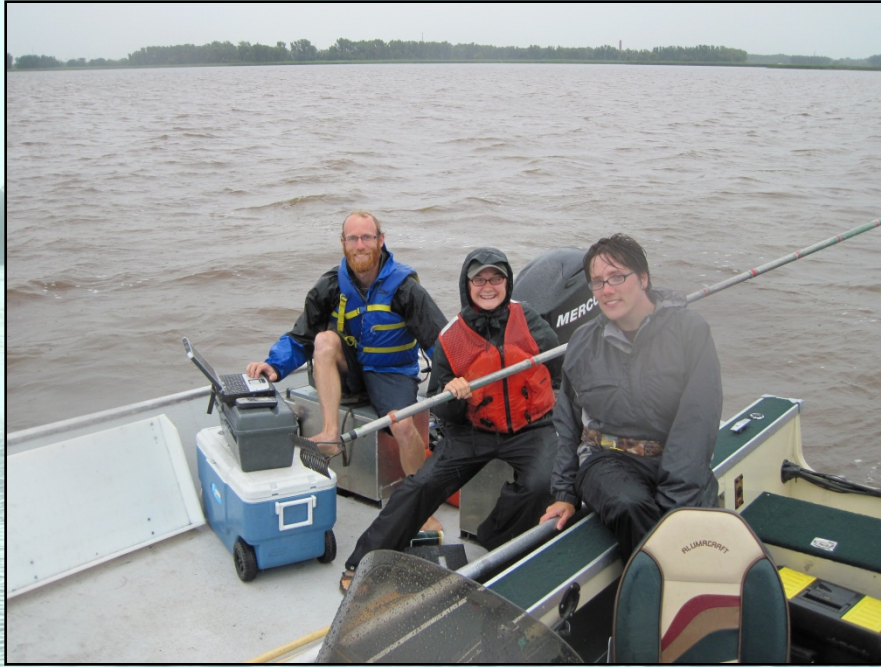


PI Data Analysis



Kemp Aquatic Macrophyte Workshop
June 25-26, 2013

PI Data Analysis



So we have all this data...

now what?



Data Analysis and Interpretation

- Analyzing plant distributions
 - Qualitative data (maps)
 - Semi-quantitative data (frequency of occurrence)
- Analyzing changes in plant distributions
 - 2 sampling events
 - Chi Square analysis: Baseline & pre/post treatment assessment
 - more than 2 sampling events
 - Chi Square in series, generalized linear models
- Analyzing plant communities

Qualitative data - maps

Qualitative data - maps

- Visual representation of plant community

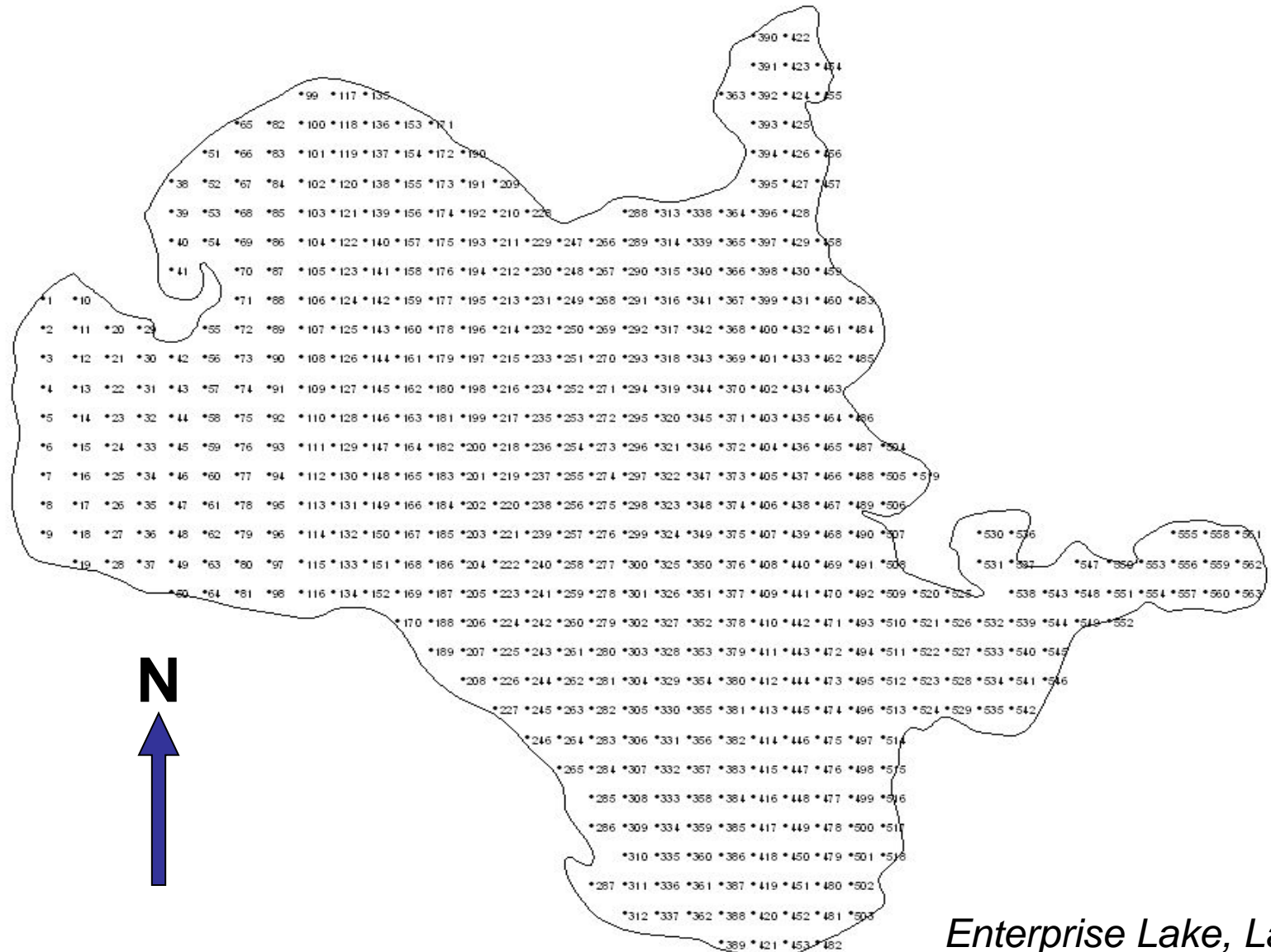
Qualitative data - maps

- Visual representation of plant community
- Species-specific maps

Qualitative data - maps

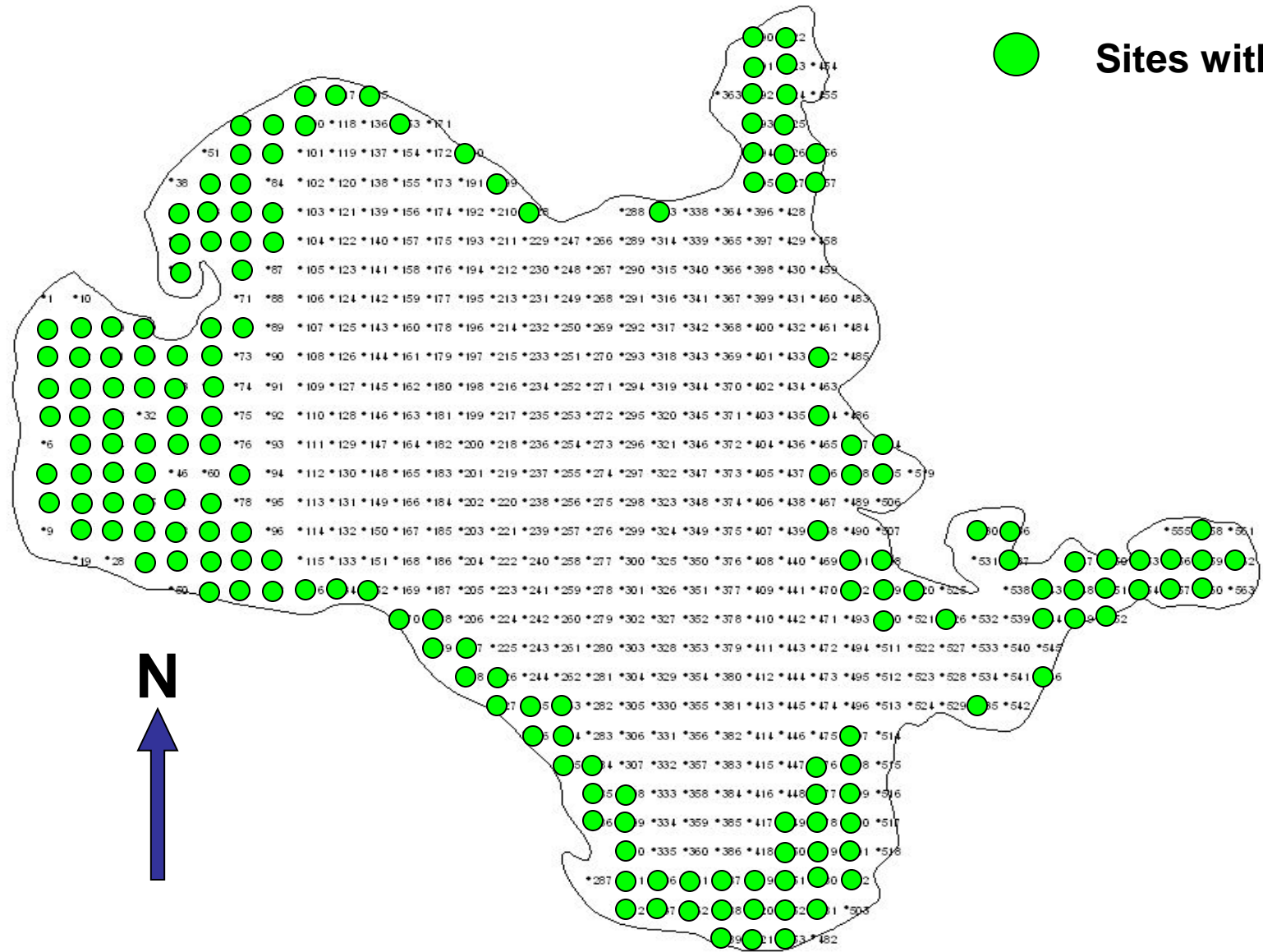
- Visual representation of plant community
- Species-specific maps
- Spatially-informed management decisions

Qualitative data - maps



Enterprise Lake, Langlade

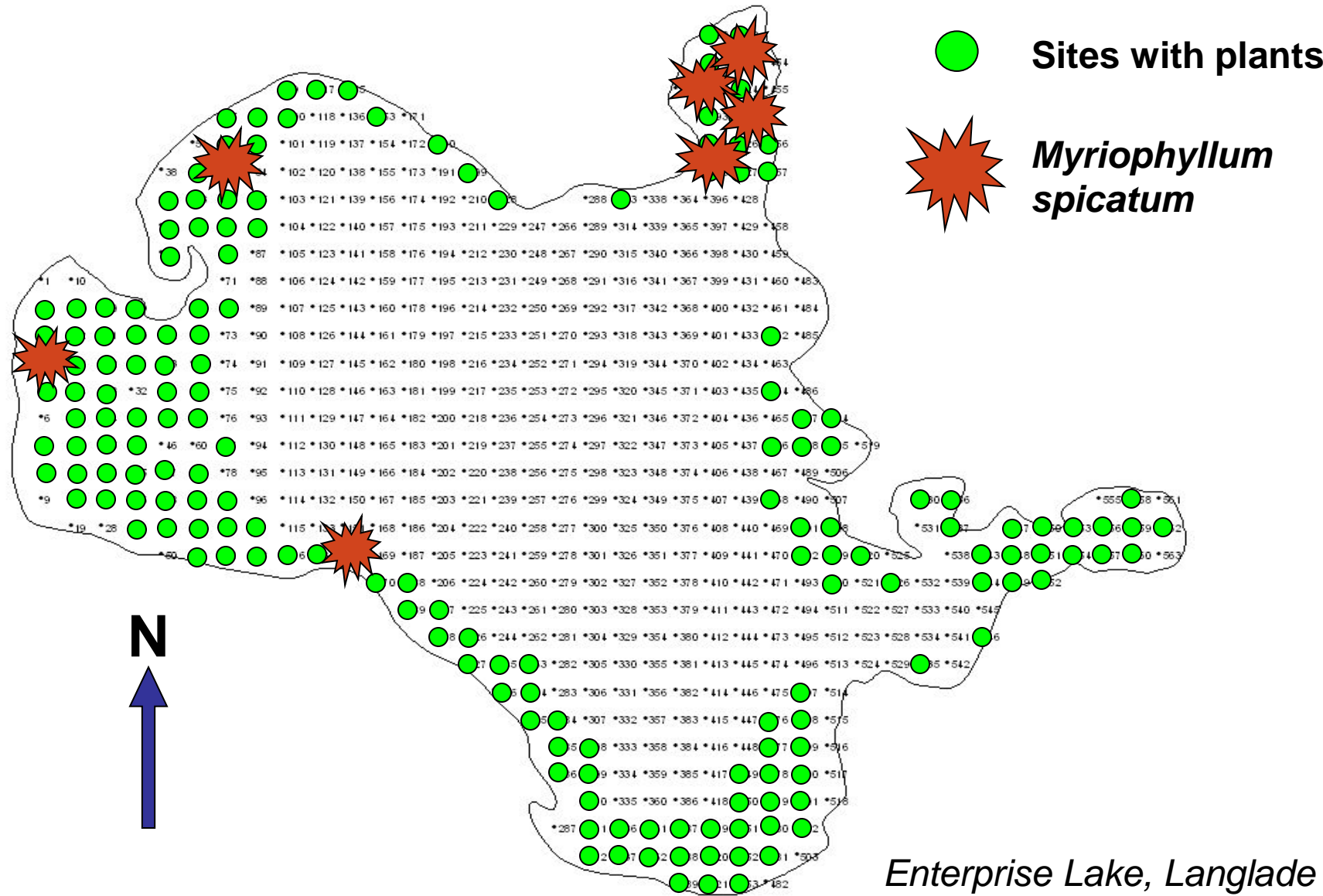
Vegetated sites



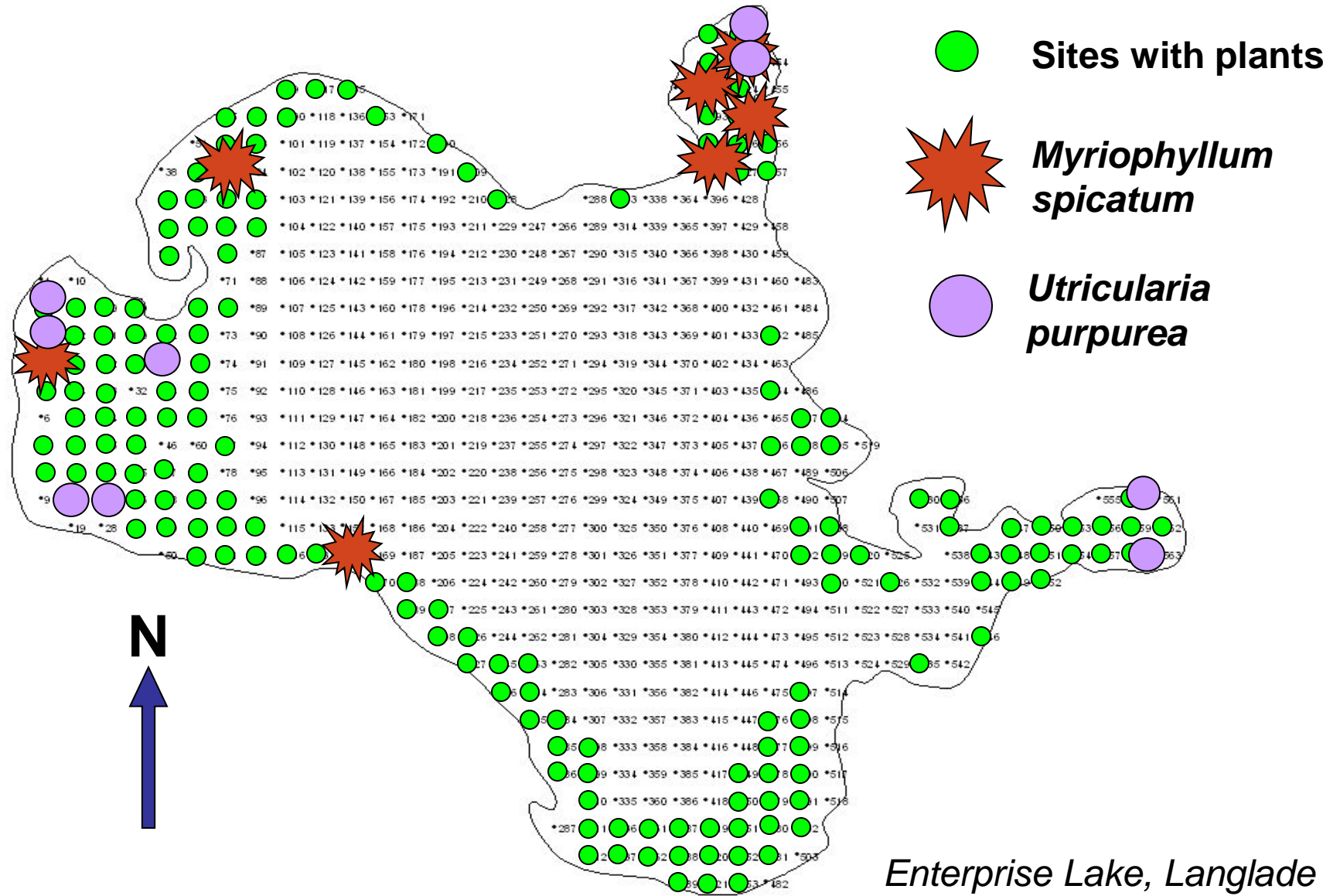
 Sites with plants

N
↑

Eurasian Watermilfoil



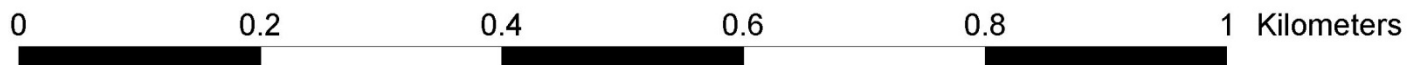
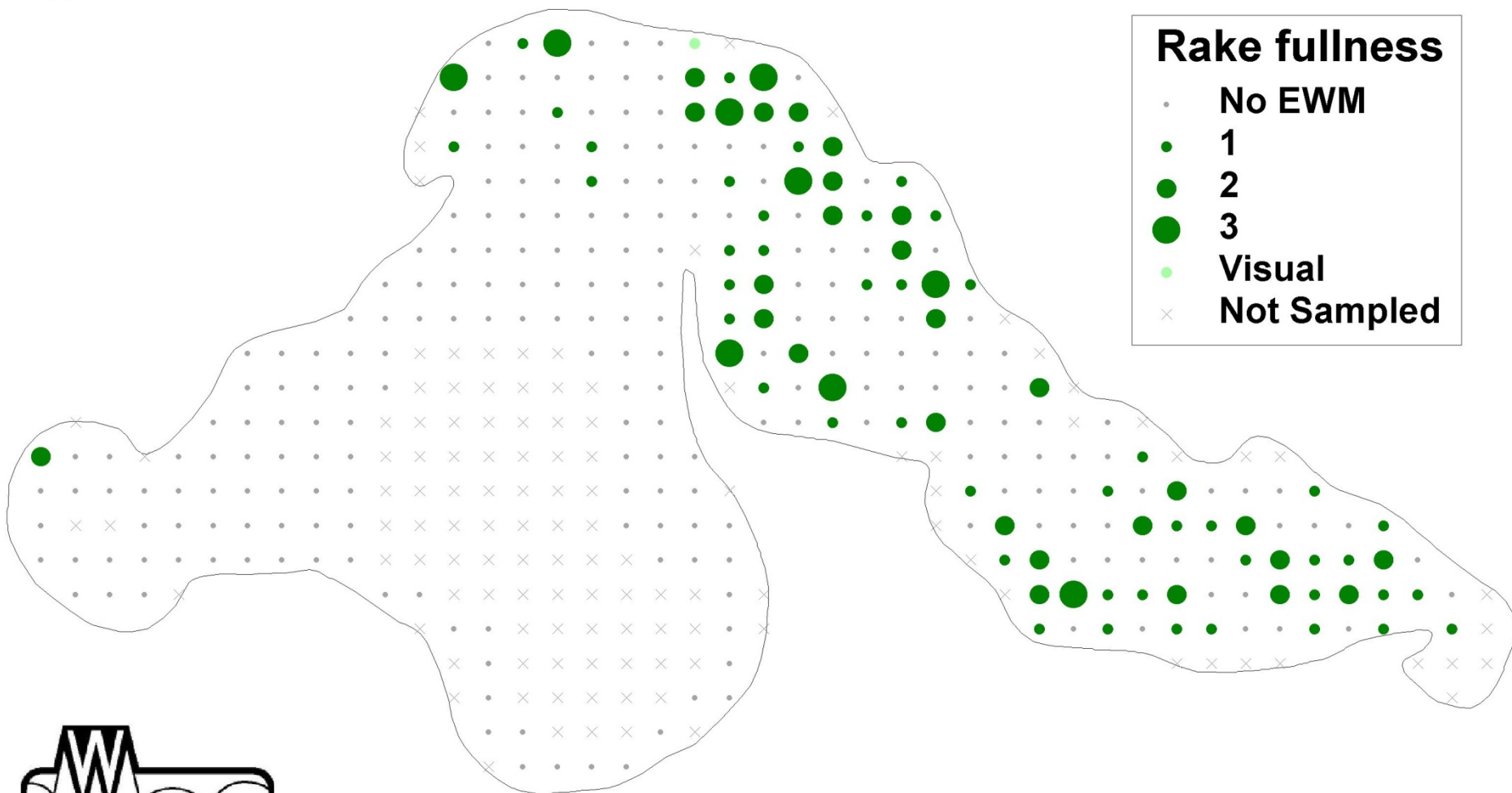
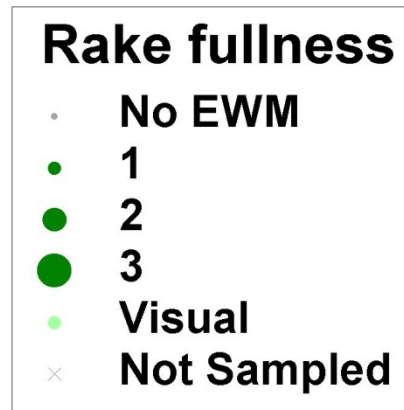
Species of Special Concern



Tomahawk Lake, Bayfield Co.

