

A

APPENDIX A

Public Participation Materials




**Squash Lake
Management Planning Project
Kick-off Meeting**
June 16, 2012

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



Presentation Outline

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



Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

Onterra, LLC

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



Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

Why create a lake management plan?

- To create a better understanding of the lake's positive and negative attributes.
- To discover ways to minimize the negative attributes and maximize the positive attributes.
- To foster realistic expectations and dispel myths.
- To create a snapshot of the lake for future reference and planning.



Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

Elements of an Effective Lake Management Planning Project

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



Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning

Data and information gathering

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



Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning

Water Quality Analysis

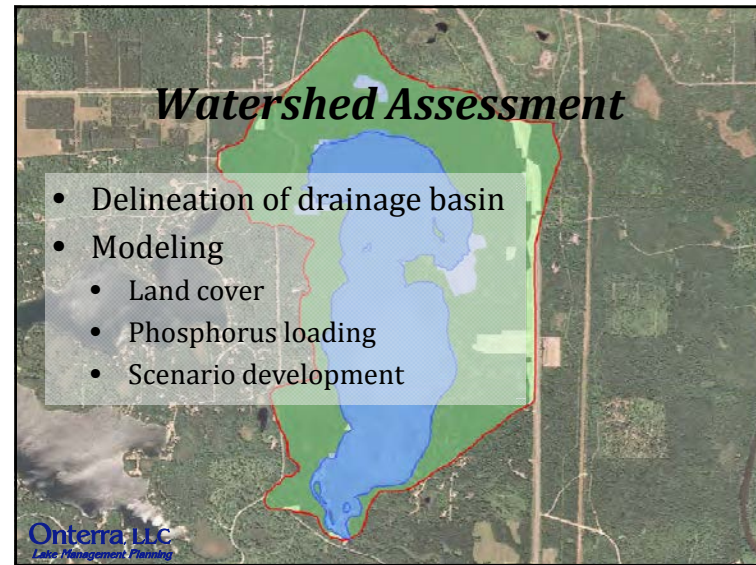
- General water chemistry (current & historic)
 - Citizens Lake Monitoring Network
- Nutrient analysis
 - Lake trophic state (Eutrophication)
 - Limiting plant nutrient
- Supporting data for watershed modeling



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Lake Management Planning

Watershed Assessment

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



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Lake Management Planning

Aquatic Plant Surveys

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

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Lake Management Planning

Non-native Aquatic Plants

Curly-leaf Pondweed



Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

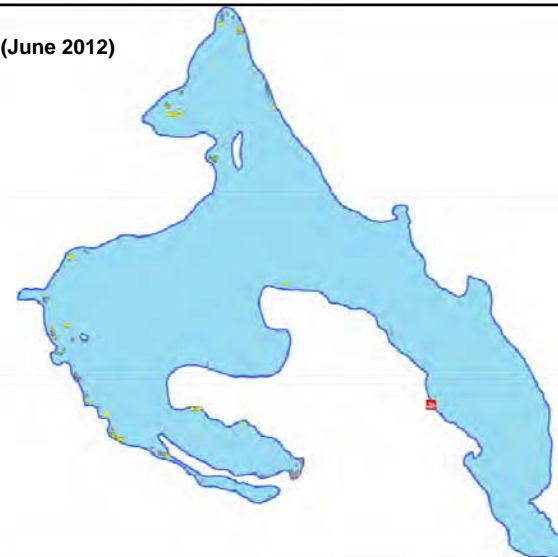
Non-native Aquatic Plants

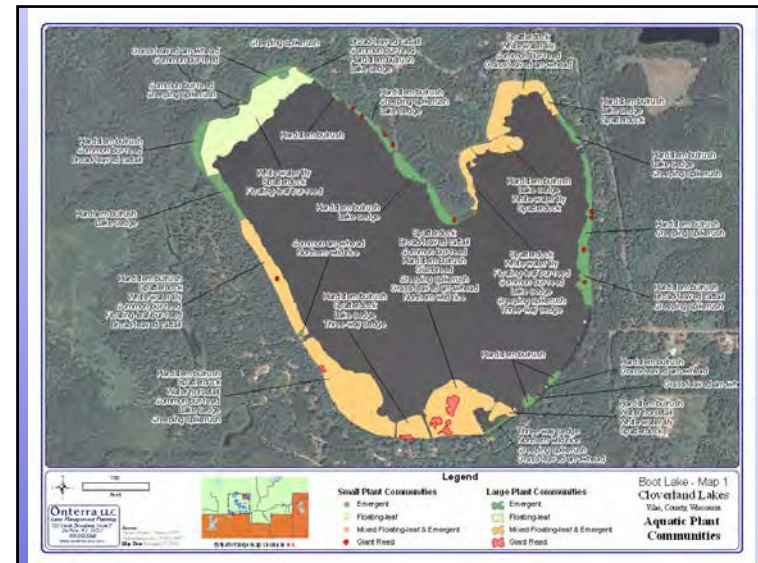
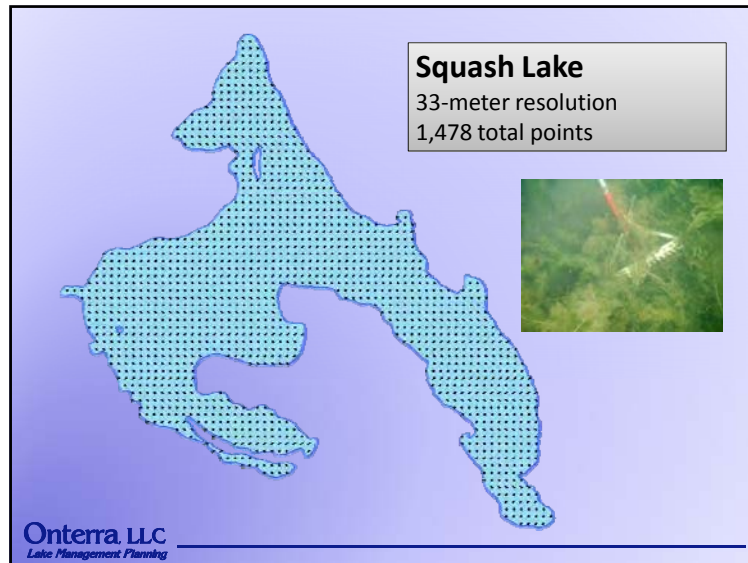
Eurasian Water Milfoil



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Lake Management Planning

EWM (June 2012)





Fisheries Data Integration

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

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Lake Management Planning

Stakeholder Survey

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

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Lake Management Planning

Shoreland Assessment

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

Urbanized



Range →

Natural



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Lake Management Planning

Planning Process

Planning Committee Meetings

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

Management Goals
Management Actions
Timeframe
Facilitator(s)



Implementation Plan

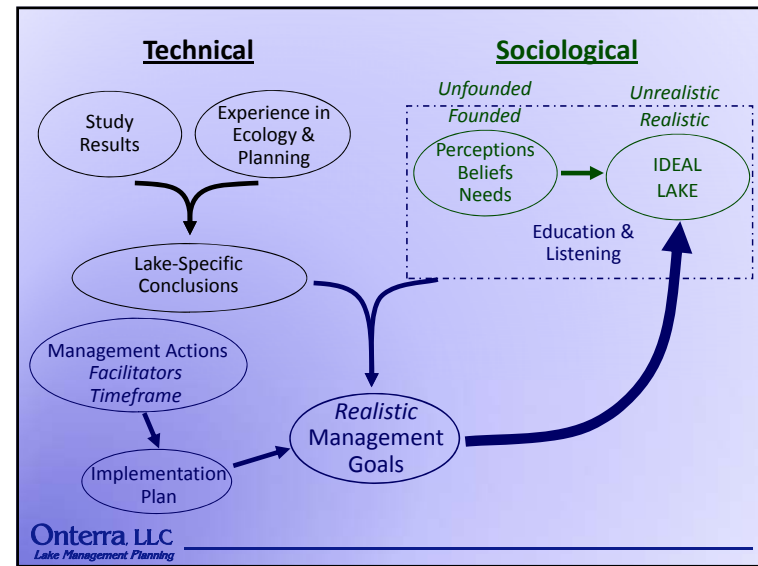
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Lake Management Planning

The Planning Process

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



Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning



Squash Lake Association, Inc.


Squash Lake Management Planning Project
Planning Meeting I
November 6, 2013

Brenton Butterfield
Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning

Presentation Outline

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

Stakeholder Survey

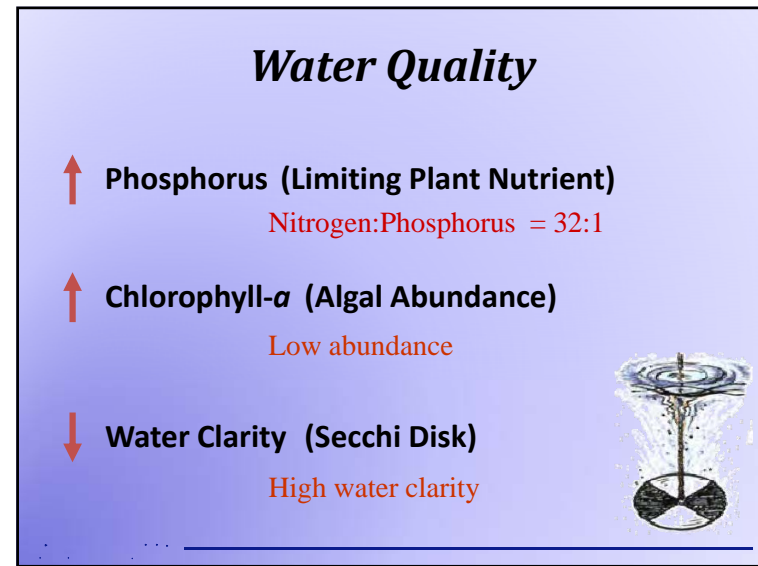
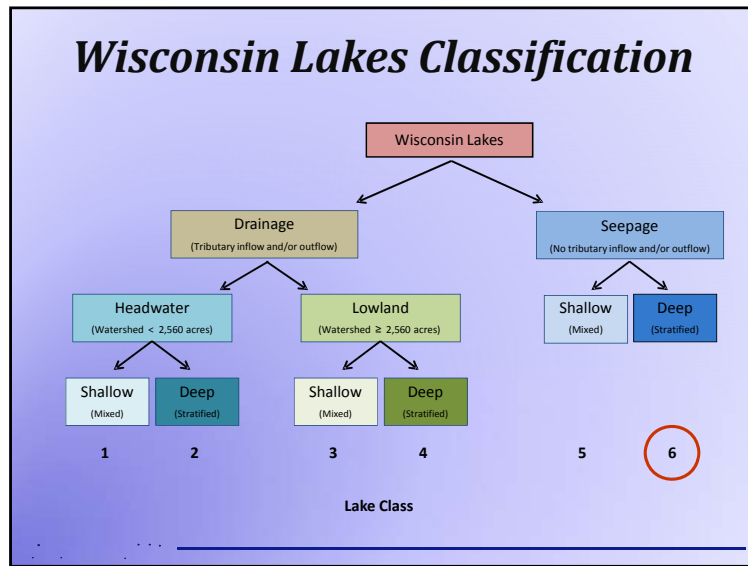
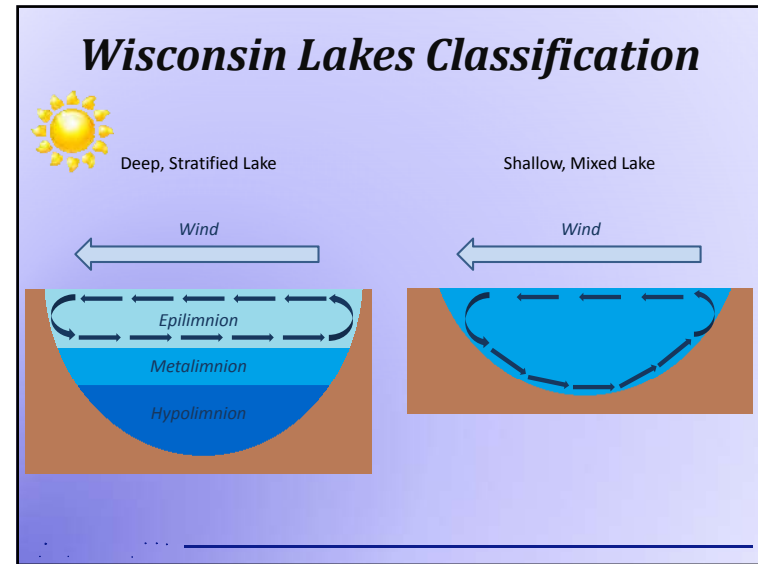
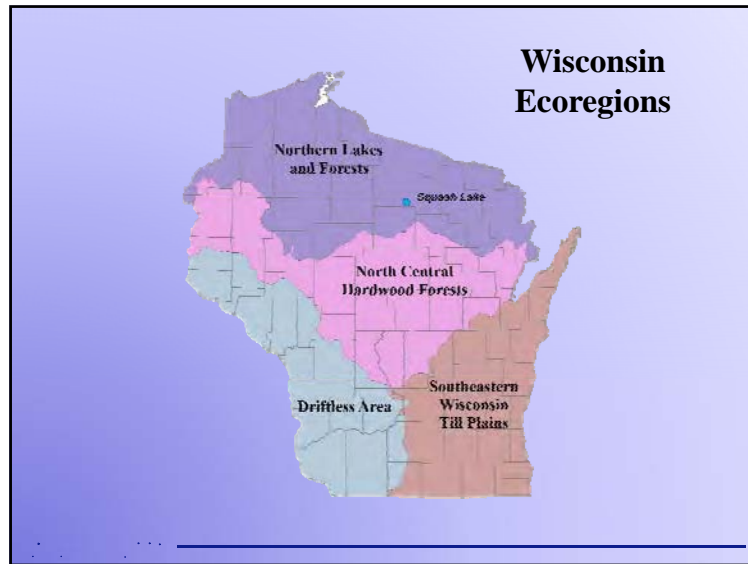


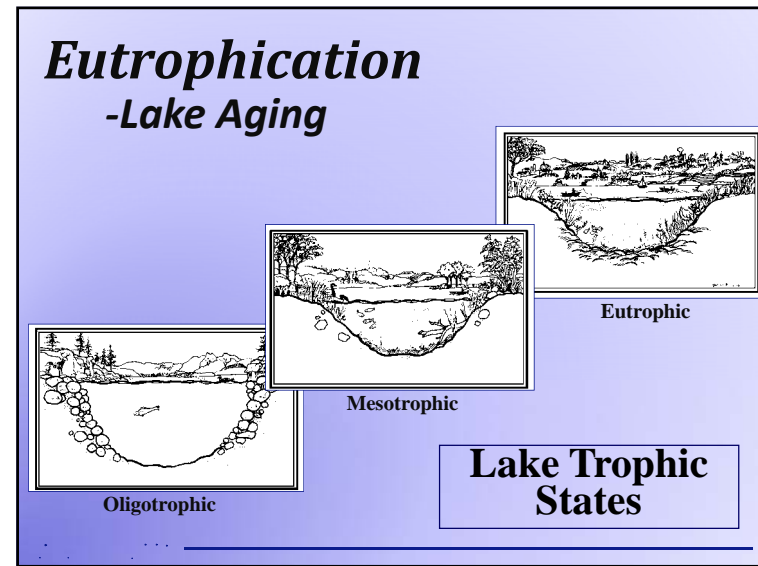
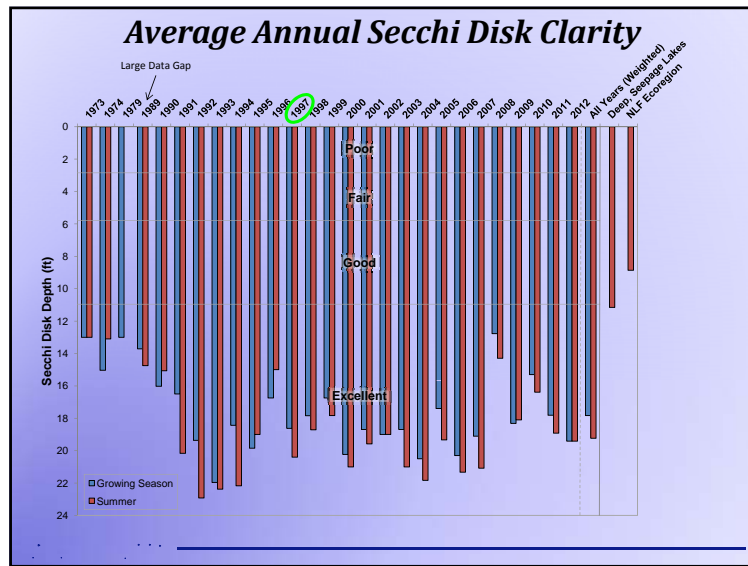
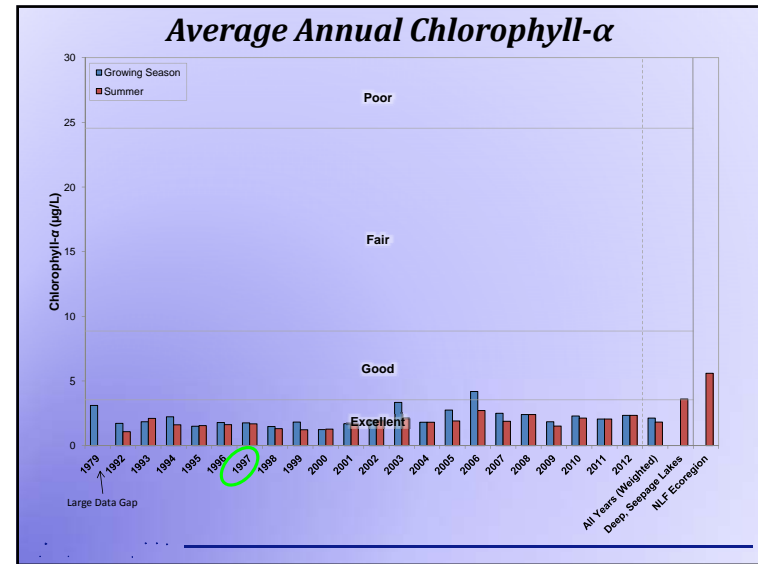
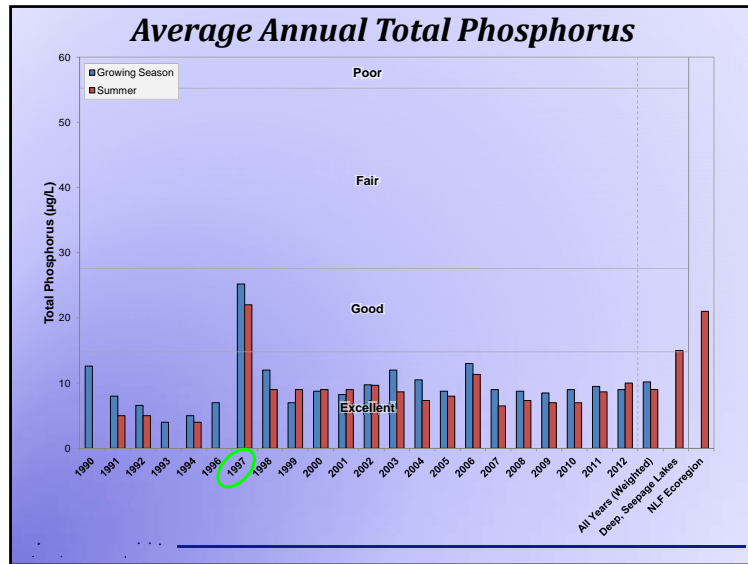
Study and Plan Goals

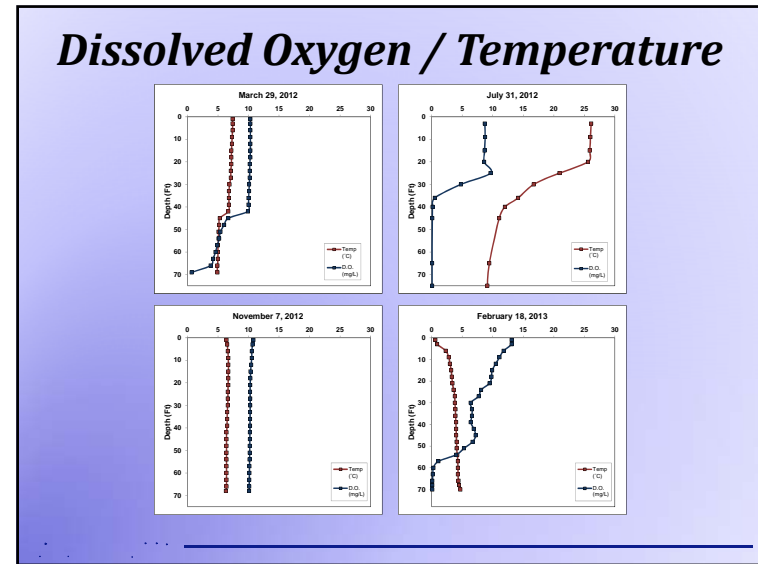
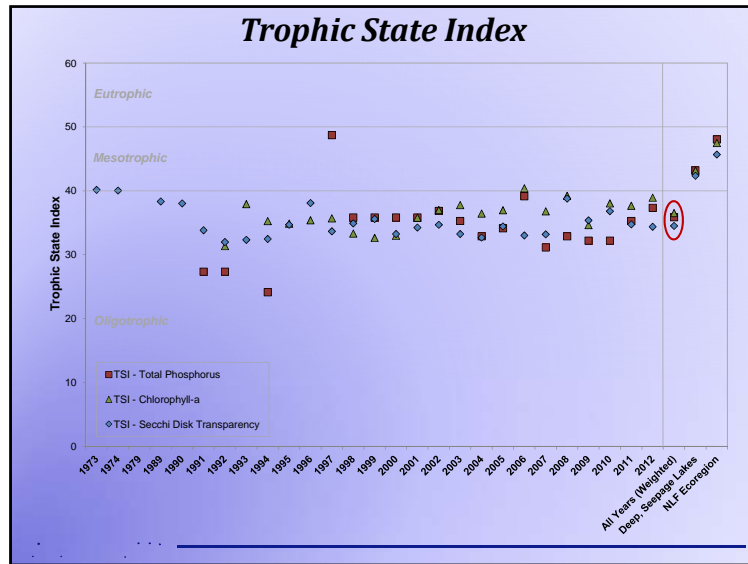
- Collect & Analyze Data
- Construct Long-Term & Useable Plan



