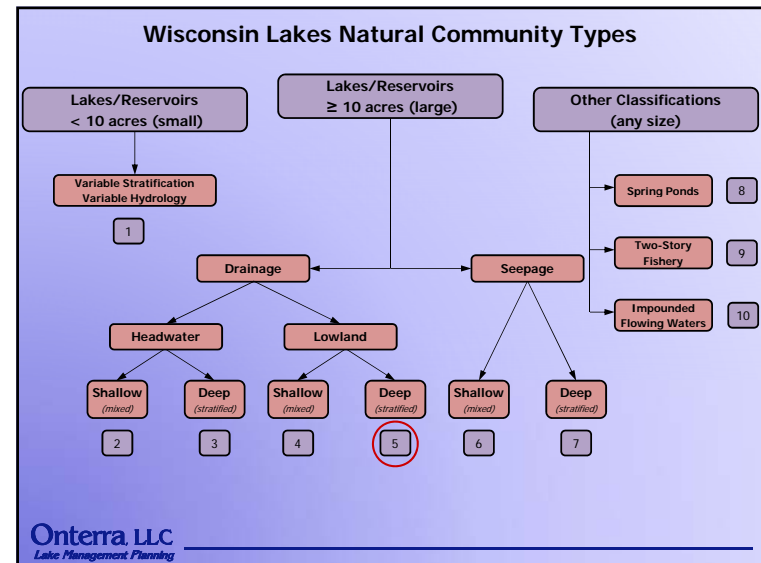
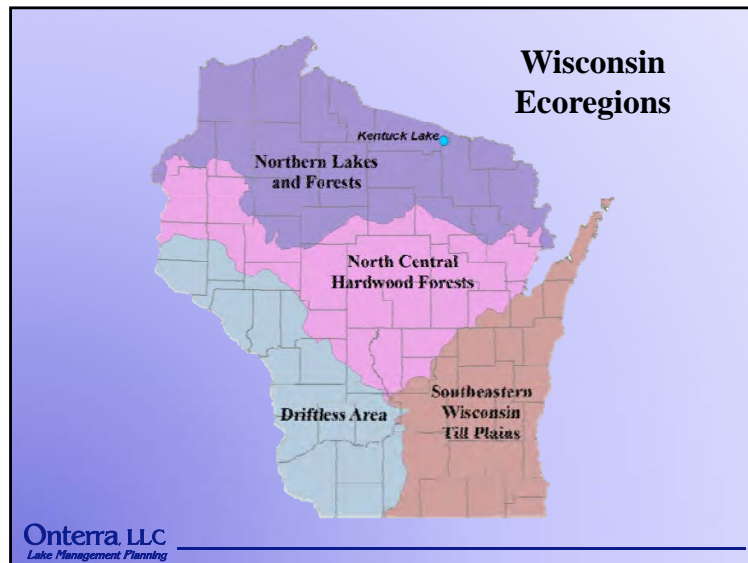
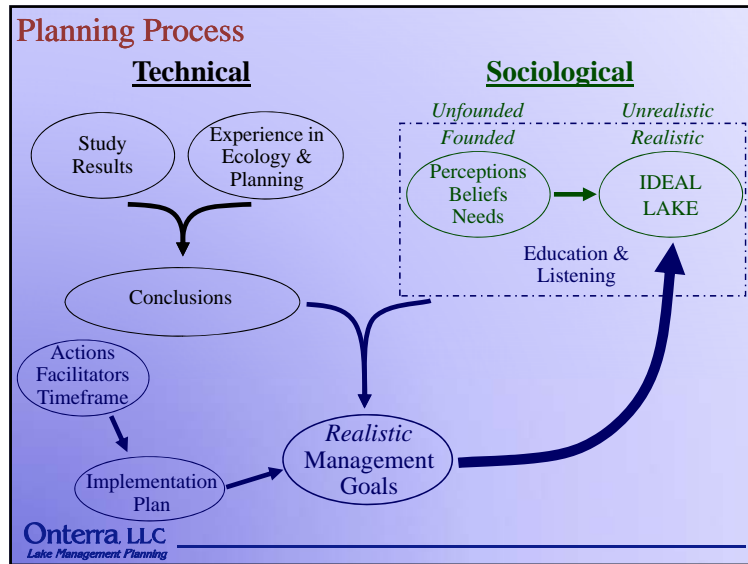
- Collect & Analyze Data
- Construct Long-Term & Useable Plan

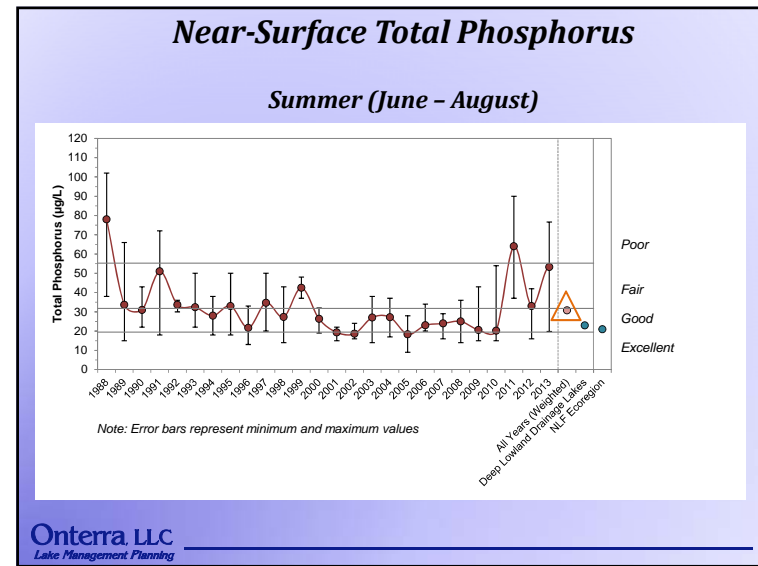
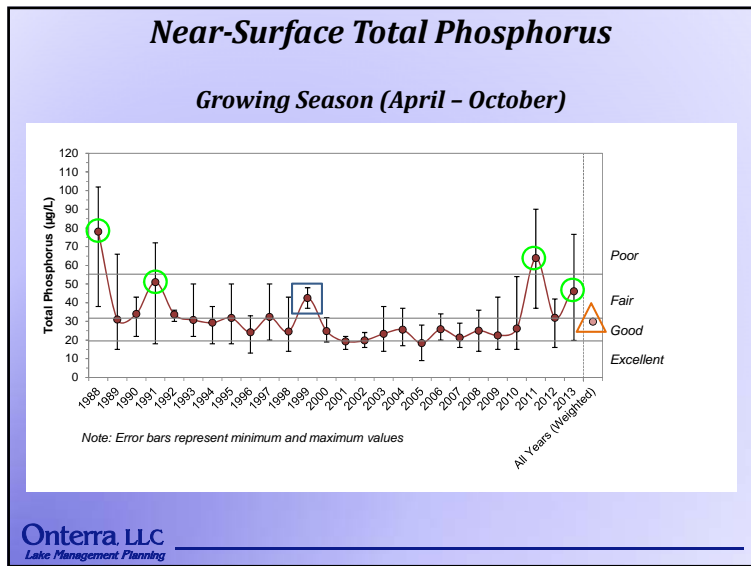
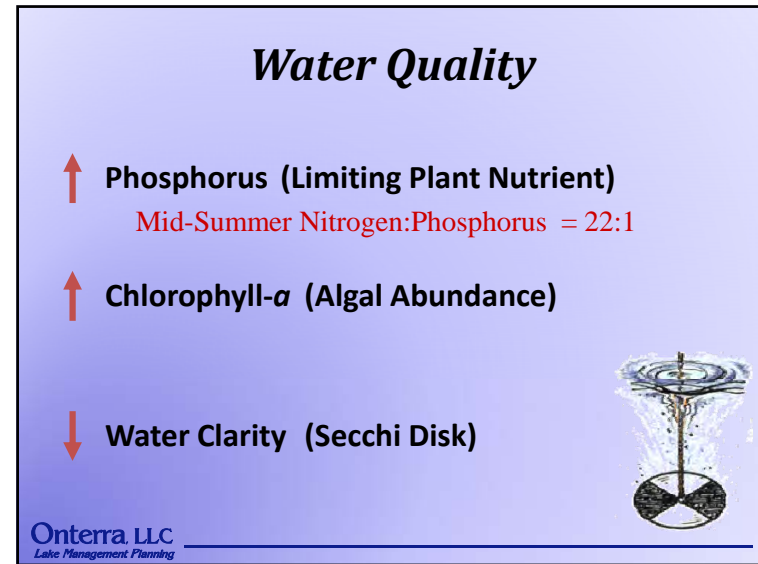
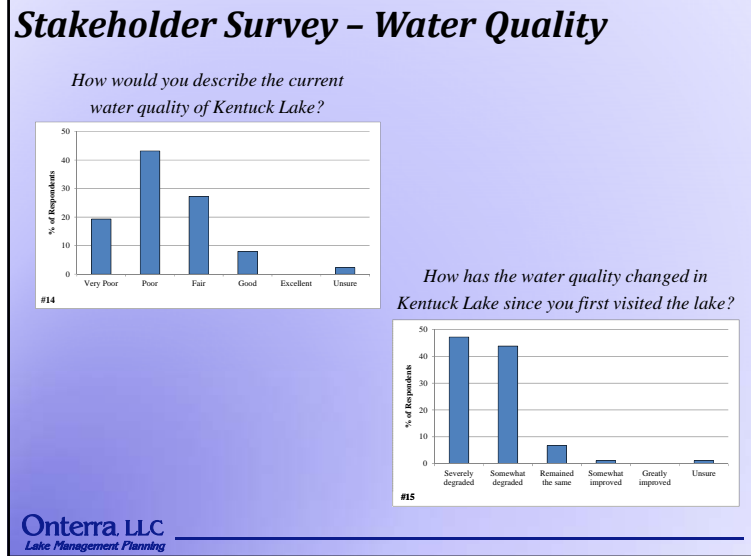
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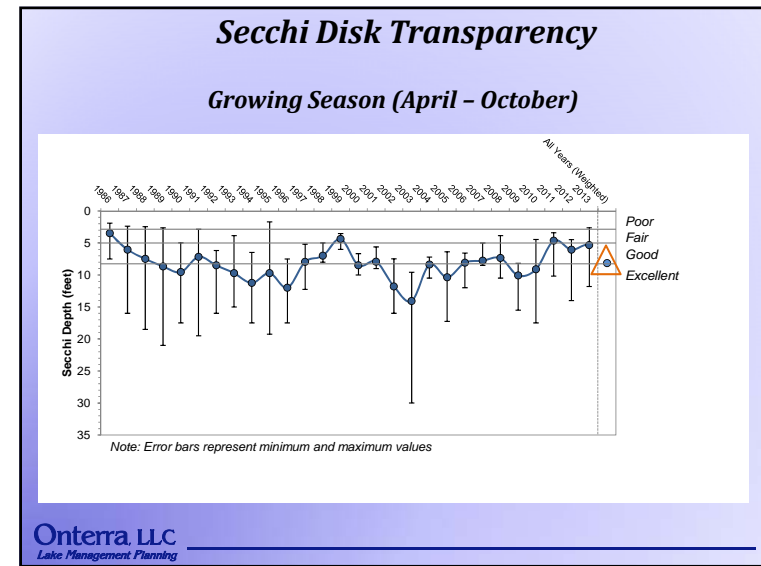
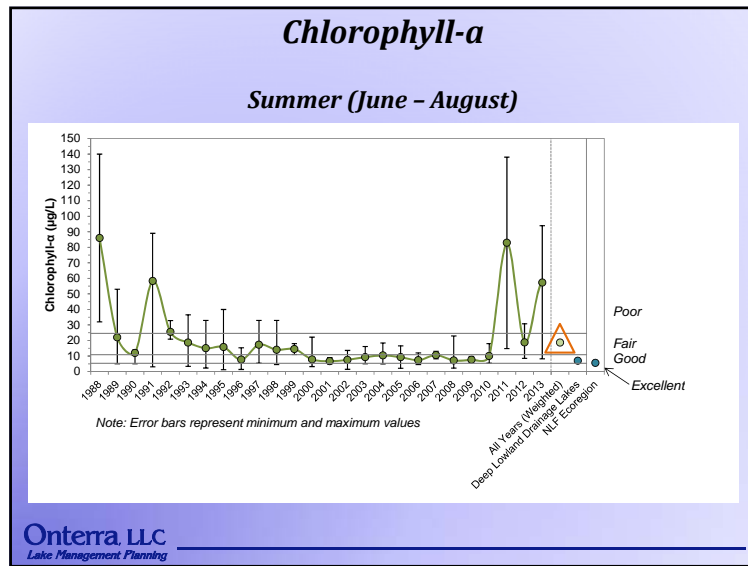
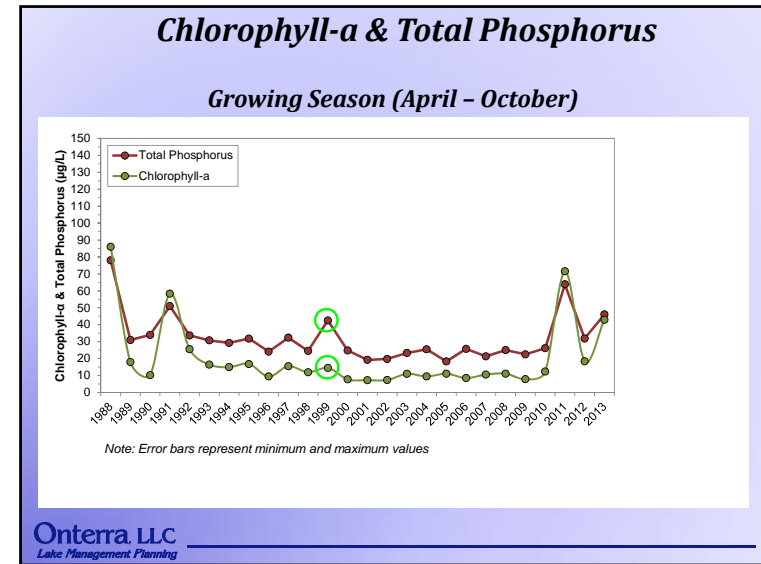
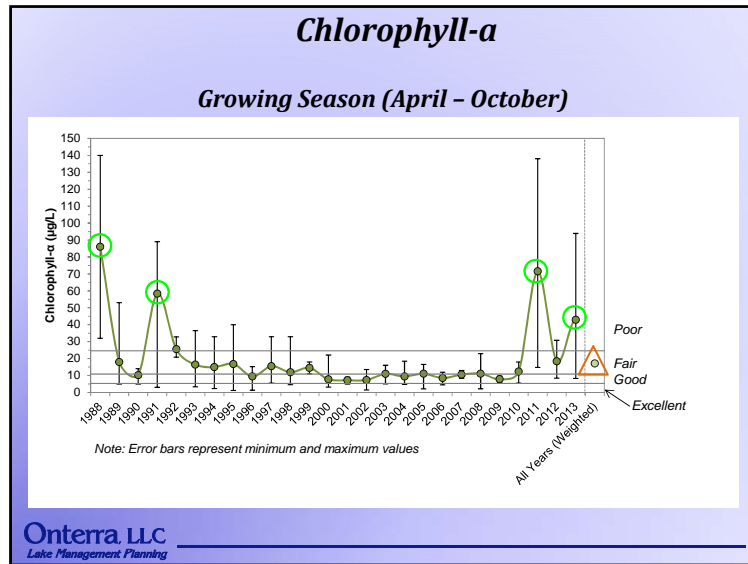
The Planning Process

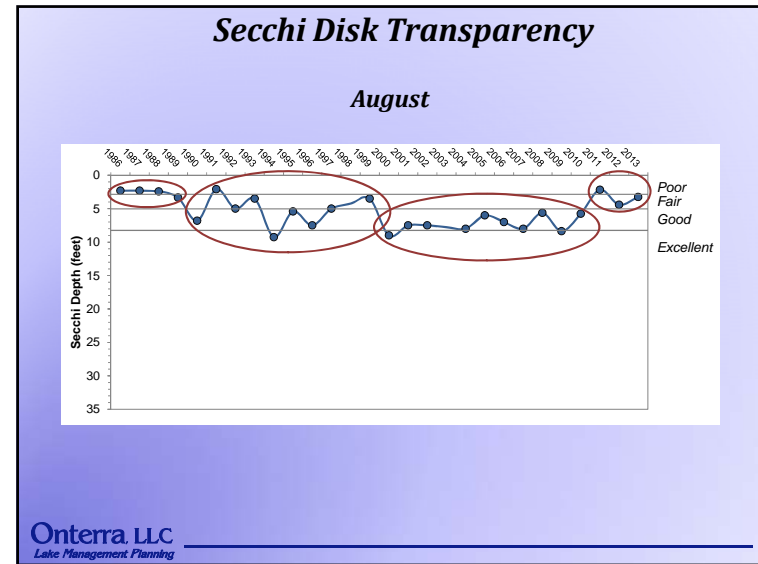
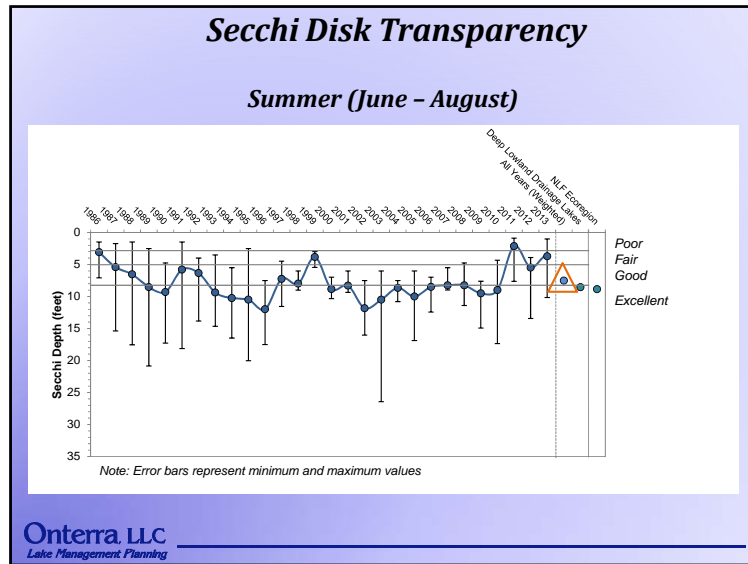
...it's not as easy as you may think.

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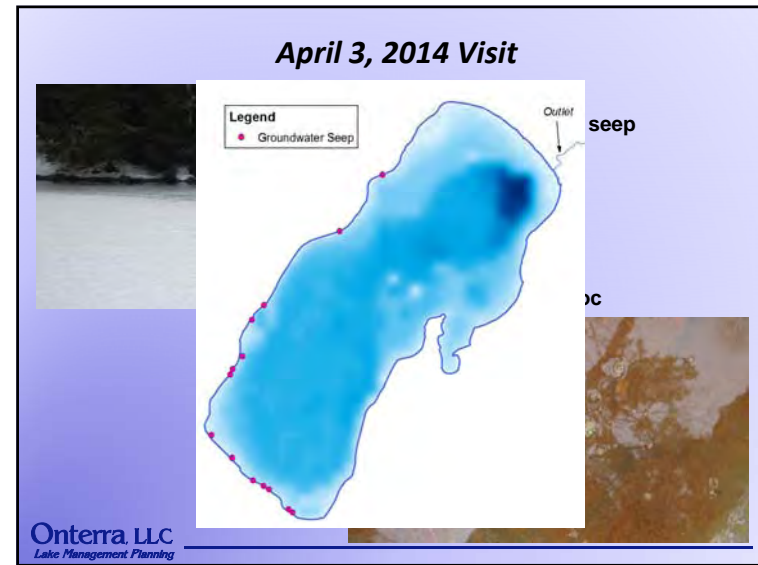








- ### Potential Sources of Intermittent Years with Elevated Phosphorus Concentrations
- ~~Point source input?~~ None that we know of
 - ~~Non point source input?~~ Watershed in good condition
 - ~~Curly leaf pondweed die off?~~ Population much too small
 - Septic system inputs?
- Onterra, LLC
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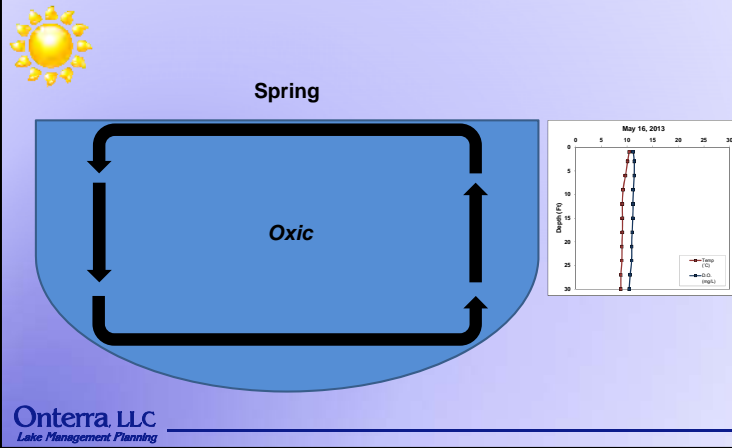
Potential Sources of Intermittent Years with Elevated Phosphorus Concentrations

- ~~Point (or non-point) source input?~~ Watershed in good condition
- ~~Curly leaf pondweed die-off?~~ Population too small
- Septic system inputs? Possible, but not likely
- Ground water inputs? Possible, but not likely
- Phosphorus release from bottom sediments (internal nutrient loading)?
 - Data indicate high probability

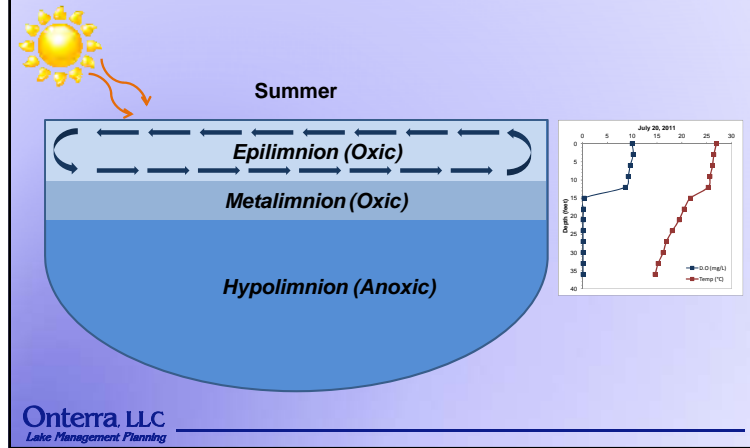
Internal Phosphorus Loading – What is it?