EWM Distribution

2006



Tomahawk Lake, Bayfield Co.

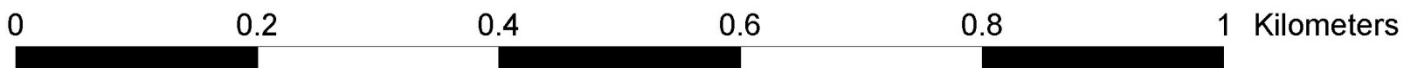
EWM Distribution

2007



Rake fullness

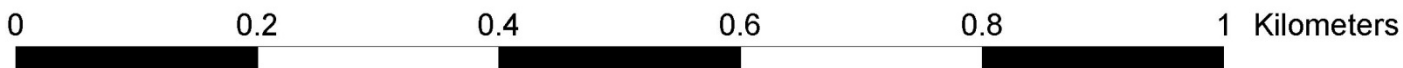
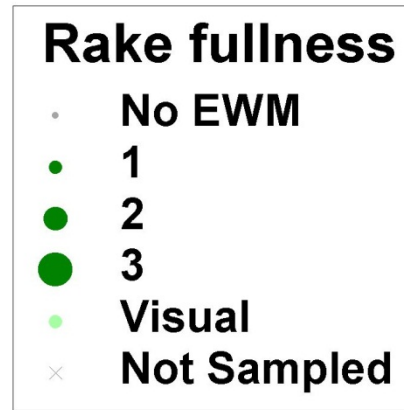
- No EWM
- 1
- 2
- 3
- Visual
- × Not Sampled



Tomahawk Lake, Bayfield Co.

EWM Distribution

2008

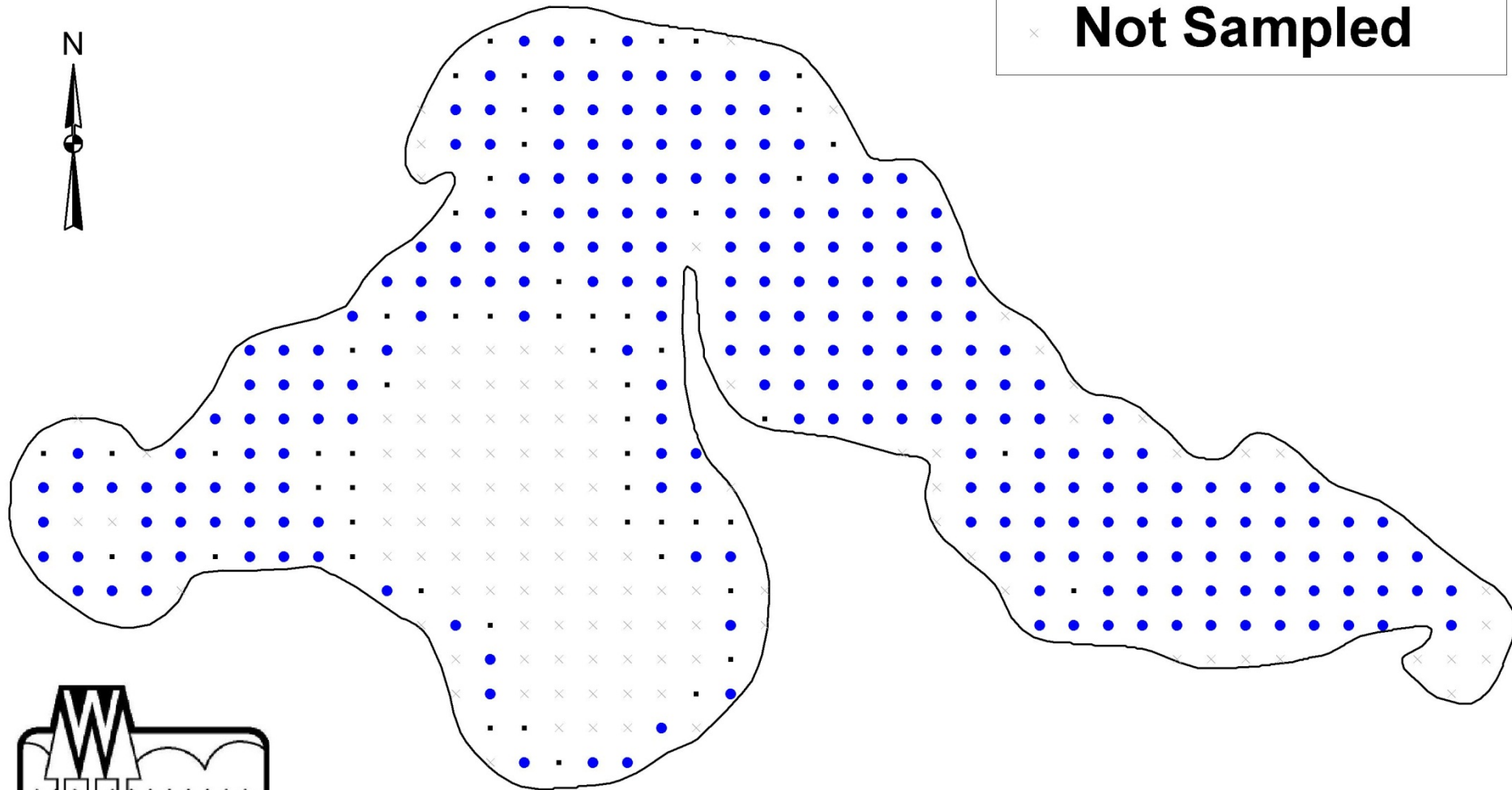


Tomahawk Lake, Bayfield Co.

Native Vegetated Sites

2006

- No Natives
- Natives Present
- × Not Sampled



0

0.4 Kilometers

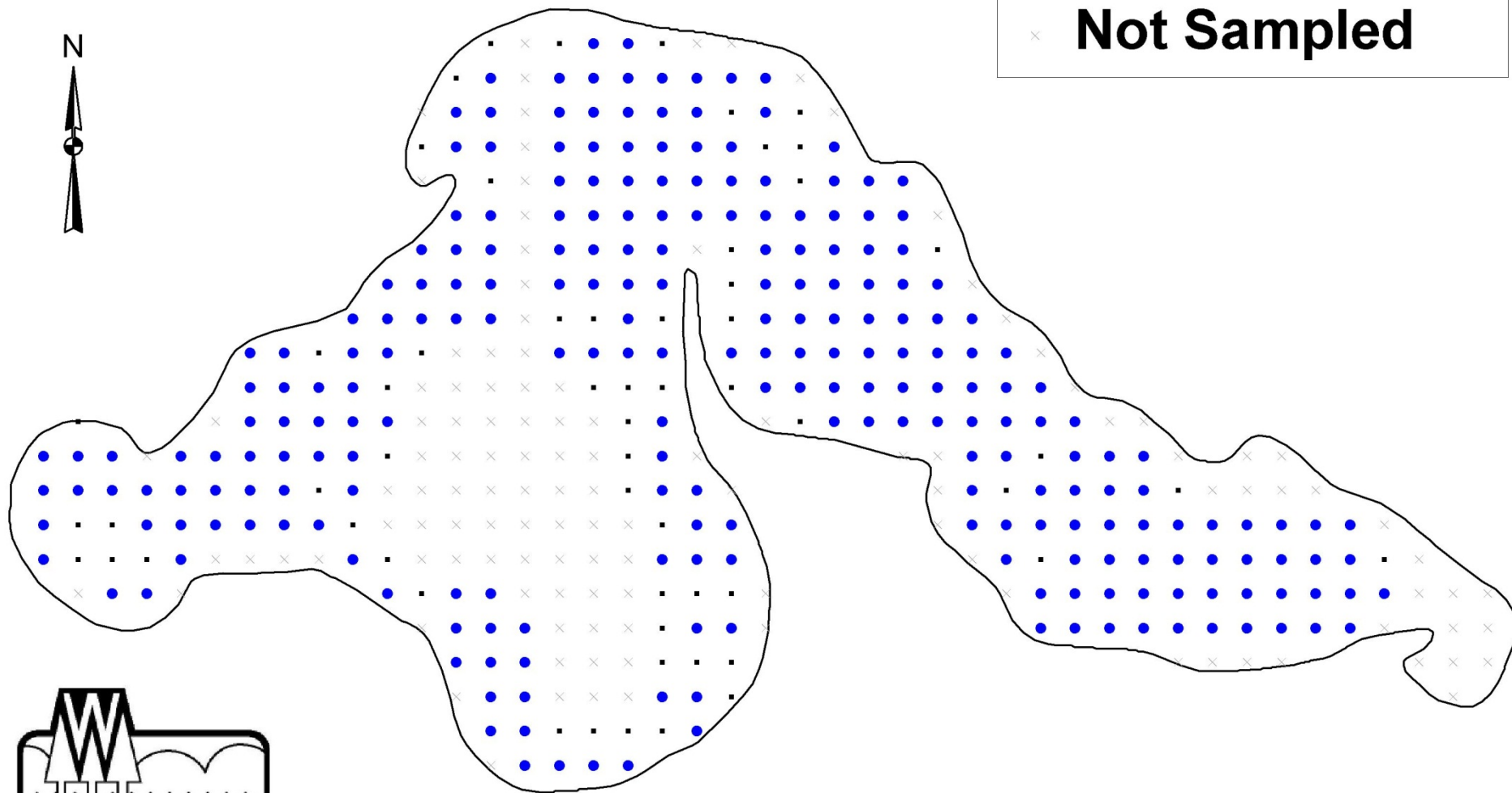


Tomahawk Lake, Bayfield Co.

Native Vegetated Sites

2007

- No Natives
- Natives Present
- × Not Sampled



0

0.4 Kilometers

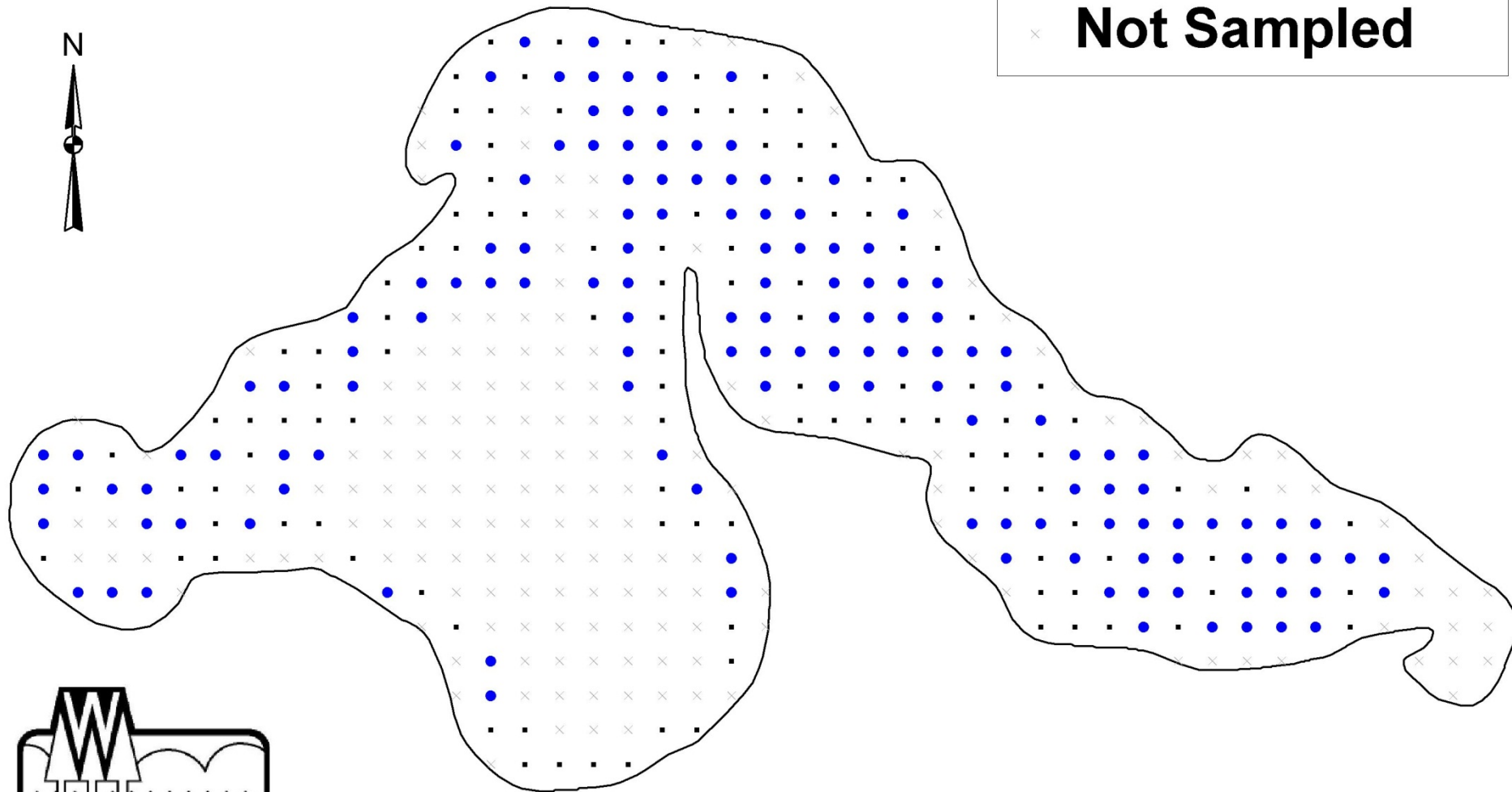


Tomahawk Lake, Bayfield Co.

Native Vegetated Sites

2008

- No Natives
- Natives Present
- × Not Sampled



0

0.4 Kilometers



Quantitative Data?

- EWM decreased by 45% in the second survey

Quantitative Data?

- EWM decreased by 45% in the second survey
- 45% decrease in *what* of EWM

Quantitative Data?

- EWM decreased by 45% in the second survey
- 45% decrease in *what* of EWM
 - Acres?
 - g dry weight per m²?
 - Points?
 - Number of nuisance areas?

Quantitative Data?

- EWM decreased by 45% in the second survey
- 45% decrease in *what* of EWM
- Second survey compared to *what*?

Quantitative Data?

- EWM decreased by 45% in the second survey
- 45% decrease in *what* of EWM
- Second survey compared to *what*?
 - Pre-treatment year survey, similar timing?
 - An earlier spring survey?
 - Compared to a survey conducted in 1995?

(Semi-) Quantitative data!

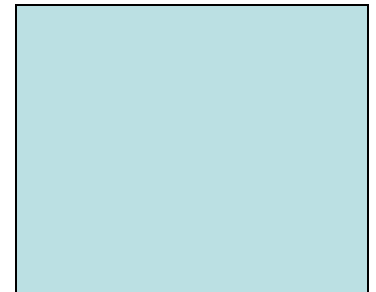
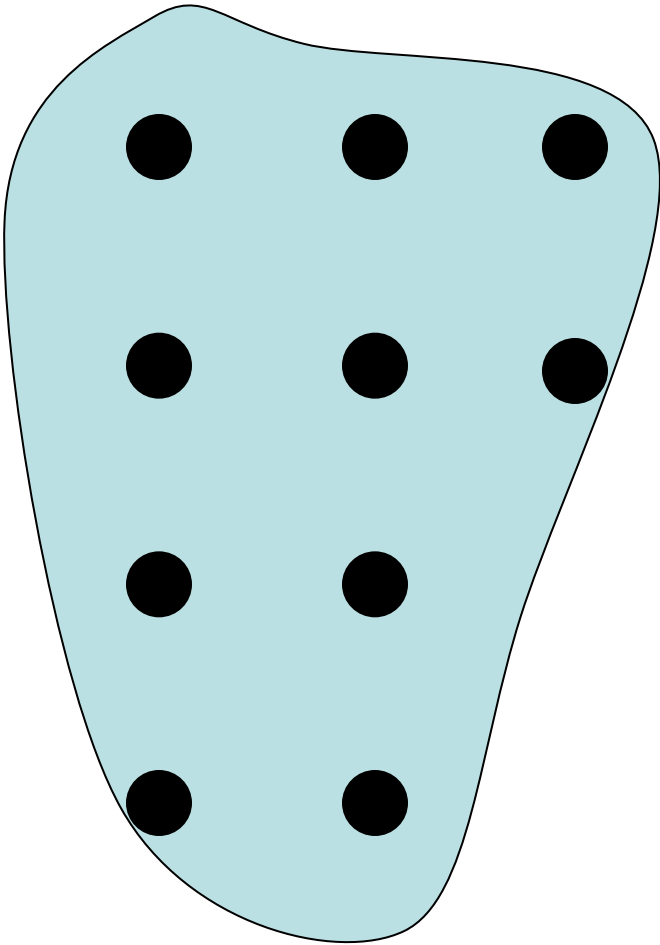
- Frequency of occurrence
 - Number of times an event occurs given a finite number of samples
- NUMERATOR: number positive hits
- DENOMINATOR: total number of samples
- Total number of samples??

Frequency of occurrence

Number of positive hits:

Number of points:

Frequency of occurrence =

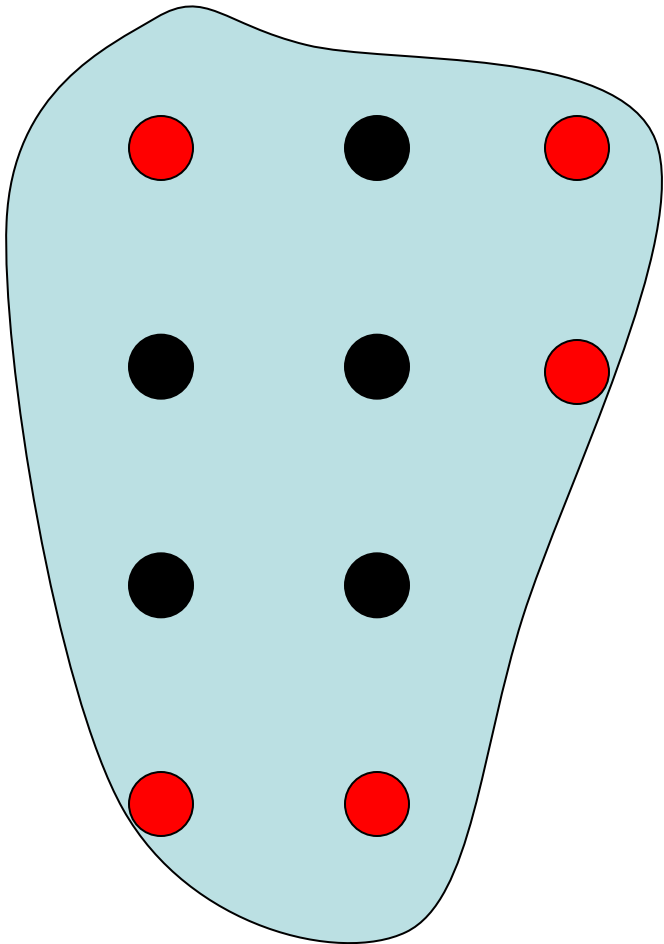
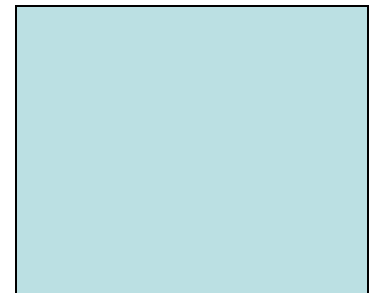


