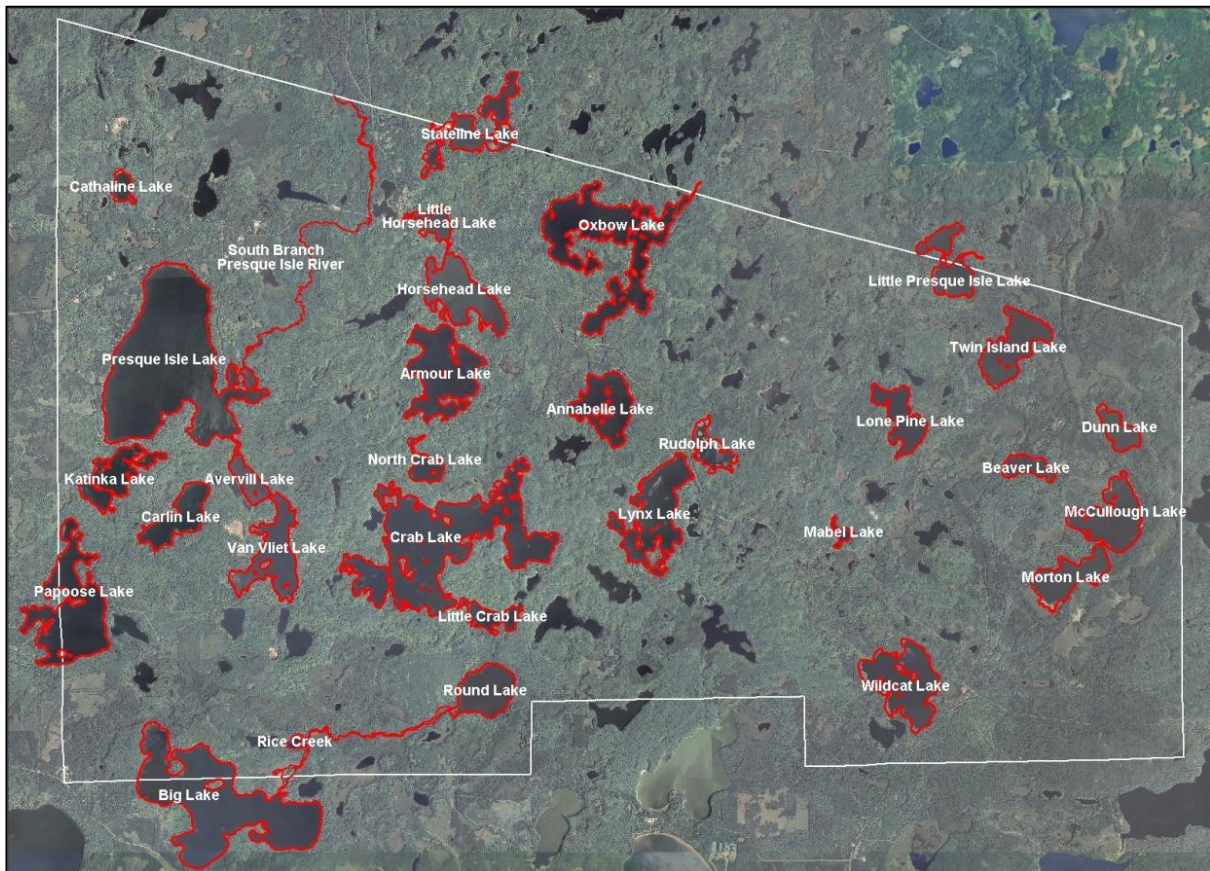

The Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan (Presque Isle Township, Vilas County, Wisconsin)

Prepared for:
Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee
Contact: Otto Novak
P.O. Box 37
Presque Isle, Wisconsin 54557

Prepared by:
White Water Associates, Inc.
Contact: Dean Premo, Ph.D.
429 River Lane, P.O. Box 27
Amasa, Michigan 49903



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Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee
P.O. Box 37
Presque Isle, Wisconsin 54557
Contact: Otto Novak
Phone: (715) 686-2628; E-mail: wefish2@hughes.net

Prepared for:

Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee
Contact: Otto Novak
P.O. Box 37
Presque Isle, Wisconsin 54557
Phone: (715) 686-2628
Email: wefish2@hughes.net

Submitted to:

Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
Kevin Gauthier, Water Resource
Management Specialist
8770 Hwy J
Woodruff, WI 54568
Phone: (715) 365-5211 ext. 214
Email: Kevin.GauthierSr@wisconsin.gov

Prepared by:

White Water Associates, Inc.
Contact: Dean Premo, Ph.D.
429 River Lane, P.O. Box 27
Amasa, Michigan 49903
Phone: (906) 822-7889
Email: dean.premo@white-water-associates.com

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CHAPTER 1

What Is the Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan?

This *Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan* results from a large-scale project funded by a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant (Subchapter II – Education, Prevention, and Planning Projects). The project was sponsored by the Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee (PITLC). White Water Associates, Inc., an independent ecological consulting firm, was a consultant to the PITLC.

The *Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program* was conceived and undertaken as a natural extension of the dedicated lake stewardship activities of the PITLC, individual lake associations, and lake volunteers. The Town of Presque Isle has demonstrated its awareness of the value of its water landscape by establishing and actively supporting the PITLC (in part, an outcome of the Vilas County AIS Planning Partnership’s efforts). The PITLC has been active since 2005 and has received WDNR funding to conduct aquatic plant surveys on twenty-nine water bodies in the area (with two additional lakes via lake association funding). Further evidence of the Town of Presque Isle’s environmental commitment is their support of an active Terrestrial Invasive Species Group (an upland counterpart to the PITLC).

The PITLC has come to view the region as an ecologically connected landscape. Despite this perspective, previous lake studies in the township have tended to be on a lake-by-lake basis. Important motivations for the Wilderness Waters Program are to understand the diversity of aquatic ecosystems in the township and systematically integrate lake monitoring and management efforts of the PITLC in a single program.

All of the water bodies in the region should be considered as an interacting suite of ecosystems. Each is ecologically unique. Certainly, each will have its own set of management goals and associated actions and each is subject to a separate aquatic plant management plan. But, bringing them all together under a single program will allow greater opportunity and efficiency in water resource protection, management, and education.

Reasons for a single integrated program are practical as well as ecological. Since the PITLC is coordinating activities on a large number of lakes, the “life cycle management” of lake studies will be more effective and efficient under a single program. For example, lakes that have already received point-intercept plant surveys will be scheduled for follow up surveys in the next

few years. Granting cycles and labor capacity of volunteers and others can be better managed and applied in a single integrated program. The *Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan* is the mechanism by which this integrated understanding and management can occur.

In addition to establishing the Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program, a major effort in this project was to conduct aquatic plant surveys and related activities on fourteen water bodies (twelve lakes and two streams) that heretofore had not been studied. These fourteen water bodies have few public access sites, but all are used by members of the public and are therefore potentially exposed to aquatic invasive species (AIS) through human transport. The fourteen water bodies surveyed in 2010 and 2011 included Beaver Lake, Carlin Lake, Dunn Lake, Katinka Lake, Little Presque Isle Lake, Lone Pine Lake, McCullough Lake, Morton Lake, Rice Creek, Round Lake, Rudolph Lake, South Branch Presque Isle River, Stateline Lake, and Twin Island Lake. In the context of this plan, we refer to these water bodies as the “2010/11 study lakes.” Part of the current effort of the Wilderness Waters Program was to prepare aquatic plant management plans for these water bodies. These plans are associated with this adaptive management plan, but were prepared as separate deliverables.

Previous aquatic plant surveys occurred on seventeen lakes. Averill, Big, Crab, Little Crab, Little Horsehead, North Crab, Oxbow, Presque Isle, and Wildcat Lakes were surveyed in 2007. Annabelle, Armour, Cathaline, Horsehead, Lynx, Mabel, Papoose, and Van Vliet Lakes were surveyed in 2008. In this plan, we reference these lakes using the phrase “2007/08 study lakes.” When we use the term “Presque Isle Township lakes,” we are referencing all the lakes studied to date. Collectively, we refer to the water bodies that have received aquatic plant surveys as the “study lakes” (even though two were streams). There are many more lakes in Presque Isle Township that are yet to be studied.

Project participants have embraced the concept of “adaptive management” in their approach to Presque Isle Township lakes stewardship. Simply stated, adaptive management uses findings from planned monitoring activities to inform future management actions and periodic refinement of the plan. An adaptive management plan accommodates new findings by integrating this information into successive iterations of the comprehensive plan. The plan will therefore be a dynamic entity, successively evolving and improving to fit the needs of Presque Isle Township lakes and the PITLC. A central premise of adaptive management is that scientific knowledge about natural ecosystems is uncertain and incomplete. It follows that a practical management plan allows for ongoing adjustments in management designed to “adapt” to

changing conditions and new information or understanding. Monitoring the outcomes of plan implementation is essential to the process of adaptive management.

It is appropriate that the PITLC is the lead organization in implementing this plan. Success depends on a coalition of participants, each carrying out appropriate tasks and communicating needs and findings to other team members. Future projects and ongoing monitoring results will inspire updates to the plan. Overall, the Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program has a robust set of goals that seek to perpetuate an ecologically healthy waterscape. Many of these goals focus on the aquatic plant communities of the water bodies in the area and include:

1. Preserving native aquatic plants;
2. Identifying and protecting unusual and/or sensitive ecological areas;
3. Preventing introductions and/or spread of Aquatic Invasive Species;
4. Educating the public about healthy aquatic plant communities and AIS;
5. Managing healthy native aquatic plant communities with best available information and science (including minimizing nuisance plant and AIS problems);
6. Perpetuating fish and wildlife habitat through management, restoration, and protection;
7. Managing high quality, compatible, recreational opportunities in the Township; and
8. Planning for the economic and person-power capacities necessary to achieve these goals over a long period of time.

Besides this introductory chapter, the plan is organized in seven chapters. Chapter 2 describes the audience for the plan. Chapter 3 addresses why there should be a plan and discusses adaptive management and the underlying assumptions of the approach. Chapter 4 details how the plan was created, including the methodology used. Chapter 5 presents the findings from efforts to gather existing and new information about Presque Isle Township Lakes and its environs by providing summaries of information in eight subsections. Chapter 6 (*What Goals Guide the Adaptive Management Plan?*) presents the desired future condition and goals established by the PITLC and the plan writers. Chapter 7 (*What Objectives and Actions Move Us Toward the Goals?*) offers a logical menu of practical management actions ready to be adopted and adapted by those interested in taking an active role in water resource stewardship. Four appendices complete this document. Appendix A contains *Literature Cited*. Appendix B presents the *Comparison of Presque Isle Lakes' Water Quality Parameters*. Appendix C consists of the *Review of Water Regulations and Planning Relevant to Presque Isle Lakes*. Finally, Appendix D contains the results of the 2011 lake user's surveys.

CHAPTER 2

Who Is the Audience for the Adaptive Management Plan?

The title of Chapter 3 poses the question: “Why Have the *Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan*?” The short answer is “Because we care!” We believe that people working together in the stewardship of this lake can make a difference. We can protect and restore a healthy ecosystem if we take a long-term, strategic approach. That approach is presented in this adaptive plan. It is an adaptive plan in the sense that it will grow and evolve. Implemented actions will be monitored. The plan will be evaluated. It will be reviewed and refined as years go by – as new generations take up their stewardship responsibility.

People who care about lakes and streams of Presque Isle Township are the most direct audience for this plan. They will be the implementers and evaluators of the plan. They will be the reviewers and future plan writers. Many of them live in or near the watershed. These are the “grassroots” – the constituency most connected to Presque Isle water bodies and the surrounding landscape. People who care are also those who live beyond the watershed boundaries. Some of these people visit Presque Isle Township for recreation and enjoyment. But the audience also includes foundations and other funding agencies, resource and regulatory agencies concerned with environmental quality, and other citizens that are working on their watersheds.

For those in the “grassroots” camp, this plan is intended to provide a practical approach to carrying out protection and restoration of Presque Isle Township water bodies. The plan does not have all the answers (it doesn’t even have all the questions). It does not recommend every conceivable rehabilitation or protection action. But the plan does provide plenty with which to get started and leaves room for ideas and contributions from others. Our recipe mixes a pinch of the theoretical with a cupful of the practical. Those of you who are “hands-on” have plenty to do.

The mixed audience of this plan challenges the authors to present a plan that is scientifically grounded and technically oriented, but at the same time accessible and understandable by the public who will in large part be responsible for its implementation. Although scientists are the primary authors of the plan, the writing is aimed at non-scientists. We define terms where clarity is needed and cite other literature for those interested in the source of a statement, or in learning more about the topic. The PITLC and other township lake stewards

have interacted with the plan writers throughout the process and reviewed plan drafts. The PITLC has encouraged our practical approach so that applications of the plan are conspicuous.

We will end this chapter with our strongest management recommendation:

Approach lake and watershed management with humility.

Lake and watershed ecosystems are enormously complex. Our understanding of how they work is not complete. In the case of an AIS establishment, complexity increases. Our ability to predict outcomes from specific actions is uncertain. New discoveries are made every day that have important implications for future watershed management. We may never know all we need, but that fact should not hinder good lake stewardship from taking place today in Presque Isle Township. The fact that ecosystems are inherently resilient is to our great advantage. They are able to rebound from disturbance and repair themselves from injury. In fact, some of today's best watershed managers state that "...successful restoration usually has less to do with skillful manipulation of ecosystems than it does with staying out of nature's way" (Williams et al., 1997). This plan is intended to complement nature's own processes.

CHAPTER 3

Why Have an Adaptive Management Plan?

Why have the *Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan*? The gut-level answer (“because we care”) was offered in Chapter 2, but the question deserves more thoughtful reflection – the focus of this chapter. This requires consideration of environment, economy, history, and culture. This chapter also defines some important terms and presents the process and underlying assumptions.

Part 1 - Why Should We Care?

The health of a watershed and the health of local economies like those that exist in the Presque Isle Township are highly integrated. A sustainable economy depends on a healthy environment. In fact all social and economic benefits are based on the biological and physical properties of watersheds (Williams et al., 1997). In fact, our economy should be viewed as being nested inside our environment (Lanoo, 1996).

This link between a healthy environment and the economy is true at several scales. For example, someone who owns property on a lake in Presque Isle Township has invested in an ecosystem. A major reason that the property was purchased is typically linked to the quality of the environment. The economic value of the investment is linked to the health of lake and surroundings. If ecological health declines, so does the value of the property.

At a slightly larger scale, this same principal linking the environment and economy applies to municipalities. The Presque Isle Township community is caretaker of many ecosystems including the lakes and streams in the township. The long-term economic health of the municipality is tied to the health of the water resources. At even larger scales yet, this applies to Vilas County, to the State of Wisconsin, and so on.

The PITLC and this plan aspire to cultivate a deep connection between lake users and the water resources of the township. People will make the management plan work. Water resource stewardship must be a cultural imperative. In some ways, watershed restoration is about cultural restoration – rejuvenating citizens’ civic responsibility to care for the environment in which they live. This is what Aldo Leopold referred to as “...the oldest task in human history: to live on a piece of land without spoiling it” (Leopold, 1948).

People need to feel vital by working to improve, beautify, or build. Sometimes that need is expressed by gardening, caring for a lawn, or volunteering on civic projects. The PITLC and this plan endeavor to harness that energy and apply it to restoration and protection actions focused on Presque Isle lakes and their landscape. Education, rehabilitation, and protection become outlets for this creative energy.

Why should you care about creating and implementing a practical resource plan? Because we realize the economy and the economic options available to citizens in the watershed are tied to a healthy environment. Because we are all connected to the Presque Isle waterscape in some way. Because we feel a civic responsibility to care for the environment. Because we realize lakes in Presque Isle Township potentially affect other lakes. Because we can feel vital by doing meaningful work in the watershed. Because future generations depend on us to hand down a healthy Wilderness Waters environment for them to enjoy and use.

The adaptive management plan will be successful if it allows and organizes meaningful stewardship work for Presque Isle Township water resources. It needs to make provision for different kinds of approaches and different kinds of people who want to be part of the process. It has to be strategic and integrated so that various actions complement one another, and are consistent with the lakes' natural processes. The plan should help avoid management actions that work at cross-purposes or whose outcomes are undesirable.

Part 2 - What Is an Adaptive Management Plan?

An adaptive management process (Walters, 1986) is an appropriate model to use in water resource management. In adaptive management, a plan is made and implemented based on the best available information and well-defined goals and objectives. Outcomes of management actions are monitored to determine whether they are effective in meeting stated objectives. Based on this evaluation the plan is adapted (modified) in a process of continuous learning and refining.

Adaptive management concedes and confronts a truth that resource managers are sometimes reluctant to acknowledge – uncertainty. Because natural systems are so diverse, so complex, and so variable, almost all management actions will have uncertain outcomes. An adaptive management approach essentially takes a position that says, “We will make our best attempt and get better as we go along. We’ll listen to what the natural system tells us.” In adaptive management, monitoring is crucial. Adaptive management uses information from monitoring to continually evaluate and refine management practices. Monitoring measures the success of restoration or management. Well-designed monitoring should indicate how effectively

management measures are working and give us new insights into ecosystem structure and function. Monitoring should provide needed information to adapt management goals.

The *Adaptive Management Plan for Presque Isle Township Lakes* can be implemented through five kinds of management actions: protection, rehabilitation, enhancement, education, and research. Research actions have a special subset called “monitoring actions” that serve all of the management actions. Each kind of action is summarized in the following bullets.

- Protection actions are used when high quality areas or ecosystem elements are identified and need to be safeguarded. Since aspects of the lakes and its surroundings are quite pristine, part of the adaptive management could fall under this kind of action. There are numerous forms that protection actions can take including protecting water quality, conservation easements, buffer zones to prevent runoff into the lake, and so on.
- Rehabilitation actions are those that manipulate site-specific elements of ecosystems in order to repair some past impact. Examples include planting lakeside natural vegetation in areas of erosion, placing fish structure where large woody material has been removed from the lake, or healing an area of active erosion. Individual rehabilitation actions contribute to overall lake and watershed restoration.
- Enhancement actions are intended to improve some function or value of the ecosystem. In some cases, these actions are meant to benefit human users of the lake (for example, enhancing recreation values by planting fish or creating new fish habitat).
- Education actions are those activities that serve to promote stewardship and inform people about natural ecosystems. This can include this management plan as an education piece. These actions also include installation of interpretive kiosks or incorporation of Presque Isle Township water resources information in science curricula of area schools. Every person that visits the lakes in Presque Isle Township represents an opportunity for education about healthy ecosystems and impacts to them.
- Research actions are employed to learn about the system being managed. Often we know very little about the plants, animals, habitats, ecosystems, and processes that our management actions are affecting. Research actions on water quality have been ongoing in Presque Isle lakes and streams by collecting basic water quality measures. More recently, surveys for aquatic plants have contributed to our understanding of the water resources in Presque Isle Township. Monitoring actions (a subset of research actions) are those that serve to evaluate the outcomes of protection, rehabilitation, enhancement, and education actions. Monitoring actions guide future management.

One word of caution is warranted. Our society typically thinks a long-term planning horizon is twelve months. Unfortunately, this is out of synchrony with the way an ecosystem functions. An ecological clock ticks off time in years, decades, centuries, and even millennia. Lake and watershed management and restoration must be viewed from this perspective. In fact, the final outcomes of some of the good work put in place today might not be apparent until a new generation of lake stewards is on the scene.

Part 3 - What Are the Plan's Underlying Assumptions?

As an adaptive plan, a basic assumption is that the management actions will change over time under the influence of stakeholders. Through iterative refinement, the plan will more closely reflect the needs of the water resources and the people who care about them. This plan has assumed a desired condition of sustainable health of the water resources. The plan attempts to reflect the collective vision of the people and organizations that are concerned with Presque Isle Township water resources. The PTLIC, Vilas County Land & Water Conservation Dept., the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the community of Presque Isle Township, and those who visit Presque Isle Township for recreation are among these stakeholders.

The Vilas County Land & Water Conservation Department provides a variety of land information and related services including: natural resource and water quality protection information, AIS information and assistance, geographic information, rural addressing, Public Land Survey System and surveying data, property ownership and tax assessment information and mapping products. This office can provide important assistance in Presque Isle Township water resources stewardship.

At a larger geographic scale, the WDNR published the *Headwaters Basin Integrated Management Plan* (WDNR et al., 2002) that provides a snapshot of current conditions of resources in the larger drainage basin that includes Presque Isle Township. The Plan outlines nineteen issues of concern to the basin, including control of exotic species (including AIS), shoreline development, resource inventory and monitoring, habitat loss, user conflicts, and protection of endangered, special concern, or unique species.

The integrating features of this adaptive management plan are the Presque Isle Township water resources and their surroundings. The plan assumes that proper planning in the beginning of the process will save time and money throughout the life of the program and that this can be accomplished by managing the causes rather than (or at least, in addition to) managing the symptoms of any impairments.

CHAPTER 4

How Was the Adaptive Management Plan Made?

There are four principal partners in the Wilderness Waters Program: (1) the PITLC, (2) volunteer lake stewards, (3) White Water Associates, and (4) the WDNR. The specific actionable goals of the Wilderness Waters Program were to (1) establish an adaptive management plan that is sufficiently robust to encompass all water bodies in Presque Isle Township, (2) gather water quality information and establish aquatic plant studies on 2010/2011 study lakes, and (3) deliver educational elements that serve to convey information about the Wilderness Waters Program and constituent water bodies. Twelve objectives supported these goals:

Objective 1. Develop a strategy that enables the Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program to integrate and organize water resource stewardship for the Presque Isle area.

Objective 2. Gather, consolidate, assess, and manage information about aquatic plants and plant habitats of the 2010/11 study lakes.

Objective 3. Gather, consolidate, assess, and manage information about water quality and potential risks to water quality for 2010/11 study lakes.

Objective 4. Gather, consolidate, assess, and manage information about the watersheds of the targeted 2010/11 study lakes.

Objective 5. Conduct point-intercept aquatic plant surveys on the 2010/11 study lakes.

Objective 6. Prepare an aquatic plant management plan for each of the 2010/11 study lakes.

Objective 7. Create an initial adaptive management plan that integrates management for all lakes in Presque Isle Township and will serve as a solid foundation for future versions of the plan.

Objective 8. Integrate recommendations from the GMU/basin plan and County Land and Water Resources Management Plan into the adaptive management plan.

Objective 9. Conduct surveys of lake users for each of the 2010/11 study lakes focusing on the aquatic ecosystems, recreational uses, and aquatic plants.

Objective 10. Continue and expand the AIS Prevention Program in the Town of Presque Isle.

Objective 11. Deliver an educational program that serves to (1) train volunteers, and (2) increase support and capacity the PITLC and other stakeholders engaged in lake stewardship.

Objective 12. Prepare a catalog of Presque Isle waterscape environmental, cultural, and aesthetic attributes with a qualitative evaluation of quality and associated potential threats.

