
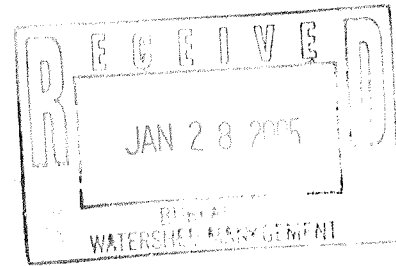


DATE: January 27, 2005
TO: Laura Bub-WT/2
FROM: Cindy Koperski-La Crosse 



SUBJECT: Removal of Stream Classifications from NR104 for Ridgeview Inn, Readstown, and Vernon County Home

The following facilities no longer discharge to the identified receiving streams for a variety of reasons. The stream classifications associated with these stream classifications should be removed from NR104.

Ridgeview Inn, La Crosse County

Receiving stream: Tollefson Coulee Creek which is a tributary to Bostwick Creek
Ridgeview Inn burned down in 2002 and the associated wastewater treatment plant was also destroyed. The business and associated wastewater treatment plant has not been rebuilt. The property was sold to a developer for a single family residence development. (See attached news article.)

Readstown, Vernon County

Receiving stream: Backwater to the Kickapoo River
Readstown recently completed a facility plan which included the recommendation to move their outfall from the backwater to the mainstem of the Kickapoo River. This work was completed in 2003. Currently Readstown discharges to the Kickapoo River which is FFAL. (See attached page of 1 of inspection report.)

Vernon County Home, Vernon County

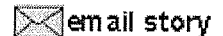
Receiving stream: A tributary to Springville Branch
The Vernon County Home abandoned their wastewater treatment plant a number of years ago. They currently discharge to the Viroqua wastewater treatment facility.

att

cc: Paul La Liberte-WCR
Charlie Cameron-La Crosse



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Published - Friday, June 13, 2003

Ridgeview Inn sold

By STEVE CAHALAN | Tribune business editor

Three developers last week purchased the land just north of Hwy. 33, seven miles east of La Crosse, where Dennis Cole has hosted Rockin' the Ridge outdoor concerts since 1998, operated the Ridgeview Inn restaurant until it burned in April 2002, and continues to operate A Ridgeview Inn bed and breakfast. The new owners plan to sell lots for construction of single-family homes.

Because he no longer owns the property, Cole has applied to La Crosse County for a conditional-use permit to allow him to hold one last concert at the site - a July 24 show featuring Poison, Vince Neil (lead singer for Motley Crue) and Skid Row.

The La Crosse County Board's Planning, Resources and Development Committee will hold a public hearing on Cole's request June 30, and the county board will vote on it July 17, said Jeff Bluske, county zoning, planning and land information director.

After the July 24 show, "I will consider doing concerts in the future if I find an acceptable site," Cole said Thursday. "Or I may just use public sites like the La Crosse Center or the Oktoberfest grounds.

If he continues to hold concerts, he said, he'll need to look for a location "with a lot less overhead."

"Although everybody thinks I was making tons of money, I was losing money on the concerts with the cost of the land, the cost of taxes and the high costs of the bands," he said.

Cole said he doesn't know if he will ever build another restaurant. "Being underinsured as I was, and in today's economic conditions, I was not that comfortable about going back that far into debt" by rebuilding the Ridgeview Inn at the site, he said. "I thank all my past customers," Cole said. "I miss them, and the employees. It was a very tough decision. As little as two months ago, I was still considering rebuilding the restaurant. I was approached about selling the property. After a lot of soul searching and thinking about it, I decided I would sell the property."

Under terms of the sale, Cole can live in and operate the bed and breakfast until Oct. 1. He said he will continue to operate that business until then.

Single-family homes will be built on the property, said William J. Kratt of La Crosse, one of the three members of KST, LLC, the limited liability company that bought the property.

"The site is a very desirable (residential) building site," Kratt said, when asked why KST bought the property.

"It's use has not been determined," Kratt said of the bed and breakfast inn. But that building will

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remain, he said.

The conditional-use permit that the La Crosse County Board issued in April 1999 for Cole's outdoor concerts specified that it was not transferable if the property was sold, Bluske said. That's why Cole - with the new owners' consent - applied last week for a new one to allow the July 24 concert, Bluske said.