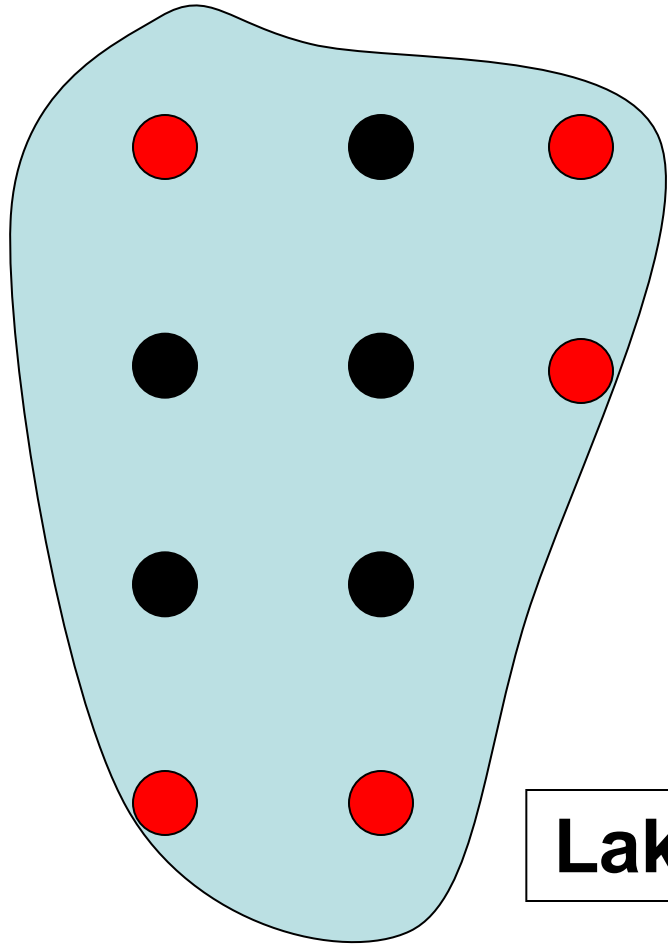
Frequency of occurrence

Number of positive hits: **5**

Number of points: **10**

Frequency of occurrence =





Frequency of occurrence

Number of positive hits: **5**

Number of points: **10**

Lakewide

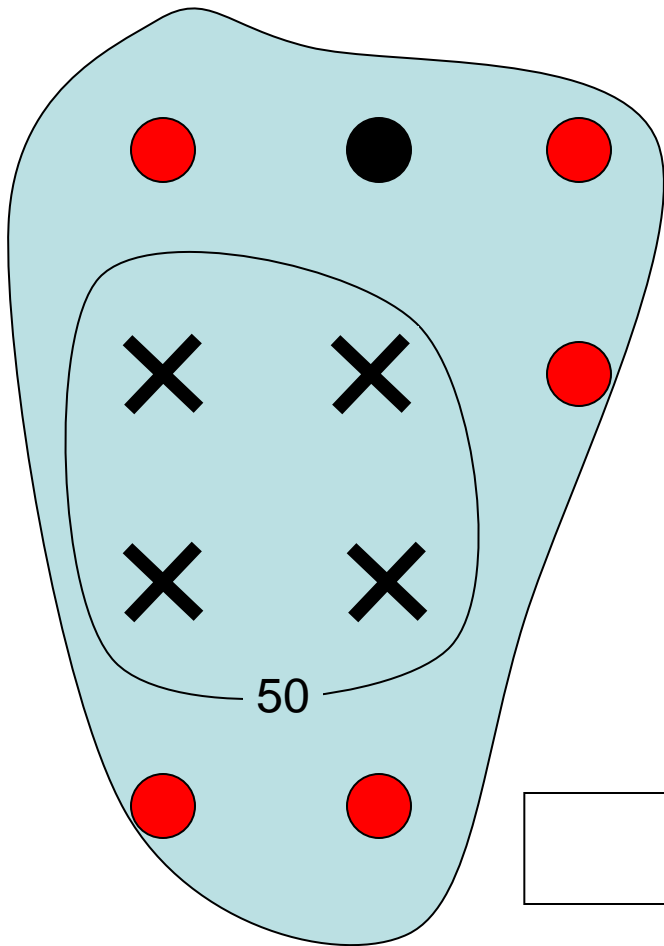
Frequency of occurrence =

0.50

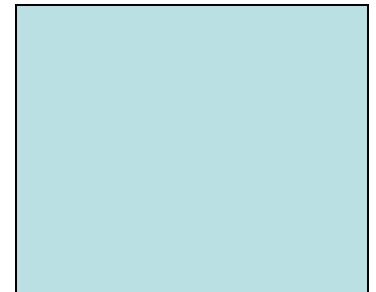
Frequency of occurrence

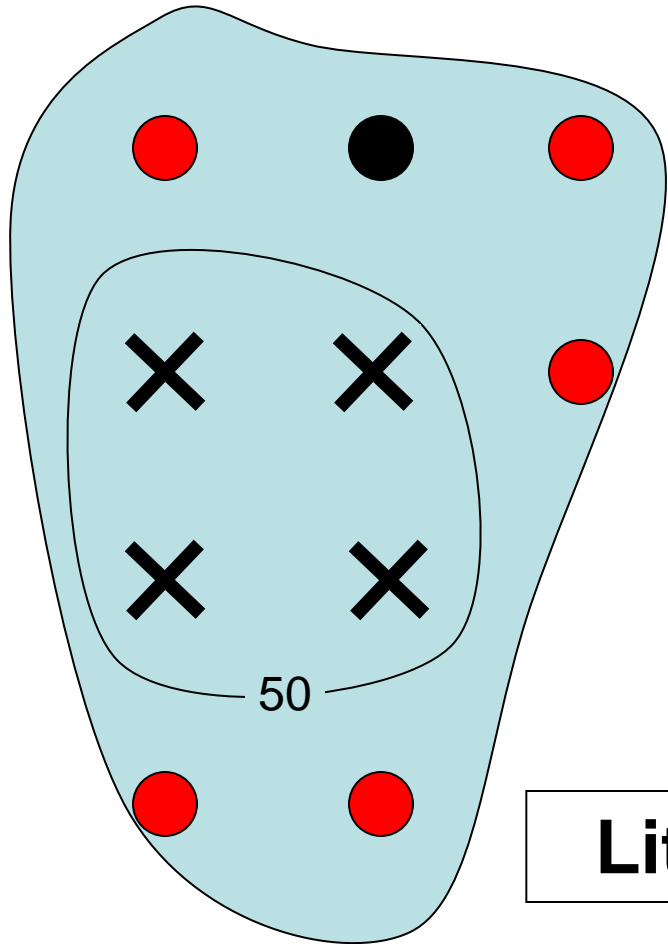
Number of positive hits: **5**

Number of points:



Frequency of occurrence =





Frequency of occurrence

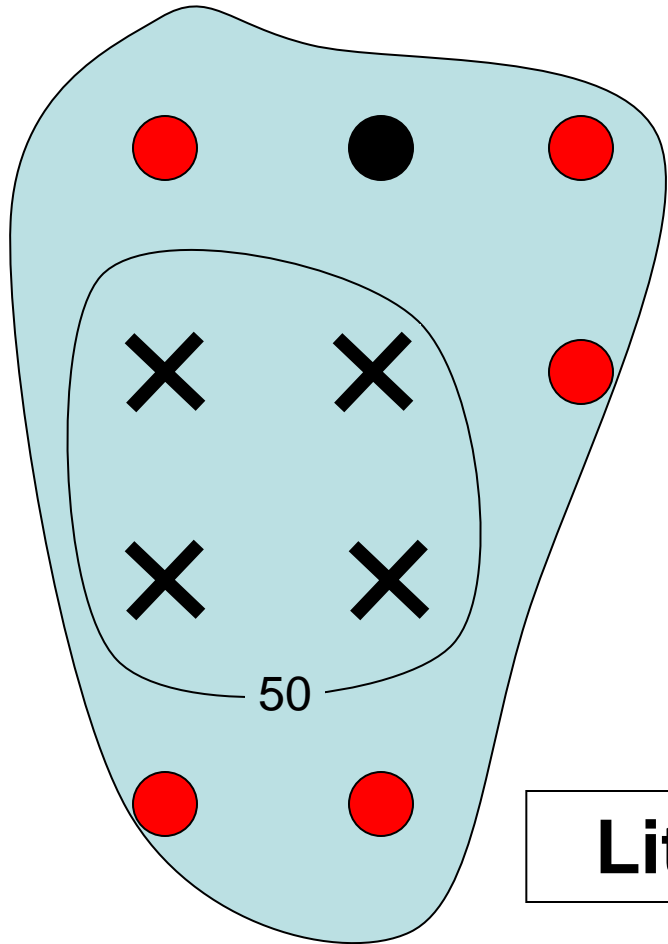
Number of positive hits: **5**

Number of points: **6**

Littoral

Frequency of occurrence =





Frequency of occurrence

Number of positive hits: **5**

Number of points: **6**

Littoral

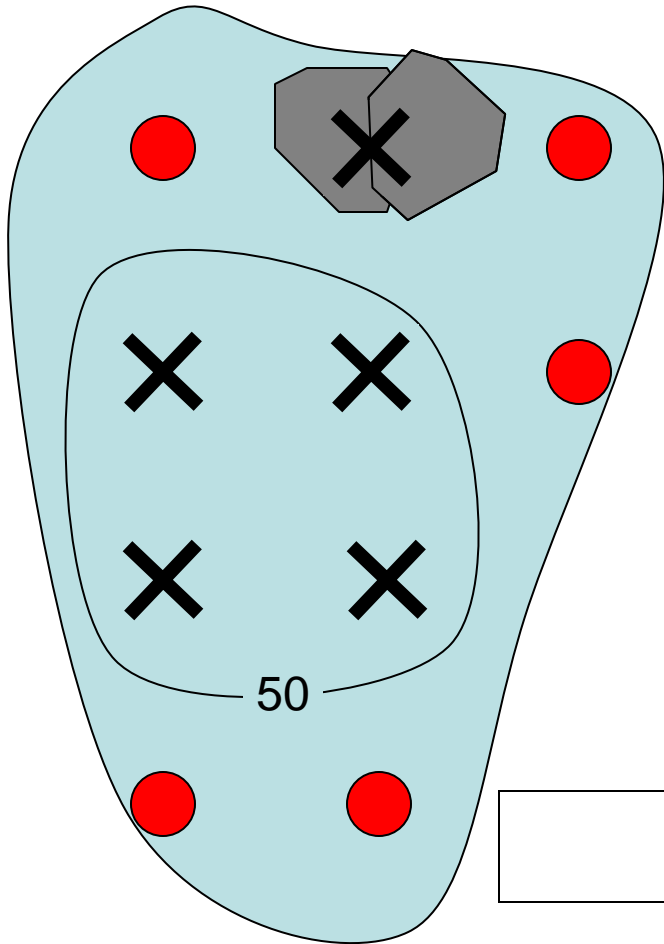
Frequency of occurrence =

0.83

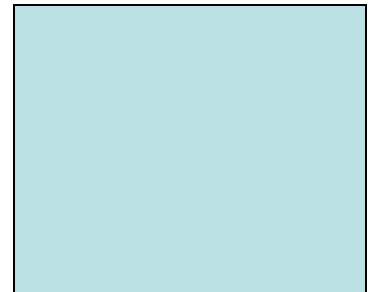
Frequency of occurrence

Number of positive hits: **5**

Number of points:



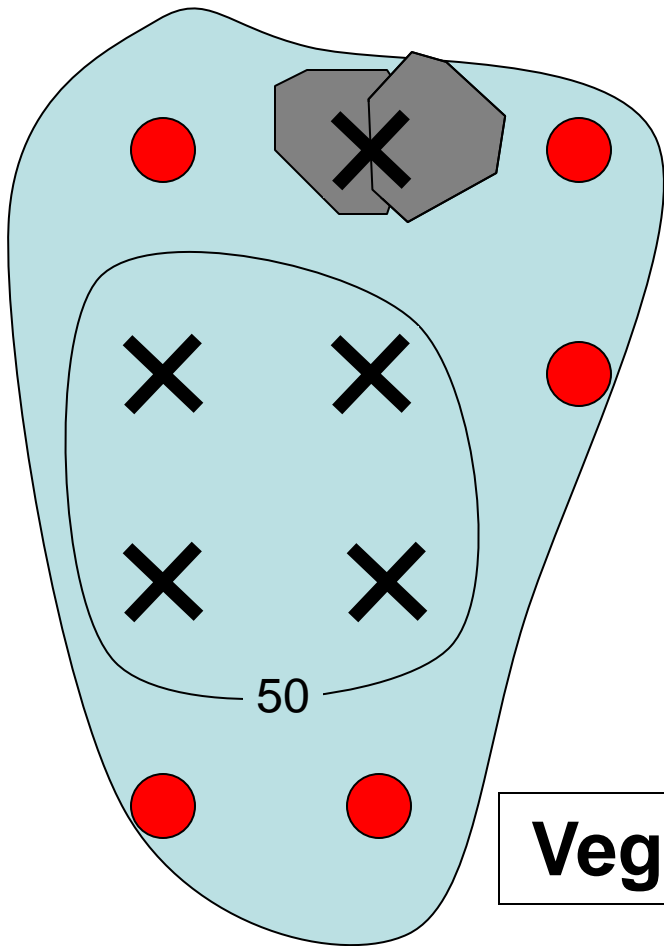
Frequency of occurrence =



Frequency of occurrence

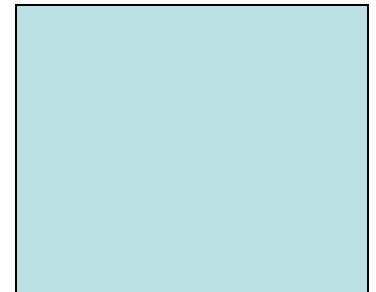
Number of positive hits: **5**

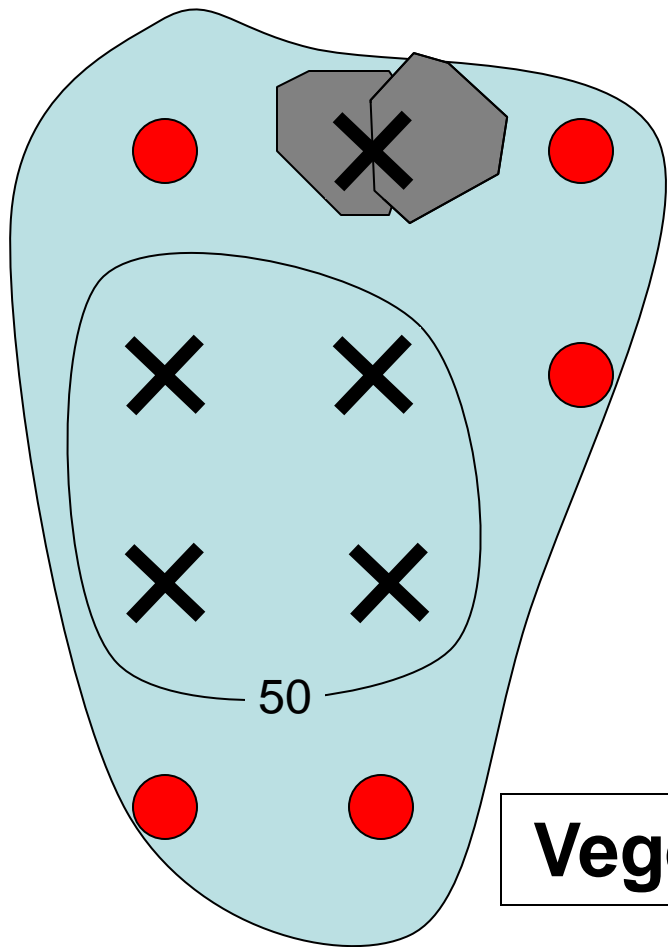
Number of points: **5**



Vegetated

Frequency of occurrence =





Frequency of occurrence

Number of positive hits: **5**

Number of points: **5**

Vegetated

Frequency of occurrence =

1.00

EWM frequency of occurrence

N → # points with EWM

D → Lakewide - total # sample points (50%)
→ Littoral - # points shallower than max depth of plant growth (83%)
→ Vegetated - # vegetated points (100%)

Aquatic Plant Survey Data Workbook

Microsoft Excel

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help ASAP Utilities

Type a question for help

A1 ❤ Entry

Aquatic Plant Survey Data Workbook.xls

	A	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	
1	Entry			Sampling point	Latitude (need electronic copy of site location)	Longitude (need electronic copy of site location)	Depth (ft)	Dominant sediment type (M=Muck, S=Sand, R=Rock)	Sampled holding rake pole (P) or rake rope (R)?	comments	Total Rake Fullness	Myriophyllum spicatum - Eurasian water-milfoil or Hybrid water-milfoil	Potamogeton crispus - Curly-leaf pondweed	Accorus americanus - Sweetflag	Alisma triviale - Northern	Bidens beskii	Bohr
2	Name		1														
3	County		2														
4	WBIC		3														
5	Date		4														
6	Field Crew		5														
7			6														
8			7														
9			8														
10			9														
11			10														
12			11														
13			12														
14			13														
15			14														
16			15														
17			16														

Draw AutoShapes Ready NUM

The Statistics

Total number of sites visited: Total number of sites where the boat stopped, even if much too deep to have plants.

Total number of sites with vegetation: Total number of sites where at least one plant was found

Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants: Number of sites where the depth was less than or equal to the maximum depth where plants were found.

This value is used for Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants.

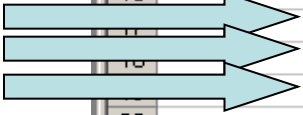
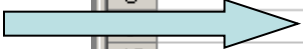
Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%): Number of times a species was seen in a vegetated area divided by the total number of vegetated sites.

Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants: Number of times a species was seen divided by the total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants

Species Richness: Total number of species collected. Does not include visual sightings.

Species Richness (including visuals): Total number of species collected including visual sightings.

APMstatsUWSP2009.xls						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		STATS				
2	Lake					
3	County					
4	WBIC					
5	Survey Date					
6		INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:				
7		Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)				
8		Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants				
9		Relative Frequency (%)				
10		Relative Frequency (squared)				
11		Number of sites where species found				
12		Average Rake Fullness				
13		#visual sightings				
14		present (visual or collected)				
15						
16		SUMMARY STATS:				
17		Total number of sites visited				
18		Total number of sites with vegetation				
19		Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants				
20		Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants				
21		Simpson Diversity Index				
22		Maximum depth of plants (ft)**				
23		Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)				
24		Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)				
25		Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)				
26		Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)				
27		Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)				
28		Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)				
29		Species Richness				
30		Species Richness (including visuals)				
31						
32		**SEE "MAX DEPTH GRAPH" WORKSHEET TO CONFIRM				
33						



Total vegetation
 Myriophyllum spicatum .Euras
 Potamogeton crispus
 Acor

Relative frequency of occurrence

- How common or rare a species is relative to other species
- NUMERATOR: number positive hits
- DENOMINATOR: sum of frequencies of all species observed
- High RFOO = dominant species

Analyzing community change

- Tomahawk Lake - 2,4-D in 2008
 - Littoral frequency of occurrence 2007 – 2008
 - EWM: 40% to 0 %
 - Robbins' pondweed: 35% to 25%
 - Elodea: 38% to 13%
- Sandbar Lake – not treated
 - Littoral frequency of occurrence 2007 – 2008
 - EWM: 26% to 31%
 - Robbins' pondweed: 7% to 11%
 - Elodea: 35% to 31%

Tomahawk Chi Square

- Presence/Absence data
 - Two outcomes – plant is present, or not
 - Binomial error distribution – non-normal!
- Chi Square test
 - Non-parametric
 - Test difference between expected results and actual observed results

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(\text{Observed frequency} - \text{Expected frequency})^2}{\text{Expected frequency}}$$