The effort included gathering, reviewing, and summarizing existing information pertaining to Presque Isle study lakes (for example, aquatic plants, water quality, and watershed information). Existing information is found in many repositories and forms: anecdotal accounts of residents, resource agency reports and memos, municipal planning and zoning documents, scientific reports, old and new photographs, best guesses of knowledgeable people, and government land office records. Not all of the existing information is of equivalent value in the planning process. Some is not verifiable or the methods by which it was collected are unknown.

Water Quality - One of our objectives was to gather, consolidate, assess, and manage information about the Presque Isle 2010/11 study lakes' water quality and potential risks to water quality. Four tasks were applied to achieving this objective: (1) collect and review existing limnological information about Presque Isle lakes, (2) analyze and summarize existing Presque Isle lakes water quality data, (3) conduct water quality sampling on each of the fourteen 2010/2011 water bodies and include findings in the water quality summary, and (4) assess the existing regimen of water quality sampling for Presque Isle lakes and determine appropriateness to lake conditions and revise (if needed).

Watershed - Presque Isle lakes watershed analysis included delineating the Presque Isle lakes watershed area, mapping land cover/use and soils of the watershed; and digital elevation models. This information is discussed further in the several *Aquatic Plant Management Plans* created for individual water bodies in Presque Isle Township. We used existing layers of geographic information available from the WDNR and other sources and manipulated these data using geographical information system technology. We reviewed and summarized existing institutional programs that influence water quality (for example GMU basin plan, county land and water resources management plan, and township zoning ordinances).

Aquatic Plants - A formal aquatic plant survey was conducted on twelve Presque Isle lakes and two streams in 2010 and 2011 using the WDNR point-intercept protocol. The resulting data allow calculation of ecological metrics such as number of sites where a plant species is found, relative percent frequency of species occurrence, frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas, frequency of occurrence at all sites, and maximum depth at which plants are found. The data also allow calculation of metrics such as total number of points sampled, total number of sites with vegetation, total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants, frequency of

occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants, Floristic Quality Index, maximum depth of plants (feet), average number of all species per site, average number of native species per site, and species richness. This data and the subsequent analyses were used in the creation of the *Aquatic Plant Management Plans* prepared for each of the fourteen 2010/11 water bodies.

Aquatic Plant Management Plans - An important component of this project was our objective to prepare *Aquatic Plant Management Plans* (APMPs) for Presque Isle water bodies (twelve lakes and two streams). This involved interpreting and summarizing the aquatic plant information for each of the water bodies for inclusion in the plan. We created APMPs that included goals, objectives, monitoring, evaluation, plant community, nuisance species or AIS, management alternatives, and recommendations. Because of the large size of each of the APMP documents, they were prepared as stand-alone documents and not part of this adaptive management plan.

Adaptive Management Plan – An important project objective called for the creation of this initial adaptive management plan for Presque Isle lakes that will help ensure integrated and high quality water resource management and will serve as a firm foundation for future iterations of the plan. The adaptive management plan integrates the *Aquatic Plant Management Plans* created as result of the 2010 and 2011 aquatic plant surveys with efforts conducted on the 2007/08 study lakes. This objective was guided by two basic tasks. The first task was to develop management recommendations for Presque Isle lakes. These recommendations include topics such as water quality, fish habitat, special species habitat (rare plants and animals), sensitive areas, non-native species, and ecological threats. The second task was to prepare a practical written plan, grounded in science that includes sections on implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management. The plan will lay the basis for its expansion in future phases. It will identify where more information is required.

Other Related Plans - Because other organizations are involved with water resources planning and management in northern Wisconsin, an objective of the planning component of the project was to review recommendations from existing plans (for example, *Headwaters Basin Integrated Management Plan* and/or *Vilas County Land & Water Resources Management Plan*) and review these in the *Presque Isle Lakes Adaptive Management Plan* where appropriate. We also reviewed federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances that serve to protect water quality.

Presque Isle Lakes Attributes and Risks – Another objective was to prepare a catalog of Presque Isle lakes’ environmental, cultural, and aesthetic attributes with a qualitative evaluation of the quality and associated potential threats. This objective included three tasks: (1) through collaboration with Presque Isle lakes area stakeholders, list water-related environmental, cultural, and aesthetic attributes and describe each; (2) qualitatively evaluate each of the attributes; (3) identify and describe potential threats to the Presque Isle lakes.

Lake User Surveys – The PITLC prepared, distributed, and analyzed responses for lake user surveys specific to each of the fourteen water bodies studied in 2010 and 2011. PITLC prepared a summary of the analysis. These results are presented as Appendix D in this document.

Educational Efforts - Another objective was promote educational efforts intended to train volunteers in aquatic invasive species identification and aquatic ecology and to increase support, capacity, and involvement of various lake stakeholders (Town Lakes Committee, lake associations, and others). Toward this end, White Water staff was available for phone consultation with members of the PITLC and other stakeholders. We endeavored to increase support, capacity, and stakeholder involvement in long-term stewardship of Presque Isle lakes through communication of project progress and findings. Finally, White Water staff attended public meetings and presented on the Presque Isle lakes planning process and other project-related topics.

CHAPTER 5

What is the State of Presque Isle Township Lakes?

An understanding of the features and conditions of the Presque Isle lakes and their landscape is the foundation for developing and implementing strategies that seek to protect and restore the biological health of the area. We have sought information useful to devising the adaptive management plan. This is just a good beginning. Future project phases will collect and incorporate additional information.

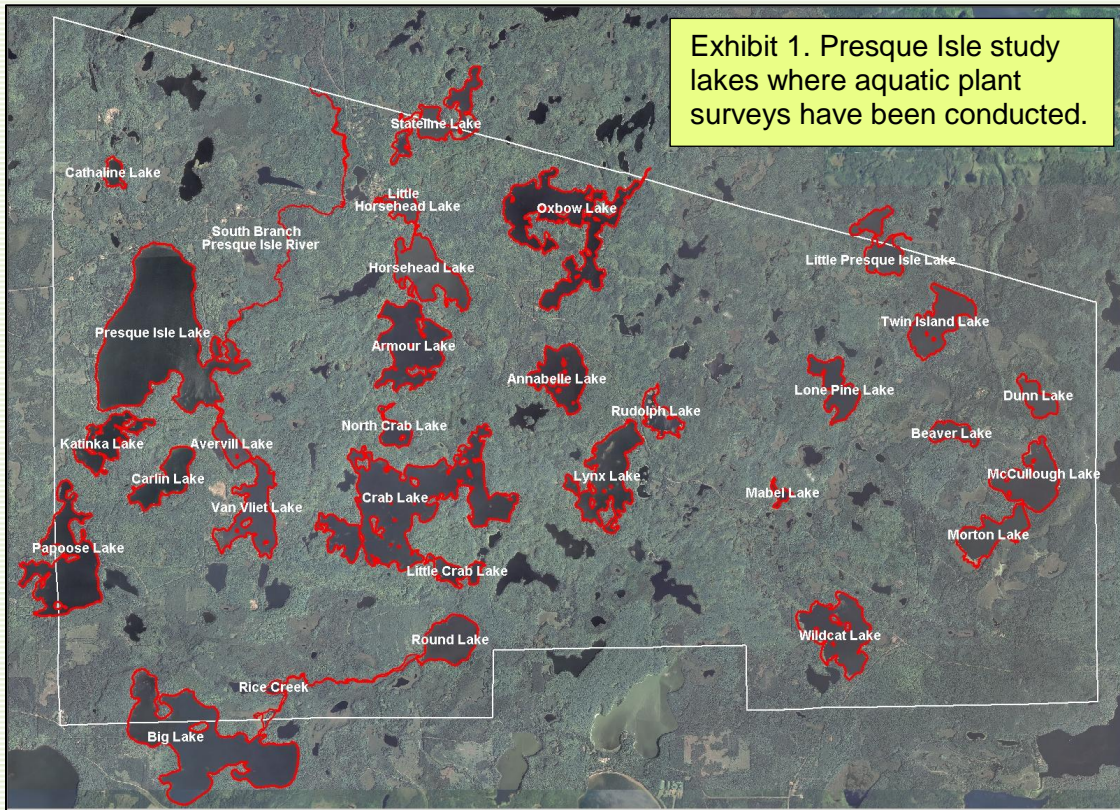
This chapter is intended to teach us about the Presque Isle study lakes. What are the lakes like? What is the surrounding landscape? What organisms live there? How healthy are the lakes? How have humans contributed (or detracted) from that health? Do threats to watershed health exist? This chapter identifies and organizes existing information and reports on new findings.

If you are new to the Presque Isle lakes and their surroundings, this chapter will make you familiar with features and conditions that exist here and provide some insight as to why things are the way they are. If you are a life-long resident of the Presque Isle lakes area, you may be familiar with parts of the discussion in this chapter. You may have things to contribute or correct. This would be a welcome response. Become engaged! Improve the understanding of the watersheds by adding your knowledge in future iterations of this plan.

We present Chapter 5 in nine Parts, each part reflecting the following topics: the lakes and their surroundings, fisheries, aquatic plants, aquatic invasive species, water quality, regional plans, special attributes, threats, and lake user surveys. Appendices are referenced from the text.

Part 1 – Presque Isle Township Lakes and the Surrounding Area

Presque Isle Township is one of the northern-most townships in Vilas County, Wisconsin. The Township's northern border is shared with the State of Michigan. This interconnected water landscape is a target for migrating and breeding waterfowl and other birds. The Presque Isle lakes have value and function in this larger landscape as well within their own watersheds. Exhibit 1 displays the Presque Isle study lakes. "Almost an island" is the literal translation of the French phrase "Presque Isle." French missionaries, perhaps disoriented by the preponderance of water in this area applied the name, "Presque Isle" to describe an area where the water seemed to dominate the land.



Descriptive parameters for the Presque Isle Township water bodies (29 lakes, 2 streams) that have undergone aquatic plant surveys are presented in Exhibit 2. Of the 29 lakes, 21 are drainage lakes, five are spring lakes, and three are seepage lakes. There is one river and one creek. Acreages range from 18 acres (Mabel Lake) to 1,165 acres (Presque Isle Lake). Averill Lake is the shallowest lake with a maximum depth of 5 feet, and Presque Isle Lake is the deepest with a max depth of 103 feet.

The majority of the Presque Isle study lakes are considered “Designated Waters.” A Designated Water is a waterbody that has special designations that affect permit requirements (WDNR, 2012a). They can be: Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest (ASNRI), Priority Navigable Waters (PNW), or Public Rights Features (PRF).

A water body designated as an Area of Special Natural Resource Interest can be any of the following: WDNR trout streams; Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters (ORW/ERW);

waters or portions of waters inhabited by endangered, threatened, special concern species or unique ecological communities; wild rice waters; waters in ecologically significant coastal wetlands along Lake Michigan and Superior; or federal or state waters designated as wild or scenic rivers (WDNR, 2012a).

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

Lastly, Public Rights Features are those water bodies that meet any of the following criteria: any fish or wildlife habitat, determined by their primary associated physical features, including specific sites necessary for breeding, nesting, nursery and feeding; physical features of waterbodies that ensure protection of water quality; reaches of bank, shore or bed that are mostly natural in appearance or that screen man-made or artificial features; navigation thoroughfares or areas traditionally used for navigation during normal recreational activities such as boating, angling, hunting, or enjoyment or natural scenic beauty; or lake, river and stream sensitive areas (WDNR, 2012a).

None of the Presque Isle study lakes are considered Public Rights Features, but sixteen are classified as Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest waters, twelve are categorized as Priority Navigable Waters, and three water bodies (Beaver Lake, Carlin Lake, and Stateline Lake) are not considered a Designated Water (Exhibit 2).

Exhibit 2. Water Body Parameters

<i>Water Body</i>	<i>WBIC</i>	<i>Year Surveyed</i>	<i>Lake Type</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Max Depth (feet)</i>	<i>Designated Water</i>
Annabelle Lake	2953800	2008	Drainage	194	30	ASNRI
Armour Lake	2953200	2008	Drainage	328	56	PNW
Averill Lake	2956700	2007	Drainage	68	5	ASNRI
Beaver Lake	2960600	2011	Drainage	62	20	None
Big Lake	2334700	2007	Drainage	827	61	PNW
Carlin Lake	2757900	2010	Seepage	155	36	None
Cathaline Lake	2758200	2008	Seepage	36	44	PNW
Crab Lake	2953500	2007	Drainage	909	60	ASNRI
Dunn Lake	2960000	2011	Spring	77	11	ASNRI
Horsehead Lake	2953100	2008	Drainage	250	24	PNW
Katinka Lake	2957000	2010	Drainage	170	60	ASNRI
Little Crab Lake	2955900	2007	Spring	84	63	ASNRI
Little Horsehead Lake	2953000	2007	Drainage	56	19	PNW
Little PI Lake	2959700	2011	Drainage	144	18	PNW
Lone Pine Lake	2961600	2011	Drainage	137	41	PNW
Lynx Lake	2954500	2008	Drainage	307	48	ASNRI
Mabel Lake	2337600	2008	Seepage	18	22	PNW
McCullough Lake	2960400	2011	Drainage	221	27	ASNRI
Morton Lake	2960300	2011	Drainage	165	29	ASNRI
North Crab Lake	2953400	2007	Drainage	59	35	ASNRI
Oxbow Lake	2954800	2007	Drainage	523	44	PNW
Papoose Lake	2328700	2008	Spring	422	65	PNW
Presque Isle Lake	2956500	2007	Drainage	1165	103	PNW
Rice Creek	2334500	2010	Creek	Unknown	Unknown	ASNRI
Round Lake	2334900	2010	Drainage	173	25	ASNRI
Rudolph Lake	2954300	2010	Drainage	84	26	PNW
S. Branch PI River	2951600	2010	River	Unknown	Unknown	ASNRI
Stateline Lake	2952100	2010	Spring	205	67	None
Twin Island Lake	2959300	2011	Drainage	203	15	ASNRI
Van Vliet Lake	2956800	2008	Spring	230	20	ASNRI
Wildcat Lake	2336800	2007	Drainage	293	38	ASNRI

The continental United States is divided into 18 watershed regions. Two watershed regions lie within Wisconsin: the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River, with Hydrologic Unit Codes: HUC#04 and HUC#07, respectively (Exhibit 3). The Presque Isle Township waterscape sits on this large-scale watershed divide.



Twenty five of the thirty one Presque Isle study lakes studied lie within the Great Lakes Region. The sub-region that contains these water bodies is named the South-central Lake Superior sub-region (HUC#040201). All water bodies are located in the Black-Presque Isle Rivers sub-basin (HUC#04020101). The Black-Presque Isle Rivers sub-basin is divided into even smaller watersheds and sub-watersheds, designated by 10 and 12 digit HUC codes. Again, all the water bodies fall into one watershed: the Presque Isle River watershed (HUC#0402010103). This watershed contains federal hydrologic sub-watersheds, two being: the Pomeroy Creek-East Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed (HUC#040201010301) and the South Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed (HUC#040201010303), as seen in Exhibit 4. There are seven study lakes located in the Pomeroy Creek-East Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed: Beaver, Dunn, Little Presque Isle, Lone Pine, McCullough, Morton, and Twin Island Lakes. There are eighteen water bodies located in the South Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed: South Branch Presque Isle River, Annabelle, Armour, Averill, Carlin, Cathaline,

Crab, Horsehead, Katinka, Little Crab, Little Horsehead, Lynx (as labeled Red Bass in Exhibit 4), Presque Isle, North Crab, Oxbow, Presque Isle, Rudolph, Stateline, and Van Vliet Lakes.

The remaining six Presque Isle Township water bodies are located in the Upper Mississippi Region. These water bodies are located in the Chippewa River sub-region (HUC#070500). This sub-region is divided into sub-basins and watersheds, including: Flambeau River sub-basin (HUC#07050002) and the Manitowish watershed (HUC#0705000201). Finally, the Manitowish watershed is divided into federal hydrologic sub-watersheds, two being: the Rice Creek sub-watershed (HUC#070500020103) and the Papoose Creek-Manitowish River sub-watershed (HUC#070500020107), also seen in Exhibit 4. There are five waterbodies in the Rice Creek sub-watershed: Big Lake, Mabel Lake, Rice Creek, Round Lake, and Wildcat Lake. There is one lake in the Papoose Creek-Manitowish River sub-watershed: Papoose Lake.

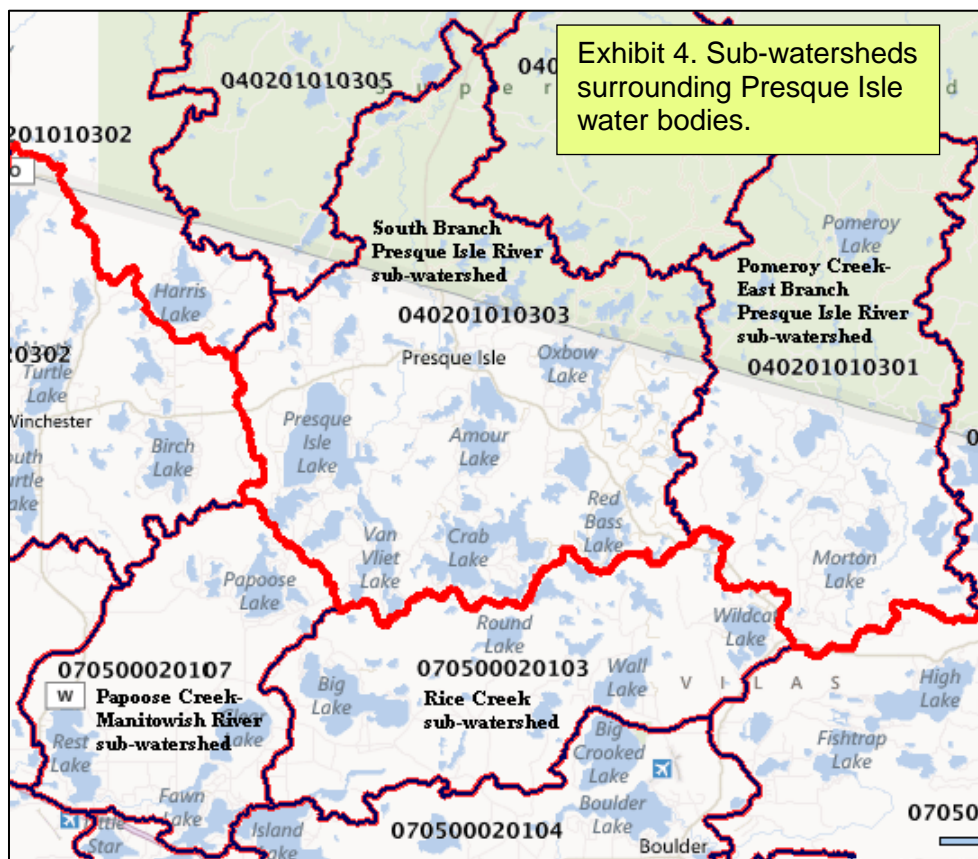
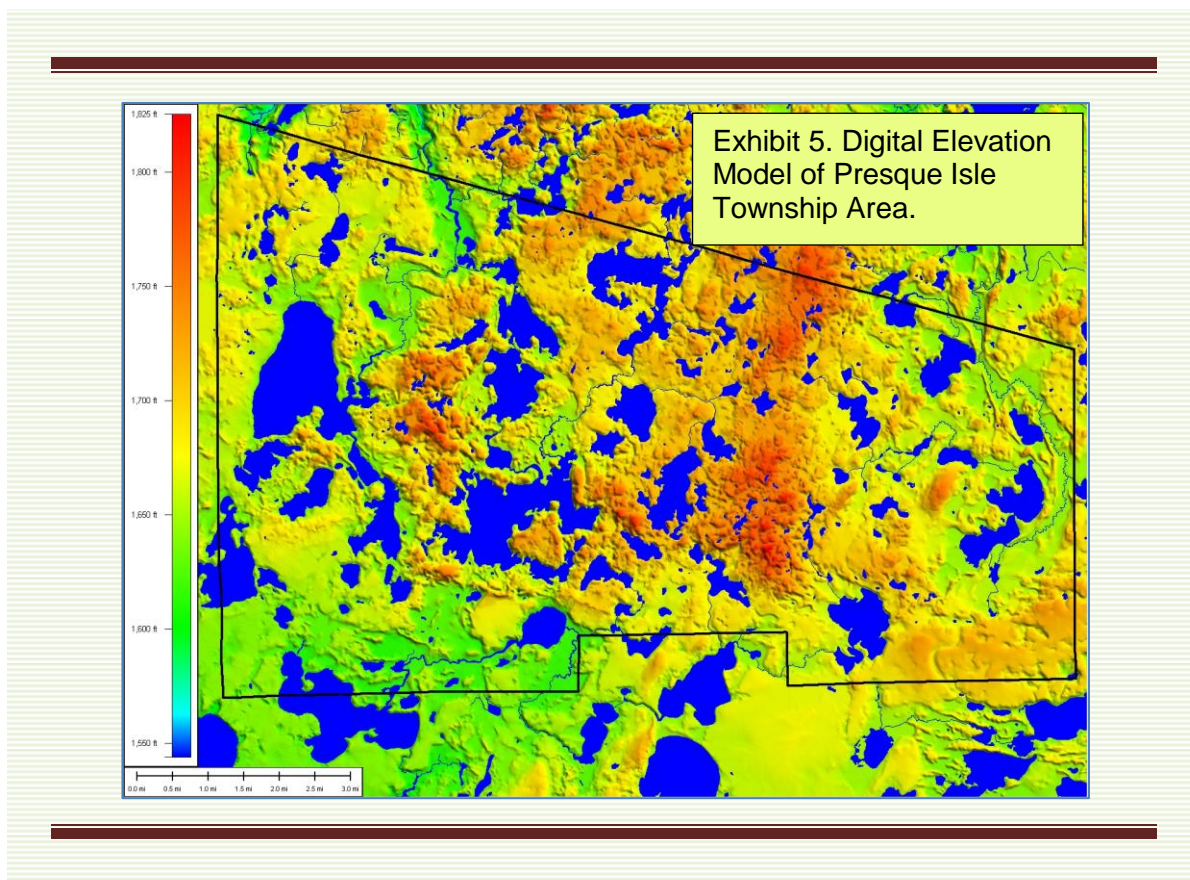


Exhibit 4. Sub-watersheds surrounding Presque Isle water bodies.

Sub-watersheds are delineated by dark lines and 12 digit HUC codes. North of the red line is the Great Lakes Basin (HUC# beginning 04), and south of the red line is the Upper Mississippi Basin (HUC# beginning 07).

The elevation in Presque Isle Township ranges from 1,550 feet to 1,750 feet above sea level. Exhibit 5 shows the relative elevations for the area with orange areas of the landscape being the highest elevations and greens and blues being the lowest elevations.



The Presque Isle watersheds are comprised of soils with good infiltration capacity. Soils are classified by the Natural Resource Conservation Service into four Hydrologic Soil Groups based on the soil's runoff potential (USDA, 1986). Runoff to a lake (such as after a rain storm or snow melt) differs greatly among land uses and cover types. Forest cover is the most protective, as it exports much less soil (through erosion) and nutrients (such as phosphorus and nitrogen) to the lake than agricultural or urban land use. Forested land is by far the dominant cover type in Presque Isle Township. The individual Aquatic Plant Management Plans for each of the fourteen 2010/11 water bodies discusses further the soils and land cover for the specific watersheds.

