

A

APPENDIX A

Public Participation Materials

**Lake George
Management Planning Project
Kick-Off Meeting
June 30, 2012 – 1:00 PM
Pelican Town Hall
4093 County Road P, Rhinelander, WI**

The Lake George Lake Association has received a grant totaling over \$23,000 from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to partially fund the completion of a comprehensive management plan for Lake George. The design for the planning project has been finalized and approved by the WDNR and includes two primary objectives: 1) the completion of in-depth studies including multiple plant surveys, water quality sampling, and watershed investigations; and 2) the completion of a realistic management plan for the lake and its watershed. Most of the studies

will be completed during the spring, summer and fall of 2012. The tasks associated with the analysis of the data will be completed during the following fall and winter.



Aquatic ecologist, Dan Cibulka, speaks to a lake group in Oneida County about their lake management plan. Public participation will be an integral part of the Lake George Management Planning Project.

The project will also incorporate opportunities for stakeholder education and input, which are both very important components of all lake management planning efforts. The first opportunity for your participation in the process will be at the Project Kick-off Meeting to be held on Saturday, June 30th at 1:00 PM at the Pelican Town Hall (4093 County Road P – the same building as the volunteer fire department station house). In addition to this meeting as well as others, an opportunity for your input will be through a written stakeholder survey. This survey will be developed by Onterra, the WDNR, and a lake planning committee consisting of Lake George Lake Association members. Once it is finalized, the written survey will be distributed to association members and waterfront property owners to collect their ideas and opinions on the management of Lake George.

Onterra, LLC, a lake management planning firm out of De Pere, has been hired to lead the project. During the meeting, Dan Cibulka, an aquatic ecologist with Onterra, LLC, will describe the project and its importance. The presentation will include a description of the project's components, a quick course on general lake ecology, and a breakdown of how the Association's Planning Committee will be involved in the plan's completion. So, please plan on attending the meeting and do not hesitate to ask questions or make comments.

Lake George Management Planning Project

November 2012 Update

Submitted by: Dan Cibulka, Onterra, LLC

With the help of a Lake Management Planning Grant totaling over \$23,000 through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), a project is underway to create a lake management plan for Lake George. The lake management plan will contain historic 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 upon Lake George 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 Lake George Lake Association (LGLA) up-to-speed on the scientific studies that have occurred, provide some initial observations on the ecology of Lake George, and project a rough timeline for the remaining actions that will be taken as a part of this planning project.

In April of 2012, Onterra staff had their first glimpse of Lake George 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 LGLA 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.

All aquatic plant surveys were conducted as scheduled, first by visiting the lake on May 31, 2012 to complete the curly-leaf pondweed (CLP) survey. This survey's purpose is to search the lake for CLP, and is scheduled early in the summer to coincide with this species peak growth. On June 28th, two crews, (four staff members) visited Lake George to complete the point-intercept survey. This is a grid-based survey designed to sample plants within the lake. Additionally, it provides an opportunity to search the lake for another Wisconsin invasive plant – Eurasian water milfoil. A third aquatic plant survey, the community mapping survey, was completed on August 9th. The purpose of this survey is to map the floating-leaf and emergent species that are found within the lake and are typically underestimated in the point intercept survey.

During all surveys, no aquatic invasive species were observed. Many interesting native species were observed however, including one species that is listed as being of 'special concern' in Wisconsin due to its rarity and vulnerability to environmental degradation – Vasey's pondweed (*Potamogeton vaseyi*). The majority of aquatic plants were found growing in up to eight feet of water, while one species of macroalgae (*Nitella sp.*, or a member of the Stonewort family) was found at a depth of 11 feet. Wild celery, a submerged aquatic plant with ribbon-shaped floating leaves, was the most common plant encountered during the point-intercept survey (Figure 1).

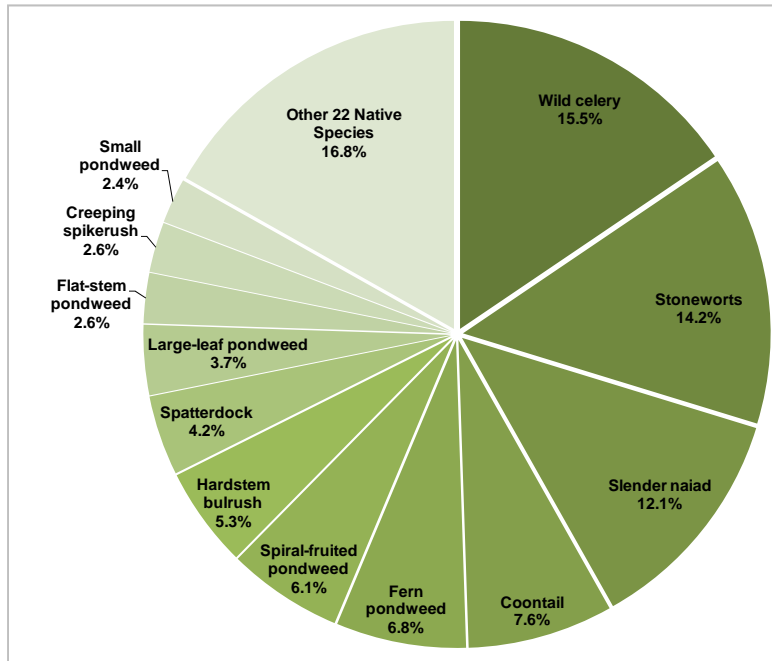


Figure 1. Lake George aquatic plant relative frequency of occurrence. Created using data from a June 2012 aquatic plant point-intercept survey.

On October 4th, a crew visited Lake George 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 LGLA wishes to pursue this.

In addition to collected ecological data from Lake George, sociological data was collected from the people who use and care for Lake George. This was approached in the form of a stakeholder survey, which was developed by Onterra staff and a planning committee comprised of LGLA volunteers. This survey was distributed in August of 2012 to all riparian property owners, both association members and non-members. Within 2-3 weeks after dispersal, 60% of these surveys were completed and returned, which is a great return rate for a survey of this type. Joan May kindly tabulated data from over 100 surveys and provided this to Onterra for analysis.

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. The Lake George Planning Committee and Dan Cibulka, an aquatic ecologist with Onterra, have scheduled several planning meetings in February and March of 2013. At these meetings, the project results will be presented and discussed, and ideas brainstormed for the creation of management goals and actions the LGLA will pursue to manage their lake in both a recreationally enjoyable and ecologically sound manner.





**Lake George
Management Planning Project
Kick-off Meeting**
June 30, 2012



Presentation Outline

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



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



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.



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



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Lake Management Planning

Water Quality Analysis

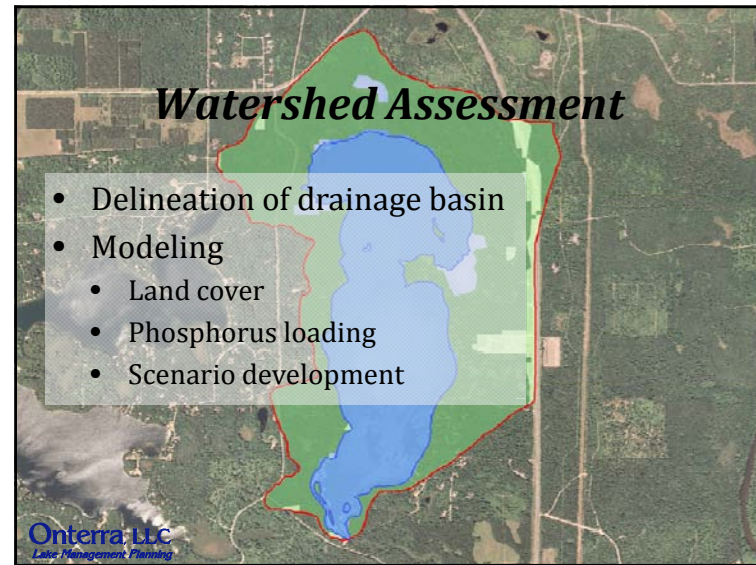
- General water chemistry (current & historic)
 - Citizens Lake Monitoring Network
- Nutrient analysis
 - Lake trophic state (Eutrophication)
 - Limiting plant nutrient
- Supporting data for watershed modeling



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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

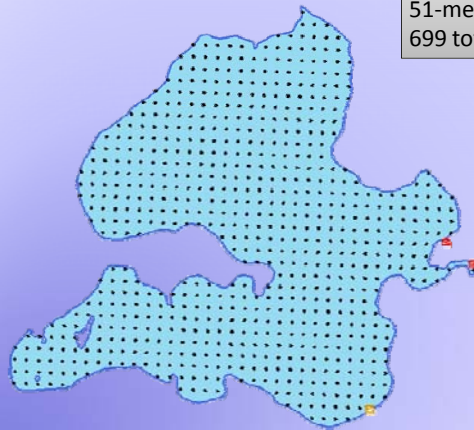
- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
 - Early-season AIS Survey
 - Point-intercept survey
 - Aquatic plant community mapping
 - Volunteer survey findings

Non-native Aquatic Plants

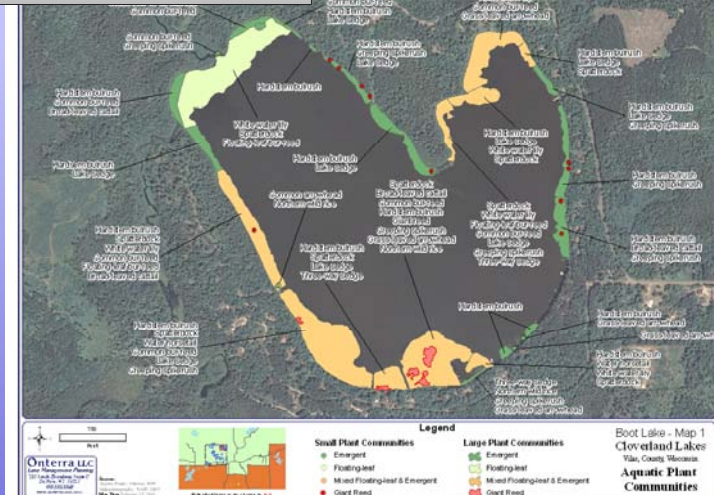
Curly-leaf Pondweed



Lake George
Point-intercept survey
51-meter resolution
699 total points



Community Mapping



Fisheries Data Integration

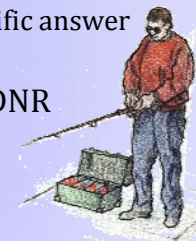
- No fish sampling completed
- Assemble data from WDNR, USGS, USFWS, & GLIFWC
- Fish survey results summaries (if available)
- Use information in planning as applicable



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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



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

WDNR Grant and In-kind Hours

- \$23,000 in grant assistance from the Department of Natural Resources
- In-kind (volunteer) hours needed:
 - Kick-off Meeting attendance
 - Wrap-up Meeting attendance
 - Clean Boats / Clean Waters Inspections (2 seasons)
 - AIS Monitoring (2 seasons)
 - Planning Committee responsibilities (project administration, survey development, meetings, etc.)

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Lake Management Planning

WDNR Grant and In-kind Hours

- Clean Boats / Clean Waters
 - Volunteer program initiated to take an aggressive approach to combating the spread of AIS
 - Signs of success:
 - 67% of lakes with public access are free of Eurasian water-milfoil and zebra mussels
 - 95% are aware of laws pertaining to AIS (2011)
 - Collaborations and partnerships developing for lake protection

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Lake Management Planning

Thank You

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



Wisconsin
Lakes
Partnership

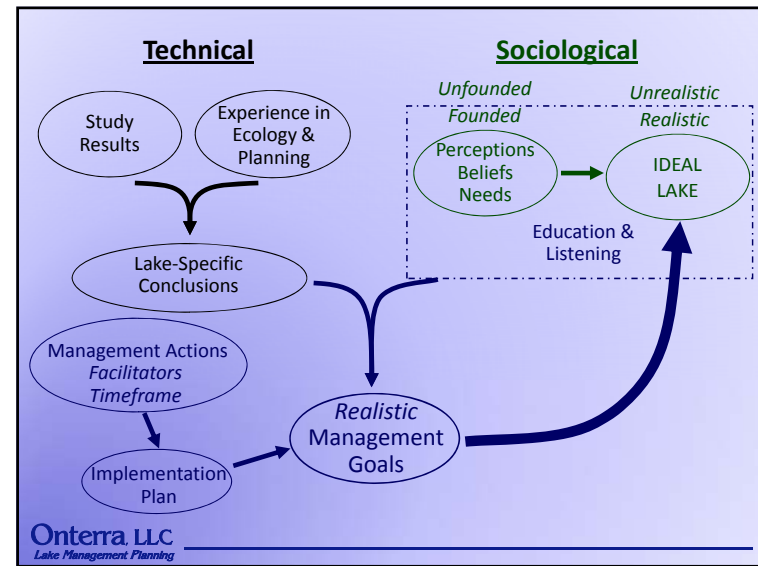


ANP
Extension



WISCONSIN
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning





**Lake George
Lake Association**


**Lake George
Management Planning Project
Planning Meeting I
February 19, 2013**

**Dan Cibulka
& Tim Hoyman**
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



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Study and Plan Goals

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

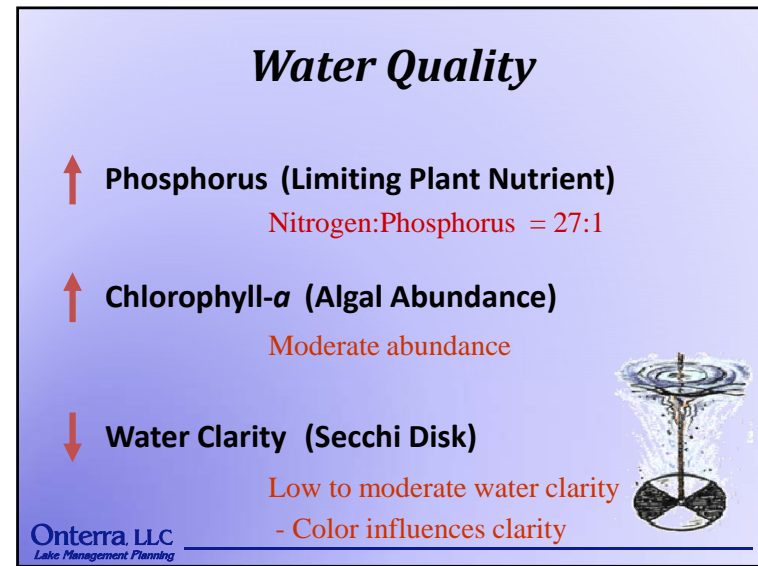
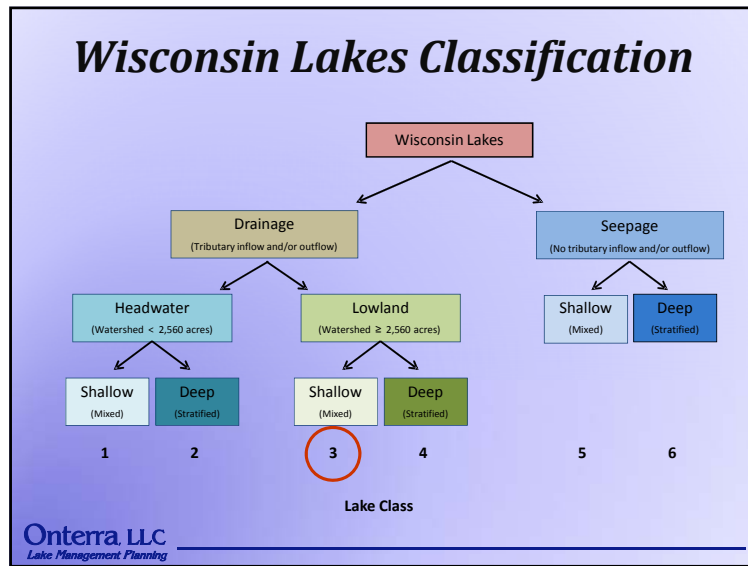
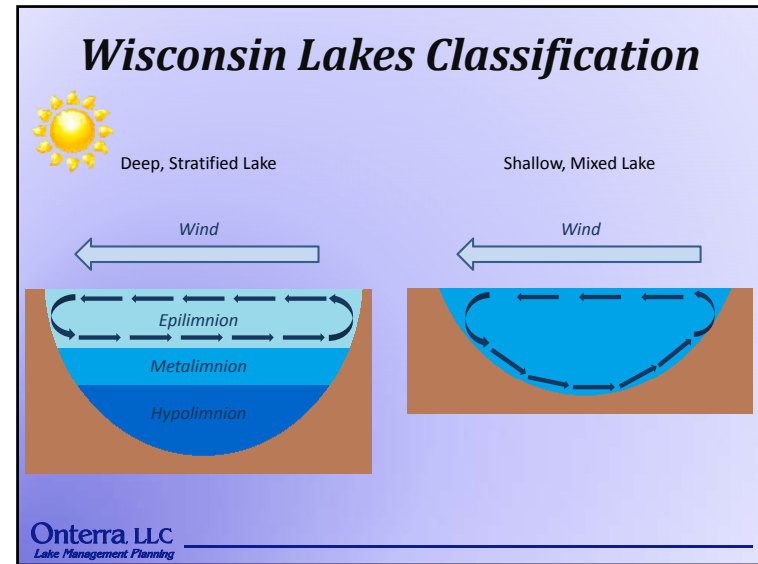
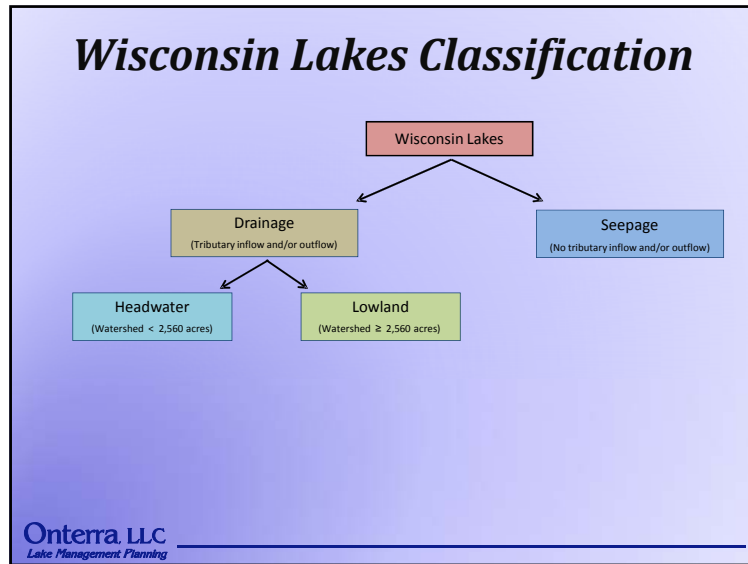


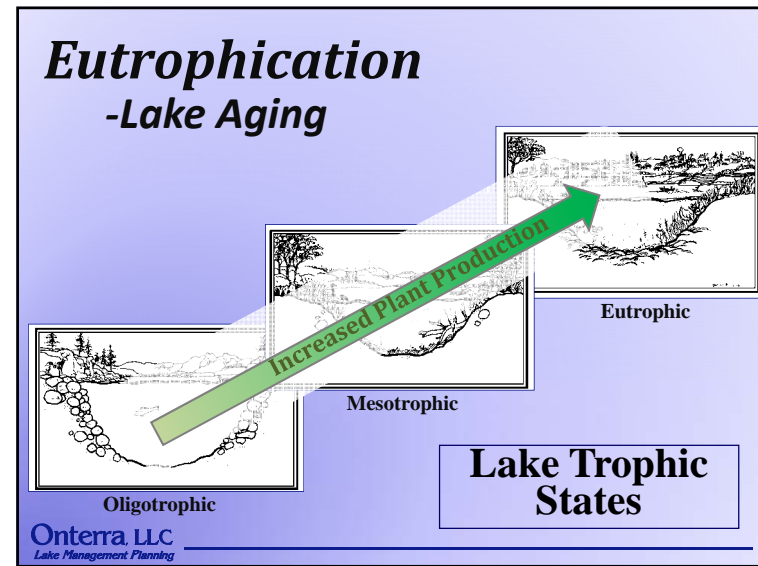
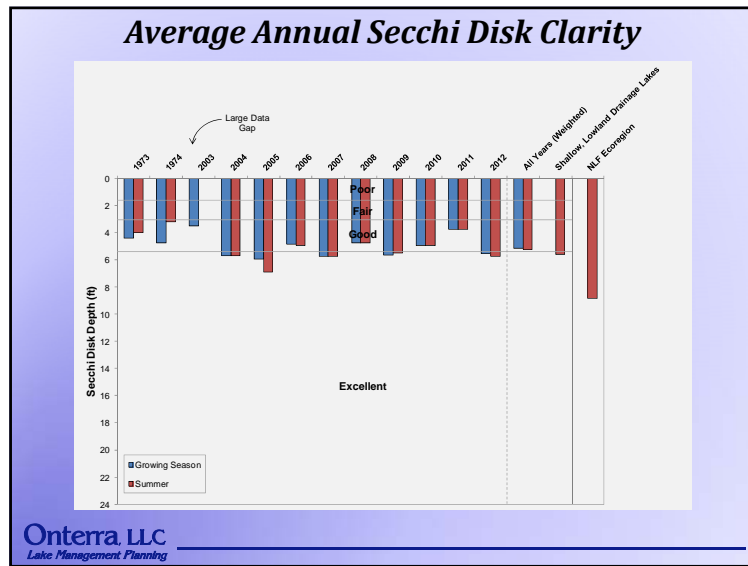
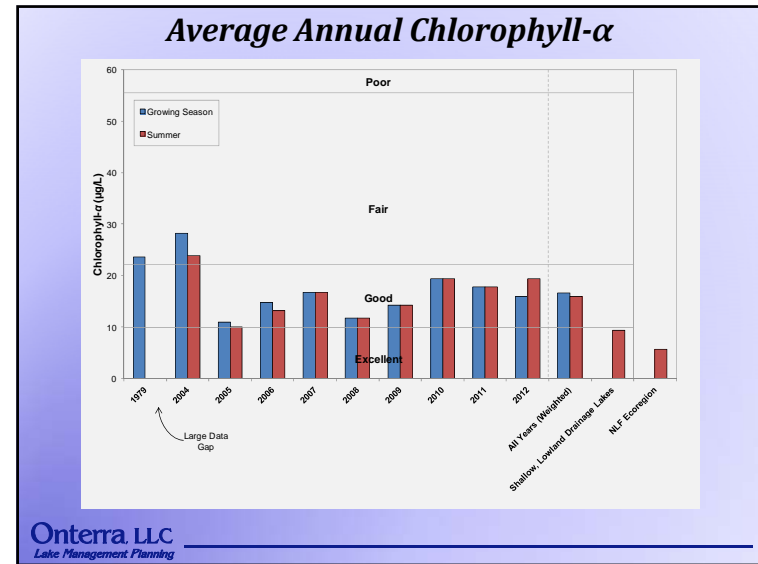
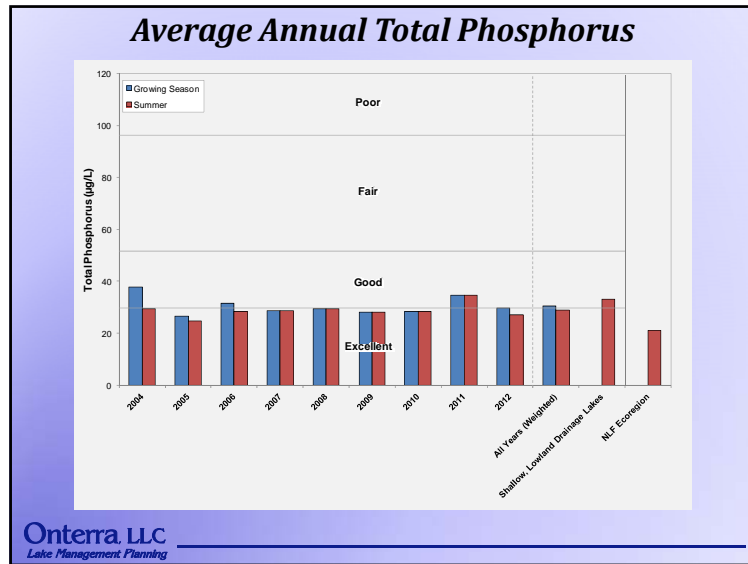
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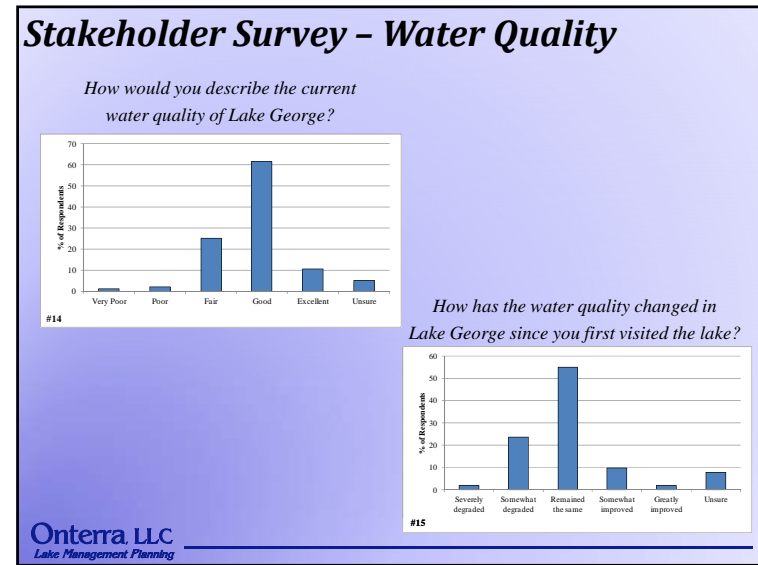
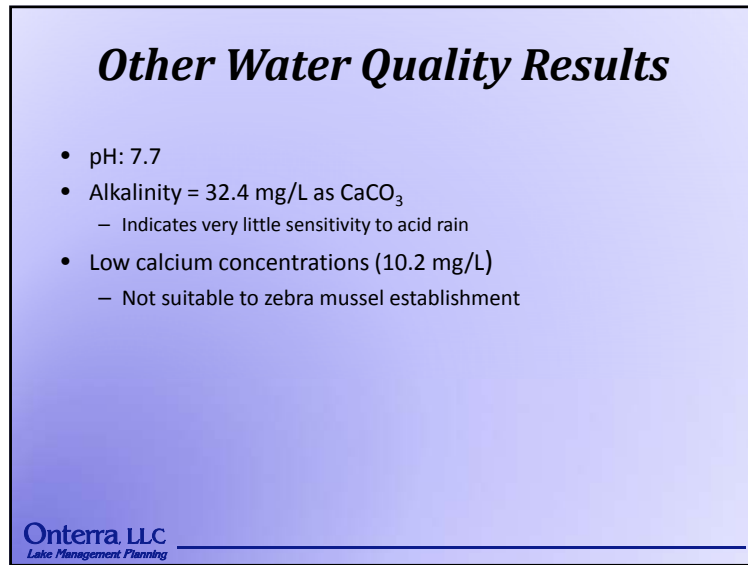
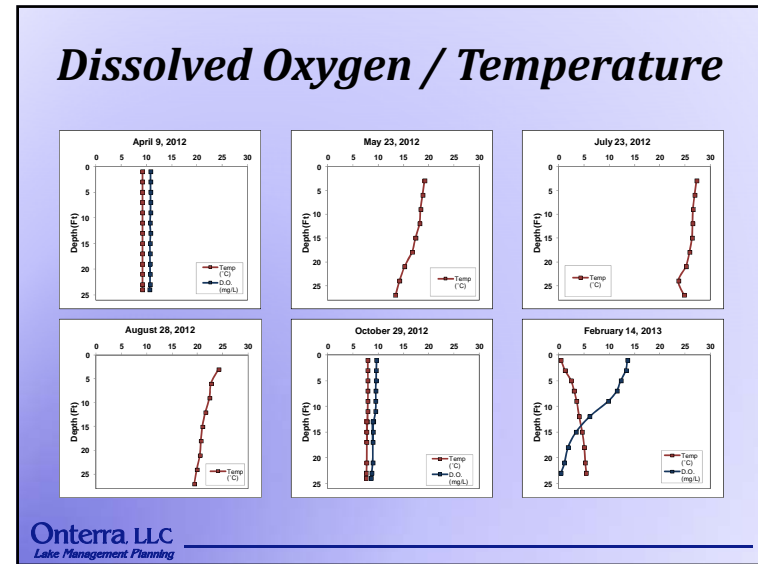
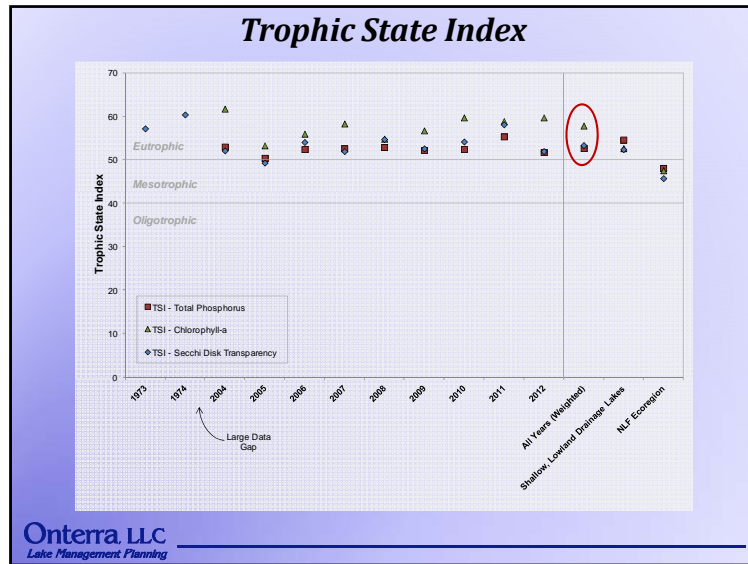
Wisconsin Ecoregions