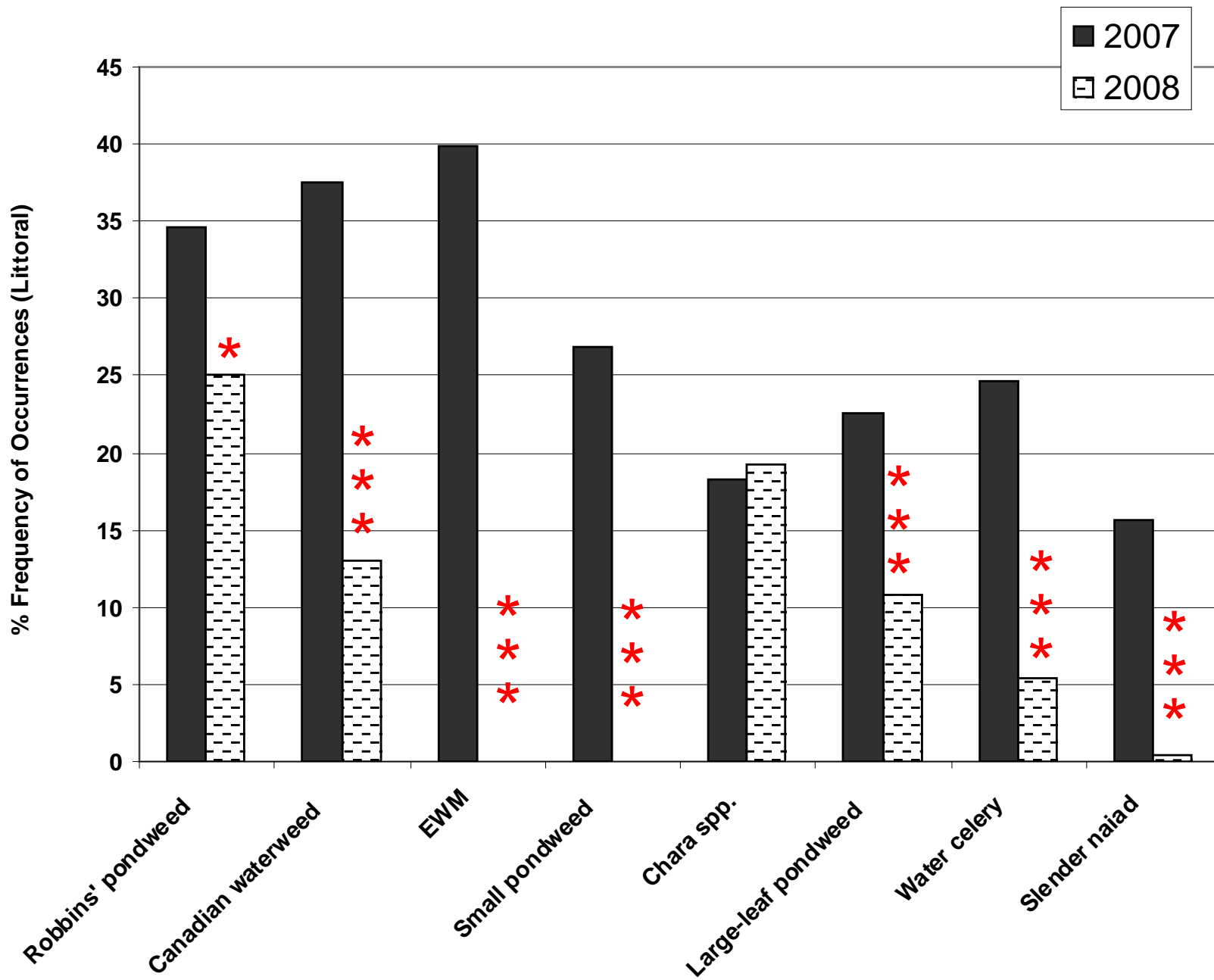
Tomahawk Chi Square

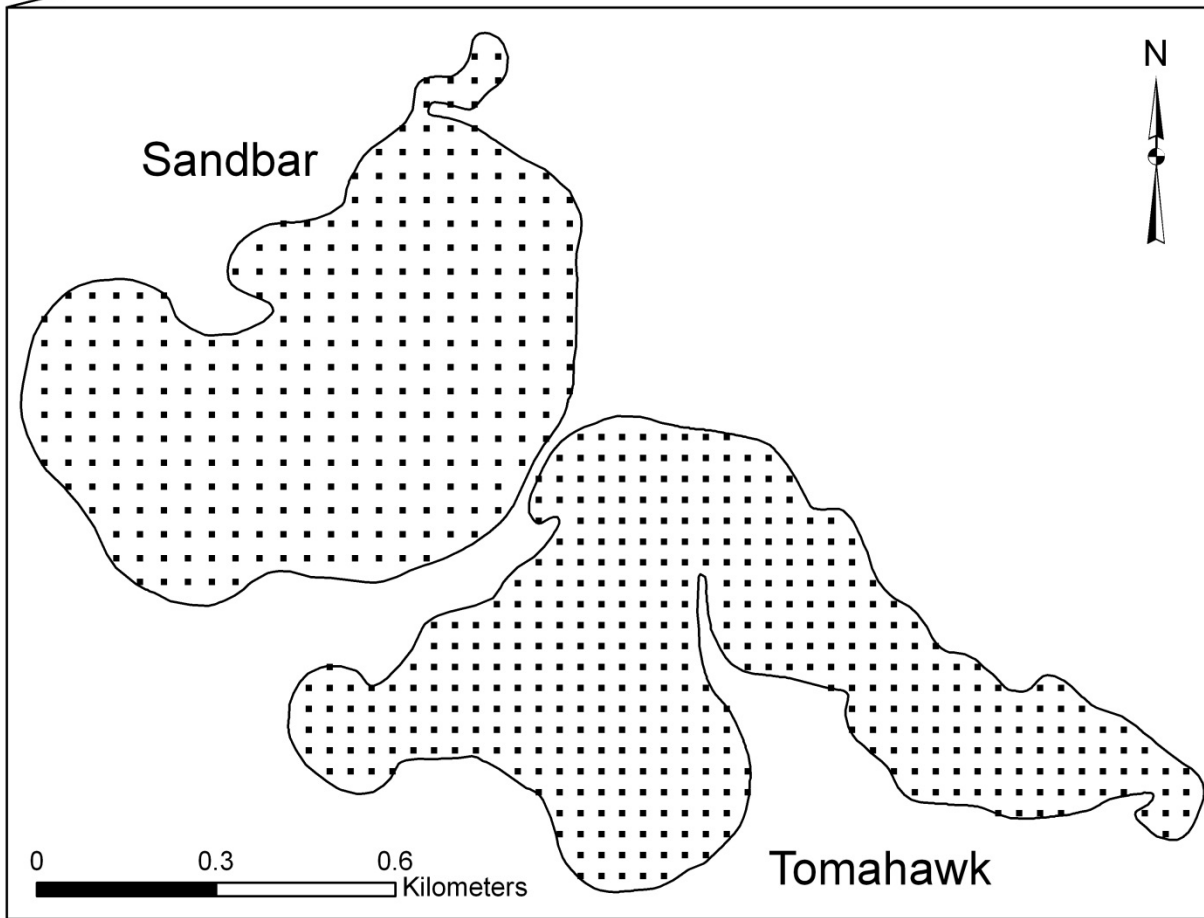
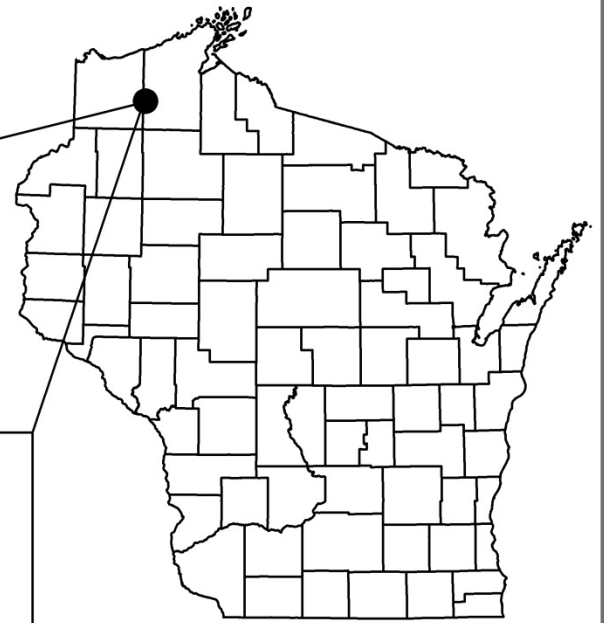
- Example–

Tomahawk Chi Square

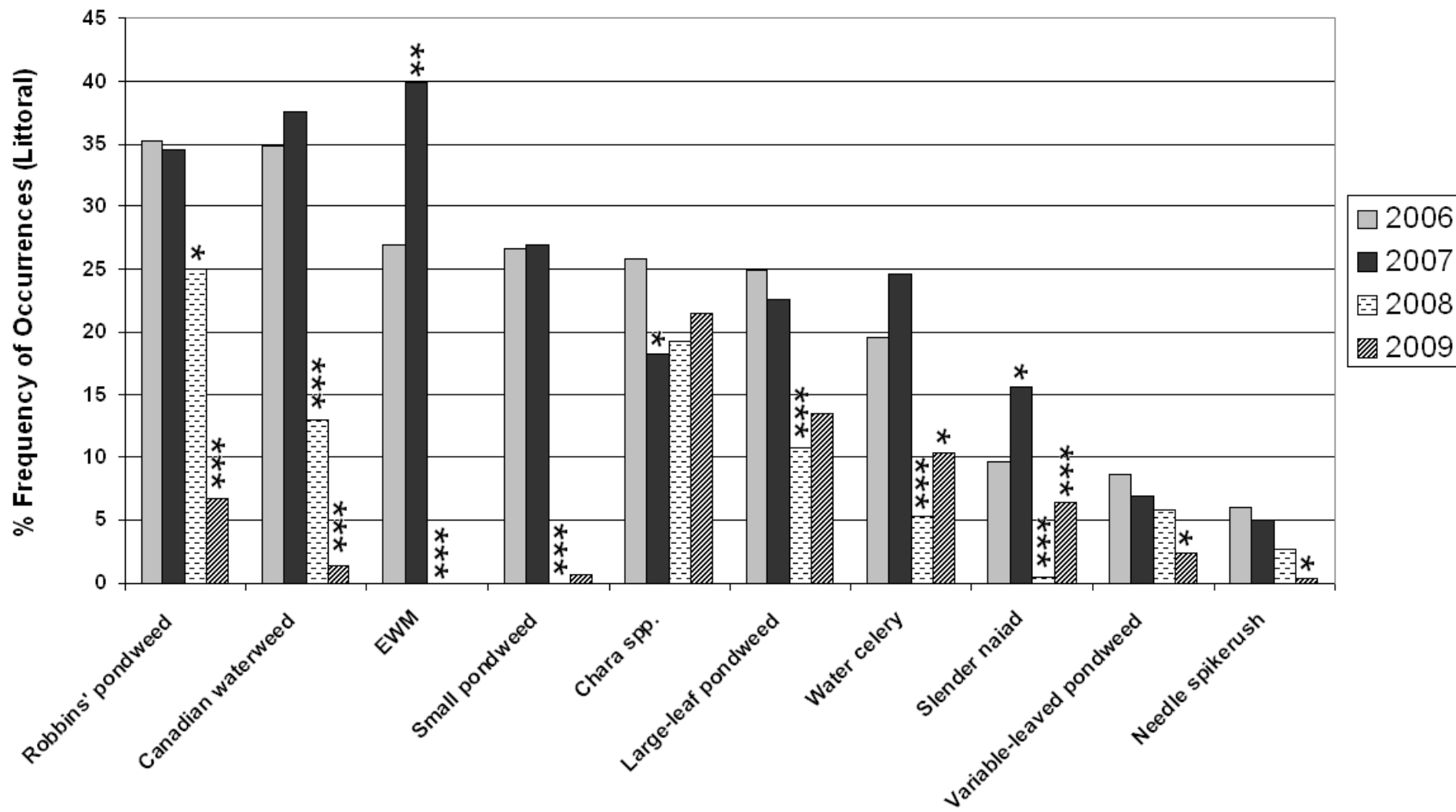
- Graph frequency of occurrence
- Indicate significant changes (***)

Tomahawk Lake

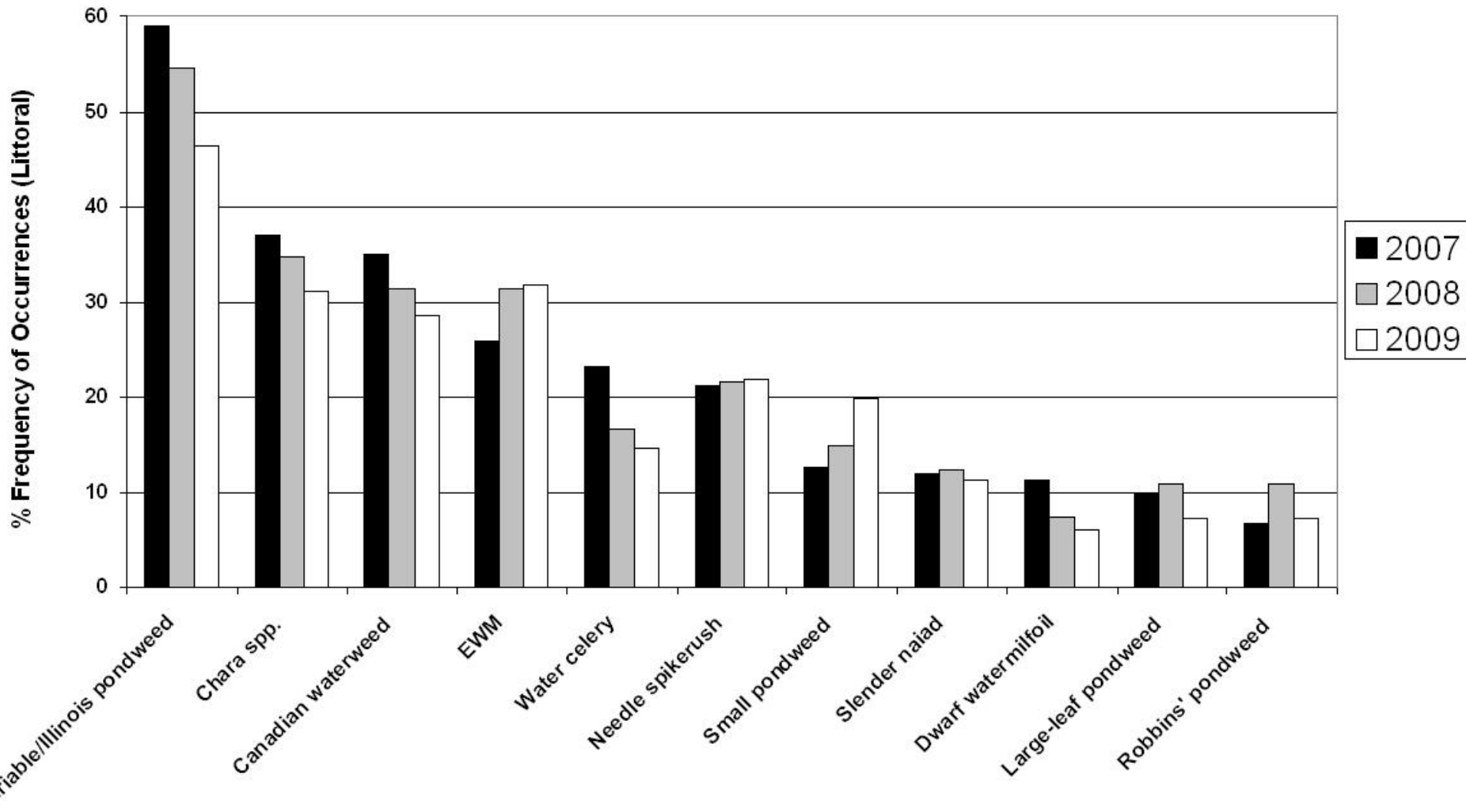




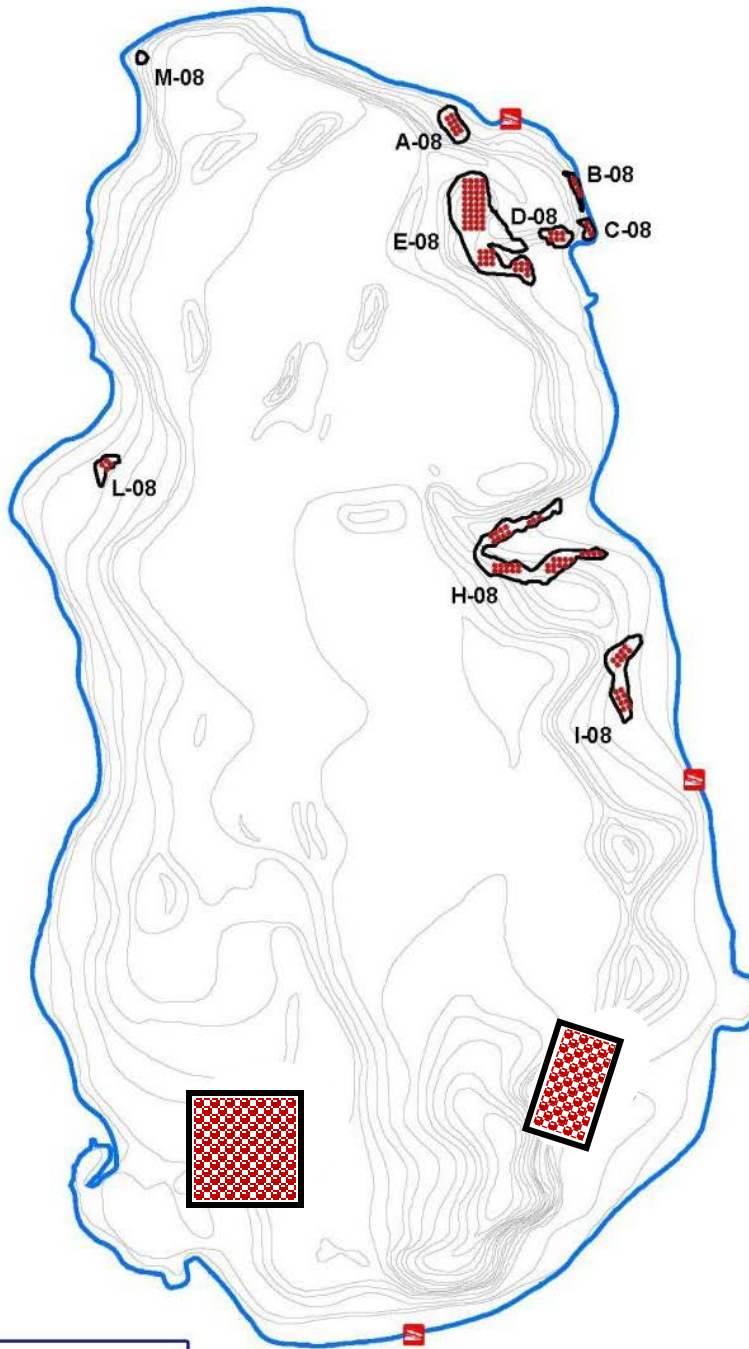
Tomahawk Lake



Sandbar Lake



- Pre/Post-treatment monitoring polygons
- If possible – compare to controls!



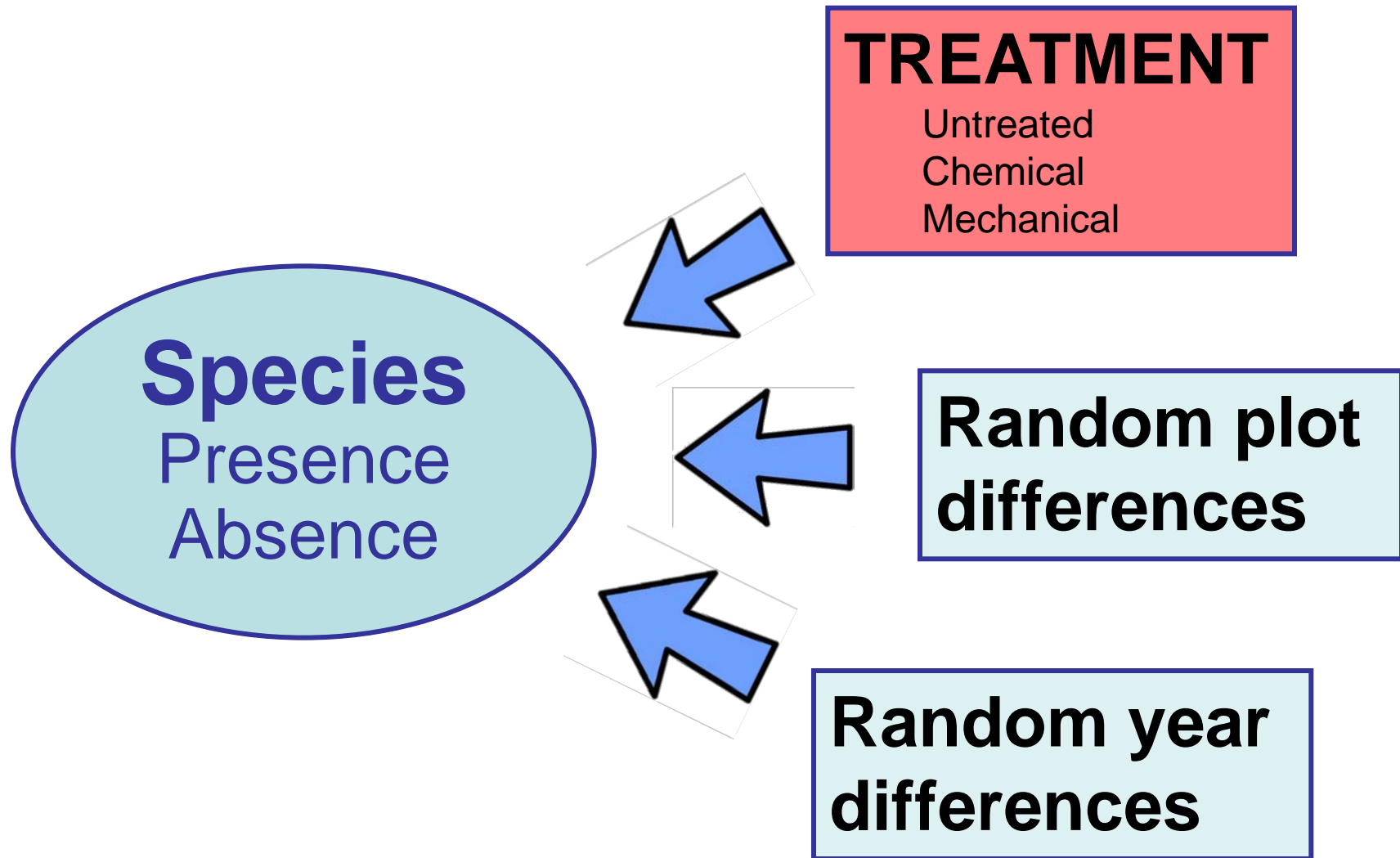
Detecting change over >2 events

- Chi square analysis, pairwise
 - Nested chi square analyses (caveat!)
 - 2005 v. 2006
 - 2006 v. 2007
 - 2005 v. 2007
 - More complex models
 - Linear mixed models
 - Time series analysis



Predict:

Given:



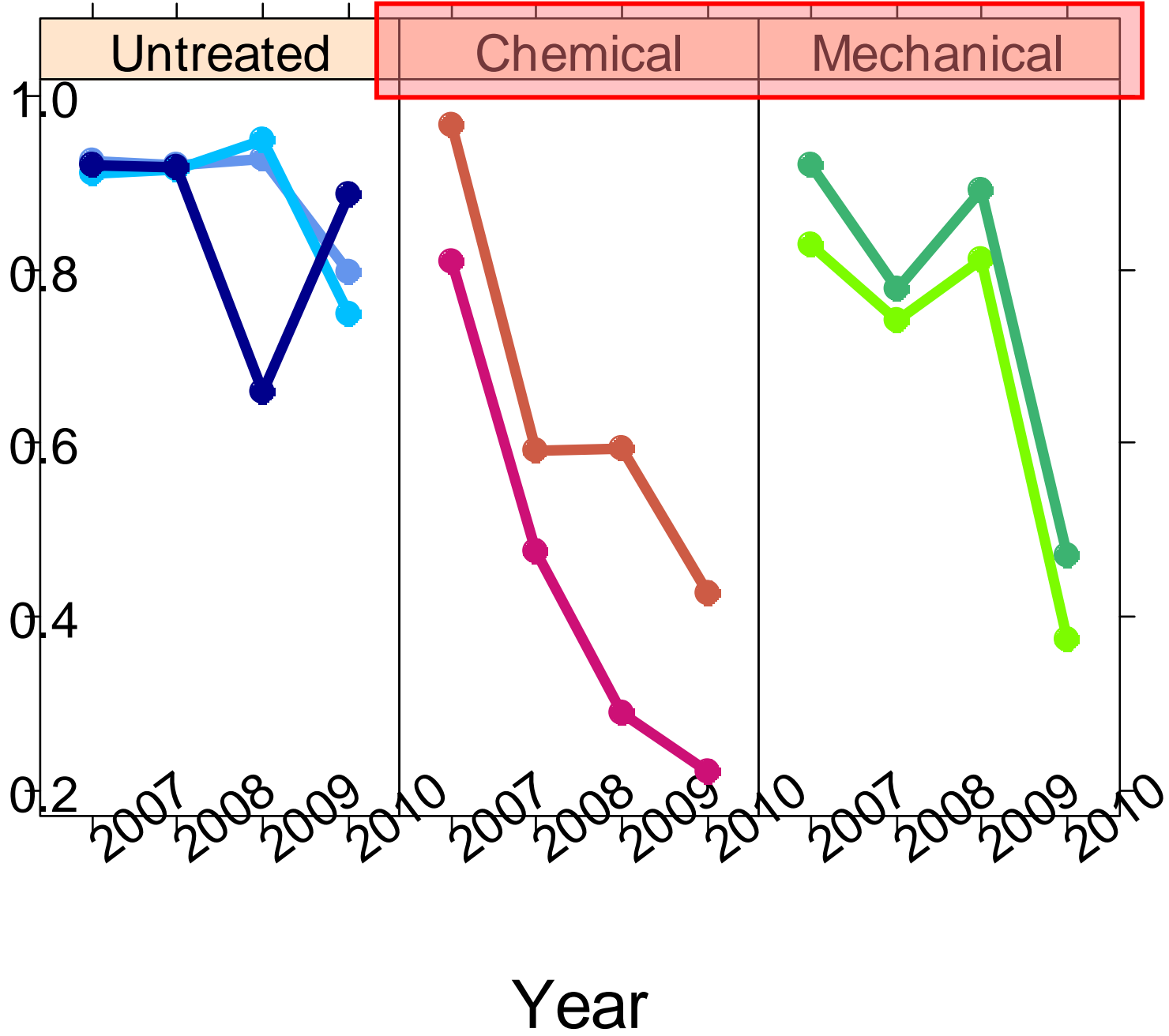
Generalized Linear Mixed Model

$\text{SPECIES} \sim \text{TREATMENT} + \text{YEAR} + (1 \mid \text{PLOT}) + (\text{YEAR} \mid \text{PLOT})$