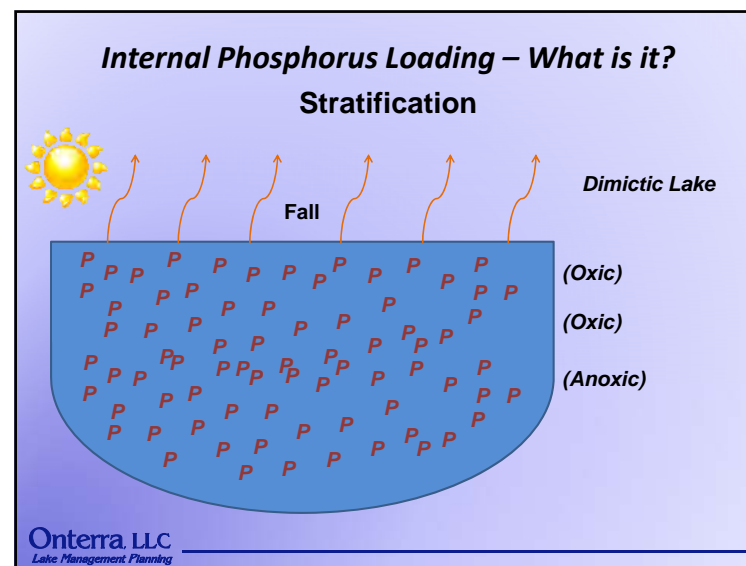
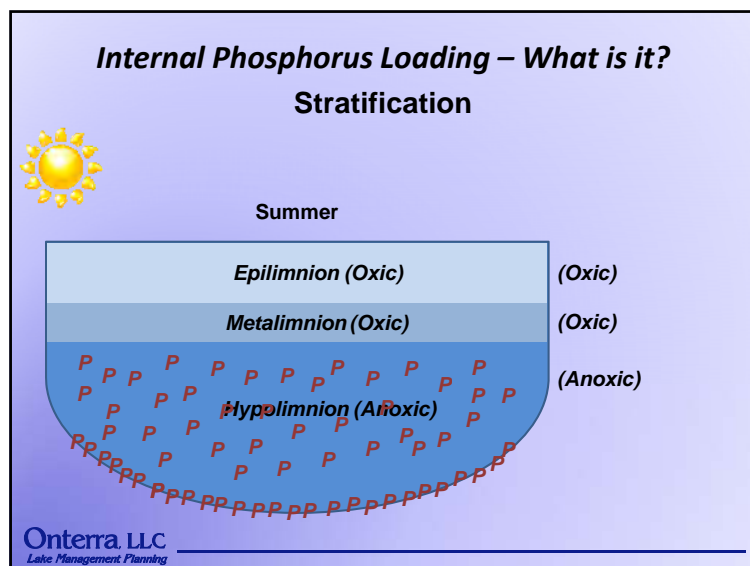
- Release of phosphorus from bottom sediments under anoxic (no oxygen) conditions
- Where does phosphorus-laden sediment come from?
 - Can be both anthropogenic (e.g. agriculture, urban areas) or natural
 - Lakes with higher resident times (low water exchange) can accumulate phosphorus

Internal Phosphorus Loading – What is it? Stratification



Internal Phosphorus Loading – What is it? Stratification

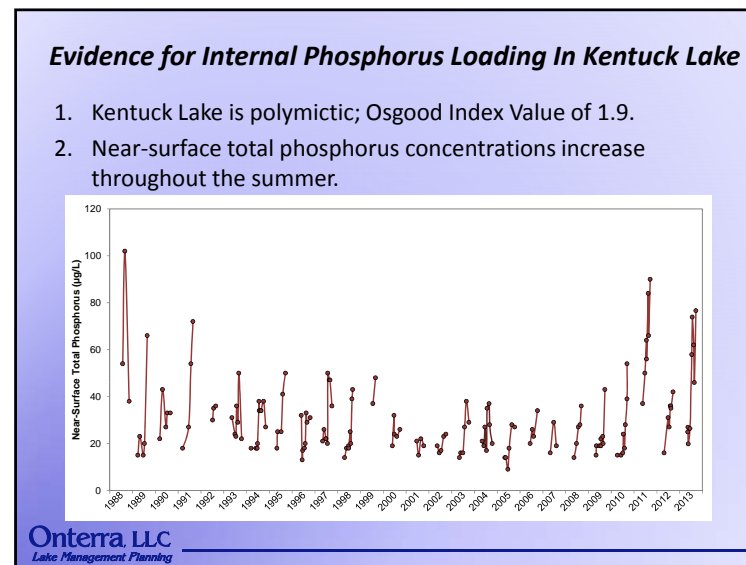




Internal Phosphorus Loading – What is it?

- Release of phosphorus from bottom sediments under anoxic (no oxygen) conditions
- Timing matters:
 - In *dimictic* lakes, phosphorus is delivered from hypolimnion to epilimnion during fall turnover when algae are less active
 - In *polymictic* lakes, phosphorus can be delivered from hypolimnion to epilimnion multiple times during summer when algae are active
 - How to determine dimictic vs polymictic:
 - Osgood Index: >9 = dimictic, <4 = polymictic

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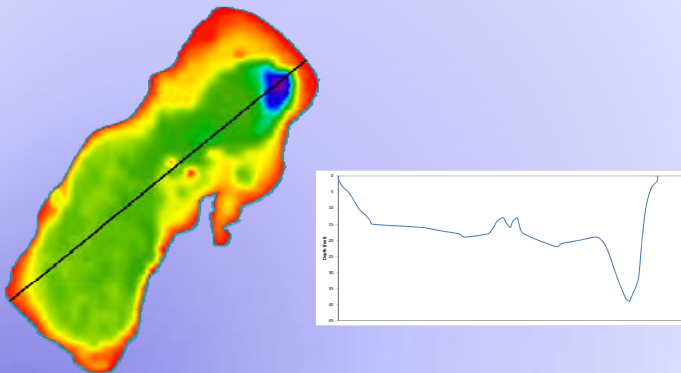
Evidence for Internal Phosphorus Loading In Kentuck Lake

1. Kentuck Lake is polymictic; Osgood Index Value of 1.9.
2. Near-surface total phosphorus concentrations increase throughout the summer.
3. Historical near-bottom (hypolimnetic) phosphorus concentrations average 325 µg/L.

Evidence for Internal Phosphorus Loading In Kentuck Lake

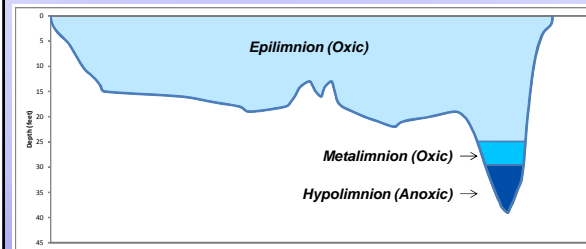
- Internal nutrient loading likely occurring in Kentuck Lake annually
- Why was the magnitude of phosphorus increase so much greater in certain years (e.g. 1988, 1991, 2011, & 2013)?
- May be dependent on differences in lake's initial stratification based on weather

Evidence for Internal Phosphorus Loading In Kentuck Lake

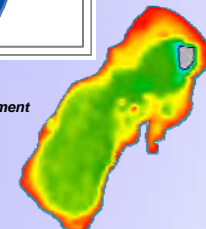


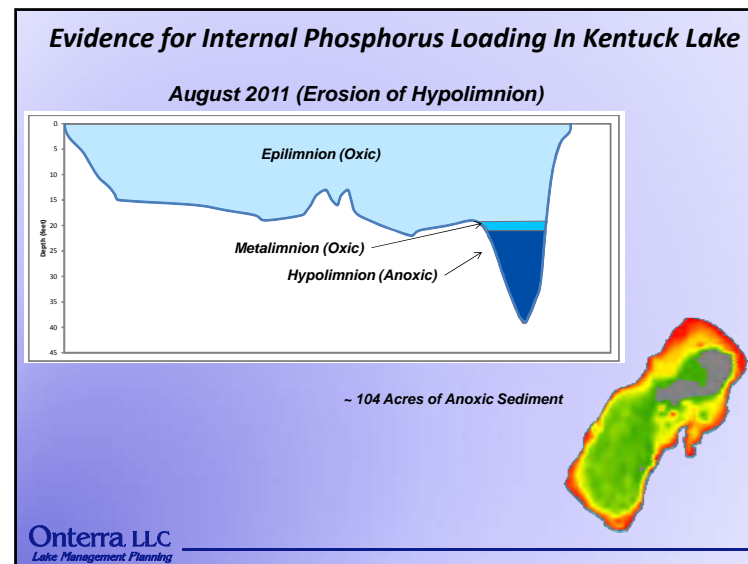
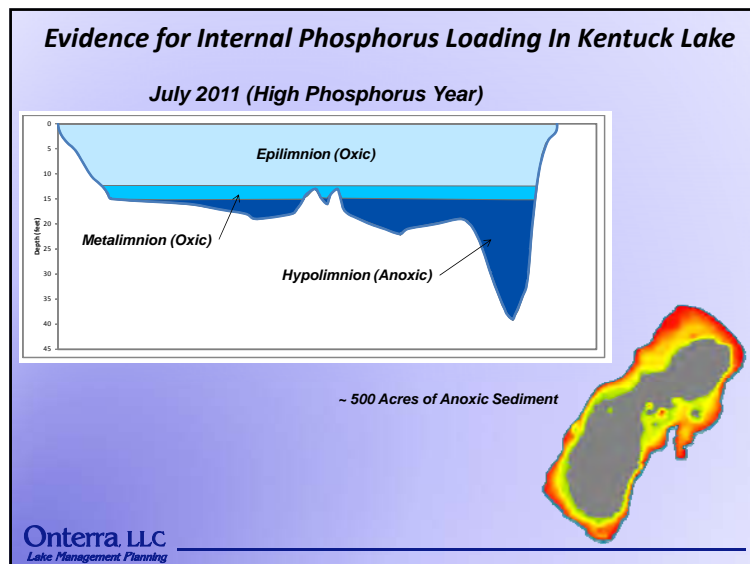
Evidence for Internal Phosphorus Loading In Kentuck Lake

July 2012 (Typical Year)



~ 15 Acres of Anoxic Sediment





Evidence for Internal Phosphorus Loading In Kentuck Lake

- Why was the magnitude of phosphorus increase so much greater in certain years (e.g. 2011 & 2013)?
- May be dependent on differences in lake's initial stratification based on weather
 - In most years, epilimnion initially extends to 25 – 30 feet, yielding smaller area of anoxia
 - In some years, like 2011 & 2013, epilimnion is shallower (15-20 feet), and area of anoxia is much larger and more phosphorus is available for release over the summer
 - Likely caused by period of hot, calm weather early in the season
 - Erosion of hypolimnion (or complete mixing in shallower areas) throughout the summer delivers higher levels of phosphorus to epilimnion

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Evidence for Internal Phosphorus Loading In Kentuck Lake

- Poorer water quality in 2011 and 2013 do not necessarily indicate declining trend in lake's water quality; this has happened before (late 1980s & early 1990s)

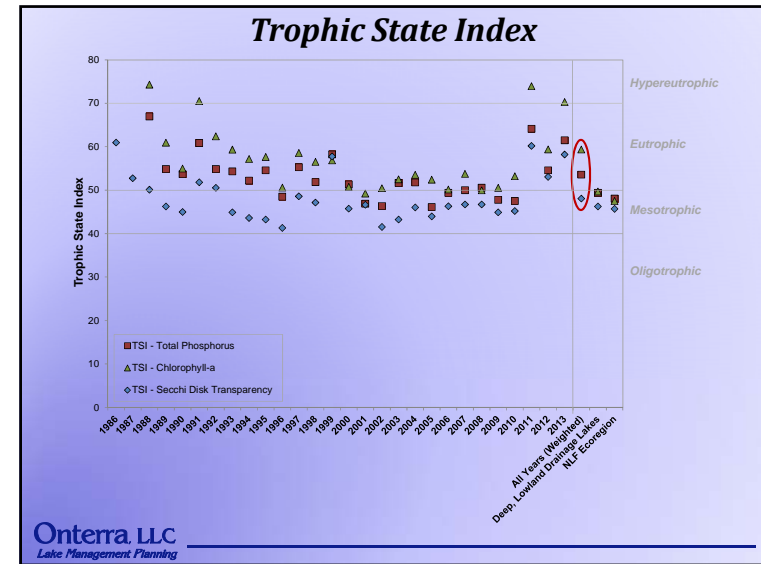
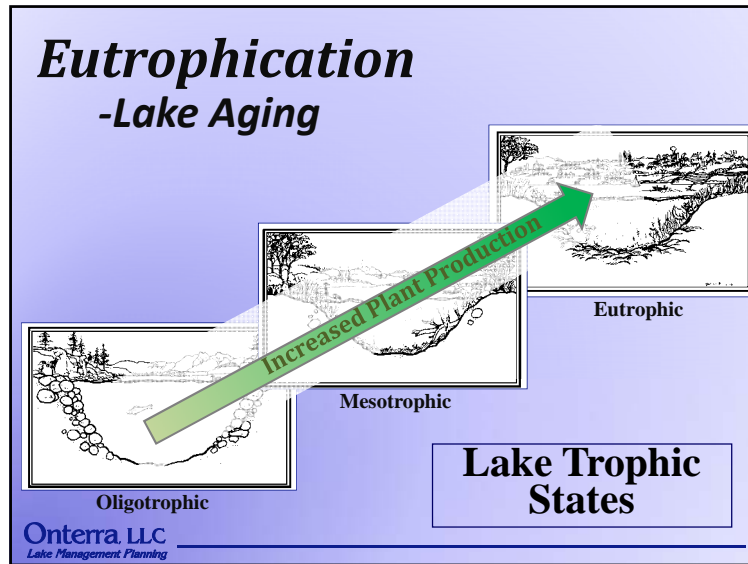
Chlorophyll-a & Total Phosphorus (ug/L)

Total Phosphorus

Chlorophyll-a

Note: Error bars represent minimum and maximum values

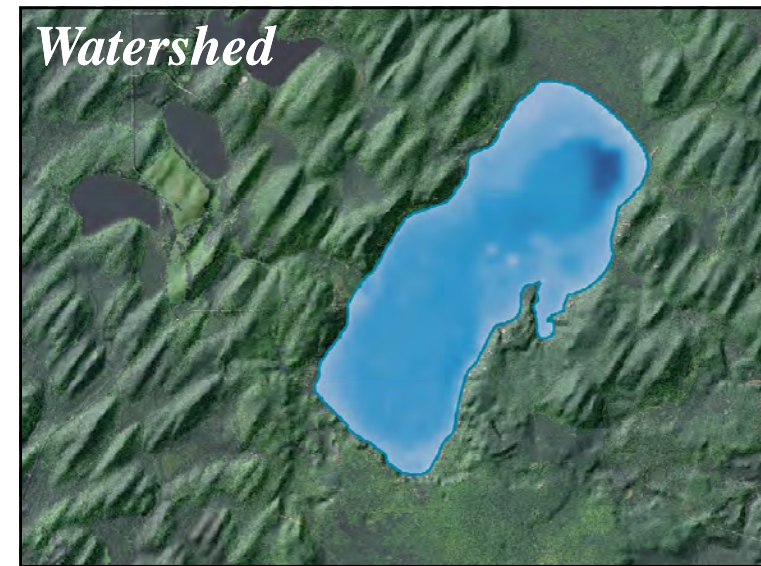
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Other Water Quality Results

- Alkalinity = 34.2 mg/L as CaCO₃ – indicates very little sensitivity to acid rain
- Low calcium concentrations (6.7 mg/L)
 - Very low susceptibility for zebra mussel establishment

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Watershed Assessment Procedure

Determine Watershed Area and Boundaries

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Watershed Assessment Procedure

Determine Watershed Area and Boundaries

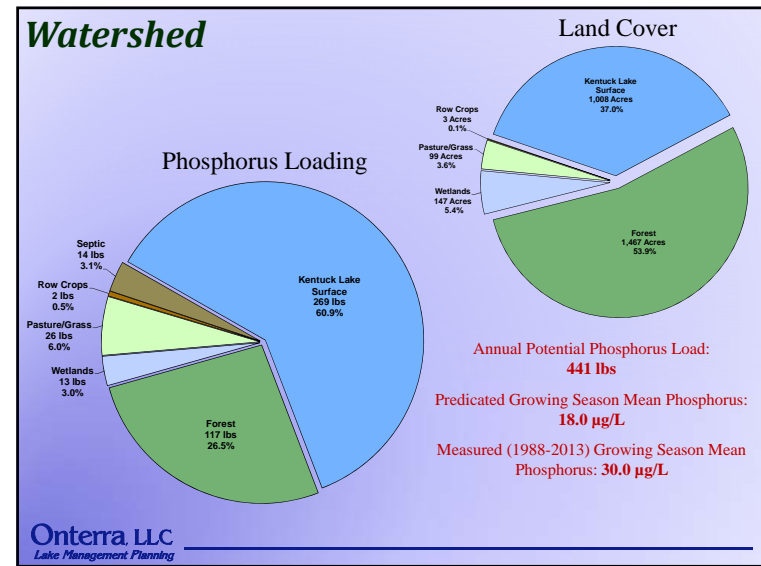
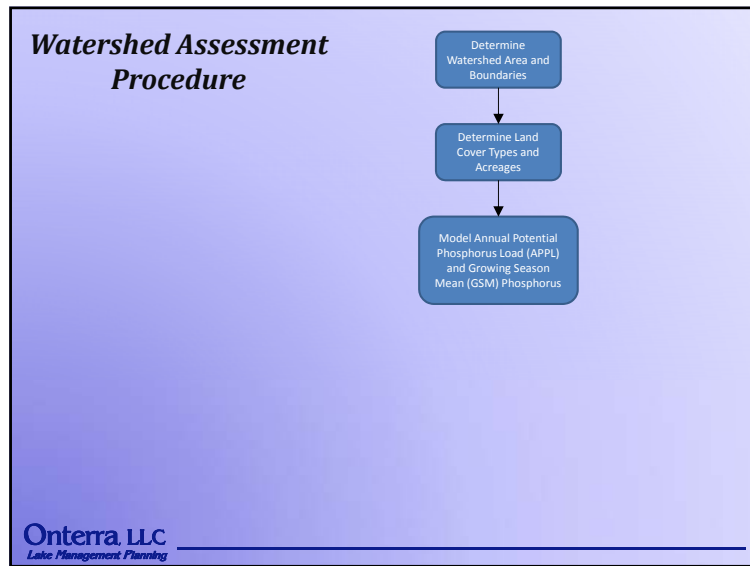
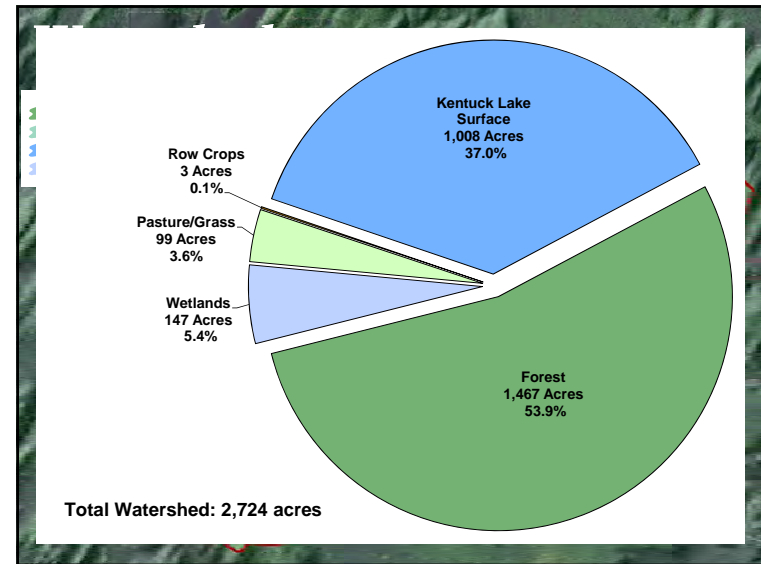
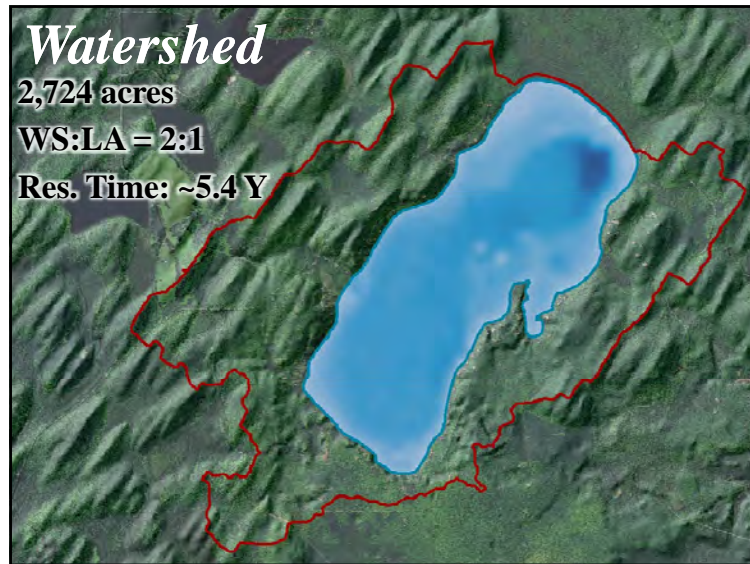
Determine Land Cover Types and Acreages