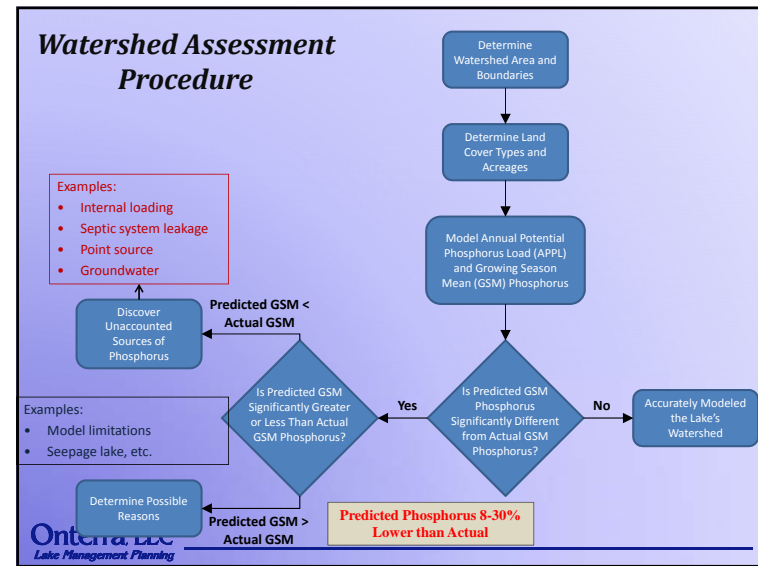
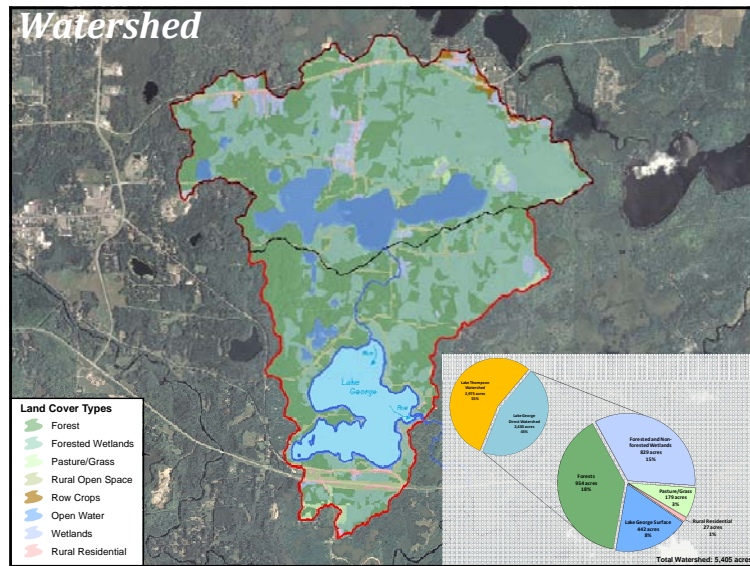
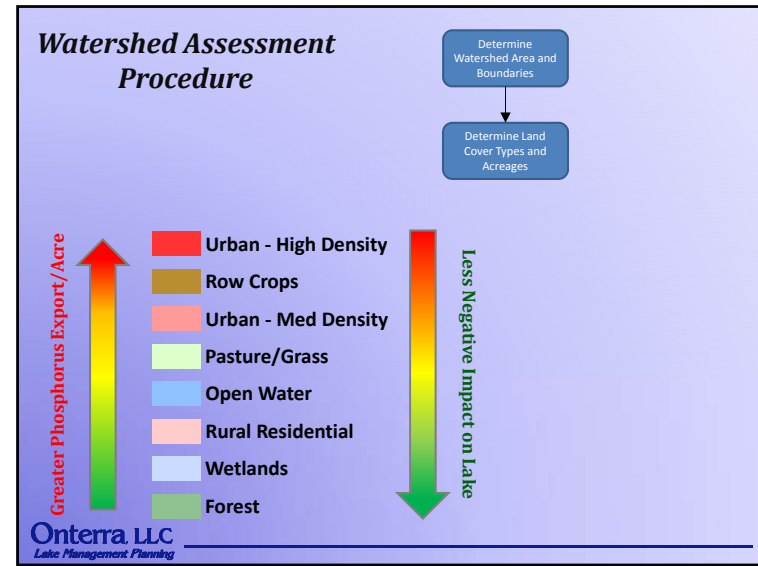
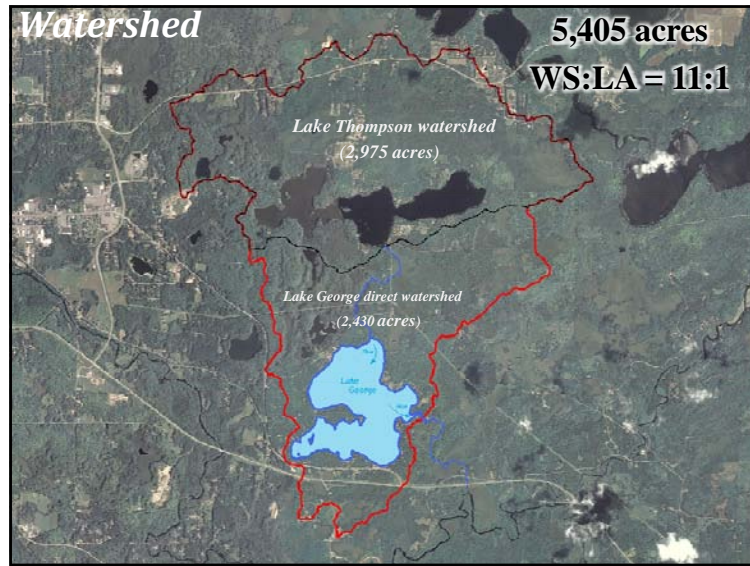


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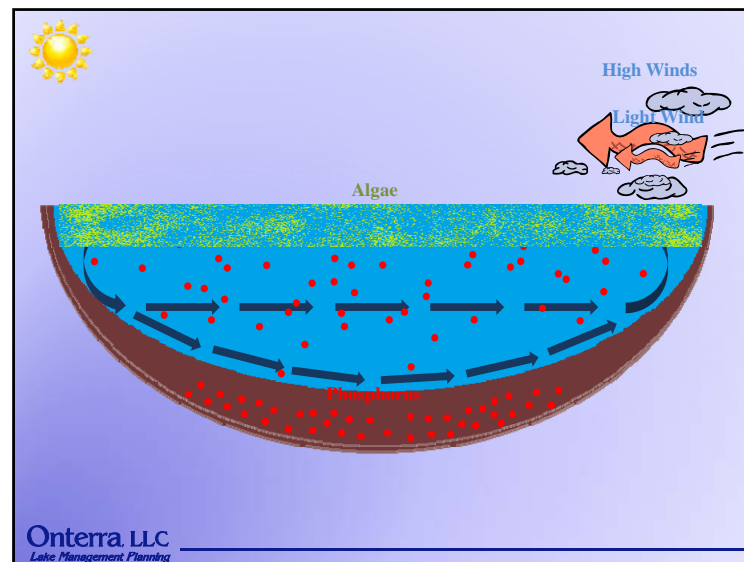




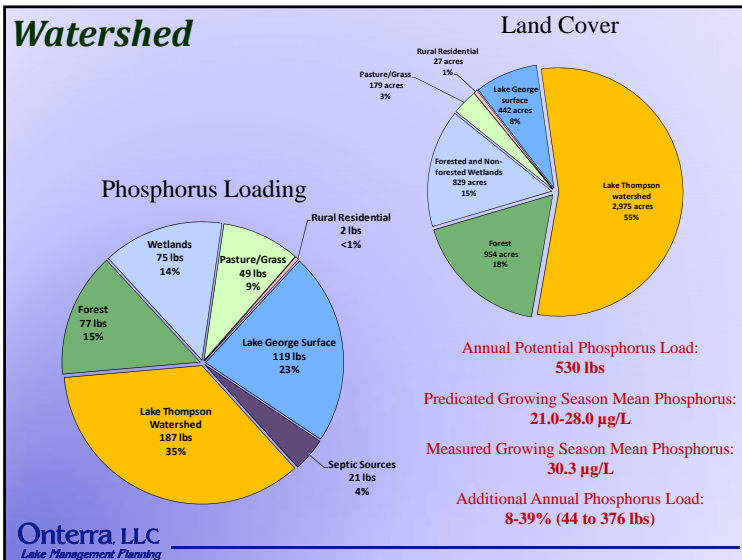
Discrepancy between WiLMS watershed modeling predicted phosphorus and 2012 field measurements

- **Unaccounted source(s) of phosphorus**
 - Point source input? ~~Point source input?~~
 - Septic system inputs? **Possible, but not probable...**
 - Ground water inputs? **Not likely...**
 - Internal loading from bottom sediments? **Potentially**
 - Summer hypolimnion oxygen not known
 - Summer hypolimnetic phosphorus not known
 - Osgood Index value of 2.6; polymictic lake

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Shoreland Assessment

- Shoreland area is important for buffering runoff and provides valuable habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.
- It does not look at lake shoreline on a property-by-property basis.
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Urbanized

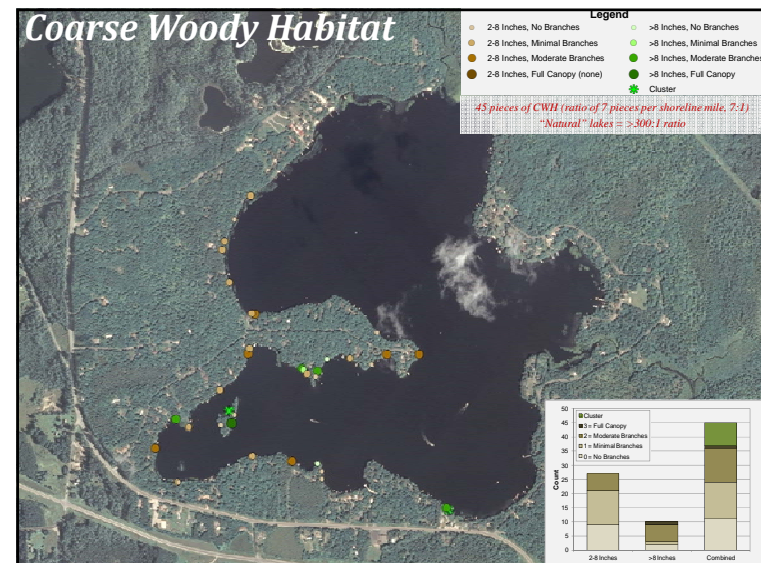
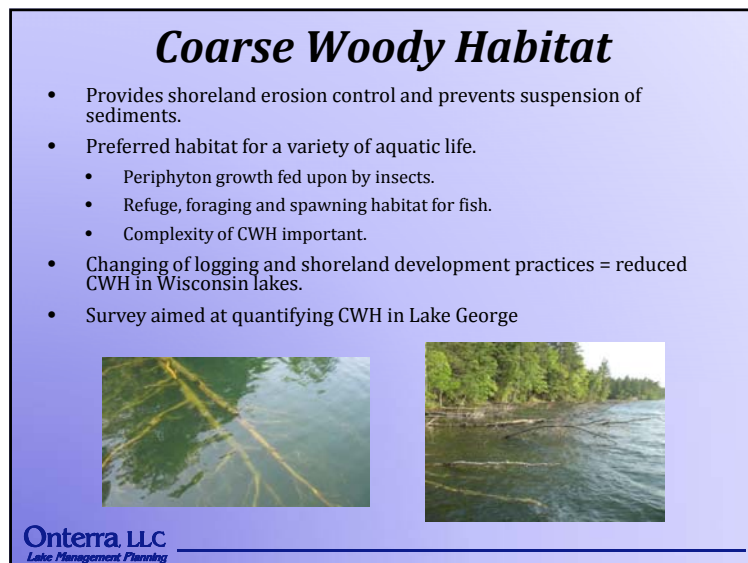
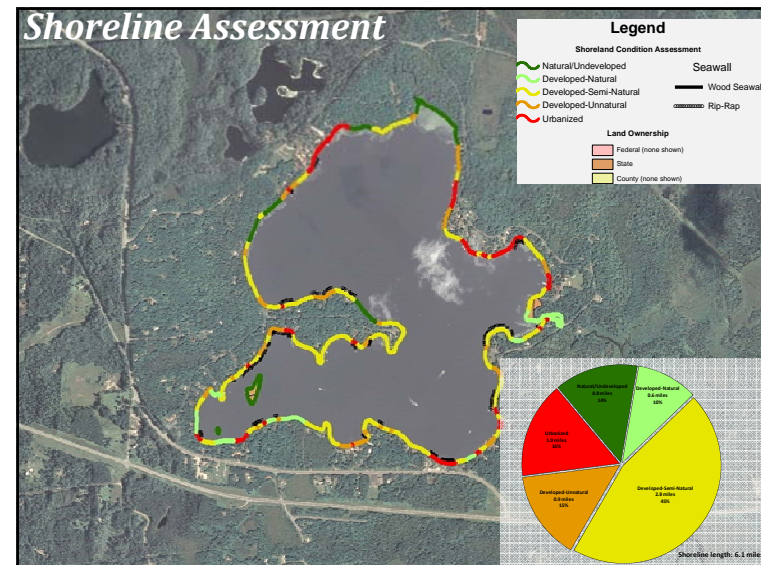
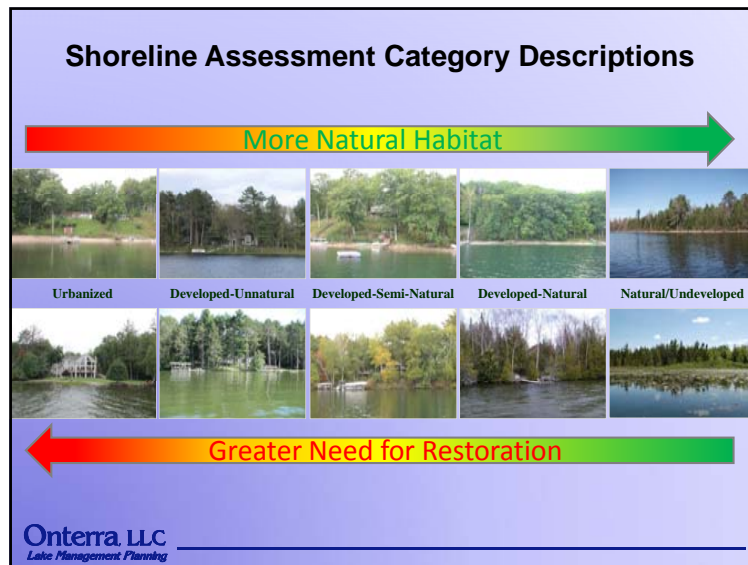


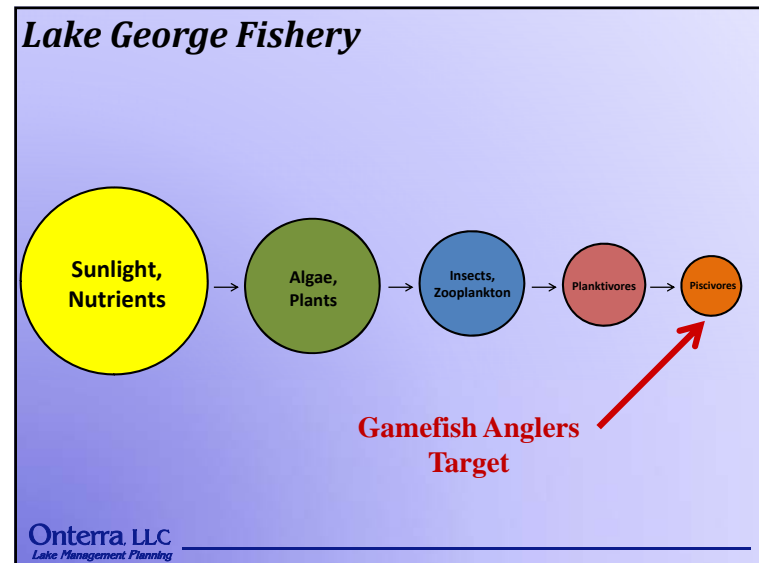
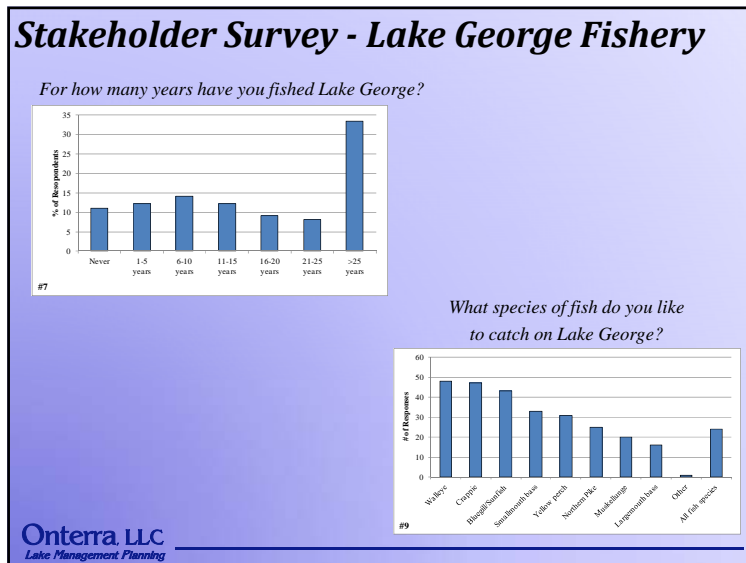
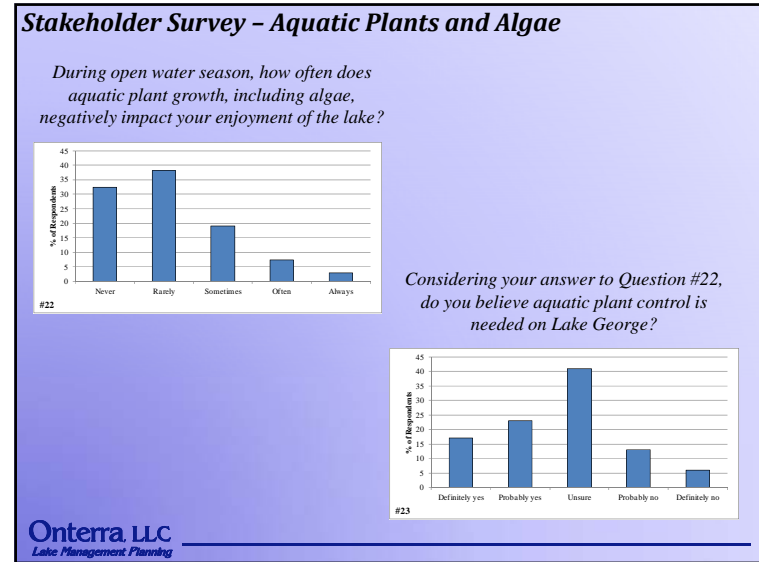
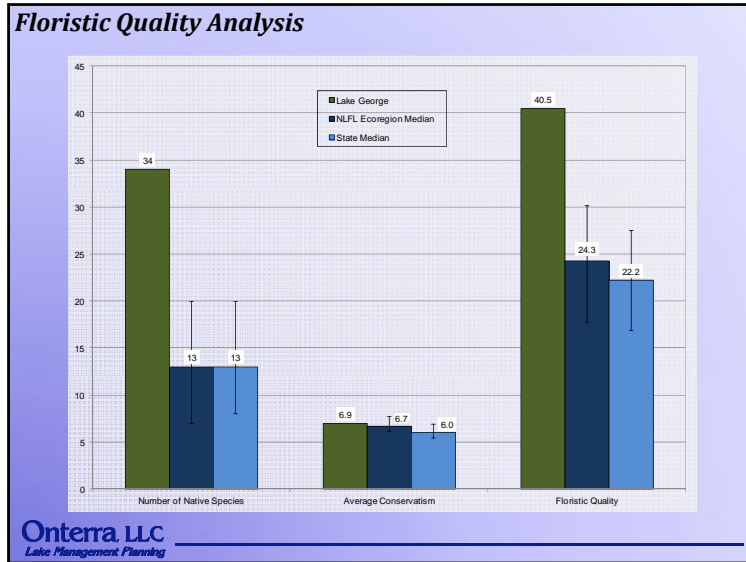
Range →

Natural



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Lake George Fishery

- **Managed for a balanced fishery**
 - Naturally reproducing walleye
 - Stocked muskellunge
- **Considerable fishing pressure**
 - 2010 creel survey: 51.2 hours/acre
 - Oneida County 2010 average: 37.6 hours/acre
- **Native American spear harvest occurs**

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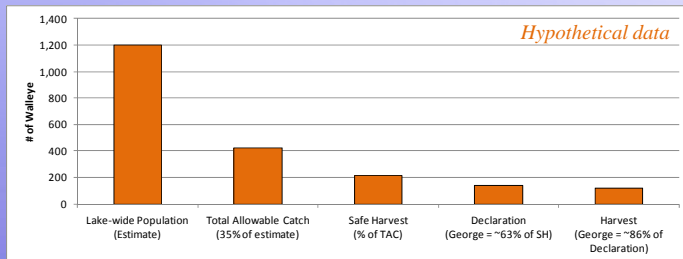
Native American Spear Harvest



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Native American Spear Harvest