EWM

Fitted frequency of occurrence



- Plot
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7



Diversity / Quality Indicators

- Natives per vegetated point
- Simpson's diversity index
 - Ranges 0 – 1; 1 = maximally diverse
- FQI
 - Based on conservatism value 1-10
 - 1 is most likely to be in impacted systems
 - 10 is most often found in pristine systems
 - Mean C divided by \sqrt{N}
- AMCI
 - Like FQI but incorporates more factors

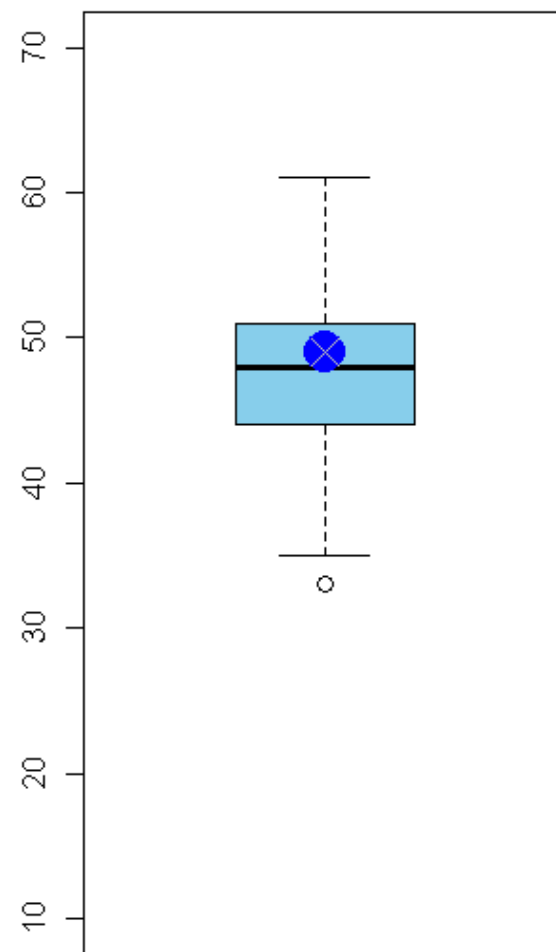
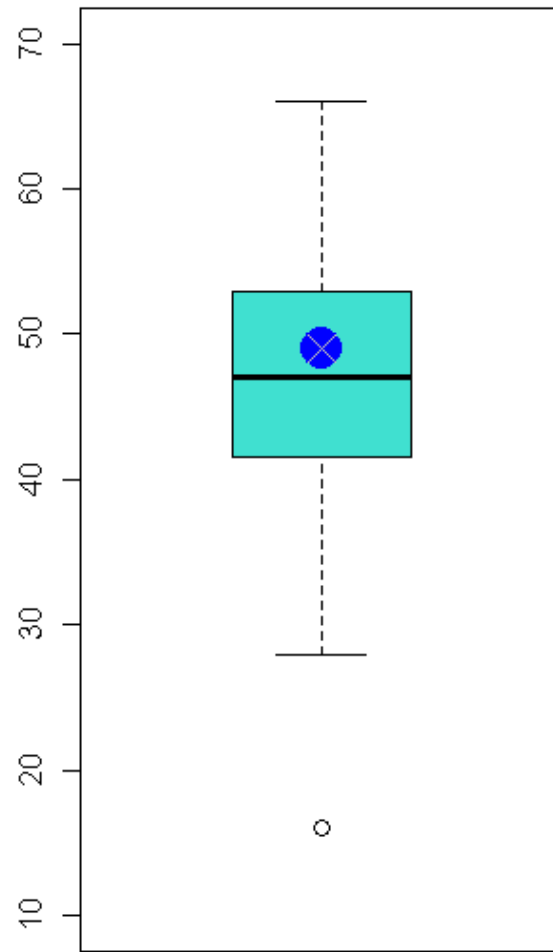
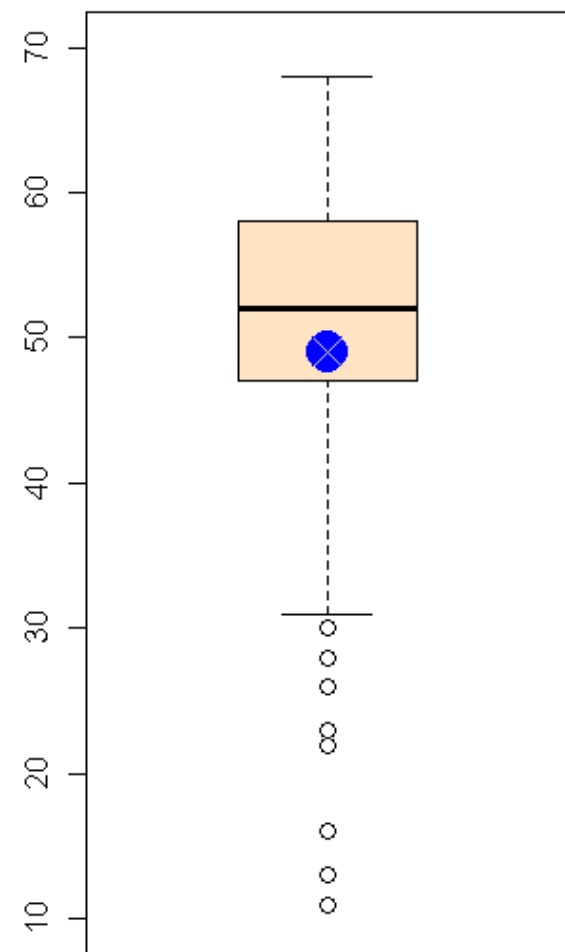
Making comparisons

- How is my lake relative to:
 - Wisconsin lakes
 - Wisconsin lakes in my region
 - Wisconsin lakes of similar type in my region

Wisconsin Lakes

Southern Wisconsin Lakes

Southern Wisconsin Drainage Lakes



AMCI

AMCI

AMCI

Analyzing plant communities

- Different species respond to environmental conditions differently
- Analyze each species' response curve
 - Many dimensions – species/sites/environment
- Ordination – force multi-dimensional data into fewer dimensions that are easier to understand

Water Residue Sampling

- 2,4-D residues

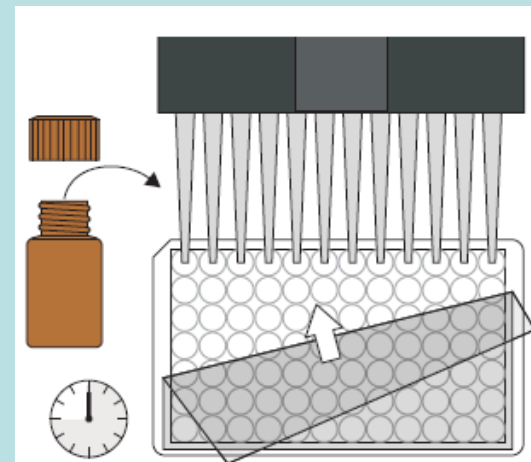


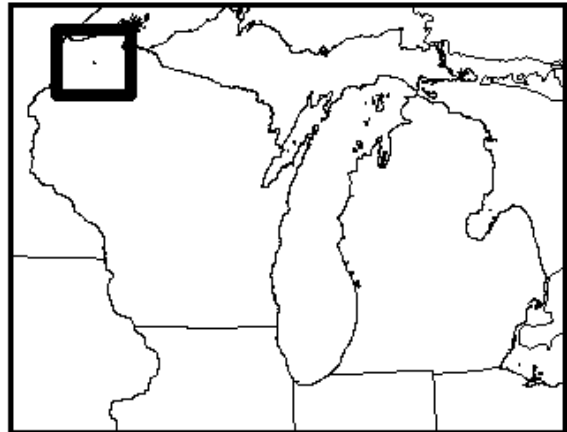
Enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA)

Residuals often reported as 2,4-D acid equivalent

ELISA – for 2,4-D

- Add water samples to microtiter plate containing 2,4-D antibody
- Wash plates
- Add color solution
- Measure color with spectrophotometer
 - Quantity of 2,4-D in sample





Sandbar

4

2

1

3

Basin 2

3

2

Basin 1

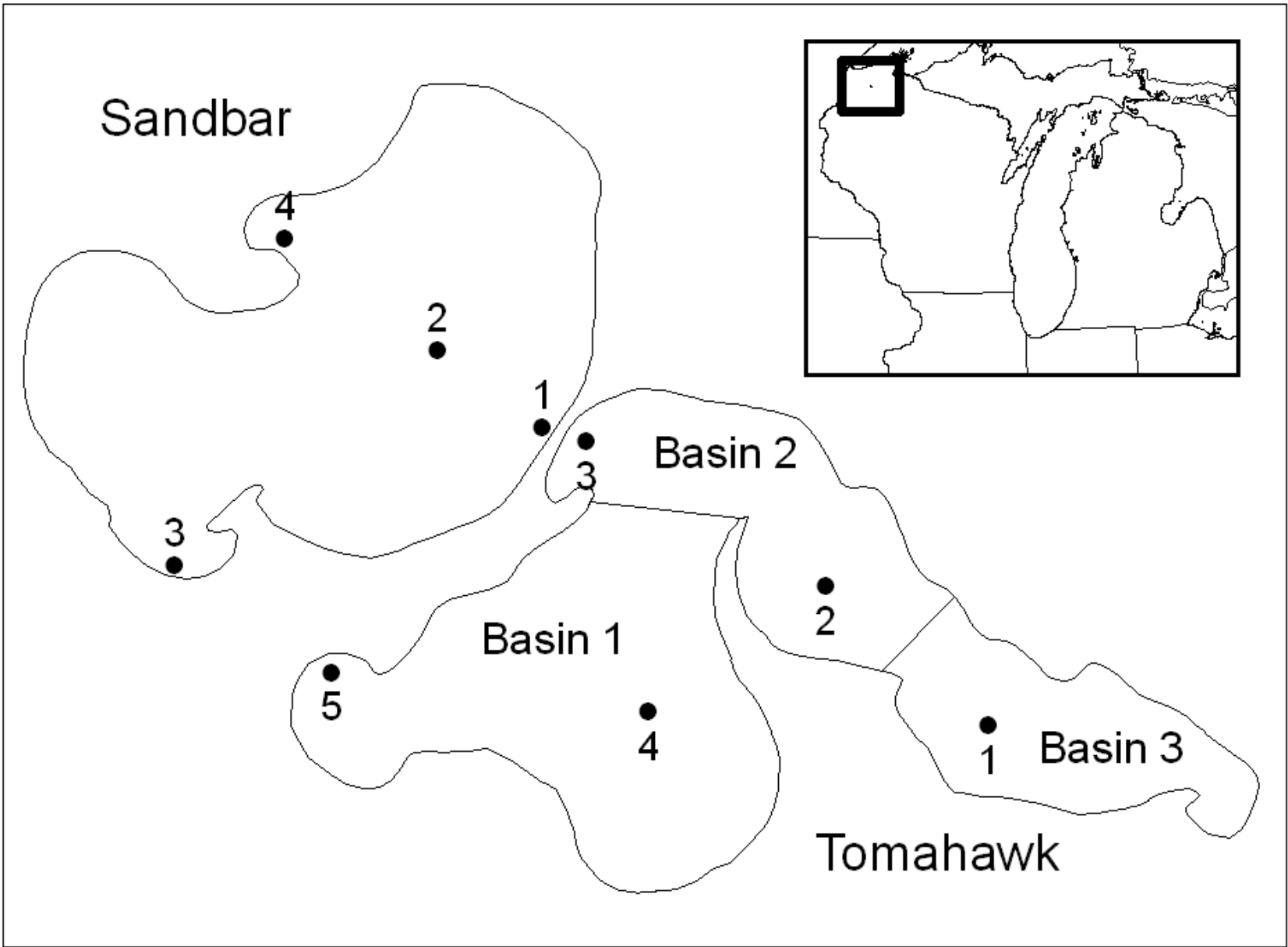
5

4

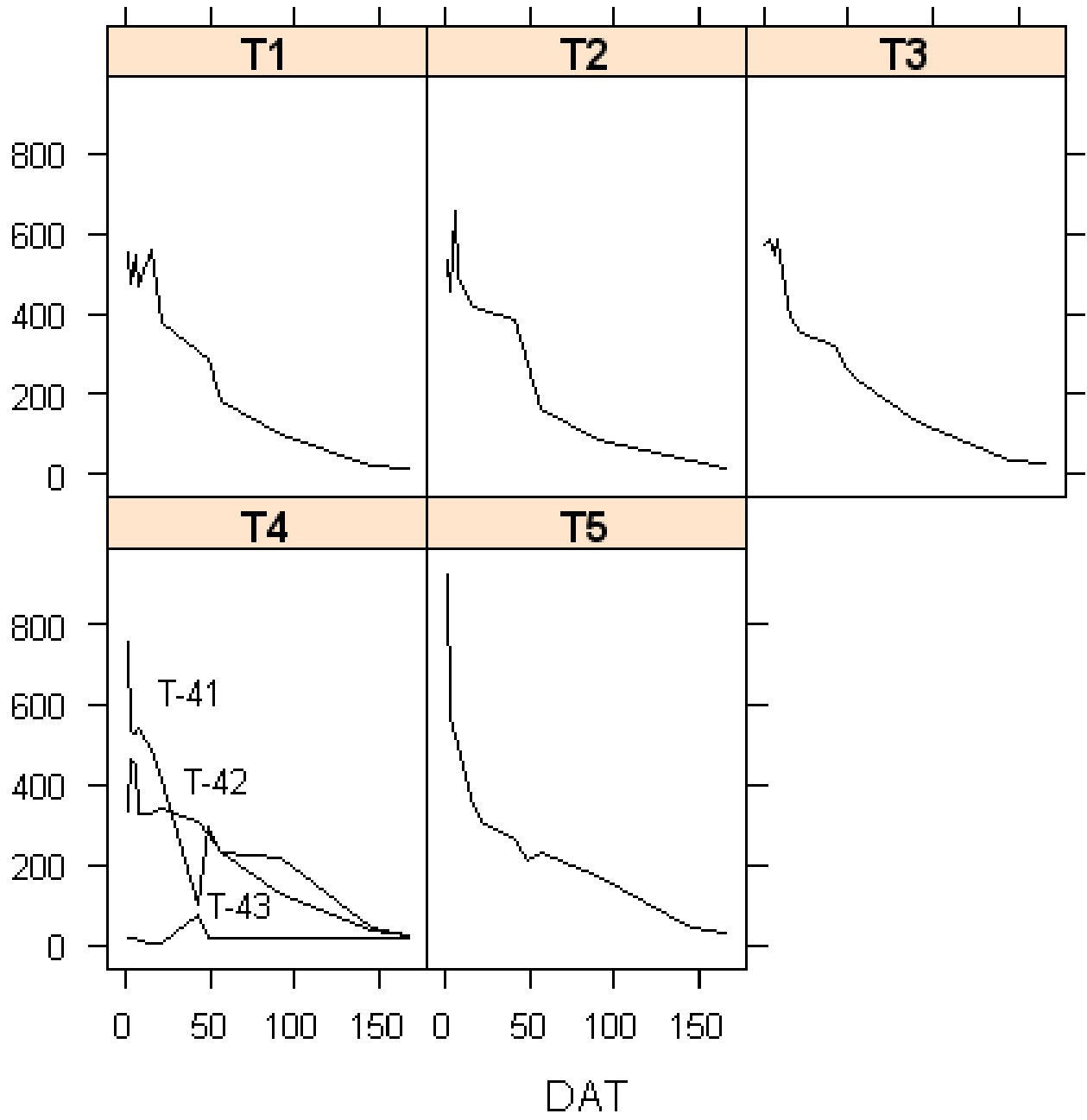
1

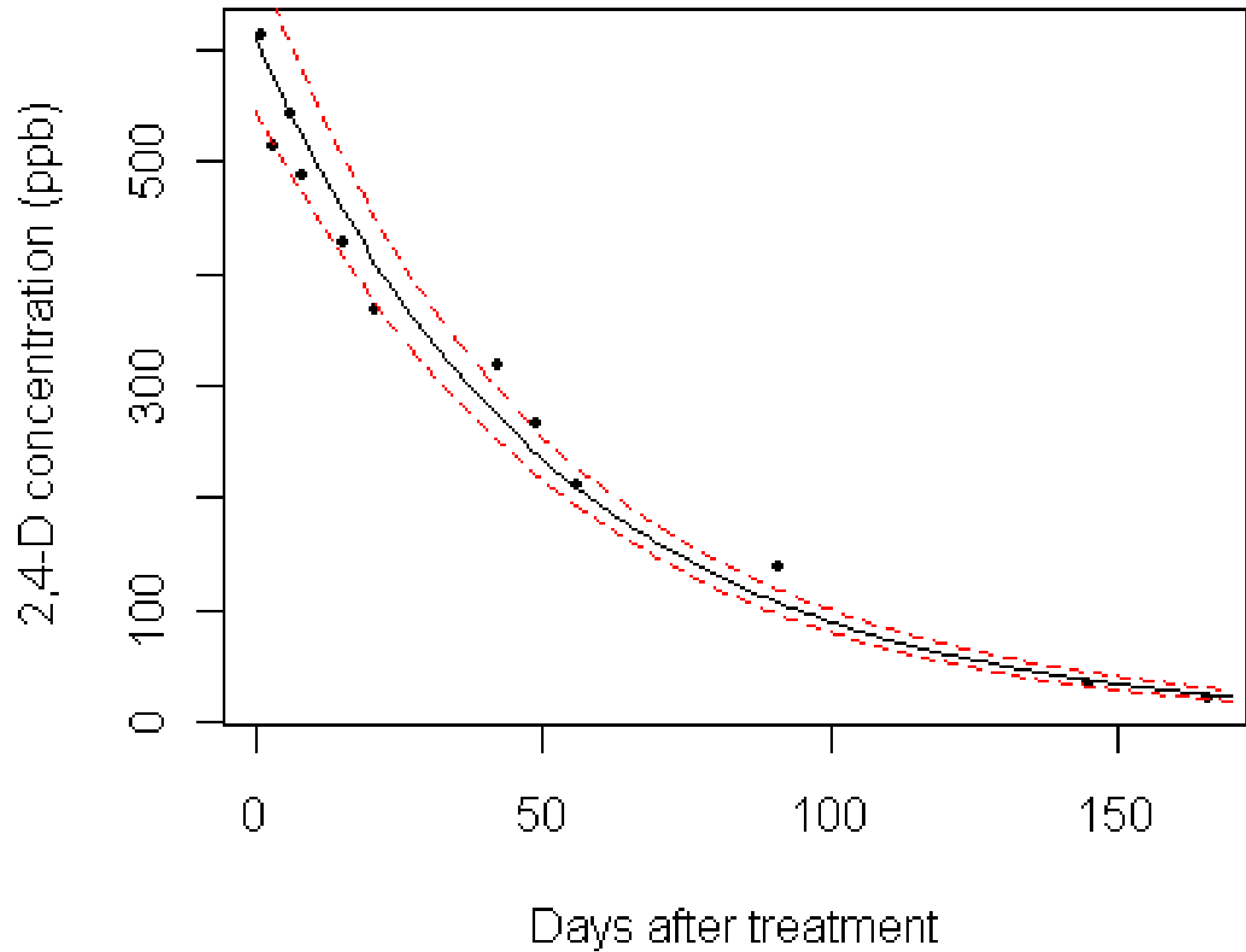
Basin 3

Tomahawk



2,4-D Concentration (ppb)