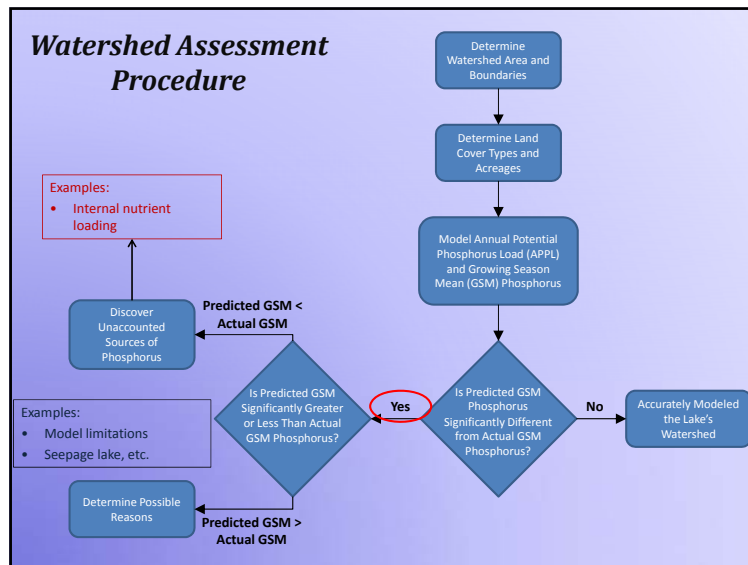
Greater Phosphorus Export/Acre

Less Negative Impact on Lake

- Urban - High Density
- Row Crops
- Urban - Med Density
- Pasture/Grass
- Open Water
- Rural Residential
- Wetlands
- Forest

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Shoreland Assessment

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

Urbanized

➔

Natural

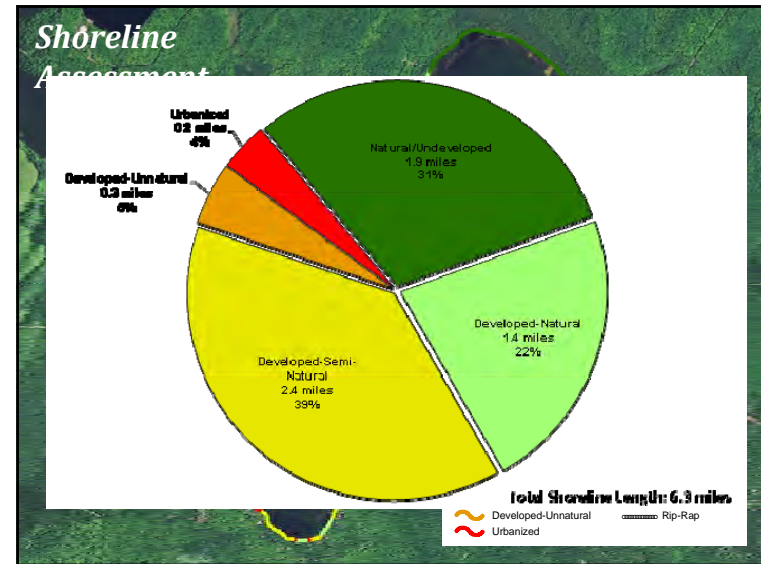
Range

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Shoreline Assessment Category Descriptions



Natural/Undeveloped

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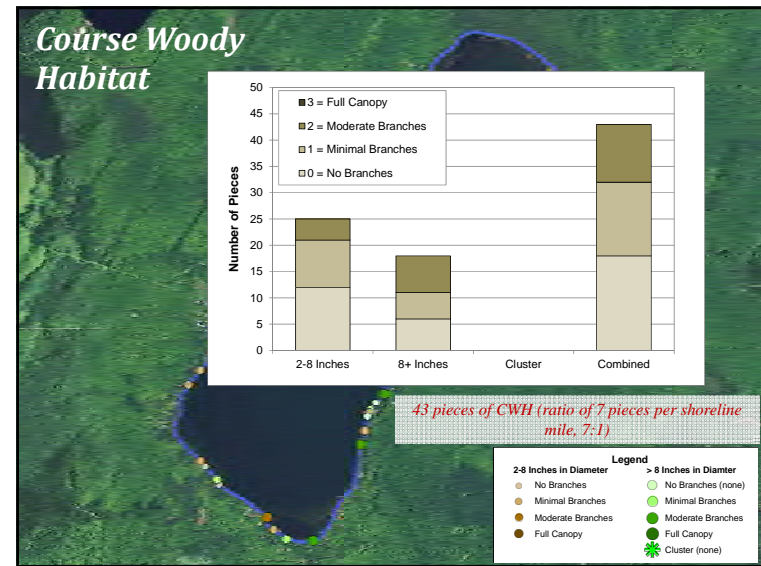


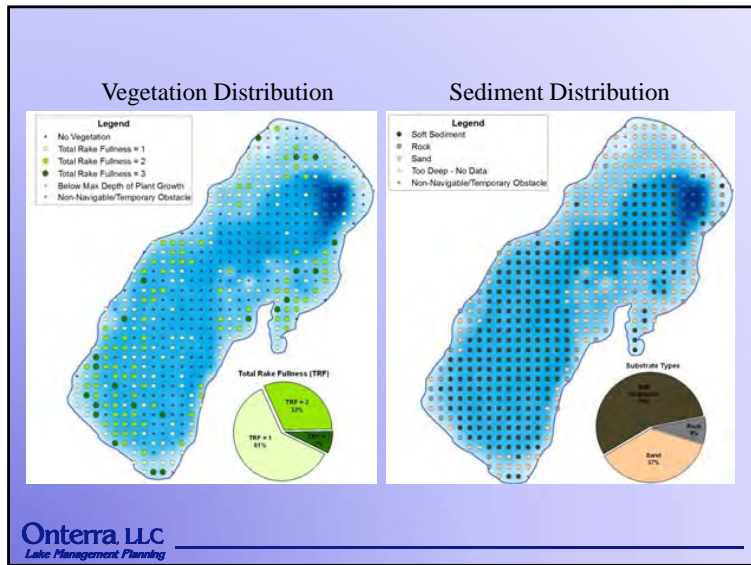
Coarse Woody Habitat

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

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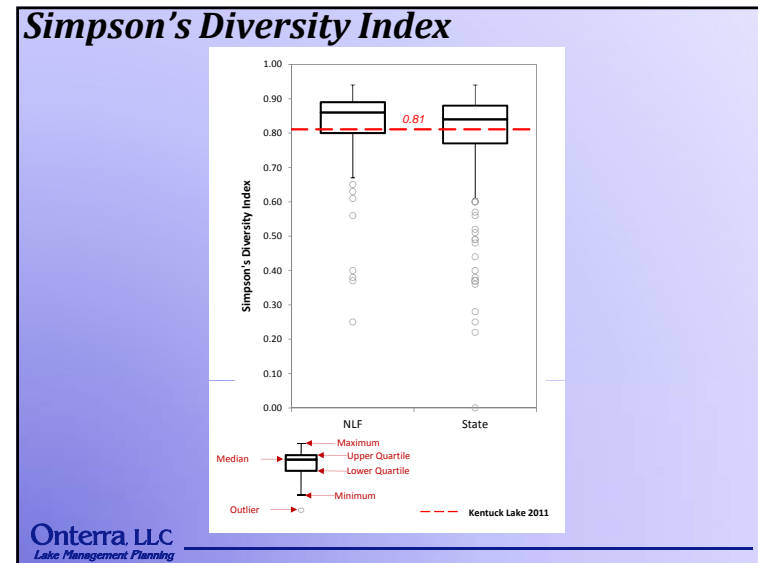
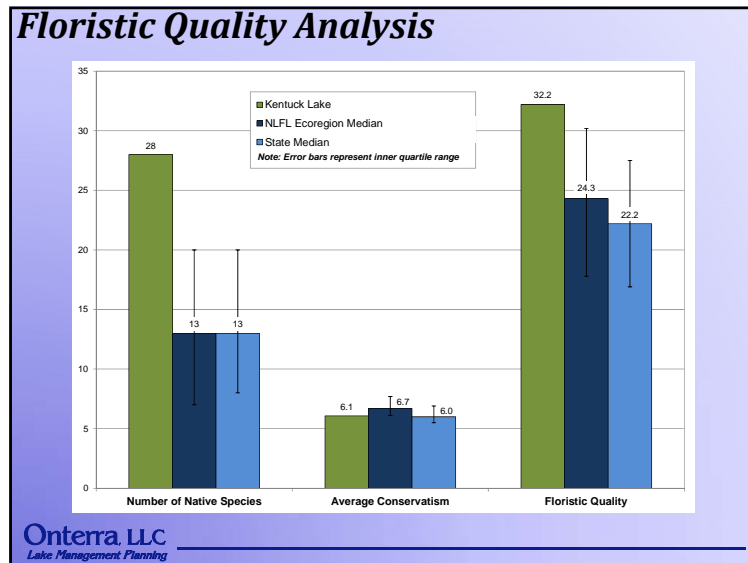
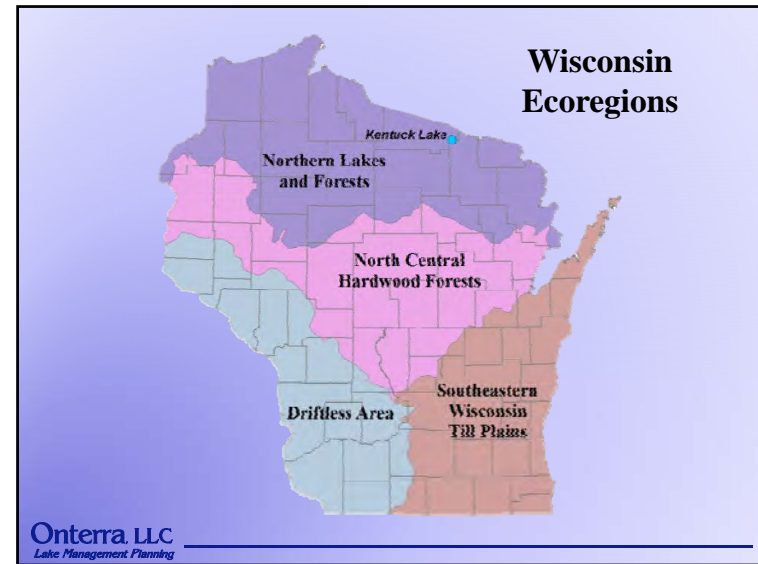
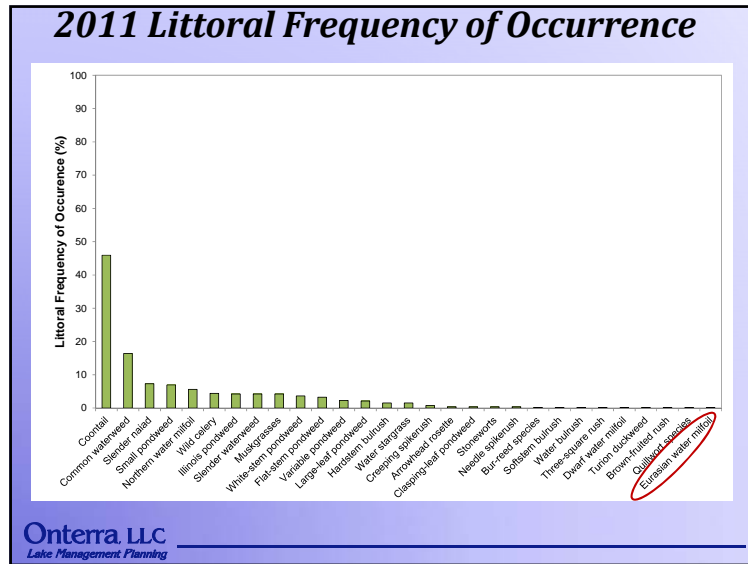


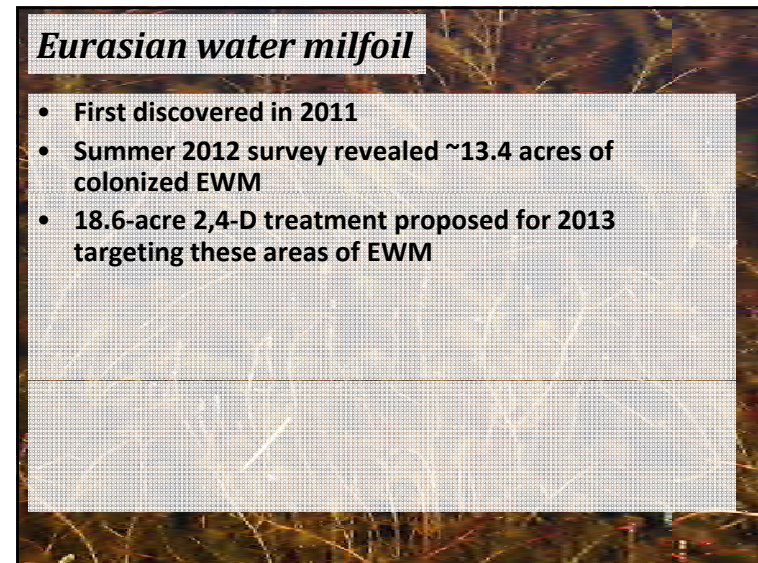
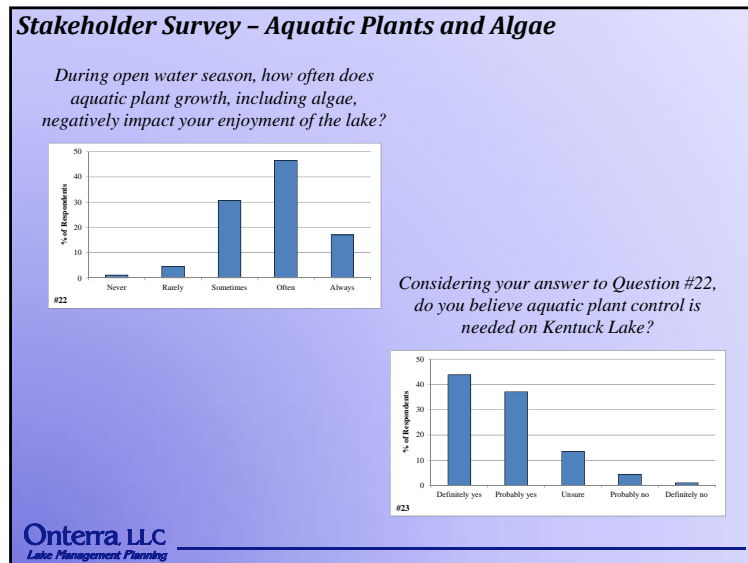
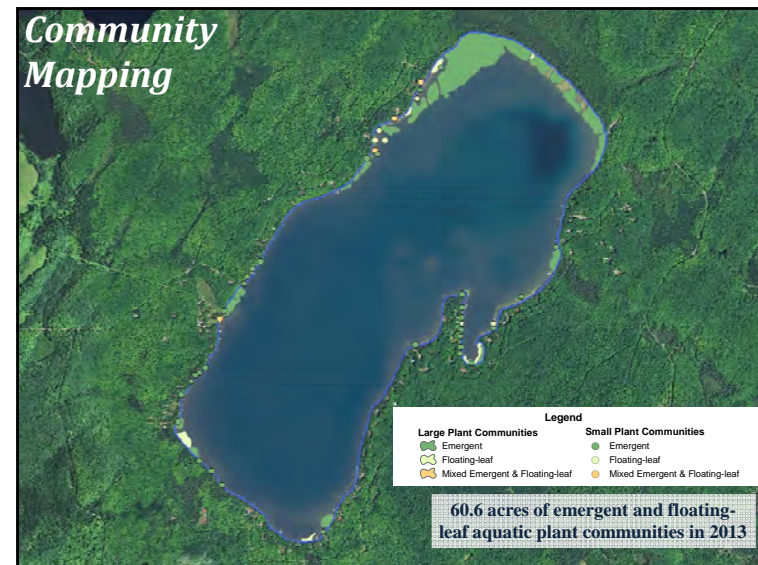
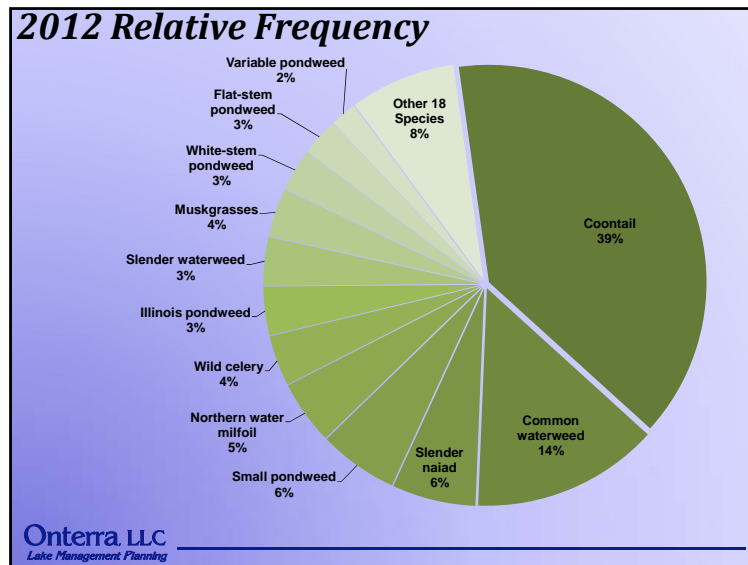
Species List

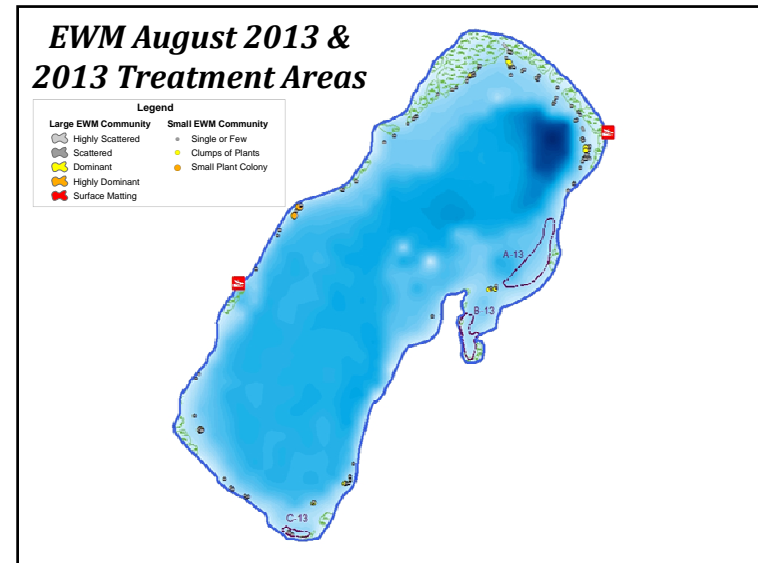
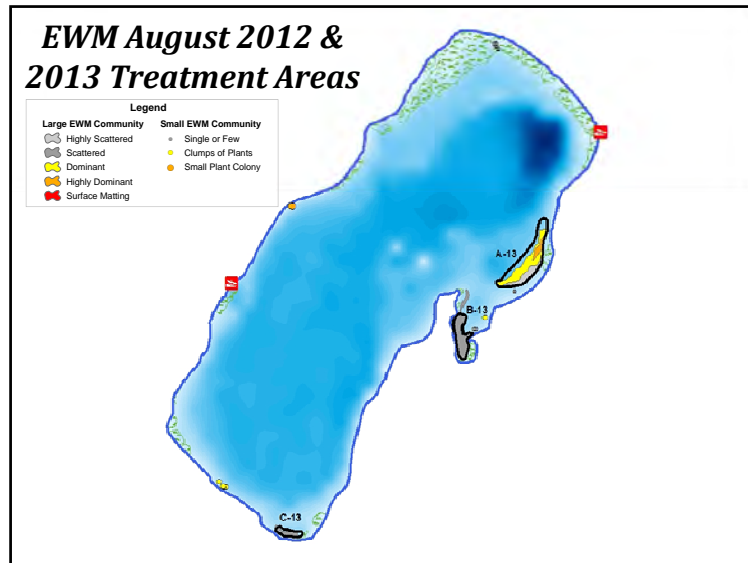
- 41 Native Species
- 2 Non-Native Species
 - Eurasian water milfoil
 - Curly-leaf pondweed