Part 2. Presque Isle Township Fisheries

It was beyond the scope of the current project to characterize the fish and fish habitats of the Presque Isle water bodies. It would be valuable to study and interpret these materials in future iterations of the Adaptive Management Plan. It would also be important to monitor for the presence of aquatic invasive fish species such as rainbow smelt and common carp. The WDNR has prepared fisheries reports for Wisconsin Ceded Territories. These can be viewed at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/fishing/ceded/reports.html>.

Part 3. Aquatic Plants and Aquatic Plant Management Plans

As far as we can determine, no systematic or large-scale plant management activity has taken place in any Presque Isle water bodies. Over the years, no particular aquatic plant nuisance issues have demanded control action, although there is current concern regarding nuisance levels of native plants on Van Vliet Lake (one of the 2007/08 lakes). It is our understanding that the plant surveys conducted on the 2007/2008 study lakes and the 2010/2011 study lakes were the first formal aquatic plant surveys on these water bodies.

This section overviews the aquatic plant communities found in the thirty-one Presque Isle Township study lakes. The individual Aquatic Plant Management Plans¹ present and interpret the plant data for each water body. Here, we compare some of the findings between lakes.

Species richness refers to the total number of species recorded in each lake. In this comparative analysis, we included species sampled by the rake as part of the species richness count—visual sightings were not included. Exhibit 6 displays species richness for all of the study lakes. The lake with the lowest species richness was Carlin Lake (6 species), the lake with the highest species richness was McCullough Lake (33 species).

Species richness is a measure of species diversity, but it doesn't tell the whole story. As an example, consider the plant communities of two hypothetical ponds each with 1,000 individual plants representing ten plant species (in other words, species richness is 10). In the first pond, each of the ten species populations is comprised of 100 individuals each. In the second pond, Species #1 has a population of 991 individuals and each of the other nine species is represented by one individual plant. Intuitively, we would say that first pond is more diverse because there is more “even” distribution of individual species. The “Simpson Diversity Index” (SDI) takes into

¹ Fourteen APMPs were created for the 2010/2011 study lakes by White Water Associates. The APMPs for the 2007/2008 lakes were prepared by a previous consultant. All of the APMPs are available through the PITLC.

account both richness and evenness in estimating diversity. The closer the Simpson Diversity Index is to 1, the more diverse the community is.

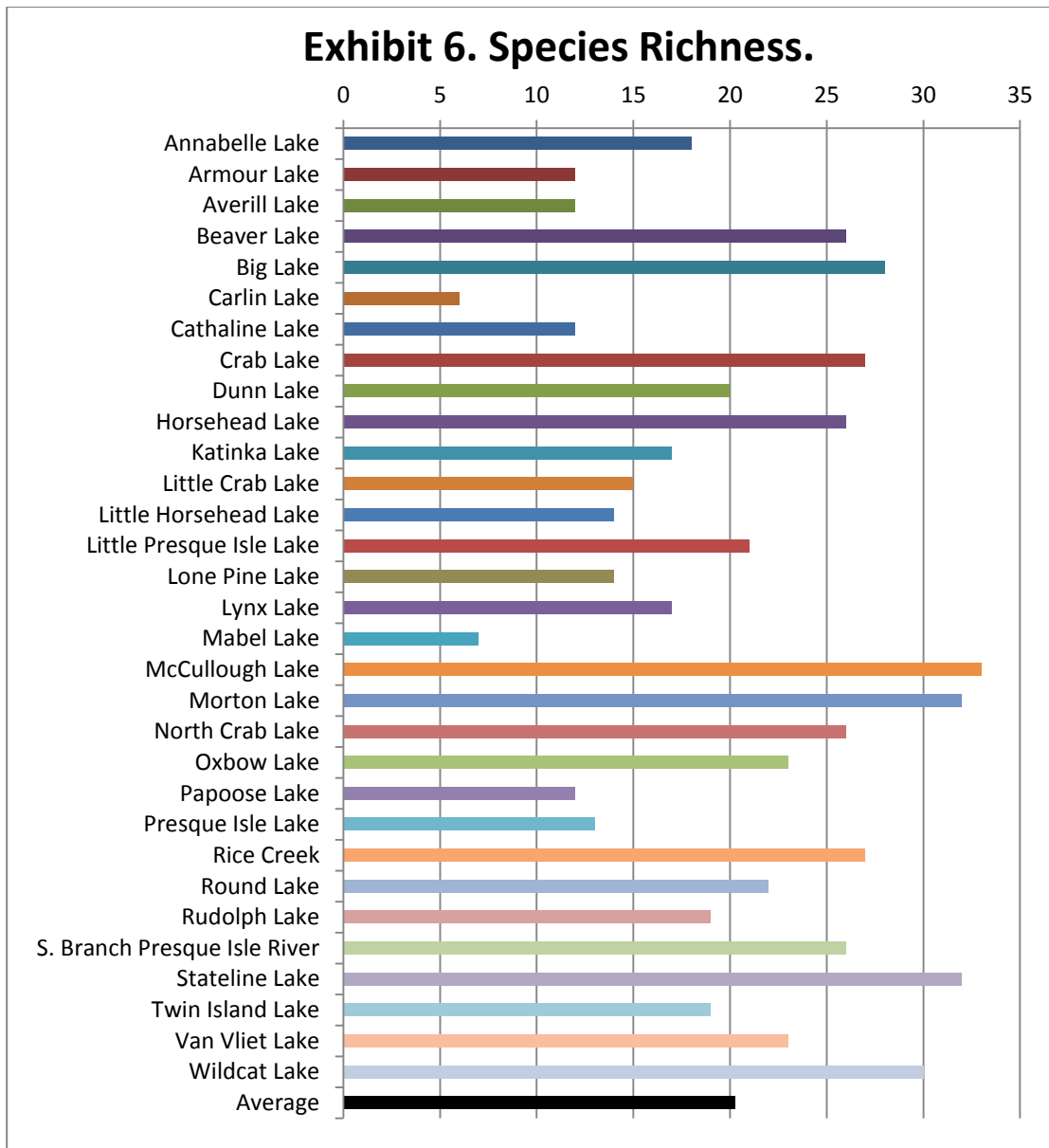
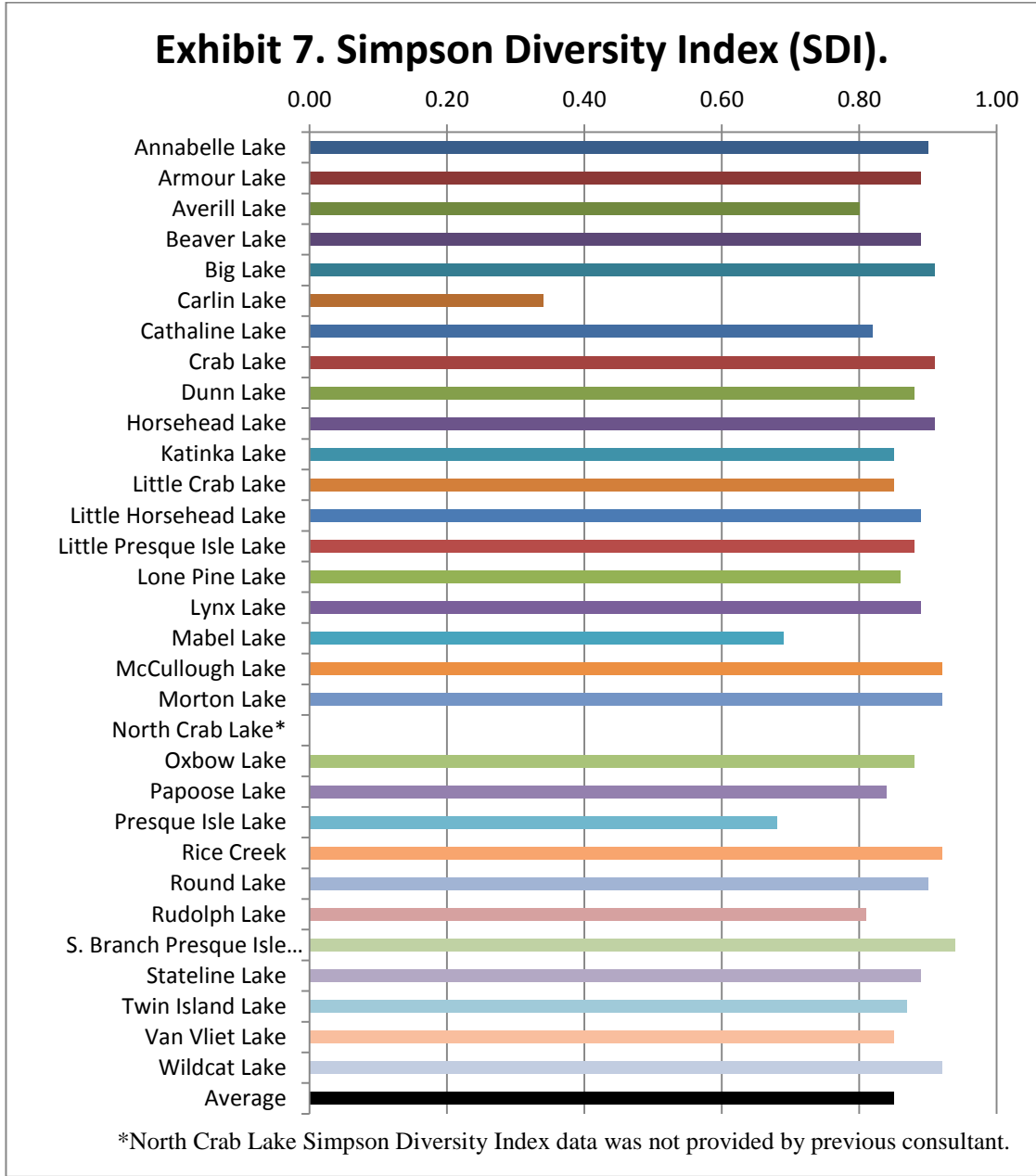
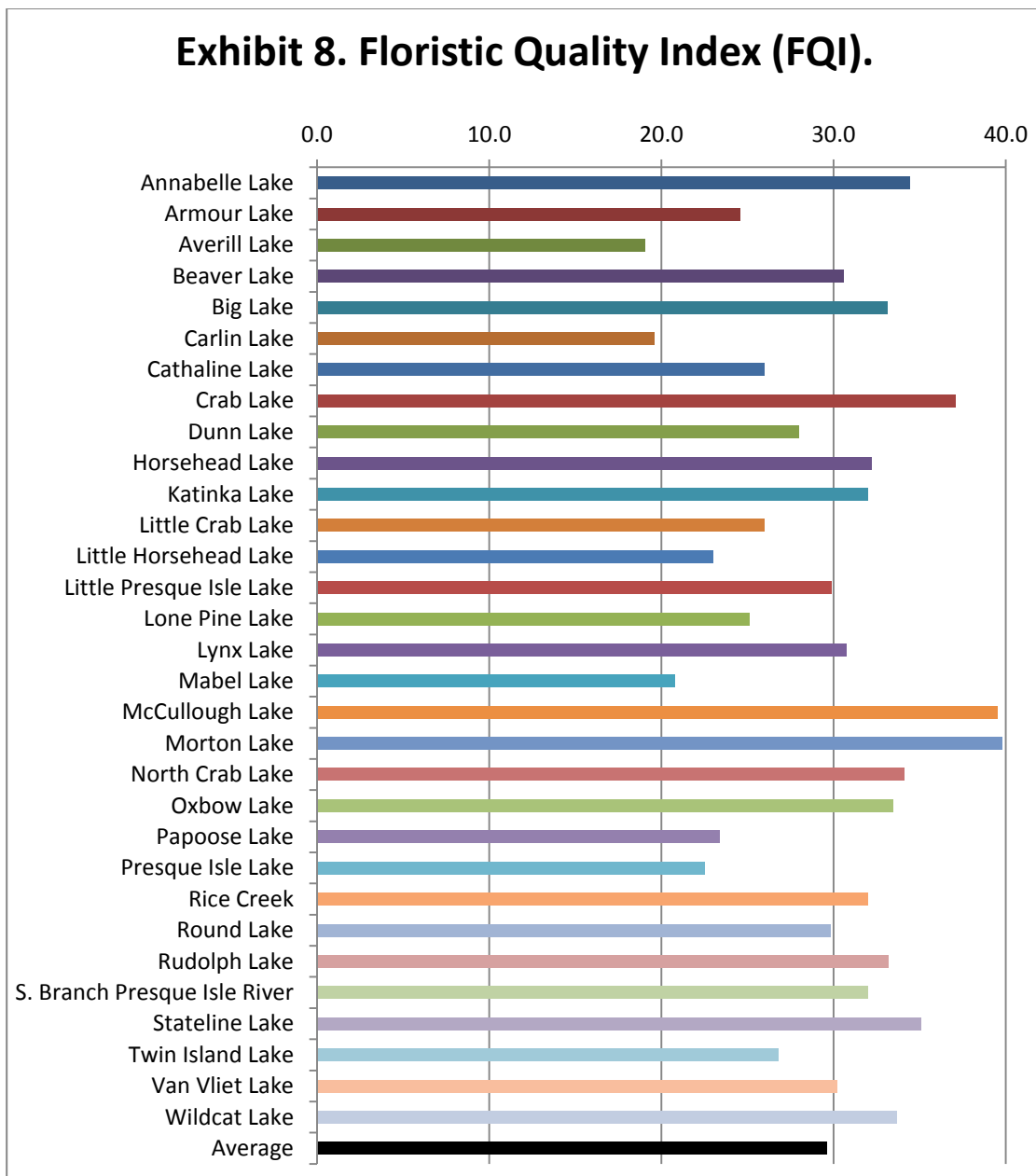


Exhibit 7 displays the Simpson Diversity Indices for the study lakes. Most of the lakes would be considered to have very diverse plant communities. Carlin Lake is unique among the Presque Isle Township study lakes in that it has a very low Simpson Diversity Index of 0.34. The South Branch Presque Isle River had the most diverse plant community with a SDI of 0.94. The average SDI for the study lakes was 0.85.



Another measure of plant community diversity and quality is the *Floristic Quality Index* (FQI). Floristic quality is an assessment metric designed to evaluate the closeness that the flora of an area is to that of undisturbed conditions (Nichols, 1999). Among other applications, it forms a standardized metric that can be used to compare the quality of different lakes (or different locations within a single lake) and monitor long-term changes in a lake’s plant community (an indicator of lake health). The FQI for a lake is determined by using the average *coefficient of conservatism* times the square root of the number of native plant species present in

the lake. Knowledgeable botanists have assigned to each native aquatic plant a *coefficient of conservatism* representing the probability that a plant is likely to occur in pristine environment (relatively unaltered from presettlement conditions). The coefficients range from 0 to 10, with 10 being assigned to those species most sensitive to disturbance. As more environmental disturbance occurs, the less conservative species become more prevalent. The FQIs for the Presque Isle Township lakes can be viewed in Exhibit 8. The lowest FQI was in Averill Lake (19.0), the highest FQI was in Morton Lake (39.8), and the average FQI was 29.6.



Nichols (1999) analyzed aquatic plant community data from 554 Wisconsin Lakes to ascertain geographic (ecoregional) characteristics of the FQI metric. This is useful for considering how the Presque Isle lakes' average FQI (29.6) (Exhibit 8) compares to other lakes and regions. The statewide medians for number of species and FQI are 13 and 22.2, respectively. Nichols (1999) determined that there are four ecoregional-lake types groups in Wisconsin: (1) Northern Lakes and Forests lakes, (2) Northern Lakes and Forests flowages, (3) North Central Hardwoods and Southeastern Till Plain lakes and flowages, and (4) Driftless Area and Mississippi River Backwater lakes. The Presque Isle lakes are located in the Northern Lakes and Forests lakes group. Nichols (1999) found species numbers for the Northern Lakes and Forests lakes had a median value of 13. The average number of species in the Presque Isle study lakes (20.3) is more than this average. The average FQI for Presque Isle Township study lakes (29.6) is higher than the median value for the Northern Lakes and Forests lakes group (24.3). These findings support the contention that Presque Isle Township lakes are healthy and diverse.

In the 2010 and 2011 surveys, a few small populations of invasive plants were found. Information about these invasive plant species is discussed in the next section (Part 4). Three *Special Concern* species were found in the 2010 and 2011 survey lakes. Small purple bladderwort (*Utricularia resupinata*) was found in Katinka Lake and Rudolph Lake. Spiny hornwort (*Ceratophyllum echinatum*) was found in Morton Lake and Twin Island Lake. Vasey's pondweed (*Potamogeton vaseyi*) was found in Morton Lake and Rudolph Lake.

Wild rice was found during point intercept surveys in 3 different 2010/11 study Presque Isle lakes. Northern wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) was found in Rice Creek, and Round Lake. A visual siting of *Zizania* sp. was recorded in South Branch Presque Isle River. More information about wild rice in these locations can be read in the respective *Aquatic Plant Management Plans*.

Wild rice is an important food source for many waterfowl and animals. It also has cultural significance to the Anishinaabe (Chippewa or Ojibwa), who call it *manoomin* (GLIFWC, *Wild Rice* brochure). Because of its ecological and cultural importance, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) has systematically collected wild rice data, including: acreage, density, pounds collected by tribal and state peoples, and other useful data. GLIFWC also conducts aerial surveys of rice beds and maintains an aerial photography archive.

Aerial images for Rice Creek and Round Lake are shown below. According to the *Wisconsin Ceded Territory Manoomin Inventory*, a consistent bed of wild rice is found on Round Lake at the Rice Creek inlet (evident in first two images) (David, 2010). The section of Rice

Creek between Round Lake and Big Lake supports substantial rice beds (evident in last two images) (David, 2010).

Also included in the *Manoomin Inventory* is a list of waters that are not currently listed as rice waters, but are being considered for the list. The *Inventory* states, “Presque Isle Lake has had anecdotal reports of wild rice being present, but none was observed in 2008 or 2009 surveys, and most of the lake does not provide suitable habitat for rice. If a bed were to occur, the most likely area would be in the small bays on the far east end of the lake.” In addition, “GLIFWC also received an anecdotal report (too late to investigate) that a small bed may occur on the South Branch Presque Isle River, just north of Presque Isle Lake. (It is also possible that some of the anecdotal reports of rice on the lake reflect confusion with the Presque Isle Flowage, eight miles to the north in Michigan, which does support a rice bed)” (David, 2010).



Aerial image of Round Lake (GLIFWC, 2006).



Aerial image of Round Lake (GLIFWC, 2009).



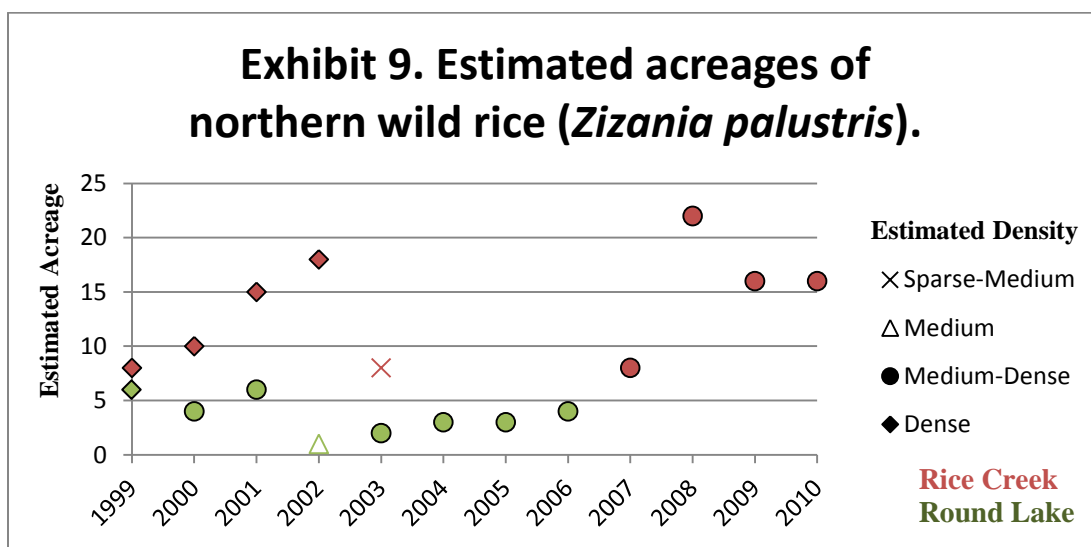
Aerial image of Rice Creek (GLIFWC, 2003).



Aerial image of Rice Creek (GLIFWC, 2008).

Exhibit 9 displays GLIFWC’s estimated acreages (via aerial survey) of wild rice in Rice Creek and Round Lake. During each aerial survey, the estimated density was recorded, which is

displayed by different symbols. As we can see, the densest wild rice stands were recorded from 1999 to 2002. Since 2002, there has not been a “dense” estimation of abundance. The most significant difference of estimated acreages of rice was in 2002. Round Lake had an estimated 1 acre of rice, whereas Rice Creek had an estimated 18 acres. Overall, Round Lake rice stands were consistently small in acreage, but were at least “medium” density, and usually “medium-dense”. If we compare Exhibit 9 data with the provided aerial images above, we can see that in Rice Creek, the acreage and the density of wild rice in 2003 (8 acres, “sparse-medium”) and 2008 (22 acres, “medium-dense”) varied greatly.



(Adapted from David, 1999-2010)

Part 4. Presque Isle Township Aquatic Invasive Species

Eight invasive species have been found in 16 of the Presque Isle Township study lakes. The aquatic invasive species (AIS) include: freshwater jellyfish (*Craspedacusta sowerbii*), rusty crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*), Chinese mystery snail (*Cipangopaludina chinensis*) and banded mystery snail (*Viviparus georgianus*). Terrestrial/wetland invasive species present in study lakes were: purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*). With the exception of freshwater jellyfish, all of these species are considered *Restricted* in Wisconsin (reed canary grass is proposed to be on *Restricted* list). A *Restricted* species is one that is already established and causes, or has potential to cause, significant environmental or economic harm or harm to human health (WDNR, 2012b). Exhibit 10 shows all the invasive species present in Presque Isle Township study lakes.

Exhibit 10. Invasive Species Present (WDNR, 2013a).