Water Quality







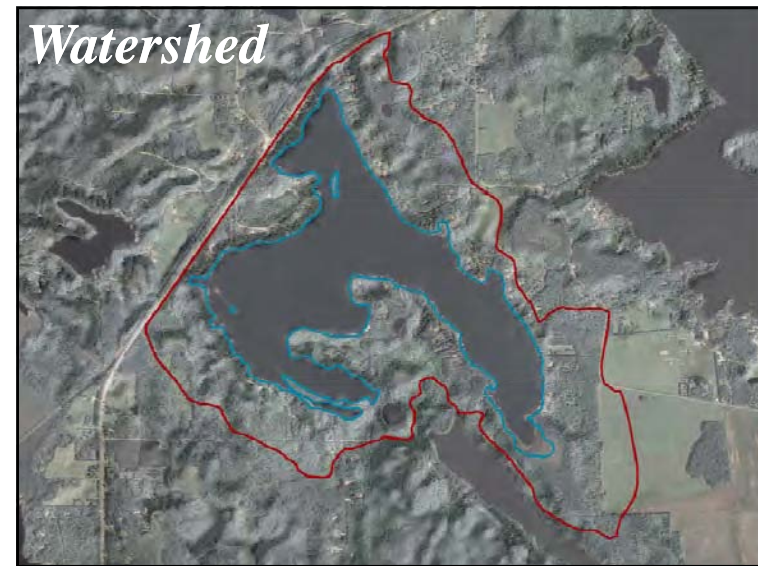
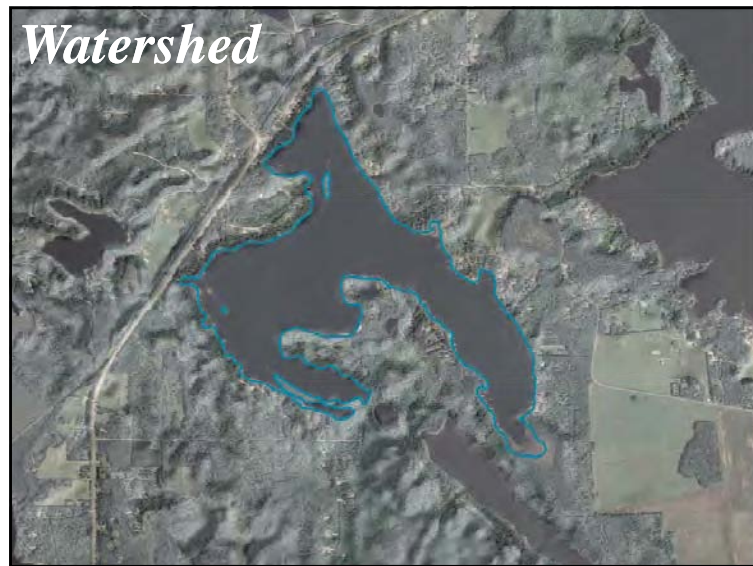
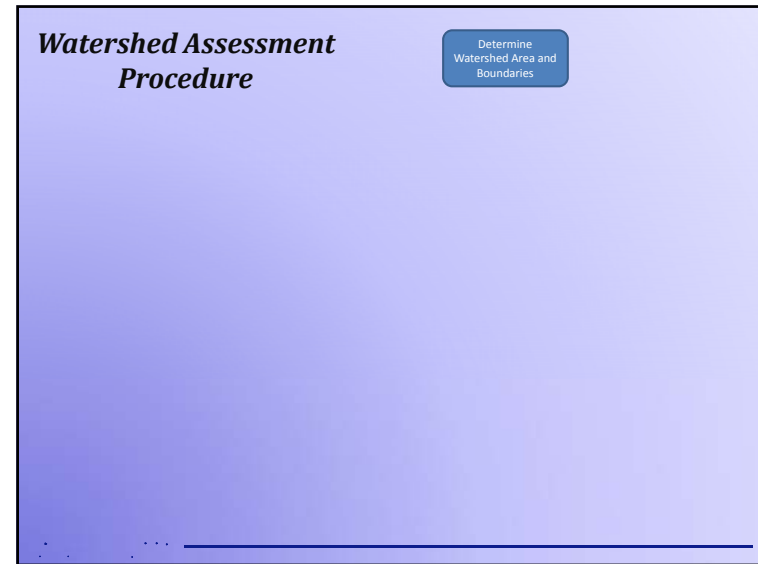
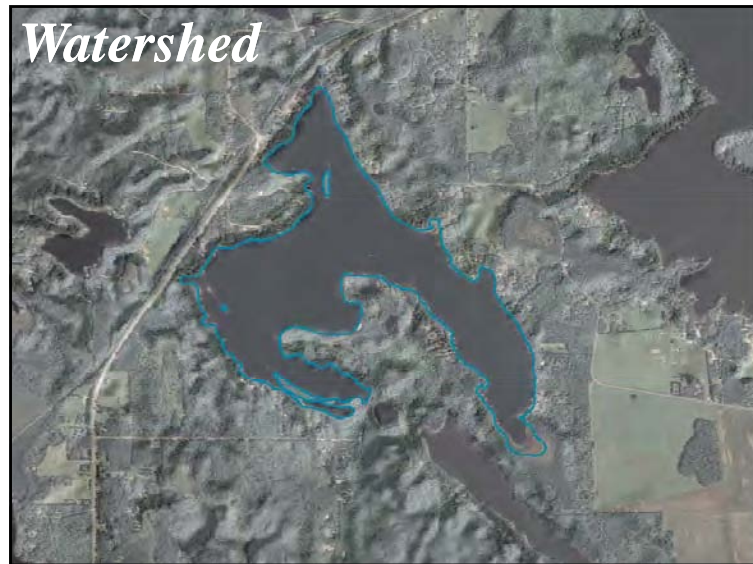
Other Water Quality Results

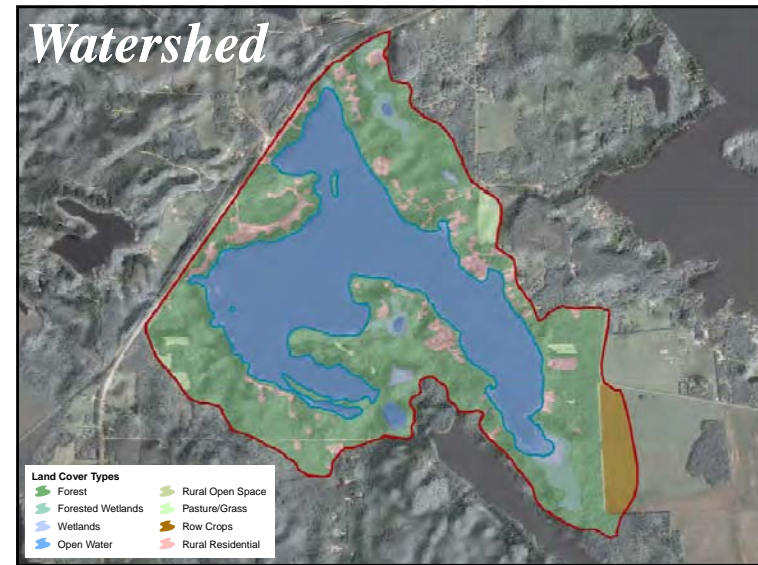
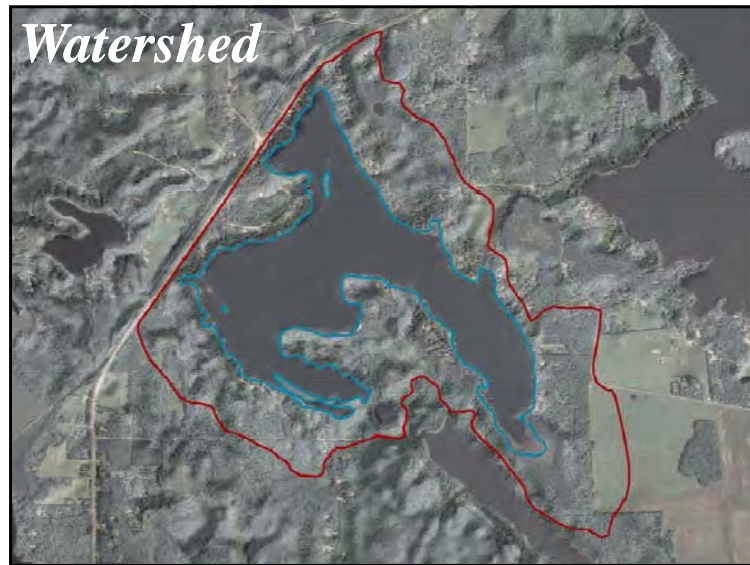
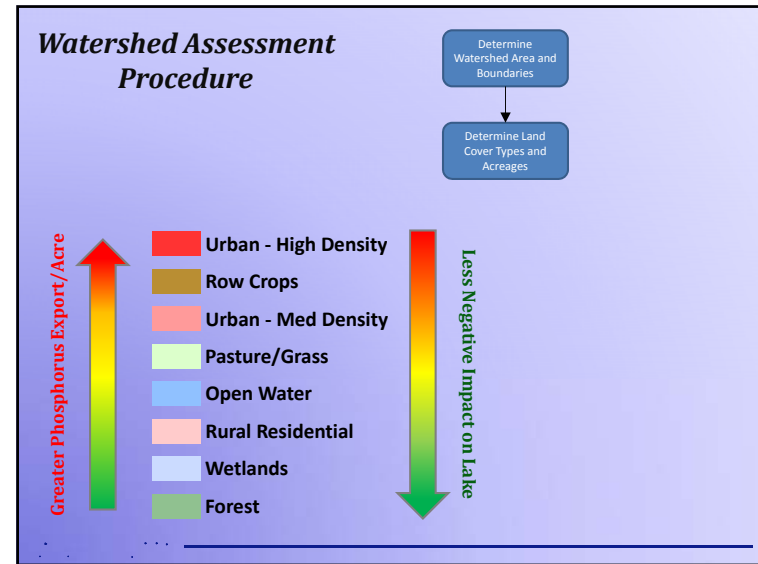
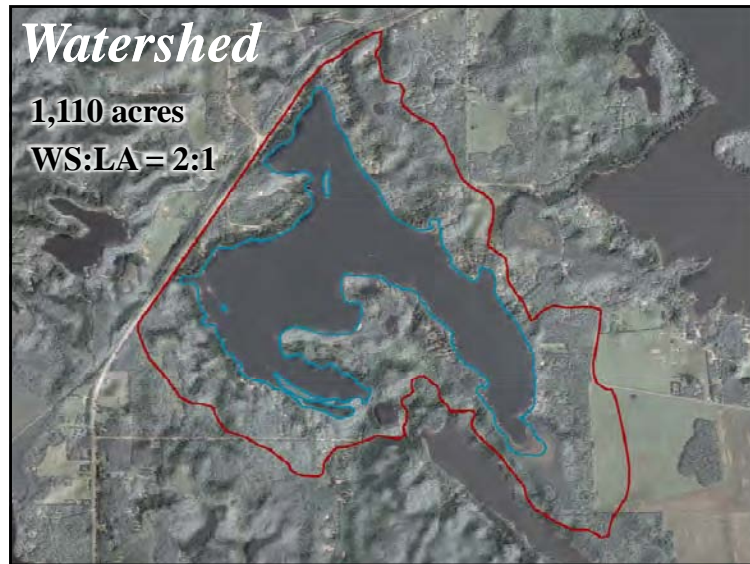
- Alkalinity = 22.6 mg/L as CaCO₃ – indicates very little sensitivity to acid rain
- Low calcium concentrations (6.9 mg/L)
 - Very low susceptibility for zebra mussel establishment

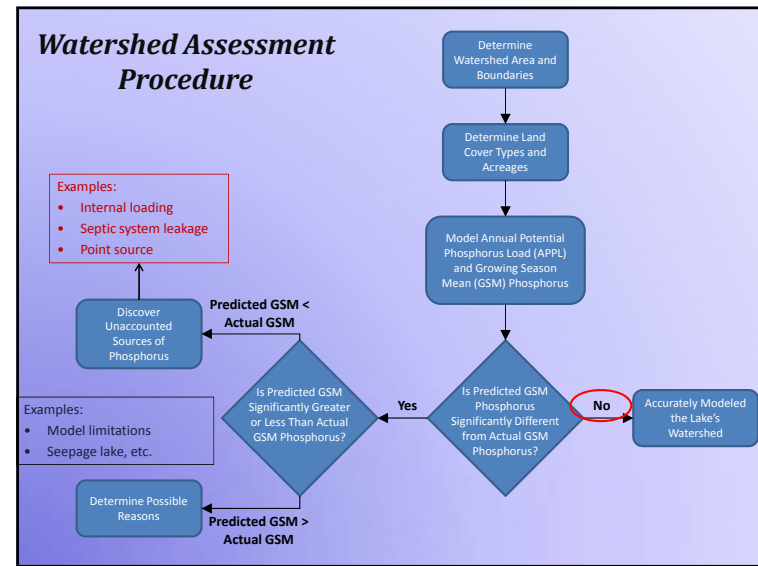
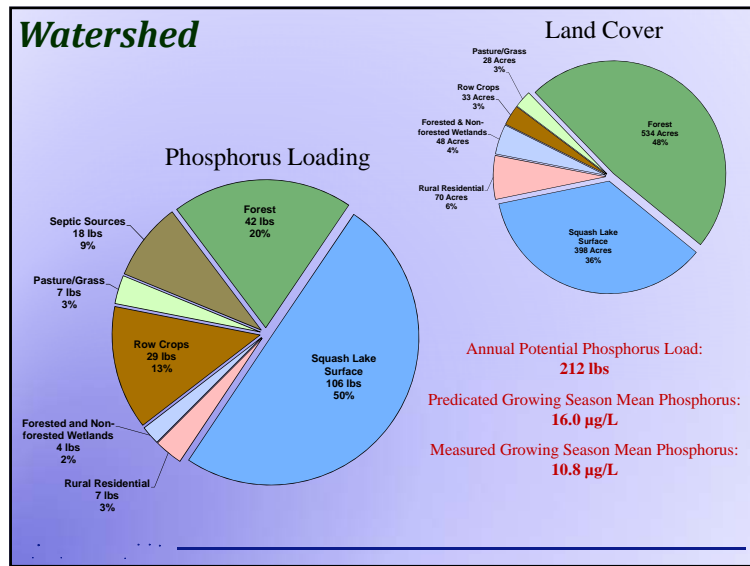
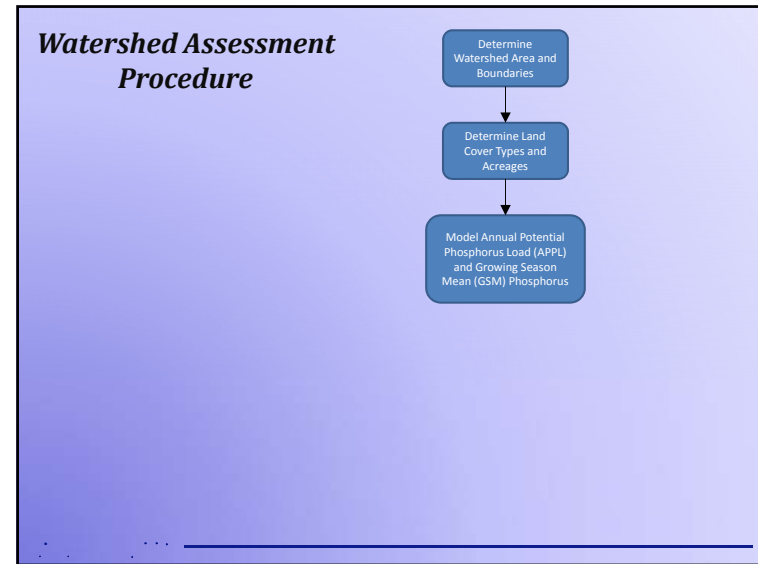
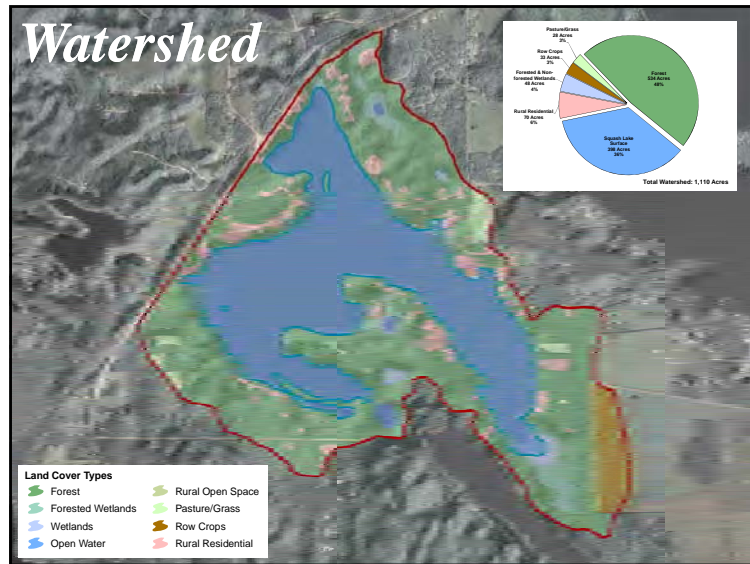
Stakeholder Survey – Water Quality

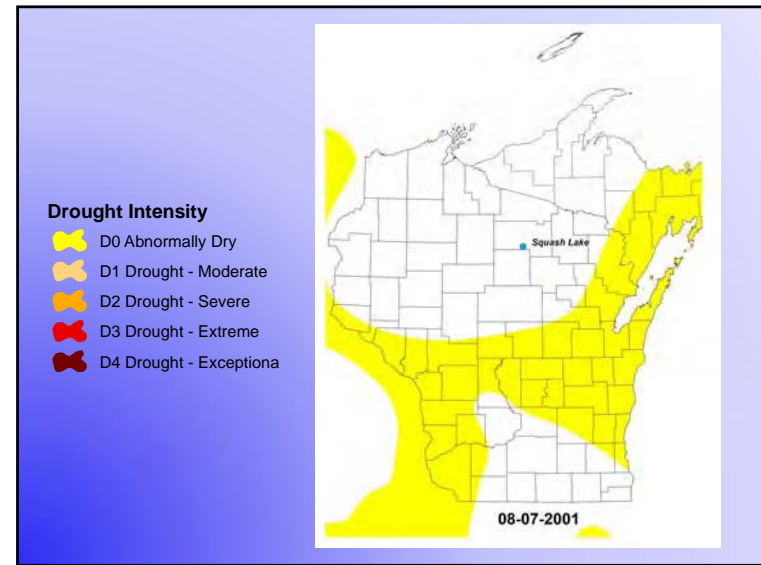
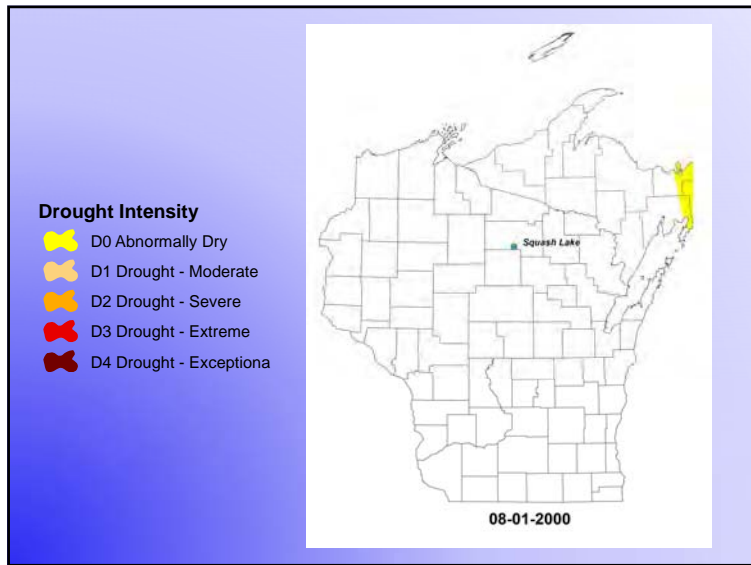
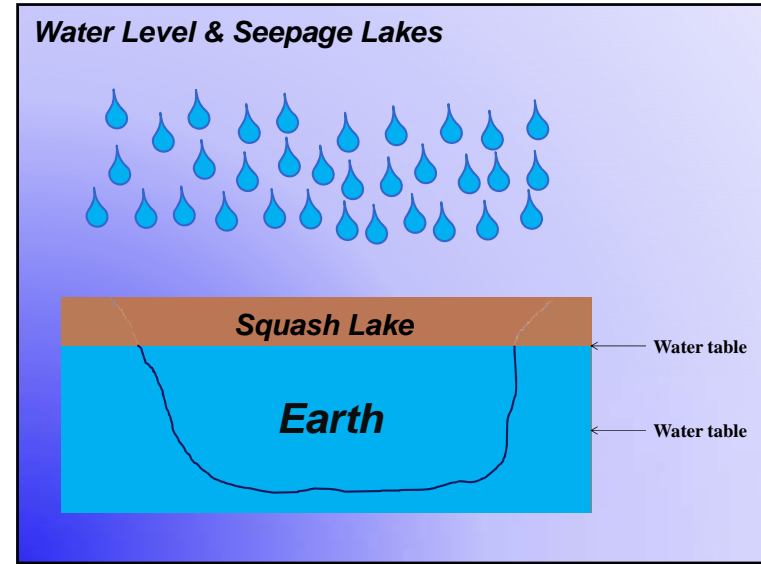
How would you describe the current water quality of Squash Lake?