Growth Form	Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism (c)	2011 (WDNR)	2013 (Onterra)
Emergent	<i>Carex comosa</i>	Birdy sedge	5		
	<i>Carex lasiocarpus</i>	Lake sedge	6		I
	<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i>	Three-way sedge	9		I
	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Creeping spikegrass	6	X	I
	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water horsetail	7	I	I
	<i>Sagittaria arifolia</i>	Common arrowhead	3	X	I
	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp. (sterile)	Arrowhead spp. (sterile)	N/A		I
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Hardstem burdock	5	X	I
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Three-square sedge	5	X	
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Water burdock	9	X	
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Saltstem burdock	4	X	I
	<i>Sparganium</i> spp.	Bur-reed species	N/A	X	
	<i>Typha</i> spp.	Cattail spp.	1	I	I
	FL	<i>Najas variegata</i>	Spatterdock	6	I
<i>Najas variegata</i>		White water fly	6	I	I
FL/E	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf bur-reed	9		I
	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Floating-leaf bur-reed	10		I
Submergent	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Cornell	3	X	
	<i>Chara</i> spp.	Muskgrasses	7	X	
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Common waterweed	3	X	
	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Slender waterweed	7	X	
	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	Water stargrass	6	X	
	<i>Isocetes</i> spp.	Quillwort species	N/A	X	
	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	Northern water milfoil	7	X	
	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	Exotic	X	I
	<i>Myriophyllum terrestre</i>	Dwarf water milfoil	10	X	
	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender naiad	6	X	
	<i>Najas</i> spp.	Stoneworts	7	X	
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large-leaf pondweed	7	X	
	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly-leaf pondweed	Exotic	X	I
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Variable pondweed	7	X	
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Illinois pondweed	6	X	
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	White stem pondweed	8	X	
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Small pondweed	7	X	
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Crasping leaf pondweed	5	X		
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Fern pondweed	8	I		
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Flat stem pondweed	6	X		
<i>Sagittaria</i> sp. (sterile)	Arrowhead (sterile)	N/A	X		
<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>	Wild celery	6	X		
S/E	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Needle spikegrass	5	X	
	<i>Juncus polycarpus</i>	Brown-budded rush	8	X	
	<i>Sagittaria cornuta</i>	Arrow-leaved arrowhead	7	I	
FP	<i>Lemna turionifera</i>	Turion duckweed	2	X	

FL = Floating Leaf; FL/E = Floating Leaf and Emergent; S/E = Submergent and Emergent; FP = Free Floating
X = Located on rake during point-intercept survey; I = Incidental Species







Eurasian water milfoil

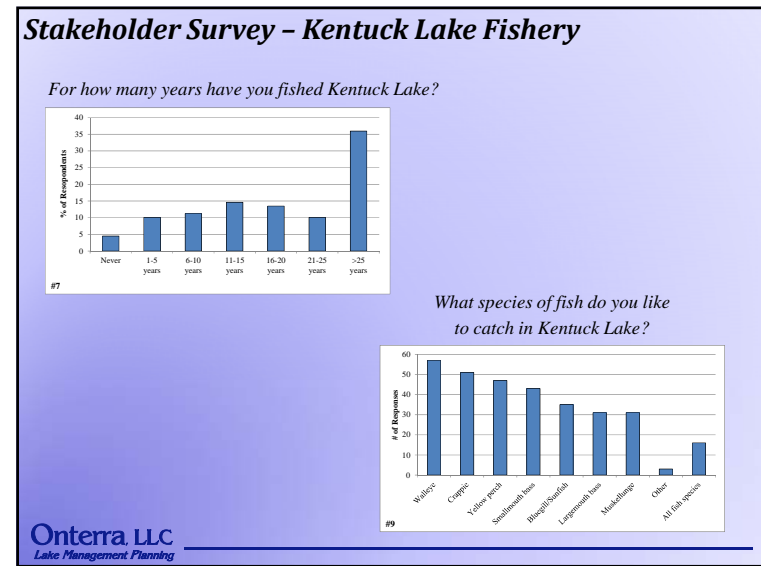
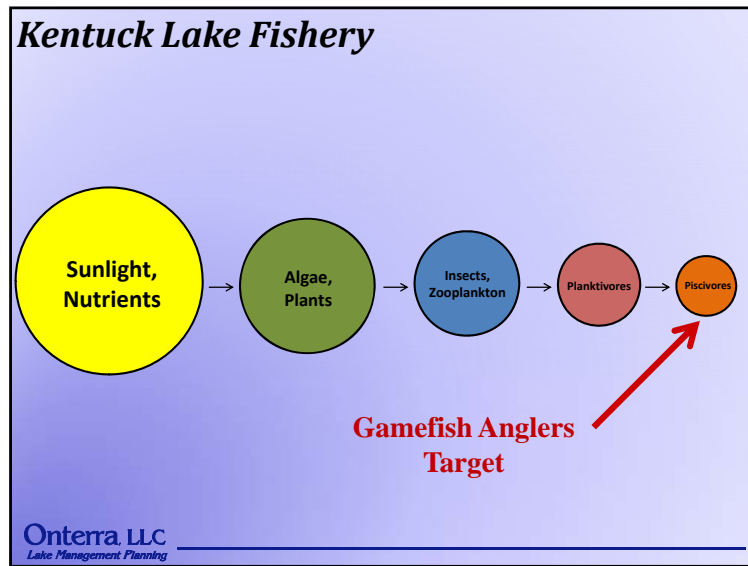
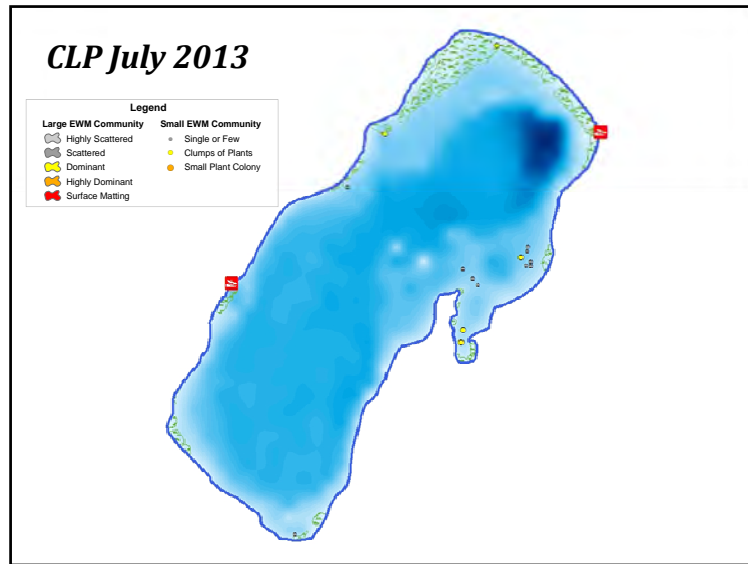
- First discovered in 2011
- Summer 2012 survey revealed ~13.4 acres of colonized EWM
- 18.6-acre 2,4-D treatment proposed for 2013 targeting these areas of EWM
- No EWM treatment proposed for 2014
- Late-Summer Peak-Biomass Survey scheduled for 2014

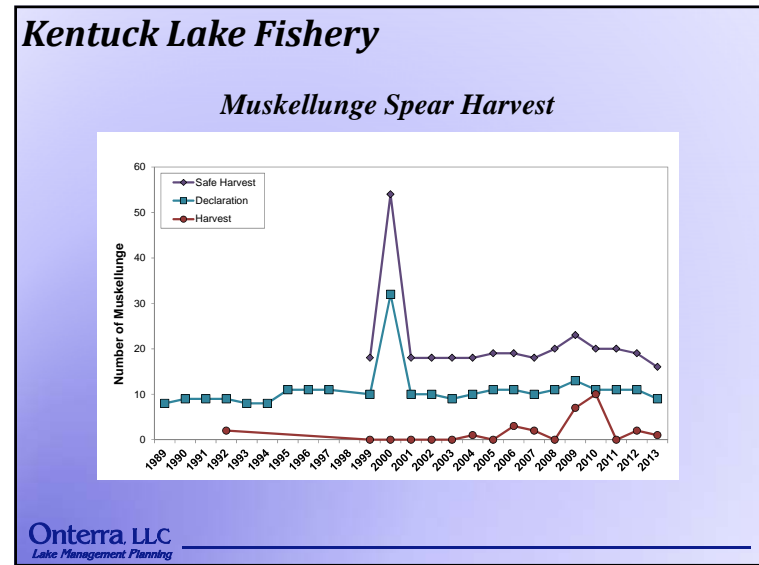
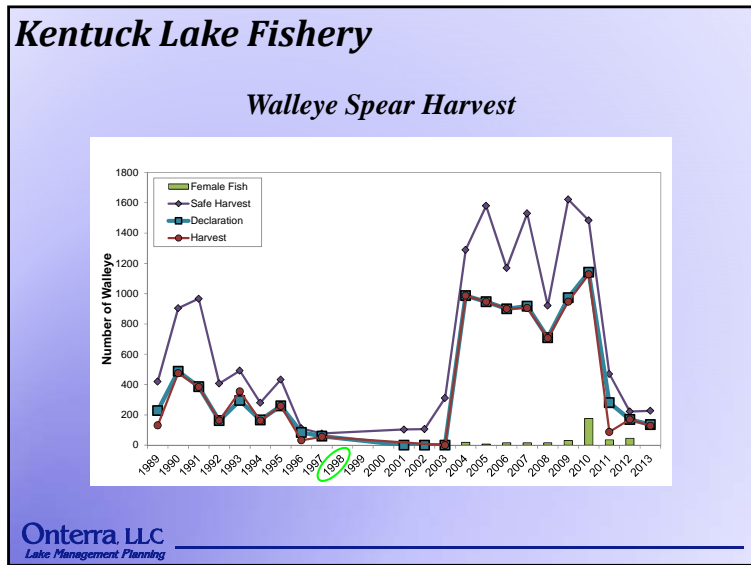
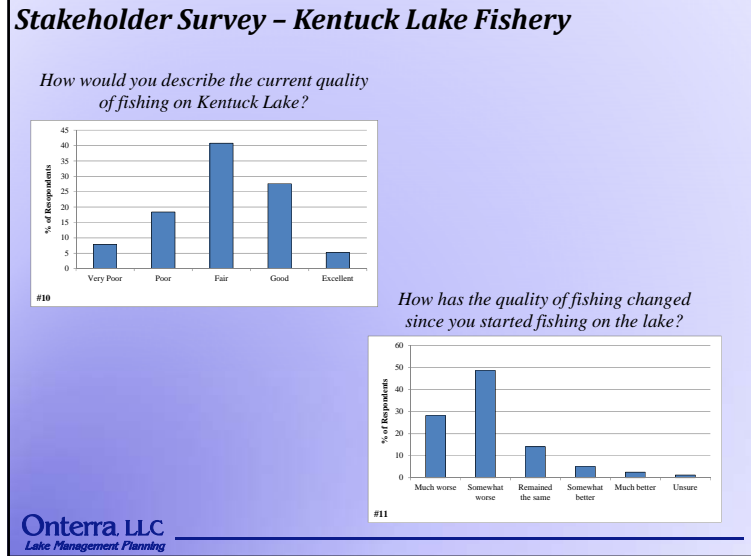
A close-up photograph of Eurasian water milfoil, showing its characteristic whorled leaves and thin, upright stems. The plants are densely packed and appear to be growing in a shallow water environment.

Curly-leaf pondweed (CLP)

- First documented in Kentuck Lake in 1999
- KLPRD members did not observe it again until 2012
- July 2013 Early-Season AIS Survey (ESAIS) located small population comprised mostly of single plants within the lake

A close-up photograph of Curly-leaf pondweed (CLP), showing its characteristic curly leaves and thin, upright stems. The plants are densely packed and appear to be growing in a shallow water environment.



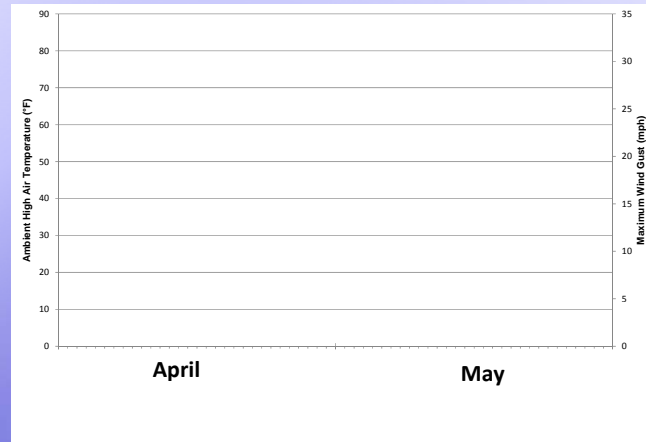


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- Large decline in walleye population in late 1980s/early 1990s
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- No natural reproduction of walleye is believed to be occurring
- Bass, crappies, and perch are declining
- Bluegill die-off in 2011
- GLIFWC to conduct walleye population estimate and muskellunge tagging in 2014
- WDNR to complete a fall 2014 electrofishing survey and comprehensive survey in 2015

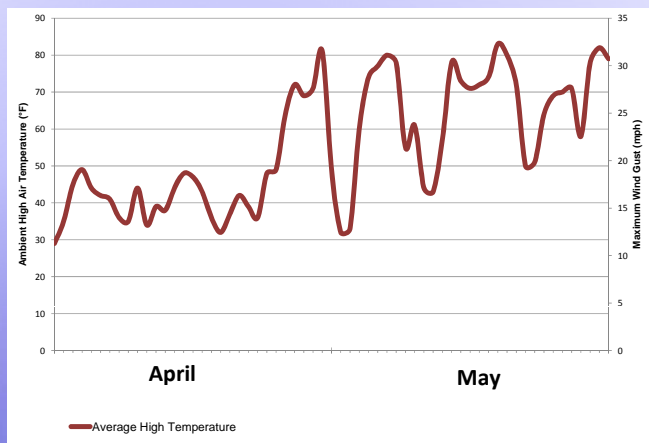
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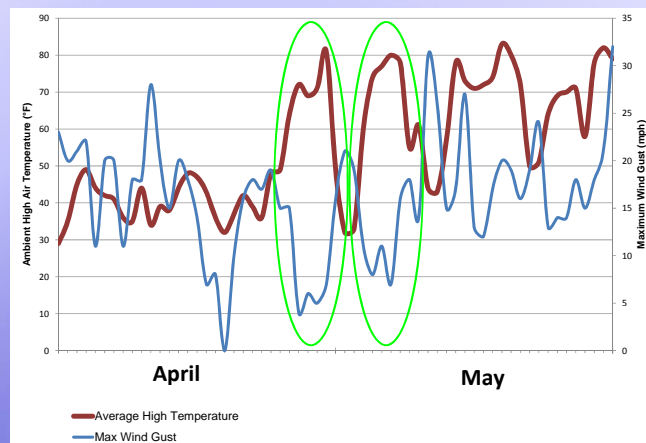
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Conclusions

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Kentuck Lake Water Quality Study	Cash Costs	Donated Value
Onterra Fees		
Project Administration & Communications	\$1,645.00	
Volunteer Training - April 2015	\$535.00	
2015 Equipment, Bottle, and SLOH Form Preparation	\$375.00	
2015 Winter Sampling	\$925.00	
2015 Data Analysis and Annual Summary Report	\$580.00	
2015 Full Sediment Core Collection	\$1,710.00	
2016 Equipment, Bottle, and SLOH Form Preparation	\$375.00	
2016 Winter Sampling	\$925.00	
2016 Data Analysis and Final Report	\$1,870.00	
Planning Meeting - Fall 2016	\$1,110.00	
Travel Costs (Mileage @ \$0.58/mi)	\$855.00	
Onterra Subtotal	\$10,885.00	
Other Cash Costs		
SLOH Analysis Fees	\$10,200.00	
Shipping	\$500.00	
Hach LDO Probe	\$1,600.00	
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Total Project	\$40,820.68	
State Share Requested (75%)	\$30,615.51	
Local Share (25%)	\$10,205.17	
KLPRD Actual Cash Costs	\$6,569.49	

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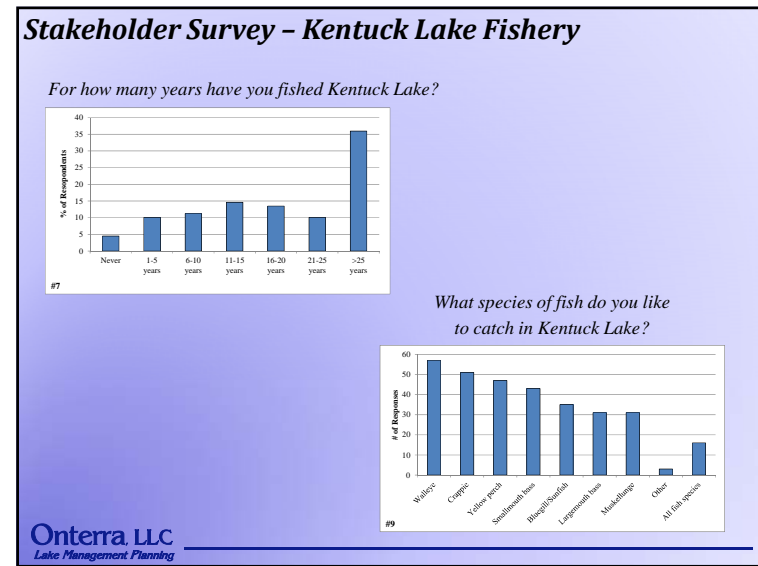
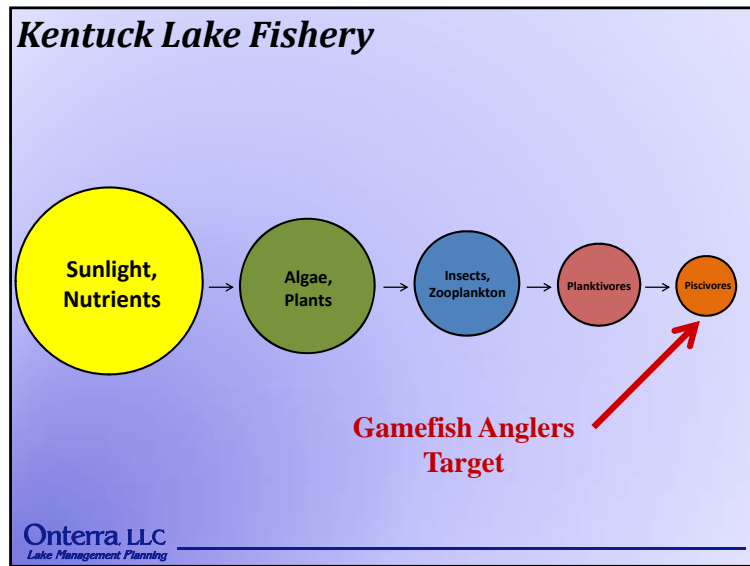
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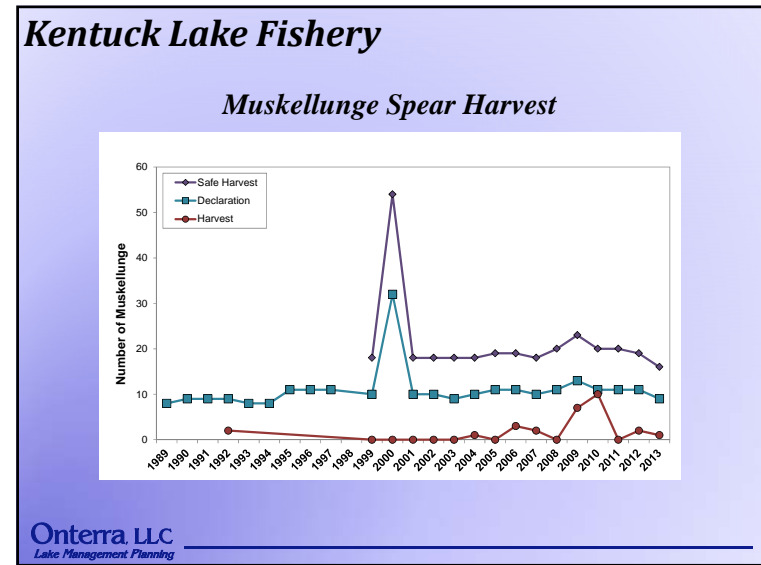
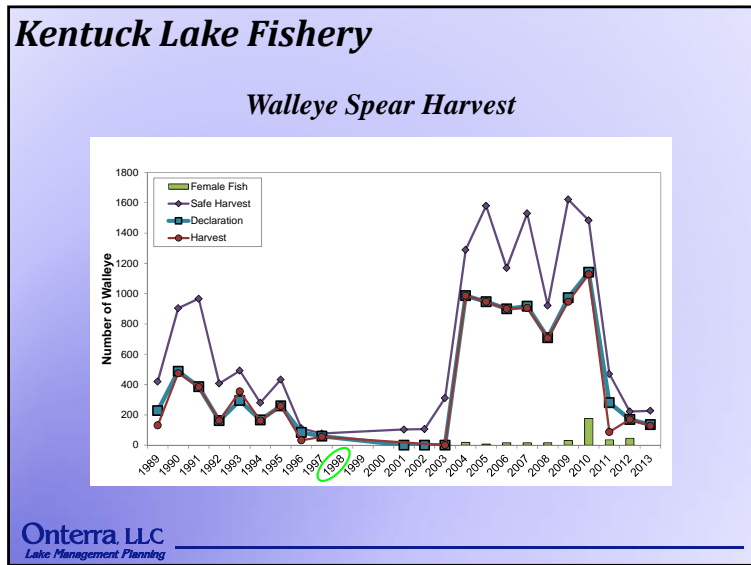
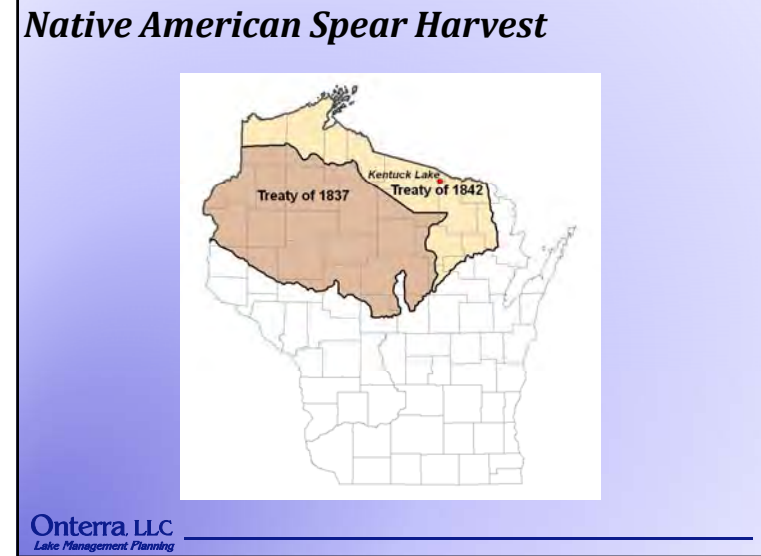
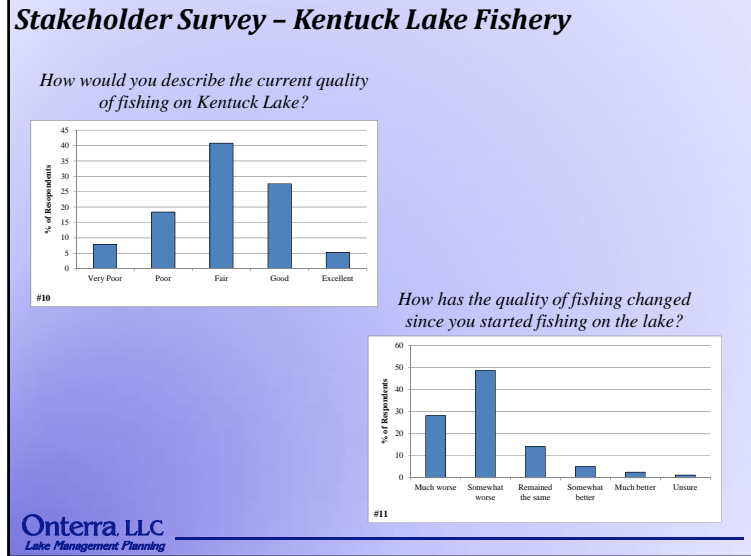
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*Kentuck Lake
Protection & Rehabilitation District*