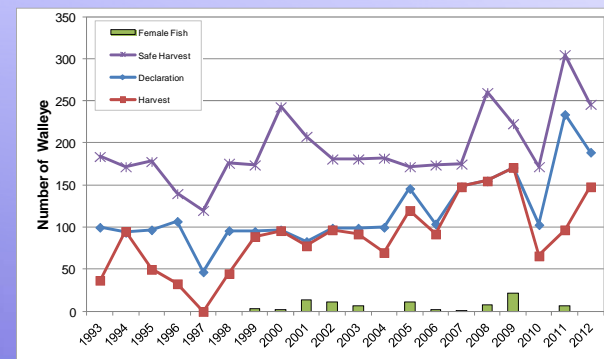
Walleye Spear Harvest



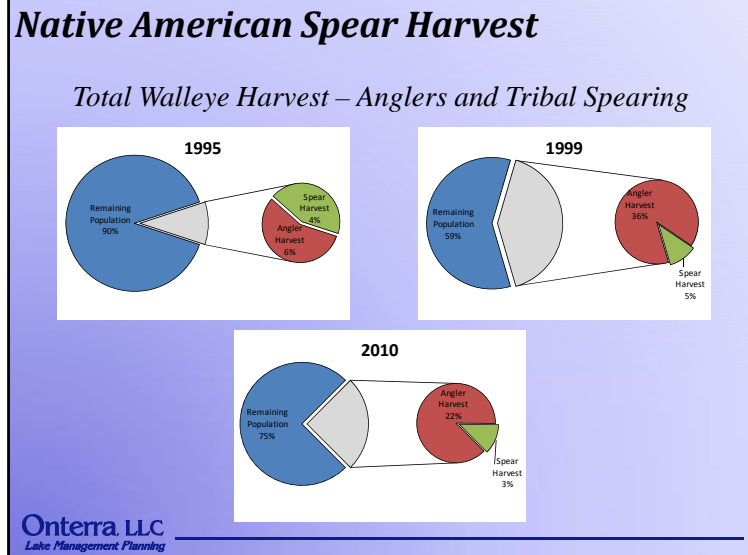
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Native American Spear Harvest

Walleye Spear Harvest



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Native American Spear Harvest

Muskellunge Spear Harvest

Year	Safe Harvest	Tribal Declaration	Total Harvest
1996	n/a	n/a	1
1997	n/a	n/a	-
1998	n/a	n/a	-
1999	11	5	1
2000	10	5	-
2001	10	5	1
2002	10	5	-
2003	11	5	-
2004	11	5	1
2005	11	6	1
2006	11	6	-
2007	11	6	-
2008	12	7	-
2009	12	7	-
2010	12	7	3
2011	12	7	1
2012	20	11	-

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- ### Conclusions
- Water quality is good.
 - Ample historic data – no trends detected.
 - Lake is naturally productive, but additional sources of phosphorus are present.
 - Source of additional phosphorus unknown at this time
 - Impacts of additional phosphorus not present
 - Stakeholder survey – WQ is good, management actions aimed at improvement acceptable
 - Overall watershed is in good condition.
 - Land cover exports minimal phosphorus
 - Shoreland zone mostly developed
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Lake Management Planning

- ### Conclusions continued
- Aquatic plant community
 - Based upon standard analysis, native plant community is of high quality.
 - Highly diverse
 - Sensitive species present
 - Species rich
 - Areas of organic substrate with abundant plant growth offer different habitat than rest of lake (sandy or rocky substrates = less plant growth).
 - Fisheries
 - Naturally reproducing walleye population
 - Pressure seems to be substantial
 - Minimal coarse woody habitat
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Lake Management Planning



*Lake George
Lake Association*

**Lake George
Management Planning Project
Wrap Up Meeting
July 19, 2013**

Dan Cibulka
Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning



Study and Plan Goals

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

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Lake Management Planning

Timeline of Activities

- January 2012 – Grant application submitted to WDNR
- March 2012 – Notice received; \$23,000 project awarded to LGLA with 67% match from State of Wisconsin
- Spring/Summer/Fall 2012 – Ecological studies conducted
- June 2012 – Project Kick-Off Meeting held
- August 2012 – Stakeholder Survey circulated
- February 2013 – Planning Meeting I held
- March 2013 – Planning Meeting II held
- April 2013 – Implementation Plan sent to committee, revisions follow
- May 2013 – Board of Directors adopted draft management plan
- July 2013 – Draft Management Plan sent to WDNR for review

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Lake Management Planning


Overall Project Results

- **Watershed (drainage basin)**
 - Supplies bulk of water to the lake
 - Consists of forests/wetlands; phosphorus load expected to be minimal
- **Water Quality (nutrients, algae and clarity)**
 - Water quality is good to excellent – no trends detected
 - Water clarity influenced by dissolved organic materials
- **Shoreland Condition (pollution buffering, habitat)**
 - Much developed shoreland exists
- **Aquatic plant community (native and non-native)**
 - Native plant community is of high diversity and quality
 - No aquatic invasive species found
- **Fishery (fish and fish habitat)**
 - Minimal coarse woody habitat exists

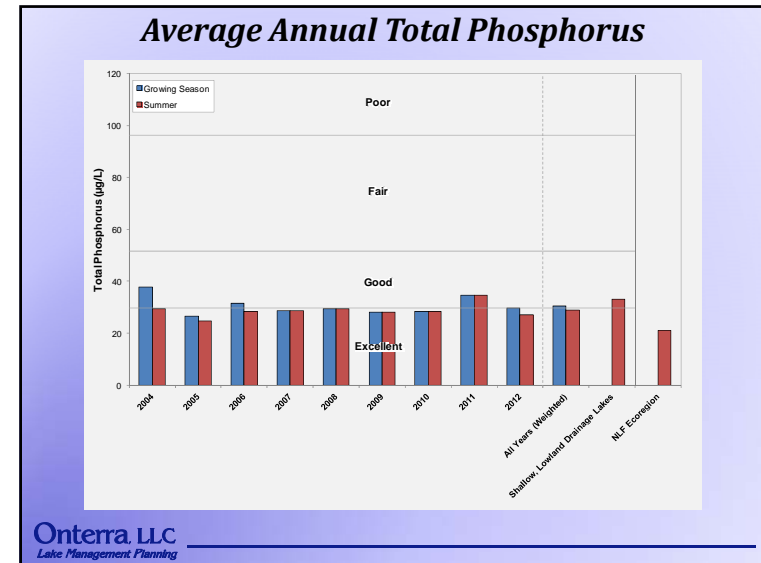
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Water Quality

- ↑ **Phosphorus (Limiting Plant Nutrient)**
 Nitrogen:Phosphorus = 27:1
- ↑ **Chlorophyll-*a* (Algal Abundance)**
 Moderate abundance
- ↓ **Water Clarity (Secchi Disk)**
 Low to moderate water clarity
 - Color influences clarity



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Management Goal:

Maintain Current Water Quality Conditions

Management Actions

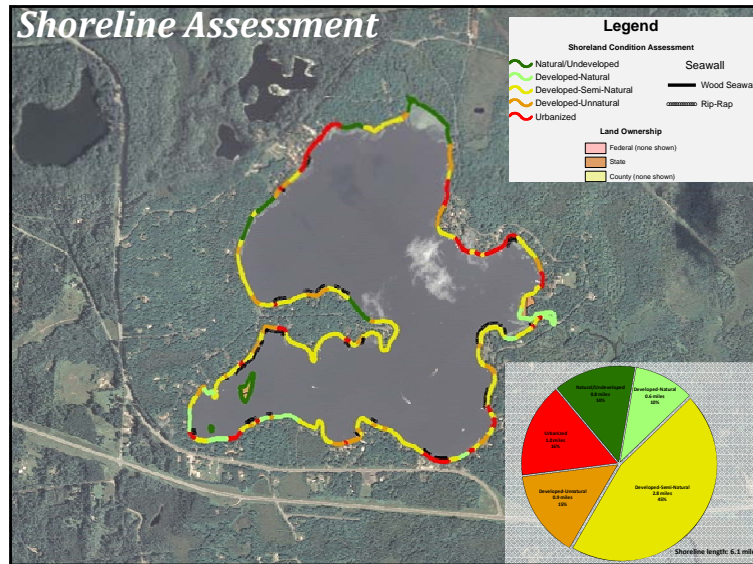
1. **Monitor water quality through the WDNR Citizen Lake Monitoring Network.**
Continuation of current effort
2. **Investigate unaccounted-for phosphorus source.**
Initiate with management plan update

Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

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Management Goal:
Maintain Current Water Quality Conditions

Management Actions

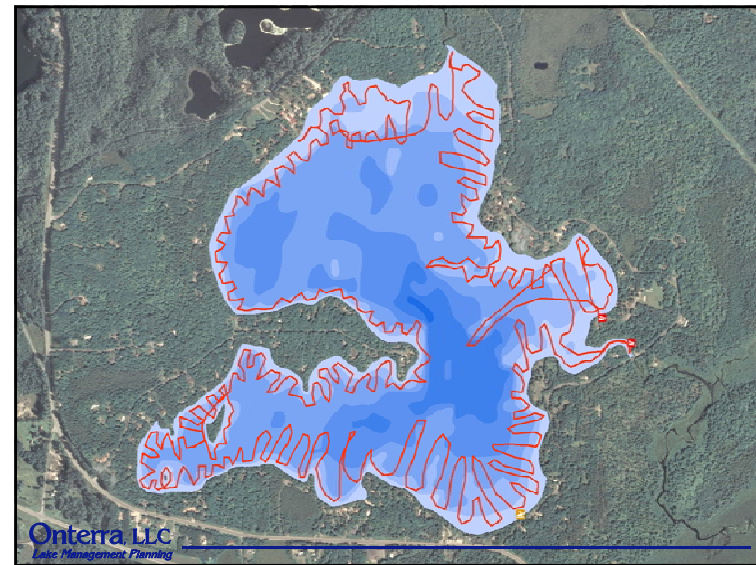
- 1. Monitor water quality through the WDNR Citizen Lake Monitoring Network.**
Continuation of current effort
- 2. Investigate unaccounted for phosphorus source.**
Initiate with management plan update
- 3. Restore highly developed shoreland areas on Lake George.**
Demonstration site partially funded through Oneida County
- 4. Protect natural shoreland zones along Lake George.**
Initiate conservation easements, land trusts where applicable

Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

Overall Project Results

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Management Goal:
**Strengthen Association's Relationships,
 Effectiveness and Lake Management Capability**

Management Actions

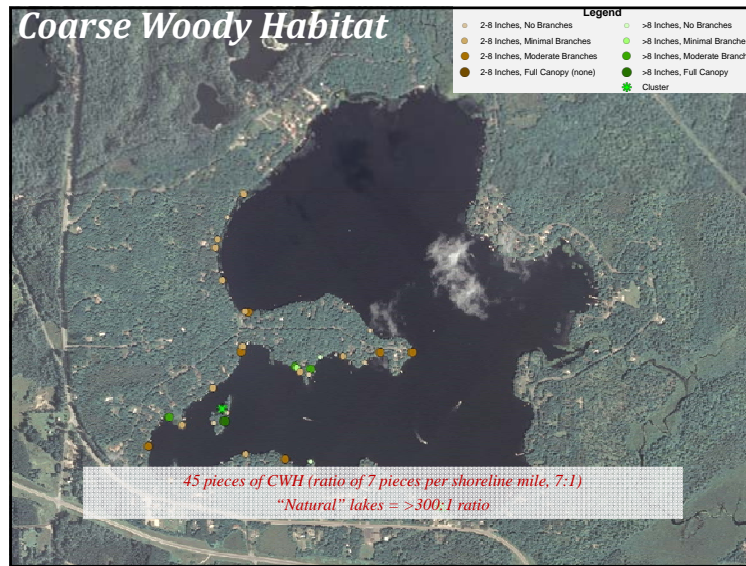
1. **Enhance LGLA's involvement with other entities that have a hand in managing Lake George.**
Establish/maintain relationships with defined partners
2. **Increase volunteerism within the LGLA.**
Appoint volunteer coordinator
3. **Coordinate annual volunteer monitoring for AIS.**
Lake Sweeps conducted with assistance from Oneida County AIS Coordinator
4. **Increase awareness of SNW zones in Lake George.**
WI act 31 map, education on regulations

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 Lake Management Planning

Overall Project Results

- **Watershed (drainage basin)**
 - Supplies bulk of water to the lake
 - Consists of forests/wetlands; phosphorus load expected to be minimal
- **Water Quality (nutrients, algae and clarity)**
 - Water quality is good to excellent – no trends detected
 - Water clarity influenced by dissolved organic materials
- **Shoreland Condition (pollution buffering, habitat)**
 - Much developed shoreland exists
- **Aquatic plant community (native and non-native)**
 - Native plant community is of high diversity and quality
 - No aquatic invasive species found
- **Fishery (fish and fish habitat)**
 - Minimal coarse woody habitat exists

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 Lake Management Planning



Management Goal:
**Maximize Knowledge of and Habitat for Lake
 George's Fishery**

Management Actions

1. **Work with fisheries managers to understand and enhance fishery while communicating aspects of fishery studies to LGLA members.**
Contact with WDNR biologist
2. **Work with WDNR fisheries biologist to implement coarse woody habitat project.**
Coordinated effort between private landowners, LGLA and WDNR.

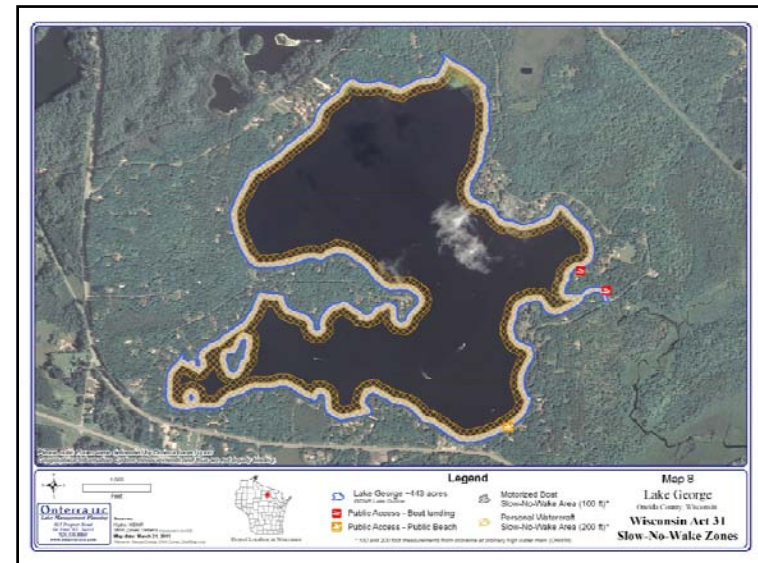
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Management Goal:
**Strengthen Association's Relationships,
 Effectiveness and Lake Management Capability**

Management Actions

1. **Enhance LGLA's involvement with other entities that have a hand in managing Lake George.**
Establish/maintain relationships with defined partners
2. **Increase volunteerism within the LGLA.**
Appoint volunteer coordinator
3. **Coordinate annual volunteer monitoring for AIS.**
*Lake Sweeps conducted with assistance from Oneida County
 AIS Coordinator*
4. **Increase awareness of SNW zones in Lake George.**
WI act 31 map, education on regulations

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 Lake Management Planning



Management Goal:
**Increase LGLS's Capacity to Communicate With
 and Educate Stakeholders**

Management Actions

1. **Support an Education Committee to promote safe boating, water quality, public safety and quality of life on Lake George.**
Oversees all educational components
2. **Engage stakeholders on priority education items.**
Regulation of dam, CBCW protocols, shoreland buffers and navigational safety

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 Lake Management Planning

Thank You

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





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 Lake Management Planning

B

APPENDIX B

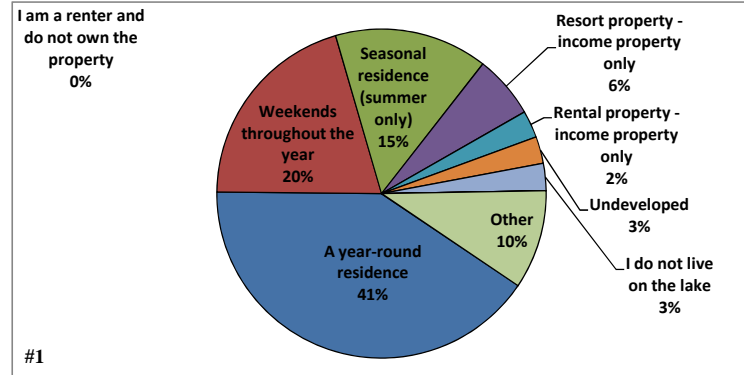
Stakeholder Survey Response Charts and Comments

Returned Surveys	103
Sent Surveys	172
Response Rate (%)	59.9

LAKE GEORGE PROPERTY

#1 How is your property on Lake George utilized?

	Total	%
A year-round residence	46	40.7
Weekends throughout the year	23	20.4
Seasonal residence (summer only)	17	15.0
Resort property - income property only	7	6.2
Rental property - income property only	3	2.7
Undeveloped	3	2.7
I do not live on the lake	3	2.7
I am a renter and do not own the property	0	0.0
Other	11	9.7
	113	100.0

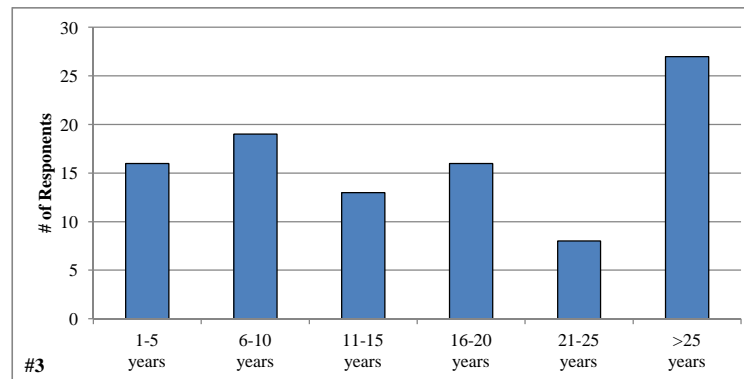


#2 How many days each year is your property used by you or others?

Answered Question	92
Average	191.8
Standard deviation	136.7

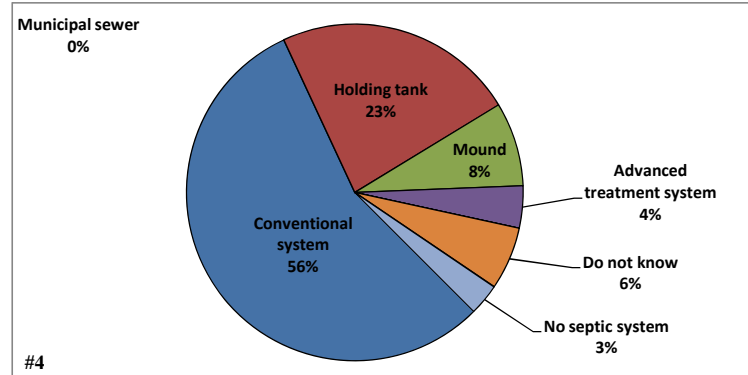
#3 How long have you owned or rented your property on Lake George?

	Total	%
1-5 years	16	16.2
6-10 years	19	19.2
11-15 years	13	13.1
16-20 years	16	16.2
21-25 years	8	8.1
>25 years	27	27.3
	99	100.0



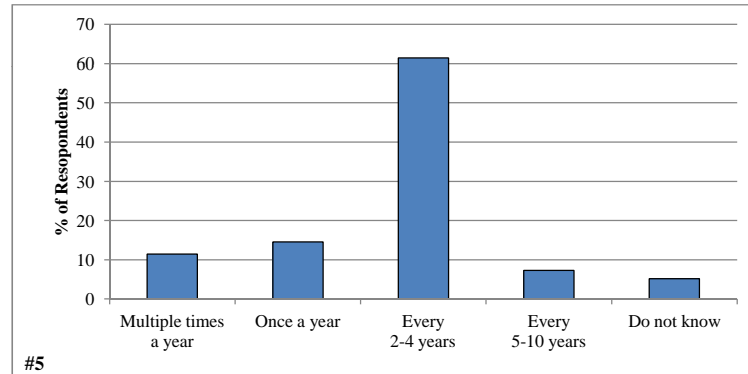
#4 What type of septic system does your property utilize?

	Total	%
Conventional system	55	55.6
Holding tank	23	23.2
Mound	8	8.1
Advanced treatment system	4	4.0
Municipal sewer	0	0.0
Do not know	6	6.1
No septic system	3	3.0
	99	100.0



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

	Total	%
Multiple times a year	11	11.5
Once a year	14	14.6
Every 2-4 years	59	61.5
Every 5-10 years	7	7.3
Do not know	5	5.2
	96	100.0



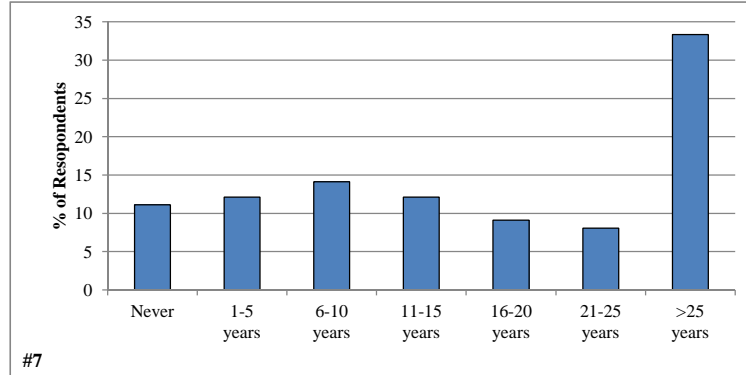
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY ON LAKE GEORGE

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

Answered Question	99
Average	29.7
Standard deviation	20.0

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

	Total	%
Never	11	11.1
1-5 years	12	12.1
6-10 years	14	14.1
11-15 years	12	12.1
16-20 years	9	9.1
21-25 years	8	8.1
>25 years	33	33.3
	99	100.0

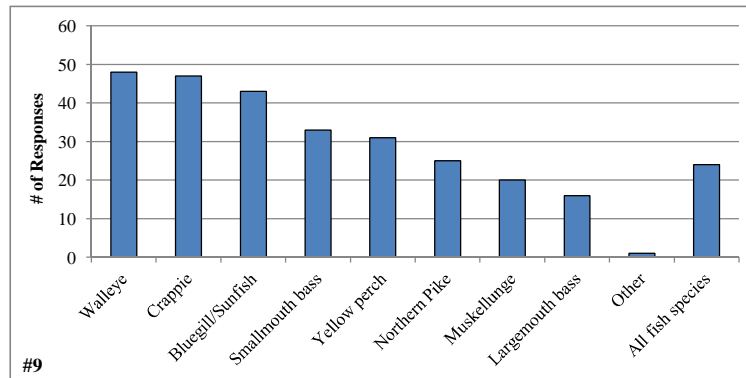


#8 Have you personally fished on Lake George in the past three years?

	Total	%
Yes	71	73.2
No	26	26.8
	97	100.0

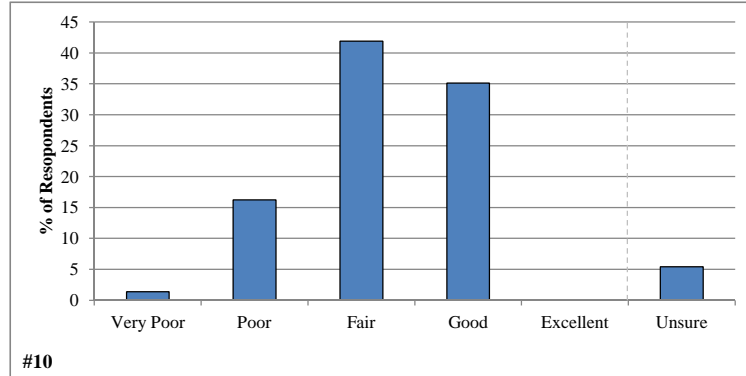
#9 What species of fish do you like to catch on Lake George?

	Total
Walleye	48
Crappie	47
Bluegill/Sunfish	43
Smallmouth bass	33
Yellow perch	31
Northern Pike	25
Muskellunge	20
Largemouth bass	16
Other	1
All fish species	24



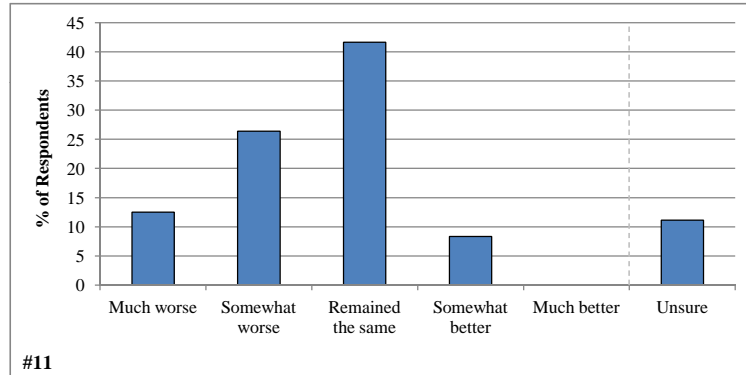
#10 How would you describe the current quality of fishing on Lake George?

