Directed Lakes Protocol

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

April 2022

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https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/surfacewater/monitoring.htm
This publication is available online.



Wisconsin DNR, Water Quality Bureau Monitoring Program

EGAD #3200-2022-12

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Monitoring Objectives

Directed Lake Surveys strategically monitor lakes lacking recent data and use the information gained for Clean Water Act assessment, lake management, and research. The focus of this work is to collect physical, chemical, and biological data on lakes with a statewide perspective, but also to address local lake management issues including aquatic plant management, shoreland zoning, high capacity wells, lake restoration projects, dam regulations, blue green algae blooms, and other issues. Lakes shall be selected both for protection and restoration.

Lake Selection

Lakes with no or little existing recent data are the first priority for selection. Additional characteristics related to lake size, accessibility, overlap with other data sets, and aquatic invasive species (AIS) risk also help prioritize which lakes to select. At the local level, the opportunity to engage communities in protection or restoration activities provides strong incentive for selecting an individual lake. At a statewide level, lakes chosen should help achieve statewide water quality objectives, represent a variety of lake natural communities, and fill data gaps.

Lakes with public access of 5-acre area or larger are prioritized first (phosphorus criteria apply to lakes this size). Additional characteristics that further prioritize a lake for monitoring include:

Filling data gaps:

- 1. Lakes unassessed for TP and chlorophyll a in the most recent Integrated Report to Congress
- 2. Lakes that are on the fisheries management monitoring rotation that lack recent water quality, plant, or AIS data (even higher priority if fisheries will sample the lake the same field season)
- 3. Lakes without a plant point intercept survey
- 4. Lakes without an AIS early detection survey
- Lakes monitored for lake levels that lack other types of data

Possible water quality concern:

6. Satellite-inferred water clarity indicates the lake is in the poor, fair, or between the fair and good categories

Lakes more vulnerable to AIS introductions:

- 7. Lakes within 200 meters of a road
- 8. Lakes with at least 1 boat landing
- 9. Lakes with more than 40% developed land cover within a 100-m buffer of the lake

Community engagement and use:

- 10. Lakes 100 acres or larger
- 11. Lake is currently being monitored by a volunteer

Design

At a minimum, monitoring surveys include water chemistry samples, an aquatic plant point-intercept survey, a shoreland habitat survey, and an aquatic invasive species (AIS) early detection survey. Water chemistry sampling includes total phosphorus (TP) and chlorophyll *a* sampling according to WisCALM guidelines and a single midsummer field work event with additional chemistries. One may opt to add more parameters if needed during the monitoring planning process in early spring.

Wisconsin DNR regional biologists and the statewide lake monitoring coordinator select which lakes DNR staff will sample on a two-year cycle with an attempt to balance local and statewide needs. Counties, lake groups, and consultants also conduct Directed Lakes Surveys through the DNR Surface Water Grant Program. The protocol calls for two years of water chemistry sampling and one sample event for aquatic plants, lakeshore habitat and AIS. Citizen Lake Monitoring Network volunteers may help collect the chemistry samples. This document summarizes the four types of surveys and provides links to detailed protocols. Please refer to the full protocols for sampling, quality assurance (QA), and data entry instructions.

Always watch for new AIS detections during all portions of the survey, not only the AIS early detection survey. Watch for spiny water fleas while taking water samples, look for riparian invasive plants as you approach shore during the aquatic plant point intercept survey, and watch for snails/mussels as you rake aquatic plants. If you encounter AIS that have not been detected before, report to DNR. Collect a physical voucher or take a picture.

Protocol Overview

Chemistry

Years: 2 years

Sample Period: July 15 – September 15

Frequency: 3 monthly sampling events each year (at least 2-3 weeks between events)

Location: deepest point of the lake

Parameters:

Secchi depth

- Temperature, dissolved oxygen (conductivity & pH if possible) at 1 m intervals*
- Epilimnetic water sample (preferably using an integrated sampler at 0 to 6-ft depth):
 - o All dates: total phosphorus (TP), chlorophyll a
 - o One midsummer sample: alkalinity, pH, conductivity, chloride, color, DOC, NO₂+NO₃ as nitrogen, total nitrogen, hardness as CaCO₃ (this test gives results for Ca and Mg)

*If volunteers collect TP and chlorophyll a, but do not own a multiparameter meter for temperature and dissolved oxygen profiles, only 1 profile is required in late summer (August or early September). This profile could be taken while doing a plant, shoreland habitat, or AIS survey.