**Kentuck Lake
Management Planning Project
Planning Meeting II
May 1, 2014**

**Brenton Butterfield
& Tim Hoyman**
Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning



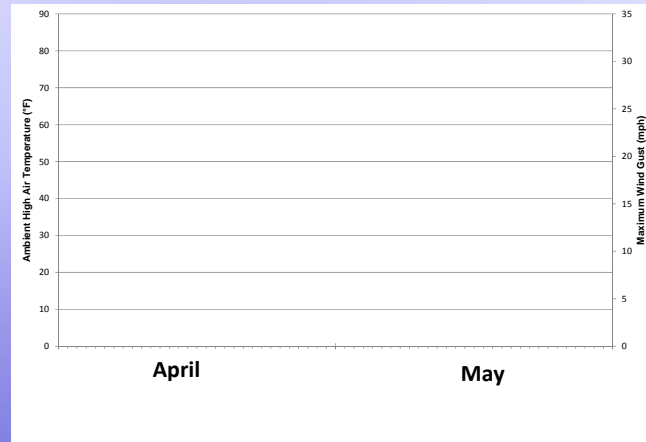


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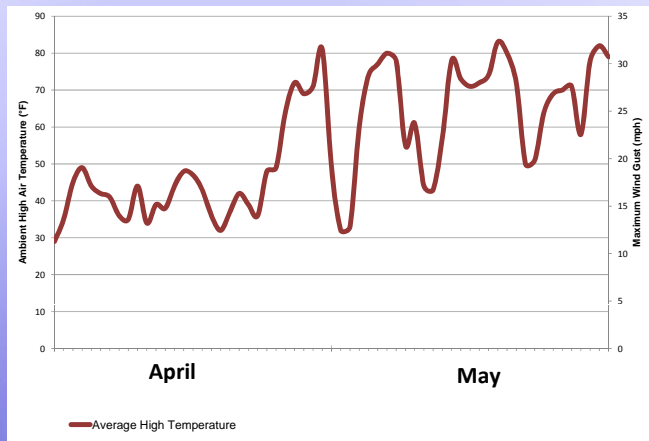
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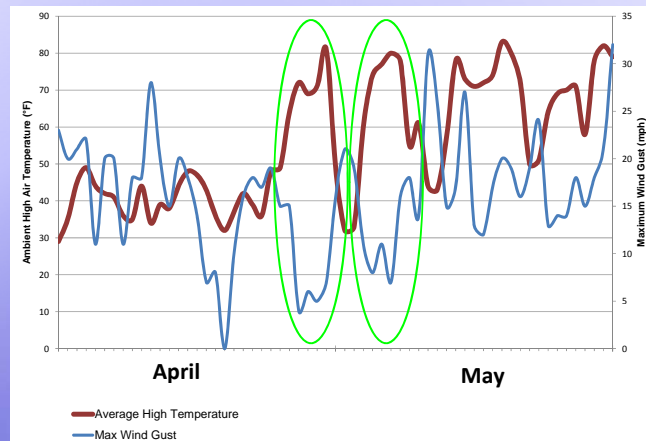
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B

APPENDIX B

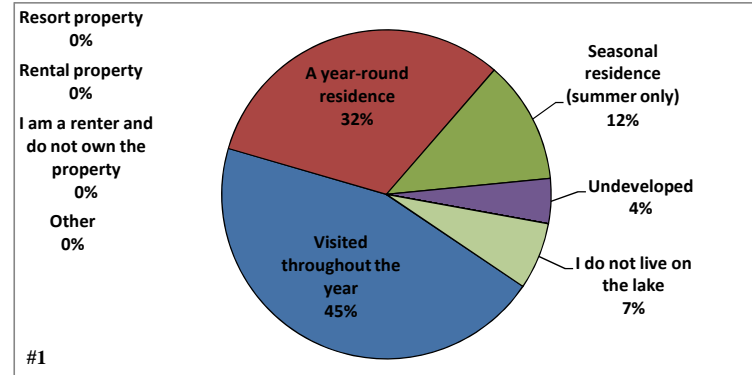
Stakeholder Survey Response Charts and Comments

Returned Surveys	90
Sent Surveys	149
Response Rate (%)	60.4

KENTUCK LAKE PROPERTY

#1 How is your property on Kentuck Lake utilized?

	Total	%
Visited throughout the year	41	45.1
A year-round residence	29	31.9
Seasonal residence (summer only)	11	12.1
Undeveloped	4	4.4
Resort property	0	0.0
Rental property	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
I am a renter and do not own the property	0	0.0
I do not live on the lake	6	6.6
	91	100.0

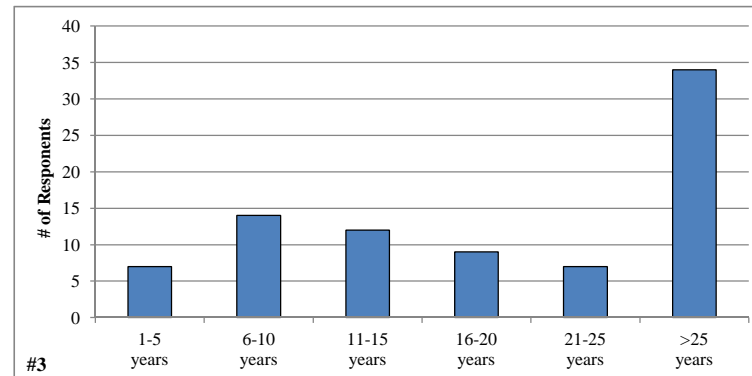


#2 How many days each year is your property used by you or others?

Answered Question	84
Average	158.3
Standard deviation	140.7

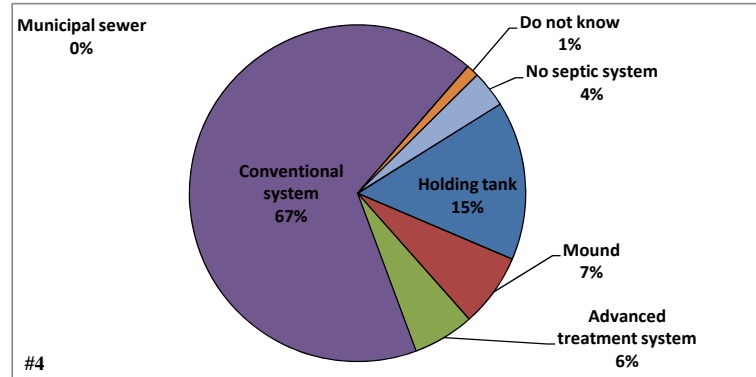
#3 How long have you owned or rented your property on Kentuck Lake?

	Total	%
1-5 years	7	8.4
6-10 years	14	16.9
11-15 years	12	14.5
16-20 years	9	10.8
21-25 years	7	8.4
>25 years	34	41.0
	83	100.0



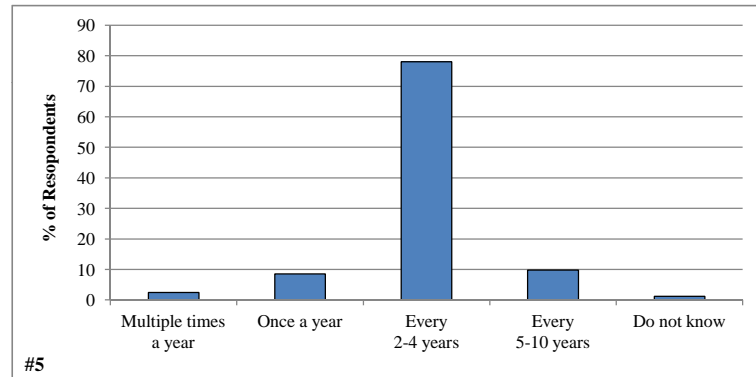
#4 What type of septic system does your property utilize?

	Total	%
Holding tank	13	15.3
Mound	6	7.1
Advanced treatment system	5	5.9
Conventional system	57	67.1
Municipal sewer	0	0.0
Do not know	1	1.2
No septic system	3	3.5
	85	100.0



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

	Total	%
Multiple times a year	2	2.4
Once a year	7	8.5
Every 2-4 years	64	78.0
Every 5-10 years	8	9.8
Do not know	1	1.2
	82	100.0



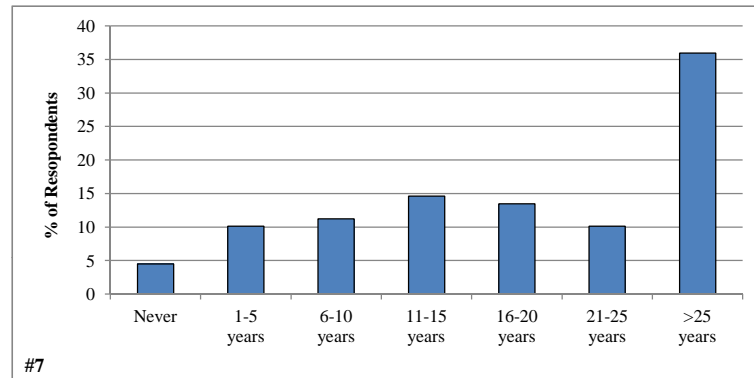
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY ON KENTUCK LAKE

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

Answered Question	89
Average	26.8
Standard deviation	14.1

#7 For how many years have you fished Kentuck Lake?

	Total	%
Never	4	4.5
1-5 years	9	10.1
6-10 years	10	11.2
11-15 years	13	14.6
16-20 years	12	13.5
21-25 years	9	10.1
>25 years	32	36.0
	89	100.0

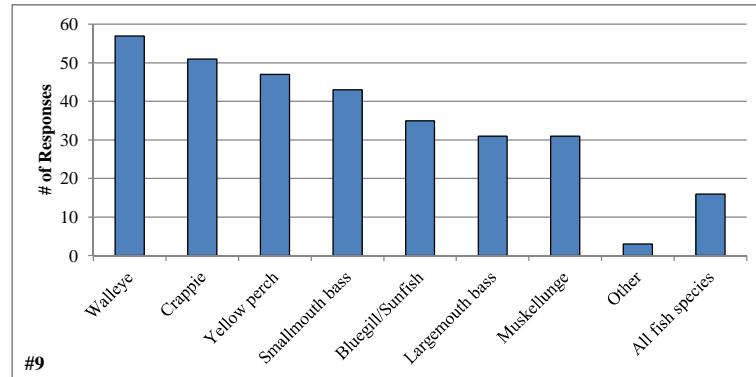


#8 Have you personally fished on Kentuck Lake in the past three years?

	Total	%
Yes	77	88.5
No	10	11.5
	87	100.0

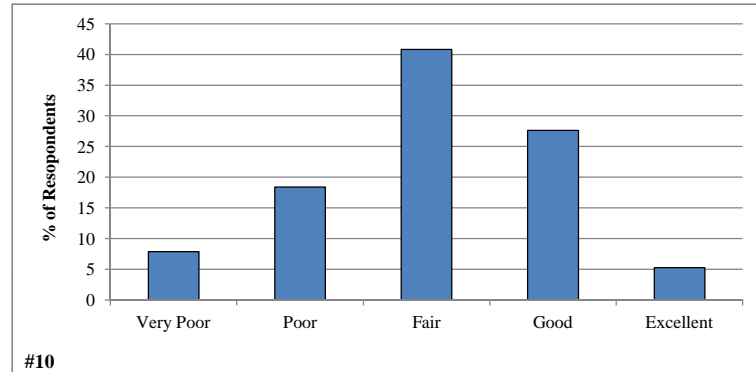
#9 What species of fish do you like to catch on Kentuck Lake?

	Total
Walleye	57
Crappie	51
Yellow perch	47
Smallmouth bass	43
Bluegill/Sunfish	35
Largemouth bass	31
Muskellunge	31
Other	3
All fish species	16



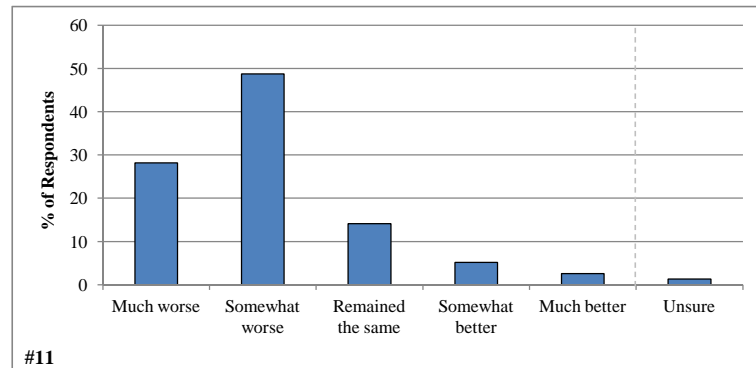
#10 How would you describe the current quality of fishing on Kentuck Lake?

	Total	%
Very Poor	6	7.9
Poor	14	18.4
Fair	31	40.8
Good	21	27.6
Excellent	4	5.3
Unsure	0	0.0
Total	76	100.0



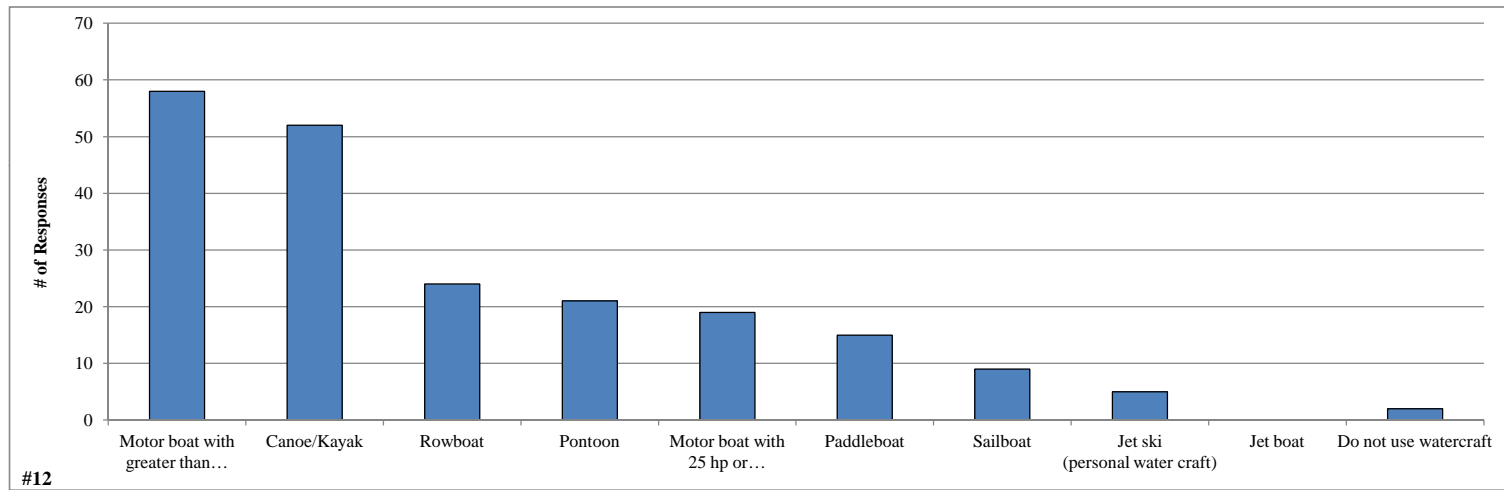
#11 How has the quality of fishing changed since you started fishing on the lake?

	Total	%
Much worse	22	28.2
Somewhat worse	38	48.7
Remained the Same	11	14.1
Somewhat better	4	5.1
Much better	2	2.6
Unsure	1	1.3
Total	78	100.0



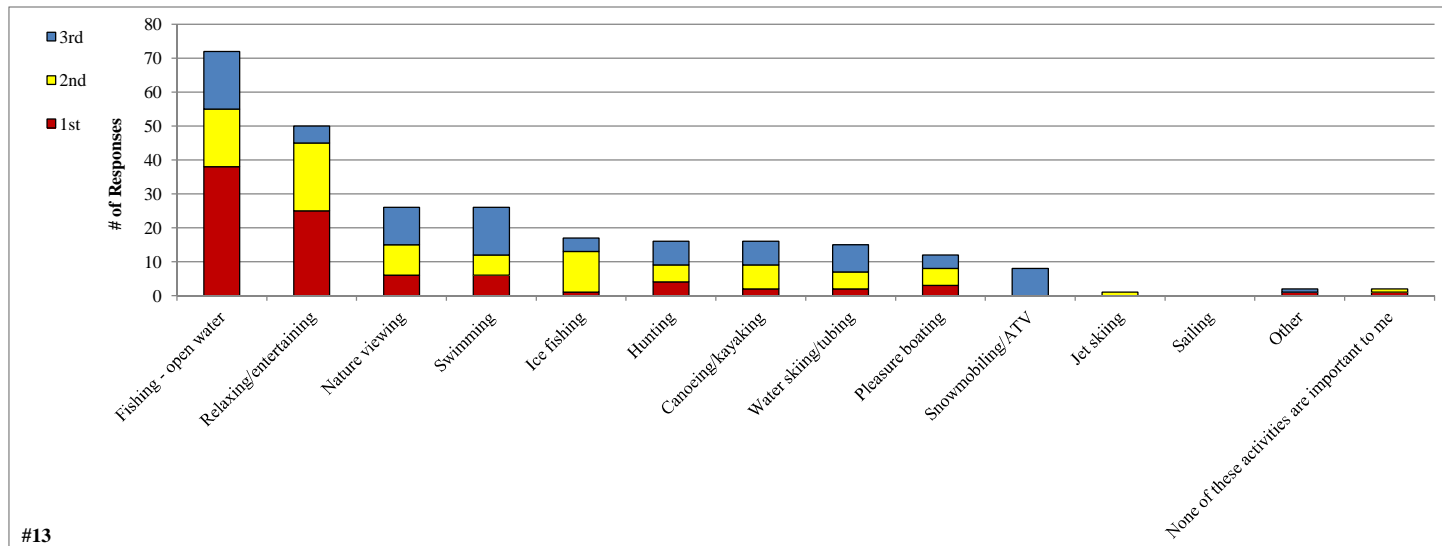
#12 What types of watercraft do you currently use on the lake?