<i>Water Body</i>	<i>Rusty Crayfish</i>	<i>Banded Mystery Snail</i>	<i>Chinese Mystery Snail</i>	<i>Fresh water Jellyfish</i>	<i>Purple Loosestrife</i>	<i>Common Reed</i>	<i>Reed canary grass</i>	<i>Narrow-leaved Cattail</i>
Annabelle Lake								
Armour Lake								
Averill Lake	X							
Beaver Lake							X	
Big Lake	X	X	X					
Carlin Lake								
Cathaline Lake								
Crab Lake	X					X		
Dunn Lake								
Horsehead Lake								
Katinka Lake								
Little Crab Lake								
Little Horsehead Lake								
Little PI Lake								
Lone Pine Lake								
Lynx Lake		X	X					X
Mabel Lake								
McCullough Lake	X							
Morton Lake								
North Crab Lake								
Oxbow Lake		X		X				
Papoose Lake	X							
Presque Isle Lake	X							
Rice Creek	X	X			X			
Round Lake	X		X		X			
Rudolph Lake								
S. Branch PI River							X	
Stateline Lake	X							
Twin Island Lake							X	
Van Vliet Lake	X							
Wildcat Lake		X	X	X				

Freshwater jellyfish are native to the Yangtze River valley in China (McKercher et al., 2013). It is likely that they were introduced into northern waters by transportation of ornamental plants, by water fowl or fish stocking (McKercher et al., 2013). It is unclear what the jellyfishes' impact is on native plant and animal species, but it is possible that they prey on fish eggs and other zooplankton (McKercher et al., 2013). Freshwater jellyfish are not considered dangerous to humans. Freshwater jellyfish have been found in Oxbow Lake (1999) and Wildcat Lake (2008).

Rusty crayfish are native to parts of Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, and were likely introduced to Wisconsin waters by fishermen using the crayfish as bait (Gunderson, 2008). Rusty crayfish negatively affect other native crayfish species, cause destruction to aquatic plant beds, reduce fish populations by eating eggs, and cause shoreland owners recreational problems (Gunderson, 2008). It is illegal to possess both live crayfish and angling equipment simultaneously on any inland Wisconsin water (except Mississippi River) (WDNR, 2012d). It is also illegal to release crayfish into a water body without a permit (WDNR, 2012d). Rusty crayfish have been found in Averill Lake (2003), Big Lake (1961), Crab Lake (2009), McCullough Lake (2003), Papoose Lake (2003), Presque Isle Lake (2003), Rice Creek, Round Lake (1998), Stateline Lake (2011) and Van Vliet Lake (2003).

Chinese mystery snails are from Southeast Asia and Eastern Russia and were likely released to the Great Lakes from an aquarium (Kipp et al., 2013a). The snail does not seem to have a significant impact on native species, but its ecological and anthropological threat comes from its potential to transmit parasites and diseases (Kipp et al., 2013a). It is illegal to introduce the Chinese mystery snail into Wisconsin waters. Chinese mystery snails have been discovered in Big Lake (2005), Lynx Lake (2007), Round Lake (2005), and Wildcat Lake (2005).

Banded mystery snails are native to northeastern United States down to Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, and some states along the Mississippi River. Records show that an amateur conchologist (scientist of sea shells and the animals that inhabit them) intentionally released banded mystery snails into the Hudson River, which led to its dispersal throughout the Great Lakes area (Kipp et al., 2013b). There is no known negative impact caused by the snails in the Great Lake region (Kipp et al., 2013b). Banded mystery snails have been found in Big Lake (2010), Lynx Lake (2007), Rice Creek, Oxbow Lake (2005), and Wildcat Lake (2005).

Purple loosestrife is a perennial plant (2+ growing seasons) that prefers wetland areas (Czarapata, 2005). Purple loosestrife was introduced as an ornamental plant, and has since infested almost every county in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. It has opposite/whorled leaves with attractive purple flowers (Czarapata, 2005). It impacts native plants by competing

for food sources and by replacing native plants. Its survival rate is excellent because it can produce up to a million seeds in a growing season, which can lie dormant for years. It also can regenerate from plant fragments, which is why control methods need to be chosen carefully.

During a 2011 aquatic plant survey on Little Presque Isle Lake, a small population (about 15 plants) of purple loosestrife was found near the Frontier Lakes private boat landing at the southeast end of the lake. At the time of the survey, no purple loosestrife plants were removed. Another occurrence of purple loosestrife was seen in the 2010 aquatic plant survey on Rice Creek. A single purple loosestrife plant was found on a beaver dam. The plant was dug up, bagged and disposed of properly. More information about these findings can be found in the respective *Aquatic Plant Management Plans* of these water bodies.

Common reed, often referred to by its genus name, *Phragmites*, is a perennial wetland grass that can grow 3-20 feet tall (WDNR, 2012c). It has stiff, hollow stems and roots that can reach up to 6 feet deep. It is generally found in disturbed areas and quickly becomes established by its spreading root system. It can form monocultures that push out native plant species, and can alter the hydrology, wildlife habitat and increase the potential for fires (WDNR, 2012c). *Phragmites* was discovered in Crab Lake in 2010.

Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) manifests similar aggressive, invasive characteristics as common reed. Reed canary grass has been found in nearly every county in Wisconsin. It is a non-regulated invasive species; however it has been proposed to be placed on the *Restricted* species list (WDNR, 2013b). It forms dense monocultured stands in wetland and riparian areas (Czarapata, 2005). It reproduces by spreading rhizomes, and seeds (Czarapata, 2005). It is one of the first grasses to sprout in the spring, increasing its chances of out-competing other plants.

Narrow-leaved cattail is another perennial wetland plant that can grow very tall. It has a flowering spike of male flowers with another section of female flowers just below it (Czarapata, 2005). It grows along shorelines, roadsides, marshes, and wet meadows. Like *Phragmites*, narrow-leaved cattails form monocultures that push out native plant species and can alter the hydrology and wildlife habitat (Czarapata, 2005). Narrow-leaved cattails were recorded at one point intercept site in the 2008 Lynx Lake point intercept survey.

Other potentially harmful invasive species have been discovered in lakes within 50 miles of the Presque Isle Township Lakes. Such species include (but are not limited to): zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*), quagga mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*), spiny water flea (*Bythotrephes longimanus*), Eurasian water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and curly-leaf pondweed

(*Potamogeton crispus*). Future iterations of this Adaptive Plan may include information such as: geographical proximity to infested waters, water chemistry data, and predictions about each water body's susceptibility to these threatening invasive species. As an example, the remainder of this section offers this information about zebra mussels: an aggressive invasive species, currently not found in Presque Isle study lakes.

As of 2012, zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) had not been recorded in any water body in Vilas County, Wisconsin (WDNR, 2012f). Similarly, neighboring Wisconsin counties Iron, Oneida, and Price, and Michigan's Gogebic County have reported no zebra mussel-infested waters. Lake Metonga, located in Forest County, Wisconsin (which borders Vilas County to the east) has a zebra mussel population. In addition, Michigan's Iron County, which borders Vilas County to the northeast, has zebra mussel-infested waters, including: Chicagon Lake, Hagerman Lake, Fortune Pond, and Lake Emily. It is also reported that Fortune Pond has a population of quagga mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*) (USGS, 2012a). Since these zebra mussel-infested waters range from 45 to 60 miles from Presque Isle Township, it is unlikely that zebra mussels could be transferred through waterways, though transmission via boats or other equipment is possible.

Many water quality factors can augment or inhibit the growth and reproduction of zebra mussels. Calcium and pH levels are the most significant water quality constituents that help predict if zebra mussels can survive in a given lake.

Calcium is crucial to zebra mussel survival because it is used at every stage of the life cycle (ANS Task Force). This is why calcium is considered a limiting factor for establishment of zebra mussel populations in inland lakes. According to *The Practical Manual for Zebra Mussel Monitoring and Control* (Claudi and Mackie, 1994), lakes with calcium ranges from 5-6 mg/L allow for no shell growth, 10-11 mg/L allows for poor growth, 25-26 mg/L allows for moderate growth, and greater than 35 mg/L allows for good growth (Claudi and Mackie, 1994). Important calcium thresholds for zebra mussels are as follows: survival (3 mg/L), shell growth (7 mg/L), reproduction (12 mg/L), and massive infestations (25 mg/L) (Claudi and Mackie, 1994).

Zebra mussels also have a distinct pH tolerance level. According to Claudie and Mackie, lakes with pH ranges from 0-6.8 allow for no shell growth, 6.9-7.4 allows for poor growth, 7.5-7.8 allows for moderate growth, and greater than 7.9 allows for good growth (1994). Important pH thresholds for zebra mussels are as follows: survival of adults begins near 6.5, survival of veligers begins near 6.9, the incipient lethal level (level at which 50 percent of a population cannot survive—also known as LD50) of veligers is near 7.4 and levels of infestation begin near 8.0 (Claudi and Mackie, 1994).

The University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Aquatic Invasive Species Smart Prevention website categorizes Wisconsin lakes’ zebra mussel susceptibility based on their dissolved calcium concentrations and conductivity. Lakes are ranked: “Not Suitable,” “Borderline Suitable” or “Suitable.” Exhibit 11 displays the 2007/2008 Presque Isle lakes’ susceptibility based on the Smart Prevention website. Exhibit 12 shows the 2010/2011 lakes’ Smart Prevention predictions with additional water quality information.

Exhibit 11. 2007/2008 Lakes’ Susceptibility to Zebra Mussels (<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>).	
Water body Name	Zebra Mussel Susceptibility (UW Smart Prevention)
<i>Annabelle Lake</i>	Not Suitable
<i>Armour Lake</i>	Not suitable
<i>Averill Lake</i>	Suitable
<i>Big Lake</i>	Borderline Suitable
<i>Cathaline Lake</i>	Not Suitable
<i>Crab Lake</i>	Not Suitable
<i>Horsehead Lake</i>	Not Suitable
<i>Little Crab Lake</i>	Not Suitable
<i>Little Horsehead Lake</i>	Borderline Suitable
<i>Lynx Lake</i>	Not Suitable
<i>Mabel Lake</i>	Not Suitable
<i>North Crab Lake</i>	Not suitable
<i>Oxbow Lake</i>	Not Suitable
<i>Papoose Lake</i>	Borderline Suitable
<i>Presque Isle Lake</i>	Borderline Suitable
<i>Van Vliet Lake</i>	Borderline Suitable
<i>Wildcat Lake</i>	Suitable

**Exhibit 12. 2010/2011 Lakes'
Susceptibility to Zebra Mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*).**

Water body Name	Calcium (mg/L)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	Zebra Mussel Susceptibility (UW Smart Prevention)	Year data was collected	Comments
<i>Beaver Lake</i>	9.0	102	Borderline Suitable	1979	Need new data
<i>Carlin Lake</i>	1.0	19	Not Suitable	1960	Need new data
<i>Dunn Lake</i>	14.0	134	Borderline Suitable	1979	Need new data
<i>Katinka Lake</i>	1.3	27	Not Suitable	1985	Need new data
<i>Little Presque Isle Lake</i>	73.0*	142	Suitable	2008	Need new data
<i>Lone Pine Lake</i>	6.0	72	Not Suitable	1979	Need new data
<i>McCullough Lake</i>	9.0	65	Borderline Suitable	1985	Need new data
<i>Morton Lake</i>	13.0	88	Borderline Suitable	1985	Need new data
<i>Rice Creek</i>	19.2	118	Not Available	1963	Need new data
<i>Round Lake</i>	19.0	117	Borderline Suitable	2003	Need new data
<i>Rudolph Lake</i>	1.8	No data	Not Suitable	NA	Need new data
<i>S. Branch Pr. Isle River</i>	12.0	91	Not Available	1989	Need new data
<i>Stateline Lake</i>	16.4	63	Borderline Suitable	1960	Need new data
<i>Twin Island Lake</i>	17.0	141	Suitable	2008	Need new data
*Only total hardness data collected.					

Part 5. Presque Isle Township Lakes Water Quality

Since 1979, water quality data has been collected in the Presque Isle lakes (WDNR, 2012e). A significant amount of Presque Isle Township lakes' water quality data can be obtained from the WDNR SWIMS database. Some water quality parameters are briefly summarized in this section, but more detail and analysis of these parameters is included in Appendix B. More detailed water quality reports were included in the Aquatic Plant Management Plans for the individual 2010/2011 study lakes.

Water clarity is one way to estimate the overall water quality in a lake. Water clarity is typically measured using a Secchi disk. Water clarity is influenced by material dissolved in the water (perceived as water color) and materials suspended in the water (algae and silt). The Water Clarity Index is used to describe a lake with respect to its average Secchi depth. Lakes can be classified as: very poor, poor, fair, good, very good or excellent based on their Secchi depth. Within the Presque Isle Township study lakes, none were very poor, three were poor, ten were fair, twelve were good, four were very good, and none was excellent. The South Branch Presque Isle River and North Crab Lake did not have Secchi data recorded; therefore, they did not have a Water Clarity Index rating.

Phosphorus is the key nutrient affecting the amount of algae and plant growth in a water body. If phosphorus levels are high, excessive aquatic plant growth can occur. Total phosphorus levels are the sum of soluble reactive phosphorus and phosphorus in plant and animal fragments (Shaw et al., 2004). A concentration of total phosphorus below 20 µg/L should be maintained to prevent nuisance algal blooms (Shaw et al., 2004). Average total phosphorus levels were

Exhibit 13. Trophic Status

Trophic state of a lake is an indicator of water quality. Lakes are typically divided into three categories of trophic state: oligotrophic, eutrophic, and mesotrophic.

Oligotrophic lakes are clear, deep, and free of weeds or large algal blooms. They are low in nutrients and do not support large fish populations, but they can develop a food web capable of sustaining a desirable fishery.

Mesotrophic lakes are intermediate between the oligotrophic and eutrophic. The deepest levels become devoid of oxygen in late summer and limit coldwater fish. Anoxic conditions at the water-sediment interface causes phosphorus to be released from the sediments.

Eutrophic lakes are high in nutrients and support large biomass (plants and animals). They are usually either weedy or subject to large algal blooms or both. Eutrophic lakes can support large fish populations, but are also susceptible to oxygen depletion. Small, shallow, eutrophic lakes are especially vulnerable to winterkill.

Over long periods of time, lakes go through natural aging from oligotrophic through mesotrophic to eutrophic. As part of this process, they begin to fill in. This aging process can be sped up by introductions of sediments and nutrients. (Shaw et al., 2002).

determined for the Presque Isle Township study lakes. Eight were above the 20 µg/L nuisance threshold, nineteen were below, and two were borderline levels. No phosphorus data is available for Rice Creek and North Crab Lake, so future water quality sampling should include measurement of this parameter. Similar to the Water Clarity Index, a water body's can be described by its phosphorus levels (very poor, poor, fair, good, very good or excellent). Of the Presque Isle Township lakes, one was fair, fifteen were good, thirteen were very good, and two had no data recorded.

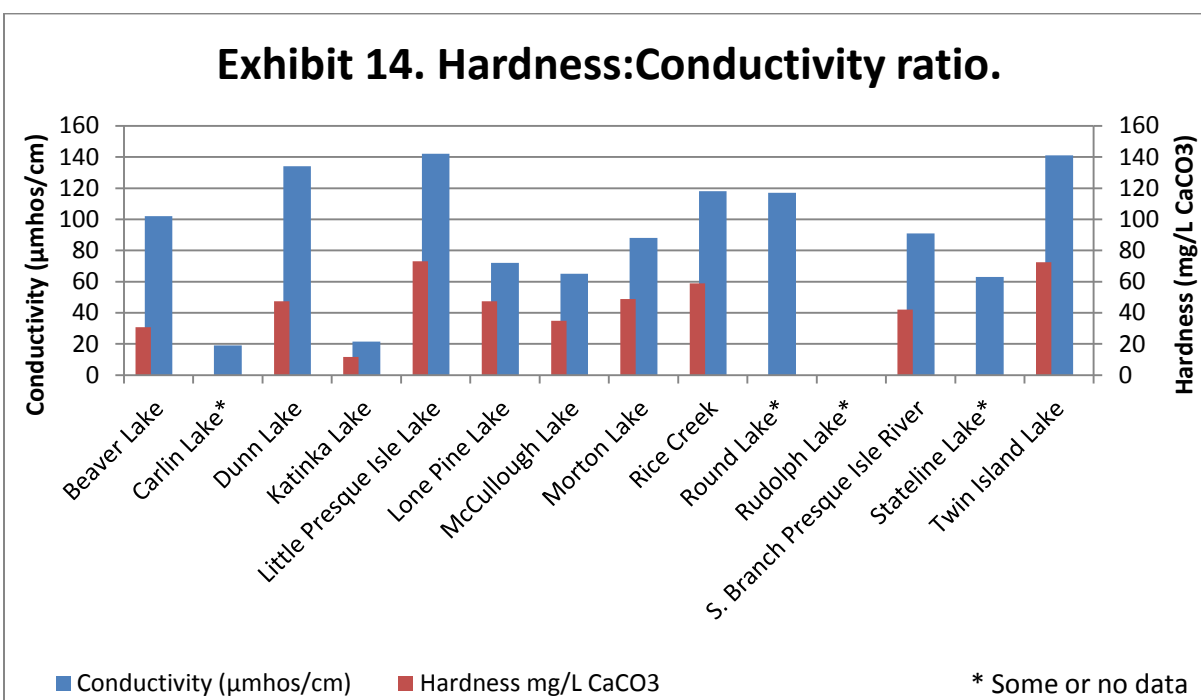
Chlorophyll *a* is the photosynthetic pigment that makes plants and algae green. Chlorophyll *a* in lake water is an

indicator of the amount of algae. Chlorophyll *a* concentrations greater than 10 µg/L are perceived as a mild algae bloom, but concentrations greater than 20 µg/L are perceived as a nuisance. All study lakes, except Twin Island Lake (23.40 µg/L), were below the nuisance level. Beaver Lake had the second highest average chlorophyll *a* level (13.31 µg/L). The study two streams (South Branch Presque Isle River and Rice Creek) did not have chlorophyll *a* data.

As seen in Exhibit 13, trophic state is an indicator of water quality. The Trophic State Index takes into consideration the Secchi depth, phosphorus levels and chlorophyll levels. Lakes are typically divided into three categories of trophic state: oligotrophic, eutrophic, and mesotrophic. Sixteen of the Presque Isle Township study lakes are mesotrophic, three are mildly eutrophic, nine are oligotrophic, and the trophic state for North Crab Lake, South Branch Presque Isle River, and Rice Creek is unknown.

Conductivity, hardness, alkalinity and pH data were collected the Presque Isle Township 2010/2011 study lakes. Conductivity is a measure of the ability of water to conduct an electric current. Conductivity is directly related to the total dissolved inorganic chemicals in the water. Usually, values are approximately two times the water hardness, unless the water is receiving high concentrations of human-induced contaminants (Shaw et al., 2004). Hardness levels in a lake are affected by the soil minerals, bedrock type in the watershed, and frequency of contact between lake water and these materials (Shaw et al., 2004). One method of evaluating hardness is to test for calcium carbonate (CaCO₃).

Exhibit 14 displays the conductivity and hardness values of the 2010 and 2011 study lakes. It appears that the majority of Presque Isle water bodies correspond with the conductivity/hardness ratio described in the previous paragraph. From this measure there appears to be minimal influence from human-induced contaminants on these lakes.



Alkalinity is important in a lake to buffer the effects of acidification from the atmosphere. Acid rain has long been a problem with lakes that have low alkalinity levels and high potential sources of acid deposition (Shaw et al., 2004). A water body's sensitivity to acid rain depends on the alkalinity level it has. Alkalinity levels in the 2010/2011 Presque Isle lakes range from 19 mg/L to 77 mg/L CaCO₃ with an average level of 51 mg/L CaCO₃.

The acidity level of a lake's water regulates the solubility of many minerals. A pH level of 7 is considered neutral. The pH level in Wisconsin lakes ranges from 4.5 in acid, bog lakes to 8.4 in hard water, marl lakes (Shaw et al., 2004). Natural rainfall in Wisconsin averages a pH of 5.6. Some minerals become available under low pH (especially aluminum, zinc, mercury, iron and manganese) and can inhibit fish reproduction and/or survival. Mercury and aluminum are not only toxic to many kinds of wildlife, but also to humans (especially those that eat tainted fish). pH levels in 2010/2011 Presque Isle lakes range from 6.4 to 8.5, with an average pH of 7.4.

Part 6. Presque Isle Township Water Resources and Government Protection

For the purpose of this plan, we reviewed documents of other organizations involved with water resources regulations, planning, and management in northern Wisconsin. Appendix C contains our documentation of these reviews and provides substantive information on (1) federal, state, county and local regulations and ordinances that influence water quality, (2) WDNR programs that strive to preserve and restore land and water resources (including Fisheries Management and Habitat Protection, Watershed, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement, Drinking and Groundwater, Water Quality Monitoring, Wildlife, Endangered Resources, and Forestry (WDNR et al., 2002)), and (3) a review of the *Vilas County Land & Water Resource Management Plan* (Vilas County Land & Water Conservation Department, 2009). These reviews discuss federal, state, and local agencies and the mechanisms by which they protect water resources. The discussion ranges from the federal Clean Water Act of 1972 to Wisconsin's NR115 to Vilas County regulations to Town of Presque Isle ordinances.

Part 7. Presque Isle Township Special Attributes

The Presque Isle area could as easily be termed a "waterscape" as a "landscape" as the density of lakes is unique. As mentioned earlier, the Presque Isle waterscape sits on a watershed divide. Some of the water drains north through the Presque Isle River system and eventually into Lake Superior. Some eventually drains to the Mississippi River system.

The Presque Isle area also contains upland areas of great ecological significance. The Nature Conservancy's Catherine Wolter Wilderness Area is one example. The Last Wilderness Conservation Association is a very active local land trust that owns outright several hundred acres of land and holds conservation easements on several thousand acres of additional lands. Immediately north of the Presque Isle Township area is the Ottawa National Forest, a large wild area of forest, streams, and lakes. The overall area is home to several terrestrial and aquatic species of concern.

Because of the numerous water bodies, the entire landscape could be referred to as a "riparian area" from an ecological perspective. These broad riparian areas offer an abundance of habitats for birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates that require this kind of habitat. Rarer microhabitats are also present and likely provide home to rare plants and animals. The interconnected water bodies form an enormous and diverse water resource for migrating and breeding waterfowl and other birds. As a migratory stopover for water-related birds and terrestrial birds, the Presque Isle area has global ecological importance. Numerous pairs of common loons nest on Presque Isle area lakes.

The lakes in the Presque Isle area are enormously popular as fisheries. Tourism is a principal economy in the region and the area is within a half-day's drive from large metropolitan areas. Resorts such as the Carlin Lake Lodge are destination vacations spots for many people from outside of the area. Many of the lakes have well-developed and heavily used boat access sites. There are twenty-three public piers across the Presque Isle area along with swimming beaches and many resorts.

Several organized fishing tournaments exist in the Presque Isle Township area. These include: (1) Chamber Walleye Tournament, (2) Lions Kid's Fishing Contest, (3) Bob Ellis Row Trolling Tournament, and (4) the Annual World Championship Musky Classic (now in its 33rd year). These are economically important gatherings of fishermen and boats, but they represent a concern from the standpoint of transporting AIS from one lake to another in the waterscape. Tournament participants frequently move from lake to lake, sometimes hitting several in one day. This increases the opportunity for transporting AIS from one water body to another and makes the lakes vulnerable to AIS introduction.

Local organizations also recreate frequently on the waters of the Presque Isle area. The "Lady Yakkers" is a large group of kayakers that take frequent outings in groups of up to thirty. A local fishing club and fishing guides move from one lake to another as well.