"I think the community will miss them," La Crosse Center Director Art Fahey said of the outdoor concerts that Cole has hosted on the property. "Dennis was creating his own little festival, where he'd bring in three or four acts during the summer. It filled a nice void.

"Doing a show indoors during the summer around here is a little challenging, because people like going outdoors" in warm weather, Fahey said.

"I think he's done a pretty good job up there," Fahey said of Cole.

Fahey said he had heard rumors that Cole had sold the property. The La Crosse Center has been one of the ticket outlets for the Rockin' the Ridge concert series.

The outdoor concerts began in 1998 with a performance by REO Speedwagon.

Steve Cahalan can be reached at (608) 791-8229 or scahalan@lacrossetribune.com.

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Region WCR County Lacrosse Report Date 4/1994 Classification LAL

Water Body: Stream 28-14

Discharger: Ridgeview Inn Restaurant

If stream is classified as Limited Forage Fish (LFF) or Limited Aquatic Life (LAL), check any of the following Use Attainability Analysis factors that are identified in the classification report:

- Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of use
- Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating State water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met
- Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place
- Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use
- Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses
- Controls more stringent than those required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact

Supporting Evidence in the report (include comments on how complete/thorough data is)

- Biological Data (fish/invert)
- Chemical Data (temp, D.O., etc.)
- Physical Data (flow, depth, etc.)
- Habitat Description
- Site Description/Map
- Other:

Historical Reports in file:

- 4/11/94 - Paul Laliberte
- 6/8/88 - Paul Laliberte
- 3/26/84 - Paul Laliberte

Additional Comments/How to improve report:

- trout fishery can't be established due to low flow, but could FAL?
- if NPS pollution was managed and habitat improved, could stream support an FAL community?
- is there justification for LAL?
- check w/ region on this class'n.

diffuse SW = LAL (default)

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS REVIEW FOR
AN INTERMITTENT TRIBUTARY TO STREAM 28-16, LACROSSE CO
NEAR RIDGEVIEW INN RESTAURANT

April 11, 1994

PAUL LA LIBERTE

An intermittent tributary to La Crosse County stream 28-16 receives the continuous discharge of treated wastewater from Ridgeview Inn Restaurant under a WPDES permit. The stream was originally classified prior to construction of the WWTP in 1984. The classification was reviewed and retained unchanged in 1988.

The stream was inspected on 4-7-94. The effluent travelled only about 100 yds before seeping entirely into the ground. The condition of leaves lying in the dry drainageway downgradient indicated that discharges do not regularly pass beyond this point. Over one fourth of a mile of dry drainageway separates the effluent from the continuously flowing portion of Creek 28-16. Two reference macroinvertebrate samples collected from the continuously flowing portion of Creek 28-16 in previous years had similar Hilsenhoff Biotic Index values. Because the two previously collected samples provide sufficient background information and the effluent has yet to reach the flowing stream, no additional sampling was done.

The original stream classification is still correct, limited aquatic life (diffuse surface water).

ridge.rpt

c: B. Masnado - WR/2
J. Ball - WR/2
C. Cameron - LAX

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

Date: June 8, 1988

File Ref:

To: Ridgeview Inn Facility File

JUN

From: Paul LaLiberte *Paul*

Subject: Water Quality Standards Review for the Ridgeview Inn POTW

Since the receiving stream was classified in 1984, a treatment plant was constructed and commenced discharge to the headwater area of unnamed stream 28-16. In 1986, the POTW was discharging less than 1/2 of design flow. An inspection on 3-9-86, following a soil-saturating rainfall confirmed that the discharge seeped to groundwater prior to reaching the continuous stream. Macroinvertebrate samples collected at the same site in stream 28-16 in 1984 and 1986 (after the discharge began) had virtually identical Hilsenhoff Biotic Index values, indicating no change in water quality. No change in aquatic use classification is warranted.

Because the effluent does not reach a continuously flowing water body and is confined to a steep, narrow, shallow channel, the receiving stream should be classified as partial body contact recreational use. It is the consensus of WD Water Resources Management (Art Bernhardt and Paul LaLiberte) and Wastewater Management (Jon Kling and John Paddock) that disinfection not be required.