	Total
Motor boat with greater than 25 hp motor	58
Canoe/Kayak	52
Rowboat	24
Pontoon	21
Motor boat with 25 hp or less motor	19
Paddleboat	15
Sailboat	9
Jet ski (personal water craft)	5
Jet boat	0
Do not use watercraft	2



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

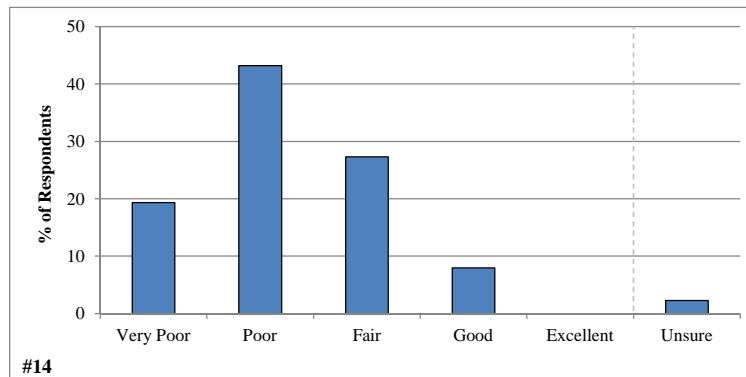
	1st	2nd	3rd	<i>% ranked</i>
Fishing - open water	38	17	17	27.4
Relaxing/entertaining	25	20	5	19.0
Nature viewing	6	9	11	9.9
Swimming	6	6	14	9.9
Ice fishing	1	12	4	6.5
Hunting	4	5	7	6.1
Canoeing/kayaking	2	7	7	6.1
Water skiing/tubing	2	5	8	5.7
Pleasure boating	3	5	4	4.6
Snowmobiling/ATV	0	0	8	3.0
Jet skiing	0	1	0	0.4
Sailing	0	0	0	0.0
Other	1	0	1	0.8
None of these activities are important to me	1	1	0	0.8
	89	88	86	100.0



KENTUCK LAKE CURRENT AND HISTORIC CONDITION, HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT

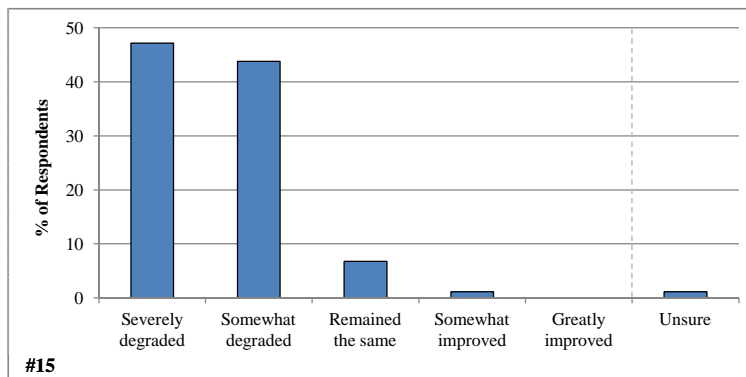
#14 How would you describe the current water quality of Kentuck Lake?

	Total	%
Very Poor	17	19.3
Poor	38	43.2
Fair	24	27.3
Good	7	8.0
Excellent	0	0.0
Unsure	2	2.3
	88	100.0



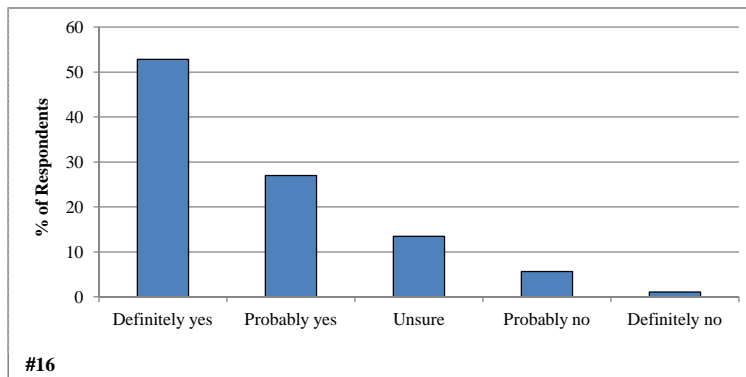
#15 How has the water quality changed in Kentuck Lake since you first visited the lake?

	Total	%
Severely degraded	42	47.2
Somewhat degraded	39	43.8
Remained the same	6	6.7
Somewhat improved	1	1.1
Greatly improved	0	0.0
Unsure	1	1.1
	89	100.0



#16 Do you believe that management actions specific to water quality are needed?

	Total	%
Definitely yes	47	52.8
Probably yes	24	27.0
Unsure	12	13.5
Probably no	5	5.6
Definitely no	1	1.1
	89	100.0



#17 Have you ever heard of aquatic invasive species?

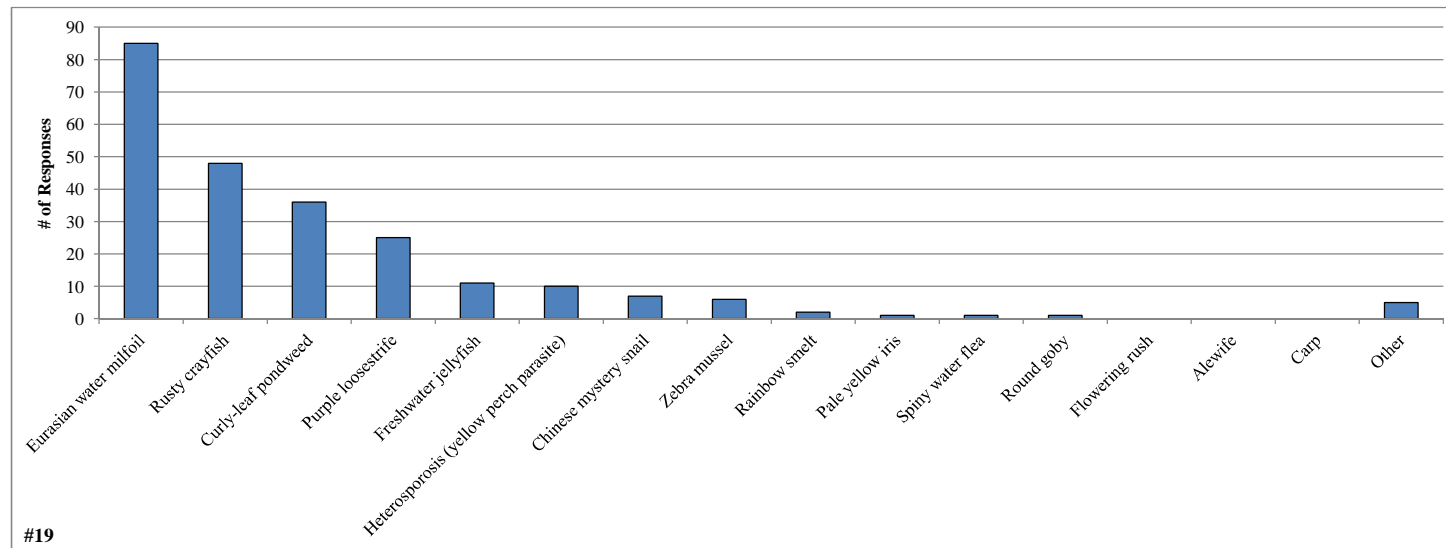
	Total	%
Yes	88	98.9
No	1	1.1
	89	100.0

#18 Do you believe aquatic invasive species are present within Kentuck Lake?

	Total	%
Yes	88	100.0
No	0	0.0
	88	100.0

#19 Which aquatic invasive species are you aware of in the lake?

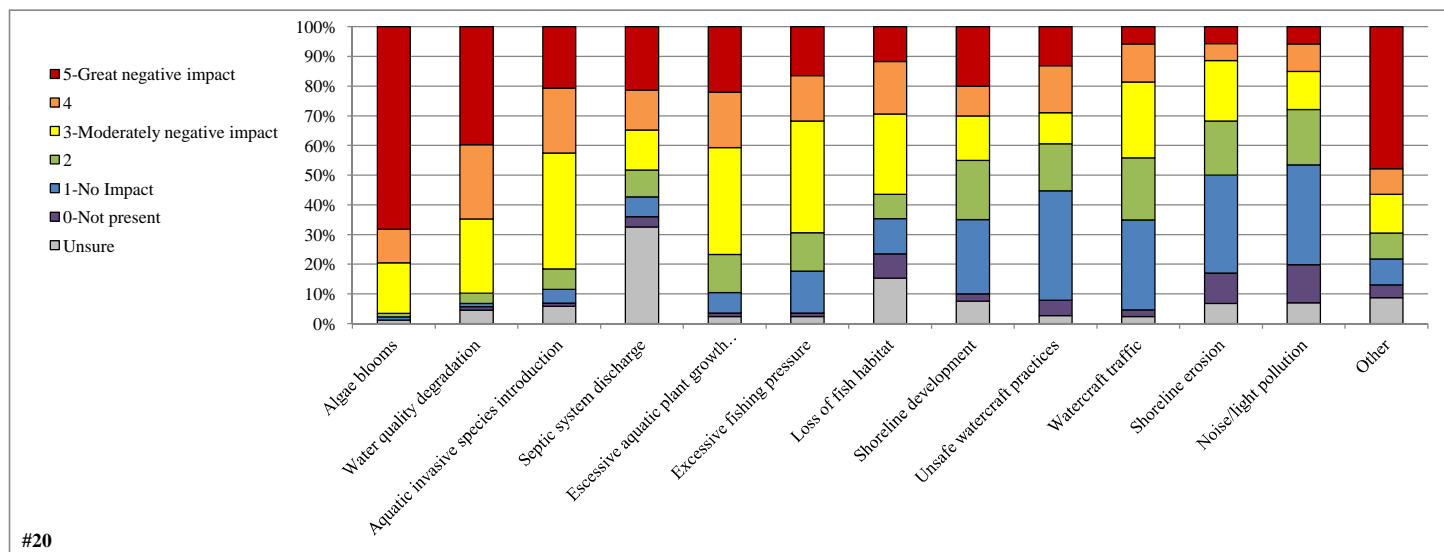
	Total
Eurasian water milfoil	85
Rusty crayfish	48
Curly-leaf pondweed	36
Purple loosestrife	25
Freshwater jellyfish	11
Heterosporosis (yellow perch parasite)	10
Chinese mystery snail	7
Zebra mussel	6
Rainbow smelt	2
Pale yellow iris	1
Spiny water flea	1
Round goby	1
Flowering rush	0
Alewife	0
Carp	0
Other	5



#19

#20 To what level do you believe each of the following factors may currently be negatively impacting Kentuck Lake?

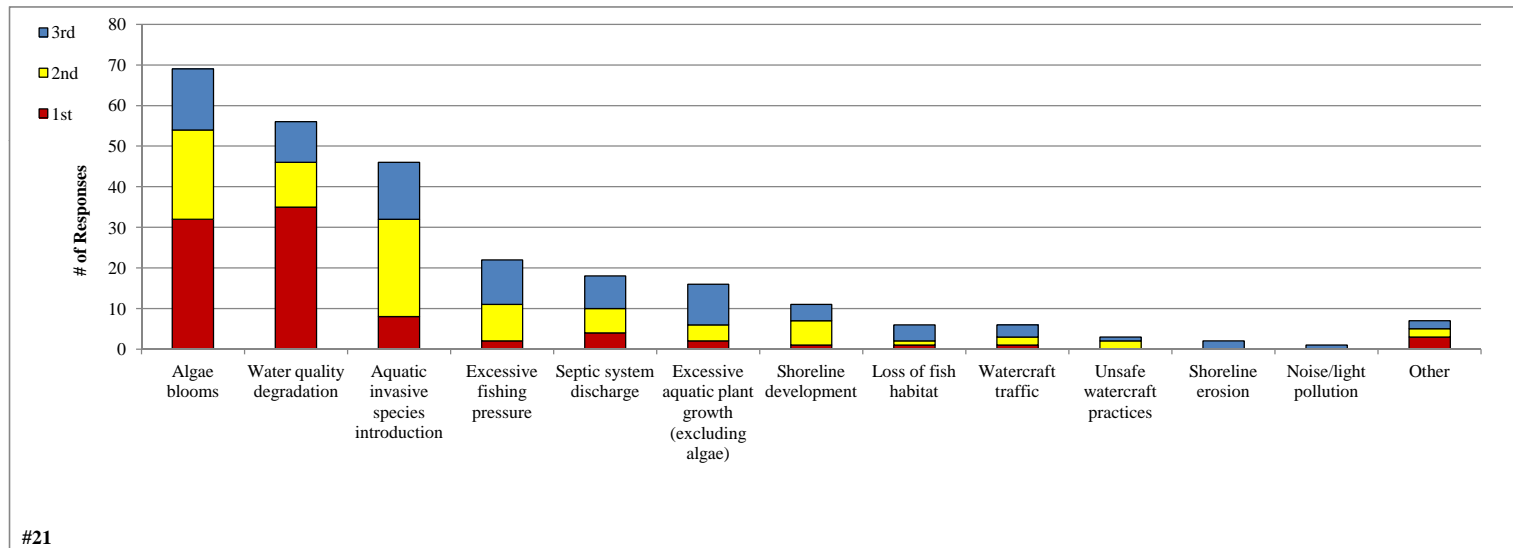
	0-Not present	1-No Impact	2	3-Moderately negative impact	4	5-Great negative impact	Unsure	Total	Average
Algae blooms	0	1	1	15	10	60	1	87	4.5
Water quality degradation	1	1	3	22	22	35	4	83	4.0
Aquatic invasive species introduction	1	4	6	34	19	18	5	81	3.5
Septic system discharge	3	6	8	12	12	19	29	57	3.4
Excessive aquatic plant growth (excluding algae)	1	6	11	31	16	19	2	83	3.3
Excessive fishing pressure	1	12	11	32	13	14	2	82	3.0
Loss of fish habitat	7	10	7	23	15	10	13	65	2.8
Shoreline development	1	10	8	6	4	8	3	36	2.7
Unsafe watercraft practices	2	14	6	4	6	5	1	35	2.4
Watercraft traffic	2	26	18	22	11	5	2	82	2.3
Shoreline erosion	9	29	16	18	5	5	6	73	2.0
Noise/light pollution	11	29	16	11	8	5	6	69	1.9
Other	1	2	2	3	2	11	2	20	3.7



#20

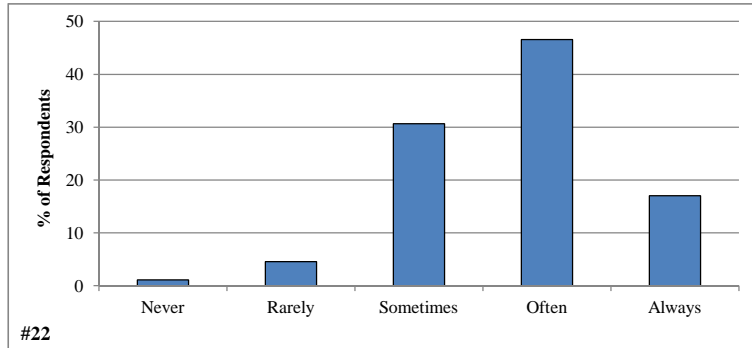
#21 From the list below, please rank your top three concerns regarding Kentuck Lake.

	1st	2nd	3rd	<i>% Ranked</i>
Algae blooms	32	22	15	26.2
Water quality degradation	35	11	10	21.3
Aquatic invasive species introduction	8	24	14	17.5
Excessive fishing pressure	2	9	11	8.4
Septic system discharge	4	6	8	6.8
Excessive aquatic plant growth	2	4	10	6.1
Shoreline development	1	6	4	4.2
Loss of fish habitat	1	1	4	2.3
Watercraft traffic	1	2	3	2.3
Unsafe watercraft practices	0	2	1	1.1
Shoreline erosion	0	0	2	0.8
Noise/light pollution	0	0	1	0.4
Other	3	2	2	2.7
	89	89	85	100.0



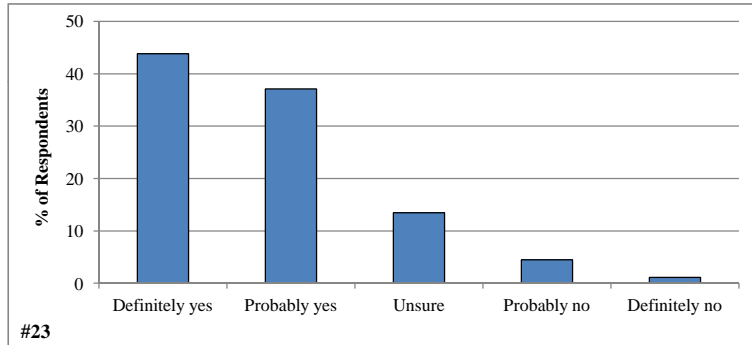
#22 During open water season how often does aquatic plant growth, including algae, negatively impact your enjoyment of Kentuck Lake?

	Total	%
Never	1	1.1
Rarely	4	4.5
Sometimes	27	30.7
Often	41	46.6
Always	15	17.0
	88	100.0



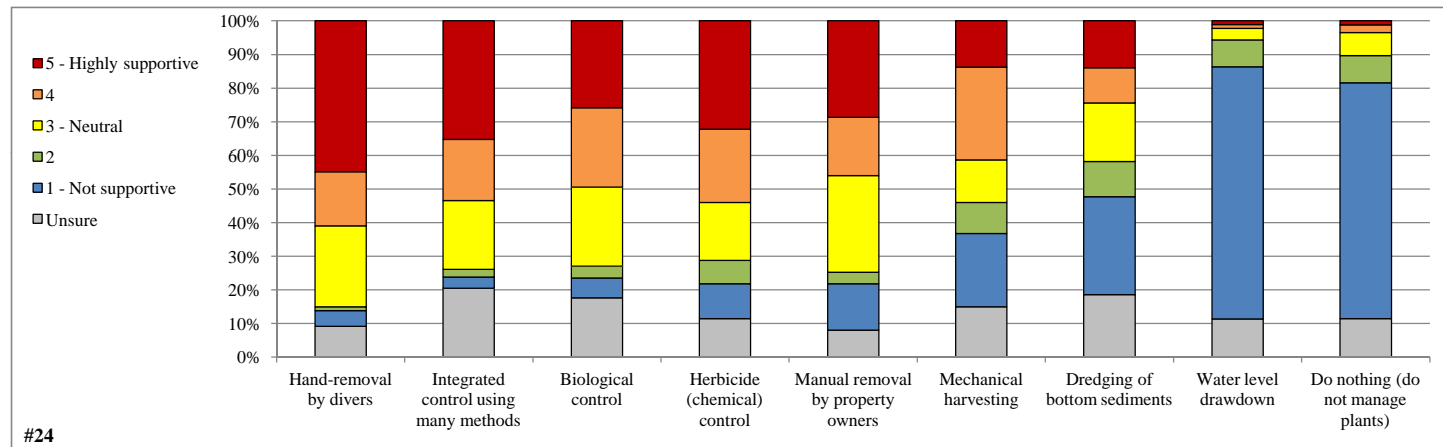
#23 Considering your answer to the question #22, do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on Kentuck Lake?

	Total	%
Definitely yes	39	43.8
Probably yes	33	37.1
Unsure	12	13.5
Probably no	4	4.5
Definitely no	1	1.1
	89	100.0



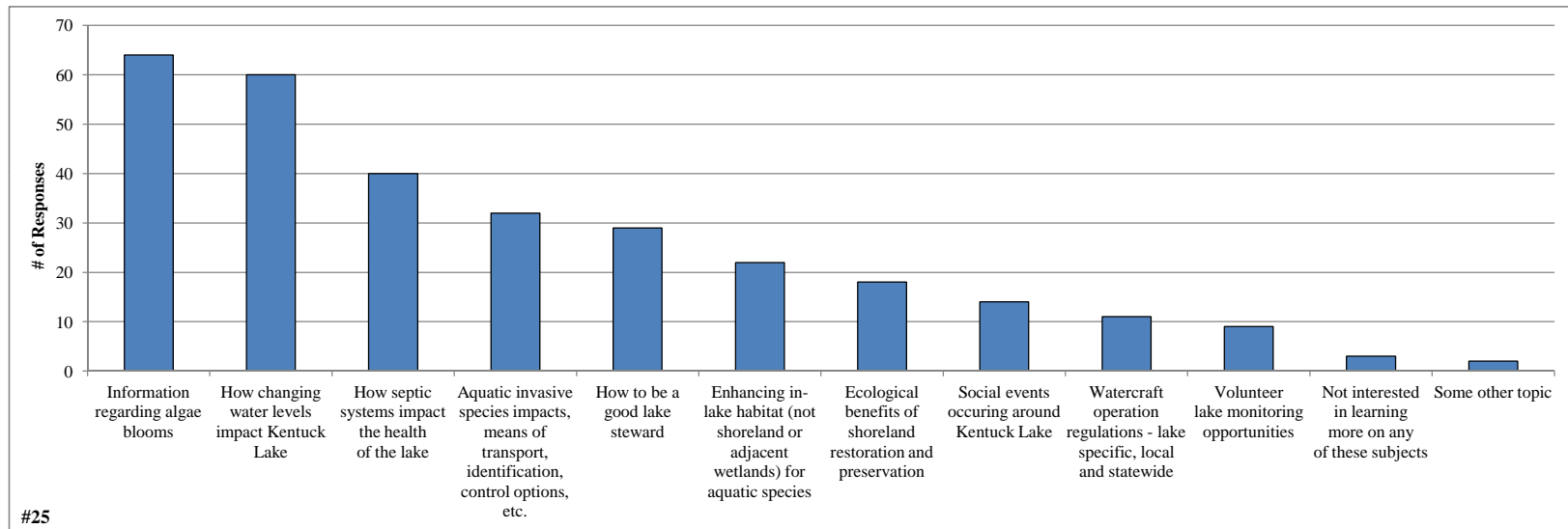
#24 Aquatic plants can be professionally managed using many techniques. What is your level of support for the responsible use of the following techniques on Kentuck Lake?