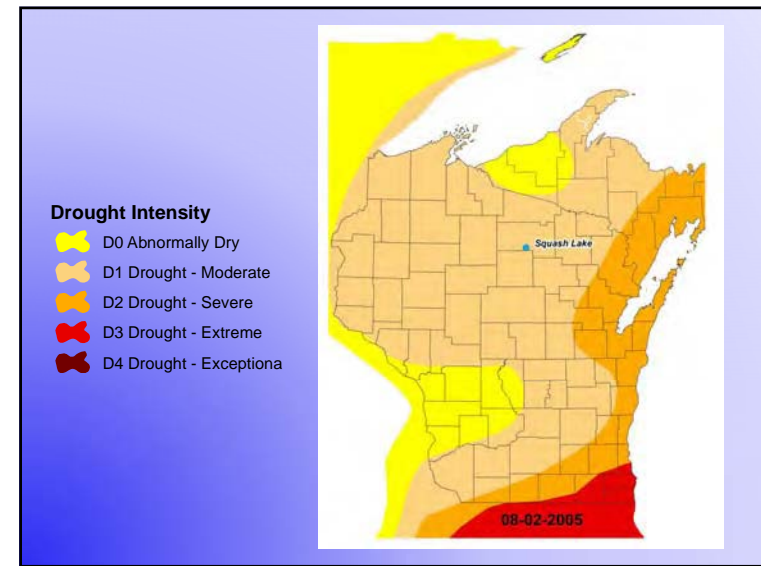
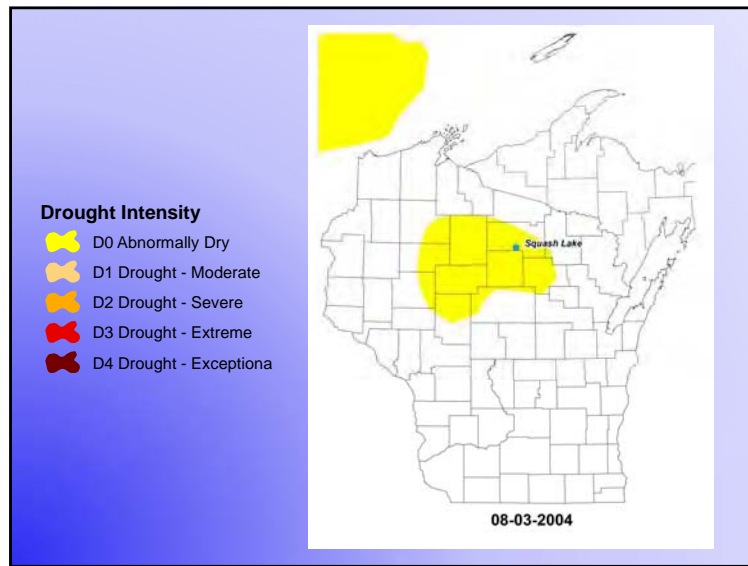
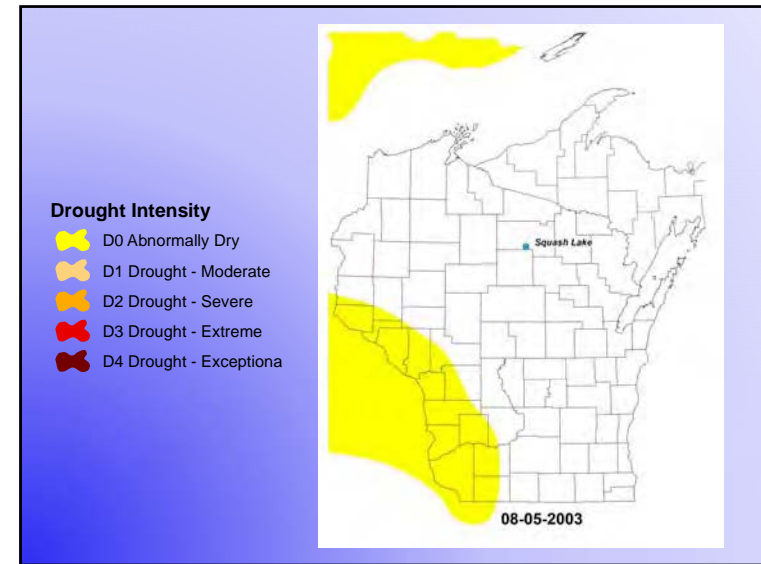
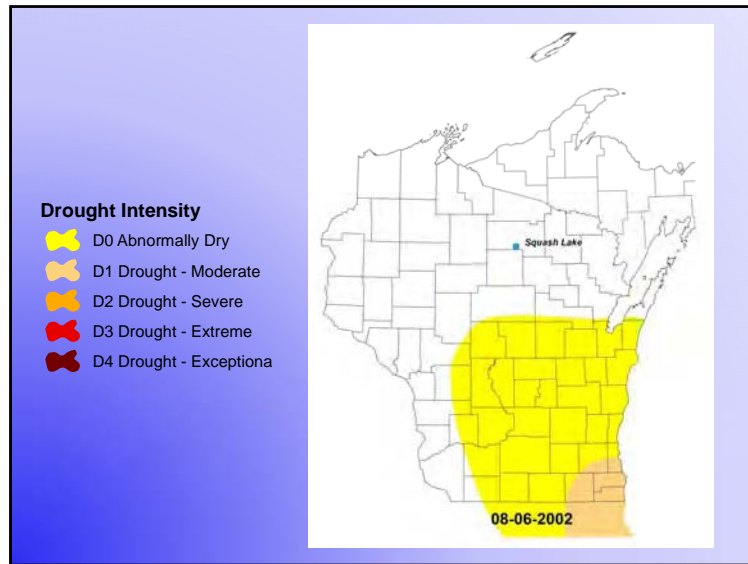
How has the water quality changed in Squash Lake since you first visited the lake?

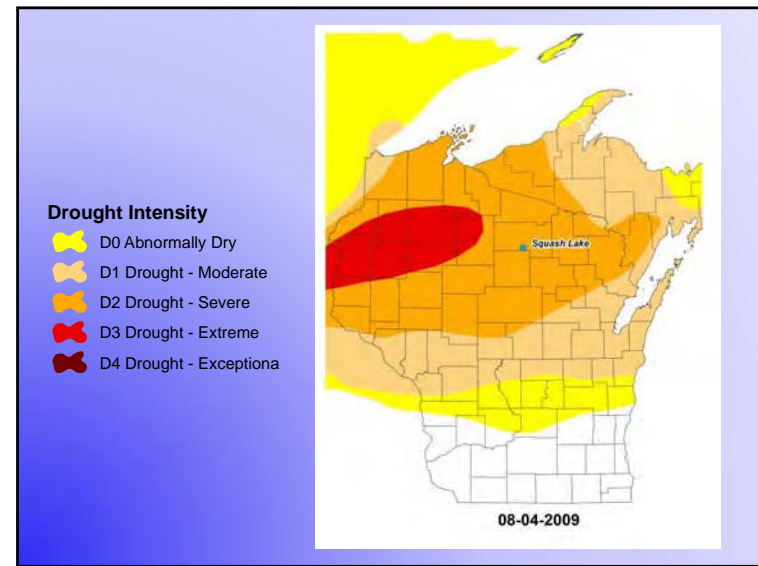
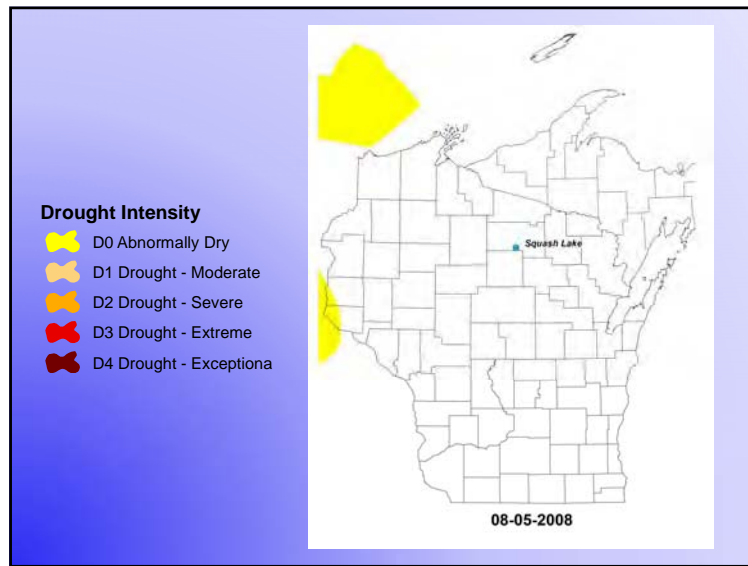
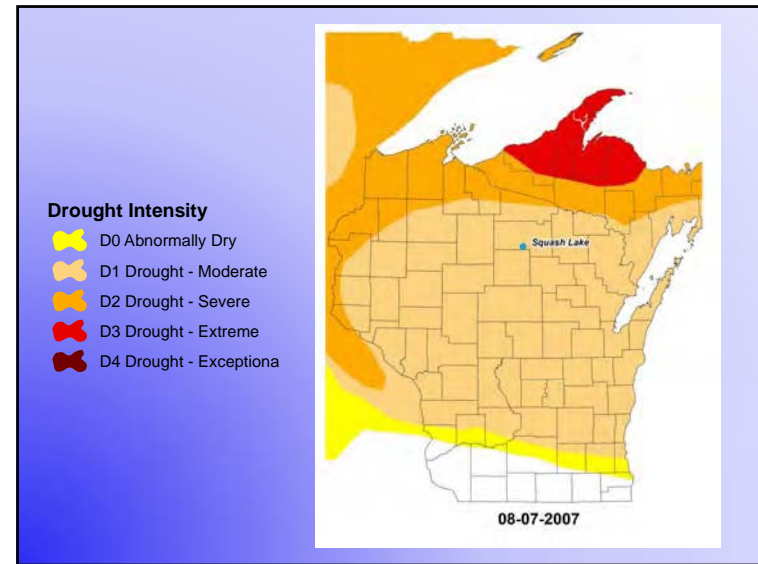
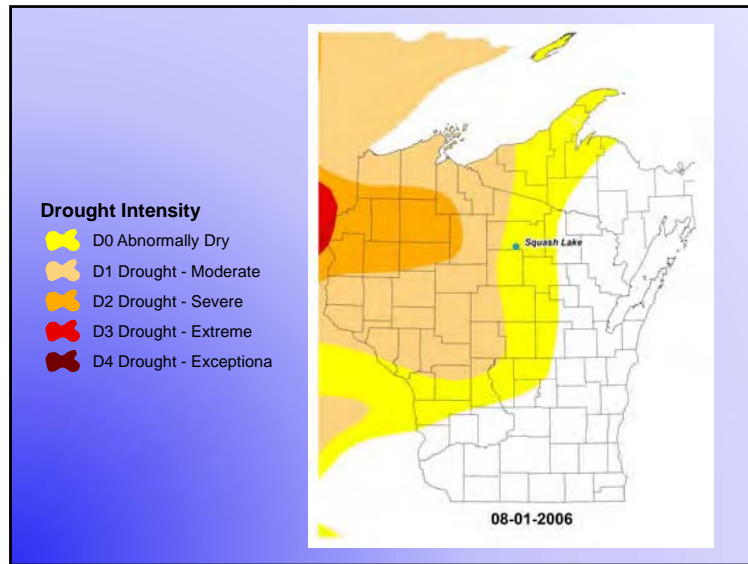


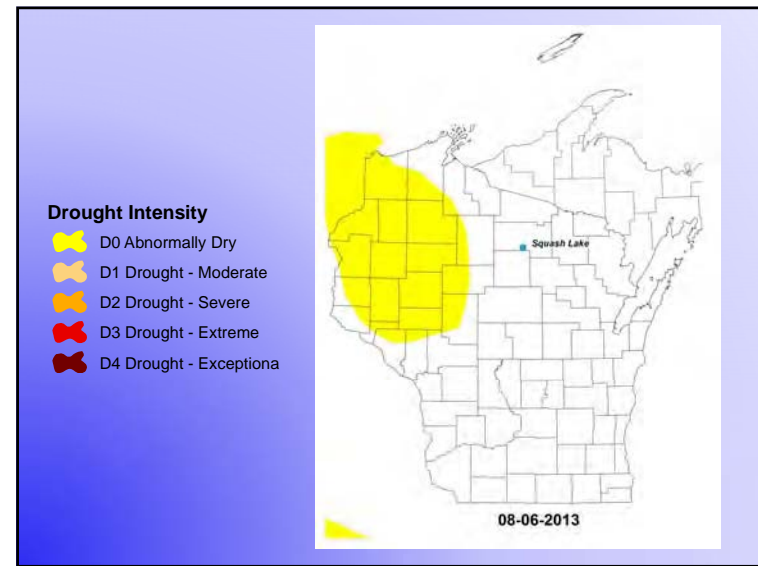
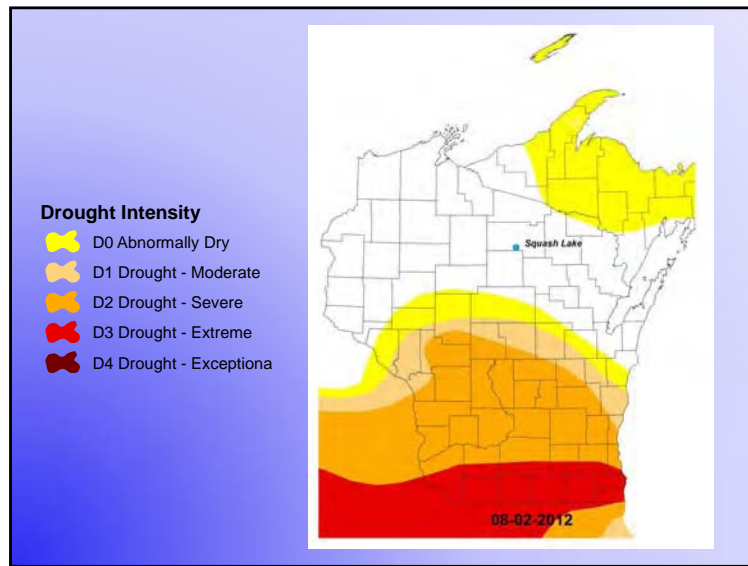
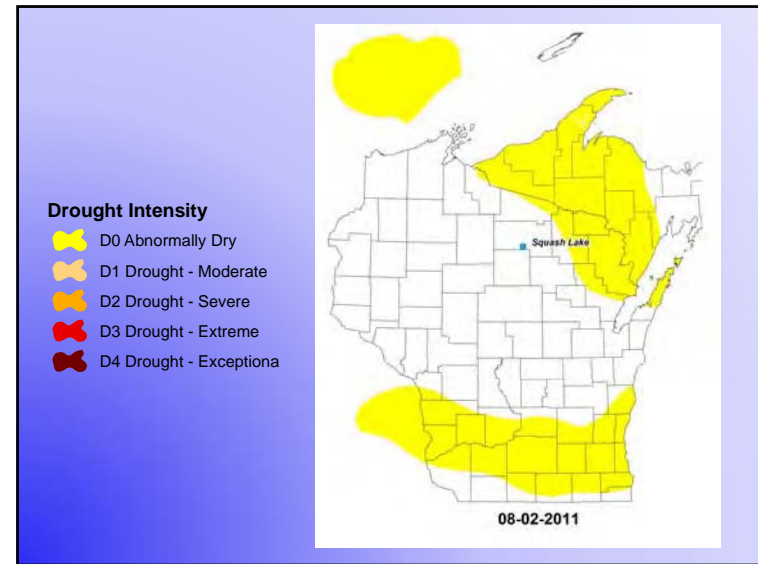
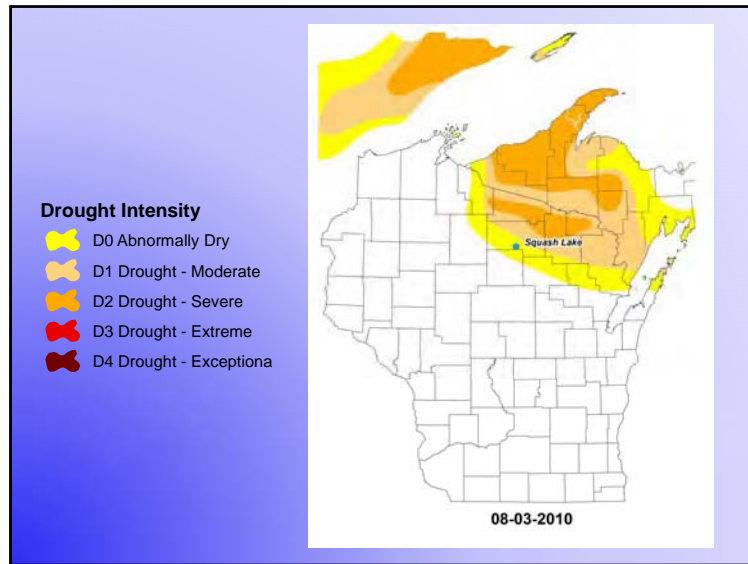

















Squash Lake Water Levels

- Abnormally dry conditions 3 of last 10 years.
- Drought conditions 3 of the last 10 years.

Drought Intensity

	D0 Abnormally Dry	2004, 2006, 2010
	D1 Drought - Moderate	2005, 2007
	D2 Drought - Severe	2009
	D3 Drought - Extreme	
	D4 Drought - Exceptional	


Squash Lake Water Levels



- Stakeholder survey: some believe receding water levels due in part to personal lawn irrigation (sprinkler pumps).
- Example:
 - How long would three 720 gph pumps need to run to reduce Squash Lake's water level by:
 - 1 inch?
 - 720 gph x 3 pumps = 2,160 gph
 - Squash Lake = 398 acres; 1 acre foot = 325,851 gallons; 398 acre-feet = 129,688,869 gallons
 - 129,688,869 gallons/12 = 10,807,405 gallons in 398 acre-inches
 - 10,807,405 gallons/2,160 gph = 5,003 hours = 208 days = 6.8 months = **0.6 years**
 - 1 foot?
 - 60,041 hours = 2,501 days = 82 months = **6.8 years**
- Conclusion: personal irrigation not likely impacting Squash Lake's water levels.

Squash Lake Water Levels


- High Capacity Wells
 - One for agricultural irrigation located near Squash Lake (T36N R08E S20)
 - Studies in central WI indicate areas with large densities of HCW experienced record low water levels compared to areas with low density HCW
 - Not enough discharge information from HCW near Squash Lake
 - Many seepage lakes in northern WI are currently experiencing lower water levels
 - HCW not likely have significant impact on Squash Lake's water levels




Shoreland Assessment


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

Urbanized




Range →











Natural




Shoreline Assessment Category Descriptions

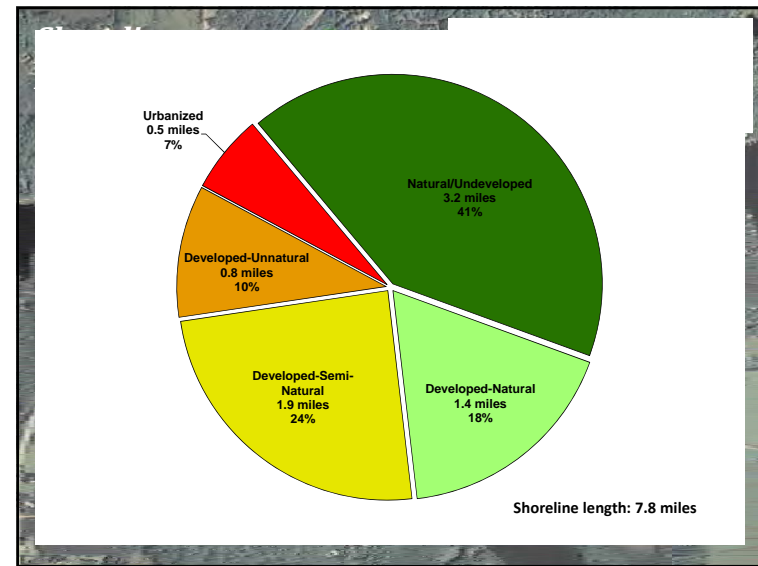
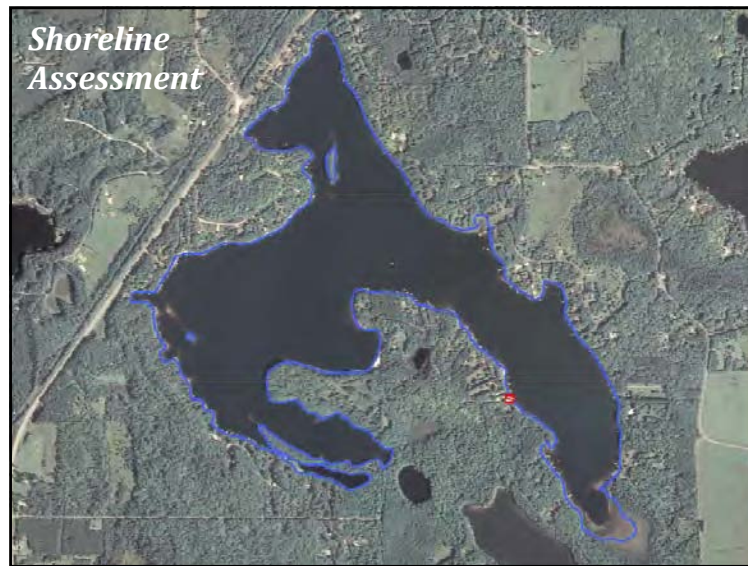
More Natural Habitat →