PL:sz

c: ~~D.~~ Schuettpelz - WR/2
B. Erickson
C. Schrank - WR/2

PLT394

CLASSIFICATION OF STREAM 28-7 & STREAM 28-16, TRIBUTARIES TO BOSTWICK CREEK, LA
CROSSE COUNTY, LA CROSSE RIVER BASIN (RIDGEVIEW INN RESTAURANT)

Evaluation Date - 3/26/84
by Paul LaLiberte

Two unnamed streams were evaluated for potential ability to assimilate treated wastewater discharge from the Ridgeview Inn, NE, NE, Section 9, T16N, R6W, La Crosse County. Stream 28-7 originates about 1/2 mile west of the restaurant in Hagenbarth Coulee. Stream 28-16 has its headwaters about 3/4 mile east of the restaurant in Tollefson Coulee. In all but very dry years, both streams have their origin at well-defined springs (see map) and flow continuously to the north where they join Bostwick Creek (class III trout) near Barre Mills. Topography is steep, and the streams are subject to rapid flow increases during storm water events. Both streams are 3-7 feet wide and about 1/2 foot deep. Flow is greater in stream 28-7, probably due to a larger drainage area. The $Q_{7,10}$ in Bostwick Creek near Barre Mills is 9.7 cfs.

Description of Stream 28-7

This stream arises at a series of springs in a relatively protected environment in the midst of a low density residential area (about 20 homes) called Valleywood Springs. The stream is 3.2 miles long and has a gradient of 46.2 feet per mile. The ravine which extends upstream from the springs towards the Ridgeview Inn is dry except for runoff events and should be considered diffuse surface water drainage. Downstream from the residential area, land use along the stream is agriculture (pasture and corn). For the most part, the bottom type is shifting sand with some silt. A few gravel and rock riffles exist. Cattle are in the stream throughout most of its length, and bank erosion is common. Only about 10% of the stream contains habitat suitable for the development of a diverse macroinvertebrate community. The stream habitat rating index was poor (220). Several intermittent tributaries drain into Stream 28-7.

Description of Stream 28-16

Stream 28-16 has its origin at some springs in a pasture. It has a length of 2.1 miles and a gradient of 87.5 feet per mile. Upstream from the springs on the valley floor, is a short segment of dry stream channel which receives diffuse surface water from several ravines during runoff events. Two ravines extend up to the vicinity of the Ridgeview Inn. The stream segment immediately downstream from the springs has been straightened and experiences severe erosion and runoff due to agricultural practices. Land use in the watershed is pasture and cropland. Cattle are in the stream throughout most of its length. The stream bottom is mainly shifting sand with some silt. Gravel and rock riffles appear to be slightly more abundant in Stream 28-16 than in 28-7. Bank erosion is common, and only about 30% of the stream contains habitat suitable for supporting a diverse macroinvertebrate community. The stream habitat rating index was poor (215). The U.S.G.S. map indicates one intermittent tributary draining into Stream 28-16.

Water Quality

Flow and water quality data are not available for these streams. Aquatic insects found in the headwaters and middle segments of the stream indicate that flow is continuous. Macroinvertebrate samples were taken in relatively protected sections of each stream with good habitat. The Hilsenhoff Biotic Index was 1.66 in Stream 28-7 and 0.93 in Stream 28-16, indicating excellent water quality. However, localized water quality problems probably exist due to poor land use, particularly feedlot drainage. The steep stream gradient apparently provides reaeration adequate to reduce the length of stream impacted by high BOD feedlot drainage. Scouring during storm events may also be a factor influencing the macroinvertebrate community, especially in the headwater areas.

Fishery

Electrofishing surveys were conducted in Stream 28-7 in 1974, 1975, 1979, and 1980 and in Stream 28-16 in 1974. The results are summarized in Table 1. No DNR fish management activities have occurred on Stream 28-16, since 1974. An experimental introduction of brook trout was made in Stream 28-7 in 1974. The 1975 survey found poor survival and suggested unusual, extensive flooding as the problem. Restocking was recommended. The 1979 survey found only one trout and noted that severe flooding and overgrazing had destroyed previously existing habitat. The 1979 survey recommended no further stocking of trout. DNR fish management has not made a final determination of the status of Stream 28-7 but is presently considering it as trout water.