	1 - Not supportive	2	3 - Neutral	4	5 - Highly supportive	Unsure	Total	Average
Hand-removal by divers	4	1	21	14	39	8	79	4.1
Integrated control using many methods	3	2	18	16	31	18	70	4.0
Biological control	5	3	20	20	22	15	70	3.7
Herbicide (chemical) control	9	6	15	19	28	10	77	3.7
Manual removal by property owners	12	3	25	15	25	7	80	3.5
Mechanical harvesting	19	8	11	24	12	13	74	3.0
Dredging of bottom sediments	25	9	15	9	12	16	70	2.6
Water level drawdown	66	7	3	1	1	10	78	1.3
Do nothing (do not manage plants)	61	7	6	2	1	10	77	1.4



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

	Total
Information regarding algae blooms	64
How changing water levels impact Kentuck Lake	60
How septic systems impact the health of the lake	40
Aquatic invasive species impacts, means of transport, identification, control options, etc.	32
How to be a good lake steward	29
Enhancing in-lake habitat (not shoreland or adjacent wetlands) for aquatic species	22
Ecological benefits of shoreland restoration and preservation	18
Social events occurring around Kentuck Lake	14
Watercraft operation regulations - lake specific, local and statewide	11
Volunteer lake monitoring opportunities	9
Not interested in learning more on any of these subjects	3
Some other topic	2



KENTUCK LAKE PROTECTION & REHABILITATION DISTRICT (KLPRD)

#26 Before receiving this mailing, have you ever heard of the Kentuck Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District?

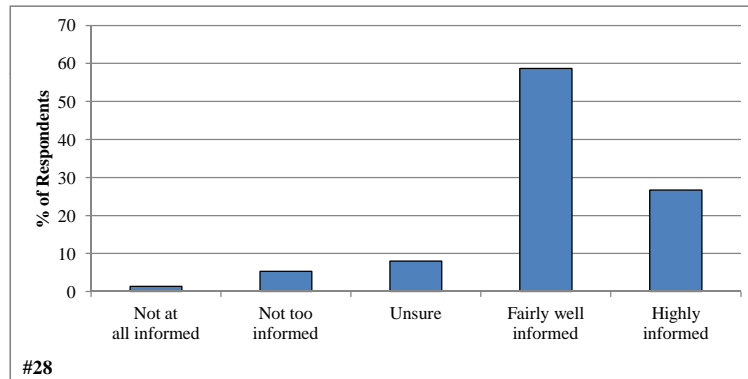
	Total	%
Yes	80	92.0
No	7	8.0
	<u>87</u>	<u>100.0</u>

#27 What is your membership status with the Kentuck Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District?

	Total	%
Current member	64	83.1
Former member	0	0.0
Never been a member	13	16.9
	<u>77</u>	<u>100.0</u>

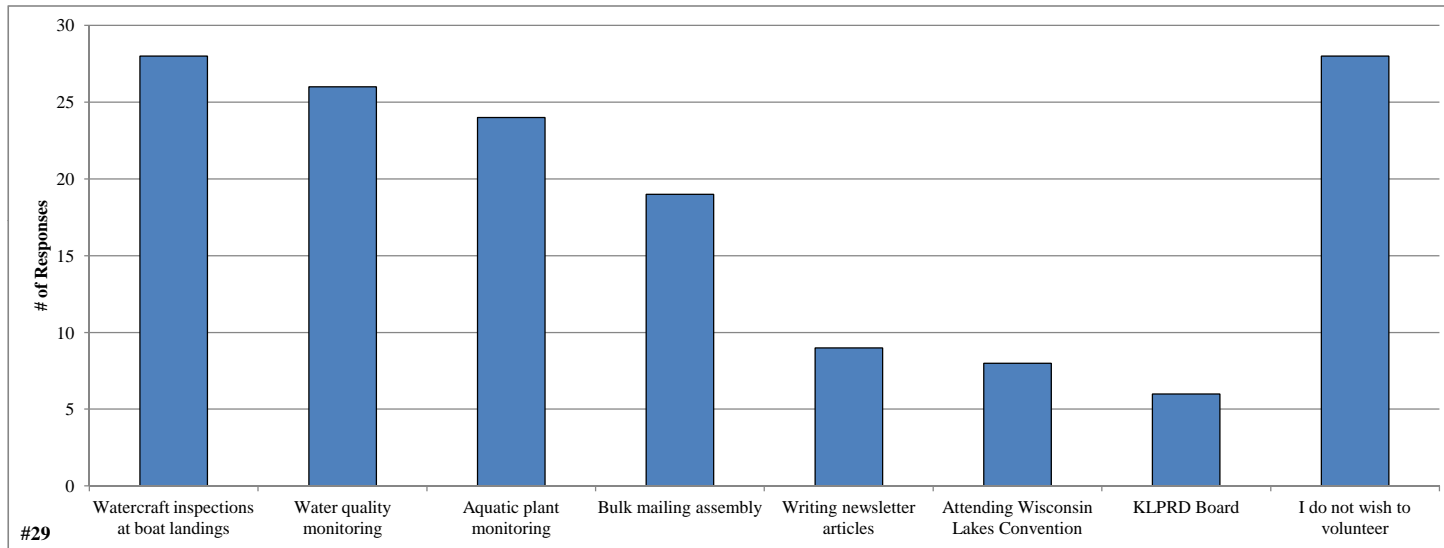
#28 How informed has the Kentuck Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District kept you regarding issues with the lake and its management?

	Total	%
Not at all informed	1	1.3
Not too informed	4	5.3
Unsure	6	8.0
Fairly well informed	44	58.7
Highly informed	20	26.7
	<u>75</u>	<u>100.0</u>



#29 Please circle the activities you would be willing to participate in if the Kentuck Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District requires additional assistance.

	<u>Total</u>
Watercraft inspections at boat landings	28
Water quality monitoring	26
Aquatic plant monitoring	24
Bulk mailing assembly	19
Writing newsletter articles	9
Attending Wisconsin Lakes Convention	8
KLPRD Board	6
I do not wish to volunteer	28



KENTUCK LAKE STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

Individual Question Comments

QUESTION 5

How often is the septic system on your property pumped?

#58 – My septic is taken care of every 2 years. Vilas county does not need to keep track of me.

QUESTION 9

What species of fish do you like to catch on Kentuck Lake?

#10 – Added after muskellunge – Do I Wish!

#20 – Lake Trout added.

#21 – Rock Bass added.

QUESTION 10

How would you describe current quality of fishing?

#42 – Very poor for walleye, balance good for other added.

#72 – Except walleye which is much worse.

QUESTION 13

Rank 3 activities that are important for owning your property.

#20 – Living there added.

#24 – Scuba added.

#41 – Too much algae listed as a problem for swimming.

QUESTION 19

What aquatic invasive species do you believe are in Kentuck Lake?

#18 – Rock Bass added.

#31 – Cyanobacteria added.

#49 – Probably others added.

#64 – Algae added.

QUESTION 20

What level do you believe listed factors negatively impact Kentuck Lake?

#2 – Indian Spearing was added and rated as great negative impact.

#6 – Lower water level was added and rated as 4, between moderate and great.

#13 – Fireworks at late hours added.

#20 – Spear fishing by native Americans added.

#21 – Campground on lake added.

#30 – Spearing added.

#33 – Low water level added.

#34 – Spearing added.

#41 – Check every septic system on Kentuck added.

#50 – Fishing tournaments on our lake and duck hunting added.

#52 – Too much walleye spearing by the native Americans added.

#58 – Over-managed added.

#60 – Spear fishing by native Americans added.

#64 – Way over-fished added.

#65 – Spearing and shocking/netting by Indians.

#78 – Low water level added.

#79 – Lawn fertilizer, fish kills in spring added.

#88 – Excessive fishing pressure by the Indians when they are allowed to spear.

QUESTION 21

Rank top 3 concerns regarding Kentuck Lake.

#2 – Indian spearing and Fertilizer added.

#6 – Low water level added.

#30 – Spearing added.

#33 – Low water level added.

#34 – Spear fishing added.

#76 – Low water level added.

#79 – Lawn fertilizer, fish kills in spring added.

QUESTION 22

During open water season, how often does aquatic plant growth impact your enjoyment of Kentuck Lake?

#60 – Have not felt safe swimming last few years added.

QUESTION 23

Do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on Kentuck Lake?

#1 – Unsure, with the exception of Eurasian Milfoil.

QUESTION 24

What is your level of support for responsible use of techniques to control problems on Kentuck Lake?

#8 – We have gone from normal plant growth, to no plants (rusty crayfish), to normal plant growth. Plants are cover for fry. Invasive species is not normal plant growth.

#58 – Water level already too low due to natural dam being destroyed by forest service.

#88 – It seems like the water level is going down each year – why is that?

QUESTION 25

Education is important. Which subjects would you like to learn more about?

#49 – It's not that I'm not interested, I am, but people hurt lakes.

#64 – Adding more fish cribs.

QUESTION 29

Activities you would be willing to participate in if help is needed.

#30 – I do not have time to volunteer added as choice.

Question #30 – General Comments Concerning Kentuck Lake

#1 – Since the day users of the lake are likely responsible for the introduction of invasive species (including Eurasian water milfoil), I believe it is reasonable to have them share in the costs of controlling these species now that they have been introduced into the lake. The boat ramp on the west side of the lake is always busy on weekends and currently does not charge a launch fee. I understand it may be difficult to get approval to add a fee that can be used to offset the cost currently covered by property owners (and DNR), but I believe it's worth the effort. Prior to the road being paved on that side of the lake, I believe there were less day users on the lake and most used the ramp at the public camp ground that does charge a daily user fee. Day users have a right to use the lake, but have no incentive to protect the quality and value of our lake. At a minimum, we should try to find a way that they share in the cost of maintaining its quality. The damage likely caused by these day users has not only lead to increased annual fees for property owners, but is also having a significant impact on our ability to enjoy the substantial investment we have in our property as well as the value of their investment.

#3 – Since owning in 1994, we have watched the lake water quality deteriorate greatly over the past 4 – 5 years with algae blooms. I can only speculate that one or more lake property septic systems are to blame, and new owners clear cutting to the water instead of keeping a natural barrier.

I also have witnessed the rise, fall and rise again of pan fishing due to walleye stocking. A few years ago bluegill /perch fishing was destroyed by the walleye and excessive over fishing during the ice fishing season. Very happy the pan fishing is on the rise again. Keep walleye stocking out of Kentuck Lake.

#4 – Other than management of invasive species, leave the lake alone. Many of the issues are cyclical and will correct themselves. It's a terrific, healthy lake.

#6 – Several years ago the DNR removed a dam that had been in place for decades. They stated that it was to restore outlet to a trout stream. That outlet has since I have come here been completely dry in mid June to very early July. I have never seen more than a few inches of water going down that outlet. It is in no way a navigable waterway. I also believe that the lower water level has affected the water quality, weed growth, and algae bloom as well as number of waterfowl.

#7 – Kentuck Lake has changed dramatically since we first came to the lake. A spillway at the entrance to Kentuck Creek would help to maintain a specific lake level. A committee should be started to address this possibility with the corp of engineers.

#8 – Bought on Kentuck 1974. Lots of healthy perch, bass, and walleye – no musky. Many years pass, one summer a plane flew over Kentuck, dropped water into lake (seen by wife and kids). Not long after (years) we have musky and less perch, bass, and walleye. DNR and

Indians say they never stocked lake with musky. Indians have stocked males and/or females and left them (walleyes). Somebody removed “small fish” for feeding elsewhere – DNR? If the Indians spear, they should stock walleye fry. I would donate money to stock walleye. I do not believe the musky presence has done anything to enhance my life at Kentuck. Best thing DNR ever did, one of the best actually was dynamite the dam by the stream source at the north end – which had caused shoreline erosion by raising the water level. Thanks for the opportunity.

#10 – My husband and I have made Kentuck Lake our permanent home since June, 2006. I have owned my property here since 1983 but have spent most summer vacations here since 1973. When I spent my first vacation here at my Uncle’s cabin (built in 1971) I fell in love with the peaceful surroundings, serenity, wildlife, crystal clear water and star-filled skies. We built our retirement home here for those reasons and it is so sad to see that many of the reasons we love it here are all too quickly disappearing. For the past 3 summers our beautiful lake has been a stinky, bubbling mass of green sludge not fit for swimming, fishing or kayaking. Fishing has declined the loons left this year because they can’t see below the surface to fish. The increase in jet skis and the noise and carelessness that accompany most of them should be banned or restricted. On most summer nights it is almost impossible to see the stars due to all the bright lights lining the shore. One of my bigger concerns is the drastic changes to our water quality! Are septic outdatd/ failing/ leaking? Are people using phosphorous containing products which can leach into the lake? Can we do some shore land restoration to prevent run-off? Thanks!

Also, there is a home in the South End who party’s almost every summer weekend, much drinking, very loud music and talking, fireworks and when repeatedly asked to stop (after 10PM) only escalates. People need to be considerate of their neighbors and friends as a few are ruining the peace for many. The lack of willingness of many people to volunteer for Clean Boats Clean Waters leaves much of the protection of the lake from invasive species up to few people!

#11 – Better of method of warnings on lake conditions than posting at boat launches.

#12 – As an infrequent visitor, I am unable to volunteer.

#13 – Kentuck Lake as we experienced summer of 2013 is/was a mess when we cannot use the lake due to algae bloom. There is a problem. Will we be able to locate/determine the problem and deal with it? Thanks for your efforts.

#16 – My property is a vacation home. Unfortunately my ability to be enjoying this cabin has been curtailed due to gas prices and more commitment with a side business. If not for those two major factors, I would volunteer. I am wondering why we are not using more e-mail transport in newsletters and other mailings to communicate with members. Most lake owners have one published in the directory.

#18 – Water level being very low because of outlet and lack of moisture to replenish lake. Walleye numbers are way down and muskie numbers too high.

#19 – Probably the most significant health issue for the lake and any users (people or domestic animals) is the highly toxic algae bloom. To find the source of the problem would be highly beneficial and would probably impact answers to prior questions. I feel our board is doing an excellent job. Given the high spearing volume it does not make sense to me to expend funds (ours or others) to restock walleyes. Kentuck was at one time the highest walleye density (per acre) fishery in the state. After years of native American harvesting and extreme angling pressure, Kentuck is in sad shape as a walleye destination. The walleyes are not naturally reproducing. Let nature take its course in terms of the fishery development.

#20 – After a little reading about the lake history, it seems that it has always been a rather “dirty” lake; but I believe the present share owners have an individual and collective responsibility to keep it as healthy as possible under the current high pressure it receives by many landowners. I have grass, but DO NOT fertilize it but I must say I leave the clippings in place. I have a steep lakeshore under

many hemlocks; the runoff I try to deviate and minimize. We have not paved a square foot of land beyond the buildings. I worry about the potential of back-land development and its future impact on the lake. When we came here many years ago there was not “management” but “management” is necessary where there is a crowd – “fish-on”. We thank you for your services.

#22 – We need to stock walleye in the lake and limit fishing numbers from the camp ground. I would like to see the lake level increased by several inches.

#24 – Many lake members are active and dedicated to monitoring and enhancing the lake. Unfortunately, too many show little or no interest. As an example, irrespective of all the info available regarding EWM, our infestations took root in front of members’ properties and piers. Boats passed through well developed infestations of EWM and either did not care or were too intent on other activities to take notice and report. Kentuck is too big for a few to do the heavy lifting. Having frequented Kentuck for many years (60+) the current frequency of algae blooms and weed growth is troublesome and points out a trajectory none of us will be happy with. We cannot depend on continued grant monies from the DNR to fund remedial efforts. I believe the current conditions are controllable, but if allowed to gain a foothold could exceed our financial and technical abilities to deal with them.

#25 – I would like to see 2 specific things occur: 1. Inspection of all septic systems to see that there is no seepage from any systems into the lake. 2. Additional effort to set a higher lake level and keep it at that level. Look at the water marks on boulders or stones around the lake – their marks show what the level used to be. The DNR has mismanaged the law as to the lake level.

#27 – I am very disturbed about the changes in the water quality of Kentuck Lake. The blue/green algae growth makes it impossible to enjoy the water. The green cast to the water “turns off” my visitors. I am very glad that you are conducting this survey. Hopefully, we will see some positive changes in Kentuck Lake in the future.

#31 – I have been a property owner on the lake since 1999. At the time of purchase the water was clear and visibility far better than it is at the present time. While I realize that AIS is a serious problem, it has not prevented us from using the lake and we are dealing with Milfoil at this time.

A far greater concern for the health of residents and visitors is the problem of Algae blooms and specifically Cyanobacteria. Over the last three years we have had blooms every summer and they have gotten more severe each year and lasted longer each year. This past summer we were only able to swim for about 2 weeks in June due to the algae scum. Visibility in the lake went from 15 ft down to 2 ft and stayed that way for most of the summer. The green color of the water lasted from June through September. Historically, we first noticed this problem shortly after the DNR and Forest Service made the opening from the lake larger than it has ever been, around 2008. The lake level fell dramatically and has never recovered. A professor at UW has stated that when the water level drops, algae can become more concentrated. The blooms have occurred in both a very warm summer and a cooler one. It has lasted through 80 degree water temperature down to 60 degree water temp, so I am not convinced this is a natural occurrence caused by weather, water temperature or turnover. In the spring of 2013 we experienced an unusual pan fish kill, loons left our lake in July and fishing has been poor, probably due to lack of visibility. Our once flourishing weeds are gone and it seems to us that our lake is in serious trouble.

I feel a number of steps need to be taken. We need to know if there are too many nutrients in the lake feeding the algae and where they are coming from. We need to test septic systems (especially the older ones) beyond the mandatory testing which does not test for leakage. The absence of plant life indicates an imbalance in the lake. Why is this happening so fast since 2008, and what can we do about it? I would suggest that the lake study be expanded to deal with the algae problem and stakeholders be informed of what can be done to correct the problem.

#32 – Algae concerns in summer. Fishing seems to have become softer for musky and walleye. Overabundance of small pan fish. Mandatory septic system inspection required. Support 48” musky length limit.

#33 – We understand that the water levels have been very low in the north, but even with the rain we have received our quality of use has not improved.

#36 – The algae blooms seem to be more frequent and longer in duration most recently. This is a major health concern for residents and animals. Water level stability is also an important issue.

#37 – If we lived on Kentuck Lake full time, we would be greatly involved. But we are there 100 days or so each year. I really love Kentuck Lake, but feel I really can't do much because of my part time residence.

#38 – I did the water quality monitoring for 12 years, but I would be willing to help out if needed.

#44 – Used to catch crappies of good size. Lake is over fished. People seem to keep every “little fish” – SAD! One lady and husband had pails full of small fish in front of me: Ice fishing they were taking home to freeze and use as fertilizer for spring garden. Very sad! Don’t know if that is typical, but how do you change that. Wife and I still working full time. Would help when can.

#45 – Reporting a septic problem on lake @ residence Robert Sheder, 16860 Shady Lane. Chain O Lakes Septic pumped out in August and condemned metal tank completely full of holes and leaking sewage into lake. Please check out for myself and neighbors are very concerned. Thank you.

#47 – Blue-green algae is a major problem.

#48 – We would like to see personal watercraft (jet skis) hours limited: 10:00AM to 4:00PM is plenty of time for them to disturb the fishermen and those of us that don’t enjoy the sensory assault. This should also include water skiing, tubing, etc.

#49 – I live near the lake. I like fishing and the loons. I avoid high summer months because the water skis and the jet skis are OBNOXIOUS! I think they should be limited to a very few lakes. I think there should be a lot of regulation regarding shoreline properties as to vegetation and septic systems and fertilizer. There should be a speed limit. Those fast boats are dangerous to other boats and wildlife and make waves that damage the shore. It’s a lake in a forest. If people want noise and fast boats go somewhere else. There should be significant fines or something for people violating rules. That would help pay for enforcement like speeding tickets, unsafe boating, unsafe shoreline practices, etc. wildlife harassment etc.