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



← Greater Need for Restoration

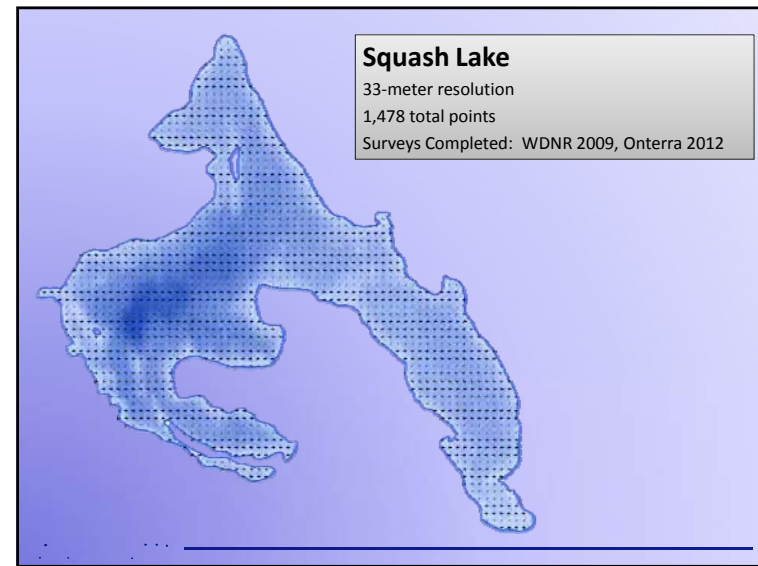
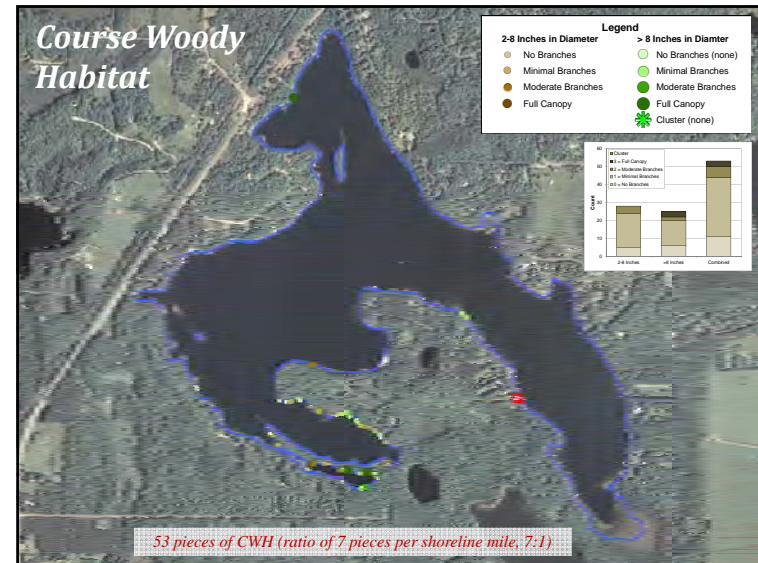


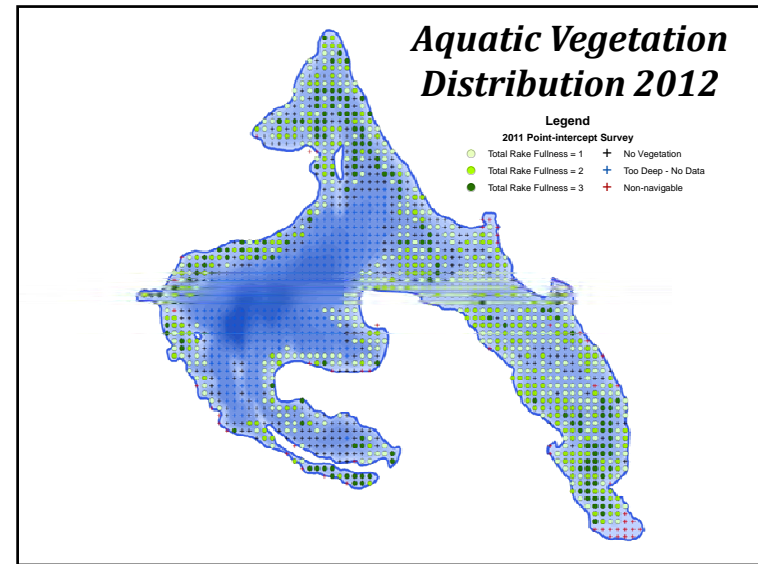
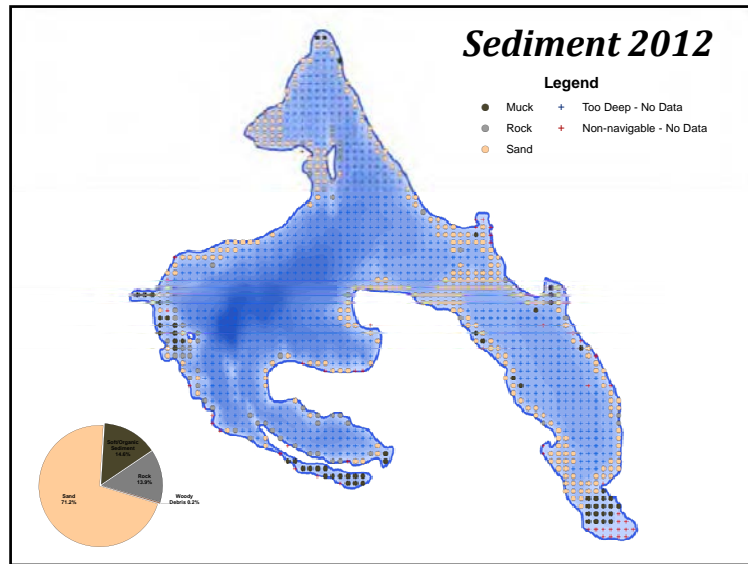


Coarse Woody Habitat

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

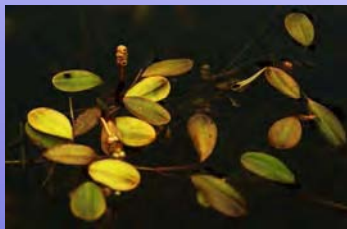





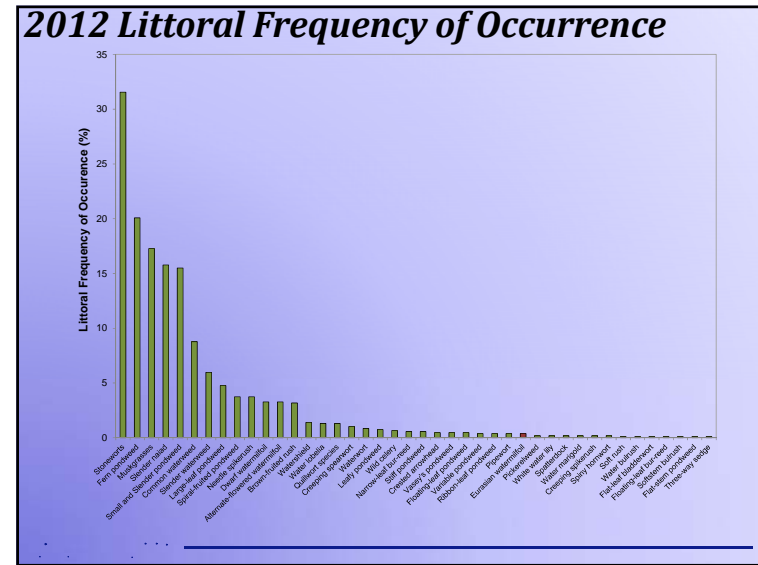


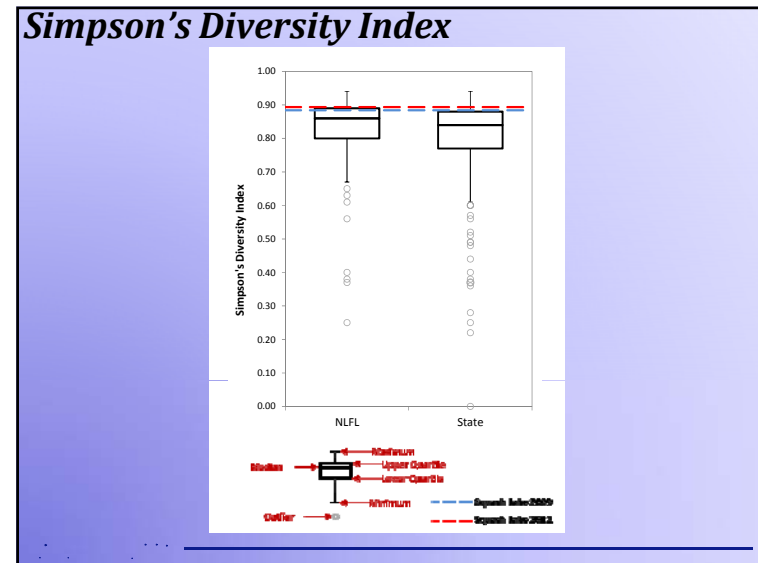
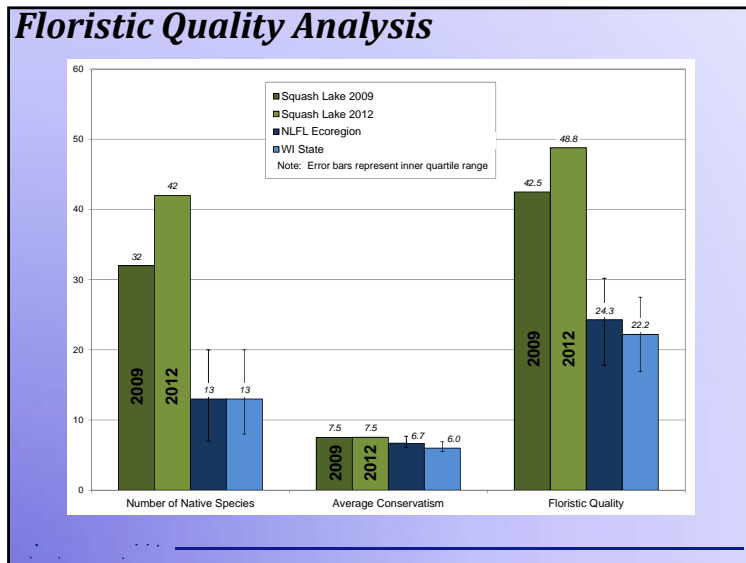
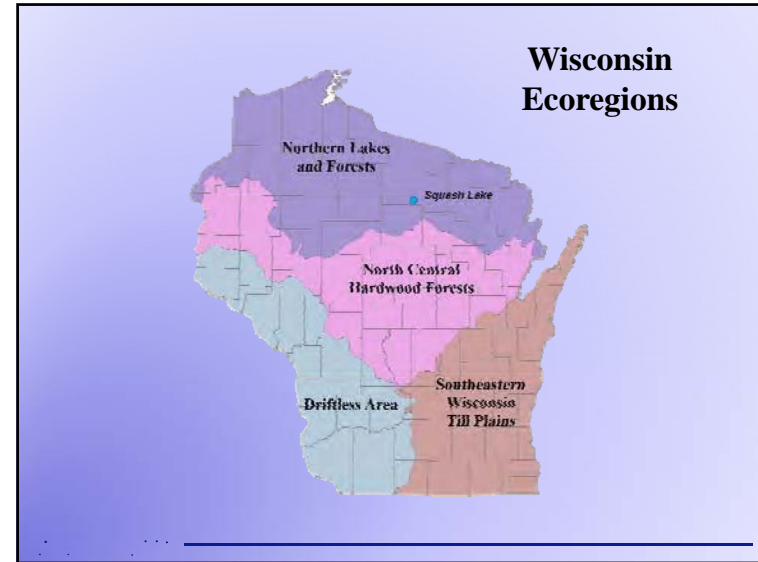
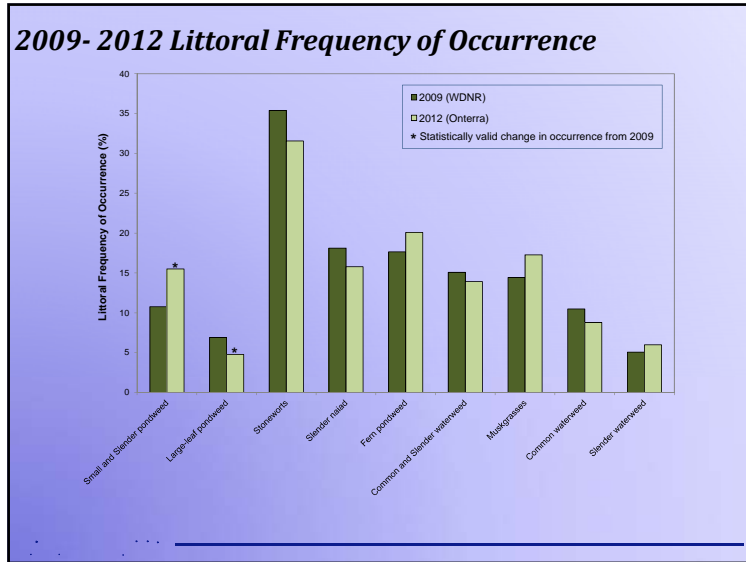
Species List

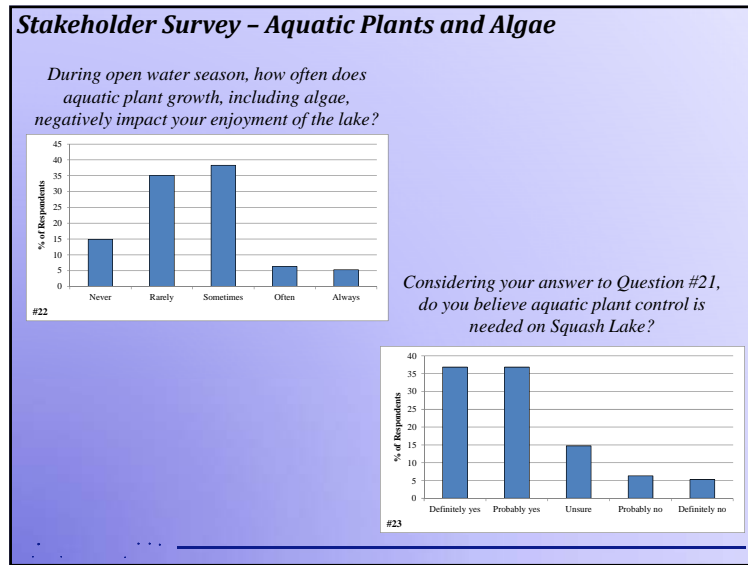
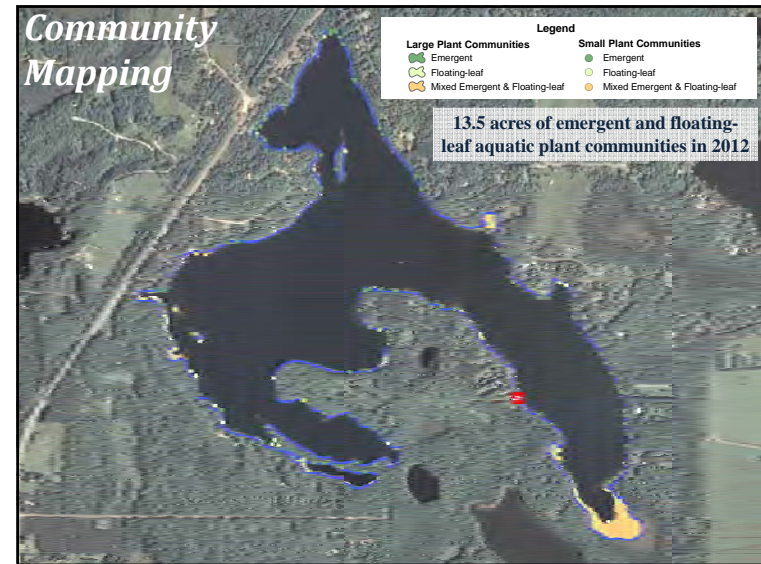
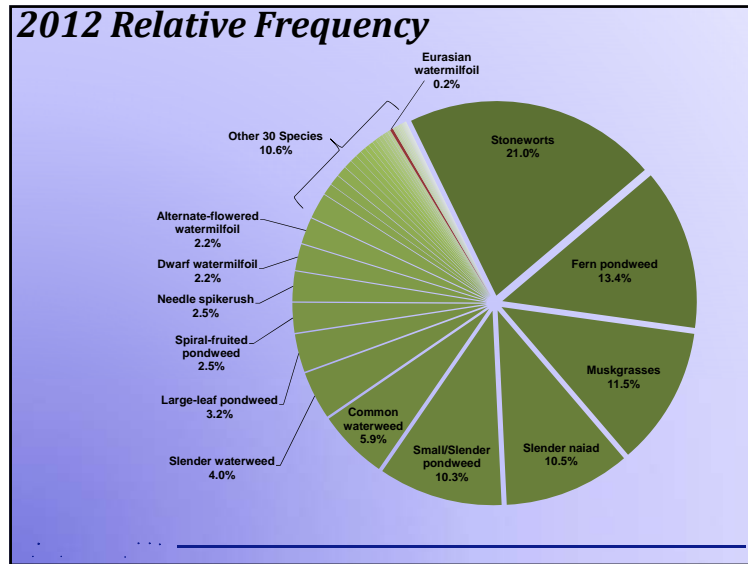
- 54 Native Species
- 1 non-native Species
 - Eurasian watermilfoil
- 1 native species listed as 'special concern'
 - Vasey's pondweed



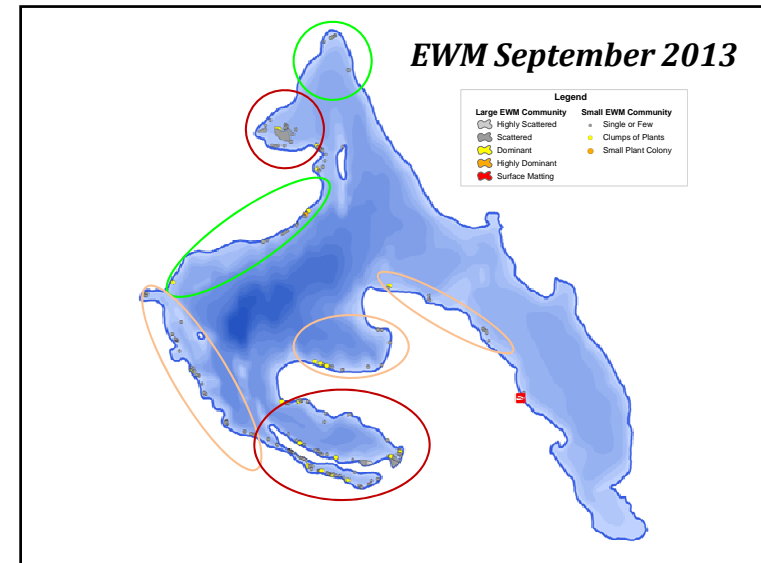
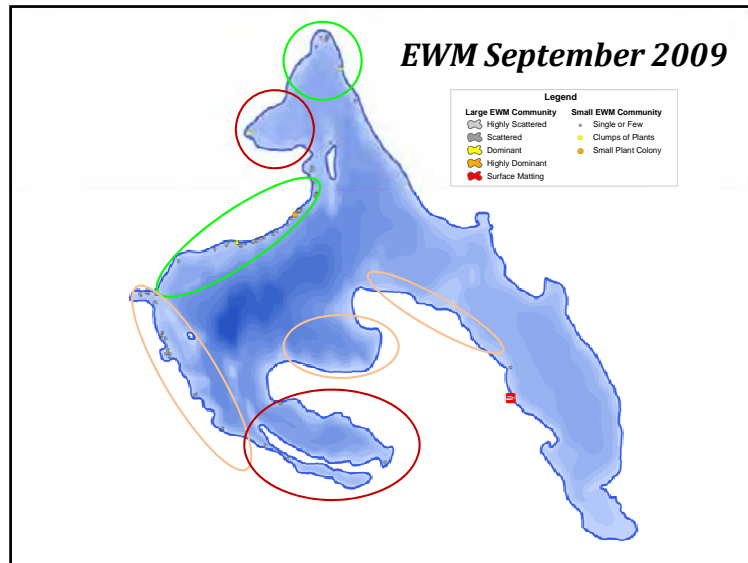
Growth Form	Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservation (C)	2009 (W)	2012 (O)
Emergent	<i>Carex granata</i>	Nodding sedge	6		1
	<i>Carex ripensis</i>	Flattened sedge	3		1
	<i>Dicentra stramonium</i>	Northern bedstraw	3		1
	<i>Dichromis arifolium</i>	Thick-leaved sedge	3		1
	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Crooking spikerush	5		X
	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water horsetail	7		1
	<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>	Northern blue flag	5		1
	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	4		X
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Potamogeton	9		X
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Scouring rush	5		1
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Scouring rush	5		1
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Scouring rush	4		X
	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wool grass	4		1
	<i>Sagittaria arifolia</i>	Arrowhead	11		1
	FL	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Watershield	7	X
<i>Najas spiralis</i>		Sparganium	6		X
<i>Najas spiralis</i>		Watershield	6		X
FL/E	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Watershield	6		1
	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Narrow leaf bur-reed	9	X	X
	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Flowering bur-reed	10		X
	<i>Sparganium sp.</i>	Bur-reed species	N/A	X	
Submergent	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water plantain	10	X	X
	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Sparganium	10	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	9	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	9	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	7	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	7	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	6	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
S/E	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	5	X	X