Considerable study has been applied to a number of lakes in the Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program. Presque Isle Township has eighty-four lakes. Thirty-one water bodies have been subject to formal study including point-intercept aquatic plant surveys and basic water chemistry and water quality monitoring. As discussed in a previous section, several of these lakes have above average Floristic Quality Indices (FQI) and aquatic plant diversity. Crab Lake is designated by the State of Wisconsin as an “outstanding resource water” (ORW).

The various attributes of the Presque Isle waterscape described above combine to make this area exceedingly unique. It is therefore a worthy goal to develop a management plan that serves to perpetuate this high quality aquatic system far into the future.

Part 8. Presque Isle Area Township Environmental Threats

As outlined in the previous part, the Presque Isle lakes watershed ecosystem has numerous attributes of high ecological and aesthetic significance. These attributes are what makes Presque Isle Township a unique and special place. Nevertheless, these attributes are at risk of degradation from environmental threats. We outline some of these threats in this part of the adaptive management plan.

Recreational pressure – Lakes in Presque Isle Township are well-known and much-used for fishing and other water-based recreation for people from near and far. These are popular recreation and vacation destinations and have received publicity outside of Wisconsin. An expanding base of admirers has resulted in increasing recreational pressures. The numerous access points to Presque Isle area lakes are convenient for the public, but increases fishing and other recreation pressure. These access sites are also points of littering and likely portals for introduction of aquatic invasive species. Motorboats can impact lake ecology in a variety of ways, including mechanical damage to aquatic vegetation, shoreline erosion and plant disturbance from wakes, and disturbance to sensitive wildlife.

Development pressure – Presque Isle Township has some areas of fairly high residential development as well as development in the form of resorts, and road ways (impervious surfaces). In contrast, the area also has large areas with predominantly natural vegetation and broad and diverse riparian areas. In some areas, old-style lawns, cropped short and in close proximity to the shore indicate a need for some educational effort to inform residents about more ecologically friendly waterfront vegetation. Likewise, development of artificial beaches and removal of large

woody material from the shallows diminishes the habitat quality for invertebrates and fish. The riparian wetlands and small ponds are also vulnerable to development and human “grooming” since their great ecological values are often overlooked.

Water quality inputs – The water quality and aquatic ecosystem functioning of the Presque Isle study lakes is affected by all inputs of water (groundwater, precipitation, streams, and overland runoff). All of these sources have potential to carry pollutants of various kinds to individual lakes. Non-point source pollution (see next paragraph) remains an important threat to Presque Isle lakes water quality.

Non-point source pollution – Surface runoff from the land, roadways, parking lots and other surfaces flows into Presque Isle study lakes and to area streams. This runoff carries with it sediment, nutrients (for example, from fertilizers) and contaminants (for example, herbicides) that can have detrimental effects on the Presque Isle study lakes’ ecosystems. Known as non-point source pollution (because it does not emanate from a discrete point like an effluent pipe from a paper mill), this kind of runoff can come from lawns, golf courses, agricultural fields, clear-cuts, and impervious surfaces (for example, roads and paved parking lots). Sometimes the impact is physical, such as sediment covering gravel spawning areas. Sometimes it is chemical such as excess phosphorus from lawn fertilizers or faulty septic systems that might invoke an algal bloom. This type of pollution can be best controlled through education and protection of riparian buffers (natural vegetation near the waterways that absorb the pollutants before they reach the water).

Aquatic Invasive Species – Non-native plant and animal species have become a grave concern for aquatic, wetland, and terrestrial ecosystems. Presque Isle area study lakes have been relatively fortunate so far to avoid serious establishments of some of the more destructive organisms. Nevertheless, the threat remains an important concern especially given the numerous public access sites and the high volume of boat traffic (aquatic invasive species often hitchhike to new bodies of water via boats, trailers, and bait containers). Recreational linkages in the form of humans moving from one body of water to another with their watercraft, boat trailers, and fish bait containers are particularly significant in this landscape since this is a potential major vector for AIS. Transport of AIS can more readily occur on this landscape because short travel distances between water bodies means that desiccation and exposure to UV light has less time to

kill AIS propagules. Even lakes with limited or no public access are susceptible since lake residents may travel to other nearby lakes for boating. Presque Isle Township lakes are vulnerable because of the proximity of AIS source populations. There are presently over twenty lakes in Vilas County with confirmed populations of Eurasian water milfoil, an aggressive AIS. Nearby Harris Lake and several other Vilas County lakes have curly leaf pondweed, another aggressive AIS. Zebra and quagga mussels, highly destructive AIS, have established populations in nearby counties. Spiny water fleas are present in Lake Gogebic, Gile Flowage, and Stormy Lake, all short drives from lakes in Presque Isle Township. The presence of these and other nearby sources of AIS provides a dangerously high opportunity for introduction into new lakes. This situation is the paramount concern of the Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program.

When it comes to non-native aquatic plant invaders, the best defense against establishment is a healthy community of native plants. The formal plant surveys conducted on the 31 water bodies so far indicate that healthy plant communities prevail on the lakes. Diverse native plant communities presently exist on most of the study lakes. Effective education and diligent monitoring are important factors in avoiding establishment of aquatic invasive species.

Riparian ecosystem integrity – Healthy riparian areas (the naturally vegetated land near the water) provide numerous important functions and values to Presque Isle lakes. For example, they serve as habitat, filter out non-point source pollution, and protect against erosion. A lack of understanding and appreciation of these functions and values can result in degradation of the riparian area by landowners. Educating riparian owners around Presque Isle lakes as to the importance of riparian areas is important to the maintenance of these critical areas.

Littoral zone ecosystem quality – An important area of productivity for a lake is the shallow water area known as the littoral zone. This is where plants grow, invertebrates live, fishes spawn, and aquatic birds and mammals spend much of their time. The presence of good aquatic vegetation, diverse substrate, and dead woody material (logs and branches) is crucial to this littoral zone ecosystem. Sometimes the human temptation is to “clean up” these areas, but in fact this process diminishes the habitat quality greatly. Such poorly informed people represent a threat to the quality of the littoral zone. Presque Isle area study lakes are fortunate for the most part to have an abundance of good quality littoral zone habitat, but it can be degraded quickly. It is important to educate landowners and others about how to protect the littoral zone from

degradation. Piers and swimming areas impact the littoral zone as well, but can coexist with a quality shallow water habitat if kept to a reasonable level.

Habitat degradation of nearby aquatic and wetland habitats (ponds, streams) – The wetland habitats, streams, small lakes, and ponds in Presque Isle Township all contribute to the high quality of the study lakes. These smaller ecosystems can be overlooked in terms of their importance and therefore deserve special attention. One of the first protective measures to take is to identify where these features are and characterize their size and ecological composition. This informs future protection and restoration efforts.

Part 9. Lake User Surveys

The Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee solicited input from all Presque Isle residents to better understand the needs, knowledge base, concerns and desires of the various water body users. PITLC specifically targeted the questions to learn more about the town's residents and visitors in a mailing of December 2011. Appendix D provides a summary of the responses.

CHAPTER 6

What Goals Guide the Adaptive Management Plan?

“Protect the Best and Restore the Rest” has become the credo of successful watershed managers across the country. This simple phrase acknowledges that watershed management is more than identifying the worst areas and trying to rehabilitate them. It recognizes that of equal or greater importance is identifying those areas that are of high or moderate quality in the watershed and establishing mechanisms to maintain that quality. “Protect the Best and Restore the Rest” also implies the importance of identifying imminent threats to watershed health and working to eliminate them. This simple principal is founded on the restoration ecology fact that the most certain way to successfully restore the structure and function of part of a broken watershed ecosystem is to rely on intact areas of the watershed to serve as the donors of healthy “parts” (such as aquatic insect species or good quality water). Acts of “Protecting the Best” allow us to “Restore the Rest” more effectively and economically. But, protecting the best is prerequisite.

The primary goal of the Wilderness Waters Program is to perpetuate the quality of Presque Isle Township lakes, streams, and watersheds in perpetuity. Sometimes this will mean protecting what is good about a feature and its surroundings and sometimes it may mean restoring some component that has been degraded. Restoration is reestablishment of the structure and function of an ecosystem including its natural diversity (Cairns, 1988; National Research Council, 1992). It implies rehabilitating and protecting sufficient components of the ecosystem so that it functions in a more or less natural way, provides habitat for native plants and animals, and supports reasonable human uses.

This adaptive management plan offers several supporting goals. In an adaptive plan, new goals can be adopted as the plan evolves. We conclude this chapter by presenting these goals organized under topical headings.

Restoration – Apply rehabilitation, protection, and education actions under the direction of specific objectives to identified specific areas in Presque Isle Township.

Research – Gather information that is useful in planning and monitoring restoration actions and devising education programs.

Monitoring – Establish a monitoring system that will provide data that reveals the quality of the surface water resources, detects changes in the ecosystems, and establishes methods to evaluate the effectiveness of management efforts.

Cultural Climate – Encourage a cultural and political atmosphere that allows and promotes good watershed stewardship including cooperation between citizens, businesses, public agencies, and municipalities.

Sustainable Economy – Foster an environment that promotes a sustainable economy, provides a diversity of economic options for the residents of the watershed, and does not diminish opportunities for future generations of watershed residents.

Recreation – Promote a sustainable recreation in Presque Isle Township where all citizens (now and in the future) can enjoy the opportunities of the natural and human-sustained environment while respecting the environment and the rights of fellow citizens.

Program Maintenance – Foster a stewardship culture that engages people to donate time, talent, and money sufficient to support the implementation and periodic update of the Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan.

In the final chapter of this plan, we present possible objectives and actions that will serve to move toward these goals. This is not an exhaustive treatment, but a starting point, integrated with monitoring so that adaptive management can take place in subsequent years.

CHAPTER 7

What Objectives and Actions Move Us Toward Our Goals?

The Presque Isle Township water bodies that are subject to this adaptive management plan are healthy, diverse, and productive. These water bodies are crucial isolated reservoirs of healthy and diverse plant and animal communities and it is our challenge through this adaptive management plan to perpetuate that condition into the ecological future. The challenge will be met by a capable set of program partners that are prepared to devote themselves to stewardship of these “wilderness waters.” These partners include the members of the Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee, individual lake associations, individual concerned citizens, the ecological scientists of White Water Associates, Inc., and the WDNR.

Abraham Lincoln is attributed with the following wisdom: “If I had an hour to cut down a tree, I’d spend the first 45 minutes sharpening my axe.” Planning and preparation are important for any task, but especially when working with a system as complex as a lake or watershed. The vision and goals described in the previous chapter provide the basis for developing objectives and actions to achieve the desired future for the water bodies in Presque Isle Township. In keeping with the spirit of an adaptive management plan, we present several actions and associated objectives that can be undertaken as human and financial resources allow in subsequent phases of the program. Desired outcomes of each action are also stated. The actions, objectives, and outcomes each need to be further developed so that appropriate methodology and accurate estimates of required effort can be described. The plan is flexible and allows the insertion of new actions at any point along the path of resource stewardship. As stated earlier in this document, each of the individual water bodies that are subject to this adaptive management plan have aquatic plant management plans that are published as separate documents and available through the PITLC. These aquatic plant management plans also have their own specific goals and actions, specific to each water body.

Actions for the Presque Isle Township Lakes Adaptive Management Plan

Action (Protection): Adopt and implement the *Aquatic Plant Management Plans* prepared for individual water bodies.

Objective: To protect and maintain a high quality aquatic plant community in Presque Isle Township lakes and reduce opportunities for introduction of aquatic invasive plant species.

Outcome: Healthy, diverse aquatic plant communities in Presque Isle Township lakes and a human community that is actively engaged in monitoring and protecting native aquatic plants.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan. The *Aquatic Plant Management Plans* are complete and intended for adoption in 2013.

Action (Research): Conduct periodic assessments of Presque Isle lakes and streams for aquatic invasive plants and animals.

Objective: To provide an early warning of introductions of aquatic invasive species to allow rehabilitation actions to occur when populations are still small.

Outcome: Document the number and timing of surveys and maintain record of findings.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan. This is an ongoing activity with more specific guidance provided in the *Aquatic Plant Management Plans*.

Action (Education): Continue to establish kiosks or educational structures at public boat launches that provide information on the threats of aquatic invasive species introductions to Presque Isle Township lakes and outline how such introductions can be avoided.

Objective: Prevent new introductions of aquatic invasive species.

Outcome: Create more informed and responsible recreational users. Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee should document that the kiosks are kept with educational material.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan. This is an ongoing activity.

Actions for the Presque Isle Township Lakes Adaptive Management Plan

Action (Research): Continue to conduct point-intercept surveys for aquatic plants in Presque Isle Township lakes on an approximate five year cycle.

Objective: To understand the diversity and abundance of native and non-native aquatic plants in Presque Isle lakes and establish a baseline against which plant community changes can be monitored.

Outcome: Data archived by Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee and submitted to the WDNR.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan. The first round of repeated surveys on 2007/08 lakes to commence in 2013.

Action (Research): Identify, map, and characterize important wetlands (including open water ponds) within the Presque Isle Township watersheds. Assess quality and threats for these wetlands.

Objective: Protect and monitor the health of important wetlands that influence the quality of Presque Isle Township surface waters.

Outcome: Written report documents findings and recommends follow-up monitoring.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan. Subject to future grant applications.

Action (Research): Conduct littoral zone and near shore riparian area assessments on selected lakes in Presque Isle Township.

Objective: To document current conditions, identify potential restoration sites, and establish baseline against which future changes can be compared.

Outcome: A written report should document findings.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan. Action depends on future funding.

Actions for the Presque Isle Township Lakes Adaptive Management Plan

Action (Research): In consultation with WDNR, prepare water sampling program (volunteer lake monitoring program including water transparency, nutrients, and chlorophyll *a*) for selected lakes in Presque Isle Township.

Objective: To understand trophic status and fluxes in Presque Isle area lakes.

Outcome: Samples and data delivered to Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene and WDNR.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan. Action depends on future funding through grants program.

Action (Education): Establish an award or recognition of riparian owners that preserve or rehabilitate “natural shoreline” habitat on their property. This could be recognized local press along with an article about the ecological benefits of natural shorelines.

Objective: To encourage good shoreline stewardship by riparian owners and improve the riparian area quality of Presque Isle Township lakes.

Outcome: Monitor by general awareness of landowners and changes in shoreline maintenance behaviors.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan.

Action (Education): Create periodic updates of the adaptive management plan when additional information is obtained (for example, when a new aquatic plant survey is conducted).

Objective: To incorporate most up-to-date information regard Presque Isle lakes and application of best stewardship practices.

Outcome: Up-to-date management plan is available for ongoing implementation and stewardship of Presque Isle lakes.

Status: Action included in Adaptive Management Plan.

Future phases of the Wilderness Waters Program will build on the foundation established in this adaptive management plan. Additional aspects of the Presque Isle Township lakes will be explored. Future phases will include revisions to the adaptive management plan and aquatic plant management plans.

Lakes and streams in Presque Isle Township are a unique and vulnerable asset. In order for future generations to enjoy all that the area can provide, this adaptive plan should be embraced, developed, and implemented. It may seem slow at first, but considerable momentum already exists because of the hard work that has already occurred. The Wilderness Waters Program benefits from a well-prepared and duly concerned community of partners ready to take up stewardship responsibility.



Appendix A
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Appendix B
Comparison of Presque Isle Lakes
Water Quality Parameters

Comparison of Presque Isle Lakes' Water Quality Parameters

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

Introduction

Since 1979, water quality data has been collected in the Presque Isle Lakes (WDNR, 2012). A significant amount of Presque Isle water quality data has been obtained from the WDNR SWIMS database. In the first section of this appendix, comparisons of Secchi depth, phosphorus and chlorophyll *a* are made. All Presque Isle Township study lakes have had this data recorded. The second section describes and compares the water quality parameters most commonly sampled in the Presque Isle water bodies. Only the 2010/2011 Presque Isle lakes will be analyzed in this section. Exhibits displaying the analysis of water quality parameters are found in the last section of this appendix. More information about all of these water bodies and their water quality can be found in the *Review of Water Quality* reports found in the Aquatic Plant Management Plans for each lake. In this appendix, we present the water quality data by tables (found within the narrative), figures (found within the narrative), and full page exhibits (found in the last section of the appendix). A literature cited section concludes this appendix.

Comparison of Secchi Depth, Phosphorus and Chlorophyll *a* data

As mentioned in the *Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan*, water clarity gives an indication of the overall water quality in a lake and is typically measured using a Secchi disk. Every Presque Isle water body has had Secchi depth data recorded, except for North Crab Lake and South Branch Presque Isle River. In the SWIMS database, mean Secchi values have been established for each year sampled (based on only July and August mean depths). Exhibit 1 shows the mean Secchi depths for the Presque Isle Township study lakes.

The Water Clarity Index is used to describe a lake with respect to its mean Secchi depth. Lakes can be classified as: very poor, poor, fair, good, very good or excellent (Table 1).

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

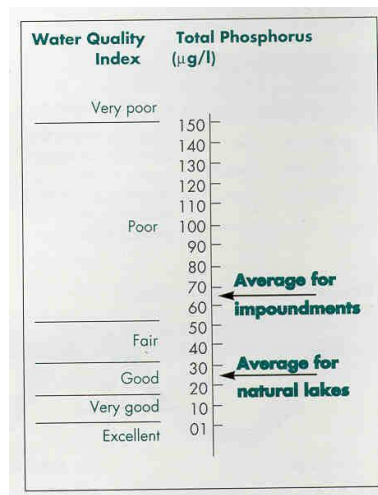
Water clarity	Secchi depth (ft.)
Very poor	3
Poor	5
Fair	7
Good	10
Very good	20
Excellent	32

Of the Presque Isle water bodies in this report, none were very poor, three were poor, ten were fair, twelve were good, four were very good, and none were excellent. North Crab Lake and South Branch Presque Isle River did not have a Water Clarity Index rating.

Phosphorus is another important parameter to consider when determining water quality. Exhibit 2 displays the mean total phosphorus levels of the Presque Isle Township lakes. North Crab Lake and Rice Creek did not have phosphorus data. A phosphorus level of 20 µg/L is considered the threshold for nuisance level algae blooms (indicated by thick black line in Exhibit 2). Seven lakes exceed the threshold for nuisance algae blooms. The average (18.1 µg/L) of all water bodies is just below the threshold.

The Water Quality Index based on phosphorus can be seen in Figure 1. This classifies water bodies based on their total phosphorus concentrations. The higher the phosphorus levels, the poorer the water quality. No lakes were considered very poor, no lakes were poor, one was fair, fifteen were good, thirteen were very good, and no lake was considered excellent with respect to this parameter.

Figure 1. Total phosphorus concentrations for Wisconsin’s natural lakes and impoundments (Shaw et al., 2004).



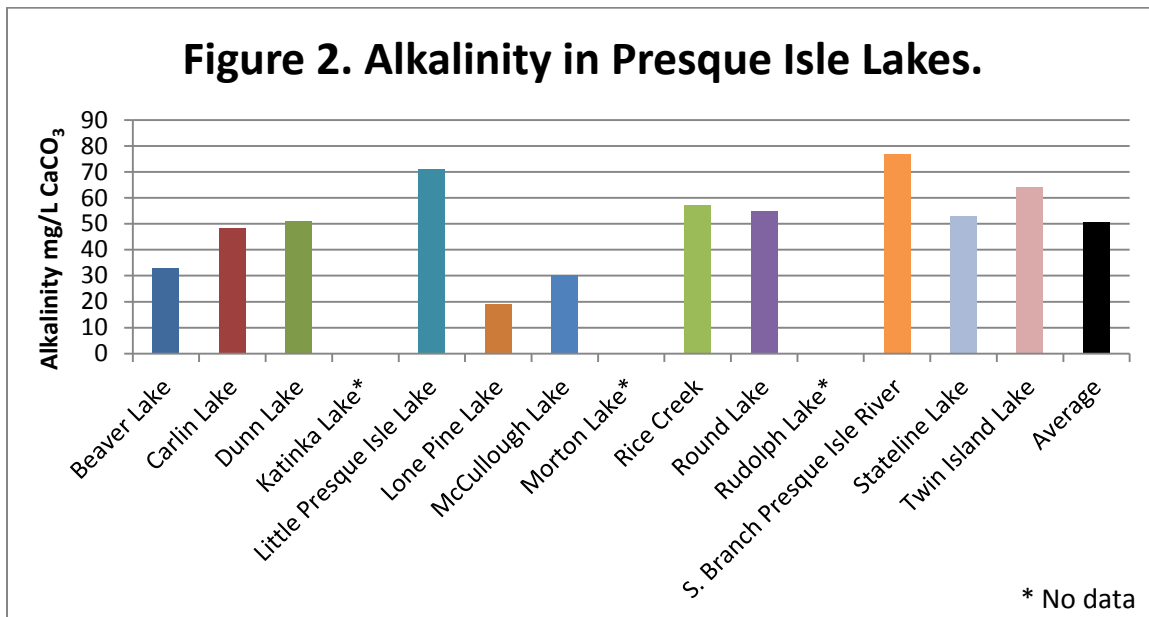
Chlorophyll *a* is a third parameter that can determine water quality in a water body. Chlorophyll *a* is the photosynthetic pigment that makes plants and algae green, therefore making it an indicator of the amount of algae in lake water (Shaw et al., 2004). Similar to phosphorus, if chlorophyll *a* concentrations are greater than 20 µg/L, they are considered nuisance algae blooms (indicated by thick black line in Exhibit 3). North Crab Lake, Rice Creek, and South Branch Presque Isle River did not have chlorophyll *a* data collected. All water bodies’ mean chlorophyll *a* levels (except for Twin Island Lake) were well below the nuisance chlorophyll concentration. The average chlorophyll *a* level was 5.53, which is considered low.

The relationships between Secchi depth, phosphorus and chlorophyll *a* are very important with regard to water clarity. Because phosphorus is one of the main nutrients that affect the amount of algae

and plant growth in a lake, and because chlorophyll *a* is the photosynthetic pigment that makes plants and algae green, they are good indicators of the amount of algae in lake water (Shaw et al., 2004). Low levels of phosphorus are associated with low levels of chlorophyll *a*, which result in an increase in Secchi depth (greater water clarity). Similarly, high levels of phosphorus are associated with high levels of chlorophyll *a*, which result in a decrease in Secchi depth (lower water clarity). Exhibit 4 shows how phosphorus and chlorophyll *a* are generally proportionate to each other. Comparisons of Secchi depth, phosphorus and chlorophyll *a* can be seen in Exhibits 5 and 6.