Table 1. Fish Data

Cr 28-7 and Tributaries	Abundance *	Tolerance **
Brook Trout	P	I
Bigmouth Shiner	P	?
Sand Shiner	P	T
Blacknose Dace	C	I
Creek Chub	C	T
White Sucker	C	T
Cr 28-16		
Sand Shiner	P	T
Fathead Minnow	P	VT
Blacknose Dace	C	I
Creek Chub	C	T

* P = Present, C = Common

** I = Intolerant, T = Tolerant, VT = Very tolerant

Recommended Classification for Stream 28-7

Above the spring headwaters the stream consists of diffuse surface water, while immediately below the springs the stream is continuous. The stream is capable of supporting intolerant macroinvertebrates and a combination of tolerant and intolerant forage fish (use Class C aquatic life) where suitable aquatic habitat is available. Farther downstream, tributaries increase stream flow to the extent that a brook trout fishery may be possible. Although a past attempt to establish a trout fishery was unsuccessful, DNR fish management feels that a trout fishery may still be possible. For this reason, Stream 28-7 should be classified as cold water sport fish (use Class A) until further surveys determine the stream's final status. With nonpoint source controls and habitat improvement, Stream 28-7 would probably support a population of brook trout.

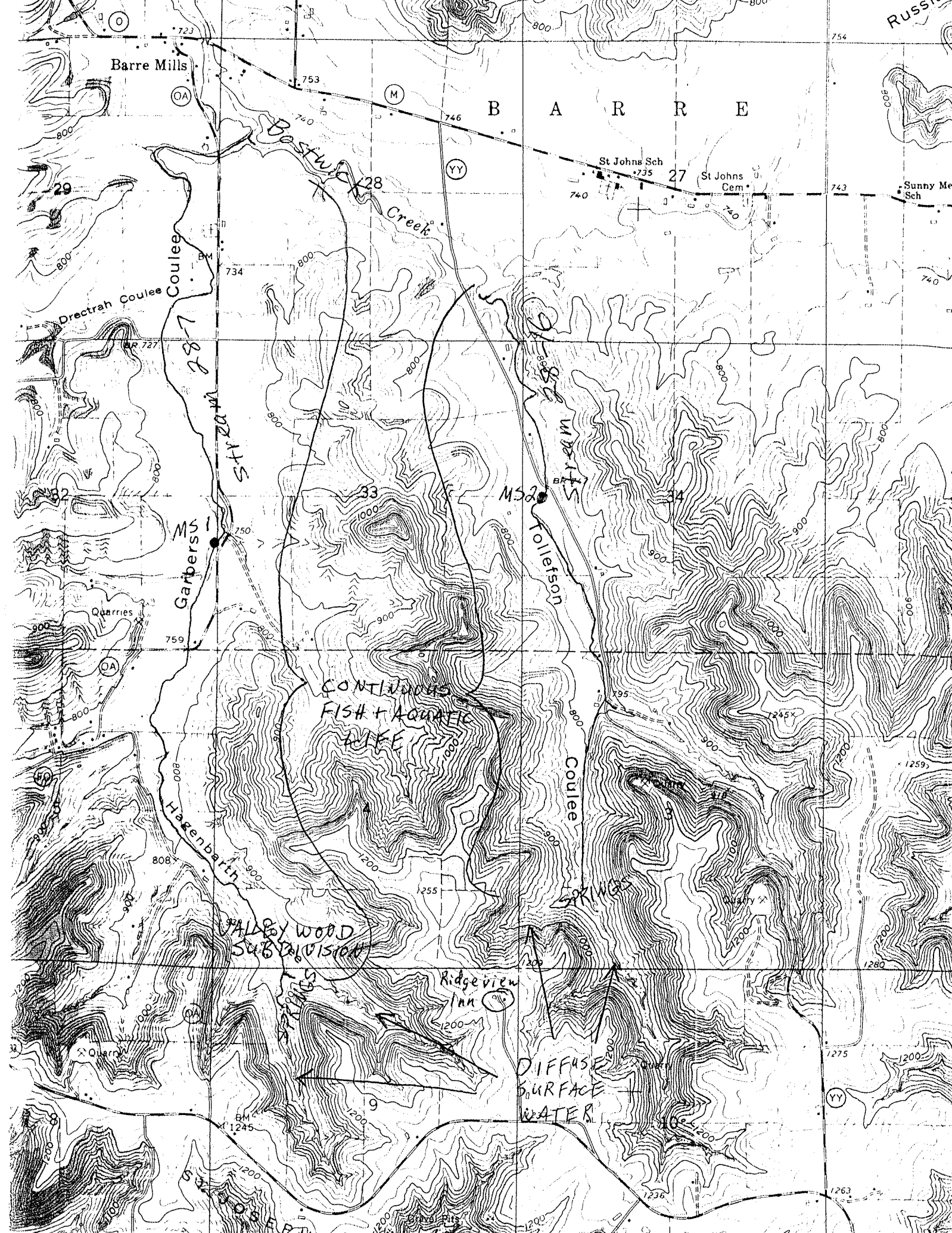
Recommended Classification for Stream 28-16