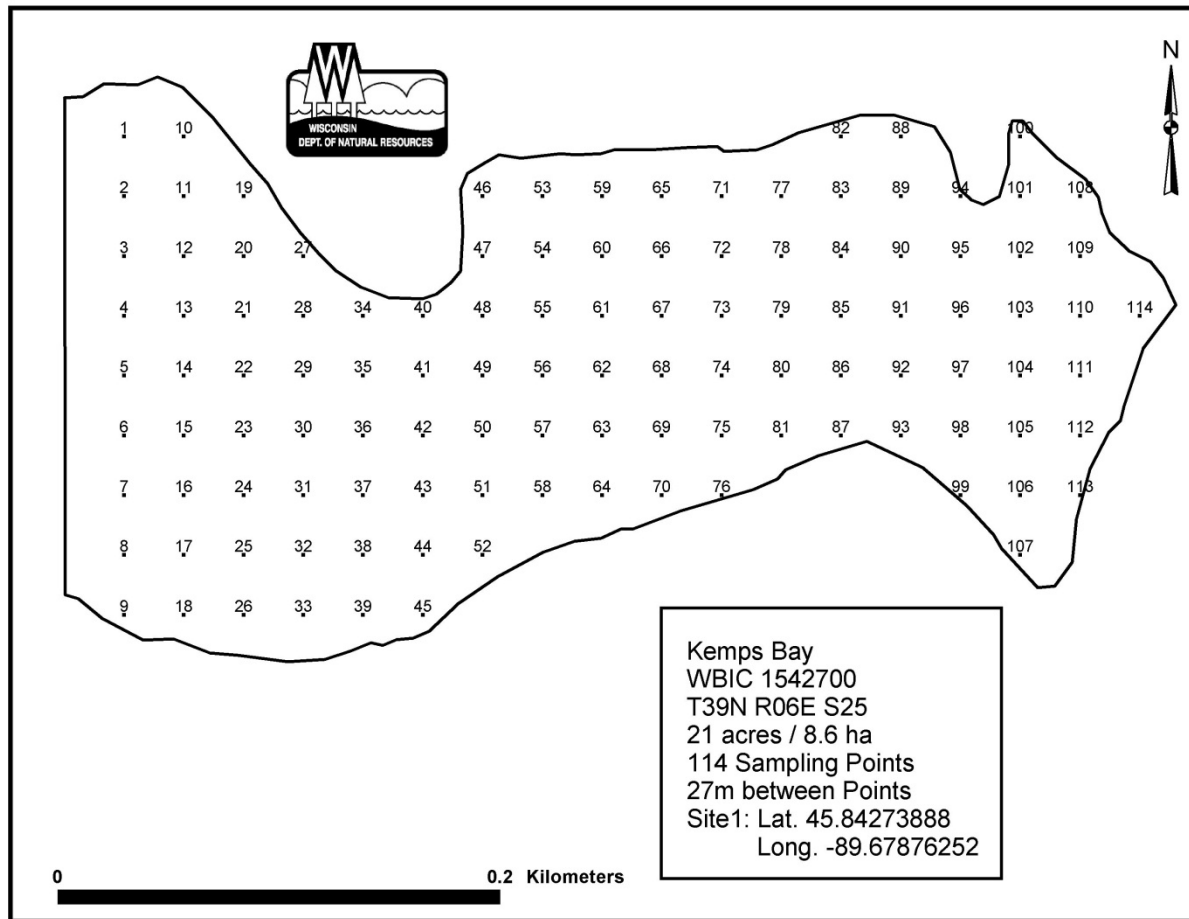
Data Analysis and Interpretation

- Analyzing plant distributions
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 - Semi-quantitative data (frequency of occurrence)
- Analyzing changes in plant distributions
 - 2 sampling events
 - Chi Square analysis: Baseline & pre/post treatment assessment
 - more than 2 sampling events
 - Chi Square in series, generalized linear models
- Analyzing plant communities

Tools

- Making Maps
- Aquatic Plant Survey Data Workbook
 - Datasheets, Data Entry, Stats, MDC check, FQI calculation
- Pre/Post Treatment Guidance
- Chi Square Workbook

Free Map Making Software



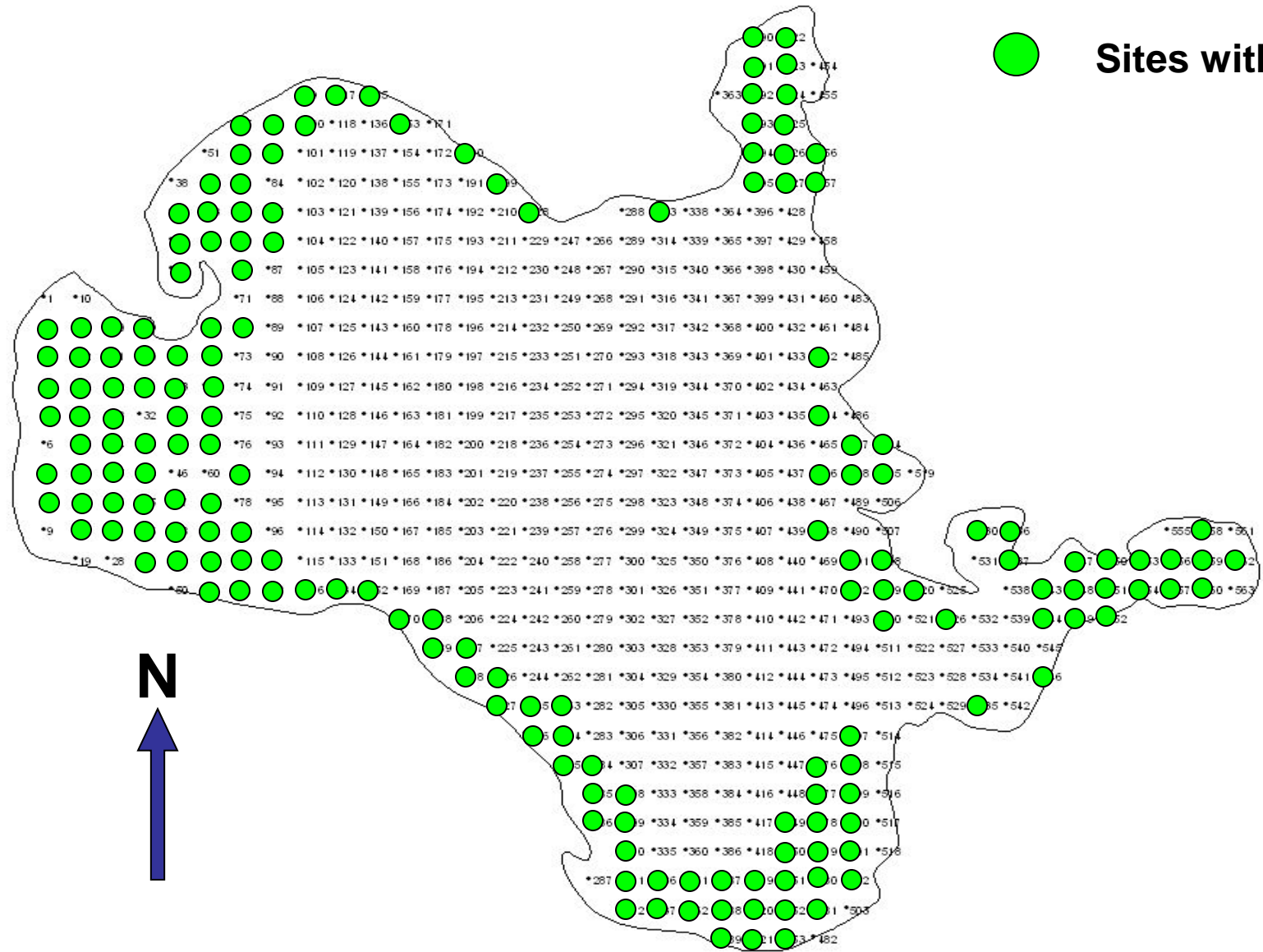
Freeware for map making

- SAGA
- MapWindow
- GRASS

Map making ideas

- Use to display different species
- Identify invasive locations

Vegetated sites



 Sites with plants

N
↑

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	
1	Sampling point	Depth (ft)	Dominant sediment type (M=Muck, S=Sand, R=Rock)	Sampled holding rake pole (P) or rake rope (R)?	comments	Total Rake Fullness	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> - Eurasian water-milfoil or Hybrid	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> - Eurasian water-milfoil	MYRSP: At/Near/Below Surface	POTCR: Sparse/Dense/Unknown	POTCR: At/Near/Below Surface	POTCR: Sparse/Dense/Unknown	<i>Accorus americanus</i> - Sweetflag	<i>Alisma triviale</i> - Northern water-plantain	<i>Bolboschoenus fluvialis</i> (formerly <i>Megalocotyle</i>) - Water marigold	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> - River bulrush	<i>Calla palustris</i> - Wild calla	<i>Callitriche hermaphrod</i>	Ca'			
2	1	2.5 S	P			1																
3	2	3 S	P			1																
4	3	5 M	P			1																
5	4	3 S	P			1																
6	5	2 S	P																			
7	6	3 S	P			2																
8	7	9 M	P			2																
9	8	6 M	P			2																
10	9	2 M	P			1																
11	10	3 M	P			2																
12	11	3 M	P			2																
13	12	2 S	P			1																
14	13	4 S	P			1																
15	14	13.5 M	P			2																
16	15	17	R																			
17	16	15.5 M	P			1																
18	17	13 M	P			2																
19	18	11 M	P			2																
20	19	9 M	P			2																
21	20	1.5 S	P			1																

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	lat	long	sample_pt	depth_ft	sediment	take_tool	comments	fullness	EWM	EWM_ANB	EWM_SDU	GLP	GLP_ANB	GLP_SDU	Accpris
2	45.90495648	-89.69543308	1	2.5	S	P		1							
3	45.90464146	-89.69543481	2	3	S	P		1							
4	45.90432645	-89.69543653	3	5	M	P		1							
5	45.90401144	-89.69543825	4	3	S	P		1							
6	45.90369643	-89.69543997	5	2	S	P		1							
7	45.90338141	-89.69544170	6	3	S	P		2							
8	45.90306640	-89.69544342	7	9	M	P		2							
9	45.90275139	-89.69544514	8	6	M	P		2							
10	45.90243637	-89.69544686	9	2	M	P		1							
11	45.90590031	-89.69497668	10	3	M	P		2							
12	45.90558530	-89.69497840	11	3	M	P		2							
13	45.90527029	-89.69498013	12	2	S	P		1							
14	45.90495527	-89.69498185	13	4	S	P		1							
15	45.90464026	-89.69498358	14	13.5	M	P		2							
16	45.90432525	-89.69498530	15	17		R									
17	45.90401023	-89.69498703	16	15.5	M	P		1							
18	45.90369522	-89.69498875	17	13	M	P		2							
19	45.90338021	-89.69499048	18	11	M	P		2							
20	45.90306520	-89.69499220	19	9	M	P		2							
21	45.90275018	-89.69499393	20	1.5	S	P		1							



SAGA

System for Automated Geoscientific Analyses

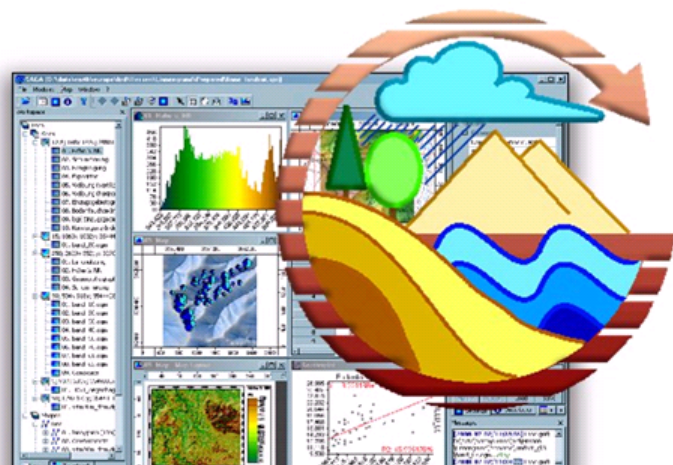


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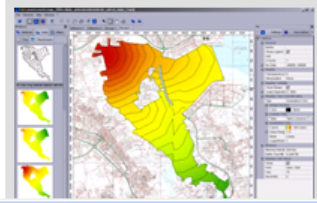
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Software



MS Windows



SAGA's first objective is to give (geo-)scientists an effective but easy learnable platform for the implementation of geoscientific methods. This is achieved by SAGA's unique Application Programming Interface (API). The second is to make these methods accessible in a user friendly way, what is first of all done by its Graphical User Interface (GUI). Together this results in SAGA's true strength: a fast growing set of geoscientific methods ready to be used in numerous applications.

SAGA is coded in the widespread and powerful C++ programming language and has an object oriented system design. Since version 2 SAGA uses the cross platform GUI library [wxWidgets](#) for user interface functionality. Because wxWidgets enables operating system independent software development, you can run SAGA with MS-Windows as well as with Linux.

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Name	Modified	Size
SAGA - Documentation	2012-04-17	
SAGA - 2.0	2011-11-23	
SAGA - Older Releases	2007-10-18	
SAGA - Demo Data	2005-10-05	
SAGA - Usergroup	2005-08-17	

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- Delete this file


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Details

saga_gui
Application
Date Modified: Today, June 25, 2012, 8:20 AM
Size: 1.18 MB

dll	modules
msvcp100.dll 10.0.30319.1 Microsoft® C Runtime Library	msvcr100.dll 10.0.30319.1 Microsoft® C Runtime Library
saga.ger Text Document 217 KB	saga.lng Text Document 107 KB
saga_api LIB File 915 KB	saga_api.dll
saga_cmd	saga_gdi LIB File 19 KB
saga_gdi.dll	saga_gui
saga_gui.tip TIP File 4 KB	saga_odbc LIB File 28 KB
saga_odbc.dll	saga_prj Text Document 9 KB
saga_prj.srs SRS File	wxbase28_net_vc_custom.dll



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References

Manuals, Tutorials, Guides

Cimmery, V. (2007-2010): SAGA User Guide, updated for SAGA version 2.0.5.

Download [Volume 1](#), an introduction to the graphical user interface of SAGA or [Volume 2](#), 'How To' information on many SAGA modules, functions, and GIS applications. The datasets used in the guide are available from the [Files](#) directory at sourceforge (SAGA - Documentation / SAGA 2 User Guide / Data).

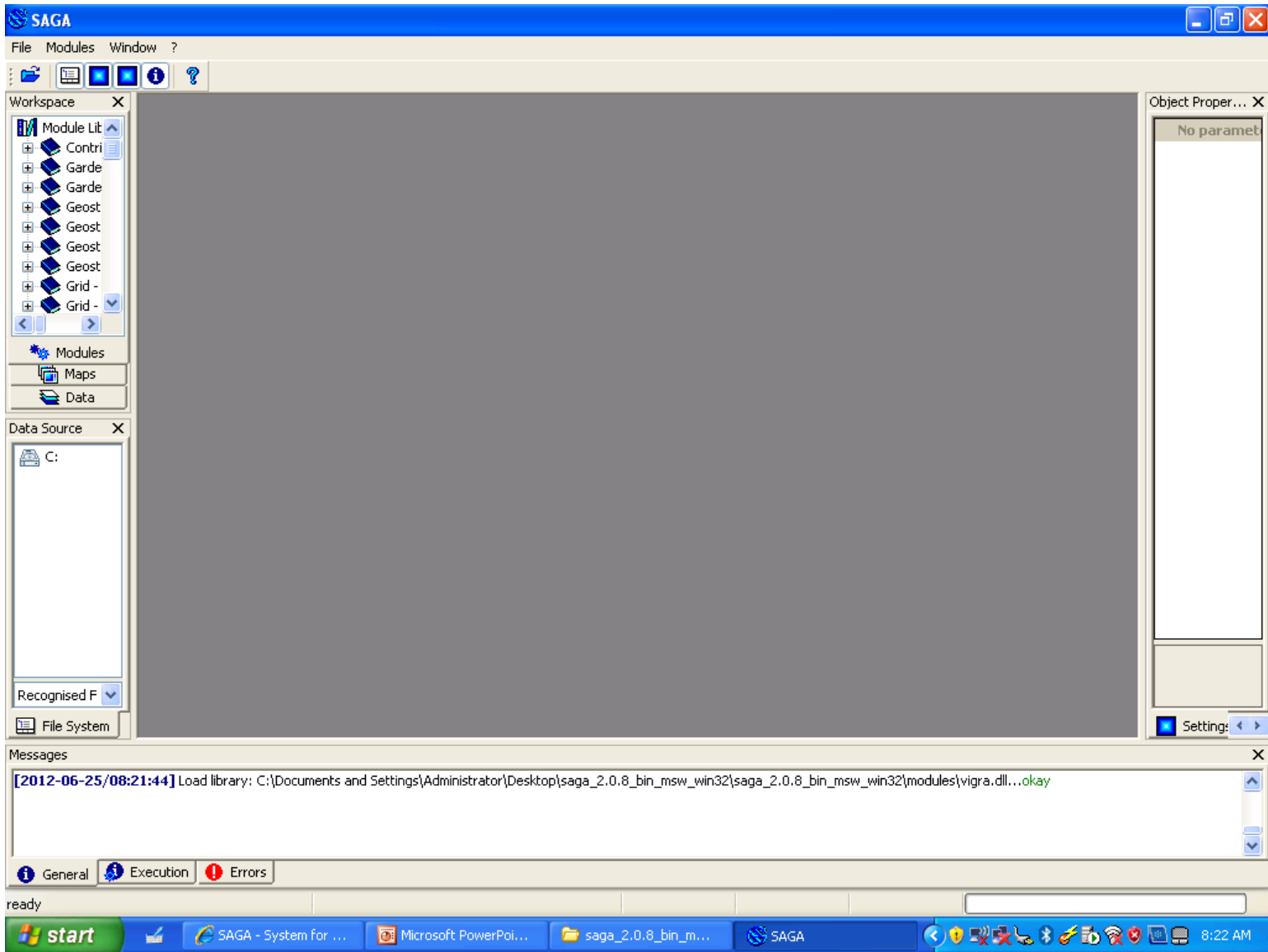
Ipponich, A. (2006): Etude de quelques fonctionnalités du logiciel SAGA GIS. [pdf](#).

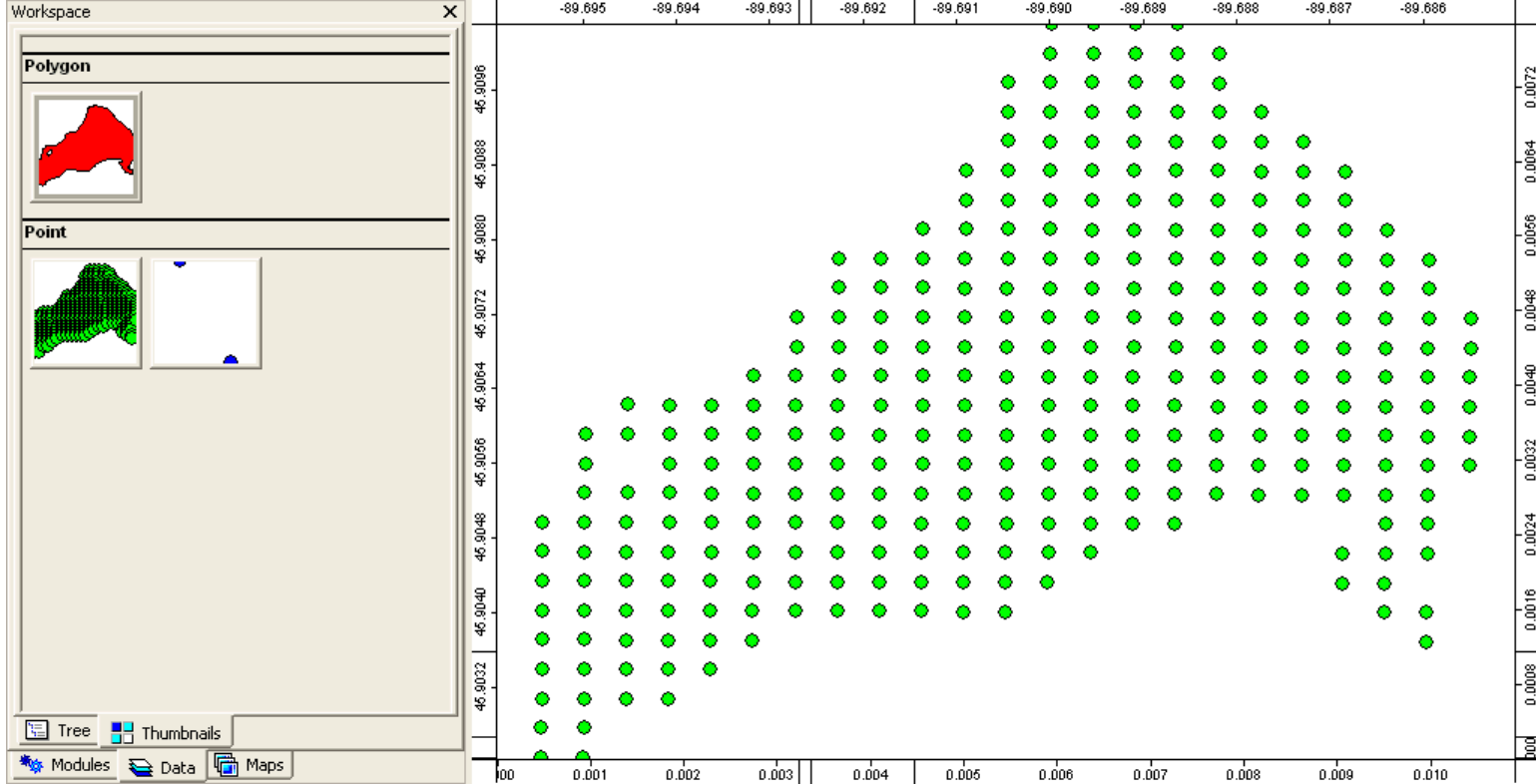
Olaya, V. (2004): A Gentle Introduction to SAGA GIS. [pdf](#).