	Total	%
Very Poor	1	1.4
Poor	12	16.2
Fair	31	41.9
Good	26	35.1
Excellent	0	0.0
Unsure	4	5.4
	74	100.0



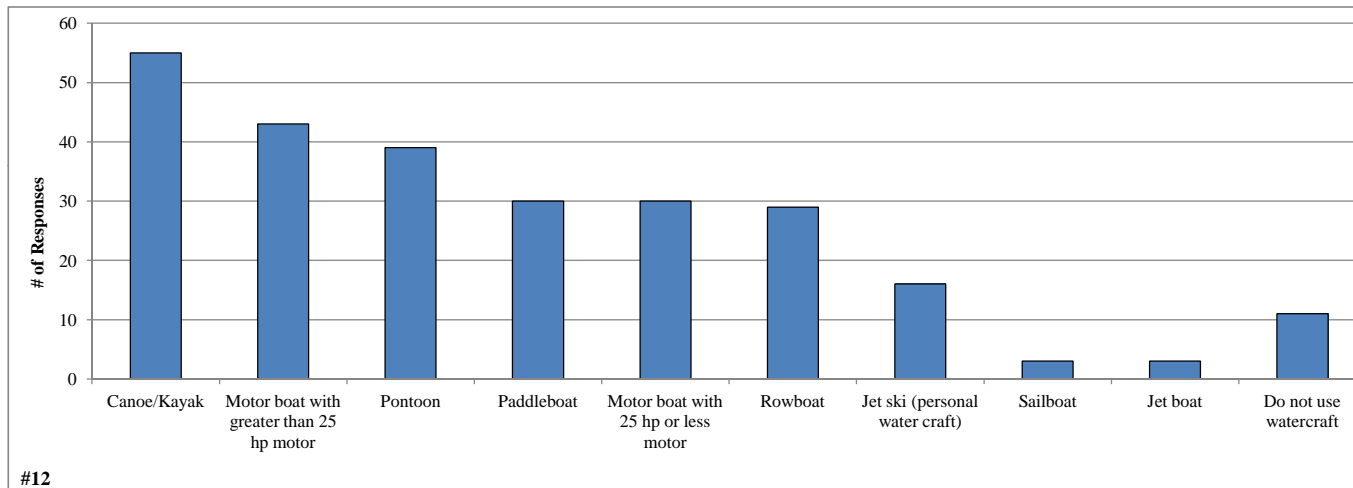
#11 How has the quality of fishing changed since you started fishing on the lake?

	Total	%
Much worse	9	12.5
Somewhat worse	19	26.4
Remained the Same	30	41.7
Somewhat better	6	8.3
Much better	0	0.0
Unsure	8	11.1
	72	100.0



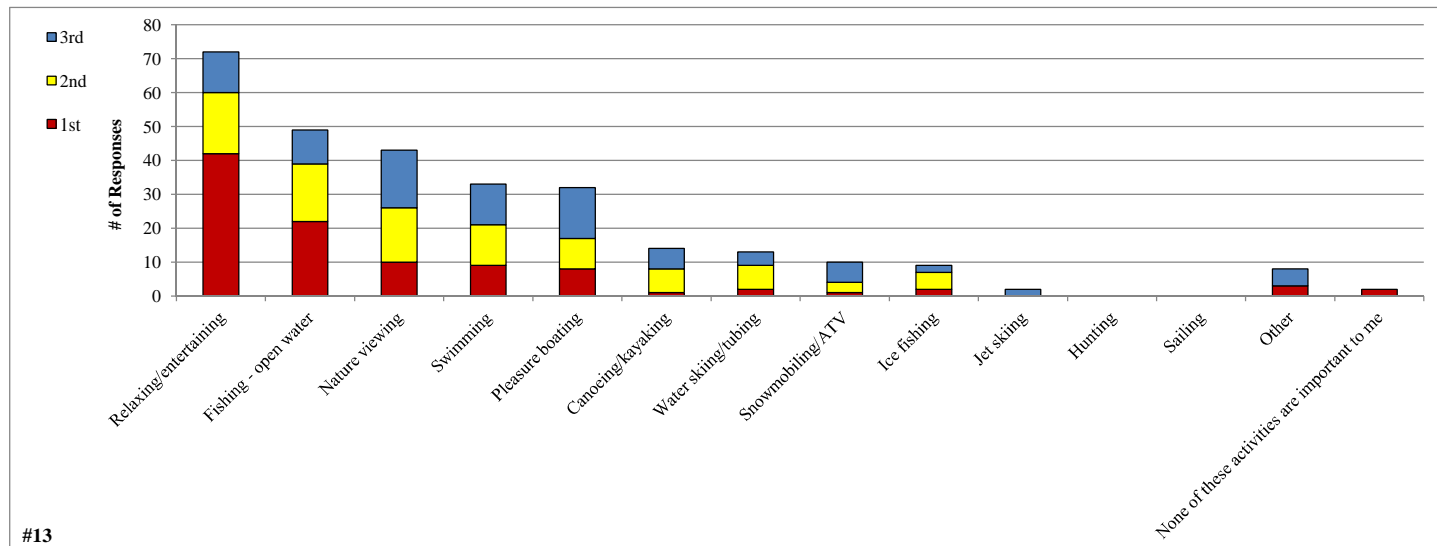
#12 What types of watercraft do you currently use on the lake?

	Total
Canoe/Kayak	55
Motor boat with greater than 25 hp motor	43
Pontoon	39
Paddleboat	30
Motor boat with 25 hp or less motor	30
Rowboat	29
Jet ski (personal water craft)	16
Sailboat	3
Jet boat	3
Do not use watercraft	11



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

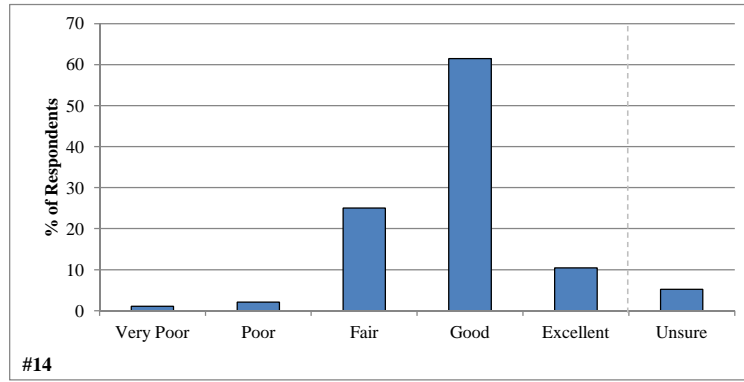
	1st	2nd	3rd	% ranked
Relaxing/entertaining	42	18	12	25.1
Fishing - open water	22	17	10	17.1
Nature viewing	10	16	17	15.0
Swimming	9	12	12	11.5
Pleasure boating	8	9	15	11.1
Canoeing/kayaking	1	7	6	4.9
Water skiing/tubing	2	7	4	4.5
Snowmobiling/ATV	1	3	6	3.5
Ice fishing	2	5	2	3.1
Jet skiing	0	0	2	0.7
Hunting	0	0	0	0.0
Sailing	0	0	0	0.0
Other	3	0	5	2.8
None of these activities are important to me	2	0	0	0.7
	102	94	91	100.0



LAKE GEORGE CURRENT AND HISTORIC CONDITION, HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT

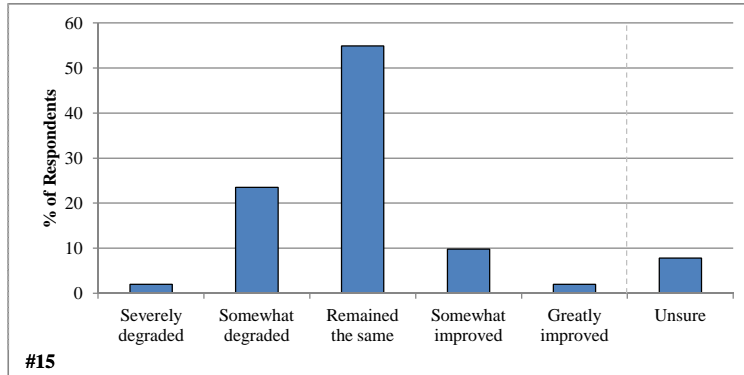
#14 How would you describe the current water quality of Lake George?

	Total	%
Very Poor	1	1.0
Poor	2	2.1
Fair	24	25.0
Good	59	61.5
Excellent	10	10.4
Unsure	5	5.2
	96	100.0



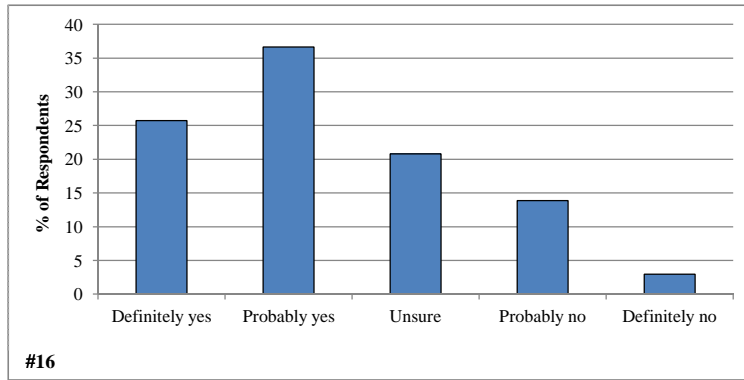
#15 How has the water quality changed in Lake George since you first visited the lake?

	Total	%
Severely degraded	2	2.0
Somewhat degraded	24	23.5
Remained the same	56	54.9
Somewhat improved	10	9.8
Greatly improved	2	2.0
Unsure	8	7.8
	102	100.0



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

	Total	%
Definitely yes	26	25.7
Probably yes	37	36.6
Unsure	21	20.8
Probably no	14	13.9
Definitely no	3	3.0
	101	100.0



#17 Have you ever heard of aquatic invasive species?

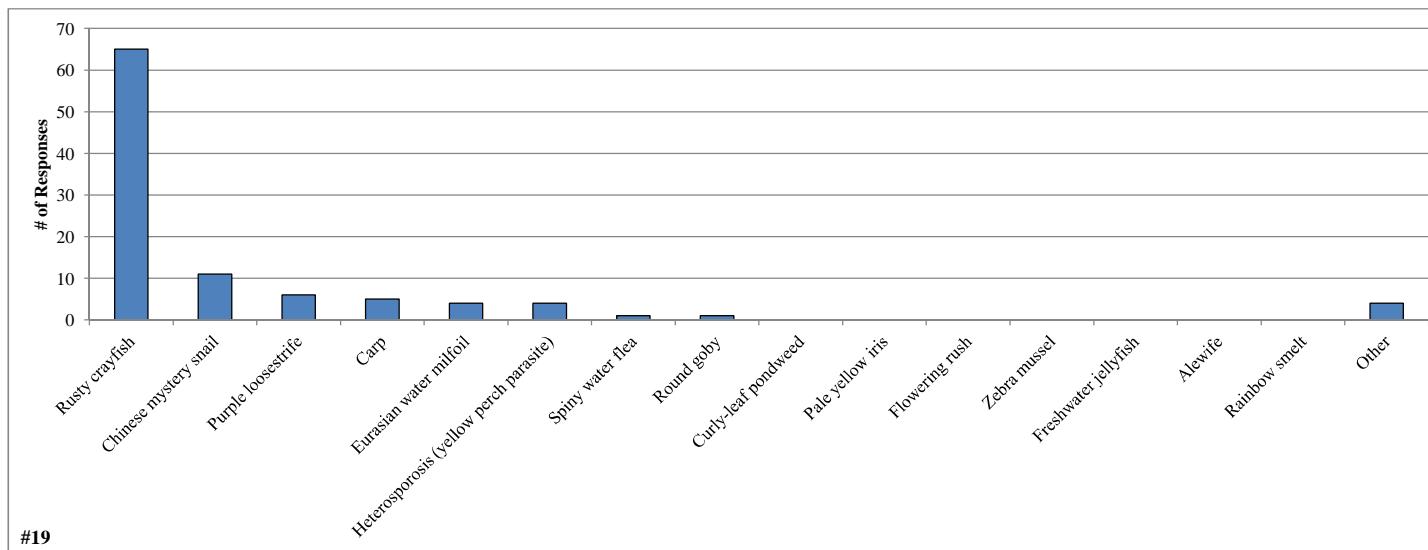
	Total	%
Yes	99	97.1
No	3	2.9
	102	100.0

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

	Total	%
Yes	61	63.5
No	35	36.5
	96	100.0

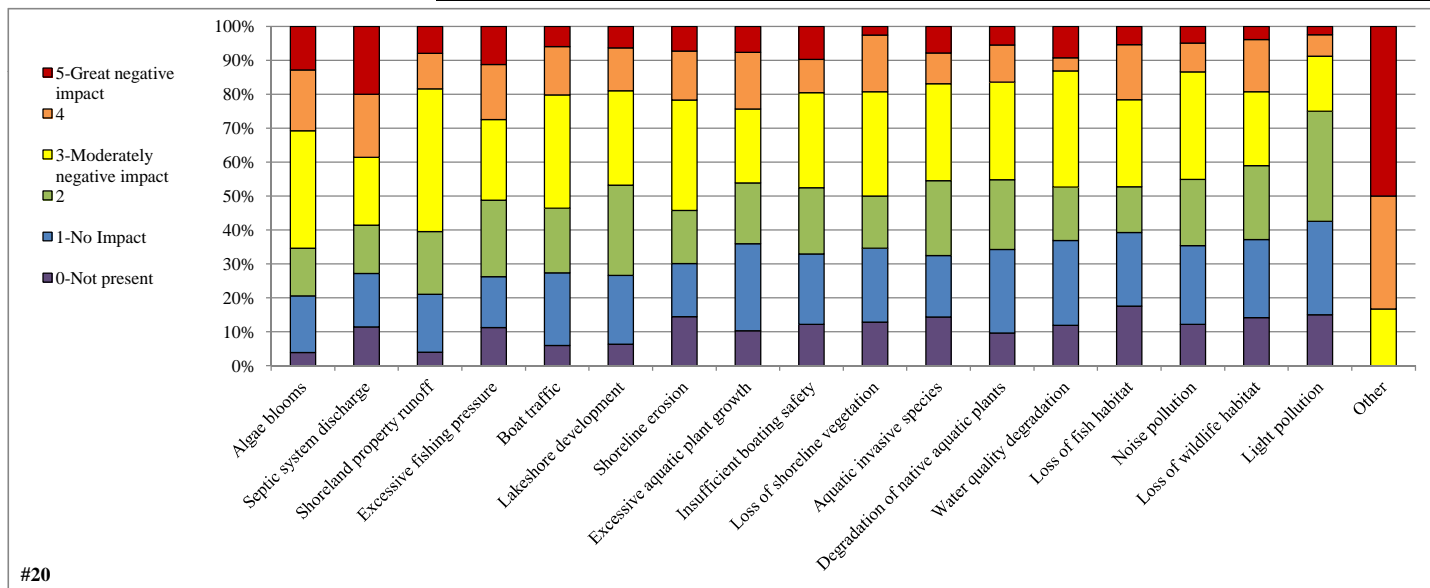
#19 Which aquatic invasive species are you aware of in the lake?

	Total
Rusty crayfish	65
Chinese mystery snail	11
Purple loosestrife	6
Carp	5
Eurasian water milfoil	4
Heterosporosis (yellow perch parasite)	4
Spiny water flea	1
Round goby	1
Curly-leaf pondweed	0
Pale yellow iris	0
Flowering rush	0
Zebra mussel	0
Freshwater jellyfish	0
Alewife	0
Rainbow smelt	0
Other	4



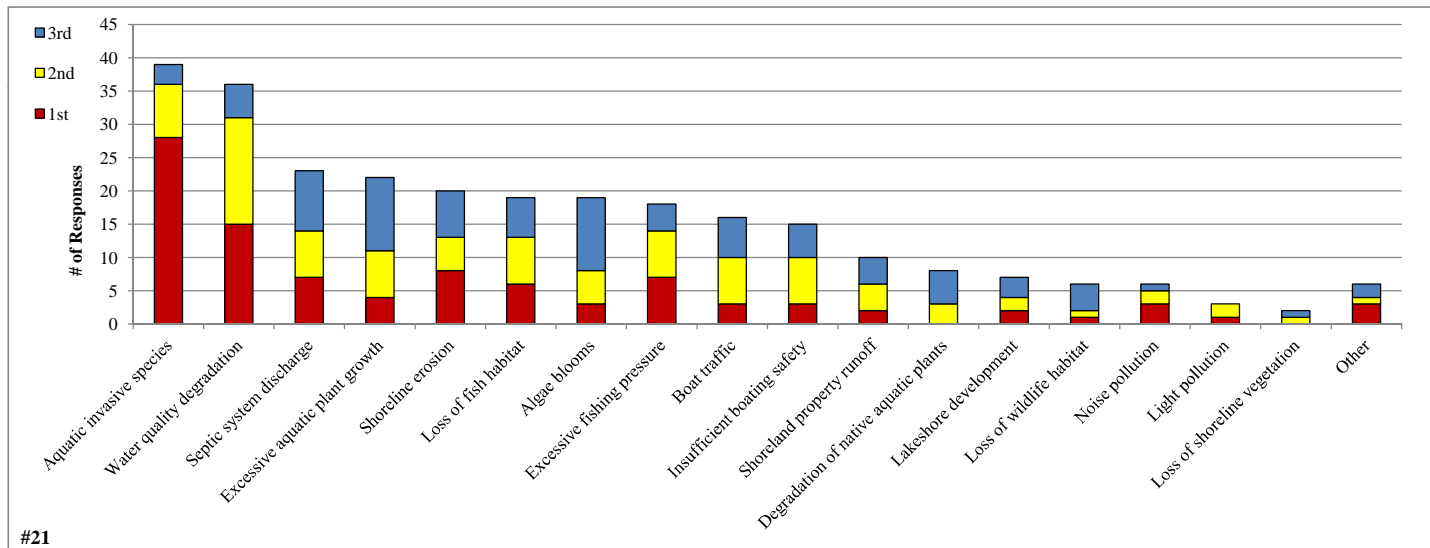
#20 To what level do you believe each of the following factors may be negatively impacting Lake George?

	0-Not present	1-No Impact	2	3-Moderately negative impact	4	5-Great negative impact	Unsure	Total	Average
Algae blooms	3	13	11	27	14	10	13	75	2.8
Septic system discharge	8	11	10	14	13	14	20	62	2.8
Shoreland property runoff	3	13	14	32	8	6	15	73	2.6
Excessive fishing pressure	9	12	18	19	13	9	11	71	2.5
Boat traffic	5	18	16	28	12	5	5	79	2.5
Lakeshore development	5	16	21	22	10	5	12	74	2.4
Shoreline erosion	12	13	13	27	12	6	8	71	2.4
Excessive aquatic plant growth	8	20	14	17	13	6	14	70	2.3
Insufficient boating safety	10	17	16	23	8	8	9	72	2.3
Loss of shoreline vegetation	10	17	12	24	13	2	12	68	2.2
Aquatic invasive species	11	14	17	22	7	6	13	66	2.2
Degradation of native aquatic plants	7	18	15	21	8	4	18	66	2.2
Water quality degradation	9	19	12	26	3	7	14	67	2.2
Loss of fish habitat	13	16	10	19	12	4	16	61	2.2
Noise pollution	10	19	16	26	7	4	9	72	2.2
Loss of wildlife habitat	11	18	17	17	12	3	12	67	2.1
Light pollution	12	22	26	13	5	2	11	68	1.8
Other	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	12	4.3



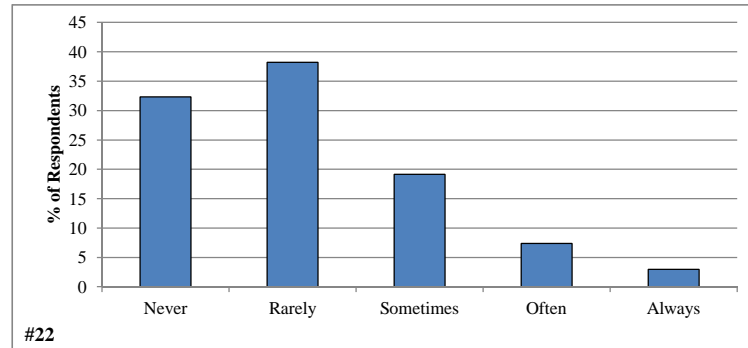
#21 From the list below, please rank your top three concerns regarding Lake George.

	1st	2nd	3rd	% Ranked
Aquatic invasive species	28	8	3	14.2
Water quality degradation	15	16	5	13.1
Septic system discharge	7	7	9	8.4
Excessive aquatic plant growth	4	7	11	8.0
Shoreline erosion	8	5	7	7.3
Loss of fish habitat	6	7	6	6.9
Algae blooms	3	5	11	6.9
Excessive fishing pressure	7	7	4	6.5
Boat traffic	3	7	6	5.8
Insufficient boating safety	3	7	5	5.5
Shoreland property runoff	2	4	4	3.6
Degradation of native aquatic plants	0	3	5	2.9
Lakeshore development	2	2	3	2.5
Loss of wildlife habitat	1	1	4	2.2
Noise pollution	3	2	1	2.2
Light pollution	1	2	0	1.1
Loss of shoreline vegetation	0	1	1	0.7
Other	3	1	2	2.2
	96	92	87	100.0



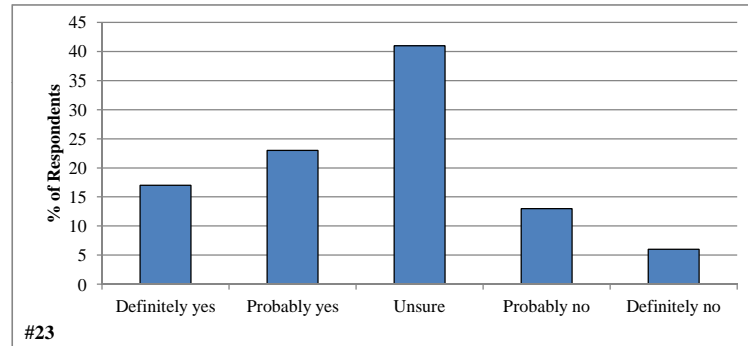
#22 During open water season how often does aquatic plant growth, including algae, negatively impact your enjoyment of the lake?

	Total	%
Never	22	32.4
Rarely	26	38.2
Sometimes	13	19.1
Often	5	7.4
Always	2	2.9
	68	100.0



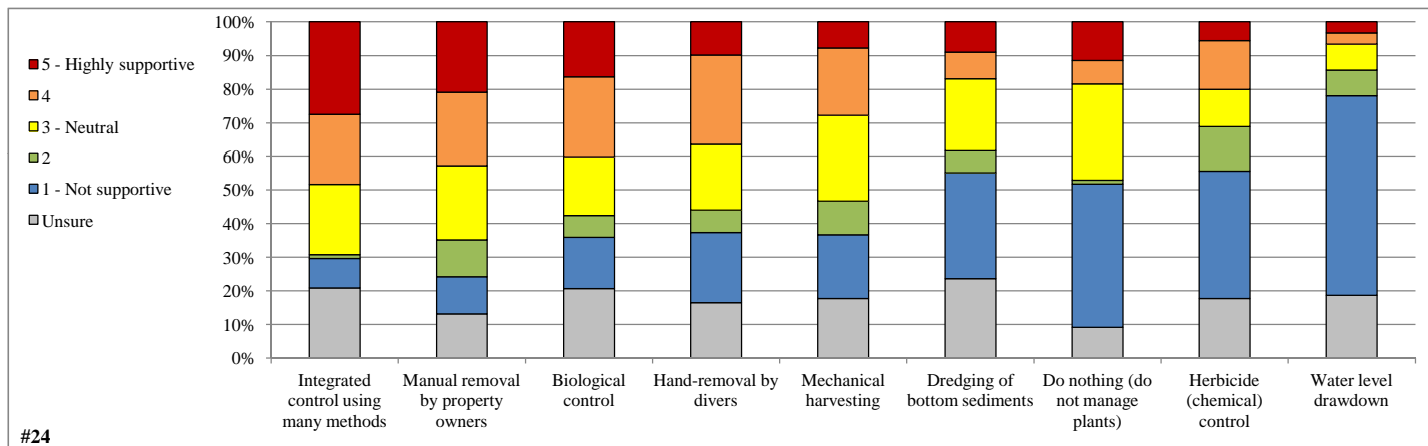
#23 Considering your answer to the question #22, do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on Lake George?

	Total	%
Definitely yes	17	17.0
Probably yes	23	23.0
Unsure	41	41.0
Probably no	13	13.0
Definitely no	6	6.0
	100	100.0



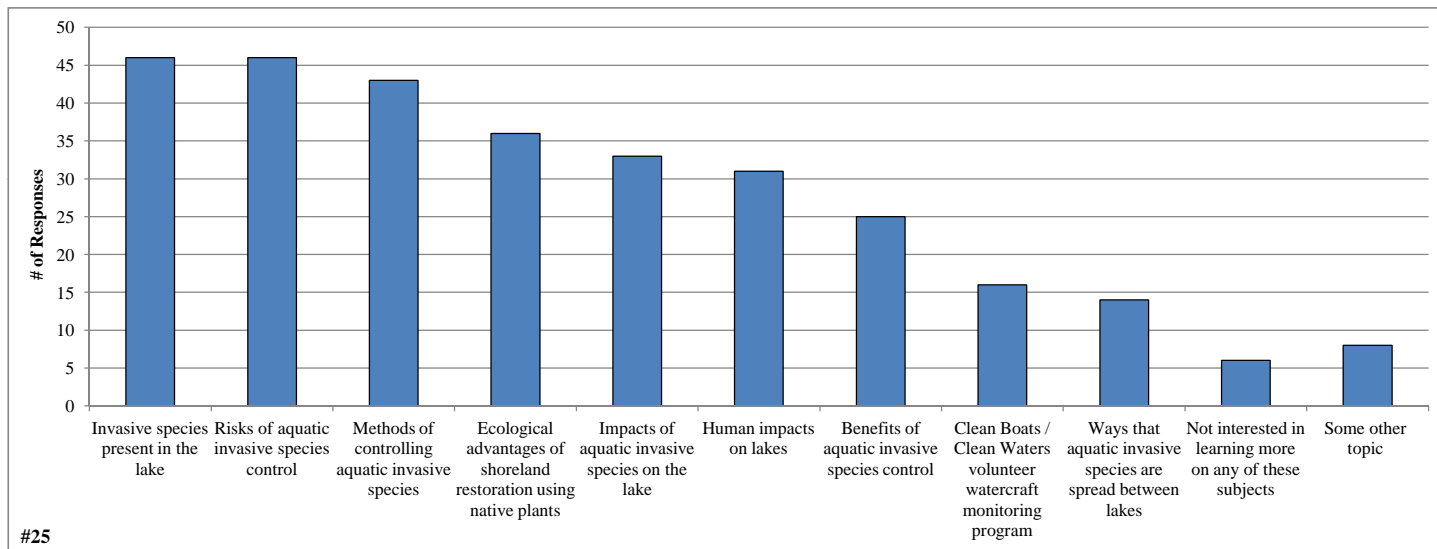
#24 Aquatic plants can be professionally managed using many techniques. What is your level of support for the responsible use of the following techniques on Lake George?