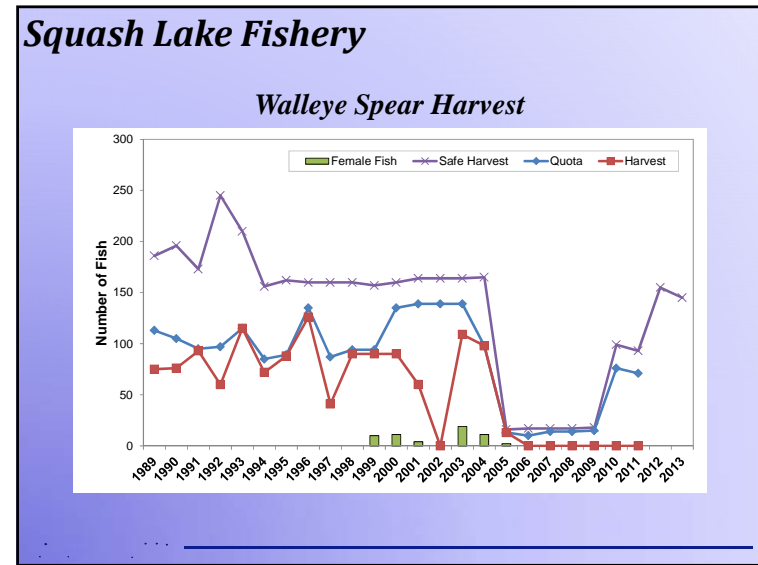
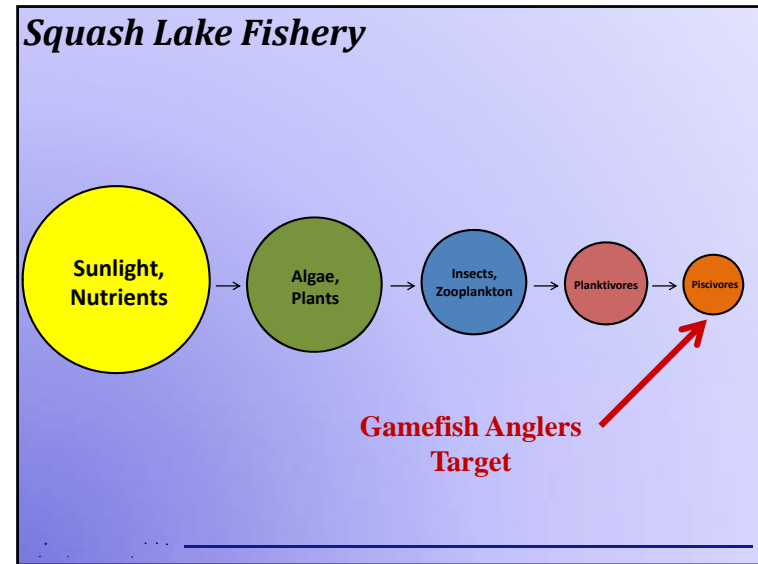
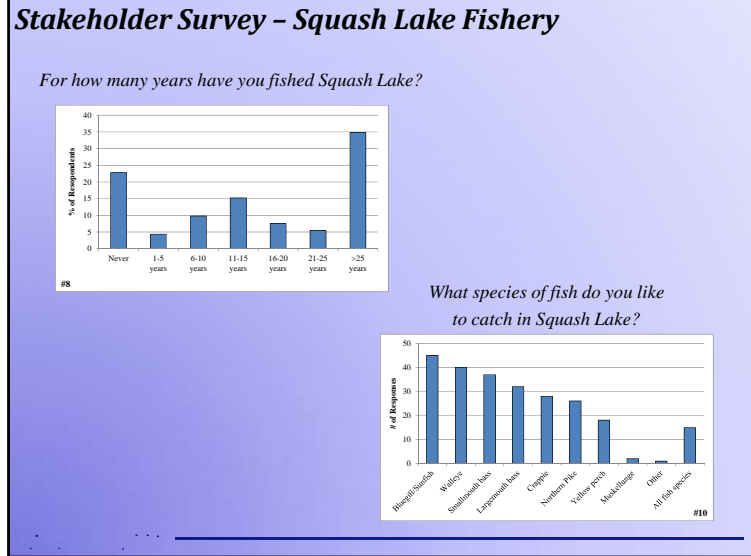
- ### Eurasian water milfoil
- First discovered in 2009
 - September 2009 survey revealed small, low-density population
 - WDNR 2009 PI survey did not detect EWM on the rake (LFOO = 0.0%)
 - SLA annual hand-harvesting began in 2010
 - EWM declines and increases in certain areas from 2009-2013
 - Overall, EWM still at very low abundance in the lake (2012 LFOO = 0.4%)



Eurasian water milfoil

- Where do we go from here?
- 2014 marks 5 years since EWM discovery; need to transition to Established Population Control Program
- To be eligible for WDNR EPC Grant, need to have EWM management action within management plan
 - Outline defined success criteria; was EWM reduced? How long?
 - Currently no model for hand-removal
 - What defines success? Reduction in density? Maintaining same density?
 - Success Criteria Examples:
 - Do not want to see point-based mapping expand to polygon (colony)-based mapping
 - Want to see reduction of colonized areas of at least one density rating
 - Define a trigger for hand-removal
 - Coordinate priority areas for hand-removal
 - Possible modifications to hand-removal methodology (DASH?)





Squash Lake Fishery

2009 Survey

- Walleye and largemouth bass were the dominant gamefish (2.0 adults/acre)
- Moderate numbers of smallmouth bass and northern pike
- Overall, gamefish in very good condition
- Panfish population low, but exceptional bluegill size
- All species are self-sustaining



Conclusions

- Water quality for deep seepage lake is excellent.
 - Ample historic data – no apparent trends (1997 TP outlier)
 - Low phosphorus, low algal abundance, high water clarity
- Watershed is in excellent shape; majority (48%) of watershed is forested, 36% is comprised of the lake’s surface.
 - Modeling predicted slightly more phosphorus than measured
 - Limited ability of modeling seepage lakes (little overland flow)
 - Majority of immediate shoreline areas remain in an undeveloped, natural state

Conclusions continued

- Aquatic plant community
 - Based upon standard analysis, native plant community is of exceptional quality.
 - High species richness (habitat types, alkalinity, depth gradient)
 - Sensitive species present (*P. vaseyi*)
 - High species diversity
 - EWM population remains low, but has increased in certain areas and is more widespread than in 2009
 - Realistic and beneficial for the lake
 - Inline with the SLA’s lake management goals
 - Based upon the SLA’s and other stakeholder’s support for various methods
 - Prioritization based upon financial limitations and/or volunteerism
 - Obtain support from additional management entities

Conclusions continued

- Fisheries
 - Fish abundance is tied to the lake's primary productivity
 - Spearing of walleye has occurred since 1989
 - 2009 survey found healthy, self-sustaining populations

Thank You

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



Squash Lake Management Planning Project

November 2012 Update

Submitted by: Brenton Butterfield, Onterra, LLC

With the help of a Lake Management Planning Grant totaling over \$24,000 through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), a project is underway to create a lake management plan for Squash Lake. The lake management plan will contain historical and current data from the lake as well as provide guidance for its management by integrating stakeholder perceptions and goals with what is ecologically beneficial for the lake.

As described further below, numerous field studies were carried out on Squash Lake during 2012. Because of the wealth of data that was collected just within the past few months, much of the data analysis has yet to be completed. This update intends to bring the Squash Lake Association, Inc. (SLA) up-to-speed on the scientific studies that have occurred, provide some initial observations on the ecology of Squash Lake, and provide a rough timeline for the remaining actions that will be taken as a part of this planning project.

In March of 2012, Onterra staff had their first glimpse of Squash Lake with a water quality sampling visit. The lake is sampled during the spring and fall to analyze water chemistry during the lake's mixing, or *turnover* events. When a lake turns over, many physical and chemical constituents (temperature, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, etc.) are evenly mixed within the water column. This gives ecologists an idea of what the nutrient balance is within the lake, and supports modeling of the lake's watershed. During the summer months, water quality samples were collected by SLA volunteers through the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN). These results help ecologists understand how the physical and chemical constituents behave when the lake *stratifies*. Stratification is when a lake develops two separate layers of water – a warmer, upper layer and a cold, lower layer of water. Water samples targeting the larval stage of the invasive zebra mussel were also taken by Onterra staff and sent to the WDNR for analysis as part of efforts to monitor the lake for this invasive species. These results will be available this spring.

All aquatic plant surveys were conducted as scheduled, first by visiting the lake on June 6, 2012 to complete an early-season aquatic invasive species (AIS) survey. This survey's primary purpose is to search the lake for curly-leaf pondweed (CLP), and is scheduled early in the summer to coincide with this species' peak growth. This survey is also useful in finding incidences of Eurasian water milfoil (EWM) as it is further along in growth than most native plants in early summer. While not typically done at this time of year, areas of Eurasian water milfoil were mapped in detail to provide the SLA with locations to target their hand-harvesting efforts. The whole-lake point-intercept and community mapping surveys were conducted by Onterra ecologists on July 10 and 11, 2012. The point-intercept survey is a grid-based survey designed to assess the aquatic plant community of Squash Lake at a lake-wide level. The purpose of the aquatic plant community mapping survey is to map the floating-leaf and emergent species that grow within the lake and are typically under-represented in the point-intercept survey. And finally, a survey aimed at locating and mapping Eurasian water milfoil was conducted again on September 26, 2012.

During the 2012 surveys, Eurasian water milfoil was the only non-native aquatic plant species located in the lake. The point-intercept survey indicates that Squash Lake contains a very high number of native aquatic plant species, including one species that is listed as ‘special concern’ in Wisconsin due to its rarity and vulnerability to environmental degradation – Vasey’s pondweed (*Potamogeton vaseyi*). Aquatic vegetation was found growing to a depth of 30 feet, a testament to Squash Lake’s high water clarity; the average Secchi disk depth for the summer of 2012 was 19.4 feet. Stoneworts, fern pondweed, muskgrasses, slender naiad, and small pondweed, all native species, were the most frequently encountered aquatic plants in 2012, while EWM comprised a very small portion (0.2%) of the lake’s plant community (Figure 1).

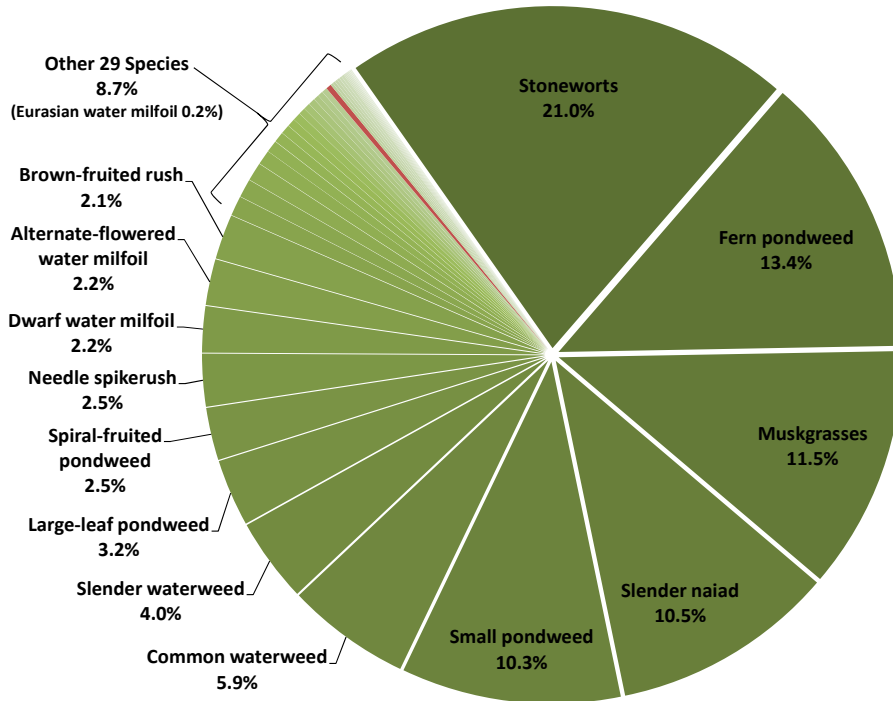


Figure 1. Squash Lake 2012 aquatic plant relative frequency of occurrence. Created using data from 2012 whole-lake point-intercept survey. Non-native species are indicated with red.

On September 26, 2012 a crew visited Squash Lake to conduct a shoreline assessment survey. During this survey, the lake’s shoreline is examined and classified into one of five development categories based upon its level of human disturbance. The results of this survey may be used to prioritize areas for restoration if the SLA wishes to pursue this. Course woody habitat around the lake’s shoreline was also documented and categorized during this survey.

In addition to collecting ecological data from Squash Lake, sociological data was collected from the people who use and care for the lake. This was approached in the form of a stakeholder survey, which was developed by Onterra staff and a planning committee comprised of SLA volunteers. This survey was distributed in September 2012 to all riparian property owners, both association members and non-members.

In the coming months, Onterra will be sorting through the immense amount of water quality, aquatic plant, shoreline assessment and stakeholder survey data that has been collected.

Additionally, we will be looking at the watershed surrounding the lake and using a modeling program to estimate the amount of nutrients the lake receives on an annual basis. We will also be working with the WDNR to collect data and report upon the management of the fishery.

In summary, all project components are on schedule. Following data analysis and report creation, the Squash Lake Planning Committee and Onterra staff will meet to discuss the project results and begin creation of management goals and actions the SLA will pursue to manage their lake in both a recreationally enjoyable and ecologically sound manner.

Eurasian Water Milfoil: Getting to the Root of the Problem

Stephanie Boismenu, Volunteer Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator,
Squash Lake Association

Abstract

In 2009, the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Eurasian water milfoil (EWM) was discovered in Squash Lake.



After consulting with Onterra and the WDNR, the Squash Lake Association (SLA) studied all eradication options and voted to hire a team of scuba divers to hand-harvest the EWM.

Since May 2010, the scuba divers have worked diligently at harvesting each plant by its root mass. Their efforts have been successful at significantly reducing the volume of EWM from the lake and it was done without a single chemical!

Objectives

Preserve Squash Lake's ecological integrity from the impact of EWM.

Hand-harvest each plant by its roots via contracted scuba divers and prevent it from spreading throughout the lake.

Monitoring of EWM is performed by Volunteer Milfoil Monitors

Surveying and **mapping**, each fall, is conducted by Onterra, LLC.

Provide SLA with updates of harvesting progress, monitoring activities, and AIS education and prevention measures.

Hand-Harvesting Supplies

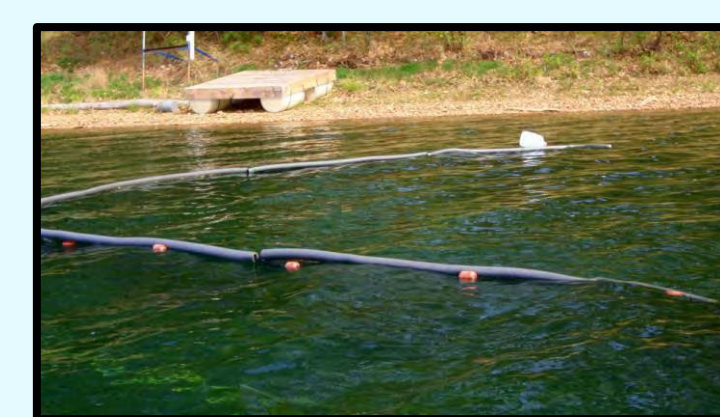
- ◆ Aqua-view scopes
- ◆ Harvesting boat - such as an old pontoon boat to use as a diving platform
- ◆ Harvesting bags - Nylon laundry bags with rigid wire threaded through the hem so the bags stays open under water.
- ◆ Fish scale to weigh harvested milfoil
- ◆ Frabill Folding Kayak Net with telescoping handle.
- ◆ 40' x 4' Fragment Barrier

Fragment Barrier

The Fragment Barrier is placed down-wind from the harvesting area to catch escaped EWM fragments.



SLA diver installing the Fragment Barrier



EWM caught on the net

Harvesting Boat "The Milfoil Terminator"

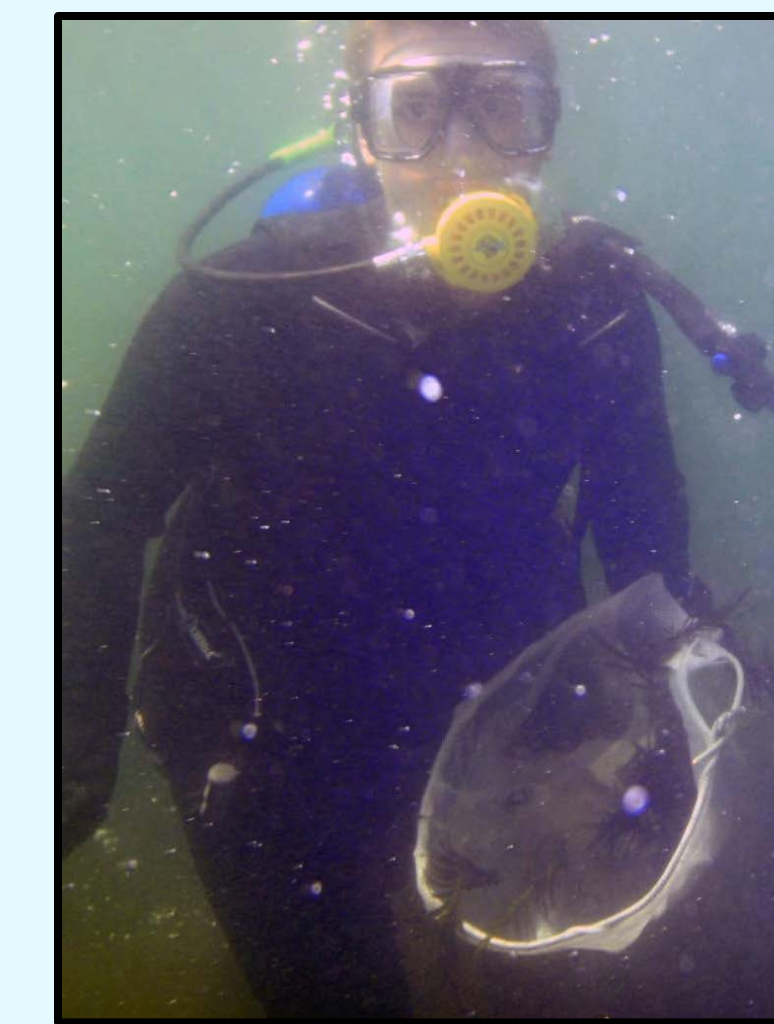
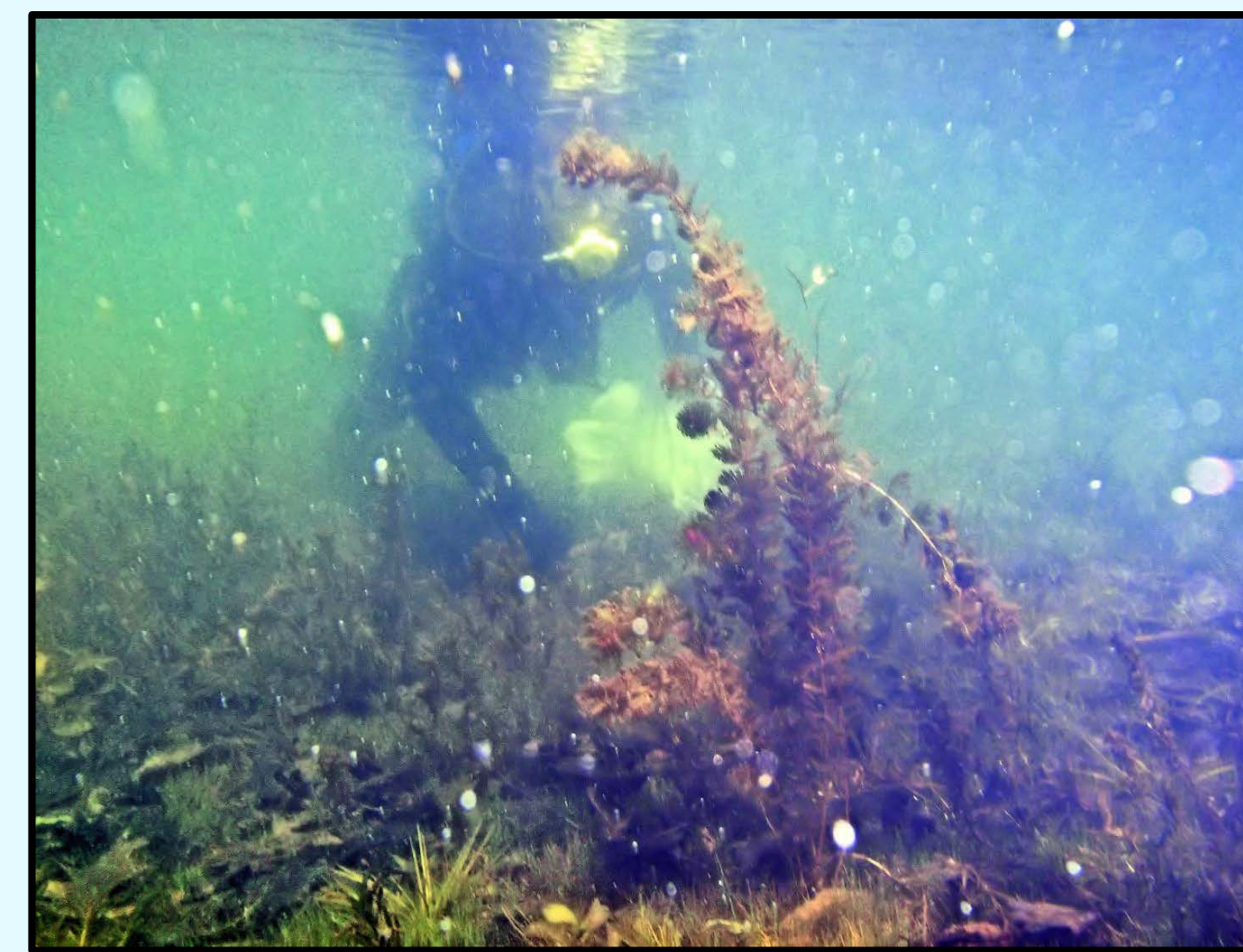
The Terminator transports the divers, diving gear, and harvesting supplies to the work areas; holds each days bags of harvested milfoil; and is an excellent boat to monitor EWM from.



Hand-Harvesting Methods

Scuba Divers – Getting to the Root of the Problem

The scuba divers harvest the entire EWM plant, including its root mass and stray roots, and place it in the harvesting bag. When the bag is full, they bring it to the harvesting boat and exchange it for an empty bag. At the end of the day, each bag is weighed and then transported to a compost pile located over 1000 feet away from the lake.