#50 – My family has had a presence on Kentuck Lake since the 1950’s. We love the lake and want it to remain the asset it has become for us. We have grave concerns about fishing tournaments that use our lake and don’t contribute to its restocking and protection. We heard from a local guide how a group from Southern Wisconsin took many muskies and how inexperienced fishers left undersize muskies to die while waiting for official measurements. If this is true, the lake association needs to address this with the DNR and Eagle River Chamber of Commerce. Fishermen also need to be more courteous to others enjoying the lakefront. Numerous times a boat has come right up to our dock while we were sitting, and when asked politely to provide distance, the fishermen have been very rude. Hunting along the shore needs to be better regulated. Numerous hunters and fishermen trespass on our property throughout the year. Ice fishermen are particularly pesty and their fresh cud etc. is found on our property.

#52 – In the last 25 years fishing quality has greatly decreased and our water level is far too low!

#53 – We do enjoy the lake with the grandchildren.

#56 – We are concerned about personal health issues because of blue-green algae in the lake. We would like to be informed through e-mail about all concerns regarding lake usage/safety when they occur. Postings at the boat launches do not inform the majority of lake residents throughout the year. We would also like information about what types of vegetation would be best for shore land protection. Could e-mail be used when possible to send information to lake property owners rather than having to mail items?

#57 – It will take many to help Kentuck to revive its past glory. Blue-green algae very concerning. Need more information and better communication of danger to children and pets. Please monitor old septic systems. Leaking systems are a danger to all.

#58 – This lake has been studied, surveyed and managed by multiple groups at multiple times since 1991 when I purchased land. When will the “study” stop and concerns be arrived at that are actionable and relatable to us all? Maybe the problem is too much studying. As a landowner, I only want to know what is good and what is harmful to the lake so I (we) can do what we need to do to protect our asset, our property on our lake. Nobody on the lake bought property to ruin anything. I don’t appreciate being told I may be the source of evil because I and others do not. Get over it!

#59 – Walleye population almost non-existent. Boat numbers too high for August musky fishing tournament. Algae bloom is a big concern, preventing lake use this year. I support catch and release only for musky fishing. Stop spear fishing from desimating our fish populations. These are my major concerns. Thank you for all your hard work!

#60 – Until a few years ago, Kentuck Lake was a beautiful, pristine lake. Great for swimming, boating, fishing, etc. Our enjoyment of our home on Kentuck Lake has been greatly reduced. We no longer can have family and friends here to swim or boat as it is no longer safe for them to do. I can’t imagine what could have happened to create such a change so suddenly to our beautiful lake. I find it very frustrating that no one can pinpoint how this happened and where the source of the blue-green algae is in Kentuck.

#63 – It’s not enjoyable when there are fishing tournaments and you wake up to 40+ boats pounding the lake on a weekend. Algae blooms seem more prevalent in 2012 and 2013. It’s no fun when 3 – 4 weeks of the short summer the lake turns to pea soup.

#64 – Way over fished for muskies. Large algae bloom. Southern half is all weeds. Would be nice to clean it up and/or add more cribs to give fish structure.

#65 – Keep DNR management and Indian fisheries away from Kentuck. It was much better they started fooling around. We used to have brook trout and cisco in the lake. Where are they now?

#69 – Converting the north woods into residential Appleton, Milwaukee, Chicago, or any other metropolitan area is not desirable. Our first contact with Kentuck Lake was in the summer of

1986. Between 1986 and 1996 we had periodic annual time on Kentuck on fishing trips and vacations. We bought our property in fall of 1996 and moved up full time in February 2000. During this time, there were sporadic algae blooms. Beginning in 2011, the algae bloom has been occurring annually and with increasing duration. Something has happened in the last 3 to 5 years to change this. I know of no major watershed change that would cause this. We believe it is probably the result of new and upgraded cottages and homes using grandfathered septic systems that are not designed for the greater load. Reed bed destruction by new owners to open up their waterfront. This has been substantial on the west and northwest shore. I think that anyone engaging in catch and release fishing should be using barbless hooks. Otherwise, there is too much damage done to the released fish, especially bass. There are a few boats on the lake that are obnoxiously loud. Between these and the personal watercraft (jet skis), the character of the lake is being changed from a peaceful, northwoods retreat to a place where intrusion into the general tranquility of the lake in the pursuit of personal pleasure is acceptable. One of the pleasures of the northwoods is the spectacular night sky uninhibited by artificial lighting. Dock lights, decorative lights and security lights have greatly impacted this.

#71 – Kentuck is an awesome lake. It would be nice to find out and fix its' problem.

#72 – We have lived on this lake for 7 years. The first 4 years were wonderful with regards to water quality. The next 3 years the water quality has gone down. This year our dogs, grandchildren, guests, and we were NOT able to go swimming or play in the water. I miss having a lake we can use on a daily basis. Please help us figure this out.

#74 – Do not publish Lakes (Kentuck) after Musky Tournaments – just invites more pressure and boat traffic. Use zones or lake families instead of names.

#74 – Find something to do about blue-green algae ASAP. Never ever EVER use chemical herbicides!!!! If you do, you will hear from me and you won't stop hearing from me until you vow to NEVER use chemicals in our beautiful lake! The intention of their use is understandable; along with their effectiveness. But I don't want chemicals in my lake and I am speaking on behalf of my family and friends who enjoy the serenity of this lake. A lake is a living thing not to be poisoned by humans for ANY reason. What is the purpose of the dam? Do we really need to control lake levels because we are greedy fishermen and property owners? Is our greed really worth the disruption of a stream – Kentuck Creek is like an artery? The water is like blood. Clog the artery and the system is unhealthy.

#76 – I'm concerned that the lake level is low and water still flows out by campgrounds. Used to be that once the lake hits a certain level water wouldn't flow out any more, but that doesn't seem the case any more.

#79 – We have owned our property since 2000. The water quality was wonderful for the first several years and the depth was fairly consistent from year to year. Ever since the dam washed away that now allows the lake to empty into the marsh and the water quality and depth have

deteriorated. It seems like the shallower water allows the algae to grow quickly and easily. It is surprising that the DNR is content to have everyone deal with the poor water quality when it would be very simple to re-build the dam and see if that improves the quality in a couple years. It could always be removed again if that does not appear to have an impact. Also, we have not been able to put our boat on/off of our lift for about 3 years unless we get in the water and push/pull it on/off because the water is so shallow. This was not a problem in the past.

#80 – Diversion of runoff should be investigated at both boat landings. All septic systems at Kentuck Lake should be tested NOW! Water level has been an issue for many years on Kentuck (i.e. outlet dams). This issue should be revisited, an increased height may be beneficial.

#84 – Discourage the planting of walleye and musky by DNR. They desimated the native fish population. Prohibit power launching/retrieving of boats at the west shore boat ramp. They have created a crater in the lake bottom that's over my head. The aluminum dock provided there is tipping sideways into it.

#88 – We love Kentuck Lake and are very concerned about the water levels over the last few years. What can be done to bring up the levels?

C

APPENDIX C

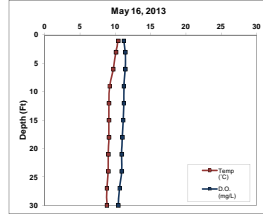
Water Quality Data

Kentuck Lake

Date: 5/16/2013
Time: 13:10
Weather: Clear, BSE, Breezy
Entry: EEC

Max Depth: 33.0
KLS Depth (ft): 3.0
KLB Depth (ft): 30.0
Secchi Depth (ft): 6.6

Depth (ft)	Temp (C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (uS/cm)
1	10.4	11.2	7.8	69.0
3	10.1	11.4	7.7	69.0
6	9.7	11.4	7.7	69.0
9	9.2	11.2	7.7	69.0
12	9.1	11.2	7.8	69.0
15	9.1	11.1	7.8	69.0
18	9.1	11.0	7.6	69.0
21	9.0	10.9	7.5	69.0
24	9.0	10.8	7.5	69.0
27	8.8	10.6	7.4	69.0
30	8.8	10.4	7.4	69.0



Parameter	KLS	KLB
Total P (ug/L)	29.01	29.66
Dissolved P (ug/L)	ND	ND
CHL (ug/L)	8.21	NA
TKN (ug/L)	697.00	534.00
NO ₂ + NO ₃ -N (ug/L)	30.87	61.10
NH ₄ -N (ug/L)	ND	19.30
Total N (ug/L)	697.40	603.40
Lab Cond. (uS/cm)	77.40	77.40
Lab pH	7.8	7.8
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	34.20	33.90
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	2.80	2.30
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (CU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

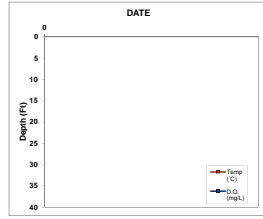
Data collected by T4H (Onuma)

Kentuck Lake

Date: 6/17/2013
Time:
Weather:
Entry: EEH

Max Depth:
KLS Depth (ft):
KLB Depth (ft):
Secchi Depth (ft): 8.5

Depth (ft)	Temp (C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (uS/cm)



Parameter	KLS	KLB
Total P (ug/L)	NA	NA
Dissolved P (ug/L)	NA	NA
CHL (ug/L)	6.65	NA
TKN (ug/L)	652.00	NA
NO ₂ + NO ₃ -N (ug/L)	ND	NA
NH ₄ -N (ug/L)	ND	NA
Total N (ug/L)	652.00	NA
Lab Cond. (uS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/L)	EE8	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	3.86	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (CU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

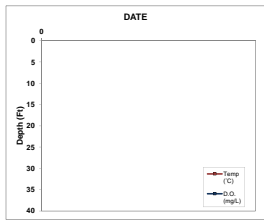
Sample collected by Candy Purdy

Kentuck Lake

Date: 7/25/2013
Time:
Weather:
Entry: EEH

Max Depth:
KLS Depth (ft):
KLB Depth (ft):
Secch Depth (ft):

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)



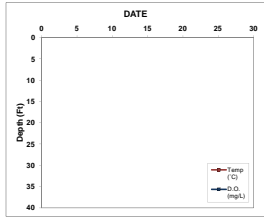
Parameter	KLS	KLB
Total P (µg/L)	73.90	NA
Dissolved P (µg/L)	NA	NA
Chl-a (µg/L)	25.10	NA
TKN (µg/L)	1420.00	NA
NO ₃ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	181.00	NA
Total N (µg/L)	1601.00	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (SU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

Kentuck Lake

Date: 8/26/2013
Time:
Weather:
Entry: EEH

Max Depth:
KLS Depth (ft):
KLB Depth (ft):
Secch Depth (ft):

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)



Parameter	KLS	KLB
Total P (µg/L)	NA	NA
Dissolved P (µg/L)	NA	NA
Chl-a (µg/L)	NA	NA
TKN (µg/L)	1020.00	NA
NO ₃ -N (µg/L)	ND	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	42.50	NA
Total N (µg/L)	1062.50	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (SU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

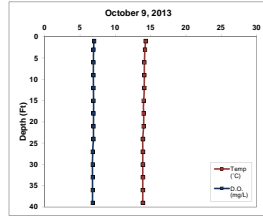
Sample collected by Candy Purdy

Kentuck Lake

Date: 10/9/2013
 Time: 9:30
 Weather: Clear, 25% clouds, windy, E2F
 Entry: EEH

Max Depth: 36.8
 KLS Depth (ft): 3.0
 KLB Depth (ft): 35.0
 Secchi Depth (ft): 9.8

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1	14.3	7.0		
3	14.2	6.0		
5	14.1	6.0		
9	14.1	6.0		
12	14.1	6.0		
15	14.0	6.0		
18	14.0	6.0		
21	14.0	6.0		
24	13.9	6.0		
27	13.9	6.8		
30	13.9	6.8		
33	13.9	6.8		
36	13.9	6.8		
39	13.8	6.8		
42				
45				
48				
51				
54				
57				
60				
63				
66				
69				
72				
75				



Parameter	KLS	KLB
Total P (µg/L)	35.80	34.00
Dissolved P (µg/L)	NA	NA
Chlor (µg/L)	15.40	NA
TKN (µg/L)	669.00	NA
NO ₃ -N (µg/L)	166.00	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	277.50	NA
Total N (µg/L)	700.00	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	2.40	2.40
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (SU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

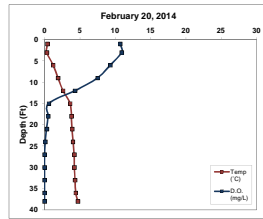
Data collected by TWH and TAH (Ontera)

Kentuck Lake

Date: 2/20/2014
 Time: 9:00
 Weather: 20%, 100% clouds, light breeze
 Entry: EEH

Max Depth: 39.6
 KLS Depth (ft): 3.0
 KLB Depth (ft): 37.0
 Secchi Depth (ft): 11.9

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1	0.4	10.7		
3	0.3	10.9		
5	1.2	9.9		
9	1.8	7.5		
12	2.5	6.9		
15	3.2	6.0		
18	3.8	6.0		
21	3.8	6.3		
24	4.0	6.1		
27	4.2	6.0		
30	4.2	6.0		
33	4.3	6.0		
36	4.4	6.0		
39	4.7	6.0		
42				
45				
48				
51				
54				
57				
60				
63				
66				
69				
72				
75				



Parameter	KLS	KLB
Total P (µg/L)	NA	NA
Dissolved P (µg/L)	NA	NA
Chlor (µg/L)	NA	NA
TKN (µg/L)	NA	NA
NO ₃ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Total N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (SU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

Data collected by DAC and TWH (Ontera). Ice thickness: 1.9 feet

Water Quality Data				
2013 Parameter	Surface		Bottom	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
Secchi Depth (feet)	4	9.2	NA	NA
Total P (µg/L)	3	46.2	2	30.5
Dissolved P (µg/L)	1	ND	1	ND
Chl a (µg/L)	4	21.1	0	NA
TKN (µg/L)	5	881.6	1	534.0
NO3+NO2-N (µg/L)	5	67.2	1	41.1
NH3-N (µg/L)	5	81.8	1	16.3
Total N (µg/L)	5	938.8	1	593.4
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	1	72.4	1	72.4
Lab pH	1	7.6	1	7.5
Alkal (mg/l CaCO3)	1	34.2	1	33.9
Total Susp. Solids (mg/l)	2	2.4	2	2.3
Calcium (µg/L)	1	63.7	0	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	1	3.5	0	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	0	NA	0	NA
Color (SU)	0	NA	0	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	0	NA	0	NA

Morphological / Geographical Data	
Parameter	Value
Acresage	
Volume (acre-feet)	NA
Perimeter (miles)	1
Shoreland Development Factor	
Maximum Depth (feet)	
County	
NHBC	
Lille Mason Region (1983)	NLF Ecoregion Median
Nichols Ecoregion (1999)	NLFL

Watershed Data			
WLEMS Class	Acresage	%/yr	lbs/yr
Forest			3.0
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 (TSI)			
Year	TP	Chl-a	Secchi
1986			61.0
1987			52.8
1988	67.0	74.3	50.1
1989	54.9	60.9	46.2
1990	53.7	55.0	45.0
1991	60.8	70.5	51.8
1992	54.9	62.4	50.5
1993	54.3	59.3	44.8
1994	52.2	57.2	43.6
1995	54.6	57.6	43.2
1996	46.5	50.6	41.3
1997	55.3	58.6	48.6
1998	51.9	56.5	47.2
1999	58.2	56.8	57.8
2000	51.3	50.8	45.7
2001	46.9	49.2	46.6
2002	46.4	50.4	41.5
2003	51.7	62.5	43.2
2004	51.8	53.5	46.0
2005	46.1	52.4	43.9
2006	49.4	50.2	46.3
2007	50.0	53.7	46.7
2008	50.6	49.9	46.7
2009	47.8	50.5	44.9
2010	47.5	53.2	45.2
2011	64.1	73.9	60.2
2012	54.6	59.4	53.0
2013	61.5	70.3	59.2
2014	53.8	58.0	47.5
All Years (Weighted)	53.6	59.3	48.1
Deep, Lowland Drainage Lakes Median	49.4	49.7	46.2
NLF Ecoregion Median	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
1986	16	3.5	11	3.1								
1987	17	6.0	10	5.4								
1988	15	7.5	9	8.5	2	86.0	2	86.0	2	78.0	2.0	78.0
1989	14	8.7	9	8.5	5	18.0	3	22.0	4	31.0	3.0	33.7
1990	14	9.5	9	9.3	4	10.3	3	12.0	4	34.0	3.0	31.0
1991	14	7.2	10	5.8	3	58.3	3	58.3	3	51.0	3.0	51.0
1992	16	8.5	9	6.3	3	25.5	3	25.5	3	33.7	3.0	33.7
1993	8	9.7	6	9.4	7	16.4	5	18.7	7	30.7	5.0	32.4
1994	11	11.3	7	10.3	8	15.0	7	15.0	8	25.3	7.0	28.0
1995	14	9.7	7	10.5	5	16.8	2	15.7	5	31.8	2.0	33.0
1996	3	12.0	3	12.0	8	9.4	6	7.7	8	24.1	6.0	21.7
1997	5	8.0	3	7.3	8	15.5	6	17.3	9	32.3	6.0	34.7
1998	2	7.0	1	8.0	12	11.9	8	14.0	8	24.5	6.0	27.3
1999	4	4.4	3	3.8	2	14.5	2	14.5	2	42.5	2.0	42.5
2000	7	8.5	3	8.8	12	7.8	10	7.8	5	24.8	3.0	26.3
2001	7	7.9	5	8.3	4	7.3	3	6.7	4	19.3	3.0	19.3
2002	5	11.8	3	11.8	3	7.4	2	7.5	5	19.8	3.0	18.7
2003	6	14.1	2	10.5	4	11.0	3	9.3	6	23.3	3.0	27.0
2004	6	8.4	6	8.7	6	9.4	5	10.4	8	25.5	6.0	27.2
2005	6	10.4	3	10.0	4	11.1	3	9.2	6	18.3	3.0	18.3
2006	6	8.1	4	8.5	4	8.5	3	7.3	4	25.8	3.0	23.0
2007	6	7.8	2	8.3	2	10.6	2	10.6	3	21.3	2.0	24.0
2008	7	7.4	5	8.3	4	11.1	3	7.2	5	25.0	3.0	25.0
2009	10	10.1	6	9.4	5	7.8	4	7.6	8	22.5	5.0	20.6
2010	10	9.1	6	9.2	6	12.4	4	10.0	8	26.1	5.0	20.2
2011	10	4.6	7	3.2	6	71.6	5	82.9	7	63.9	5.0	64.0
2012	9	6.1	6	5.3	6	18.4	5	18.8	7	31.9	5.0	33.0
2013	11	5.3	5	3.7	8	43.0	5	57.3	9	46.0	5.0	53.2
2014	8	7.3	4	7.8	5	18.8	4	16.3	7	29.5	4.0	31.2
All Years (Weighted)		8.1		7.5		17.2		18.7		29.8		30.8
Drainage Lakes Median				8.5				7.0				23.0
NLF Ecoregion Median				8.9				5.6				21.0

TP
Weighted (1999-2009) 23.4
Weighted (2010-2013) 39.5

Chl-a
Weighted (1999-2009) 9.1
Weighted (2010-2013) 33.9

July 2013 N: 1801.0
July 2013 P: 73.9

Summer 2012 N:P 22:1

11.240641

D

APPENDIX D

Watershed Analysis WiLMS Results

Date: 10/15/2015 Scenario: Kentuck Lake Watershed Current

Lake Id: Kentuck_WS_Current

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 1756.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 14 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 2048.7 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 1008 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 13359 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 13.3 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 5.5 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 2510.7 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 2.5 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.19 1/year

Water Residence Time: 5.32 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 21.0 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 31.9 mg/m³

% 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	0.0	0.50	1.00	3.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	0
Pasture/Grass	10	0.10	0.30	0.50	0.6	0	1	2	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0.0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	0
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	0.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.0	0	0	0	0
Wetlands	139	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.9	6	6	6	6
Forest	1607	0.05	0.09	0.18	30.2	33	59	117	
Lake Surface	1008.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	63.1	41	122	408	

POINT SOURCE DATA

Point Sources	Water Load (m ³ /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)	0.3	0.5	0.8	
# capita-years		125		
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil	98	90	80	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)	0.75	6.25	20.00	3.2

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	176.6	427.7	1218.4	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	80.1	194.0	552.6	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.18	0.42	1.21	0.0
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	19.63	47.56	135.48	0.0
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)	85.0	144.1	274.9	96.8
Total NPS Loading (kg)	38.5	65.4	124.7	96.8

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 10/15/2015 Scenario: Kentuck Lake Watershed Current
 Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 21.0 mg/m³
 Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 31.9 mg/m³
 Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³
 Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³
 % 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 ³)	Total P (mg/m ³)	Total P (mg/m ³)	-Observed (mg/m ³)	
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	11	27	77	-5	-16
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	9	17	34	-15	-47
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	10	17	31	-15	-47
Rechow, 1979 General	2	4	11	-28	-88
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	13	31	88	-1	-3
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	3	8	23	-24	-75
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	9	23	65	2	10
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	8	17	41	-9	-34
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	6	15	42	-6	-29
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	6	14	34	-12	-45
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	8	19	54	-2	-10
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	5	13	36	-19	-60

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence	Confidence	Parameter	Back	Model
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Fit?	Calculation (kg/year)	Type
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	15	59	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	5	49	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	5	49	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	2	9	L	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	17	67	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	4	18	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	11	52	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	8	36	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	8	32	L qs p	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	6	29	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	11	41	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	6	29	FIT	0	ANN

E

APPENDIX E

Aquatic Plant Survey Data