Special Issues



Böhner, J., McCloy, K.R., Strobl, J. [Eds.] (2006): SAGA – Analysis and Modelling Applications. Göttinger Geographische Abhandlungen, Vol.115, 130pp. [download editorial](#)

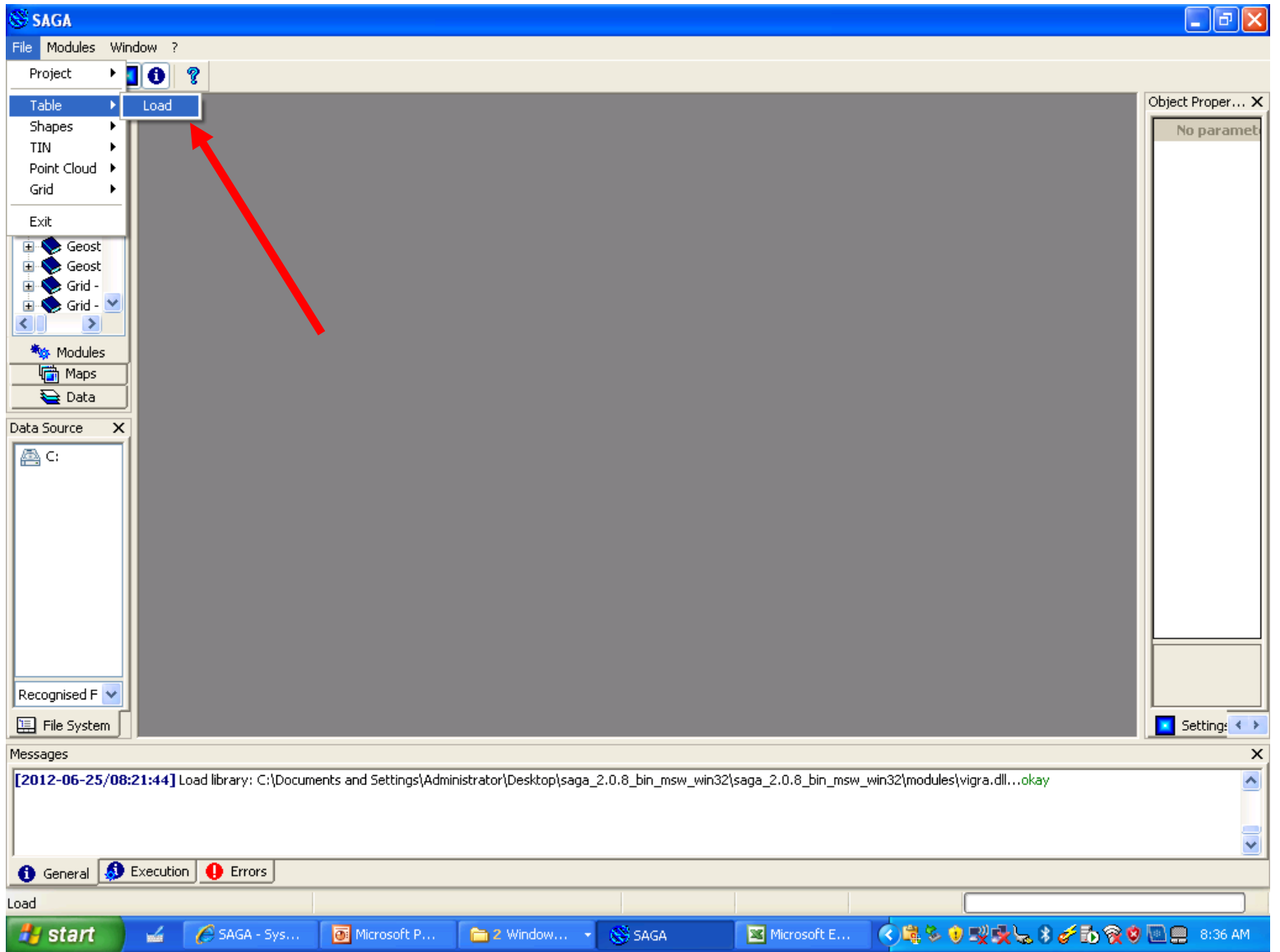


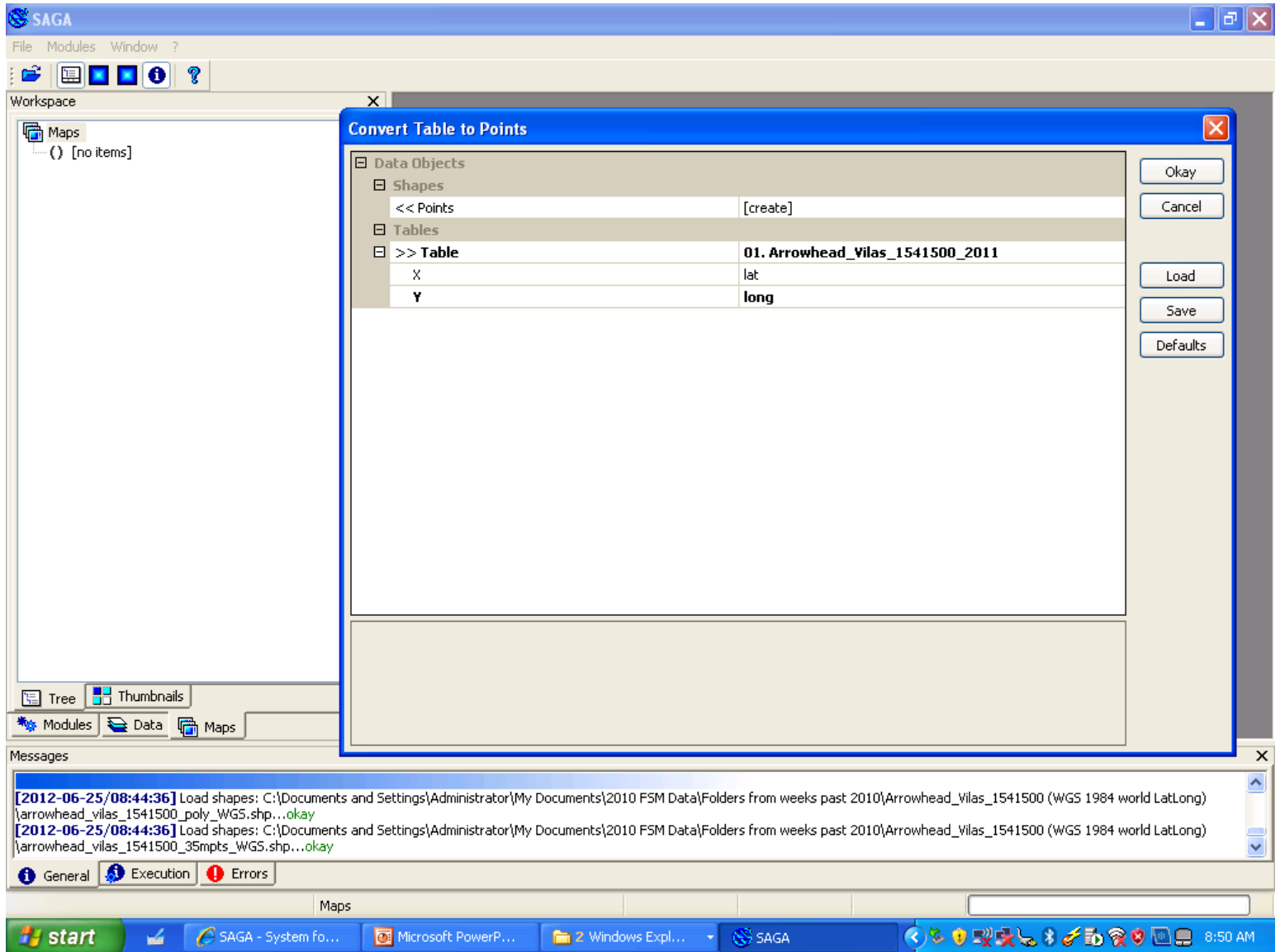


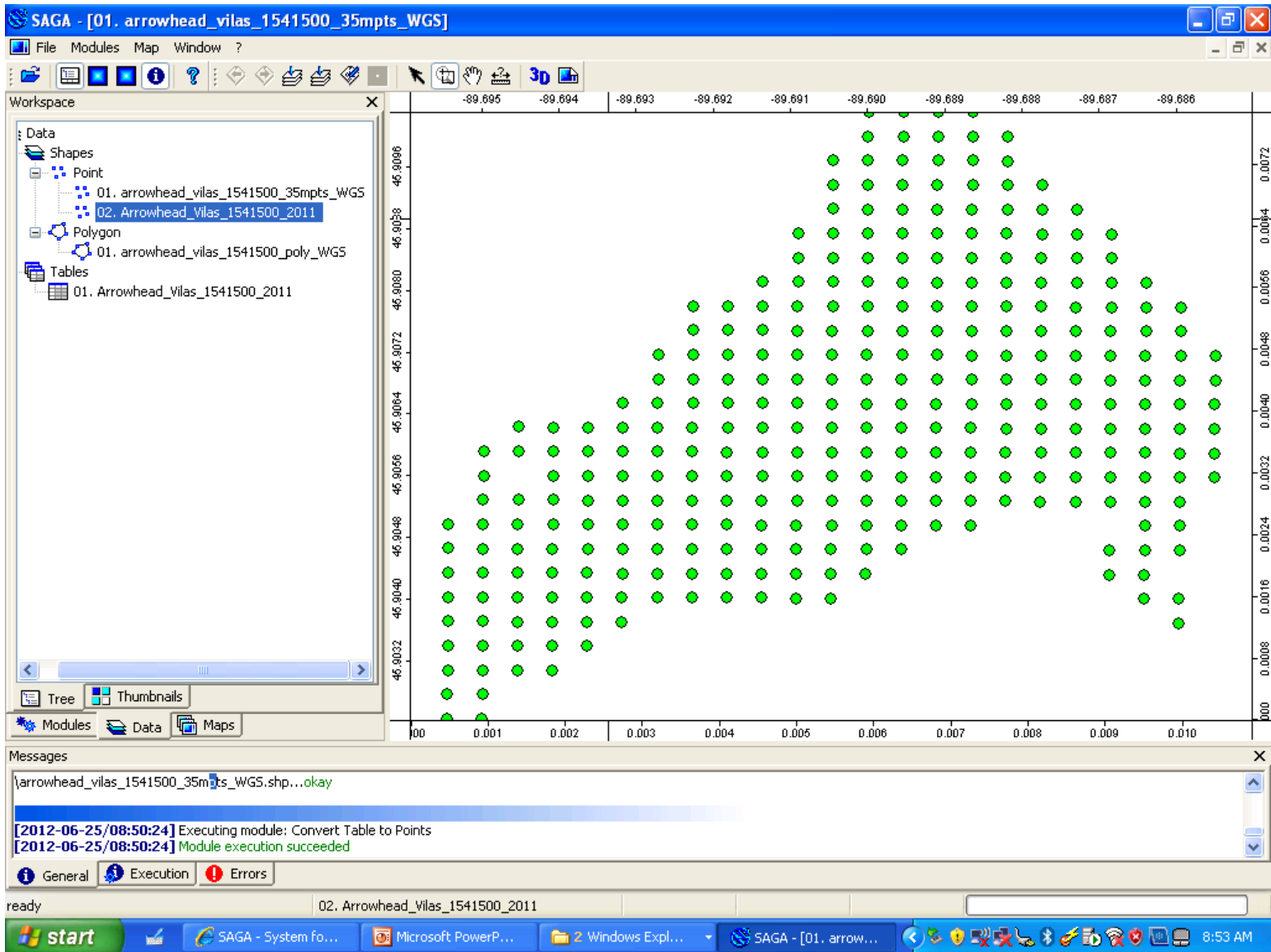
Messages

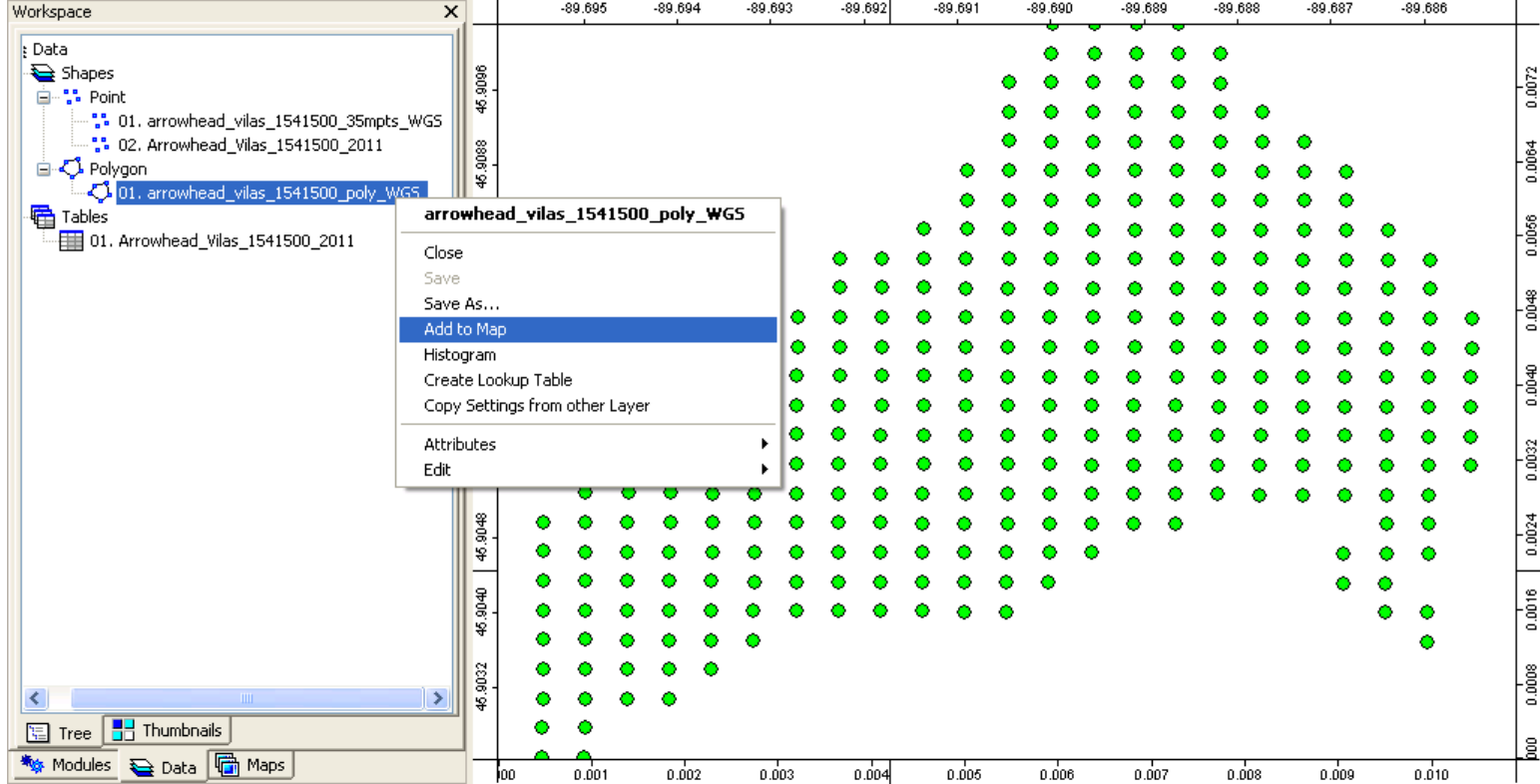
[2012-06-25/08:50:24] Executing module: Convert Table to Points
[2012-06-25/08:50:24] Module execution succeeded
[2012-06-25/08:58:50] Save shapes: C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\saga_2.0.8_bin_msw_win32\Arrowhead_Vilas_1541500_2011.shp...okay
[2012-06-25/08:58:50] Project has been saved.

General Execution Errors





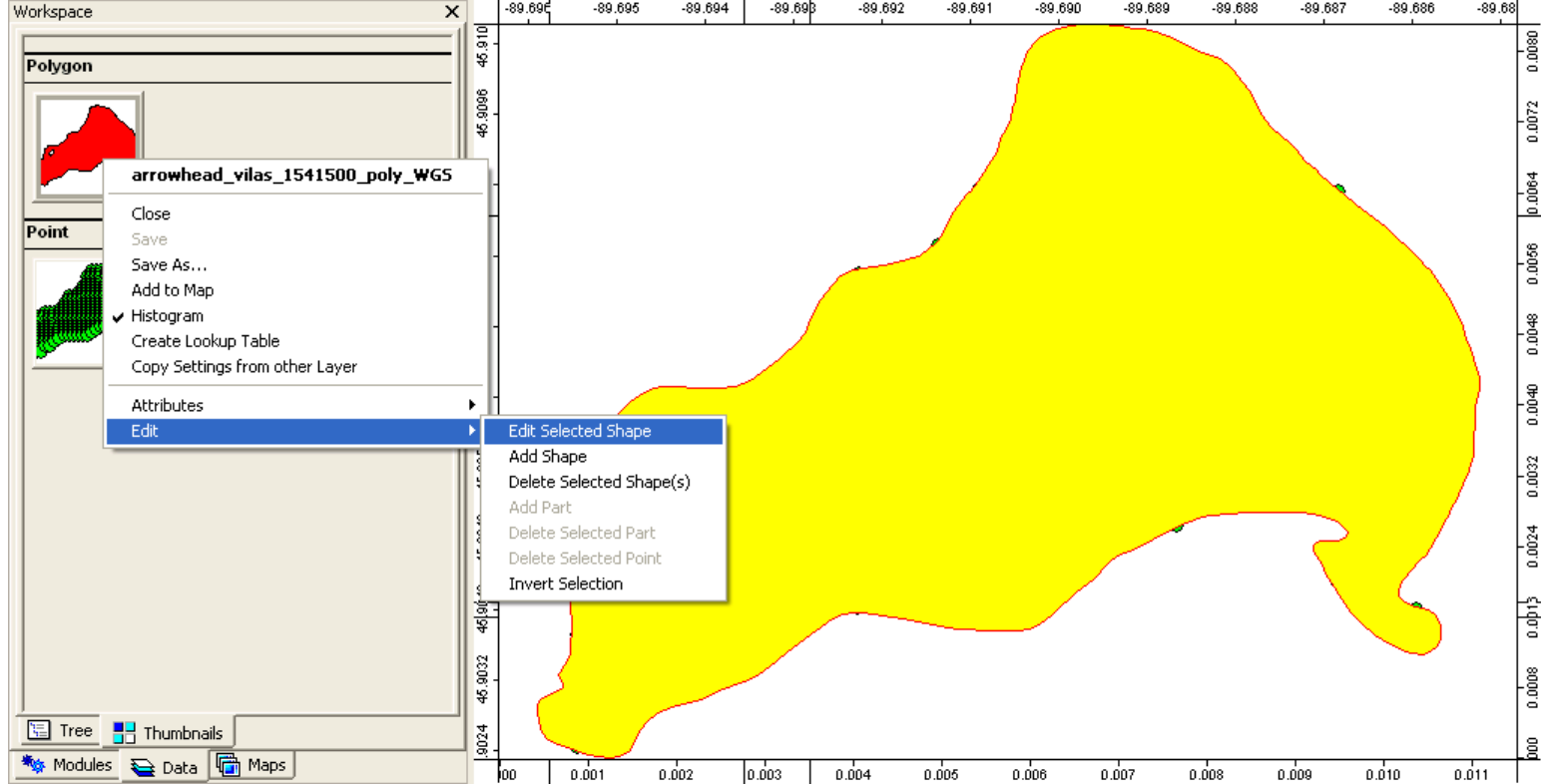




Messages

[2012-06-25/08:50:24] Executing module: Convert Table to Points
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[2012-06-25/08:58:50] Save shapes: C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\saga_2.0.8_bin_msw_win32\Arrowhead_Vilas_1541500_2011.shp...okay
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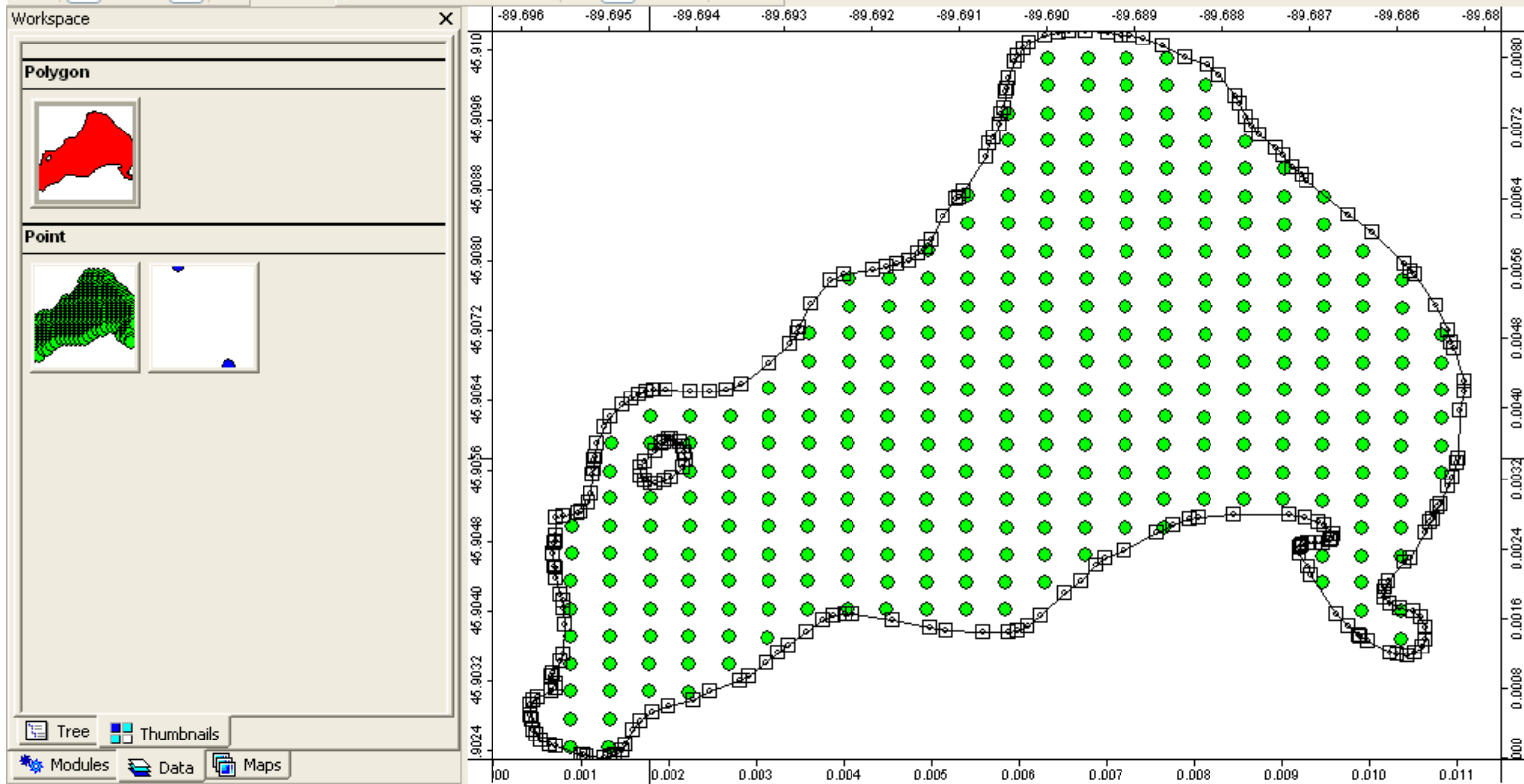
General Execution Errors



Messages

[2012-06-25/08:50:24] Executing module: Convert Table to Points
[2012-06-25/08:50:24] Module execution succeeded
[2012-06-25/08:58:50] Save shapes: C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\saga_2.0.8_bin_msw_win32\Arrowhead_Vilas_1541500_2011.shp...okay
[2012-06-25/08:58:50] Project has been saved.