Scuba Diver Hours	
2010	= 716.50
2011	= 788.25
TOTAL	= 1,504.75 hours

Pounds of EWM Harvested From Squash Lake (drained lbs)	
2010	= 808 lbs
2011	= 965 lbs
TOTAL	= 1,773 lbs



Volunteer Milfoil Monitors – Searching for EWM

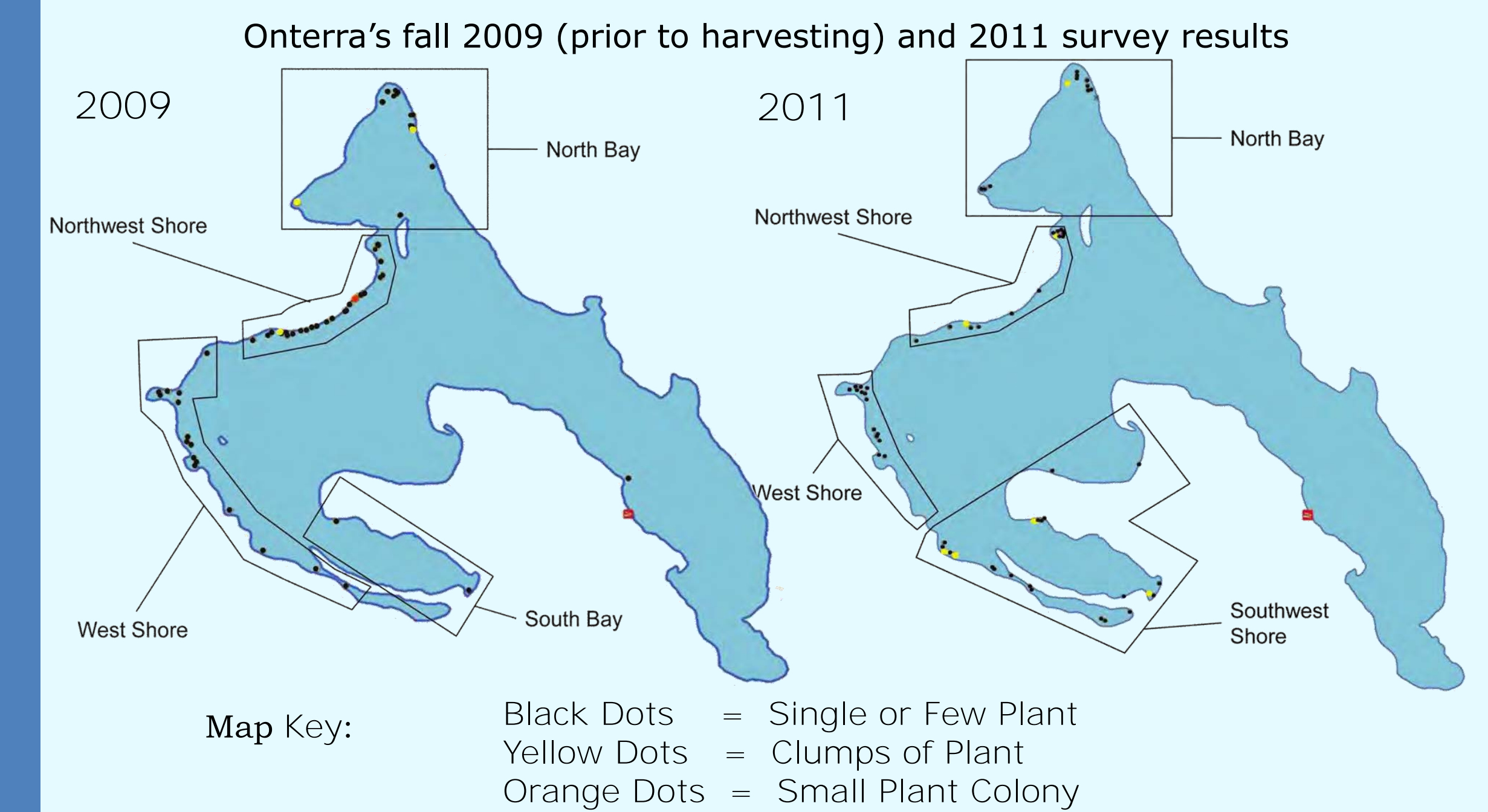
- ◆ 13 Volunteer Milfoil Monitors provide lake wide EWM monitoring.
- ◆ Monitor their designated areas twice a month from ice-out to ice-in.
- ◆ Search the littoral zone for new EWM locations and reoccurrences in previously harvested areas.
- ◆ Remove EWM fragments and record and report their monitoring efforts and findings.
- ◆ Educate neighbors and recruit additional volunteers.
- ◆ Attend training and/or a yearly refresher course provided by the SLA.
- ◆ Monitoring hours to date = **291 hours**



Squash Lake Association = Volunteers Pulling Together to Remain at the Root of the Problem

Results

- ◆ Hand-Harvesting has been successful at significantly reducing the volume of EWM.
- ◆ Zero use of the herbicide 2,4-D.
- ◆ Onterra's 2011 fall survey states "hand-removal efforts have been very successful at keeping the EWM population at low densities - comprised of single plants and clumps of **plants**".
- ◆ EWM is located in the north and west end of the lake rather than the typical location of being in the proximity of a boat landing.
- ◆ EWM was found growing in as little as a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of water and as deep as 20 feet.



Conclusion

- ◆ Scuba diving is the ultimate way to selectively hand-harvest EWM, allowing the non-targeted native plant community to remain intact.
- ◆ Zero use of the chemical 2, 4-D.
- ◆ EWM starts growing early in the spring - before native plants emerge. Therefore, starting the harvesting process in early spring provides the ultimate species-selective technique and minimizes the impact to the native species within the vicinity of the work area.
- ◆ Volunteer Milfoil Monitors are the key ingredient to helping the divers locate EWM, which keeps divers EWM monitoring time to a minimum and focusing on harvesting – saving SLA money.



EWM rooted in 1 inch of water

Credits

Nick Boismenu, Squash Lake Association
Tim Hoyman of Onterra, LLC for maps, support, and printing
Kevin Gauthier Sr., Lakes Management Coordinator, WDNR
Photo Credits: Volunteer Milfoil Monitoring Training courtesy Sandra Wickman, WDNR. All other photos by Stephanie Boismenu

Squash Lake Association **Onterra LLC**
Lake Management Planning

B

APPENDIX B

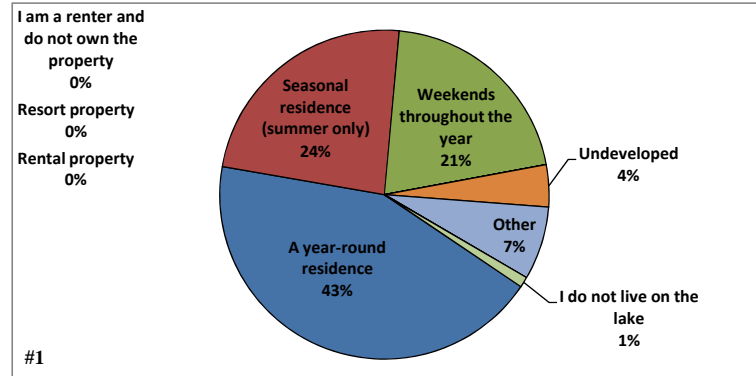
Stakeholder Survey Response Charts and Comments

Returned Surveys	96
Sent Surveys	159
Response Rate (%)	60.4

SQUASH LAKE PROPERTY

#1 How is your property on Squash Lake utilized?

	Total	%
A year-round residence	42	43.3
Seasonal residence (summer only)	23	23.7
Weekends throughout the year	20	20.6
Resort property	0	0.0
Rental property	0	0.0
Undeveloped	4	4.1
Other	7	7.2
I am a renter and do not own the property	0	0.0
I do not live on the lake	1	1.0
	97	100.0

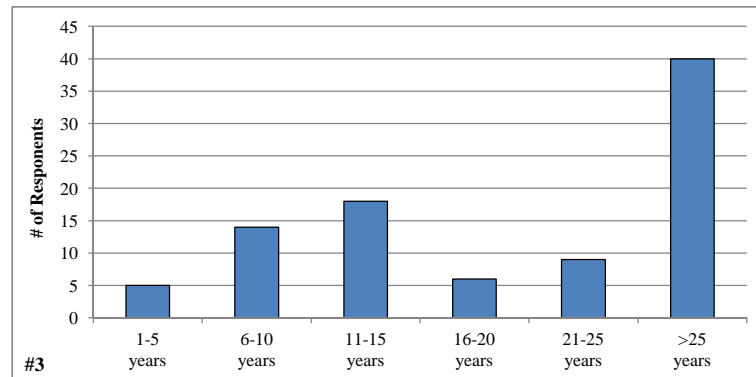


#2 How many days each year is your property used by you or others?

Answered Question	92
Average	204.0
Standard deviation	141.6

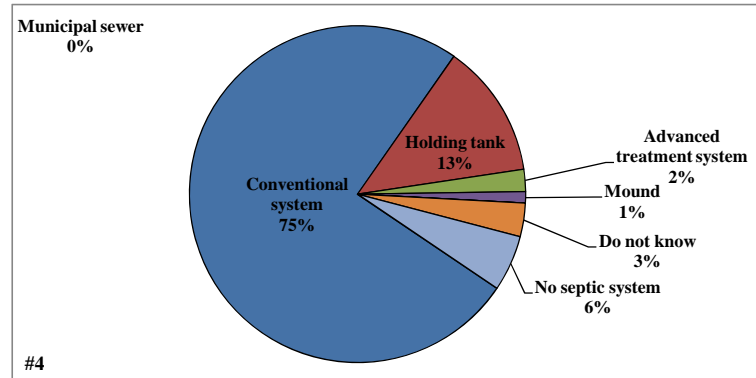
#3 How long have you owned or rented your property on Squash Lake?

	Total	%
1-5 years	5	5.4
6-10 years	14	15.2
11-15 years	18	19.6
16-20 years	6	6.5
21-25 years	9	9.8
>25 years	40	43.5
	92	100.0



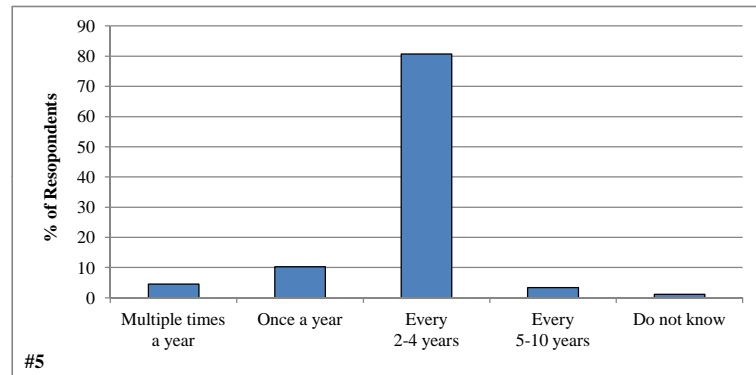
#4 What type of septic system does your property utilize?

	Total	%
Conventional system	70	75.3
Holding tank	12	12.9
Advanced treatment system	2	2.2
Mound	1	1.1
Municipal sewer	0	0.0
Do not know	3	3.2
No septic system	5	5.4
	93	100.0



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

	Total	%
Multiple times a year	4	4.5
Once a year	9	10.2
Every 2-4 years	71	80.7
Every 5-10 years	3	3.4
Do not know	1	1.1
	88	100.0



Was your septic system installed before July 1, 1980?

#6

	Total	%
Yes	12	15.0
No	68	85.0
Unsure	9	11.3
	80	100.0

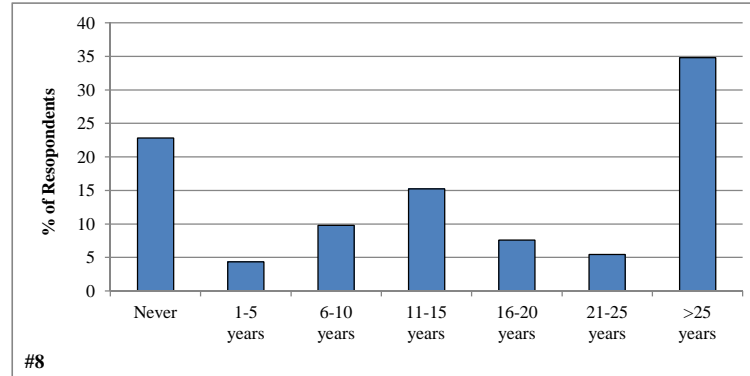
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY ON SQUASH LAKE

#7 How many years ago did you first visit Squash Lake?

Answered Question	95
Average	31.3
Standard deviation	18.5

#8 For how many years have you fished Squash Lake?

	Total	%
Never	21	22.8
1-5 years	4	4.3
6-10 years	9	9.8
11-15 years	14	15.2
16-20 years	7	7.6
21-25 years	5	5.4
>25 years	32	34.8
	92	100.0

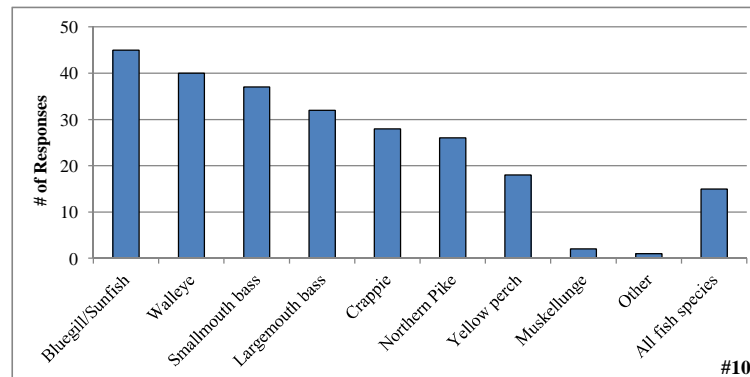


#9 Have you personally fished on Squash Lake in the past three years?

	Total	%
Yes	58	74.4
No	20	25.6
	78	100.0

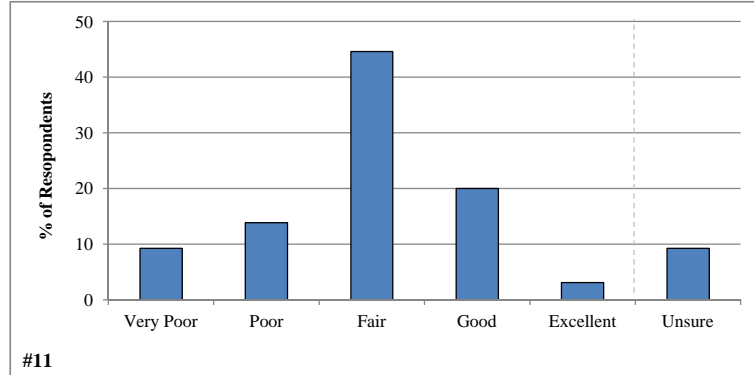
#10 What species of fish do you like to catch on Squash Lake?

	Total
Bluegill/Sunfish	45
Walleye	40
Smallmouth bass	37
Largemouth bass	32
Crappie	28
Northern Pike	26
Yellow perch	18
Muskellunge	2
Other	1
All fish species	15



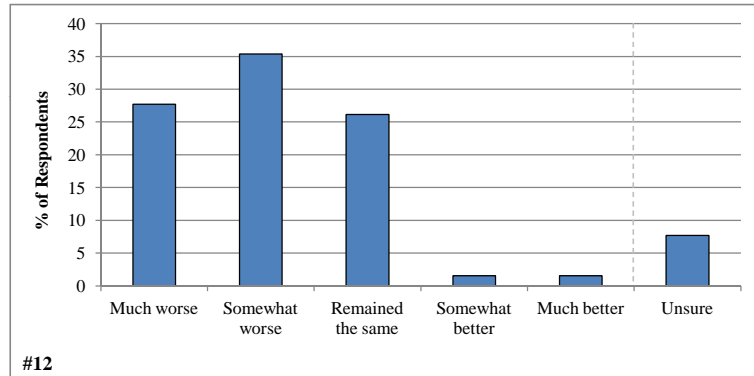
#11 How would you describe the current quality of fishing on Squash Lake?

	Total	%
Very Poor	6	9.2
Poor	9	13.8
Fair	29	44.6
Good	13	20.0
Excellent	2	3.1
Unsure	6	9.2
	65	100.0



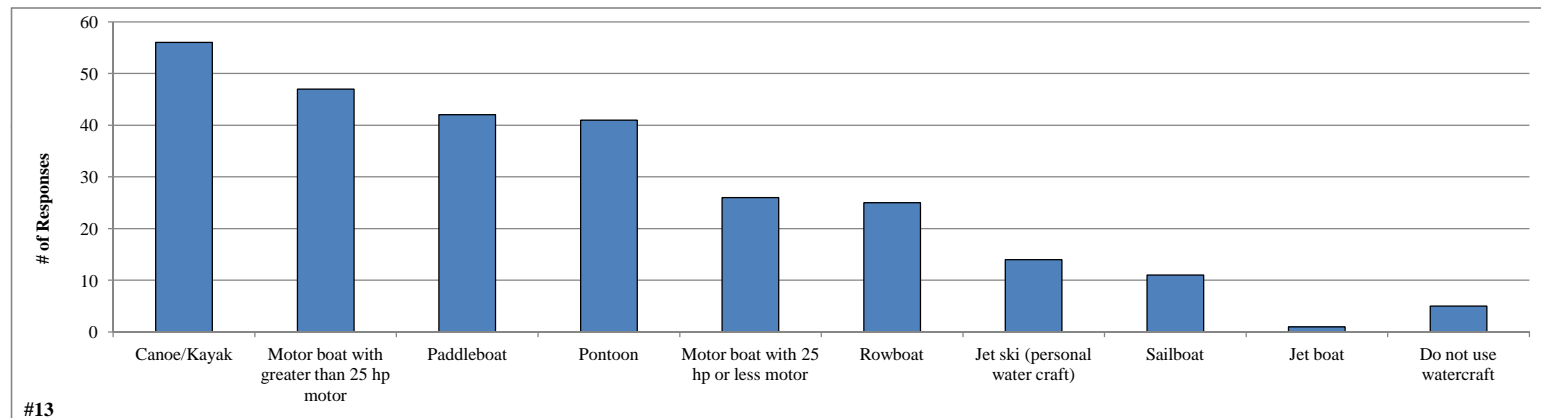
#12 How has the quality of fishing changed since you started fishing on the lake?

	Total	%
Much worse	18	27.7
Somewhat worse	23	35.4
Remained the Same	17	26.2
Somewhat better	1	1.5
Much better	1	1.5
Unsure	5	7.7
	65	100.0



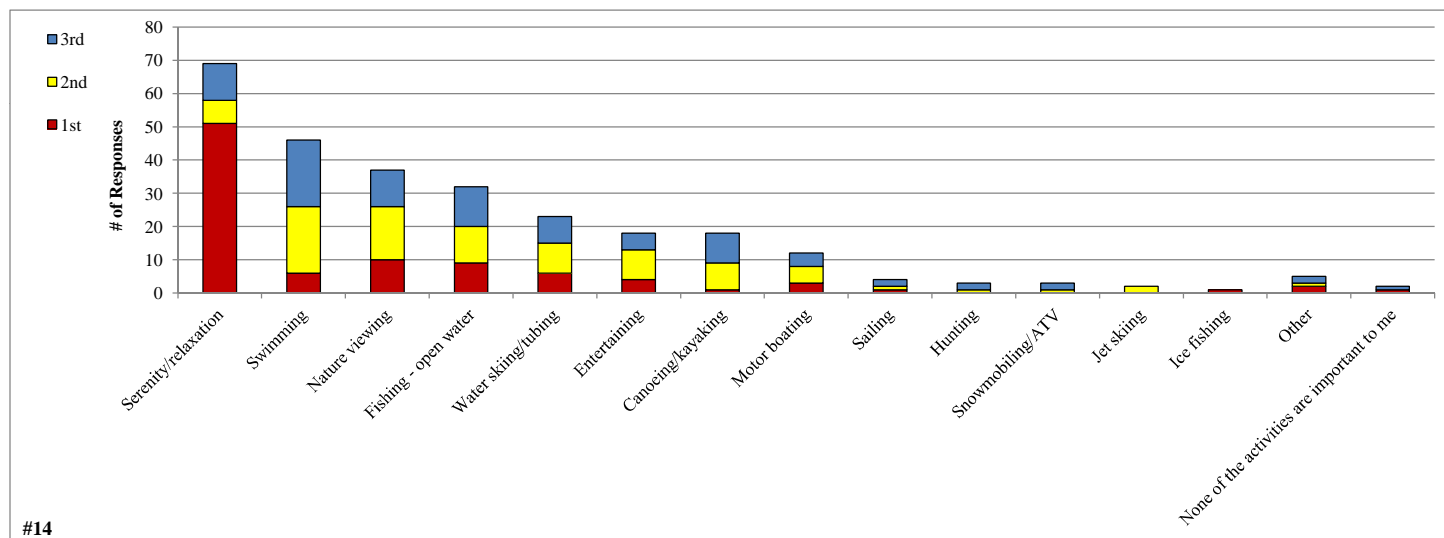
#13 What types of watercraft do you currently use on Squash Lake?