	1 - Not supportive	2	3 - Neutral	4	5 - Highly supportive	Unsure	Total	Average
Integrated control using many methods	8	1	19	19	25	19	72	3.7
Manual removal by property owners	10	10	20	20	19	12	79	3.4
Biological control	14	6	16	22	15	19	73	3.2
Hand-removal by divers	19	6	18	24	9	15	76	3.0
Mechanical harvesting	17	9	23	18	7	16	74	2.9
Dredging of bottom sediments	28	6	19	7	8	21	68	2.4
Do nothing (do not manage plants)	37	1	25	6	10	8	79	2.4
Herbicide (chemical) control	34	12	10	13	5	16	74	2.2
Water level drawdown	54	7	7	3	3	17	74	1.6



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

	<u>Total</u>
Invasive species present in the lake	46
Risks of aquatic invasive species control	46
Methods of controlling aquatic invasive species	43
Ecological advantages of shoreland restoration using native plants	36
Impacts of aquatic invasive species on the lake	33
Human impacts on lakes	31
Benefits of aquatic invasive species control	25
Clean Boats / Clean Waters volunteer watercraft monitoring program	16
Ways that aquatic invasive species are spread between lakes	14
Not interested in learning more on any of these subjects	6
Some other topic	8



NAVIGATION AND SAFETY ON LAKE GEORGE

#26 Wisconsin Act 31 states that it is illegal to operate a boat at a speed faster than slow-no-wake while within 100 feet, or a personal watercraft within 200 feet, from a shoreline, pier, raft, or buoyed area. Were you aware of this regulation?

	Total	%
Yes	87	92.6
No	7	7.4
Unsure	1	1.1
	94	100.0

#27 The minimum distance between the big island and piers along the mainland to the northwest is less than 200 feet making it illegal for any watercraft, including all boats and personal watercraft, to operate at a speed faster than slow-no wake through this channel while piers are in the water. Do you believe the channel between the big island and the mainland should be marked with slow-no wake buoys to alert watercraft operators to this safety issue?

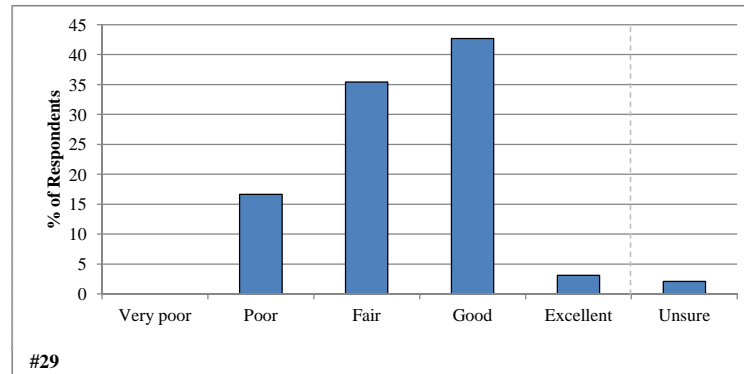
	Total	%
Yes	76	79.2
No	14	14.6
Unsure	6	6.3
	96	100.0

#28 What is your opinion of the number of buoys identifying rocks, channels, the public beach, and other areas of navigational interest on Lake George?

	Total	%
Too many	1	1.0
Just right	58	60.4
Too few	29	30.2
Unsure	8	8.3
	96	100.0

#29 In general, would you say the safety practices of boaters on Lake George are:

	Total	%
Very poor	0	0.0
Poor	16	16.7
Fair	34	35.4
Good	41	42.7
Excellent	3	3.1
Unsure	2	2.1
	96	100.0



LAKE GEORGE LAKE ASSOCIATION

#30 Before receiving this mailing, have you ever heard of the Lake George Lake Association?

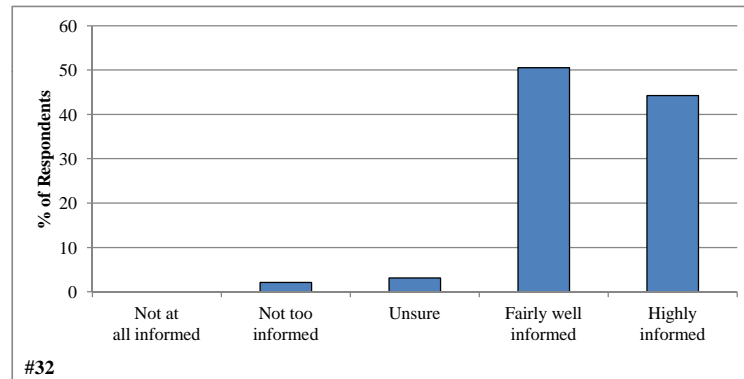
	Total	%
Yes	98	99.0
No	1	1.0
	99	100.0

#31 What is your membership status with the Lake George Lake Association?

	Total	%
Current member	86	88.7
Former member	4	4.1
Never been a member	7	7.2
	97	100.0

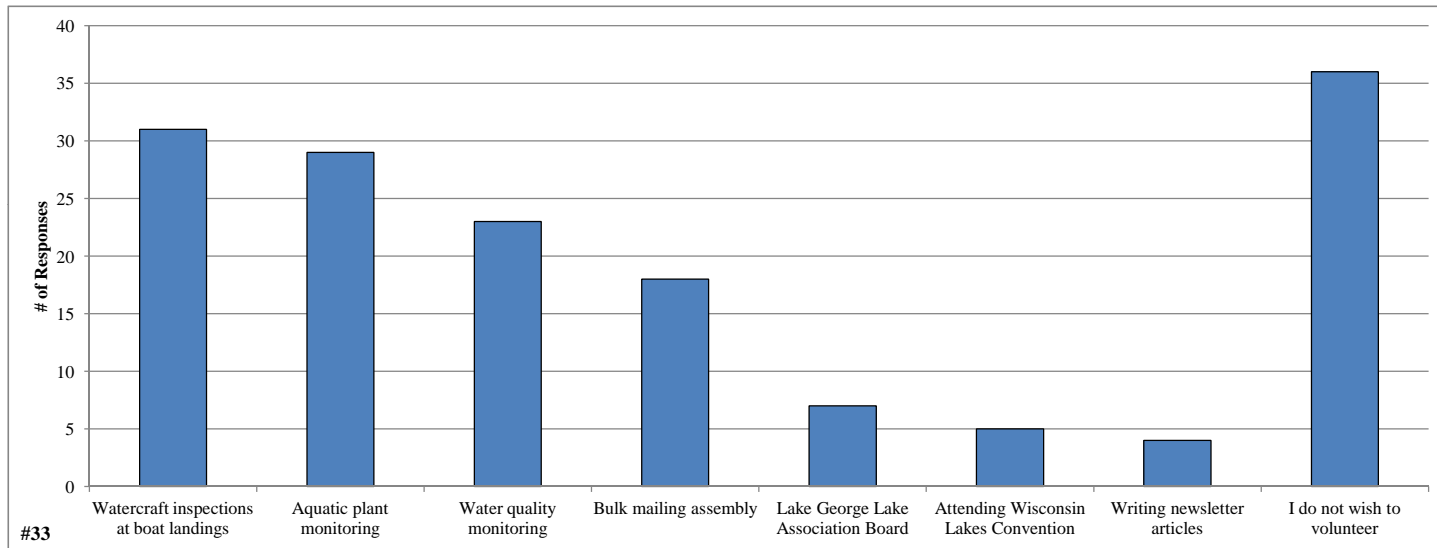
#32 How informed has the Lake George Lake Association kept you regarding issues with the lake and its management?

	Total	%
Not at all informed	0	0.0
Not too informed	2	2.1
Unsure	3	3.2
Fairly well informed	48	50.5
Highly informed	42	44.2
	95	100.0



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

	<u>Total</u>
Watercraft inspections at boat landings	31
Aquatic plant monitoring	29
Water quality monitoring	23
Bulk mailing assembly	18
Lake George Lake Association Board	7
Attending Wisconsin Lakes Convention	5
Writing newsletter articles	4
I do not wish to volunteer	36



Survey Number	1g Comment	9i Comment	13m Comment	19p Comment	20r Comment	21r Comment	25k Comment	Other Comments (and Question 34)
1						I think they are all important		Keep up the good work.
2								
3								See attached comment sheet.
4								See attached comment sheet.
5					Indian spearfishing	Spearing		
6								
7								See attached comment sheet.
8					Control lake water level and need to clean up inlet		See attached comment sheet.	See attached comment sheet.
9								Excessive fishing pressure = spearing. Noise pollution and boat traffic = jet skis
10								
11	was previous property owner							Current plans for a community sewage system- costs, disruption, etc. Setback of houses from water. Housing code.
12	Recreational							See attached comment sheet.
13								
14			Proximity to town					Methods to control fishing pressure, jet skis, boat traffic and ensure safety.
15								
16								
17								
18			All are important			The Lake Association making rules.		See attached comment sheet.
19								See attached comment sheet.
20					Little/no enforcement of no wake near shores after hours			See attached comment sheet.
21				Species of aquatic plants that were not present 5 years ago				
22								
23								
24					Litter pollution			See attached comment sheet.
25								
26								
27								
28								
29	Used 4/5 mos a yr		Beats St. Louis in the summer					You people do a good job and please know it's appreciated.
30								
31								See attached comment sheet.
32								
33		Rock bass						The lake assoc has been doing a fantastic job. Thanks to all.
34					Spearfishing			See attached comment sheet.
35								See attached comment sheet.
36								See attached comment sheet.
37								
38								
39					Fish spearing in spring	Fish spearing by Indians yearly		See attached comment sheet.
40								See attached comment sheet.
41		6 months per yr	Cooler weather		Climate change (warming waters)	Temperature increase (This question mixes causes and effects)	Agree education is critical. We are familiar w/ all these issues. Think you should add info on effects of warming temperatures on lake ecology.	See attached comment sheet.
42			Privacy					
43								
44								Thank you to the Lake George Assoc active volunteers! We appreciate your hard work and dedication.
45					Spearing in spring		boating and PWC safety	See attached comment sheet.
46					Spearing			
47	and our use							
48					Over population of muskies		How to improve lakes fishing for all species of fish	Markers are removed too early in the fall.
49								See attached comment sheet.
50							well read on topics- lifelong lake residents	See attached comment sheet.
51								
52								
53								
54	rental and personal use							
55								

Survey Number	1g Comment	9i Comment	13m Comment	19p Comment	20r Comment	21r Comment	25k Comment	Other Comments (and Question 34)
56								Boating safety practices of tourists is a 2, of locals is a 5.
57								I appreciate the efforts to educate stakeholders and bringing these important topics forward for discussion. Many thanks
58								See attached comment sheet.
59								
60								
61								
62				Indigenous milfoil in our bay this year.			Getting rid of increased native milfoil.	See attached comment sheet
63								
64								
65			Family gathering spot					
66								See attached comment sheet
67	I use it for myself about 1 week a year.					I appreciate the fact that I have never seen jetskis, water skiing, lg motor boats on Lake George.		See attached comment sheet
68								See attached comment sheet
69								
70								
71								See attached comment sheet
72								
73								
74								See attached comment sheet.
75								
76				No idea				Tell me anything I need to know - am elderly - don't fish.
77								
78								
79					Spearing			
80								
81	Free renter year round is family member, other family uses through year, our family visits on weekends.							
82								
83								
84								
85								
86								See attached comment sheet
87			Income					See attached comment sheet
88								
89	Resort/Residence							See attached comment sheet
90								
91	2nd home visiting at least 2 wks every month			increased moss	In summer ski boats and jetskis cause boat traffic and noise pollution	Boat traffic from ski boats and jet skis		
92								
93								
94	Part time year round				Spearing			See attached comment sheet
95								
96								
97								
98								
99								
100			Location/proximity					See attached comment sheet
101								See attached comment sheet
102								
103								See attached comment sheet

C

APPENDIX C

Water Quality Data

Water Quality Data				
Parameter	Surface		Bottom	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
Secchi Depth (feet)	6	5.8	NA	NA
Total P (µg/L)	6	29.0	3	35.7
Dissolved P (µg/L)	2	ND	2	4.0
Chl a (µg/L)	4	13.3	0	NA
TKN (µg/L)	4	635.0	2	920.0
NO3+NO2-N (µg/L)	5	81.5	2	203.0
NH3-N (µg/L)	5	27.0	2	390.0
Total N (µg/L)	4	742.8	1	973.0
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	1	113.0	1	111.0
Lab pH	1	7.7	1	7.7
Alkal (mg/l CaCO3)	1	32.4	1	32.6
Total Susp. Solids (mg/l)	1	5.0	1	5.0
Calcium (µg/L)	1	10.2	0	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	0	NA	0	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	0	NA	0	NA
Color (SU)	1	60.0	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	
Lillie Mason Region (1983)	NLF Ecoregion
Nichols Ecoregion (1999)	NLFL

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			

4477.61194

Trophic State Index (TSI)			
Year	TP	Chl-a	Secchi
1973			57.1
1974			60.4
1979			
2003			
2004	53.0	61.7	52.1
2005	50.4	53.2	49.3
2006	52.4	55.9	54.0
2007	52.5	59.3	51.9
2008	52.9	54.8	54.7
2009	52.2	56.7	52.6
2010	52.4	59.7	54.1
2011	55.3	58.8	58.1
2012	51.7	59.7	51.9
All Years (Weighted)	52.6	57.8	53.3
Shallow, Lowland Drainage Lakes	54.6	52.6	52.4
NLF Ecoregion	48.1	47.5	45.7

2600	May	1	
	June	2	
	July	3	
	Aug	2	
	Sept	2	
	Oct	1	
		11	528

Year	Secchi (feet)				Chlorophyll-a (µg/L)						Total Phosphorus (µg/L)					
	Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
1973	2	4.4	1	4.0												
1974	3	4.8	1	3.2												
1979					1	23.5		0								
2003	3	3.5	0													
2004	12	5.7	8	5.7	3	28.3	2	23.8	3	37.7	2.0	29.5				
2005	5	6.0	3	6.9	4	10.9	3	10.1	4	26.5	3.0	24.7				
2006	7	4.8	6	5.0	4	14.8	3	13.2	4	31.5	3.0	28.3				
2007	4	5.8	4	5.8	3	16.8	3	16.8	3	28.7	3.0	28.7				
2008	5	4.8	5	4.8	3	11.8	3	11.8	3	29.3	3.0	29.3				
2009	4	5.6	2	5.5	3	14.3	3	14.3	3	28.0	3.0	28.0				
2010	3	4.9	3	4.9	3	19.4	3	19.4	3	28.3	3.0	28.3				
2011	3	3.8	3	3.8	3	17.7	3	17.7	3	34.7	3.0	34.7				
2012	5	5.6	2	5.8	5	15.9	3	19.4	5	29.6	2.0	27.0				
All Years (Weighted)		5.2		5.2		16.6		16.0		30.3		28.8				
Shallow, Lowland Drainage Lakes				5.6				9.4				33.0				
NLF Ecoregion				8.9				5.6				21.0				

July 2012 N: 690.0
July 2012 P: 26.0

Summer 2012 N:P 27 :1

D

APPENDIX D

Watershed Analysis WiLMS Results

Date: 2/11/2013 Scenario: Lake George Current

Lake Id: Lake George

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 1989.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 12.20 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 2022.2 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 442.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 4798.3 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 10.9 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 5.8 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 5045.8 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 11.4 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 1.05 1/year

Water Residence Time: 0.95 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 33.0 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 30.3 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
Row Crop AG	0.0	0.50	1.00	3.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	0
Pasture/Grass	179.0	0.10	0.30	0.50	9.1	7	22	36	
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)	27.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.5	1	1	3	
Wetlands	829.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	14.0	34	34	34	34
Forest	954.0	0.05	0.09	0.18	14.5	19	35	69	
Lake Surface	442.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	22.4	18	54	179	

POINT SOURCE DATA

Point Sources	Water Load (m ³ /year)	Low (kg/year)	Most Likely (kg/year)	High (kg/year)	Loading %
Lake Thompson Input	3466135.0	0.0	84.9	0.0	35.5

SEPTIC TANK DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)	0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years	190.0			
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil	98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)	1.14	9.50	30.40	4.0

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	175.6	527.3	774.4	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	79.7	239.2	351.3	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.40	1.19	1.75	
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	44.54	133.72	196.38	
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	187.2	0.0	35.5
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	84.9	0.0	35.5
Total NPS Loading (lb)	133.7	200.9	313.0	60.5
Total NPS Loading (kg)	60.6	91.1	142.0	60.5

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 2/11/2013 Scenario: 71

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 33.0 mg/m³Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 30.3 mg/m³Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

% Confidence Range: 70%

Nurenberg 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	7	22	32	-8	-26
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	8	21	28	-9	-30
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	9	20	26	-10	-33
Rechow, 1979 General	3	8	12	-22	-73
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	10	30	44	0	0
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	5	16	24	-14	-46
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	7	21	31	-12	-36
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	7	18	24	-14	-44
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	3	10	15	-23	-70
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	5	14	19	-18	-57
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	6	19	29	-14	-42
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	4	12	17	-18	-59

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence Lower Bound	Confidence Upper Bound	Parameter Fit?	Back Calculation (kg/year)	Model Type
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	11	32	FIT	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	7	60	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	6	58	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	4	12	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	16	43	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	8	24	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	9	35	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	8	31	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	5	15	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	6	24	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	10	27	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	5	19	FIT	0	ANN

Water and Nutrient Outflow Module

Date: 2/11/2013 Scenario: 62
 Average Annual Surface Total Phosphorus: 31.7mg/m³
 Annual Discharge: 5.05E+003 AF => 6.22E+006 m³
 Annual Outflow Loading: 415.6 LB => 188.5 kg

E

APPENDIX E

Aquatic Plant Survey Data

F

APPENDIX F

WDNR Fisheries Studies



**WISCONSIN DNR
FISHERIES INFORMATION SHEET**

LAKE: GEORGE

COUNTY: ONEIDA

YEAR: 2010

The Department of Natural Resources surveyed George Lake, Oneida County, from April 1 through June 2, 2010, to determine the health of its fishery. The survey was designed to take a comprehensive look at the lake's fishery. George Lake is a drainage lake with chiefly sand substrate and a moderate-density walleye population. It has a surface area of 435 acres, 5.5 miles of shoreline and a maximum depth of 26 feet.

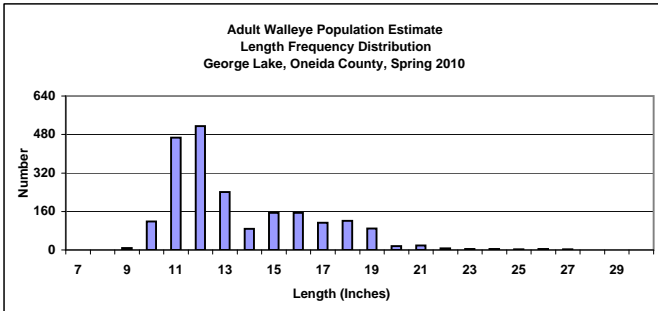


Figure 1. Length frequency distribution of 2,127 adult* walleye estimated to be in George Lake, Oneida County, based on a spring 2010 survey.

* Note: Adult walleye are defined as all sexable walleye and walleye of unknown sex \geq 15 inches long.

Walleye

We conducted a mark-recapture survey of George Lake's adult* walleye population from April 1-7, 2010. We captured and marked (fin clipped) 478 adult walleye in seven days of fyke netting. A crew sampled George Lake with an electro-fishing boat on April 7th and captured 92 adult walleye. Nearly 22% (20 of 92) of those walleye bore the fin clip given during fyke netting.

Based on those results, we estimated that George Lake was inhabited by 2,127 adult walleye (4.9/acre). Approximately 37% (778 of 2,127) of adult walleye were 14 inches long or larger. The largest walleye we captured was a 27.2-inch female.

Smallmouth Bass

We also completed a mark-recapture survey of George Lake's smallmouth bass population from April 1 through June 2, 2010. We captured and marked 102 smallmouth bass through May 25th. An electro-fishing crew captured 19 smallmouth bass on June 2nd. Approximately 42% (8 of 19) of those smallmouth had been marked (fin clipped) in previous sampling.

From those results, we estimated that 226 smallmouth bass, 8-inches or larger, inhabited George Lake. Approximately 49% (111 of 226) of those smallmouth were 14 inches long or larger. The largest smallmouth we captured was 20.2 inches long.

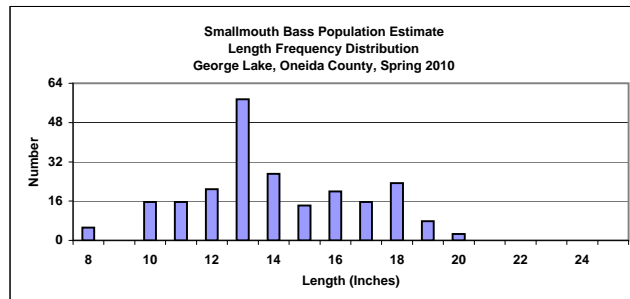


Figure 2. Length frequency distribution of 226 smallmouth bass \geq 8" estimated to be in George Lake, Oneida County, based on a spring 2010 survey.

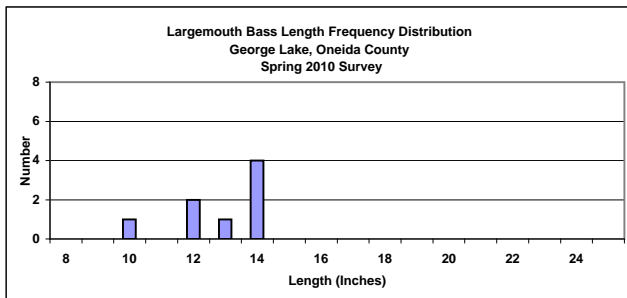


Figure 3. Length frequency distribution of eight largemouth bass \geq 8" captured during a fisheries survey of George Lake, Oneida County, in spring 2010.

Largemouth Bass

We have captured eight largemouth bass, 8 inches or larger, during our fyke netting and electro-fishing sampling of George Lake. Four of those largemouth bass were 14 inches long or larger. The biggest largemouth bass we captured was 14.4 inches long.

Northern Pike

We captured 72 adult* northern pike in fyke nets fished in George Lake from April 1-7, 2010. Nearly 24% (17 of 72) of adult northern pike we captured were larger than 26 inches long. The largest northern pike we captured was a 34.7-inch female.

* Note: Adult northern pike are defined as all sexable northern pike and northern pike of unknown sex \geq 12 inches long.

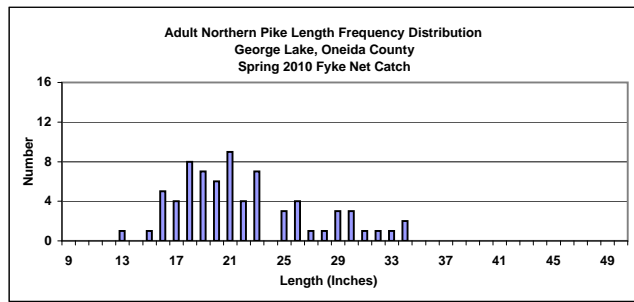


Figure 4. Length frequency distribution of 72 adult* northern pike captured in fyke nets during a fisheries survey of George Lake, Oneida County, in spring 2010.

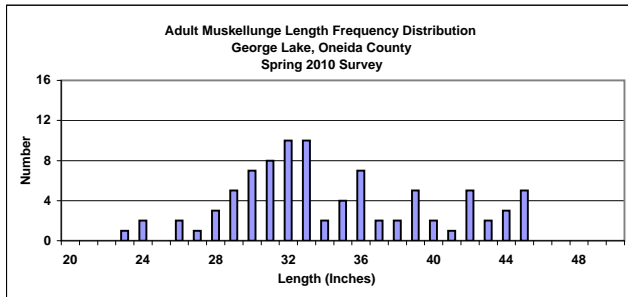


Figure 5. Length frequency distribution of 89 adult* muskellunge captured during a fisheries survey of George Lake, Oneida County, in spring 2010.

Muskellunge

We captured 89 adult* muskellunge during our fyke netting and electro-fishing sampling of George Lake. Nearly 45% of the adult muskellunge (40 of 89) we captured were 34 inches long or larger. Roughly one in five muskellunge (18 of 89) were 40 inches long or larger. The largest muskellunge we captured was a 45.8-inch female.

* Note: Adult muskellunge are defined as all sexable muskellunge and muskellunge of unknown sex \geq 20 inches long.

Other Species

We captured 11 species of fish in our fyke netting and electro-fishing sampling of George Lake in addition to the game fish mentioned above. Yellow perch were common in our fyke net catches. We also caught black crappie, bluegill, burbot, common shiner, golden shiner, mimic shiner, pumpkinseed, rock bass, white sucker and yellow bullhead. In-water sampling will conclude with a survey of young-of-year walleye in fall 2010.

We are also conducting a creel (angler harvest) survey on George Lake this year. Creel clerk Jason Halverson will count and interview anglers and examine their catch throughout the 2010 open-water fishing season.