Above its headwater origin, this stream consists of diffuse surface water only. Below the springs the stream should be classified continuous fish and aquatic life (use Class C - intolerant forage, intolerant macroinvertebrates, or a valuable population of tolerant forage fish). Presently, Class C aquatic life is only being supported in a few sheltered areas where suitable aquatic habitat is present. However, nonpoint source controls and habitat improvement would result in a much larger macroinvertebrate and forage fish carrying capacity in Stream 28-16. Due to the low flow in this stream, it is unlikely that a trout fishery could be established.

Discharge Recommendations

A discharge from Ridgeview Inn to either stream would have to travel about 1/2 mile through a ravine before reaching continuous flowing surface water. Based on similar situations in the WCD at St. Joseph, Cashton, and Wilson (one only 2 1/2 miles away), it is questionable whether the small volume of wastewater discharged by the restaurant would reach the continuous stream. If it did, the elevation drop of about 400 feet would no doubt promote BOD removal and high DO. As specified in NR 104.02(5) Wisconsin Administrative Code, effluent criteria must be based on the most critical downstream classification. In this case, the most critical downstream classification is the continuous flowing portions of Streams 28-7 and 28-16. It is therefore recommended that secondary effluent limits be applied to the Ridgeview Inn discharge. In recognition of the existance of residential development in the headwaters of Stream 28-7, it is recommended that discharge from the Ridgeview Inn be directed to Stream 28-16.

PLT095



Barre Mills

B A R R E

Bastwick Creek

St Johns Sch

St Johns Cem

Sunny Me Sch

Coulee

Garbers

Hagenbarth

Mallett

Coulee

CONTINUOUS
FISH + AQUATIC
LIFE

ALBY WOOD
SUBDIVISION

Ridgeview
Inn

DIFFUSE
SURFACE
WATER

O

M

YY

OA

OA

OA

YY

723

753

28

746

735

27

740

743

734

800

800

MS2

34

759

33

1000

900

900

900

808

900

1200

1255

900

900

900

1259

1280

1275

1263

1245

1200

200

200

1200

1200

1200

1200

1200

1200

1200

1200

1200



STREAM SYSTEM HABITAT RATING FORM

Stream 28-16 Reach Location Tollefson Coulee Reach Score/Rating 215
 County LaCrosse Date 3-26-84 Evaluator Re. Liburd Classification POOR