Protocols:

- Secchi Disk Monitoring Procedure
- Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Conductivity, and pH Depth Profile Monitoring
- Water Chemistry Sampling Procedure for Lakes
- Chlorophyll *a* Filtering Procedure

QA:

- **Duplicate Secchi Depth readings**
- Proper calibration records and maintenance for multi-parameter sonde (see calibration log sheet)
- Duplicate and blank samples for all chemistry parameters on 10% of fieldwork events (blank not required for chlorophyll a)

Data Entry:

- Enter Secchi depth data directly into DNR's Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System (SWIMS) OR write on the back of the State Laboratory of Hygiene (SLH) Inorganic Surface Water & Microbiology Form 4800-024 (but do not do both)
- Use the Lake Water Quality Field Sheet and enter temperature/DO/conductivity/pH profiles and associated field data directly to SWIMS
- Fill out SLH Inorganic Surface Water & Microbiology Form 4800-024 (Appendix A) and submit with water chemistry samples. The SLH will upload results to the associated project in SWIMS.

Aquatic Plant Point Intercept (PI) Survey

Years: 1 year

Sample Period: June 15 – September 15 in southern Wisconsin (< 44.84707°N)

July 1 to August 31 in northern Wisconsin (≥ 44.84707°N)

Frequency: one time

Location: standardized grid points on entire lake (check here for existing grids

http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/plants/samplingmaps/ or email a request to

DNRBaselineAquaticPlants@wisconsin.gov)

Parameters: collect at each grid point

water depth (to nearest 0.5 ft)

sediment type (muck, sand, rock)

sampling tool (pole rake or rope rake)

• total rake fullness (0, 1, 2, or 3)

presence and rake fullness of individual plant species found on rake

visual presence of plant species observed within 6 ft of PI grid point

Protocols:

- Recommended Baseline Monitoring of Aquatic Plants in Wisconsin
- Wisconsin DNR Voucher Protocol for Aquatic & Wetland Plants: Collection, Identification, and Pressing

QA:

- aquatic plant identification training and assurance
- aquatic plant vouchers
- review data
 - o double check transcribed data from paper to excel
 - o individual species rake fullness should not exceed total rake fullness
 - all sites must have information entered (reason not sampled in comments)
 - o file name matches lake entry information
 - GPS coordinates transferred into latitude and longitude columns
 - Entry sheet starts at point "0" if the grid starts at point "0"

Data Entry:

- Enter data into the excel template and save to this folder or submit to DNRBaselineAquaticPlants@wisconsin.gov
- Name the file "Lake Name County WBIC (Year) Group Collecting Data" (ex. "Barrens Florence 602400 (2012) DNR NOR")
- Record aquatic plant species seen on the waterbody that are rooted in the water but were not found on the rake or as a visual on the BOAT SURVEY sheet.
- If you find new AIS, enter information in SWIMS as an Early Detection Survey finding or create an incident report. Collect a picture or physical voucher

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Shoreland Habitat Survey

Years: 1 year

Sample Period:

- parcel surveys should occur during the growing season when plants have leaves and piers/boats are in the water
- woody habitat survey can occur at the same time or in early spring or late fall when visibility might be better

Frequency: one time

Location:

- each riparian parcel
- GPS locations for all woody habitat of minimum size at ≤ 2 feet deep

Parameters:

- percent cover of land covers in riparian area
- number of human structures in riparian area
- runoff concerns in riparian or in parcel
- length of bank zone modifications
- number of human structures in littoral zone
- emergent and floating aquatic plants present in littoral zone
- low-water characteristics of exposed lake bed
- density and characteristics of coarse woody habitat

Protocol: <u>Lake Shoreland & Shallows Habitat Monitoring</u>

QA:

- Estimate distance exercises and enter data to QA data sheet
- Lake shoreland and shallows habitat training
- Coarse woody habitat measuring stick
- Data entry and review

Data Entry: Parcel Woody Habitat Data Entry Template

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Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection

Years: 1

Sample Period:

• General: AIS May 15 – September 15

• Waterflea spines: year round

• Waterflea tows: August – October in north, September – October in south

Veliger tows: when water temperatures are > 53°F

Frequency: one time

Locations: boat landing, 5 littoral targeted sites, deepest point of lake

Parameters:

• list of invasive species present found during 10-minute search with D-net and rake (snorkeling optional)

presence/absence of zebra or quagga mussels

presence/absence of spiny waterflea

Protocols:

• Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection

• Veliger Sampling

• Waterflea Sampling

QA:

AIS verification of species identification

Data entry and review

Data Entry: Enter Early Detection form data into SWIMS in the "Directed Lakes year biologist – AIS

Surveys " project.