Table 1. General Fishing Regulations for George Lake, Oneida County, 2010

FISH SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	DAILY LIMIT	MINIMUM LENGTH
Walleye	May 1 - March 6	3	No minimum, only one over 14"
Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass	May 1 - June 18 (C&R) June 19 - March 6 (Harvest)	None 5 in total	14 inches
Muskellunge	May 29 - Nov. 30	1	34 inches
Northern Pike	May 1 - March 6	5	None

A brief summary of selected fishing regulations for George Lake is included above (Table 1). While the regulatory information provided was current at the time the surveys were conducted, it is not comprehensive and should not be used as a substitute for the current fishing regulation pamphlet. You may obtain a copy of current fishing regulations when you purchase your fishing license, or download a copy from our web site at:

<http://www.dnr.wi.gov/fish/regulations/>

This report is interim only; data and findings should not be considered final. Results of creel surveys should be available by June 2011. Spring survey and creel survey summaries will be posted at:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/fish/nor/northern.html>

or contact:

Mike Coshun, Treaty Fisheries Biologist
 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
 8770 Highway J
 Woodruff, WI 54568
 (715) 356-5211 Ext. 209
 Email: Michael.Coshun@dnr.state.wi.us

For answers to questions about fisheries management activities and plans for George Lake, Oneida County, contact:

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**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CREEL SURVEY REPORT**

GEORGE LAKE

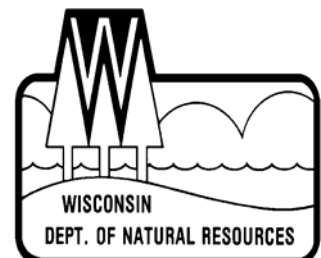
ONEIDA COUNTY

2010-11



Treaty Fisheries Publication

**Compiled by Tim Tobias
Treaty Fisheries Technician**



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
GENERAL LAKE INFORMATION	2
Location	2
Physical Characteristics	2
Seasons Surveyed	2
Weather	2
Sportfishing Regulations.....	2
SPECIES CATCH AND HARVEST INFORMATION	2
CREEL SURVEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	3
Survey Logistics	3
General Angler Information.....	3
SPECIES INFORMATION	3
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	4

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 1. Sportfishing effort summary	5
Table 2. Creel survey synopsis	6

SPECIES CATCH AND HARVEST INFORMATION

Gamefish

Figure 1. Walleye.....	7
Figure 2. Northern Pike	8
Figure 3. Muskellunge	9
Figure 4. Smallmouth Bass	10
Figure 5. Largemouth Bass	11

Panfish

Figure 6. Yellow Perch	12
Figure 7. Bluegill	13
Figure 8. Pumpkinseed.....	14
Figure 9. Rock Bass	15
Figure 10. Black Crappie	16

Cover Art: Steve Hilt, Minocqua, WI

Fish Graphics: Virgil Beck, Stevens Point, WI

INTRODUCTION

Fish populations can fluctuate due to natural forces (weather, predation, competition), management actions (stocking, regulations, habitat improvement), inappropriate development (habitat degradation), and harvest impacts. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources fisheries crews regularly conduct fishery surveys on area lakes and reservoirs to gather the information needed to monitor changes, identify concerns, evaluate past management actions, and to prescribe good fishery management strategies. Netting and electrofishing surveys are used to gather data on the status of fish populations and communities (species composition, population size, reproductive success, size/age distribution, and growth rates). But the other key component of the fishery that we often need to measure is the harvest.

On many lakes in the Ceded Territory of northern Wisconsin, harvest of fish is divided between sport anglers and the six Chippewa tribes who harvest fish under rights granted by federal treaties. The tribes harvest fish mostly using a highly efficient method, spearing, during a relatively short time period in the spring. Every fish in the spear harvest is counted – a complete “census” of the harvest.

We also measure the sport harvest to assess its impact on the fishery. But because it would be highly impractical and very costly to conduct a complete census of every angler who fishes on a lake, we conduct creel surveys.

A creel survey is an assessment tool used to sample the fishing activities of anglers on a body of water and make projections of harvest and other fishery parameters. Creel survey clerks work on randomly-selected

days and shifts, forty hours per week during the open season for gamefish from the first Saturday in May through the first Sunday in March, except during the month of November when fishing effort is low and ice conditions are often unsafe. The survey is run during daylight hours, and shift times change from month to month as day length changes.

Creel survey clerks travel their lakes using a boat or snowmobile to count numbers of anglers on a lake at predetermined times, and to interview anglers who have completed their fishing trip to collect data on what species they fished for, catch, harvest, lengths of fish harvested, marks (finclips or tags), and hours of fishing effort. Collecting completed-trip data provides the most accurate assessment of angling activities, and it avoids the need to disturb anglers while they are fishing.

A computer program is used to make projections of total catch and harvest of each species, catch and harvest rates, and total fishing effort, by month and for the year in total. Keep in mind that these are only projections based on the best information available, and not a complete accounting of effort, catch, and harvest. Accurate projections require that we sample a sufficient and representative portion of the angling activity on a lake. The accuracy of creel survey results, therefore, depends on good cooperation and truthful responses by anglers when a creel clerk interviews them.

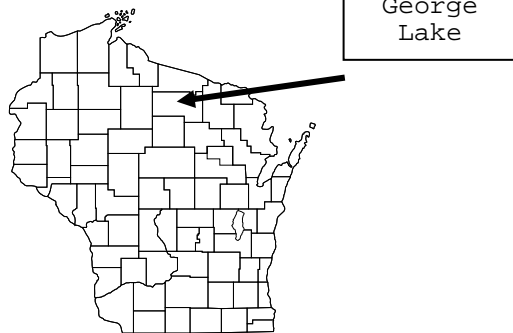
You may have encountered a DNR creel survey clerk on a recent fishing trip. We appreciate your cooperation during an interview. The survey only takes a moment of your time and it gives the Department valuable information needed for management of the fishery.

This report provides projections of:

1. Overall fishing effort (pressure)
2. Fishing effort directed at each species
3. Catch and harvest rates
4. Numbers of fish caught and harvested

Also included are a physical description of George Lake; discussion of results of the survey; and detailed summaries, by species of fishing effort, catch and harvest.

GENERAL LAKE INFORMATION



Location

George Lake is located in Oneida County 4 miles southeast of the City of Rhinelander.

Physical Characteristics

George Lake is a 435-acre drainage lake with a maximum depth of 26 feet. Littoral substrate consists primarily of sand and gravel, with lesser amounts of muck, and rock. George Lake is a soft water drainage lake with slightly acidic, light brown water of moderate transparency.

Seasons Surveyed

The period referred to in this report as the 2010-11 fishing season ran from May 1, 2010 through March 6, 2011. The open water creel survey ran from May 1 through October 31, 2010 and the ice fishing creel survey ran from December 1, 2010 through March 6, 2011.

Weather

Ice-out on George Lake was around March 30, 2010. Fishable-ice formed on George Lake in early December.

Sportfishing Regulations

The following seasons, daily bag limits, and length limits were in place on George Lake during the 2010-fishing season:

Species	Season	Bag Limit	Min. Size
Largemouth Bass & Smallmouth Bass	5/01-6/18	Catch & Release	
	6/19-3/06	5	14"
Musky	5/29-11/30	1	34"
Northern Pike	5/01-3/06	5	none
Walleye	5/01-3/06	3*	none 1 > 14"
Panfish	year round	25	none
Rock Bass	year round	none	none

* The statewide bag limit was 5 walleye, but due to tribal declarations it was reduced on George Lake.

SPECIES CATCH AND HARVEST INFORMATION

Angling effort, catch, and harvest information is summarized for each species in Table 2 and Figures 1-10. Table 2 also includes a comparison of these statistics with the previous creel survey. Information presented about species whose fishing season extends beyond March 6 should be considered minimum estimates. Each species page has up to five graphs depicting the following:

1. **PROJECTED FISHING EFFORT**
Total calculated number of hours during each month that anglers spent fishing for a species.
2. **PROJECTED SPECIFIC CATCH AND HARVEST RATES**
Calculated number of hours it takes

an angler to catch or harvest a fish of the indicated species. Only information from anglers who were specifically targeting that species is reported.

3. PROJECTED CATCH AND HARVEST

Calculated number of fish of the indicated species caught or harvested by all anglers, regardless of targeted species.

4. LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF HARVESTED FISH

All fish of a species that were measured by the clerk during the entire creel survey season.

5. LARGEST AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF HARVESTED FISH

Monthly largest and average length of harvested fish of a species. Only those fish measured by the creel survey clerk are reported.

CREEL SURVEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Survey Logistics

The creel survey went well. We encountered no unusual problems conducting the survey or calculating the projections contained in the report. This was the third time the Department conducted a creel survey on George Lake. The last treaty surveys took place in 1999.

General Angler Information

Anglers spent 22,288 hours or 51.2 hours per acre fishing George Lake during the 2010 season (Table 1). That was more than the Oneida County average of 37.6 hours per acre. July was the most heavily fished month (9.9 hours per acre). Fishing effort was lightest in October and January (2.4

hours per acre).

RESULTS BY SPECIES

Walleye (Table 2, Figure 1)

Walleyes received 15.5 percent of the directed fishing effort (5,918 hours) during the 2010 season. Walleye fishing effort was greatest in February (1,326 hours).

The unusually high February walleye effort and low catch rate was attributed to a one-day ice-fishing tournament that heavily influenced survey results.

December had the least amount of walleye fishing effort (200 hours).

Total catch of walleyes was 1,145 fish with a harvest of 466 fish. Highest catch (451 fish) and harvest (148 fish) occurred in August. Anglers fished 6.0 hours to catch and 13.6 hours to harvest a walleye during 2010.

The mean length of harvested walleyes was 13.8 inches and the largest walleye measured was a 24.1-inch fish.

Northern Pike (Table 2, Figure 2)

Fishing effort directed at northern pike was 3,624 hours during the 2010 season.

Northern pike fishing effort was greatest in February (1,224 hours).

Total catch of northern pike was 459 fish with a harvest of 123 fish.

The mean length of harvested northern pike was 23.8 inches and the largest northern pike measured was a 32.4-inch fish.

Muskellunge (Table 2, Figure 3)

Anglers spent 4,794 hours targeting muskellunge during the 2010 season.

Muskellunge fishing effort was greatest in August (1,180 hours).

Total catch of muskellunge was 284 fish.

Highest catch (69 fish) occurred in July. Anglers fished 20.9 hours to catch a muskellunge during 2010.

Smallmouth Bass (Table 2, Figure 4)
Fishing effort targeted at smallmouth bass was 2,681 hours during the 2010 season. Smallmouth bass fishing effort was greatest in July (888 hours).

Total catch of smallmouth bass was 770 fish with 63 being harvested. Highest catch (245 fish) occurred in August. Anglers fished 5.2 hours to catch a smallmouth bass during 2010.

Largemouth Bass (Table 2, Figure 5)
Fishing effort directed at largemouth bass was 1,535 hours during the 2010 season. Largemouth bass fishing effort was greatest in August (551 hours).

Total catch of largemouth bass was 186 fish with no harvest. Highest catch (84 fish) occurred in August. Anglers fished 22.0 hours to catch a largemouth bass during 2010.

Panfish (Table 2, Figures 6-10)
Bluegills were the most sought after panfish species during the survey. Fishing effort directed at bluegills was 7,097 hours.

Total catch of bluegills was 9,473 fish with 2,614 harvested. The mean length of bluegills harvested was 6.8 inches.

Black crappies were the second most sought after panfish species during the survey. Fishing effort directed at black crappies was 6,829 hours.

Anglers caught 2,220 black crappies and harvested 1,397 fish. The mean length of black crappies harvested was 10.8 inches.

Yellow perch were the third most sought after panfish species during the survey. Fishing effort directed at yellow perch was 3,675 hours.

Total catch of yellow perch was 1,830 fish with 348 harvested. The mean length of yellow perch harvested was 8.3 inches.

Pumpkinseeds and rock bass were also caught during the 2010 season.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Completion of this survey was possible because of the efforts of the technical staff of the fisheries management and Treaty Fisheries Unit. Treaty staff responsible for ensuring completion of this survey included Jeff Blonski, Steve Kramer, Joelle Underwood, Marty Kiepke, Jason Halverson, and Tim Tobias. Fisheries management staff included John Kubisiak and Steve Timler. Jason Halverson was the creel clerk on George Lake during the survey period.

We also thank all the anglers who took the time to offer information about their fishing trip to the survey clerk. Without their cooperation the survey would not have been possible.

The Department thanks the cooperator, Jim & Donna Forsyth, who generously allowed the Department to keep a boat and snowmobile on their property during this survey.

This creel report was reviewed by John Kubisiak and Dennis Scholl of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Additional copies of this report and those covering other local lakes can be obtained from the Woodruff DNR or online at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/fish/ceded/reports.html>

Table 1. Sportfishing effort summary, George Lake, 2010-11 season.

Month	Total Angler Hours	Total Angler Hours/Acre	Oneida County Average Hours/Acre	Statewide Average Hours/Acre
May	2439	5.6	5.4	5.8
June	3789	8.7	7.3	6.1
July	4319	9.9	8.3	6.4
August	3777	8.7	6.3	5.4
September	1584	3.6	3.8	3.8
October	1024	2.4	1.8	1.6
December	2007	4.6	1.3	1.7
January	1027	2.4	1.7	1.5
February	2047	4.7	1.7	1.3
March	276	0.6	0.3	**
*Summer Total	16932	38.9	32.7	29.1
*Winter Total	5356	12.3	4.9	4.5
Grand Total	22288	51.2	37.6	33.6

*"Summer" is May-October; "Winter" is December-March

**Too few lakes have been surveyed in March to give a meaningful statewide average.

Total Angler Hours is the estimated total number of hours that anglers spent fishing on George Lake during each month surveyed.

Total Angler Hours/Acre is the total angler hours divided by the area of the lake in acres. This is useful if you wish to compare effort on George Lake to other lakes.

County Average Hours/Acre is the average angler effort in hours per acre for county lakes that have been surveyed since 1990. This value can be useful in comparisons as well.

Statewide Average Hours/Acre is the average angler effort in hours per acre for inland lakes in the state surveyed between 1990 and 1995. This value can be used to compare George Lake to other lakes statewide.

Table 2. Comparison of creel survey synopses, George Lake, 2010-11 and 1999-00 fishing seasons.

CREEL YEAR: 2010-11

SPECIES	DIRECTED EFFORT (Hours)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL CATCH	SPECIFIC CATCH RATE (Hrs/Fish) *	TOTAL HARVEST	SPECIFIC HARVEST RATE (Hrs/Fish) **	MEAN LENGTH OF HARVESTED FISH
Walleye	5918	15.39%	1145	6.0	466	13.6	13.8
Northern Pike	3624	9.43%	459	16.1	123	42.9	23.8
Muskellunge	4794	12.47%	284	20.9	3	1428.6	35.5
Smallmouth Bass	2681	6.97%	770	5.2	63	58.8	15.0
Largemouth Bass	1535	3.99%	186	22.0	0		
Yellow Perch	3675	9.56%	1830	3.1	348	16.0	8.3
Bluegill	7097	18.46%	9473	0.8	2614	2.9	6.8
Pumpkinseed	2290	5.96%	673	4.9	86	32.3	6.1
Rock Bass	5	0.01%	694		42		7.1
Black Crappie	6829	17.76%	2220	3.2	1397	5.0	10.8

* A blank cell in this column indicates that no fish of a given species were caught by anglers who specifically targeted that species.

** A blank cell in this column indicates that no fish of a given species were harvested by anglers who specifically targeted that species.

CREEL YEAR: 1999-00

SPECIES	DIRECTED EFFORT (Hours)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL CATCH	SPECIFIC CATCH RATE (Hrs/Fish)	TOTAL HARVEST	SPECIFIC HARVEST RATE (Hrs/Fish)	MEAN LENGTH OF HARVESTED FISH
Walleye	10678	27.75%	1768	6.3	722	14.8	13.5
Northern Pike	4680	12.16%	2155	5.0	383	19.3	20.4
Muskellunge	4510	11.72%	94	64.1	0		
Smallmouth Bass	1032	2.68%	253	16.5	0		
Largemouth Bass	1078	2.80%	104	42.0	0		
Yellow Perch	3952	10.27%	966	6.0	653	8.2	8.0
Bluegill	6103	15.86%	3400	1.9	1902	3.3	6.7
Pumpkinseed	53	0.14%	7	7.3	0		
Rock Bass		0.00%	414		108		8.2
Black Crappie	6391	16.61%	1359	5.1	1070	6.5	10.3

WALLEYE

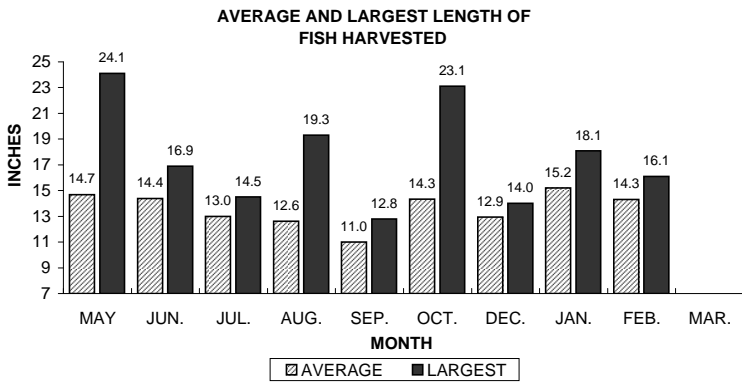
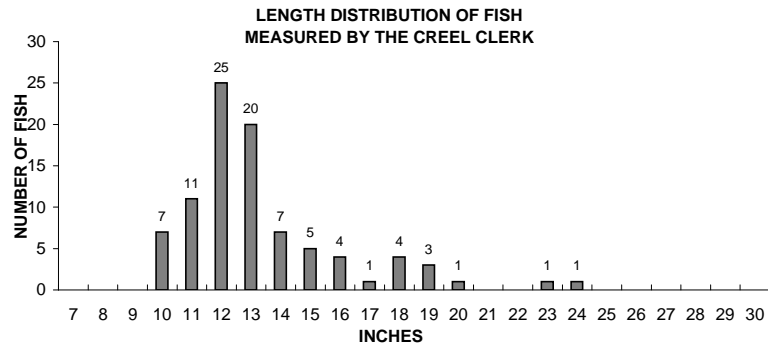
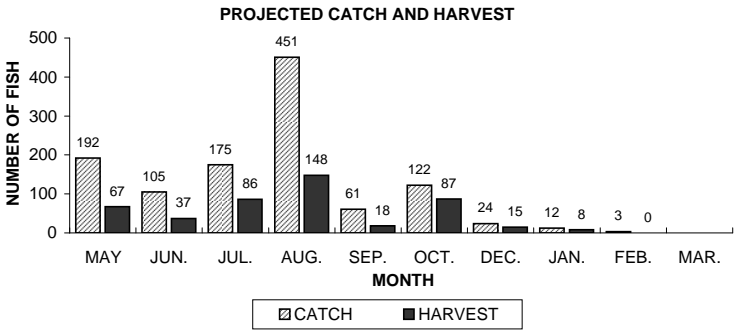
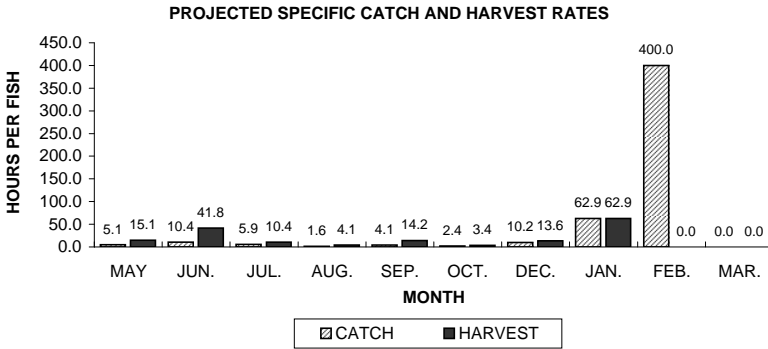
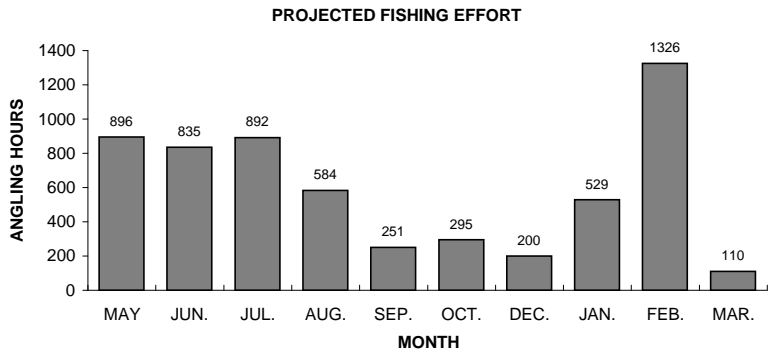
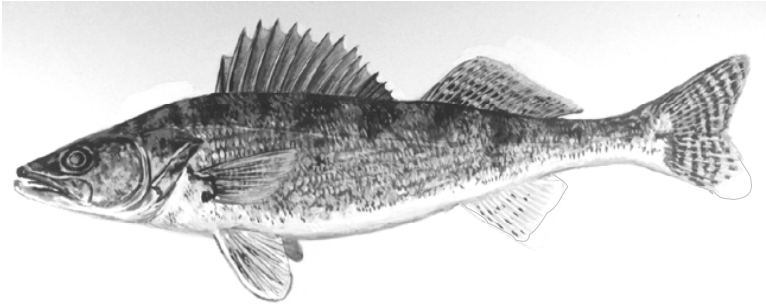