	<u>Total</u>
Canoe/Kayak	56
Motor boat with greater than 25 hp motor	47
Paddleboat	42
Pontoon	41
Motor boat with 25 hp or less motor	26
Rowboat	25
Jet ski (personal water craft)	14
Sailboat	11
Jet boat	1
Do not use watercraft	5



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

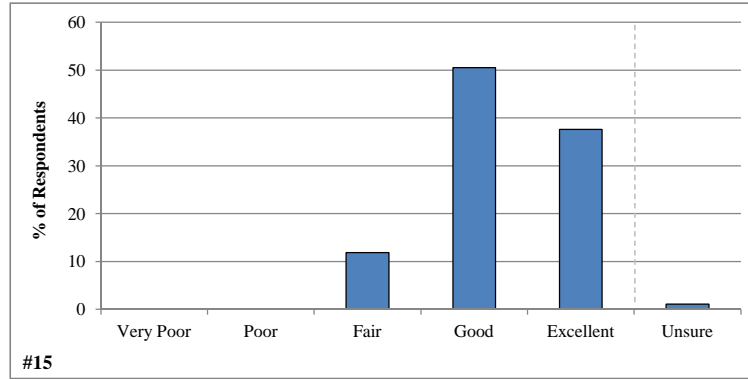
	1st	2nd	3rd	<i>% ranked</i>
Serenity/relaxation	51	7	11	25.1
Swimming	6	20	20	16.7
Nature viewing	10	16	11	13.5
Fishing - open water	9	11	12	11.6
Water skiing/tubing	6	9	8	8.4
Entertaining	4	9	5	6.5
Canoeing/kayaking	1	8	9	6.5
Motor boating	3	5	4	4.4
Sailing	1	1	2	1.5
Hunting	0	1	2	1.1
Snowmobiling/ATV	0	1	2	1.1
Jet skiing	0	2	0	0.7
Ice fishing	1	0	0	0.4
Other	2	1	2	1.8
None of the activities are important to me	1	0	1	0.7
	95	91	89	100.0



SQUASH LAKE CURRENT AND HISTORIC CONDITION, HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT

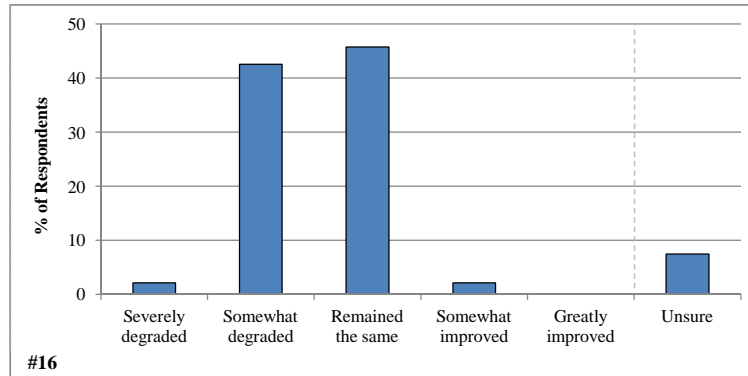
#15 How would you describe the current water quality of Squash Lake?

	Total	%
Very Poor	0	0.0
Poor	0	0.0
Fair	11	11.8
Good	47	50.5
Excellent	35	37.6
Unsure	1	1.1
	93	100.0



#16 How has the water quality changed in Squash Lake since you first visited the lake?

	Total	%
Severely degraded	2	2.1
Somewhat degraded	40	42.6
Remained the same	43	45.7
Somewhat improved	2	2.1
Greatly improved	0	0.0
Unsure	7	7.4
	94	100.0



#17 Have you ever heard of aquatic invasive species?

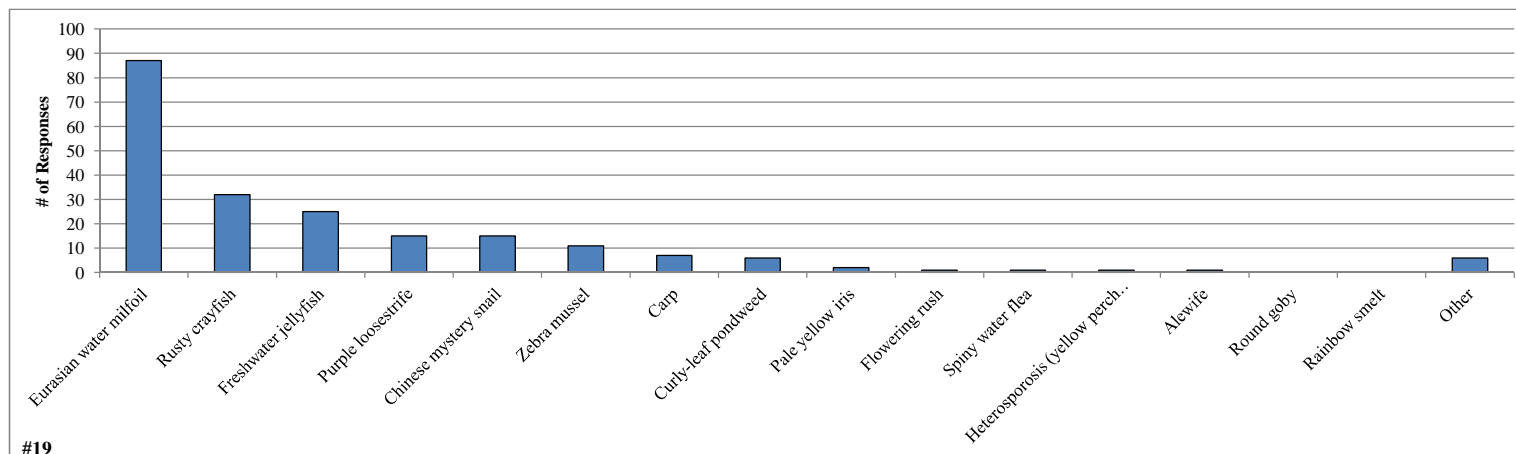
	Total	%
Yes	91	95.8
No	4	4.2
	95	100.0

#18 Are you aware of aquatic invasive species in the lake?

	Total	%
Yes	90	96.8
No	3	3.2
	93	100.0

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

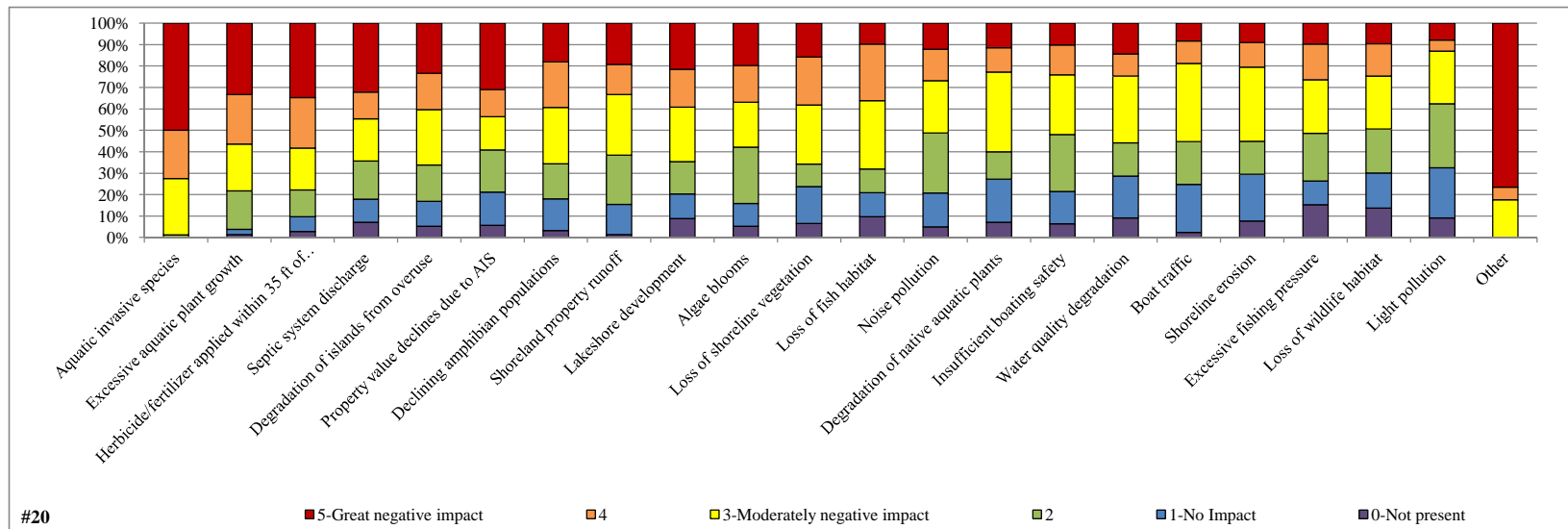
	Total
Eurasian water milfoil	87
Rusty crayfish	32
Freshwater jellyfish	25
Purple loosestrife	15
Chinese mystery snail	15
Zebra mussel	11
Carp	7
Curly-leaf pondweed	6
Pale yellow iris	2
Flowering rush	1
Spiny water flea	1
Heterosporosis (yellow perch parasite)	1
Alewife	1
Round goby	0
Rainbow smelt	0
Other	6



#19

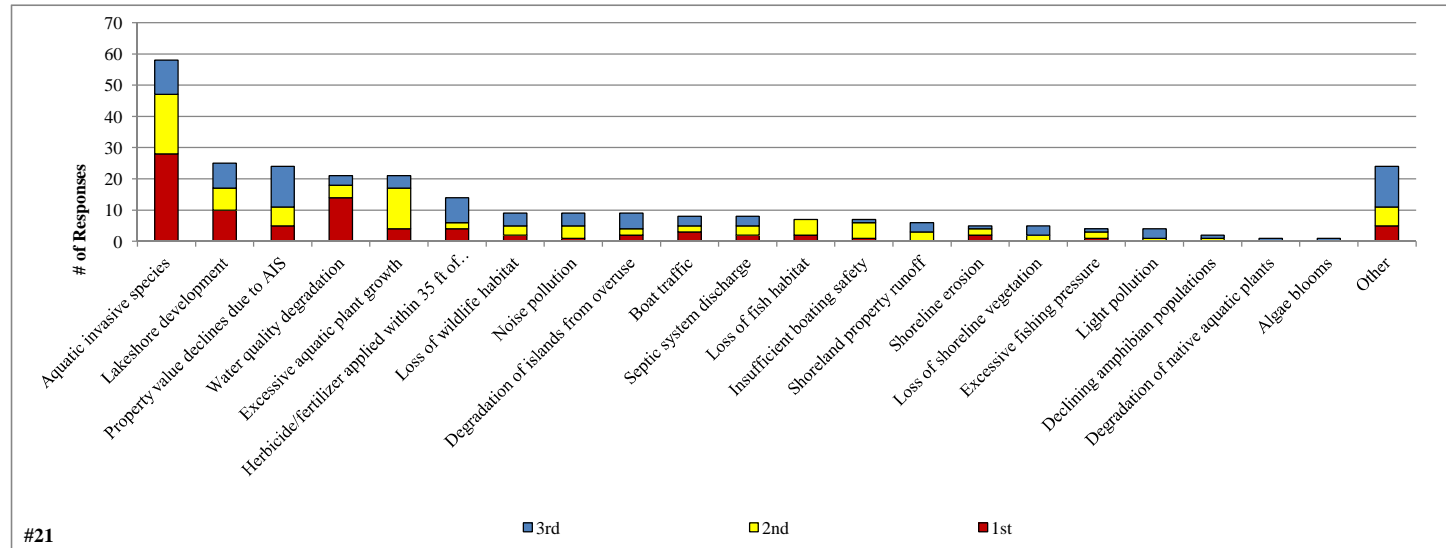
#20 To what level do you believe each of the following factors may be negatively impacting Squash Lake?

	0-Not present	1-No Impact	2	3-Moderately negative impact	4	5-Great negative impact	Unsure	Total	Average
Aquatic invasive species	0	0	1	21	18	40	4	80	4.2
Excessive aquatic plant growth	1	2	14	17	18	26	7	77	3.6
Herbicide/fertilizer applied within 35 ft of shoreline	2	5	9	14	17	25	14	70	3.6
Septic system discharge	4	6	10	11	7	18	28	52	3.2
Degradation of islands from overuse	4	9	13	20	13	18	10	73	3.1
Property value declines due to AIS	4	11	14	11	9	22	14	67	3.1
Declining amphibian populations	2	9	10	16	13	11	22	59	3.0
Shoreland property runoff	1	11	18	22	11	15	8	77	3.0
Lakeshore development	7	9	12	20	14	17	6	72	3.0
Algae blooms	4	8	20	16	13	15	7	72	2.9
Loss of shoreline vegetation	5	13	8	21	17	12	8	71	2.9
Loss of fish habitat	7	8	8	23	19	7	14	65	2.8
Noise pollution	4	13	23	20	12	10	2	78	2.6
Degradation of native aquatic plants	5	14	9	26	8	8	15	65	2.6
Insufficient boating safety	5	12	21	22	11	8	7	74	2.6
Water quality degradation	7	15	12	24	8	11	8	70	2.6
Boat traffic	2	19	17	31	9	7	2	83	2.6
Shoreline erosion	6	17	12	27	9	7	8	72	2.5
Excessive fishing pressure	11	8	16	18	12	7	12	61	2.5
Loss of wildlife habitat	10	12	15	18	11	7	12	63	2.4
Light pollution	7	18	23	19	4	6	8	70	2.2
Other	0	0	0	3	1	13	5	17	4.6



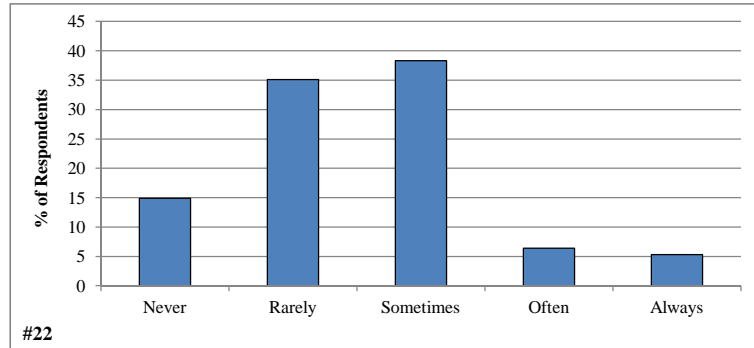
#21 From the list below, please rank your top three concerns regarding Squash Lake.

	1st	2nd	3rd	% Ranked
Aquatic invasive species	28	19	11	21.3
Lakeshore development	10	7	8	9.2
Property value declines due to AIS	5	6	13	8.8
Water quality degradation	14	4	3	7.7
Excessive aquatic plant growth	4	13	4	7.7
Herbicide/fertilizer applied within 35 ft of shoreline	4	2	8	5.1
Loss of wildlife habitat	2	3	4	3.3
Noise pollution	1	4	4	3.3
Degradation of islands from overuse	2	2	5	3.3
Boat traffic	3	2	3	2.9
Septic system discharge	2	3	3	2.9
Loss of fish habitat	2	5	0	2.6
Insufficient boating safety	1	5	1	2.6
Shoreland property runoff	0	3	3	2.2
Shoreline erosion	2	2	1	1.8
Loss of shoreline vegetation	0	2	3	1.8
Excessive fishing pressure	1	2	1	1.5
Light pollution	0	1	3	1.5
Declining amphibian populations	0	1	1	0.7
Degradation of native aquatic plants	0	0	1	0.4
Algae blooms	0	0	1	0.4
Other	5	6	13	8.8
	86	92	94	100.0



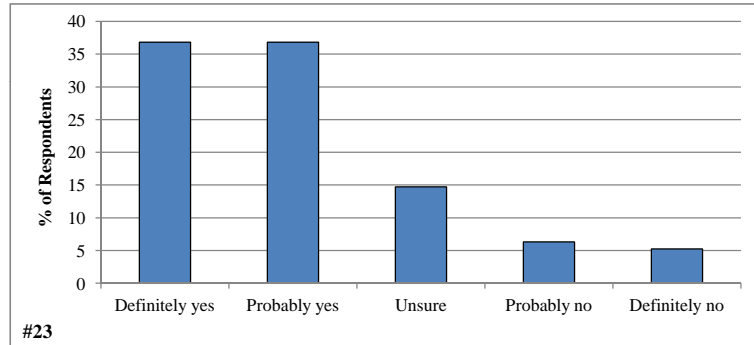
#22 During open water season how often does aquatic plant growth, including algae, negatively impact your enjoyment of the lake?

	Total	%
Never	14	14.9
Rarely	33	35.1
Sometimes	36	38.3
Often	6	6.4
Always	5	5.3
	94	100.0



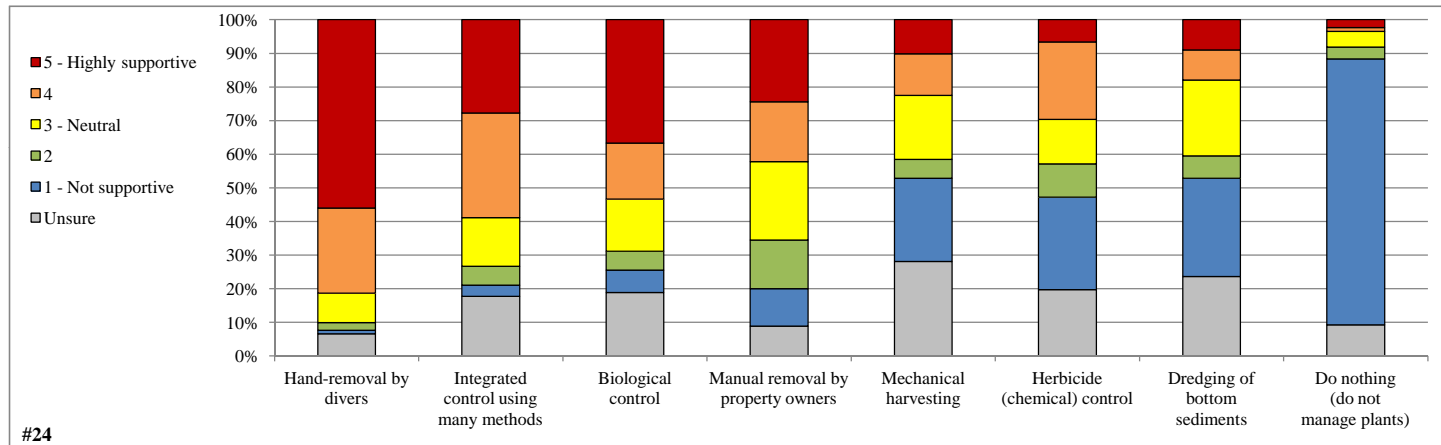
#23 Considering your answer to the question #22, do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on Squash Lake?

	Total	%
Definitely yes	35	36.8
Probably yes	35	36.8
Unsure	14	14.7
Probably no	6	6.3
Definitely no	5	5.3
	95	100.0



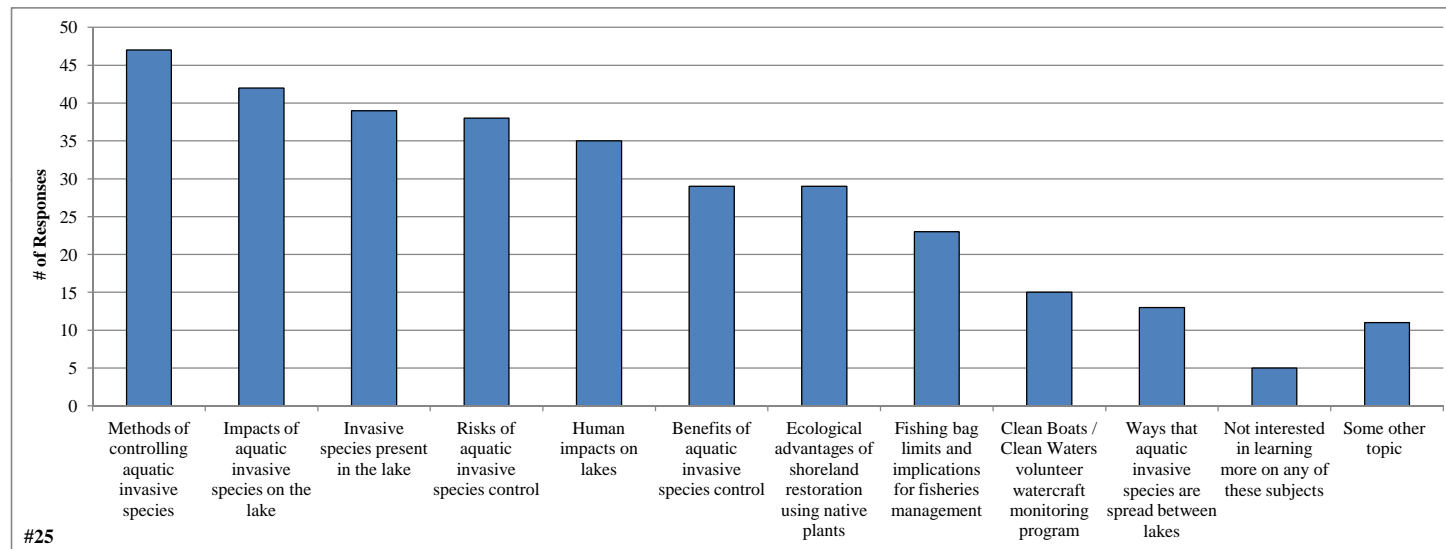
#24 Aquatic plants can be professionally managed using many techniques. What is your level of support for the responsible use of the following techniques on Squash Lake?

	1 - Not supportive	2	3 - Neutral	4	5 - Highly supportive	Unsure	Total	Average
Hand-removal by divers	1	2	8	23	51	6	85	4.4
Integrated control using many methods	3	5	13	28	25	16	74	3.9
Biological control	6	5	14	15	33	17	73	3.9
Manual removal by property owners	10	13	21	16	22	8	82	3.3
Mechanical harvesting	22	5	17	11	9	25	64	2.7
Herbicide (chemical) control	25	9	12	21	6	18	73	2.6
Dredging of bottom sediments	26	6	20	8	8	21	68	2.5
Do nothing (do not manage plants)	68	3	4	1	2	8	78	1.3



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

	Total
Methods of controlling aquatic invasive species	47
Impacts of aquatic invasive species on the lake	42
Invasive species present in the lake	39
Risks of aquatic invasive species control	38
Human impacts on lakes	35
Benefits of aquatic invasive species control	29
Ecological advantages of shoreland restoration using native plants	29
Fishing bag limits and implications for fisheries management	23
Clean Boats / Clean Waters volunteer watercraft monitoring program	15
Ways that aquatic invasive species are spread between lakes	13
Not interested in learning more on any of these subjects	5
Some other topic	11



SQUASH LAKE ASSOCIATION, INC.

#26 Before receiving this mailing, have you ever heard of the Squash Lake Lake Association?