How to Enter AIS Monitoring Data into SWIMS [PDF]

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Appendix A. Sample Lab Slip Illustrating Fieldwork Event for All Chemistry Parameters

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource	S			-	_	ce Water & Microbiology		
and Laboratory of Hygiene	** DO NO	ГРНОТОСО	PY **	800-024 (R 7/2	(1)	Page 1 of 2		
Billing and Reporting Account Number	Field Number	or (Bottle Lek	al ID)		IDepart to As	Idraes (Non DND only)		
WQ014		er (Bottle Lab an07162			Report to Ac	ddress (Non-DNR only)		
DNR User ID	Report to Na				City	State Zip		
HEINC	HEIN, CAT	HERINE						
Date Results Needed (mm/dd/y	ууу)				Report to Er	mail (Non-DNR only)		
Date and Time of Cample (Collection							
Date and Time of Sample C Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Time (24-hr	clock)	End D	ate (mm/dd/yyyy) End Time			
07/16/2020	13:0	00						
Sample Type								
Sample Type: SU Surface V (select one)	_	NP Storm V	_		, ,) IF Influent (Untreated Wastewater)		
D Public Drin	_	MW Monito	-) PO Private We	ell C) SE Sediment		
SL Sludge	O	SO Soil) TI Tissue	C)		
Who collected the sample Collected By Name		Tele	ephone		Email			
CATHERINE HEIN 608-267			-2376	catherine.hein@wisconsin.gov				
Where the sample was col								
Station ID (STORET #) 133419	Sample Addres							
County	Waterbody ID (Point / Outfall (or SWIMS Fieldwork Seq No)			
13-Dane	1249000				309960805			
Sample Details								
Sample Description / Device Des		d comple	or					
Deep hole /		•	ਤ। Sample (selec	t one)	Depth of Sample:	Oft Om Oin Ocm		
If yes, include chain of custody f		O Duplicat	_		Bopar of Gampio.			
Is Sample Disinfected? () Yes		0	oject Number	<u> </u>	Or Top and Bottom of	f Sample Interval:		
If yes, how?		DL_2020_	Graham		0 -	6		
Analyses Requested								
If field filtered, indicate by check the lid of the sample bottle.	ing the box on th	ns sheet and	noting on		Bottle (Acidify w/ Nitric	·		
Plastic Quart Bottle (No chemical preservation)			Sample field filtered (Check box if yes) Low Level Metals. Note: Clean sampling with special bottles					
Sample field filtered (Check I	box if yes)			TCLP (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure - use mason jar)				
X Alkalinity, pH, Conductivity	/ X Color				ole metals will be run unles			
☐ BOD₅ Dissolved	Fluor	ide		Aluminum	Copper	Selenium		
BOD5 Total (900 ml neede	_	s Screening		Antimony	X Hardness	s-as CaCO ₃ Silver		
CBODs Total (carbonaceo	us) pH or	nly (non com	pliance)	Arsenic	☐ Iron	Sodium		
X Chloride Sulfate			Barium	Lead	Strontium			
Chlorophyll A (if Field Filtered, Turbidity			☐ Beryllium ☐ Boron	Magnesi ☐ Mangane				
give ml 100 f	filtered)			Cadmium	Mercury	□Vanadium		
Suspended Sediment	% Sand, Silt, C			Calcium	Molybder	_		
Total Dissolved Solids Total Suspended Solids (500 ml needed) Total Dissolved Solids Total Vol. Susp. Solids (inludes Total			Chromium, Total Nickel					
☐ Total Solids	Susp. Solids)	o. Solias (init	ides rotai	Cobalt	Potassiu	m		
				250 ml Nutrients Bottle (Acidify w/ Sulfuric Acid)				
60 ml Bottle (No chemical preservation)				Sample field filtered (Check box if yes) X TotPhosphorus NO2 + NO3 as Nitrogen Total Kjeldahl-N				
Sample field filtered (Check box if yes)				Ammonia		Total Nitrogen		
Orthophosphate NO2 + NO3 as Nitrogen (drinking water)				Tot. Dis. Phosphorus (filter, then acid perserve in 60 ml bottle)				
Silica Nitrite (NO2) as Nitrogen				Low Level Total Phosphorus (special bottles needed)				
250 ml Glass Amber				250 ml Round	Bacteria Bottle	For lab use:		
TOC (acidified w/Sulfuric Acid) TOC (field filtered and acidified w/Sulfuric Acid)					E. coli by MPN, non-potable Sample Temp °C			
X DOC (field filted properties) DOC (not field properties)		Acid)	Enteroc	occi by MPN, non-potable	Iced			
		,	ith the sample	and send to the	State Lab of Hygiene.			