Rating Item	Category			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
1. <u>Watershed Erosion</u>	No evidence of significant erosion. Stable forest or grass land. Little potential for future erosion. 8	Some erosion evident. No significant "raw" areas. Good land mgmt. practices in area. Low potential for significant erosion. 10	Moderate erosion evident. Erosion from heavy storm events obvious. Some "raw" areas. Potential for significant erosion. 14	Heavy erosion evident. Probable erosion from any runoff. 16
2. <u>Watershed Nonpoint Source</u>	No evidence of significant source. Little potential for future problem. 4	Some potential sources. (roads, urban area, farm fields). 8	Moderate sources. (Small wetlands, tile fields, urban area, intense agriculture). 16	Obvious sources. (Major wetland drainage, high use urban or industrial area, feed lots, impoundment). 20
3. <u>Bank Erosion, Failure</u>	No evidence of significant erosion or bank failure. Little potential for future problem. 6	Infrequent, small areas, mostly healed over. Some potential in extreme floods. 9	Moderate frequency and size. Some "raw" spots. Erosion potential during high flow. 15	Many eroded areas. "Raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends. 18
4. <u>Bank Vegetative Protection</u>	90% plant density. Diverse trees, shrubs, grass. Plants healthy with apparently good root system. 6	70-90% density. Fewer plant species. A few barren or thin areas. Vegetation appears generally healthy. 9	50-70% density. Dominated by grass, sparse trees and shrubs. Plant types and conditions suggest poorer soil binding. 15	<50% density. Many raw areas. Thin grass, few if any trees and shrubs. 18
5. <u>Lower Bank Channel Capacity</u>	Ample for present peak flow plus some increase. Peak flows contained. W/D ratio ≤ 7 . 8	Adequate. Overbank flows rare. W/D ratio 8-15. 10	Barely contains present peaks. Occasional overbank flow. W/D ratio 15 to 25. 14	Inadequate, overbank flow common. W/D ratio >25. 16
6. <u>Lower Bank Deposition</u>	Little or no enlargement of channel or point bars. 6	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from course gravel. 9	Moderate deposition of new gravel and course sand on old and some new bars. 15	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development. 18
7. <u>Bottom Scouring and Deposition</u>	Less than 5% of the bottom affected by scouring and deposition. 4	5 to 30% affected. Scour at constrictions and where grades steepen. Some deposition in pools. 8	30 to 50% affected. Deposits and scour at obstructions, constrictions and bends. Some filling of pools. 16	More than 50% of the bottom changing nearly year long. Pools almost absent due to deposition. 20

STREAM SYSTEM HABITAT RATING FORM

Stream Cr 28⁰⁷

Reach Location Hagenbarth Coulee

Reach Score/Rating 220

County Lax

Date 3-26-84 Evaluator La Ribault

Classification POOR

Rating Item	Category			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
1. <u>Watershed Erosion</u>	No evidence of significant erosion. Stable forest or grass land. Little potential for future erosion. 8	Some erosion evident. No significant "raw" areas. Good land mgmt. practices in area. Low potential for significant erosion. 10	Moderate erosion evident. Erosion from heavy storm events obvious. Some "raw" areas. Potential for significant erosion. 14	Heavy erosion evident. Probable erosion from any runoff. 16
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*everest
mountain
does stream*

Taxonomic List of Macroinvertebrates for MS 1
 Stream 28-7 (Hagenbarth Coulee)
 ID by Paul LaLiberte
 March 26, 1984

	a	n	axn
ARTHROPODA-CRUSTACEA			
ISOPODA			
GAMMARIDAE			
<u>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus</u>	2 4	82	164
ARTHROPODA-INSECTA			
DIPTERA			
CHIRONOMIDAE	-	1	--
EPHEMEROPTERA			
BAETIDAE			
<u>Baetis vagans</u>	1 2	29	29
EPHEMERELLIDAE			
<u>Ephemerella dorothea</u>	0 1	5	0
TRICHOPTERA			
GLOSSOSOMATIDAE			
<u>Glossosoma</u> sp.	1 0	1	1
HYDROPSYCHIDAE			
<u>Cheumatopsyche</u> sp.	3 5	1	3
TOTALS*		118	197

BIOTIC INDEX = 1.66

TOTAL IDENTIFIED - 119

3.36

TAXAMAST
 2-20-87

BASIN: _____

STREAM: 28-16 COUNTY LaCrosse

SAMPLE NO. _____

PRIMARY STATION NO. _____ LOCATION: 1/4 W 1/4, SW 1/4, S 33, T16N, R6W

WATERSHED _____

DATE: 03/26/89
no day yr.