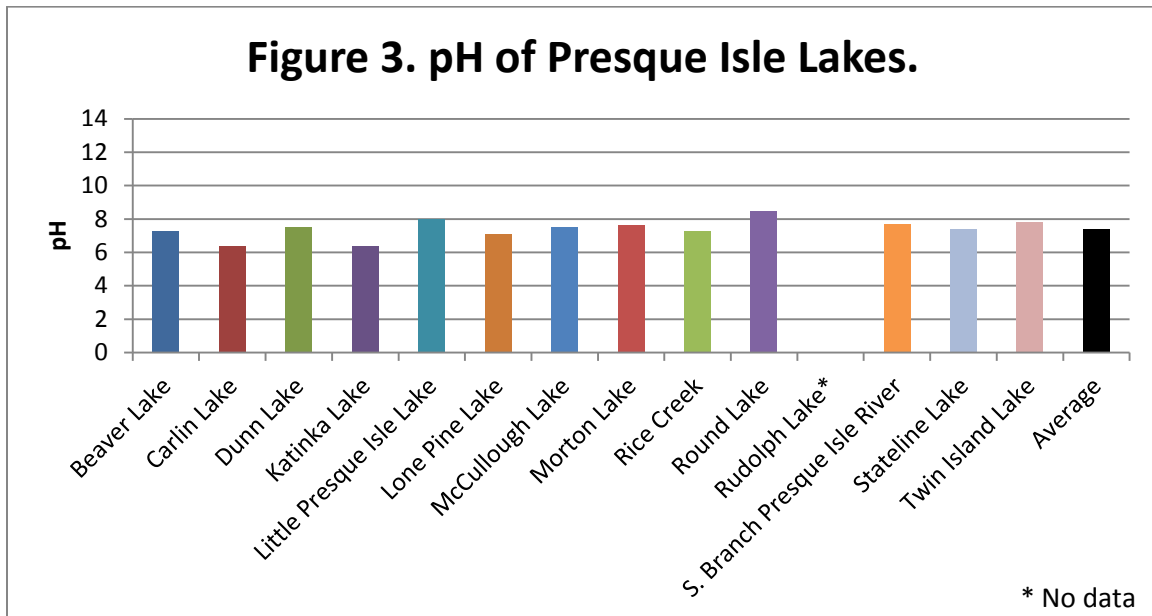
Comparison of Other Water Quality Parameters

Alkalinity in a lake is affected by the soil minerals, bedrock type in the watershed, and frequency of contact between lake water and these materials (Shaw et al., 2004). Alkalinity is important in a lake to buffer the effects of acidification from the atmosphere. Acid rain has long been a problem with lakes that have low alkalinity levels and high potential sources of acid deposition. Figure 2 illustrates the alkalinity levels of the 2010/2011 Presque Isle lakes.

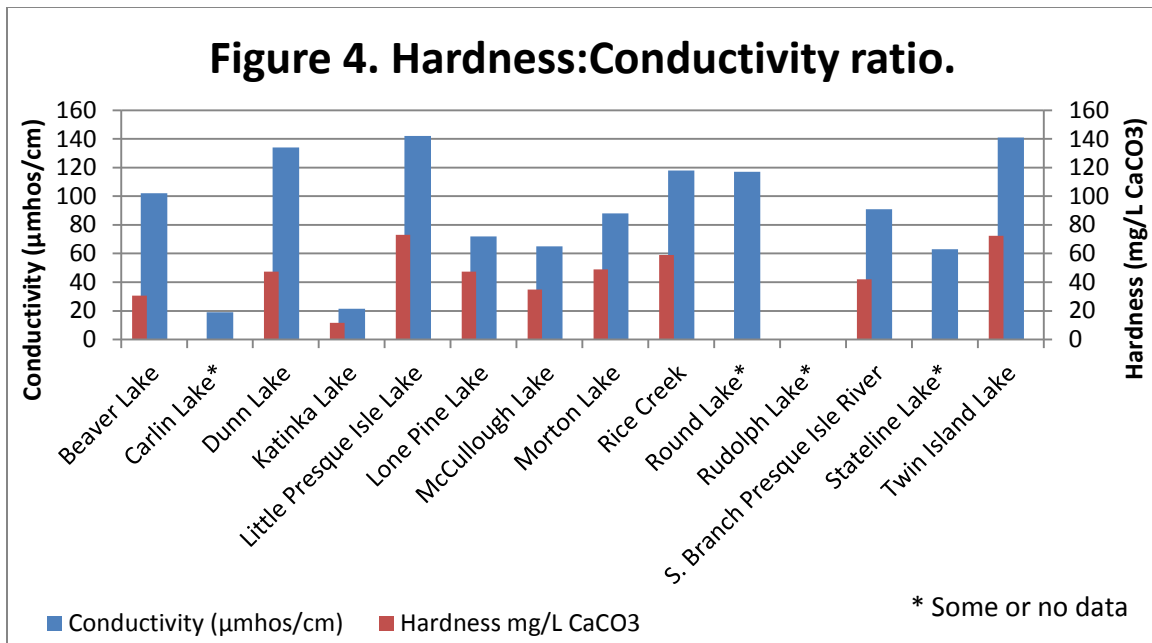


The pH level of a lake's water regulates the solubility of many minerals. A pH level of 7 is considered neutral. The pH level in Wisconsin lakes ranges from 4.5 in acid, bog lakes to 8.4 in hard water, marl lakes (Shaw et al., 2004). Natural rainfall in Wisconsin averages a pH of 5.6. Some minerals become available under low pH (especially aluminum, zinc, and mercury) and can inhibit fish reproduction and/or survival. A lake's pH level is important for the release of potentially harmful substances and affects plant growth, fish reproduction and survival. A lake with neutral or slightly alkaline pH is a good lake for fish and plant survival. Figure 3 displays the pH levels of the 2010/2011

Presque Isle water bodies. Round lake has the highest pH (8.5) and Carlin Lake and Katinka Lake have the lowest (6.4). The average pH of these lakes is 7.4.



Conductivity is a measure of the ability of water to conduct an electric current. Conductivity is directly related to the total dissolved inorganic chemicals in the water. Usually, values are approximately two times the water hardness, unless the water is receiving high concentrations of human-induced contaminants (Shaw et al., 2004). Hardness levels in a lake are affected by the soil minerals, bedrock type in the watershed, and frequency of contact between lake water and these materials (Shaw et al., 2004). One method of evaluating hardness is to test for calcium carbonate (CaCO_3). Figure 4 was displayed in the *Adaptive Management Plan*, but is also shown here. It appears that the majority of Presque Isle water bodies correspond with the conductivity:hardness ratio, and that there is minimal influence from human-induced contaminants.



A water body can also be classified by the amount of calcium carbonate in the water. Referring to the hardness levels in Table 2, we see that Little Presque Isle Lake and Twin Island Lake (73 and 72 mg/L CaCO₃) both have moderately hard water. The remaining eight water bodies have soft water.

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

Exhibits for Presque Isle Township Lakes Water Quality Parameters

Exhibit 1. Mean Secchi depths of Presque Isle Township Lakes.

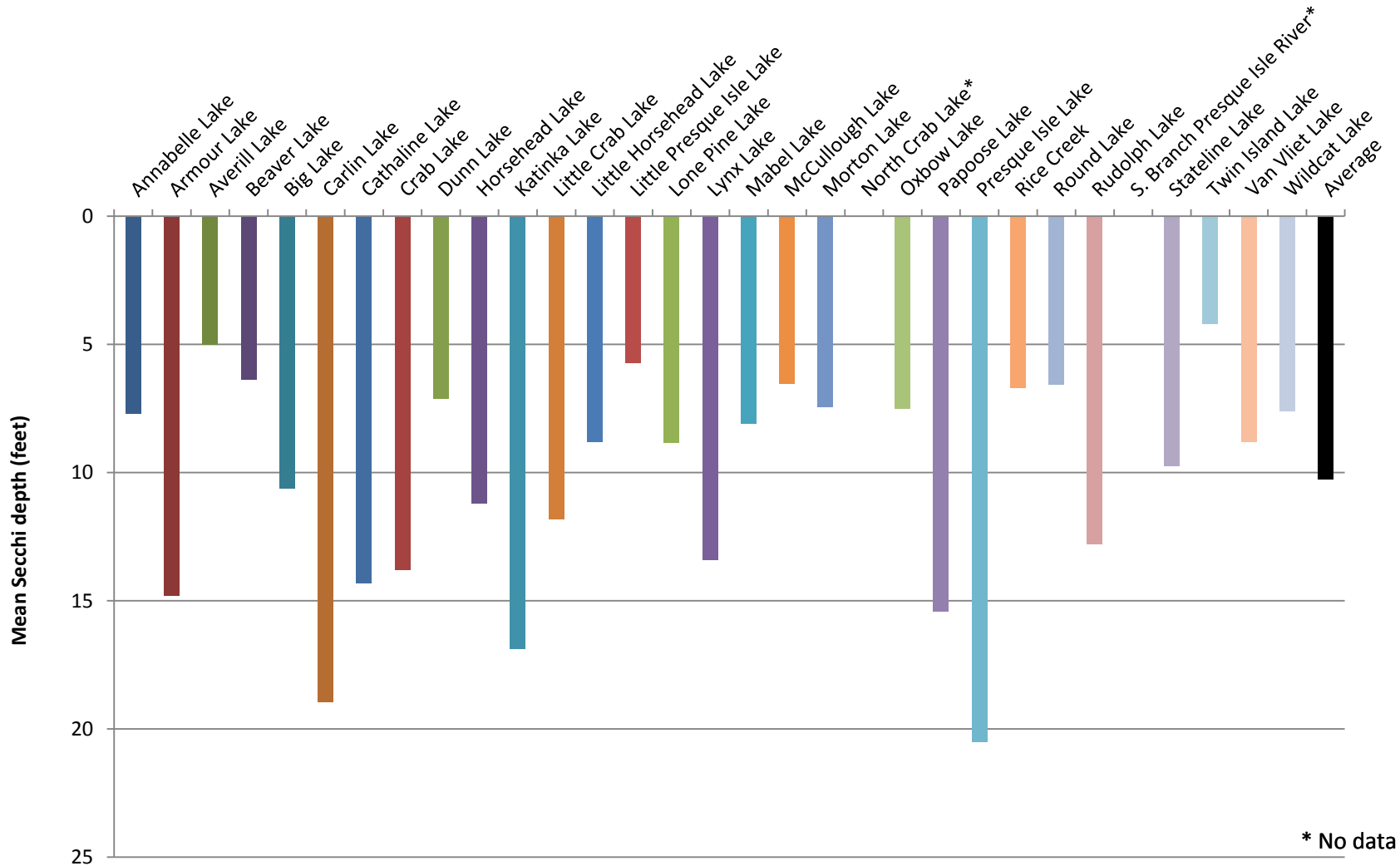


Exhibit 2. Mean total phosphorus in Presque Isle Township Lakes.

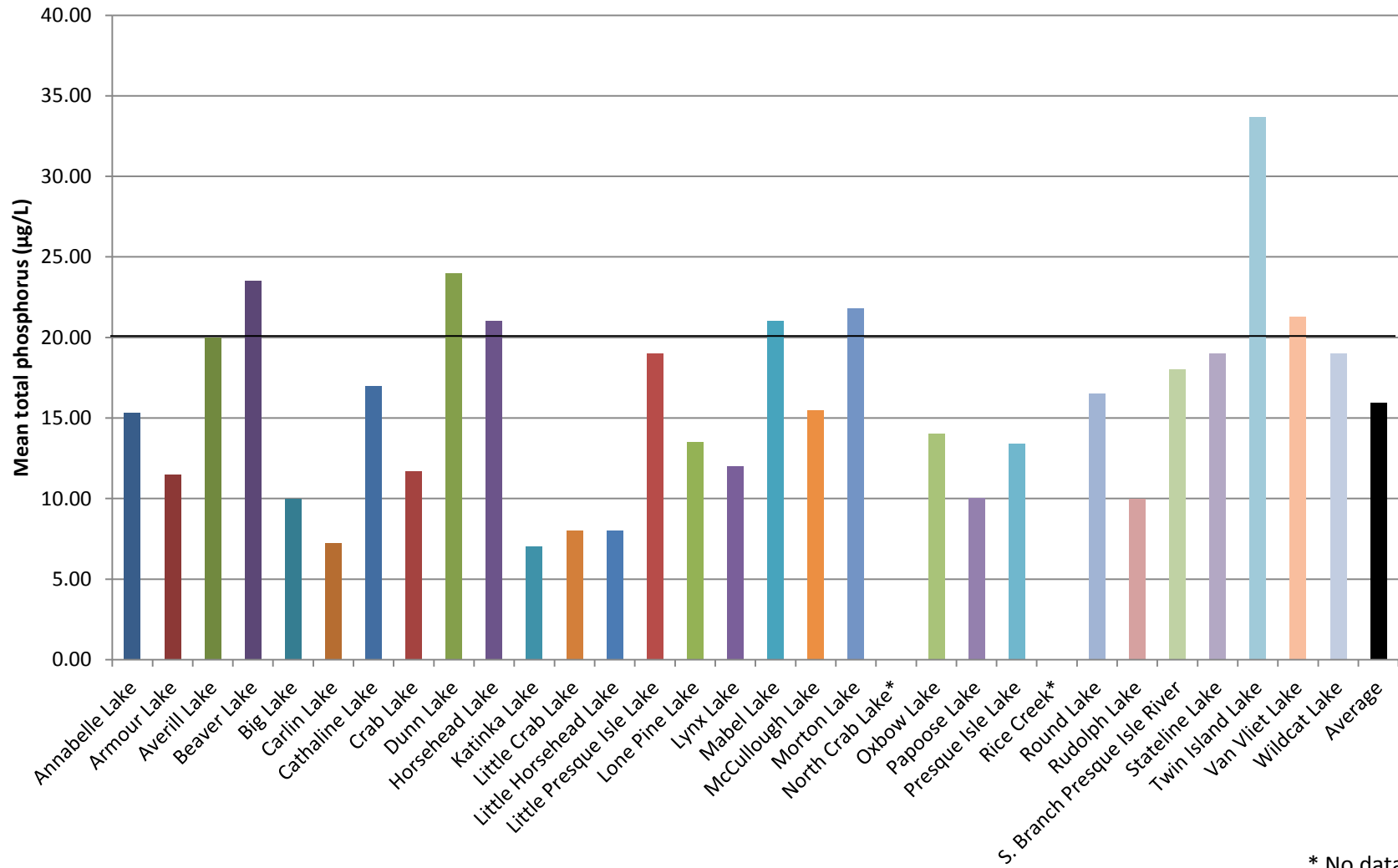


Exhibit 3. Mean chlorophyll a levels for Presque Isle Township Lakes.

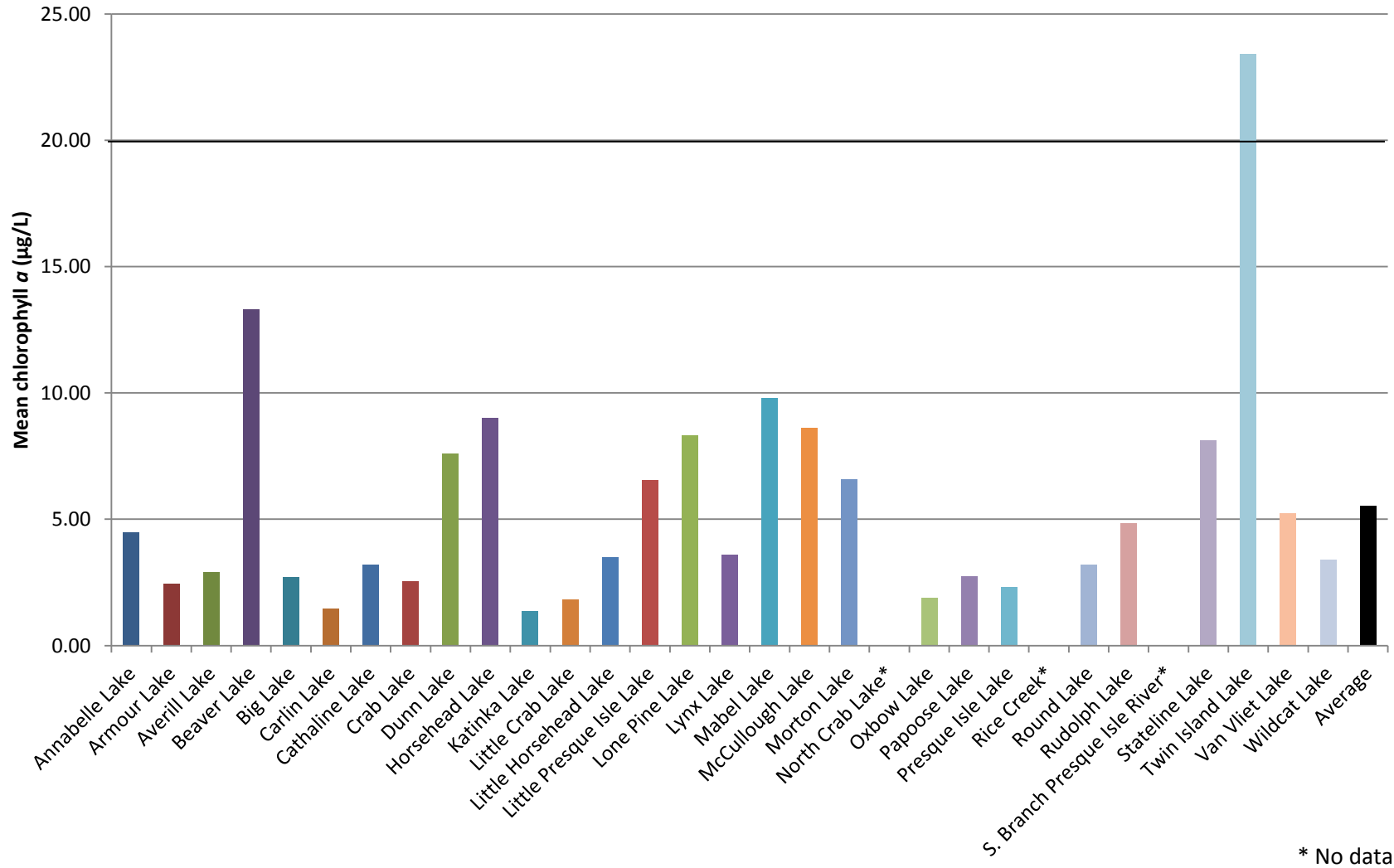
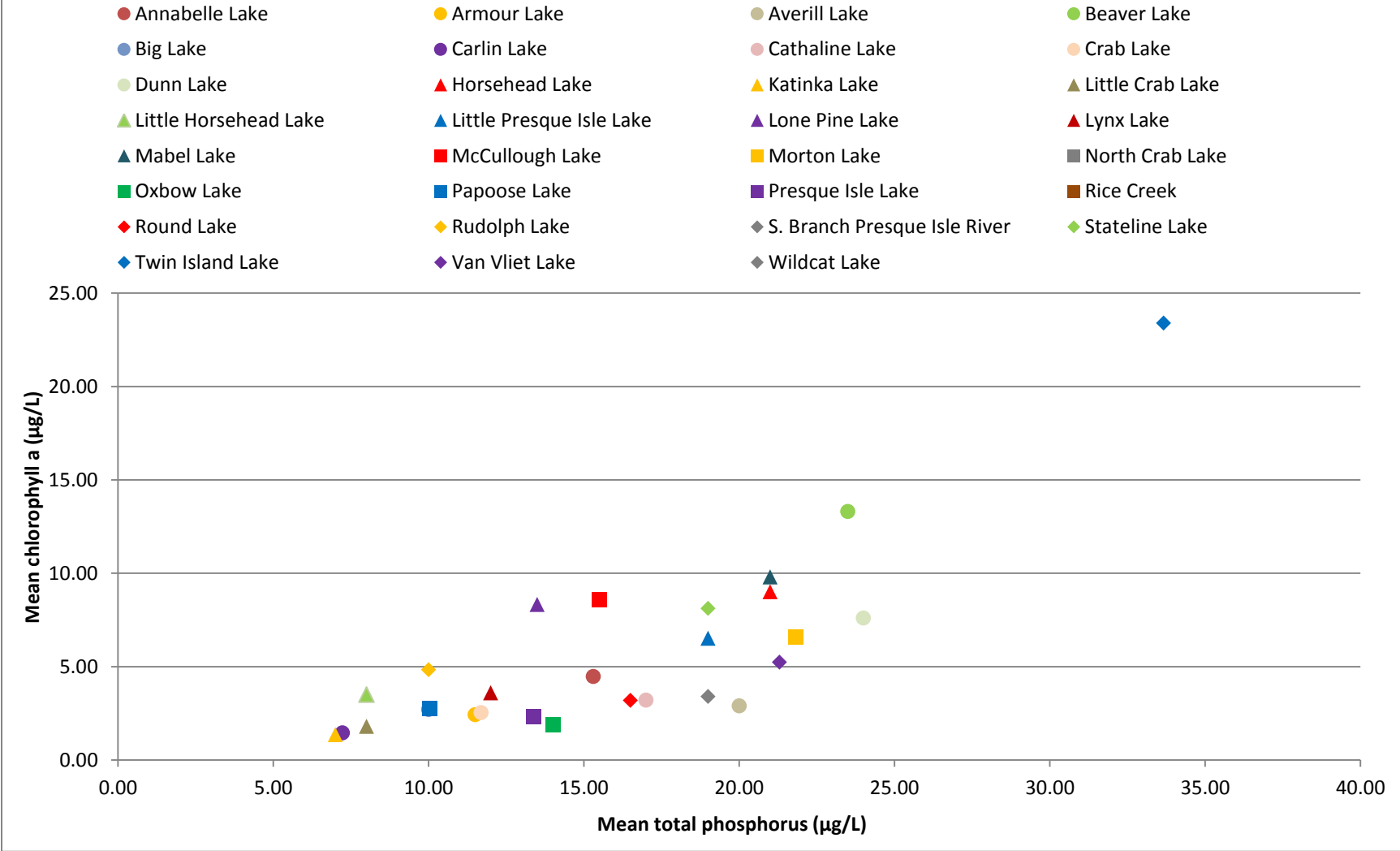
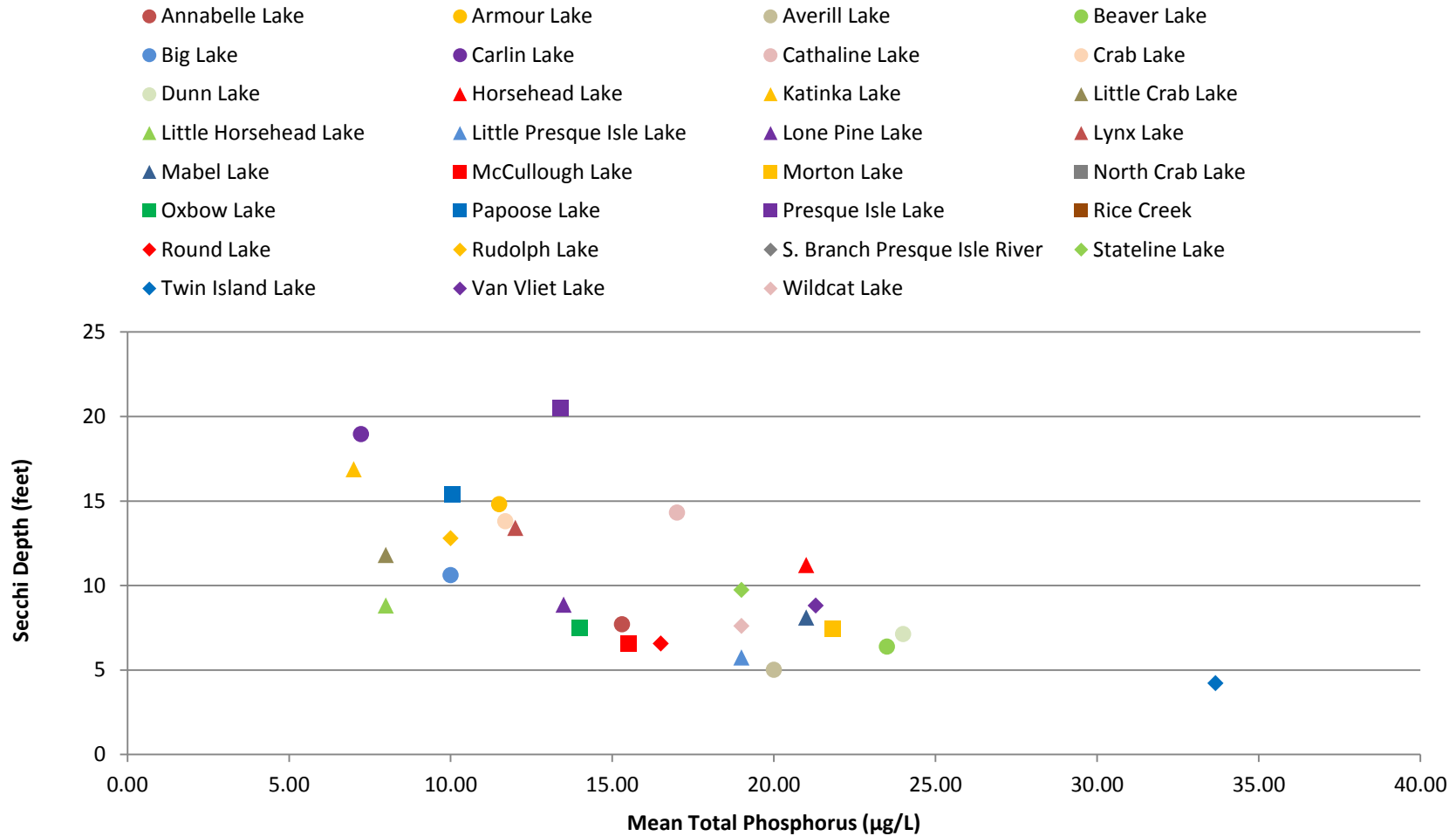


Exhibit 4. Mean Chlorophyll a compared to mean total phosphorus.