General Execution Errors



Messages

[2012-06-25/08:50:24] Executing module: Convert Table to Points
[2012-06-25/08:50:24] Module execution succeeded
[2012-06-25/08:58:50] Save shapes: C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\saga_2.0.8_bin_msw_win32\Arrowhead_Vilas_1541500_2011.shp...okay
[2012-06-25/08:58:50] Project has been saved.

General Execution Errors

SAGA [C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\saga_2.0.8_bin_msw_win32\arrowhead_example_kemp.sprj] - [01. arrowhead_vilas_154...

File Modules Map-Layout Window ?

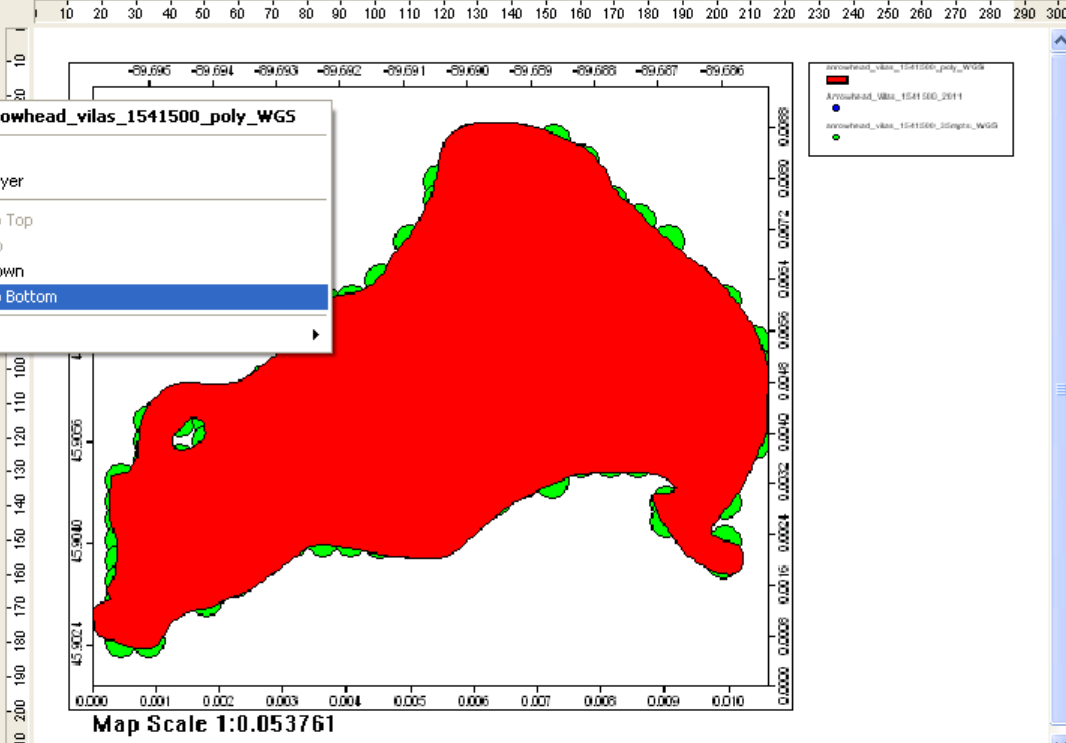
Workspace

Maps

- 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_35mpts_WGS
- 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_poly_WGS
- 02. Arrowhead_vilas_1541500_2011
- 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_35mp
- 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_poly_WG
- 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_poly_
- 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_35mpts_
- 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_35mp

01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_poly_WGS

- Close
- Show Layer
- Move To Top
- Move Up
- Move Down
- Move To Bottom
- Edit



Map Scale 1:0.053761

Messages

- [2012-06-25/08:50:24] Executing module: Convert Table to Points
- [2012-06-25/08:50:24] Module execution succeeded
- [2012-06-25/08:58:50] Save shapes: C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\saga_2.0.8_bin_msw_win32\Arrowhead_Vilas_1541500_2011.shp...okay
- [2012-06-25/08:58:50] Project has been saved.

ready 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_poly_WGS

start SAGA - System for A... Microsoft PowerPoint ... SAGA [C:\Documents... 9:21 AM



Workspace

- Data
 - Shapes
 - Point
 - 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_35mpts_WGS
 - 02. Arrowhead_Vilas_1541500_2011
 - Polygon
 - 01. arrowhead_vilas_1541500_poly_WGS
 - Tables
 - 01. Arrowhead_Vilas_1541500_2011

Tree Thumbnails

Modules Data Maps

	lat	long	sample_pt	depth_ft	sediment	rake_tool	comments	fullne
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11	45.90558530	-89.69497840	11	3	M	P		2
12	45.90527029	-89.69498013	12	2	S	P		1
13	45.90495527	-89.69498185	13	4	S	P		1
14	45.90464026	-89.69498358	14	13.5	M	P		2
15	45.90432525	-89.69498530	15	17		R		
16	45.90401023	-89.69498703	16	15.5	M	P		1
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26	45.90463906	-89.69453235	26	17.5		R		1
27	45.90432404	-89.69453408	27	18.5		R		1
28	45.90400903	-89.69453581	28	19.5		R		1

Messages

[2012-06-25/08:50:24] Executing module: Convert Table to Points
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 [2012-06-25/08:58:50] Project has been saved.

General Execution Errors

02. Arrowhead_Vilas_1541500_2011

Hydroacoustic Mapping

- Change in vegetation biovolume following
 - Herbicide treatment
 - Invasive species invasion
 - EWM
 - Zebra mussels
 - Rusty Crayfish
- Bathymetry Mapping
- Predictive Drawdown Maps
- Fish Habitat

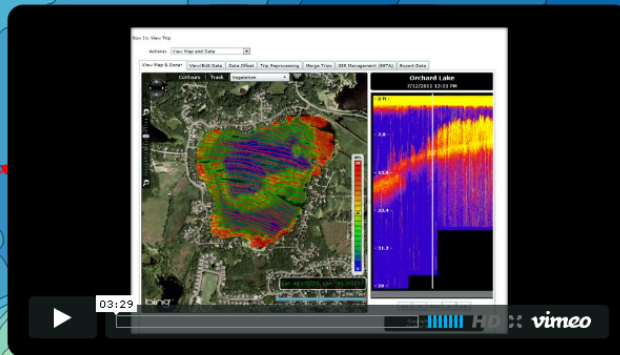


Start Lat/Lon: 42.58302689, -88.34655762
End Lat/Lon: 42.58222198, -88.35034943



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- 05/04/2012 - Assessing Fish Habitat in Rivers
- 05/03/2012 - Analysis of Alternative Mapping Methods
- 05/01/2012 - New Polygon Management Tool!
- 04/13/2012 - Verification of ciBioBase Depth Output
- 04/06/2012 - Ray Valley Joins CI as Aquatic Biologist
- 03/27/2012 - New Z-offset (depth offset) Feature

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Reference Documents

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- Operator's Guide (Quick)

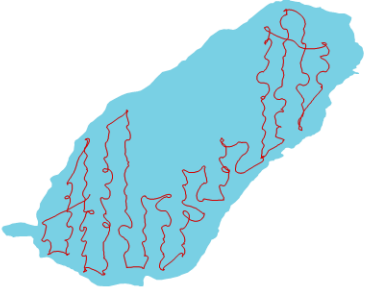
Vegetation Analysis Report

Vegetation Analysis Report (6/8/2012 3:36:40 PM) - Windows Internet Explorer provided by Wisconsin DNR

http://files1.contourinnovations.com/ReportOutput/c23bbb5e-63a4-4f04-a451-107ea6816176/report.htm

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★ Vegetation Analysis Report (6/8/2012 3:36:40 PM)



Start Lat/Lon: 42.58302689, -88.34655762
End Lat/Lon: 42.58222198, -88.35034943

Lake Ivanhoe

Walworth County
Wisconsin



Gathered On: 6/7/2012 11:20:35 AM
Gathered By: Martha Barton
Report Generated On: 6/8/2012 3:36:30 PM
High Water Temp: 82.58° F
Low Water Temp: 76.55° F

Actual Area Covered: 38.72 acres
Actual Percent Covered: 69.97%
Actual Volume Covered: 204159.74 cu. m

Total Waterbody Acreage: 55.34 acres
* Total Lake Volume: 291824.08 cu. m

Additional Links: [View Sonar Recording](#)
[View More Statistics](#)

Report URL:
http://files1.contourinnovations.com/ReportOutput/c23bbb5e-63a4-4f04-a451-107ea6816176/report.htm

* Total Lake Volume is an estimation based on this data set only

Transect Summary

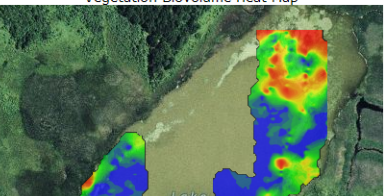
	PAC	Average BV	Depth Range	Average Depth	Distance	No. Points
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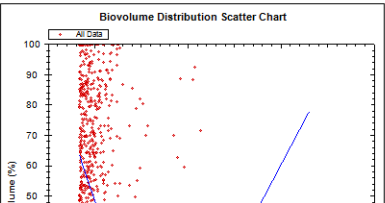
Additional Information

No additional information

Biovolume Analysis

	0% - 5%	5% - 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	>80%
Transect 1	47.89%	20.29%	9.9%	6.13%	5.55%	10.24%





Vegetation Analysis Report (6/8/2012 3:36:40 PM) - Windows Internet Explorer provided by Wisconsin DNR

http://files1.contourinnovations.com/ReportOutput/c23bbb5e-63a4-4f04-a451-107ea6816176/report.htm

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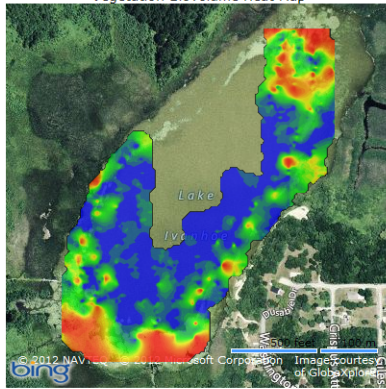
Transect 1 36.28% 41.7% 0.31-3.49 m 1.15 m 5.611 km 3702

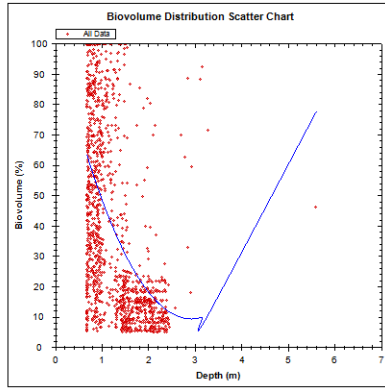
Additional Information

No additional information

Biovolume Analysis

	0% - 5%	5% - 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	>80%
Transect 1	47.89%	20.29%	9.9%	6.13%	5.55%	10.24%





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Keyword Definitions

BV - Biovolume - Refers to the percentage of the water column taken up by vegetation.

PAC - Percent Area Covered - Refers to the overall surface area that has vegetation growing.

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Interactive Viewer

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http://www.cbiobase.com/viewsonarlogmap.aspx?t=3096&c=59126

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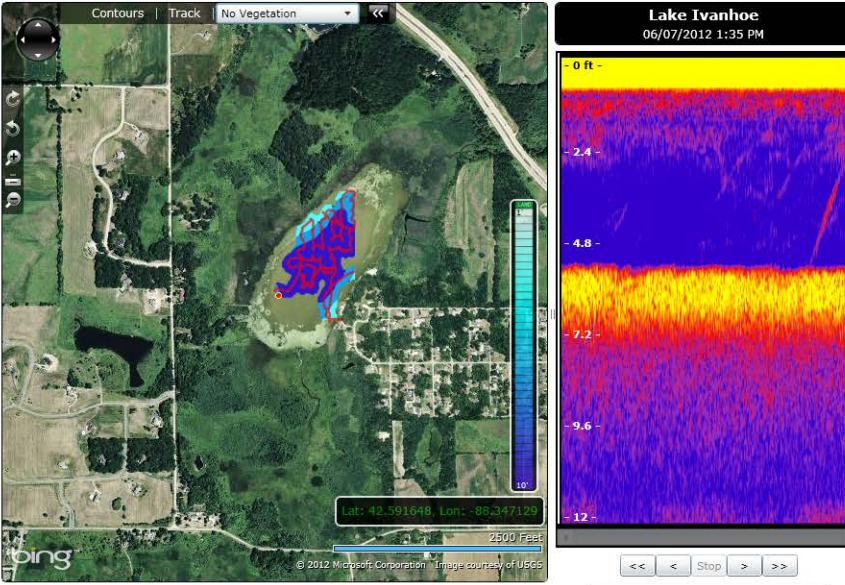
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Actions: View Map and Data

View Map & Sonar View/Edit Data Data Offset Trip Reprocessing Merge Trips GIS Management Export Data

Contours | Track | No Vegetation



The interface displays a satellite map of Lake Ivanhoe with a sonar depth profile overlaid. The depth profile shows a range from 0 ft to -12 ft. A color scale on the right indicates depth levels: 0 ft (yellow), -2.4 ft (red), -4.8 ft (orange), -7.2 ft (yellow), -9.6 ft (blue), and -12 ft (dark blue). The map includes a scale bar for 2500 Feet and coordinates: Lat: 42.591648, Lon: -88.347129. Navigation controls include a compass, zoom in/out buttons, and a 'Stop' button.

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Contours | Track

- No Vegetation
- Vegetation
- Vegetation SD
- Composition
- Composition SD
- Hide Manual Points
- Hide Waypoints

Lake Ivanhoe
06/07/2012 1:35 PM

0 ft
-2.4
-4.8
-7.2
-9.6
-12

Lat: 42.591332, Lon: -88.246742

2500 Feet

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View / Edit Data

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http://www.cbibase.com/viewsonarlogmap.aspx?t=3098&c=59126

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Actions: View Map and Data

View Map & Sonar View/Edit Data Data Offset Trip Reprocessing Merge Trips GIS Management Export Data

Depth	Delete	Date	Lat	Lon	MPH	Type	Z	
Vegetation	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:35 AM	42.58303	-88.34656	0.486	Bottom	-1.971	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:38 AM	42.58303	-88.34655	0.486	Bottom	-1.924	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:40 AM	42.58303	-88.34655	0.583	Bottom	-1.988	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:42 AM	42.58303	-88.34654	0.486	Bottom	-1.967	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:44 AM	42.58304	-88.34654	0.389	Bottom	-1.994	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:46 AM	42.58304	-88.34653	0.486	Bottom	-1.888	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:48 AM	42.58305	-88.34653	0.292	Bottom	-1.885	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:50 AM	42.58305	-88.34652	0.894	Bottom	-1.954	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:52 AM	42.58305	-88.34653	0.583	Bottom	-1.928	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:54 AM	42.58305	-88.34651	0.292	Bottom	-1.95	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:56 AM	42.58305	-88.34651	0.389	Bottom	-1.922	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:20:59 AM	42.58305	-88.34651	0.7	Bottom	-1.949	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:01 AM	42.58305	-88.3465	0.486	Bottom	-1.922	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:03 AM	42.58305	-88.3465	0.797	Bottom	-1.888	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:05 AM	42.58305	-88.3465	0.194	Bottom	-1.852	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:07 AM	42.58305	-88.3465	0.292	Bottom	-1.884	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:09 AM	42.58305	-88.3465	0.389	Bottom	-1.79	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:11 AM	42.58305	-88.3465	0.194	Bottom	-1.827	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:13 AM	42.58305	-88.3465	0.292	Bottom	-1.838	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:15 AM	42.58305	-88.34649	0.486	Bottom	-1.899	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/07/2012 11:21:17 AM	42.58305	-88.3465	0.486	Bottom	-1.921	

Delete

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Export Data


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Export Data or Imagery

Start here by selecting either the data or the imagery you wish to export

Source: 06/07/2012 11:20 AM Lake Ivanhoe

Options

Exported Rows

Export

Select Export Data:

Depth

Vegetation

- or -

Select Export Imagery:

Imagery

Help < Back Next > Reset

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Done Internet 100%

Merged Trips

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Martha Barton

My Account


My Merged Trips

My Uploaded Trips



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My Merged Trips




Lake Ivanhoe *merged
Walworth, WI
6/7/2012 11:20:35 AM
11 days ago

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[Download Report](#)

Trips Merged:
- 6/7/2012 1:35:47 PM
- 6/7/2012 11:20:35 AM

[Interactive Viewer](#)




Oconomowoc Lake *merged
Waukesha, WI
6/6/2012 10:58:10 AM
12 days ago

[View Report](#)
[Download Report](#)

Trips Merged:
- 6/6/2012 5:29:56 PM
- 6/6/2012 4:07:27 PM
- 6/6/2012 1:16:50 PM
- 6/6/2012 10:58:10 AM

[Interactive Viewer](#)



Lake Wingra *merged
Dane, WI
8/26/2011 8:50:09 AM
About 9 months ago

[View Report](#)
[Download Report](#)

Trips Merged:
- 8/26/2011 12:45:57 PM
- 8/26/2011 8:50:09 AM

[Interactive Viewer](#)

Create objective aquatic bathymetric and vegetation maps and exportable GIS data in **just minutes** with CI's centralized and scientifically proven sonar data processing solution!

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- FAQ

Reference Documents

- Operator's Guide (Full)
- Operator's Guide (Quick)

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Contours Track No Vegetation

Lake Ivanhoe
06/07/2012 11:20 AM

bing

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Contours Track Vegetation

Lake Ivanhoe
06/07/2012 11:20 AM

lat: 42.583184, lon: -88.95982

1000 Feet

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 2012

Resilience!

Merriam-Webster Defines resilience as an ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change. Eminent University of Wisconsin-Madison Ecologist Dr. Steve Carpenter further adds that resilience is the ability for a system to withstand a "shock" without losing its basic functions, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=msiIV5NdLVs>.

Resilience is a relatively easy concept to understand, but it can be difficult to measure in lakes without monitoring subtle changes over time. This stresses the importance of long-term monitoring and being on guard for new changes to water quality, aquatic plants, and fish. Volunteer networks and agencies across the country are making great strides in monitoring water quality by dropping a disk in the water and scooping up some water and sending it to a lab for analysis. In essence, taking the lake's "blood" sample. Indeed, water quality samples can be very telling. But what is happening to the rest of the lake "body"? How is it changing in relation to its liquid diet of runoff or medication to treat invasive species? Unfortunately, until now, natural resource agencies, lake managers, and volunteers have not had the capabilities to objectively and efficiently assess these changes without time-intensive, coarse surveys of vegetation cover.

Your body's immune system is the engine of resilience. When your immune system becomes compromised, you become vulnerable to a wide range of ailments that may not be a threat to someone with a healthy immune system. The same goes for lakes. In the glaciated region of the Upper Midwestern US and Canada, healthy lakes are those that have intact watersheds where the hydrologic cycle is in balance. Without going into great depth, keeping water where it falls (or at least slowing it down, goes a long way in keeping the hydrologic cycle in balance). Healthy glacial lakes also have clear water, a diverse assemblage of native aquatic plants, and balanced fish communities. When humans or the environment alter any one of these components, the lake must adjust in order to compensate for those alterations and remain in a healthy state. The ability of the lake to do so is this concept of resilience (Figure 1).



Healthy lake:
"good" resilience

Short-term "shock"

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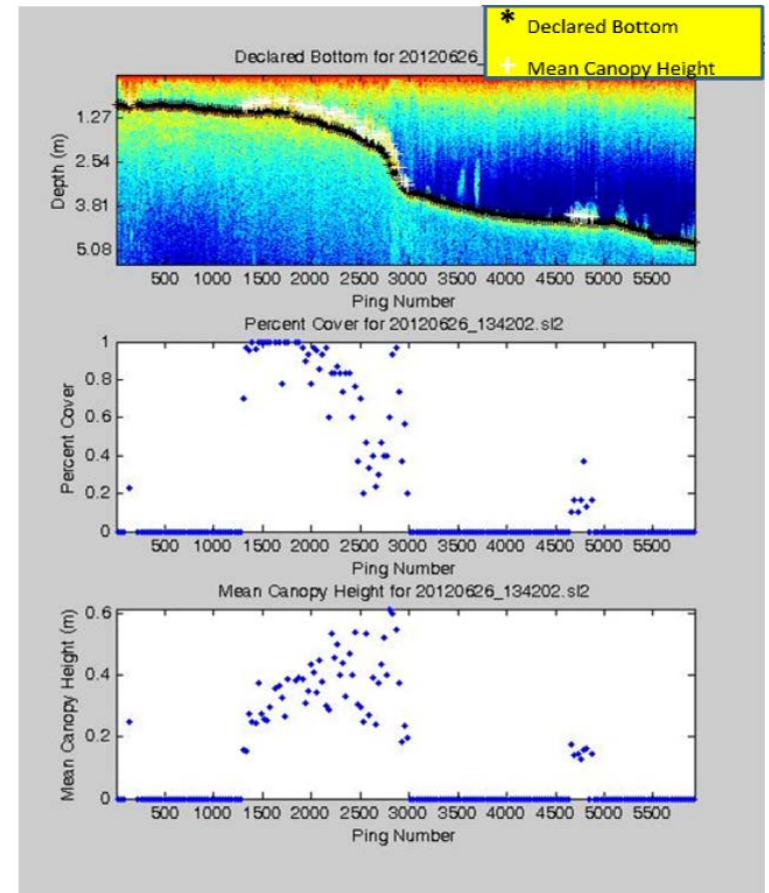
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Other options: USACOE

Software and user's manual may be downloaded by clicking on Technology Transfer/Aquatic Plant Models at <http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/aqua/aqua.html>



Graphical output from SAVEWS Jr. processor.