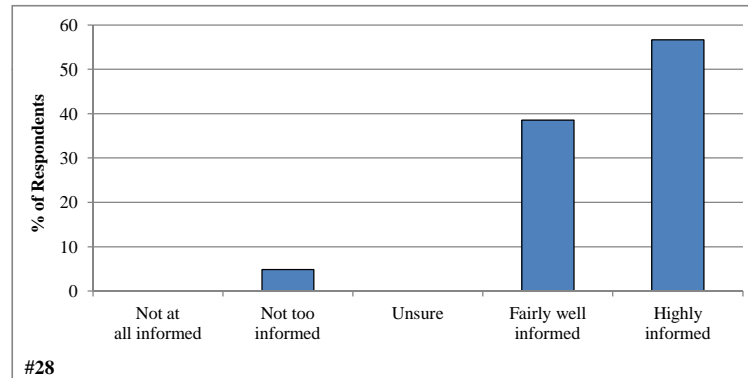
	Total	%
Yes	91	98.9
No	1	1.1
	92	100.0

#27 What is your membership status with the Squash Lake Lake Association?

	Total	%
Current member	81	91.0
Former member	3	3.4
Never been a member	5	5.6
	89	100.0

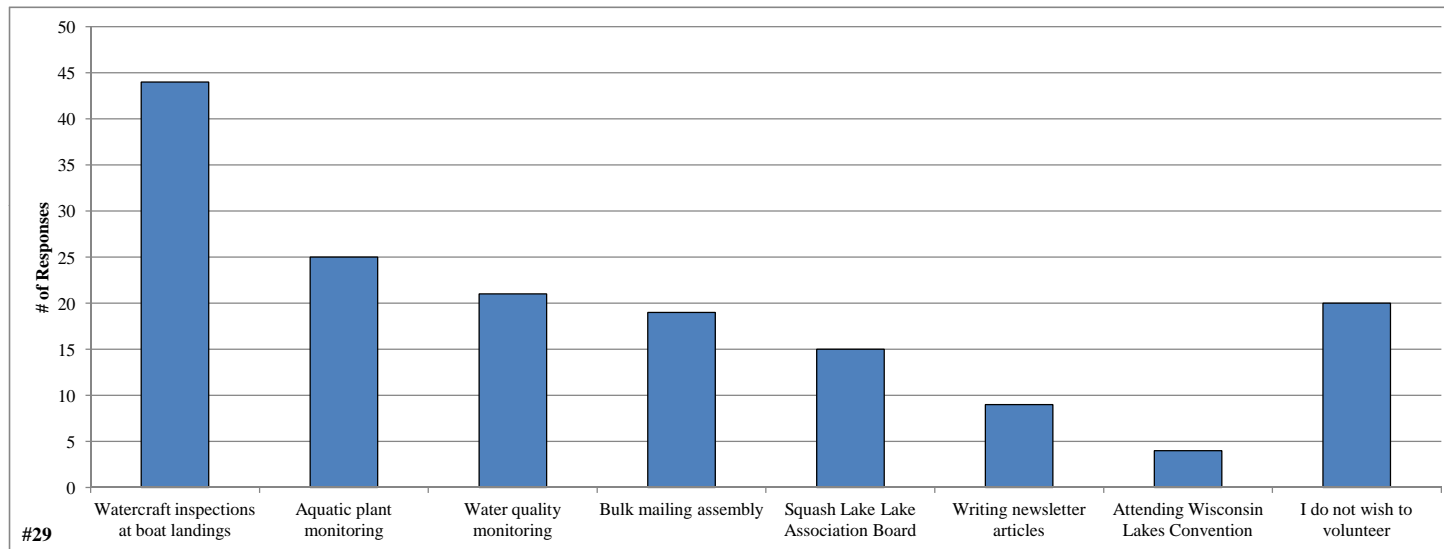
#28 How informed has the Squash Lake Lake Association kept you regarding issues with the lake and its management?

	Total	%
Not at all informed	0	0.0
Not too informed	4	4.8
Unsure	0	0.0
Fairly well informed	32	38.6
Highly informed	47	56.6
	83	100.0



#29 Please circle the activities you would be willing to participate in if the Squash Lake Lake Association requires additional assistance.

	<u>Total</u>
Watercraft inspections at boat landings	44
Aquatic plant monitoring	25
Water quality monitoring	21
Bulk mailing assembly	19
Squash Lake Lake Association Board	15
Writing newsletter articles	9
Attending Wisconsin Lakes Convention	4
I do not wish to volunteer	<u>20</u>



C

APPENDIX C

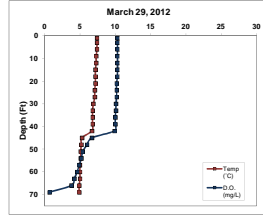
Water Quality Data

Squash Lake

Date: 3/29/2012
Time: 12:00
Weather: 100% clouds
Entry: TWH

Max Depth: 72.1
SGLS Depth (ft): 3.0
SGLB Depth (ft): 69.0
Secchi Depth (ft): 17.1

Depth (ft)	Temp (C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (uS/cm)
1	7.4	10.3	8.8	82.0
3	7.4	10.3	8.5	82.0
6	7.4	10.3	8.6	82.0
9	7.3	10.3	8.4	82.0
12	7.3	10.3	8.3	82.0
15	7.2	10.3	8.3	82.0
18	7.2	10.3	8.3	82.0
21	7.2	10.2	8.3	82.0
24	7.1	10.2	8.2	82.0
27	7.1	10.2	8.2	82.0
30	6.8	10.1	8.2	82.0
33	6.8	10.1	8.1	82.0
36	6.8	10.0	8.1	82.0
39	6.8	10.0	8.1	82.0
42	6.7	9.8	8.1	82.0
45	6.3	6.7	7.9	86.0
48	5.2	6.0	7.2	22.0
51	5.1	5.4	7.8	88.0
54	5.1	5.2	7.7	88.0
57	5.0	4.9	7.7	89.0
60	5.0	4.6	7.8	89.0
63	5.0	4.2	7.8	96.0
66	4.9	3.9	7.5	91.0
69	4.9	3.7	7.3	137.0



Parameter	SGLS	SGLB
Total P (ug/L)	300	157.00
Dissolved P (ug/L)	ND	ND
Chl a (ug/L)	1.88	N/A
TKN (ug/L)	160.00	3760.00
NO ₃ + NO ₂ -N (ug/L)	67.00	ND
NH ₄ -N (ug/L)	ND	3660.00
Total N (ug/L)	227.00	3760.00
Lab Cond. (uS/cm)	87.00	125.00
Lab pH	7.25	6.50
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	22.80	40.80
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	167	49.00
Calcium (mg/L)	6.90	N/A
Magnesium (mg/L)	2.70	N/A
Hardness (mg/L)	29.20	N/A
Color (PCU)	<5	N/A
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	N/A

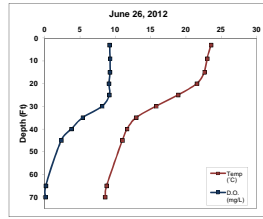
Data collected by TWH and EEC (Ontario)

Squash Lake

Date: 6/26/2012
Time: 12:00
Weather: EEC

Max Depth: 72.0
SGLS Depth (ft): 6.0
SGLB Depth (ft): 22.0
Secchi Depth (ft): 22.0

Depth (ft)	Temp (C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (uS/cm)
3	23.8	9.2		
6	22.0	9.2		
15	22.0	9.2		
20	21.6	9.1		
25	18.9	8.1		
30	15.8	8.1		
35	15.9	5.4		
40	11.7	3.9		
45	11.0	2.4		
50	8.9	0.2		
70	8.6	0.1		



Parameter	SGLS	SGLB
Total P (ug/L)	120.00	N/A
Dissolved P (ug/L)	N/A	N/A
Chl a (ug/L)	2.31	N/A
TKN (ug/L)	300.00	N/A
NO ₃ + NO ₂ -N (ug/L)	ND	N/A
NH ₄ -N (ug/L)	ND	N/A
Total N (ug/L)	300.00	N/A
Lab Cond. (uS/cm)	N/A	N/A
Lab pH	N/A	N/A
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	N/A	N/A
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	N/A	N/A
Calcium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A
Hardness (mg/L)	N/A	N/A
Color (PCU)	N/A	N/A
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	N/A

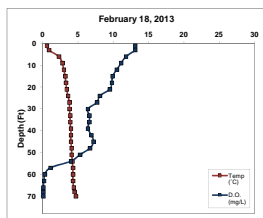
Data collected by Mar Mehring (Citizen Lake Monitoring, Squash Lake)

Squash Lake

Date: 2/18/2013
Time: 15:21
Weather: 100% clouds, slight breeze, 28F
Entry: TWH

Max Depth: 71
Depth (ft): 3
Depth (ft): 68
Secchi Depth (ft): 3.2

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
3	10.0	13.1		
6	2.3	11.8		
9	2.8	11.1		
12	3	10.5		
15	3.3	9.8		
18	3.4	9.5		
21	3.4	9.5		
24	3.6	8.1		
27	3.8	7.7		
30	3.8	6.8		
33	3.8	6.6		
36	3.9	6.4		
39	4	6.3		
42	4	6.0		
45	4	7.2		
48	4.1	6.7		
51	4.1	5.3		
54	4.2	4		
57	4.3	3.1		
60	4.3	0.3		
63	4.3	0.2		
66	4.4	0.1		
69	4.5	0.1		
70	4.7	0.1		



Parameter	SGL S	SGL B
Total P (µg/L)	12.00	69.00
Dissolved P (µg/L)	ND	2.00
Chlor (µg/L)	NA	NA
TKN (µg/L)	300.00	2460.00
NO ₃ + NO ₂ -N (µg/L)	NA	24.00
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	19.00	1680.00
Total N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (SU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

Data collected by TWH and E.J.C. (Ontario). Ice thickness = 1.9'

Water Quality Data

Parameter	Surface		Bottom	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
Secchi Depth (feet)	6	15.8	NA	NA
Total P (µg/L)	6	10.7	3	89.3
Dissolved P (µg/L)	2	ND	2	2.0
Chl a (µg/L)	5	3.7	0	NA
TKN (µg/L)	5	284.0	2	3110.0
NO ₃ +NO ₂ -N (µg/L)	5	67.0	2	24.0
NH ₃ -N (µg/L)	5	19.0	2	2370.0
Total N (µg/L)	4	291.8	1	3760.0
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	1	67.0	1	125.0
Lab pH	1	7.3	1	6.5
Alkal (mg/L CaCO ₃)	1	22.6	1	40.6
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	2	ND	2	25.5
Calcium (µg/L)	1	6.9	0	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	1	2.7	0	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	1	26.2	0	NA
Color (SU)	0	NA	0	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	0	NA	0	NA

Morphological / Geographical Data

Parameter	Value
Acreage	
Volume (acre-feet)	
Perimeter (miles)	
Shoreland Development Factor	
Maximum Depth (feet)	
County	
WBIC	
Lille Mason Region (1983)	NLF Ecoregion
Nichols Ecoregion (1999)	NLF

Watershed Data

WILMS Class	Acreage	kg/yr	lbs/yr
Forest			0.0
Open Water			0.0
Pasture/Grass			0.0
Row Crops			0.0
Urban - Rural Residential			0.0
Wetland			0.0
Watershed to Lake Area	1		

Trophic State Index (TSI)

Year	TP	Chl a	Secchi
1973			40.2
1974			40.0
1979			38.3
1989			38.0
1991	27.4		33.8
1992	27.4	31.4	32.0
1993		37.9	32.3
1994	24.1	35.3	32.5
1995		34.9	34.7
1996		36.4	38.1
1997	48.7	35.7	33.7
1998	35.8	33.3	34.9
1999	35.8	32.6	35.6
2000	35.8	33.0	33.2
2001	35.8	35.8	34.3
2002	36.9	37.0	34.7
2003	35.3	37.8	33.2
2004	32.9	36.5	32.7
2005	34.1	37.0	34.4
2006	39.2	40.4	33.0
2007	31.1	36.8	33.2
2008	32.9	36.2	38.8
2009	32.2	34.6	35.4
2010	32.2	38.0	36.8
2011	35.3	37.7	34.8
2012	37.4	38.9	34.4
All Years (Weighted)	35.9	36.5	34.5
Deep, Seepage Lakes	43.2	43.2	42.4
NLF Ecoregion	48.1	47.5	45.7

Year	Secchi (feet)				Chlorophyll-a (µg/L)				Total Phosphorus (µg/L)			
	Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
1973	1	13.0	1	13.0								
1974	3	15.0	1	13.1								
1979	1	13.0	0		1	3.1	0					
1989	6	13.7	3	14.8								
1990	10	16.0	4	15.1					5	12.6	0.0	0.0
1991	7	16.5	3	20.2					4	8.0	1.0	5.0
1992	9	19.4	6	22.9	3	1.7	2	1.1	7	6.6	4.0	5.0
1993	9	22.0	6	22.4	5	1.9	3	2.1	1	4.0	0.0	0.0
1994	8	18.4	3	22.2	4	2.2	2	1.6	3	5.0	1.0	4.0
1995	5	19.9	4	19.0	4	1.5	3	1.5				
1996	5	16.8	2	15.0	3	1.8	1	1.6	1	7.0	0.0	0.0
1997	8	18.6	5	20.4	4	1.8	3	1.7	5	25.2	3.0	22.0
1998	11	17.8	6	18.7	4	1.5	3	1.3	3	12.0	1.0	9.0
1999	5	16.8	3	17.8	3	1.8	2	1.2	2	7.0	1.0	9.0
2000	12	20.2	8	21.0	5	1.2	4	1.3	4	8.8	2.0	9.0
2001	4	18.7	3	19.6	3	1.7	3	1.7	4	8.3	3.0	9.0
2002	1	19.0	1	19.0	3	1.9	3	1.9	4	9.8	3.0	9.7
2003	4	18.7	3	21.0	4	3.4	3	2.1	4	12.0	3.0	8.7
2004	4	20.5	3	21.8	3	1.8	3	1.8	4	10.5	3.0	7.3
2005	5	17.4	3	19.3	4	2.8	3	1.9	4	8.8	2.0	8.0
2006	5	20.3	3	21.3	4	4.2	3	2.7	5	13.0	3.0	11.3
2007	15	19.1	9	21.1	2	2.5	1	1.9	4	9.0	2.0	8.5
2008	10	17.8	5	14.3	3	2.4	3	2.4	4	8.8	3.0	7.3
2009	8	18.3	5	18.1	4	1.8	2	1.5	4	8.5	1.0	7.0
2010	10	15.3	7	16.4	3	2.3	2	2.1	4	9.0	2.0	7.0
2011	4	17.8	3	18.9	3	2.1	3	2.1	4	9.5	3.0	8.7
2012	3	19.4	3	19.4	3	2.3	3	2.3	4	9.0	3.0	10.0
All Years (Weighted)		17.8		19.2		2.1		1.8		10.2		8.0
Deep, Seepage Lakes				11.2				3.6				15.0
NLF Ecoregion				8.9				5.6				21.0

July YEAR N: 290.0
July YEAR P: 9.0
Summer 2012 N:P 32:1

D

APPENDIX D

Watershed Analysis WiLMS Results

Date: 8/21/2013 Scenario: Squash Lake Current

Lake Id: Squash_WS_Current

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 713.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 12.2 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 724.9 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 398 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 8835 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 22.2 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 5.8 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 917.3 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 2.3 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.10 1/year

Water Residence Time: 9.63 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 10.7 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 10.8 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
		----		----		-----		-----	----
Row Crop AG	33	0.50	1.00	3.00	13.7	7	13	40	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	28	0.10	0.30	0.50	3.5	1	3	6	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0.0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	70	0.05	0.10	0.25	2.9	1	3	7	
Wetlands	48	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.0	2	2	2	
Forest	534	0.05	0.09	0.18	20.0	11	19	39	
Lake Surface	398.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	49.6	16	48	161	

POINT SOURCE DATA

Point Sources	Water Load (m ³ /year)	Low (kg/year)	Most Likely (kg/year)	High (kg/year)	Loading %
---------------	--------------------------------------	------------------	--------------------------	-------------------	-----------

SEPTIC TANK DATA

Description		Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)		0.3	0.5	0.8	
# capita-years	163				
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil		98	90	80	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)		0.98	8.15	26.08	8.4

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	86.1	214.8	619.1	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	39.1	97.5	280.8	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.22	0.54	1.56	0.0
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	24.25	60.50	174.34	0.0
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total NPS Loading (lb)	48.4	90.3	206.5	91.6
Total NPS Loading (kg)	22.0	41.0	93.7	91.6

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 8/21/2013 Scenario: Squash Lake Current

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 10.7 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 10.8 mg/m³

Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

% Confidence Range: 70%

Nurnberg Model Input - Est. Gross Int. Loading: 0 kg

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low	Most Likely	High	Predicted -Observed (mg/m ³)	% Dif.
	Total P (mg/m ³)	Total P (mg/m ³)	Total P (mg/m ³)		
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	11	27	77	16	148
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	9	16	31	5	46
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	10	17	29	6	56
Rechow, 1979 General	2	5	14	-6	-56
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	12	31	90	20	185
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	3	8	22	-3	-28
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	10	26	75	15	140
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	9	19	45	8	74
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	8	20	58	9	84
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	7	15	38	4	37
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	8	21	60	10	93
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	7	17	49	6	56

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence		Parameter	Back	Model
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	15	59	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	5	46	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	5	49	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	3	11	L qs	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	17	68	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	4	17	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	12	60	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	9	39	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	11	44	P L qs p	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	7	32	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	12	46	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	8	38	FIT	0	ANN

Date: 8/23/2013 Scenario: Squash Lake - Row Crops to Forest

Lake Id: Squash_WS_Scenario_1

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 713.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 12.20 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 724.9 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 398.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 8835.0 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 22.2 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 5.8 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 917.3 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 2.3 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.10 1/year

Water Residence Time: 9.63 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 10.7 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 10.8 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
		----		----		-----		-----	
Row Crop AG	0	0.50	1.00	3.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	0
Pasture/Grass	28.0	0.10	0.30	0.50	4.0	1	3	6	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0.0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	0
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	70.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	3.3	1	3	7	
Wetlands	48.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.3	2	2	2	2
Forest	567	0.05	0.09	0.18	24.2	11	21	41	
Lake Surface	398.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	56.6	16	48	161	

POINT SOURCE DATA

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

Description		Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)		0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years	163.0				
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil		98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)		0.98	8.15	26.08	9.6

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	72.9	188.0	536.0	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	33.1	85.3	243.1	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.18	0.47	1.35	
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	20.52	52.96	150.96	
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total NPS Loading (lb)	35.2	63.6	123.4	90.4
Total NPS Loading (kg)	16.0	28.8	56.0	90.4

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 8/23/2013 Scenario: Squash Lake - Row Crops to Forest

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 10.7 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 10.8 mg/m³

Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

% Confidence Range: 70%

Nurnberg Model Input - Est. Gross Int. Loading: 0 kg

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low	Most Likely	High	Predicted -Observed (mg/m ³)	% Dif.
	Total P (mg/m ³)	Total P (mg/m ³)	Total P (mg/m ³)		
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	10	25	71	14	130
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	8	15	29	4	37
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	9	16	27	5	46
Rechow, 1979 General	2	4	12	-7	-65
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	11	27	78	16	148
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	3	7	19	-4	-37
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	9	23	65	12	112
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	8	17	40	6	56
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	7	18	50	7	65
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	6	13	33	2	19
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	7	18	52	7	65
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	6	15	43	4	37

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence	Confidence	Parameter	Back	Model	Type
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Fit?	Calculation (kg/year)		
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	14	54	Tw	0	GSM	
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	5	43	FIT	1	GSM	
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	5	46	FIT	1	GSM	
Rechow, 1979 General	2	9	L qs	0	GSM	
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	15	59	FIT	0	GSM	
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	4	15	FIT	0	GSM	
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Walker, 1977 General	11	52	FIT	0	SPO	
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	8	35	FIT	0	ANN	
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	10	38	P L qs p	0	SPO	
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	6	28	FIT	0	ANN	
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	10	39	P Pin	0	SPO	
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	7	34	FIT	0	ANN	

Date: 8/23/2013 Scenario: Squash Lake - 25% Forest Converted to Row Crops

Lake Id: Squash_WS_Scenario_2

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 713.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 12.20 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 724.9 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 398.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 8835.0 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 22.2 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 5.8 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 917.3 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 2.3 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.10 1/year

Water Residence Time: 9.63 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 10.7 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 10.8 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
Row Crop AG	166.5	0.50	1.00	3.00	46.0	34	67	202	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	28.0	0.10	0.30	0.50	2.3	1	3	6	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0.0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	70.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	1.9	1	3	7	
Wetlands	48.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.3	2	2	2	
Forest	400.5	0.05	0.09	0.18	9.9	8	15	29	
Lake Surface	398.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	33.0	16	48	161	

POINT SOURCE DATA

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

Description		Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)		0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years	163.0				
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil		98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)		0.98	8.15	26.08	5.6

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	139.7	323.2	955.0	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	63.4	146.6	433.2	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.35	0.81	2.40	
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	39.35	91.03	268.94	
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total NPS Loading (lb)	102.0	198.7	542.4	94.4
Total NPS Loading (kg)	46.3	90.1	246.0	94.4

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 8/23/2013 Scenario: Squash Lake - 25% Forest Converted to Row Crops

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 10.7 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 10.8 mg/m³

Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

% Confidence Range: 70%

Nurnberg Model Input - Est. Gross Int. Loading: 0 kg

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low Total P (mg/m ³)	Most Likely Total P (mg/m ³)	High Total P (mg/m ³)	Predicted -Observed (mg/m ³)	% Dif.
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	15	34	101	23	213
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	12	21	41	10	93
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	14	21	36	10	93
Rechow, 1979 General	3	7	22	-4	-37
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	20	47	138	36	333
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	5	11	34	0	0
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	17	39	116	28	262
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	13	26	64	15	140
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	13	30	90	19	178
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	10	21	55	10	93
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	14	32	93	21	196
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	11	26	76	15	139

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence		Parameter Fit?	Back Calculation (kg/year)	Model Type
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	19	77	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	7	60	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	7	60	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	4	17	qs	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	26	105	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	6	26	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	19	91	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	12	55	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	17	68	P L qs p	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	10	46	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	19	70	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	13	59	FIT	0	ANN

E

APPENDIX E

Aquatic Plant Survey Data