Figure 1. Walleye sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

NORTHERN PIKE

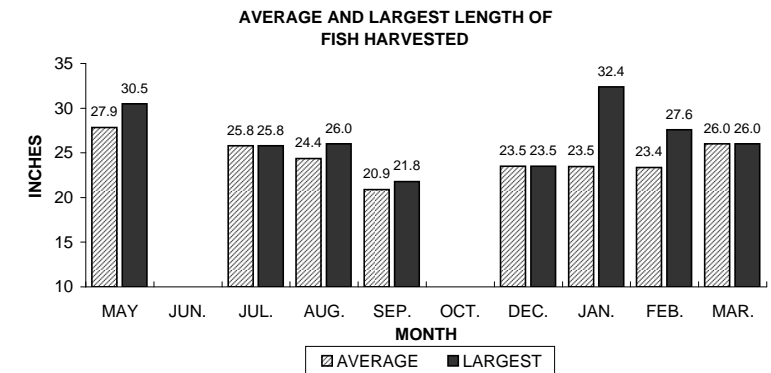
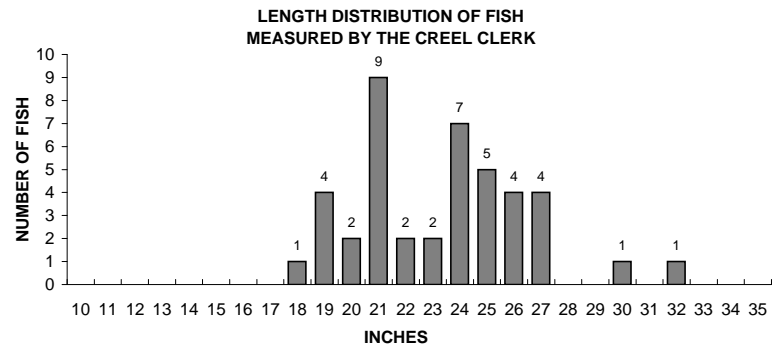
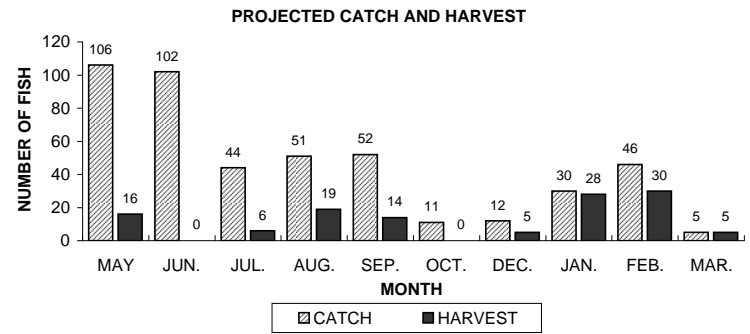
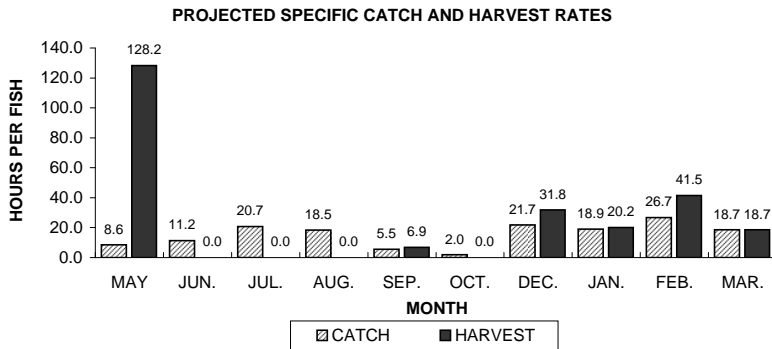
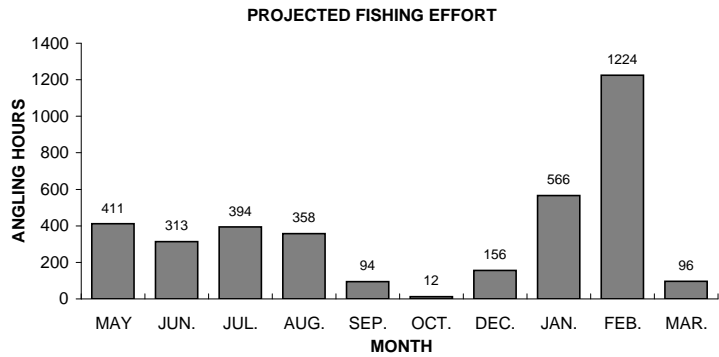
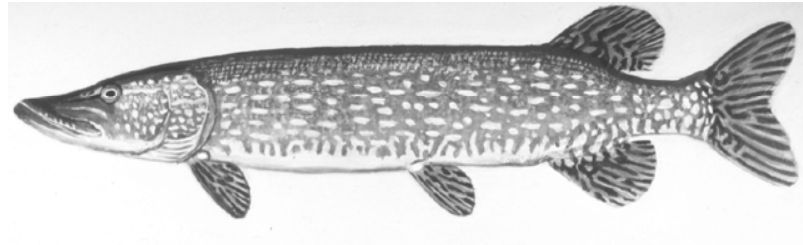
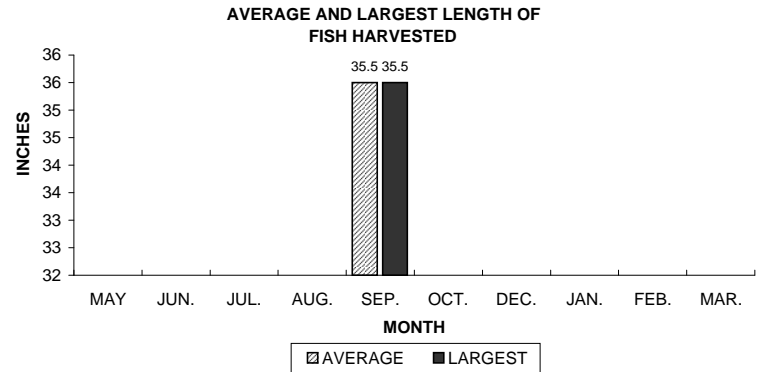
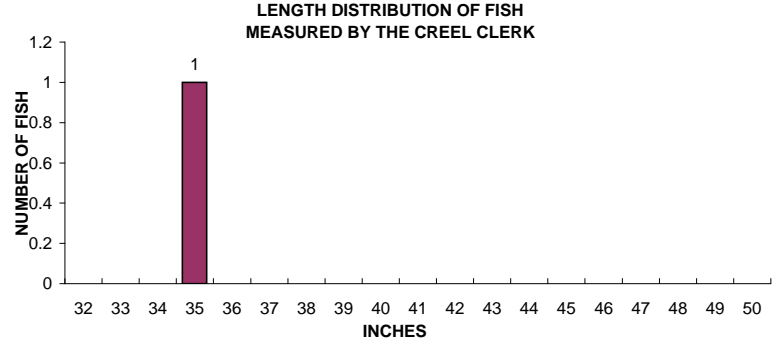
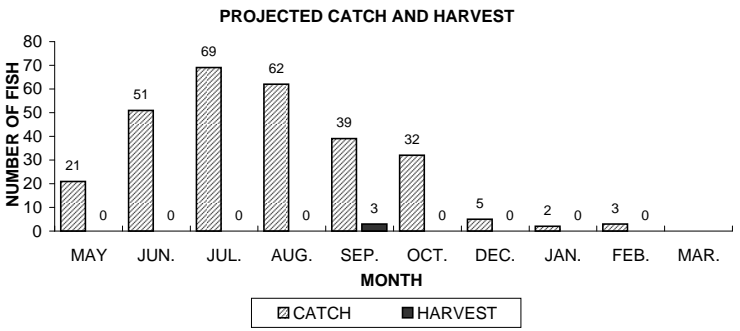
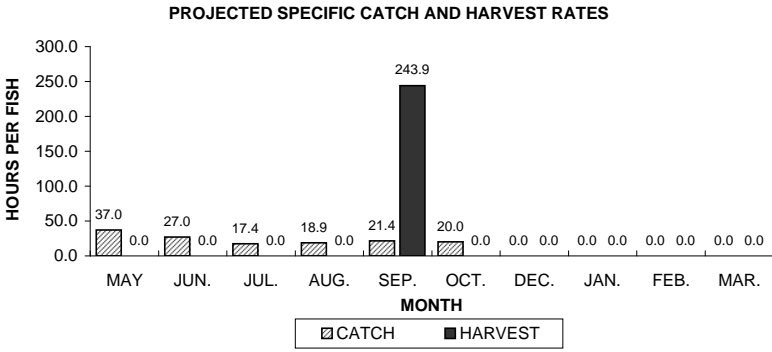
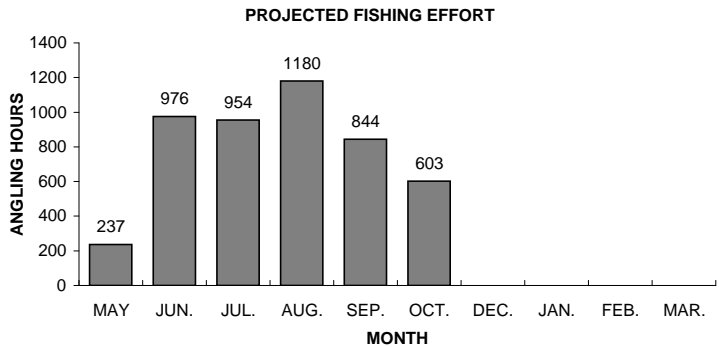
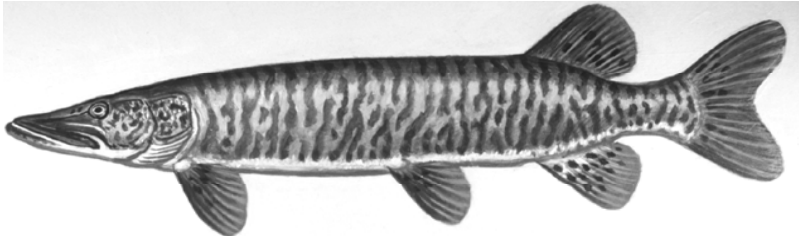


Figure 2. Northern pike sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

MUSKELLUNGE



6

Figure 3. Muskellunge sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

SMALLMOUTH BASS

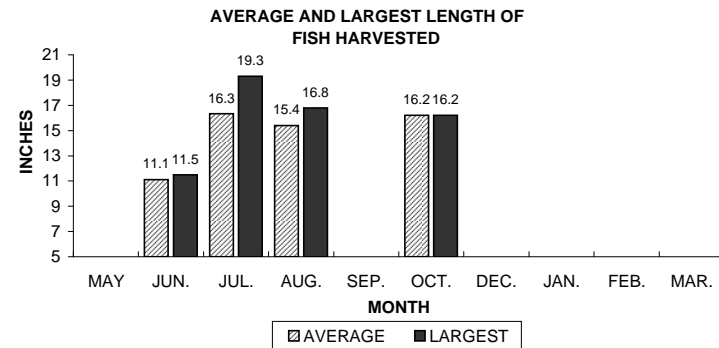
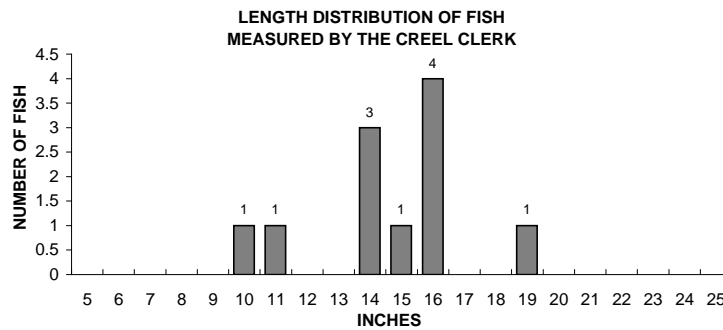
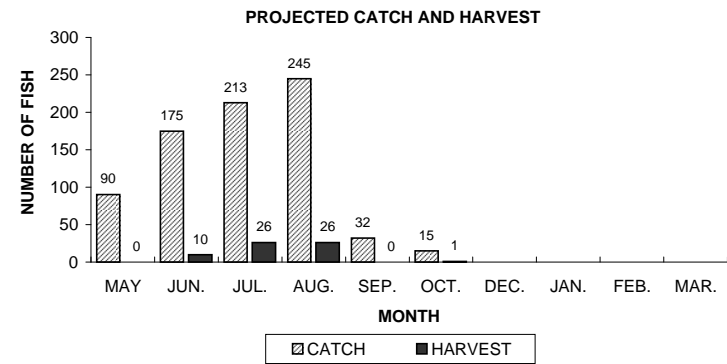
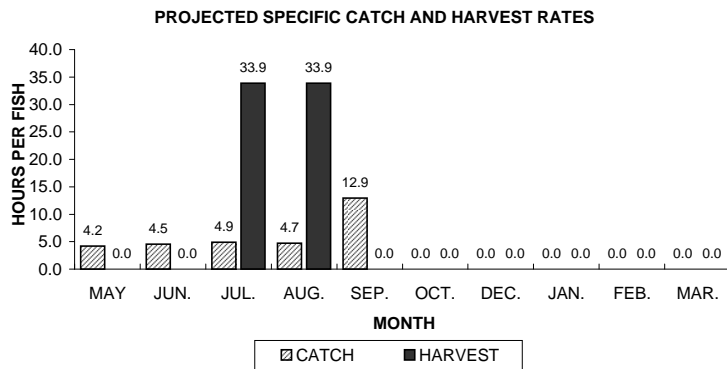
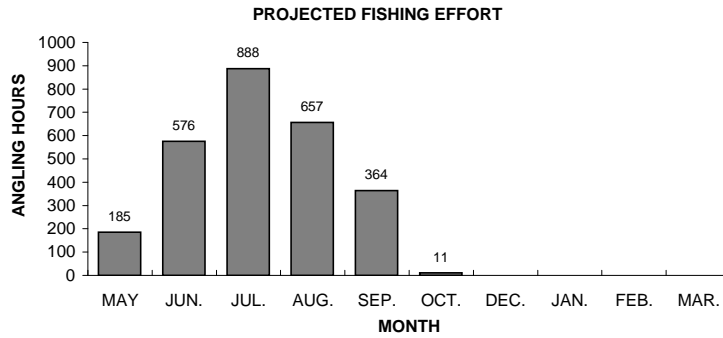
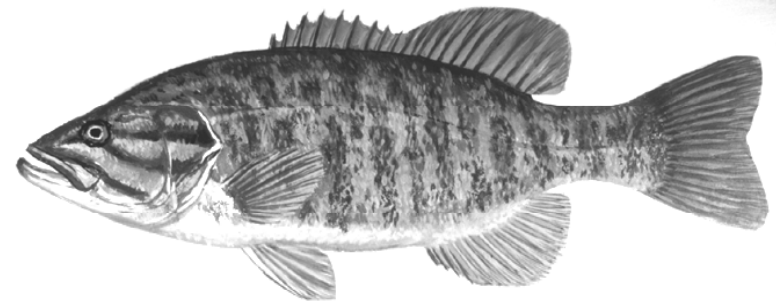


Figure 4. Smallmouth bass sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

LARGEMOUTH BASS

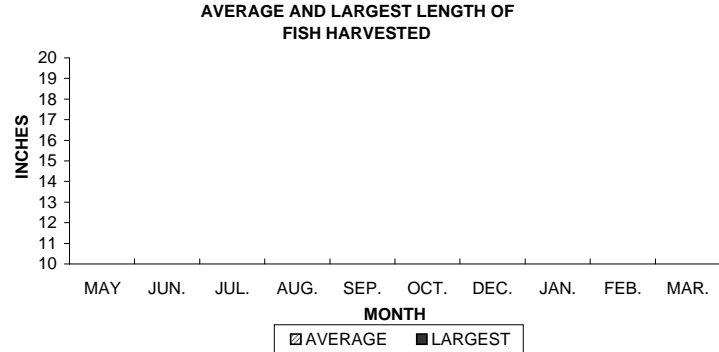
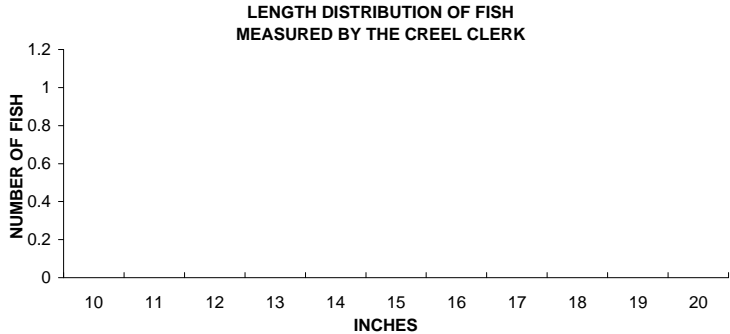
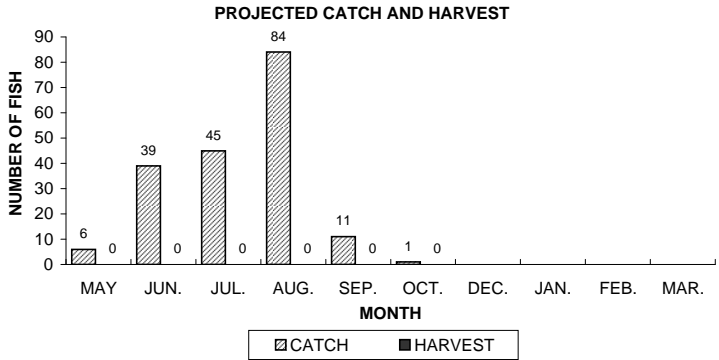
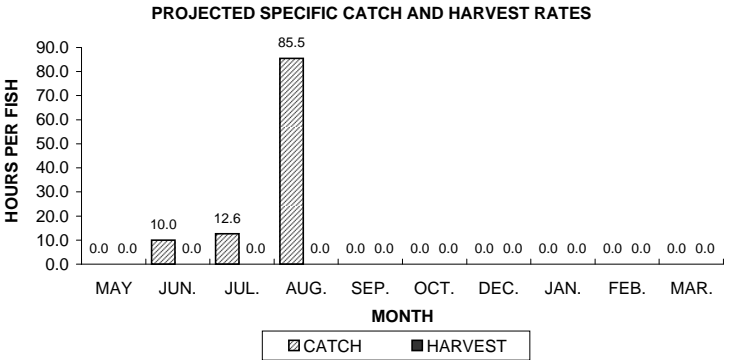
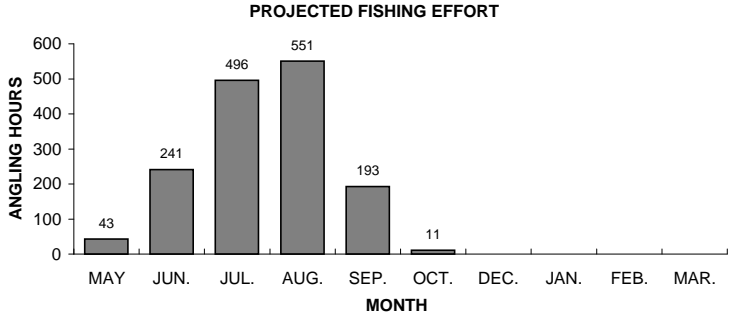
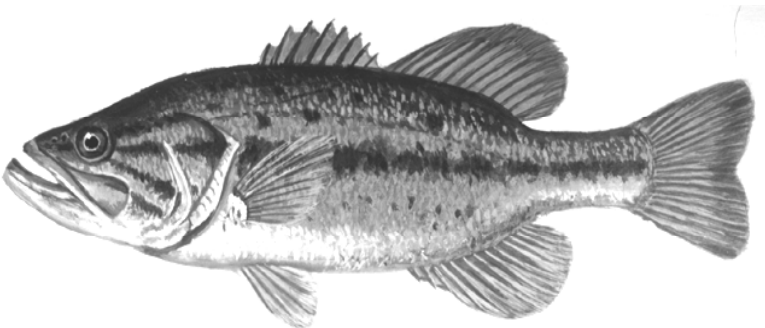


Figure 5. Largemouth bass sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

YELLOW PERCH

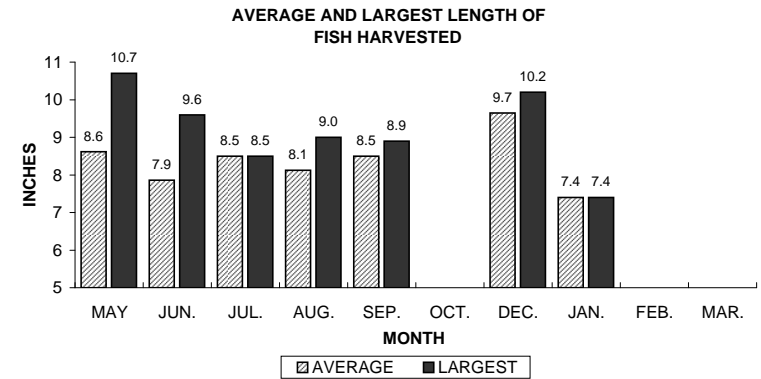
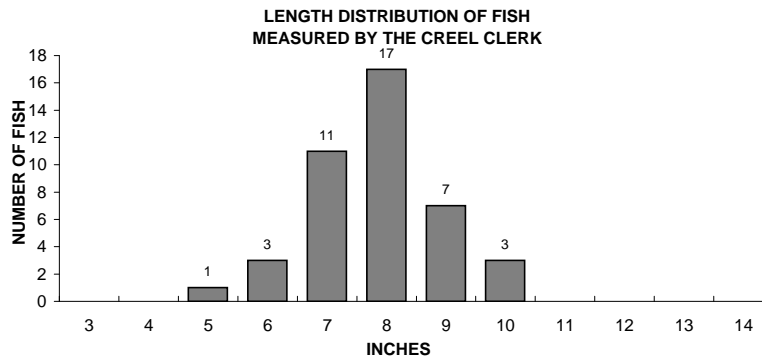
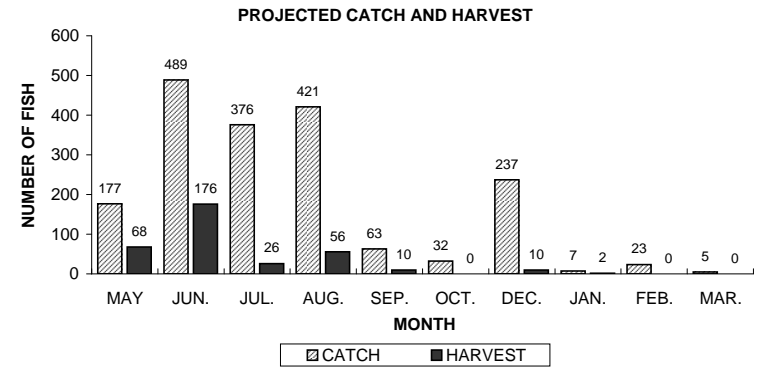
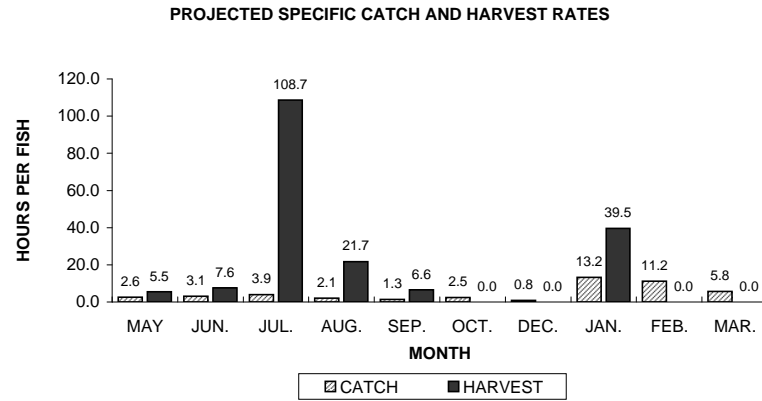
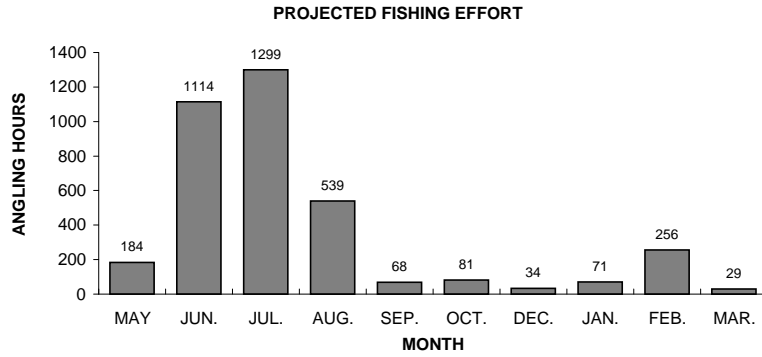


Figure 6. Yellow perch sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

BLUEGILL

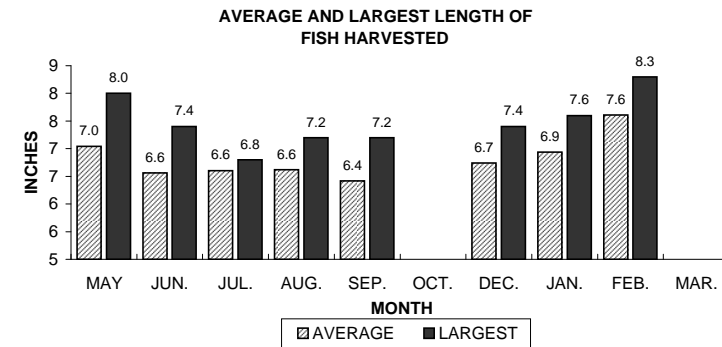
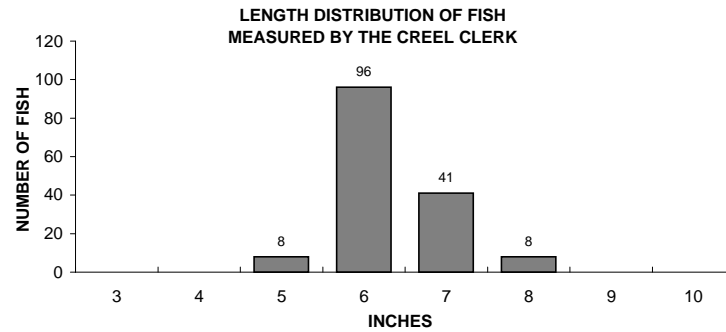
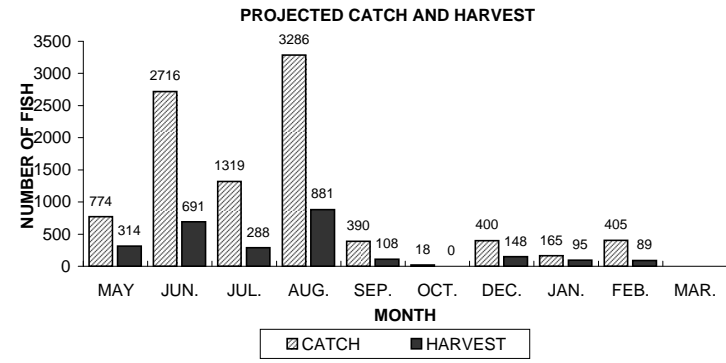
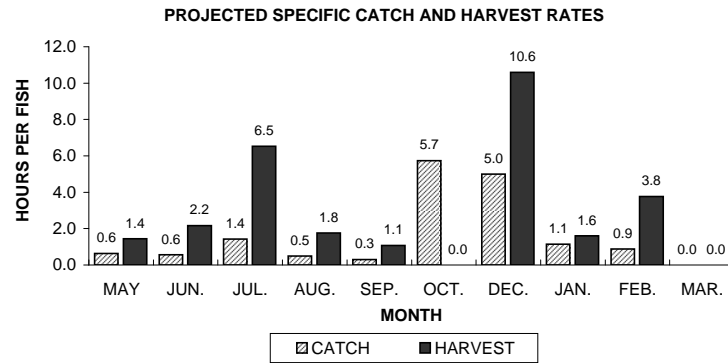
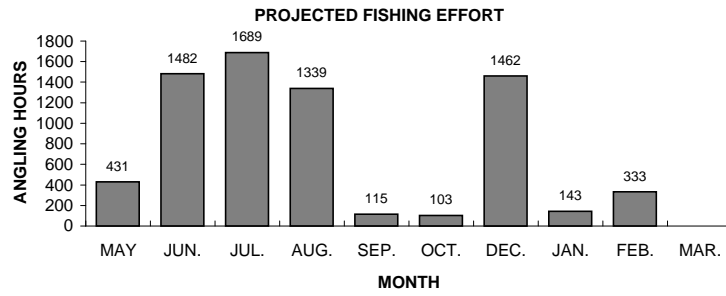
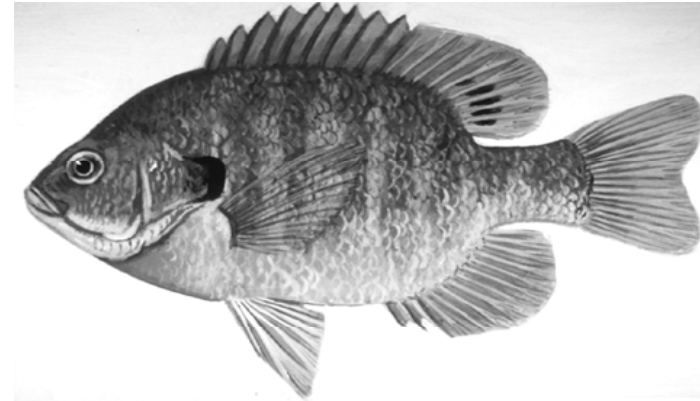