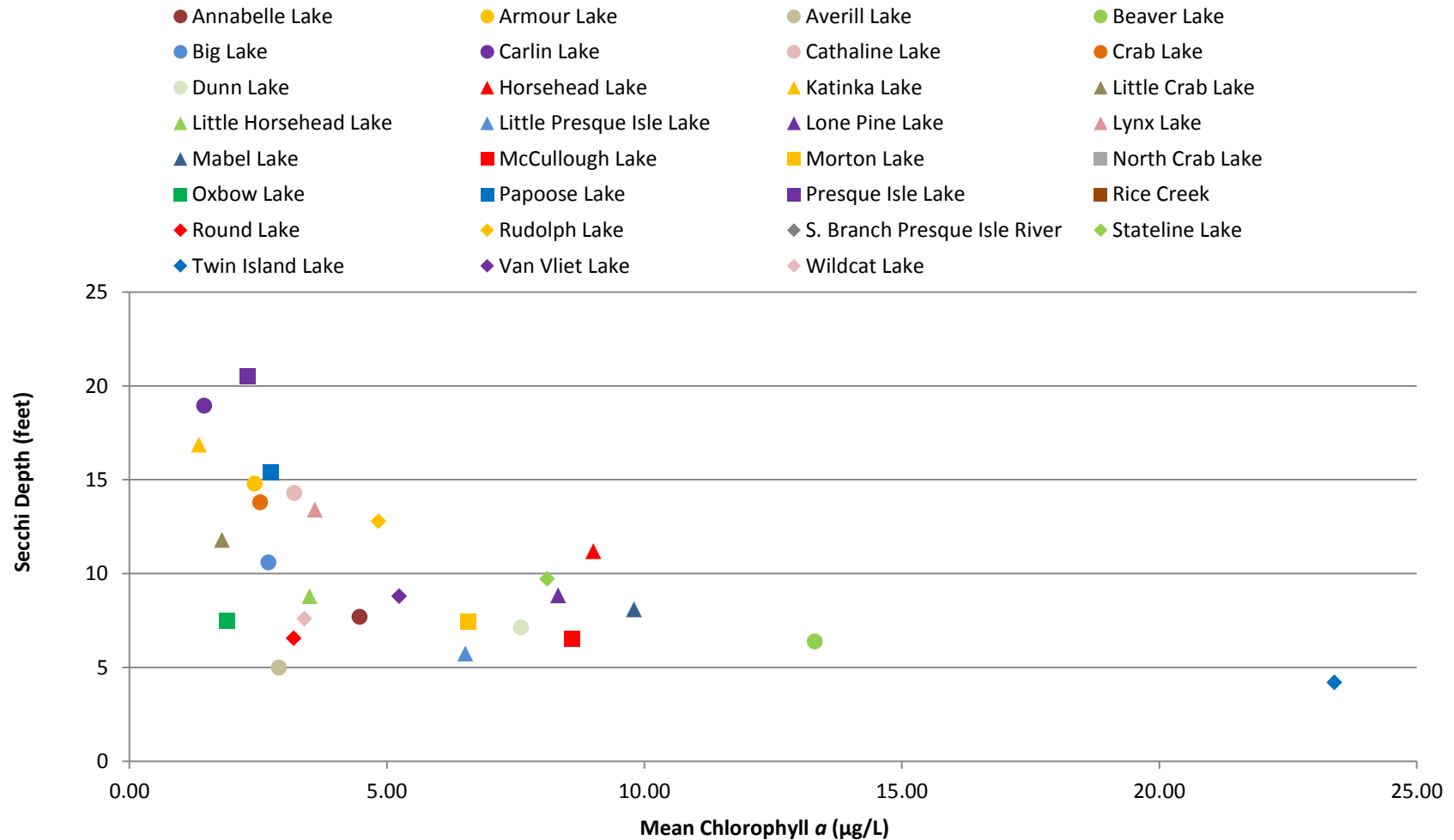
In Exhibit 4 we see that the mean total phosphorus and mean chlorophyll *a* levels are proportionate to each other. As mean total phosphorus increases, mean chlorophyll *a* also increases.

Exhibit 5. Mean Secchi depth based on mean total phosphorus.



In Exhibit 5, we see a direct relationship between total phosphorus and Secchi depth. As the mean total phosphorus levels increases, the mean Secchi depth decreases (becomes less visible). Because Twin Island Lake has the highest mean total phosphorus (much higher than the nuisance threshold), it also has the lowest mean Secchi depth.

Exhibit 6. Mean Secchi depth based on mean chlorophyll *a*.



In Exhibit 6, we see a direct relationship between mean chlorophyll *a* and Secchi depth. As the mean chlorophyll *a* levels increase, the mean Secchi depth decreases (becomes less visible). Because Twin Island Lake has the highest mean chlorophyll *a* level (much higher than the nuisance threshold), it also has the lowest mean Secchi depth.

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Appendix C
Review of Water Resource Regulations and Planning
Relevant to Presque Isle Township Lake

Review of Water Resource Regulations and Planning Relevant to Presque Isle Township Lakes

In this appendix, we provide reviews of documents created to preserve and protect Wisconsin waters, including those Presque Isle Township study lakes discussed in the *Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan*. These reviews were developed from documents created by a variety of sources, including: the Environmental Protection Agency, the Wisconsin Administrative Code, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Vilas County Lakes and Rivers Association, the Vilas County Land & Water Conservation Department, Vilas County Zoning and Planning Department, the Town of Presque Isle, and the Town of Winchester.

The first part of this appendix is a review of the federal, state and county regulations and ordinances that influence the water quality of the Presque Isle Township Lakes. Second is a review of the *Headwaters Basin Integrated Management Plan*. This plan describes issues of concern within the Headwaters Basin (where the Presque Isle Township Lakes are located), and provides examples of how the WDNR strives to preserve and restore the land and water resources. The third part of this appendix is a letter sent to the Vilas County Land & Water Conservation Department, providing recommendations to enhance an already well-documented and comprehensive *Vilas County Land & Water Resource Management Plan*.

Regulations and Ordinances that Protect the Water Quality of the Presque Isle Township Lakes

Federal

The Army Corps of Engineers oversees projects that alter waterways-including discharges to wetlands, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates water quality pollution and drinking water standards. The EPA revised The Clean Water Act in 1972 in order to reduce pollutant discharges into waterways and manage polluted runoff. It has set waste water standards for industries, and for all contaminants in surface waters. The Clean Water Act deemed it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. You can view parts of the Clean Water Act at the EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cwatxt.txt>).

State

For any given lake in Wisconsin, shoreland protection regulations can be set by the county, town or lake association; however, they must *at least* follow the regulations listed under the State of Wisconsin's Administrative Code, Chapter NR115: Wisconsin's Shoreland Protection Program. The purpose of this Program is to: "establish minimum shoreland zoning standards for ordinances...and to limit the direct and cumulative impacts of shoreland development on water quality; near—shore aquatic, wetland and upland wildlife habitat; and natural scenic beauty" (State of Wisconsin Legislature-a). This document states that a setback of 75 feet from the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of any navigable waters is required for all buildings and structures. It also states that the county will be in charge of establishing ordinances that consider the effect of vegetation removal on water quality, including soil erosion, and the flow of effluents, sediments and nutrients. Lastly, it says that a minimum of 35 feet vegetative buffer zone is required from the OHWM (State of Wisconsin Legislature-a).

Changes to the Wisconsin Administrative Code have limited the amount of phosphorus running off into waterbodies. Chapter 151 now restricts the amount of phosphorus farmers can have come off their fields. Moreover, in 2009-2010, Wisconsin legislatures passed laws so that fertilizers with phosphorus would be banned from use on lawns or turfs, and that phosphorus levels in dishwasher detergent were reduced considerably (State of Wisconsin Legislature-b).

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has developed the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) program. This program regulates the discharge of pollutants into waters. Types of permits issued are: individual, general (including ballast water discharge, pesticide pollutant discharge, etc.), storm water and agricultural (WDNR, 2012a).

The WDNR also requires permits for specific aquatic plant control techniques. Permits are required for aquatic plant control when: chemicals are used, biological controls are used, and physical techniques (such as barriers) are used; when wild rice is involved; when plants are

mechanically removed, or when plants are removed manually from an area greater than 30 feet in width along a shoreline (WDNR, 2012b).

Personal Watercrafts (PWCs) are restricted to slow, to no-wake speed when within 200 feet of a shoreline, while boats must be at slow, to no-wake speed within 100 feet. These regulations can be more stringent under county or town ordinances (WDNR, 2011).

County

Regulations and ordinances set by Vilas County can be found in the *Vilas County Shoreland and Zoning Ordinance* (2003). This document provides detailed information about zoning and planning near shoreland and wetland areas. The following is a brief summary of some of these regulations that inherently protect the water quality of these water bodies.

Article II discusses general shoreland protection provisions. According to the Ordinance, Shorelands are defined as lands within 1,000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream (Vilas County, 2003). All structures are required to be 75 feet from the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of a navigable waterbody (Vilas Co., 2003).

To prevent erosion, boathouses cannot be constructed if the slope of the land is greater than 20% (Vilas Co., 2003). Similarly, no land disturbances (filling, grading, excavating, creating of impervious areas, etc.) are allowed within 35 feet of the OHWM (Vilas Co., 2003). However, an erosion control plan is required (along with a Shoreland Alteration Permit) for conducting any alterations such as: land disturbance, construction of boat landing or roadway, and/or construction on slopes (Vilas Co., 2003).

Article VIII (Removal of Trees and Shore Cover) states, “Except as set forth in this section, natural shrubbery, trees, and undergrowth shall be preserved as far as practicable on all shoreland properties, and if removed, it shall be replaced with vegetation that is equally effective in meeting the objectives of this Ordinance.” It is also prohibited to remove trees, shrubs or undergrowth within 75 feet of the lake. By keeping this vegetation, soils are less likely to erode and pollutants and contaminants are less likely to enter the water.

Presque Isle Township lakes (including those discussed in this plan) have been categorized as part of the Vilas County Lakes Classification System. As quoted by the Vilas County Shoreland Zoning Ordinance, “Each lake in Vilas County greater than 50 acres in surface area was individually evaluated and classified (low, medium, high) based upon its sensitivity to development and the level of existing development along privately-owned shorelines” (Vilas Co., 2003). Further, “Minimum lot size and setback requirements for specified uses were then developed based on the lake’s sensitivity level” (Vilas Co., 2003). The following table provides the sensitivity level and existing level of development for those lakes discussed in this plan:

Classifications of Presque Isle Township lakes greater than 50 acres.		
<i>Lake Name</i>	<i>Sensitivity Level</i>	<i>Level of Existing Development</i>
Averill Lake	Medium	Low
Big Lake	Low	Medium
Crab Lake	High	Low
Little Crab Lake	High	Low
Little Horsehead Lake	Medium	Medium
North Crab Lake	High	Low
Oxbow Lake	High	Medium
Presque Isle Lake	Medium	Medium
Wildcat Lake	Medium	Medium
Annabelle Lake	Medium	Medium
Armour Lake	High	Medium
Cathaline Lake	(less than 50 acres)	(less than 50 acres)
Horsehead Lake	Medium	Low
Lynx Lake	High	Low
Mabel Lake	(less than 50 acres)	(less than 50 acres)
Papoose Lake	High	Medium
Van Vliet Lake	Medium	Medium
Carlin Lake	High	Low
Katinka Lake	High	Low
Rice Creek	(stream)	(stream)
Round Lake	Medium	Low
Rudolph Lake	High	Low
S. Branch Presque Isle River	(stream)	(stream)
Stateline Lake	High	Low
Beaver Lake	Low	Medium
Dunn Lake	Medium	Low
Little Presque Isle Lake	Medium	Low
Lone Pine Lake	Medium	Low
McCullough Lake	Low	Medium
Morton Lake	Medium	Low
Twin Island Lake	Medium	Low

Local

The town of Presque Isle has also created a Shoreland chapter within their Zoning Ordinance. Cutting vegetation is prohibited within 300 feet of the OHWM (Town of Presque Isle, 2001). A Shoreland Alteration Permit is required if filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching or excavation is done within the shorelands (Town of Presque Isle, 2001). To prevent erosion, boat houses can only be built on slopes of 10% or greater if a Shoreland Alteration Permit is issued (908.6.1) (Town of Presque Isle, 2001).

Chapter 500 of the Zoning Ordinance has a few sub-chapters that can help protect the quality of water in the Presque Isle Lakes. Sub-chapter 501 states that no boat shall operate at speeds more than slow-no-wake within 200 feet of any lake's shoreline (Town of Presque Isle, 1999).

Section 501.03 (c) states that "motorboats shall be operated no faster than slow-no-wake on any lake less than 50 acres in size or any river within township boundaries" (Town of Presque Isle, 1999). This would include Cathaline Lake, Mabel Lake, and parts of Rice Creek and South Branch Presque Isle River. It also specifically states that "no person shall operate a motorboat that is propelled by an internal combustion engine on waters of Rice Creek."

Sub-chapter 502 discussed ordinances for all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). It states that "ATVs shall not be operated on wetlands, lakes, rivers...within the township..." (Town of Presque Isle, 2003).

Sub-chapter 503 is directed at personal watercraft ordinances. In section 503.5, personal watercraft must operate at speeds no more than slow-no-wake on lakes less than 50 acres in size, and in stretches between 50 and 200 feet from shoreline on lakes greater than 50 acres (Town of Presque Isle, 1997).

Lastly, in sub-chapter 506, which is a joint ordinance for the towns of Presque Isle and Winchester, "no person shall operate a boat faster than slow-no-wake in an area beginning at the mouth of and including the entire northern-most bay, known locally as the "Inkpot", of Papoose Lake." In addition, "no person shall operate a boat faster than slow-no-wake in the bay adjacent to the public boat landing on Papoose Lake..." (Town of Presque Isle).

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Review of *Headwaters Basin Integrated Management Plan* Relevant to Presque Isle Township Lakes

The *Headwaters Basin Integrated Management Plan* provides information about the conditions of the land and water resources found in the basin, and addresses the programs that strive to preserve and restore those resources. For the purpose of this Plan, we will discuss the programs that provide assistance and protection to the water quality of Wisconsin lakes, including the Presque Isle Township Lakes in the adaptive management plan.

Of the 15,057 lakes in Wisconsin, 34% are located within the Headwaters Basin. The Basin spans Forest, Florence, Lincoln, Langlade, Oneida and Vilas Counties. Crab Lake is the only lake considered an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) (WDNR et al., 2002). Lakes on the Impaired Waters (303d) list include: Annabelle Lake, Lynx Lake, and Oxbow Lake (recently delisted), Papoose Lake (recently delisted) (WDNR, 2013). The Presque Isle Township lakes listed as Impaired Waters are due to mercury contamination in fish tissues. Because all lakes in Presque Isle Township are close in proximity to each other, it is important to keep contamination from impaired waters out of healthy lakes. Because of the healthy and diverse aquatic communities found in the Presque Isle Lakes, it is important to preserve and protect these resources. The following bureaus strive to do this.

The Fisheries Management branch of the WDNR Water Division protects Wisconsin lakes by processing permits required for protecting shorelines, by helping interpret ordinances and regulations, and by providing biological and technical expertise to local units of government. They also help monitor lake levels, assist landowners in learning about lake ecology, process applications for lake management grants, and review licenses and inspections of dams (WDNR et al., 2002).

The Watershed Management branch of the WDNR Water Division, following the standards set by the Federal Clean Water Act, protects Wisconsin surface waters by writing plans for watersheds, such as: facilities plans, 305 (b) water quality reports to Congress, and aquatic nuisance and exotic species reports. They also create water quality modeling, such as: streams and lakes water quality modeling, contaminated sediment monitoring, and wasteload allocations. The Watershed Program also proposes water quality standards and policies, such as: surface water quality classification and standards, contaminated sediment investigation, total maximum daily loads, and designation of 303 (d) water bodies (WDNR et al., 2002).

The Wastewater branch of the WDNR Water Division, following the standards set by the Federal Clean Water Act, protects Wisconsin surface waters by issuing Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WDPES) permits, by reviewing industrial and municipal baseline and

annual reports, and by providing information to communities about their program and its benefits (WDNR et al., 2002).

The Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Program, following the standards set by the Wisconsin Administrative Code, protects Wisconsin surface waters by encouraging landowners to minimize nonpoint pollution sources on their properties, by providing information about the best management practices for both rural and urban areas, and by assisting counties with implementing their land and water resource management plans (WDNR et al., 2002).

The Drinking Water and Groundwater branch of the WDNR Water Division, following the standards set by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the Wisconsin Administrative Code protects Wisconsin waters by enforcing standards for wells and pumps, by conducting surveys and inspections of water systems, and by reviewing water quality monitoring reports. They also provide assistance to well owners and the public (WDNR et al., 2002).

The Wildlife Management branch of the WDNR Land Division, following the standards set by the Wisconsin Administrative Code, protects Wisconsin waters by establishing State Wildlife and State Natural Areas, by conducting population and habitat surveys, developing wildlife management plans, monitoring threatened and endangered species, evaluating hunting and trapping regulations, and by educating and encouraging responsible management techniques (WDNR et al., 2002).

The Endangered Resources branch of the WDNR Land Division, following the standards set by the Wisconsin Administrative Code, protects Wisconsin waters by managing the Natural Heritage Inventory Program (NHI), which is used to determine the existence and location of native plant and animal communities, and of Endangered or Threatened Species of Special Concern, and by providing permits for incidental take of these species (WDNR et al., 2002).

The Wisconsin Bureau of Forestry, following the standards set by the Wisconsin Administrative Code, protects Wisconsin waters by providing technical assistance to county, state and private forest lands. The Bureau helps each county forest by developing a Ten Year Comprehensive Plan, and by assisting with timber sale, reforestation, development of wildlife habitat, and protection of endangered and threatened species. On the state level, the Bureau assists with establishing the best management practices of sustainable forestry, reforestation, and timber harvesting. With private landowners, they help with establishing best management practices of sustainable forestry, help protect endangered and threatened species, and provide assistance with forest disease and insect problems (WDNR et al., 2002).

These programs have been put in place the help preserve, protect and restore the water quality of all Headwater Basin water bodies, including those found in Presque Isle Township.

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White Water Associates, Inc.
429 River Lane, P.O. Box 27
Amasa, Michigan 49903
(906)822-7889

March 1, 2013

Vilas County Lands and Water
330 Court Street
Eagle River, WI 54521

To whom it may concern:

As ecological consultants, White Water Associates works with lake associations to conduct studies, review data, and create lake management plans. We have helped organizations like *High Fish-Trap Rush Lakes Association*, *Stormy Lake Association*, *Spectacle Lake District*, and *Black Oak Lake Riparian Owners* collect water quality data, fisheries data, and invasive species data, and prepare reports conveying these data. We currently have projects with these associations that are funded by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. One of our tasks in these projects was to review the Vilas County Land & Water Resource Management Plan.¹ The purposes of that review are to (1) determine where our lake management efforts integrate with the county plan and (2) provide input to the county for how future iterations of the plan might better address water resource issues. It is with those purposes in mind that we submit this summary of recommendations for your consideration to further improve an already comprehensive plan.

Organization

I first recommend reorganizing the Table of Contents. For example, under Land Resources/Land Use, the sub-categories (Agriculture, Forestry, etc.) are not listed in the Table of Contents; however, that is not the case with Surface Water Resources. In the Table of Contents, after Surface Water Resources, most of the sub-categories are listed, but not all. Sections missing are: River Drainage System, Wetlands, Lakes and Streams, and Lake Classification. Instead, it may be beneficial to create two major categories: Land Resources and Water Resource and list each sub-category thereafter. This would then be reflected in the Table of Contents.

In the Water Resources section, I recommend discussing the major water types first: Basins and Watersheds, Groundwater, and Surface Waters (including River Drainage System, Lakes and Streams, and Wetlands). After these sections (and their corresponding sub-sections), I would then address Impaired Waters-303(d) Waters, and Outstanding/Exceptional Resource Waters since these subjects reflect a combination of lakes, rivers and wetlands.

¹ The Vilas County Land & Water Resource Management Plan used for this review was found at <http://www.ncwrpc.org/vilas/lwrmp.html>.

Lastly, I propose that Invasive Species becomes a new major category, placed after the Land and Water Resources sections. Since invasive species do not fall specifically under just one of these major categories, it merits a section of its own.

Content

Within the River Drainage System section, if there are any rivers associated with the Northern Rivers initiative (NRI), here would be a good place to inform the reader about NRI, and list the rivers involved.

If there are any streams classified as “trout streams,” the Lakes and Streams section would be a good place to list the names of these streams, list how many miles of streams there are, and how a stream becomes classified.

The Lakes and Streams section could also benefit from providing statistics about what lake classifications are most common in Vilas County. Listing the number of lakes that are seepage, drainage and spring would be a nice addition to this section.