Figure 7. Bluegill sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

PUMPKINSEED

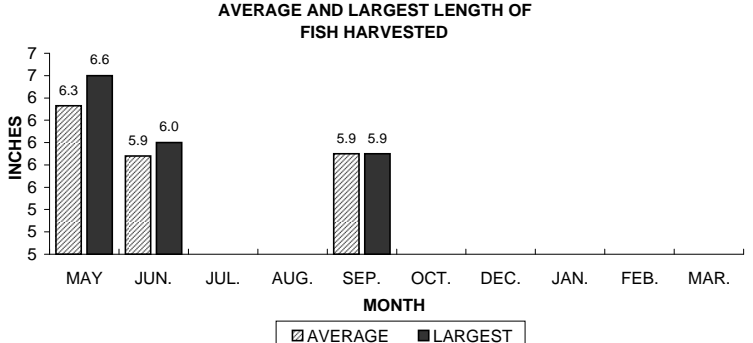
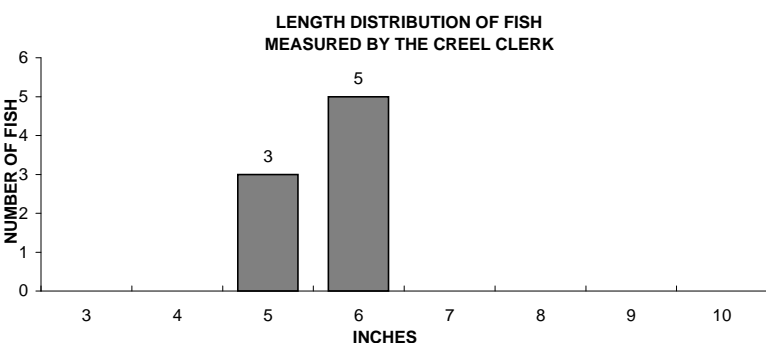
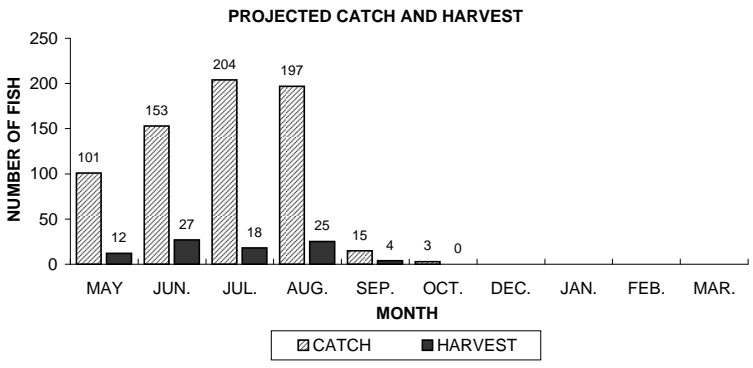
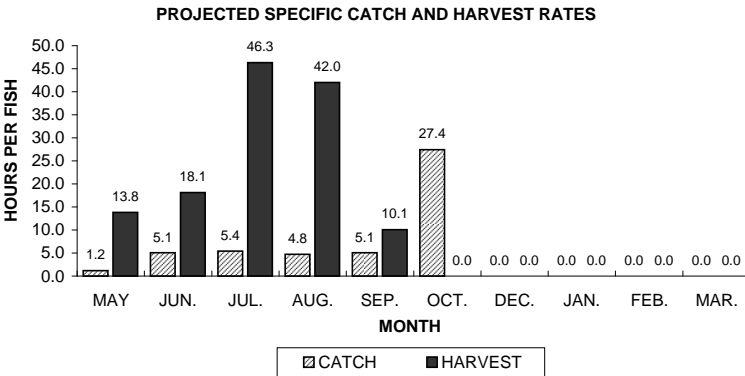
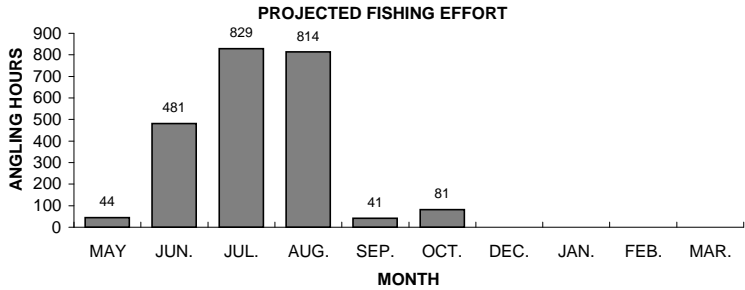
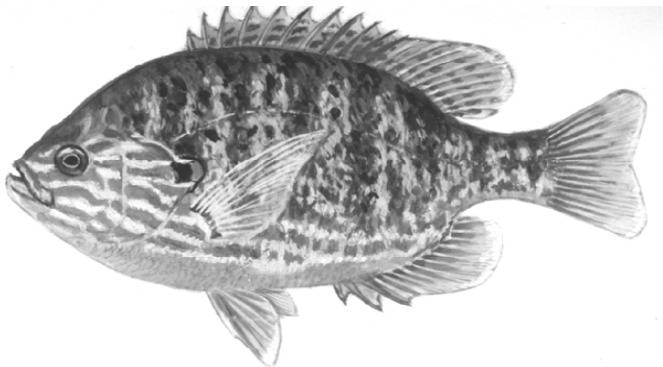


Figure 8. Pumpkinseed sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

ROCK BASS

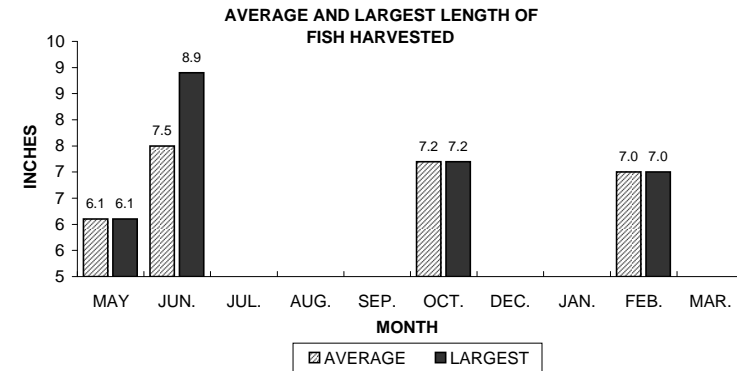
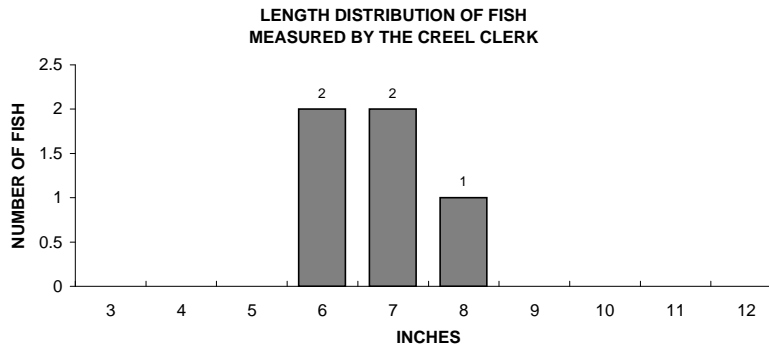
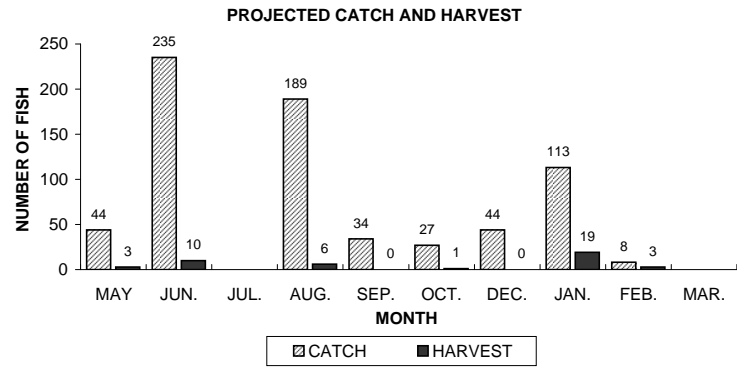
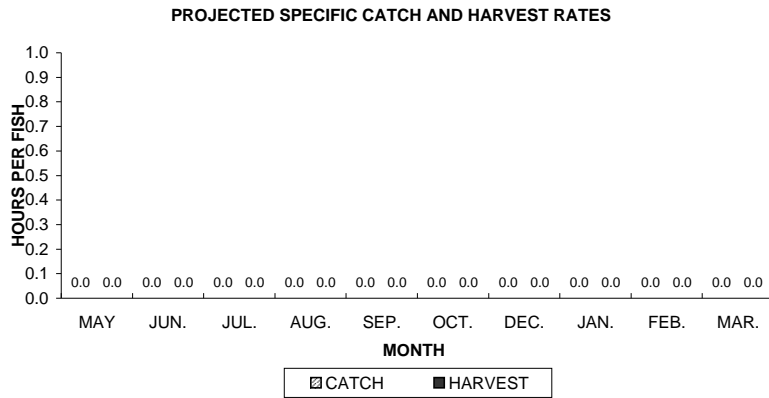
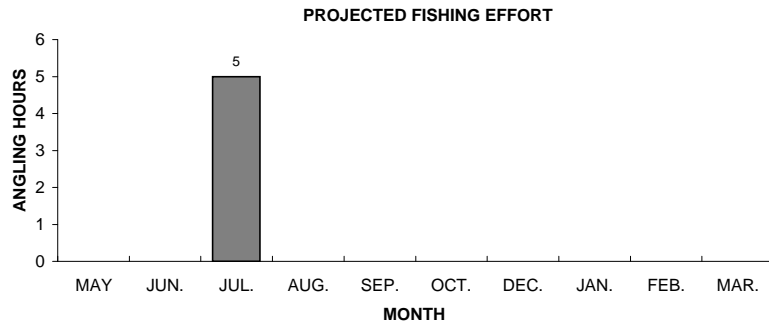
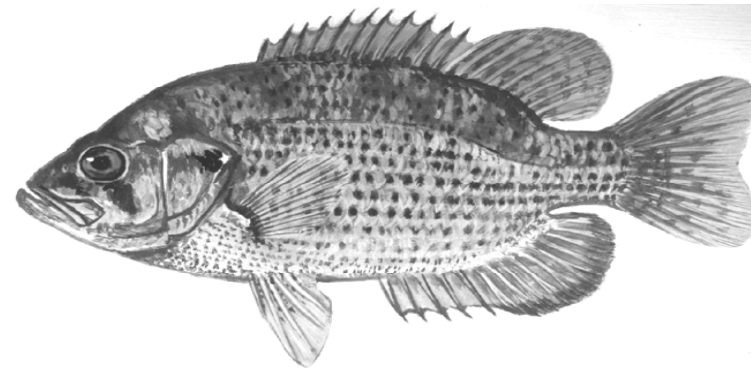


Figure 9. Rock bass sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

BLACK CRAPPIE

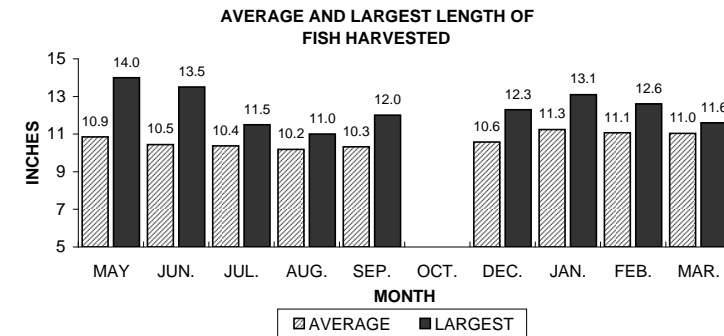
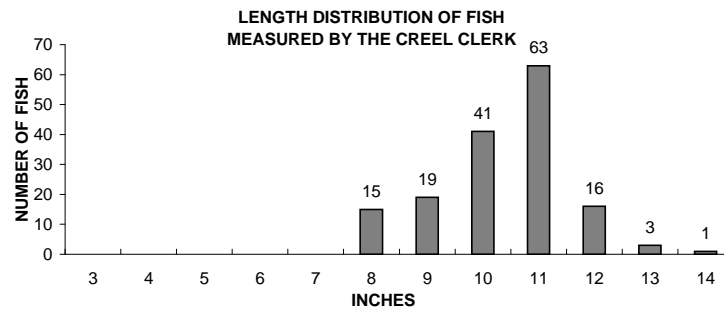
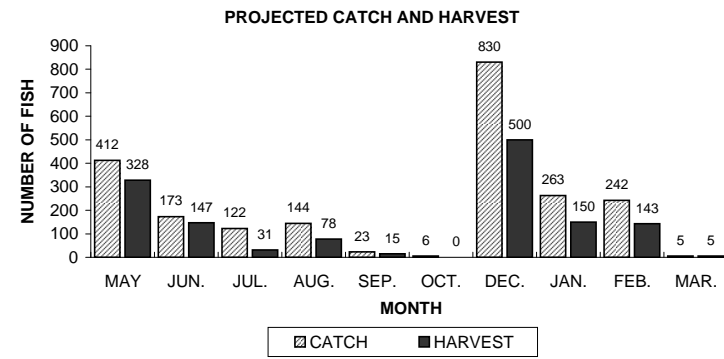
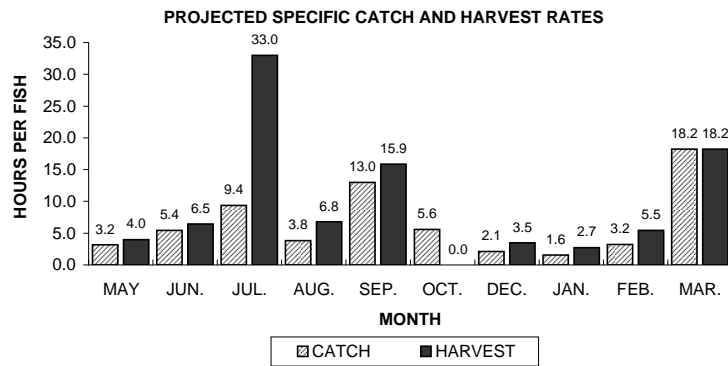
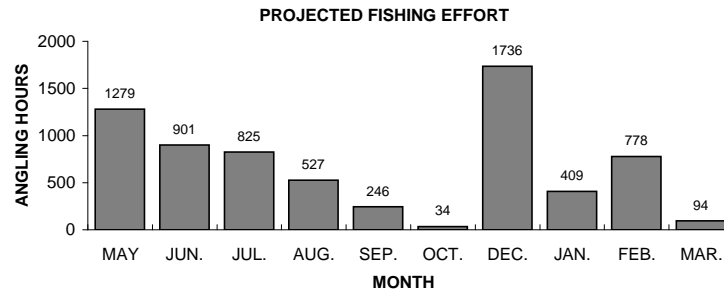
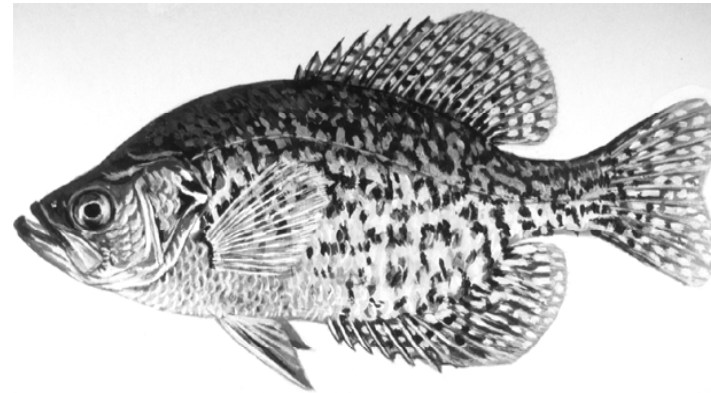
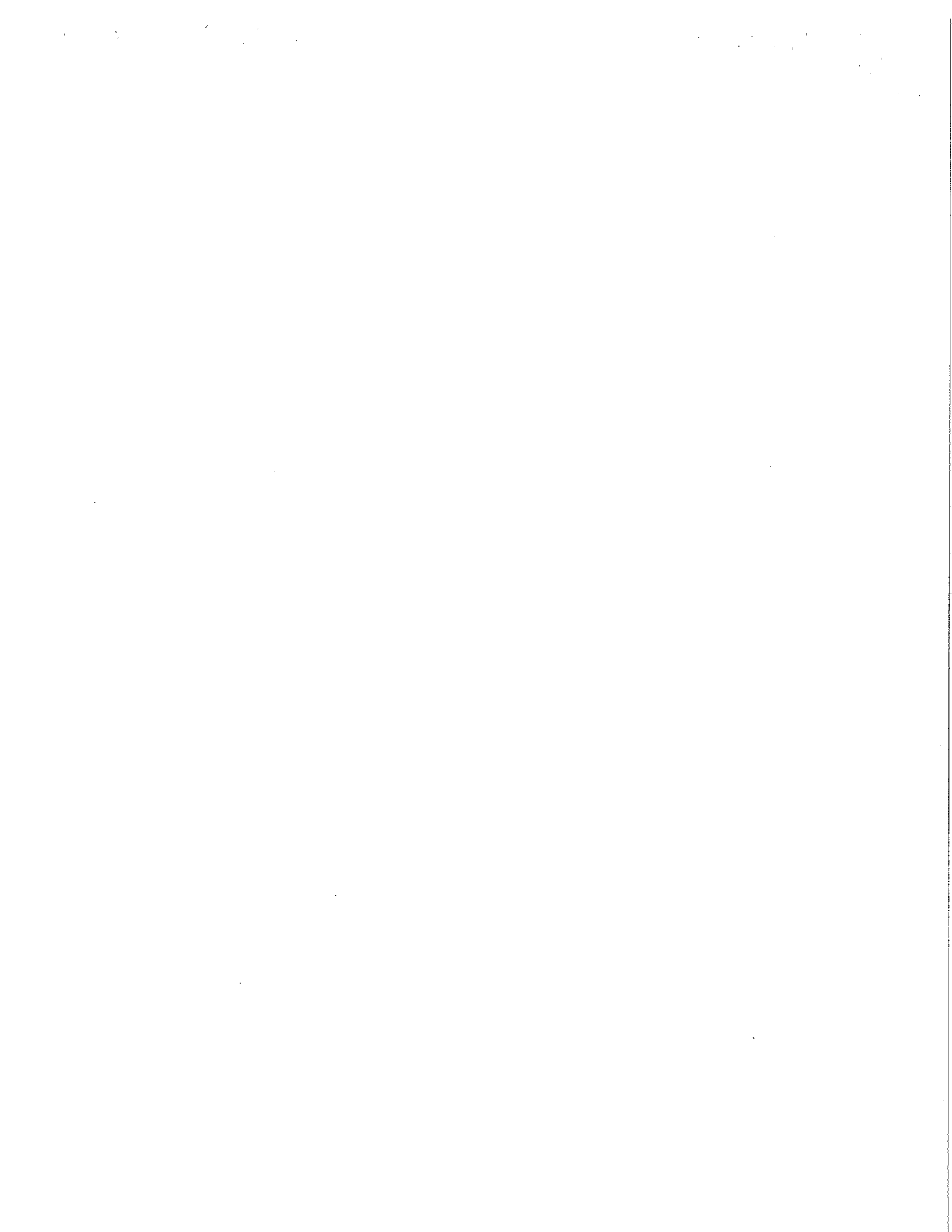


Figure 10. Black crappie sportfishing effort, catch, harvest, and length distribution, George Lake, during 2010-11.

G

APPENDIX G

Lake George Dam Court Order



43.41

BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Application of the Town of Pelican for)
a Permit to Construct, Operate and Main-)
tain a Dam at the Outlet of Lake George,) 3-WR-1849
Town of Pelican, Oneida County, Wisconsin)

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, PERMIT AND ORDER

The Town of Pelican on October 15, 1975 completed filing an application with the Department of Natural Resources for a permit under Chapter 31, Wisconsin Statutes, to construct, operate and maintain a dam at the outlet of Lake George in the Town of Pelican, Oneida County. Permit granted.

Pursuant to 30.02 and 31.06, Statutes, the Department of Natural Resources and the Town of Pelican gave proper notice of the proposal to construct, operate and maintain a dam on a navigable waterway. No request for hearing was received. The Town of Pelican requested that the Department conduct a hearing to consider the establishment of levels to be maintained by the dam. On March 25, 1976 an informational hearing was conducted by Edmund M. Brick at Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

APPEARANCES:

- Robert C. Heide
- Dorothy Turner
- Major Turner
- Fred Hoerchler
- Alex Kafka
- Joan Heide
- Walter H. Steiner

Norman Skeway
Cal Ewert
Harvey A. Klotz
Harry Lassig
Thomas Cornelius
Romelle Ewert
Oscar O. Egger
Harold Campbell
Bon D. Bassett
Richard A. Strelow
Ronald Brekke
Neil Faust
Paul Wiedmann
Lorraine Pudlowski
Steve Koszarek

All of Rhinelander

Lake George Improvement Association, by

C. M. Riley, Sr.
Rhinelander

Department of Natural Resources, by

E. M. Brick
Madison

Tom Smith
Wisconsin Rapids

Dick Wendt
Woodruff

Herb Gross
Rhinelander

Dale Urso
Rhinelander

Carl Mastaglio
Woodruff

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Town of Pelican filed an application with the Department on October 15, 1975 for a permit to construct, operate and maintain a dam at the

outlet of Lake George, Oneida County. The Department determined that an Environmental Impact Statement was not required for this project. The Department thereafter issued a public notice of the proposed project. The Town of Pelican published a notice of the proposed project in the Rhinelander News, a daily newspaper of general circulation published at Rhinelander, Wisconsin. On February 16, 1976 proof of such publication was duly filed with the Department.

2. The dam will be located on the outlet of Lake George in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 36 north, range 9 east, Town of Pelican, Oneida County.

3. The outlet of Lake George, Lake George Creek is navigable at the location of the proposed dam.

4. The purpose of the proposed dam is to maintain the levels of Lake George at or below the ordinary high watermark of Lake George.

5. Lake George is a natural lake, 435 acres in surface area and having a maximum depth of 26 feet.

6. The dam will consist of two stoplog sections installed at the upstream end of two existing culverts through which the outflow from Lake George passes under a town road. The existing culverts are 58 inches by 36 inches corrugated metal pipe arches. The stoplog section will be 6'10" wide and 2'7" high from the toe of the foundation to the top of the abutment. The stoplogs will be 3" by 5" by 5'2" long. The sill of the stoplog section will be at the invert of the corrugated pipe arch or 90.10 feet when referenced to the crown of the upstream edge of the southerly most culvert at the outlet of the lake. The crown of said culvert is at 93.10 feet, DNR datum.

7. The proposed dam will not be capable of developing hydraulic power.
8. The nearest community to the proposed dam is the City of Rhinelander which is about three miles distant therefrom.
9. No dams exist above the proposed dam on Lake George Creek.
10. The nearest existing dam below the proposed dam site is the Hat Rapids Dam on the Wisconsin River, which is approximately 13 miles distant therefrom.
11. Elevations herein are referenced to the top of the upstream end of the southerly most culvert at the outlet of Lake George. Elevation is 93.10 feet, DNR datum.
12. The purpose of the dam is to stabilize the levels of Lake George, which stabilization will improve the aesthetic and recreational value of Lake George.
13. The ordinary high watermark of Lake George as determined by Department of Natural Resources staff is at elevation 91.22, DNR datum. The maximum observed water level during the period investigation conducted by the Department of Natural Resources was elevation 91.17, DNR datum. A maximum level for Lake George of 90.89 feet, DNR datum, and a minimum level for Lake George of 90.56 feet, DNR datum, are recommended by DNR staff. No objections to these proposed levels were made at or after the informational hearing.
14. The dam will be operated by insertion or removal of stoplogs to maintain levels within the ordered levels insofar as can be achieved by reasonable operation of the dam.
15. Construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed dam is in the public interest, considering ecological, aesthetic, economic and

recreational values and the applicant has complied with Wisconsin Statutes, Section 31.14(2) and Section 31.05(3), and approval of the permit will not cause environmental pollution as that term is defined in Wisconsin Statutes, Section 144.30(9), nor will it adversely affect water quality.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Department of Natural Resources has the authority under Section 31.06 and 31.14(2), Wisconsin Statutes, to enter the order herein approving the permit.

2. The Department of Natural Resources has complied with the requirements of Section 1.11 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

PERMIT

AND HEREBY THERE DOES ISSUE AND IS GRANTED to the applicant, the Town of Pelican, a permit to construct, operate and maintain a dam across the outlet of Lake George in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 36 north, range 9 east, in the Town of Pelican, Oneida County, subject to the conditions of the order which hereinafter follows. A copy of this permit and order shall constitute the certificate evidencing a grant of the permit as provided in Section 31.11, Wisconsin Statutes.

ORDER

1. The dam shall not be constructed until plans for the structure have been submitted and approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

2. The maximum elevation of Lake George shall be elevation 90.89, DNR datum, and the minimum elevation shall be elevation 90.56, DNR datum;

it being understood that the maximum level will likely be exceeded during periods of excessive streamflow even though the stoplogs are removed and that the minimum level will likely not be maintained during periods of drought even though all stoplogs are in place.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin

MAY 28 1976

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary

By

Andrew C. Damon

Andrew C. Damon, Administrator

Division of Enforcement

BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Application of the Town of Pelican for a Permit)
to Construct, Operate and Maintain a Dam at the)
outlet of Lake George, Town of Pelican, Oneida)
County)

3-WR-1849

AMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT & PERMIT

Findings of Fact No. 11 of Permit No. 3-WR-1849 is amended to
read:

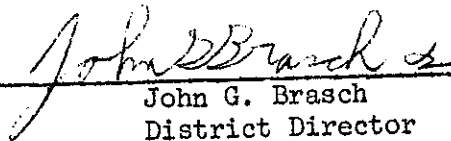
11. Elevations herein are referenced to the top of the upstream
end of the southerlymost culvert at the outlet of Lake George. Elevation
is 93.17 feet, DNR datum.

All other findings and conditions of Permit No. 3-WR-1849
remain unchanged and in effect.

Dated at Rhinelander, Wisconsin May 11, 1978

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary

By


John G. Brasch
District Director

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1978
FILING