The Impaired Waters section is already very thorough; however, a sentence or two describing the priority level of clean-up on these waters would be educational.

It would be informative for readers to provide information about soil associations in Vilas County. It may also be beneficial to create a table and/or a map listing each soil association and showing where in the county they are located.

Lastly, in the Wetlands section, I recommend stating the acres of wetlands in the county, and refer to the Clean Water Act (Section 404) in regard to wetland protection.

I was very impressed with the detail you have incorporated in this plan. It is thorough and comprehensive. I am sure it serves the residents of Vilas County well. If you have questions or comments regarding my recommendations, please contact me at the phone number given above.

Sincerely,

Caitlin Clarke
Biologist

Appendix D
Results of Lake User Survey

Results of Lake User Survey

In this appendix we discuss the results of the Lake User Survey issued to riparian owners on Presque Isle Township lakes. The survey is divided into 5 sections: General Information, Lake Usage, Aquatic Plants/Aquatic Invasive Plants, Concerns and Funding. In the first section (General), we learn how many respondents answered, which lake they associate themselves with, what their affiliation with the lake and community is, and where they own land. The Lake Usage section provides information about how often respondents use the lake recreationally, how they rate their overall lake experiences, and which activities are considered important to them. The third section (Aquatic Plants/Aquatic Invasive Plants) asks the users how often, if at all, plants negatively affect their usage of the lake, whether they feel management of plants on the lake is necessary, to what extent management of plants should be provided, which Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) topics should be addressed in future Aquatic Plant Management Plans, and which AIS topics deserve a stronger educational emphasis. Lake users are also asked to identify any concerns they had for their lake. In the last section (Funding), lake users were asked where lake management funding for their lake should come from and how much they would be willing to contribute. Lastly, lake users provided comments and suggestions they would like to have incorporated into the Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan.

The goal of the Lake User Survey is to include riparian owners and other lake users in the stewardship of their lakes. Answers to the survey questions help identify areas where more information is needed. Engaged lake stewards are more likely to become actively involved in monitoring and implementing management actions and integrate their suggestions and comments into a well-rounded, comprehensive plan.

General Information

Question 1. Please Circle the one lake/river for which you are responding (Circle only one) – part A; part B – Number of respondents.

Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake
11	15	4	19	13	9	26	24	10	3	No Response	13	9	17

Question 2. Please circle the responses that best describe your affiliation with the lake and the community (Circle all that apply.) A – Shoreline landowner (year round resident); B – Shoreline landowner (seasonal resident); C – Nearby (offshore) resident – year round; D – Nearby (offshore) resident – seasonal; E – Area business owner; F – Tourist or vacationer; G– Renter, H – Other

	Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake
A	2	5		2	1	1	7	5	3		No Response	6	2	3
B	8	10	1	17	9	7	10	15	3	3		3	5	13
C	1		1	1			3	1	2			1	2	
D			2		2		7	5	1			2	1	1
E	1								1			2	1	
F								1	1					
G														
H					1	1							1	

Question 3. If you do not own land in Vilas County, please circle item O. If you do, where do you own land (Circle all that apply)? A – Beaver Lake; B – Carlin Lake; C – Dunn Lake; D – Katinka Lake; E – Little Presque Isle Lake; F – Lone Pine Lake; G – Morton Lake; H – McCullough Lake; I – Rice Creek; J – Round Lake; K – Rudolph Lake; L – S Branch Presque Isle River; M – Stateline Lake; N – Twin Island Lake; O – I do not own land in Vilas County; P – Off-shore landowner; Q – Other Lake

	Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake	
A	9		1				2	2			N o R e s p o n s e				
B		13													
C			1				1	1							
D				19											
E					9										
F						7									
G			1				17								
H			1				4	20							
I									1	2					
J									1						
K															
L								1					4		
M														4	
N															12
O															
P	2	1	3		2	1	7	5	2			1	3	1	
Q		2		2	1				7	1		8	2		

Lake Usage

Question 4. Please circle the statement that best describes how often you and/or your family recreate on the lake listed in Question 1 during the summer (between Memorial Day and Labor Day) (Circle only one).

A – Less than 1 day/month; B – 1-2 days/month; C – 3-9 days/month; D – 10 days or greater/month

	Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake
A	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	3	1	No Response	7	2	3
B		1			4		1	3	3			1	1	5
C	5	3	2	10	3	3	14	5	1	1		1	1	4
D	6	9		7	4	5	9	11	2	1		4	5	5

Question 5. Overall, how would you and/or your family rate your experiences on the lake (Circle only one)?

A – Very enjoyable; B – Enjoyable; C – Not too enjoyable; D – not at all enjoyable

	Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake
A	9	14	3	15	11	9	19	19	8	1	No Response	5	6	12
B		1		4	2		8	5	2	2		7	3	4
C	2											1		1
D														

Question 6. Please rank the 3 summer activities that are the most important to you for the lake you circled in question 1. Write a 1 for the most important choice, a 2 for your second and a 3 for your third. A – Fishing; B – Waterskiing; C – Hunting; D – Personal Watercraft; E – Swimming; F – Nature viewing; G – Pontoon boating; H – Sailing; I – Enjoyment of scenery; J – Pleasure boating; K – Canoeing & Kayaking; Other

*Other

Beaver Lake: Birding; McCullough Lake: Aquacycle, Trapping; Stateline Lake: Trapping

		Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake	
Important	A	4	6	1	9	7	9	14	13	5	1	No R e s p o n s e	5	7	9	
	B					1										
	C					1			1							1
	D	1				1										
	E	2	1		1				1							
	F	1	1	1	1			3	1	1				1		
	G	1	3		2			5	3					1		1
	H								1							
	I	2	3	1	4	3			1	1	1			3	2	5
	J								1	1			1			2
	K	1	1		3	1		4	2	3				1		1
	L															
Second Important	A	3	2	1	5	2		7	5	1				1	1	1
	B	2				2	1			1						1
	C														1	
	D													1		
	E	1	2		6	1	2	1	3						1	2
	F	3	4	1	2	2		6	2	3				6	2	3
	G		3		2		2	3	3		1				2	3
	H															
	I	2	2		2	3	3	4	4	2	1			2		2
	J							1	4	2			1			
	K	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	3				4	1	2
	L															
Third Important	A	3	2	1	1	1		2	1		2				4	
	B						1									
	C	1	1					1					1	2		
	D							1								
	E	1	5		4	2	1	1	2				1	3	1	
	F		3		4	1	2	3	8	3			3	1	5	
	G	3			1	1		2	1							
	H							1								
	I		2	1	6	3	2	6	5	4			5	1	3	
	J	3		1		1	2	5	2	1	1			2		
	K	2	1		2	2	1	4	1	1			1		3	
	L	*							*					*		

Aquatic Plants/Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)

Question 7. How often, if at all, does aquatic plant growth (including algae) negatively affect your desired use of the lake (Circle only one)? A – Always; B – Most of the time; C – Sometimes; D – Rarely; E – Never

	Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake
A	3			1	1	1		1			No Response			3
B						2	1		2			2		2
C	4		2	3	5		9	4	4	3		2	2	7
D	3	2	1	7	2		10	11	4			5	2	3
E	2	13		8	5	6	6	8				4	5	2

Question 8. Do you believe that aquatic plant management is needed on the lake (Circle only one)?

A – Definitely yes; B – Probably yes; C – Unsure; D – Probably no; E – Definitely no

	Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake
A	6	4		3	4		10	4	3	1	No Response	2	2	3
B	1	2	1	3	2	1	7	4	1	2		5		6
C	3	2	2	4	6	1	7	9	1			3	2	5
D	2	2		6	1	2	2	7	3			2	3	1
E		5		3		5	1		2			1	2	2

Question 9. Aquatic plant management varies depending on a lake’s aquatic invasive species (AIS) problems, the lake users’ tolerance for a particular level of AIS, acceptability of a particular management alternative, and management costs. If the lake you noted in Question 1 contained Aquatic Invasive Species, please circle what you would consider an acceptable level of Aquatic Invasive Species control (Circle only one). A – Do nothing; B – Manage problem areas; C – Aggressive lake wide management

	Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake	
A	1	3		2		2	2	3			No Response		2		
B	8	6	1	11	9	2	18	11	8	2			9	4	9
C	2	6	1	3	2	2	4	6	1	1			4	2	5

Question 10. The Aquatic Plant Management (APM) plan has several goals. We would like to know where you think the plan should place its emphasis. From the list of APM goals, please indicate your top 3 concerns by writing a 1 to indicate your top concern, a 2 your second, and a 3 your third. A – Study and understand current aquatic plant problems; B – Reduce extent and density of existing AIS growth; C – Identify new aquatic plant management strategies; D – Seek funding for AIS management efforts; E – Protect native plant species; F – Prevent the spread of existing AIS; G – Prevent the introduction of new AIS; H – Other

		Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake	
T o p e r n	A	4	3	2	4	6	2	15	7	1		N o R e s p o n s e	3	2	10	
	B	2			1	1			1	1	2				3	
	C	1			3										1	1
	D	1	1	1		1			2	1				1		1
	E	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	4				2	1	2
	F	1	4	1	4			3	2	2				3	1	
	G	1	5		1	1	3	6	7	2	1			3	2	1
	H															
S e n c e r n	A	2	1		2	2		1	4	3				1		2
	B		5		3	1	1	7	1					2	1	6
	C		2	1		4	2	1	1					1		2
	D		2	1	1			2	1		1			1		
	E	2	2	1	4	2	2	5	5	1	1			1	2	4
	F	3	1		2	2		5	6	2				4	2	2
	G	4	1		3	1	2	5	4	2				3	2	1
	H															
T h i r d	A	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	1				2		2
	B	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	3				3	1	3
	C						1		3	3	1					2
	D	1	1		3	2	1	7	1	1				1	3	
	E	4	5		1	3	1	3	3					3		4
	F	1	1		3	3		5	5	1	1			2	3	4
	G	2	2		4	2		10	5					1	3	2
	H			*	*									*	*	

*Other

Dunn Lake: “Assess cars”

Katinka Lake: “Do not feel there’s enough of a problem to do any of the above”

S Branch of Presque Isle River: “Think about the big picture – i.e.: watersheds”

Stateline Lake: “Leave it alone. Step up efforts to create awareness of undesired aquatic plant damage, etc.”

Question 11. Thinking about Aquatic Plant Management and Aquatic Invasive Species, please identify two of the following areas where you believe education is needed to keep abreast of the consequences of AIS (Place a “1” for most important, “2” for the second). A – Presence of AIS in the town of Presque Isle Lakes; B – Methods for preventing growth/spread of AIS in the lake; C – Methods for preventing introduction; D How AIS moves from lake to lake; E – Impact on the lake’s ecosystem; F – Impact on water recreation; G – Identifying AIS; H – Some other area

		Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake		
M o r t a n t	A	4	3		5	2	2	7	4	3	1	N o R e s p o n s e	5	3	6		
	B	1	3	1	1	4	5	2	2	1	1		1			3	
	C	1	9		5		1	6	7	7	3			1	2	2	
	D							1	1					1			
	E	3		2	1	3		5	4	4	1			3	1	1	
	F	1			2				2	2	1			1	2		
	G	1			3	3		1	4	2							3
	H																
S e c o n d	A				2	3	1		3				3	1			
	B	5	3		6	1	3	2	3	3			1	3	6		
	C		1	2	3	3	2	6	4	4	2			1	2		
	D	2	7		2	3	2	3	6	6	1		1				
	E	2	2		2	1	1	5	3	3	2	2	3	2	3		
	F				1	1			3	4			1	1	2		
	G	1	2						5	2	2		2			3	
	H		*						*	*	*		*	*		*	

*Other

Carlin Lake: "Containment of AIS is critical"

Morton Lake: "Identify the problem associated with AIS, then go into the impact, methods and solutions"

McCullough Lake: "Enforcement at boat landings"

Rice Creek: "Understanding wetlands and watersheds"

South Branch Presque Isle River: "Watersheds"

Stateline Lake: "Keep public boats off the lakes"

Twin Island Lake: "Potential economic impact"

Concerns

Question 12. From the list below, please rank your top 3 lake concerns. Place a "1" for your primary concern, "2" for secondary, and "3" for your third concern. A – Poor water quality/pollution; B – Excessive shoreline vegetation removal; C – Excessive shoreline erosion; D – Excessive aquatic plant growth; E – Not enough fish habitat; F – Excessive algae growth; G – Presence of AIS; H – Excessive boat traffic; I – Not enough water safety being practiced; J – Too low fish population; K – Other

*Other

Beaver Lake: "People keeping fish out of season and lake levels"

Carlin Lake: "Low water level; types of fish in the lake; too many carp; prevent introduction of AIS; maintain natural shoreline and water quality"

Katinka Lake: "Outlaw jet skis"

Little Presque Isle Lake: "No more than 25 horsepower motors"

Morton Lake: "Heavy weed growth away from the shoreline"

McCullough Lake: "Over government management"

Rice Creek: "Forestry work close to stream; preventing AIS introduction; destruction of wetlands, and damage to watershed"

Twin Island Lake: "Inability to remove debris from bays where it collects"

		Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake	
C o n t r i b u t i o n	A	1	1		3	5	1	2		1		N o R e s p o n s e	4	4	5	
	B	1	1		1		1	1	4	2			2	2	1	
	C	1			1			1	3				1	1	1	
	D	3	2		2	3	2	9	5	1	1					4
	E		5		3	1			3	1				3		
	F	2		1		1		4	1		1					1
	G					1	1	3		1				1		1
	H	1			2			4	1					1	2	
	I				1			1	1	1						
	J		3	2	2	1		3	1	1				1		
	K															
S e c o n d	A		1		1		1	2		1	2		3		2	
	B		2		2	4			1				2		4	
	C		1			1		1	2	2					2	
	D	3	1		1	3	1	3	1				1		4	
	E		1		3	1		1								
	F	1		1	2	2	1	5	5	1			1	1	2	
	G	3			2			3	2	2			1	2		
	H					1		1	3	2				4		
	I	1	1					3	2						1	
	J		4		3			3	3	1			3			
	K															
C o n t r i b u t i o n	A						2	2		1			1	2		
	B	3	1		2	2		2	2				3	1		
	C	3			1			1	4				1		2	
	D		1		2	3		3							3	
	E	1	2			1	1	2	4	1			2	1	1	
	F	1	2		3			3	3	2					2	
	G	1			2	1		2	1		1				2	
	H		3					1	1	1			1		2	
	I		1		1				2							
	J				1	2		1	3	2	1					
	K	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*				3	*

Funding

Question 13. From the funding options listed below, please rank your top 3 choices to fund lake management projects. Place a “1” for your primary funding option, “2” your second, “3” your third. A – Individual lake association funds; B – Resource user fee (e.g. AIS boat sticker); C – County wide sales tax; D – State grant assistance with help from town government funds; E – I do not think additional funds are needed for lake management funds; F – Property tax or special assessment; G – Hotel/Motel room tax; H – Individual/Personal contributions; I – Other

		Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake	
F C h o i c e	A	1			3	2	3	2	4	1		N o R e s p o n s e	1	3	2	
	B	2	3	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	1		2	1	4	
	C	1	2		2	2		2					1	1		
	D	4	8	1	5	3	1	14	10	5	1		5	1	6	
	E	2			6	1	2		2				1	1	1	
	F			1				1	1				1	1	1	
	G		2			2	1	1	2	2				2		
	H			1				2						1	1	
	I															
S C h o o n c e	A	1	1					1	4	1				1	1	
	B	3	1		2			5	5	3				2	1	4
	C		2		1	1	1	4	3	2	1			2	1	5
	D	2	5	1	5	3	2	6	4		1			1	4	4
	E													1		
	F		1		1			2	1	1				1	1	
	G	3	1	2	1	6		3	3	1				2	1	3
	H	1	3		2	1	5	2	1	2				1		1
	I															
T h o i c e	A	2	3		2	1	3	5	3	1			4	2	3	
	B		4		1	3	1	4	6	1			1	1	1	
	C	1		2	2	3	1	1	3				1		2	
	D		1		1	2	1		3	2					3	
	E	1				1		3		1				1		
	F	1			1			1	2	1			2		1	
	G	1	2		3	1		3	2	1	1		2			
	H	4	3		1			6	2	1			1	4	2	
	I	*		*					*	*				*		

***Other**

Beaver Lake: “Money from fishing and boat registration fees”

Dunn Lake: “Non- lakeshore people should not be assessed”

McCullough Lake: “State park fees”

Rice Creek: “Added fee to hunting and fishing licenses”

Stateline Lake: “Get rid of lake associations”

Question 14. If you checked individual/personal contribution in the previous question, please indicate the amount of money you would consider contributing (Circle only one). A – None; B – Less than \$100/ year; C - \$100 to \$500/ year; D – Over \$500/ year

	Beaver Lake	Carlin Lake	Dunn Lake	Katinka Lake	Little PI Lake	Lone Pine Lake	Morton Lake	McCullough Lake	Rice Creek	Round Lake	Rudolph Lake	S Branch PI River	Stateline Lake	Twin Island Lake
A	1	1	1	5	2		3	1			No Response	1	1	1
B	4	5	2	2	1	1	7	4	3			2	2	3
C	1	3			1	4	3	2	1					1
D					1	1	1							

Question 15. Please list additional comments and suggestions that you would like to see incorporated into the Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan.

Beaver Lake

- *No more fishing by outsiders.*
- *You know the problem. Do something about the problem. Enforce the rules the state has now!*
- *Unless you have the power to enforce anything, ALL of you folks are wasting your time!*
- *Guide and fishing tournaments are responsible for this ever-growing problem.*
- *Too low fish population – guides working.*
- *No more taxes—spend no money.*
- *Individual/personal contributions-voluntary.*
- *No more fishing tournaments/scholarships, and not worth the price paid by our lake – This (1) one simple step will work best for the most. Why is this so hard to understand? The people who fish these events for the most parts just want to drink and travel from lake to lake. Boats are not kept clean—no enforcement so why do the cleaning—of boat as they move from lake to lake daily.*

- *Regarding boat traffic – respect No Wake, protect our loons.*
- *Most of boating problems are from guests who use boat landings.*

Carlin Lake

- *Need to control water level where possible.*

Dunn Lake

- *All people need to be involved in funding, but costs must be kept down.*
- *No increase in property tax.*
- *Improve walleye fishing in Morton and McCullough Lakes.*
- *Those with large shorelines should be assessed for the cost or split lake shore owners 80% and non-owners 20%.*
- *Gates at landing discriminate against off-shore residents.*
- *Those gates don't prevent AIS spread; facilities for cleaning boats moving from one lake to another are focused on the real issues of invasive species and education.*

Katinka Lake

- *Keep up the good work.*
- *Leave it to each lake to manage.*
- *Town focus should be on education.*

Little Presque Isle Lake

- *Little PI Lake links to Moose Lake on Michigan side. Will Moose Lake do the same management?*
- *Owning lake property has taught us you have to start early in fighting AIS and keep at it over the years. Finding funding with grants also needs to be done.*
- *A method that insures a steady stream of money to fight the problem is essential.*
- *Also preventive measures: a boat cleaning station to be used when boats are moved from lake to lake. Skiing regulations are ridiculous! Large fishing boats with motors bigger than ski boats are allowed to go fast at 5 am or 10 pm but we can only ski from 10 to 5, it does not make sense.*

Morton Lake

- *Let us see what develops & then contact people.*
- *I have not visited Natural Lakes for several years, it's such a wondrous area and needs protecting.*
- *I'd like to learn more about AIS in Dunn, Morton & McCullough Lakes. Is it present? I'm not sure it is.*

McCullough Lake

- *These private lakes should be managed by their homeowners' associations. Natural Lakes has been doing this for over 12 years.*
- *The Town of Presque Isle had the right idea in limiting the hours of jet skis, skiing and tubing, but McCullough being the only one of three connected lakes over 200 acres it gets the activity from the other lakes, resulting in excessive shoreline erosion.*
- *Is this the time to spend funds on this project? (In the middle of the worst recession since the 1930's ???) I think NOT!*
- *Random boat landing enforcement or teaching opportunities for the lake/boat user by DNR of local volunteers approved by township/DNR, Vilas County.*
- *The DNR controls everything on the lakes until AIS show up. The DNR should be responsible for AIS I.D., prevention & control/eradication. Educate shoreline protection and the need for dead trees on the shoreline. Educate owners of PWC on the damage they cause to shoreline.*
- *More boat trailer checks with stiffer fines if caught with weeds.*
- *Excessive boat traffic - motor and speed boat and water skiing.*
- *Rusty crayfish - yes (referring to management of).*

Rice Creek

- *Tough question. We own property on Horsehead Lake, Mermaid Lake, Oxbow Lake and we live 350 ft from Horsehead and 1400 ft from Mermaid.*
- *Education, education and more education.*
- *Existing native plant communities should be protected from riparian owners/users who feel their enjoyment would be enhanced if the plants were removed.*
- *APM plans need to include entire watersheds! APM need to educate the Town of P.I. to stop filling in wetlands near the town roads that they are constantly grading, & widening.*
- *The signs posted at many boat launches are a good start. Further education of the public should focus on the detriment to natural resources that are essential to recreation i.e. loss of fish habitat, effects on waterfowl populations. Any new management should focus on controlling the present AIS populations and preventing new invasions/new species.*

South Branch of Presque Isle River

- *Education of the general public to look for and identify AIS needs to be increased through printed material, posting at boat launches and continued emphasis on the serious dangers of AIS.*

Stateline Lake

- *Unaware of presence of AIS.*
- *Make it so none can launch a boat on the lake then it would not have a spreading weed problem - it all started with public access to the lakes.*
- *It will be very difficult to recruit interest and funding in control of these invasive plants from seasonal lake residents when they can't even afford to keep or visit their properties, due to the economic recession, lack of jobs, travel costs & related expenses. Compare the number of dwellings for sale in the township vs. the total (all-inclusive) and assess the ratio! Do we really want to enforce more costs to already financially strapped tax-payers? Ask any business-owner where their clients were in 2009-2011. Businesses are in jeopardy!*
- *Education to our kids. It's hard to teach old dogs new tricks.*
- *School visits to inform youth.*

Twin Island Lake

- *An inability to remove debris from bays where it collects/rots by using large equipment or using this equipment to sweep entire lake.*
- *Eventually, all lakes will have AIS and some/many will be undesirable or unusable. This will have major economic impact. Only when those whose incomes are negatively affected will we see concerted action, we need to help understanding of that consequence, its probability and timing vs. prevention actions.*
- *People don't usually care until a problem reaches a state that affects them or their family.*
- *With the times being the way they are I would look for contributions! Our school systems are doing this.*
- *I would like to see this program start out as a "donation" program rather than a forced tax program because we all know where that will go! Our school system has gone this route and past donations to the foundation here provided over 2.2 million for education resources in our district. People I will say go to the Presque Isle area for the pristineness of this area! They, I think, are more apt to be more concerned than people of other lake areas in Wisconsin!*
- *We tend to treat AIS as intrinsically bad, which they are. However, this seems to motivate only those that are eco sensitive. Only when the problem can be cast in profit and loss terms will those that have the means become involved.*