Tollefson Coulee

BIOTIC INDEX: _____

Chemical Sample? yes (no)

TIME (24 hr) _____

AT SAMPLE SITE: 41 AVG. WIDTH (ft)

DO (mg/l) _____

.51 AVG. DEPTH (ft)

TEMP (°C) _____

AVG. VELOCITY (measured fps) _____

pH (s.u.) _____

EST. VELOCITY (fps) 1. very slow (.2); 2. slow

CONDUCTIVITY (umhos) _____

(.2-.5); 3. moderate (.5-1.5); 4. fast (1.5)

SAMPLED HABITAT: 1. Riffle 2. Run 3. Pool

SAMPLER: 1. D Frame Net 2. Artificial Substrate 3. Other _____

SUBSTRATE AT SITE LOCATION (%):

Bedrock _____ Rubble (2 1/2 - 10" dia.) 80 Sand _____ Clay _____ Muck _____
Boulders (10" dia.) _____ Gravel (1/10 - 2 1/2" dia.) 80 Silt _____ Detritus _____ Debris & Vegetation _____

SUBSTRATE SAMPLED (%): SAME AS ABOVE OR/

Bedrock _____ Rubble (2/12 - 10" dia.) _____ Sand _____ Clay _____ Muck _____
Boulders (10" dia.) _____ Gravel (1/10 - 2 1/2" dia.) _____ Silt _____ Detritus _____ Debris & Vegetation _____

AQUATIC VEGETATION: _____ % of Total Stream Channel at Sample Site

OBSERVED INSTREAM CONDITIONS AT SAMPLING SITE LIMITING W.Q.

	not present	slight	moderate	significant	Comments
Sludge Deposits	<u>(n)</u>	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	
Silt & Sediment Deposits	n	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	
Turbidity	n	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	
Chlorine or Toxic Scour	<u>(n)</u>	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	
Macrophytes	<u>(n)</u>	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	
Filamentous Algae	n	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	
Planktonic Algae	n	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	
Slimes	<u>(n)</u>	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	
Iron Bacteria	<u>(n)</u>	<u>(sl)</u>	m	s	

FACTORS WHICH MAY BE AFFECTING SAMPLING SITE

degree of influence:	General Watershed			At Site direct impact	Comments
	not present	possible	important		
Livestock Pasturing	np	pos	<u>(imp)</u>	di	<i>relatively protected area</i>
Barnyard Runoff	np	pos	<u>(imp)</u>	di	
Cropland Runoff	np	pos	<u>(imp)</u>	di	
Tile Drains	np	<u>(pos)</u>	imp	di	
Septic Systems	np	<u>(pos)</u>	imp	di	
Streambank Erosion	np	pos	<u>(imp)</u>	di	
Channel Ditching & Straightening	<u>(np)</u>	pos	imp	di	
Downstream Impoundment	<u>(np)</u>	pos	imp	di	
Upstream Impoundment	<u>(np)</u>	pos	imp	di	
Low Flow	np	<u>(pos)</u>	imp	di	
Wetlands	<u>(np)</u>	pos	imp	di	
Urban Runoff	<u>(np)</u>	pos	imp	di	
Construction Runoff	np	<u>(pos)</u>	imp	di	
Point Source (specify type)	np	<u>(pos)</u>	imp	di	
Other (specify)	np	pos	imp	di	

PERCEIVED WATER QUALITY: 1. Excellent (2. Good) 3. Fair 4. Poor 5. Very Poor

SAMPLE TRACKING INFORMATION

Time Spent Collecting Sample (minutes) 5 Replicate #'s _____
Sampler Collector PL Sorter PL Identifier _____
Date _____ Date 3-28-89 Date _____

6 squares
Picture 15

BASE: _____ STREAM: Cr 28-7 COUNTY Lacrosse SAMPLE NO. _____
 PRIMARY STATION NO. _____ LOCATION: NW 1/4, NW 1/4, S 3 4, T 16N, R 6 W WATERSHED _____
 DATE: 03/26/84 Hagen built h Coaker BIOTIC INDEX: _____
mo day yr.
 Chemical Sample? yes no

____:____ TIME (24 hr) AT SAMPLE 4 AVG. WIDTH (ft)
 _____ DO (mg/l) SITE: .5' AVG. DEPTH (ft)
 _____ TEMP (°C) _____ AVG. VELOCITY (measured fps)
 _____ pH (s.u.) _____ or
 _____ EST. VELOCITY (fps) 1. very slow (.2); 2. slow
 _____ CONDUCTIVITY (umhos) (.2-.5); 3. moderate (.5-1.5) 4. fast (1.5)

SAMPLED HABITAT: 1. Riffle 2. Run 3. Pool

SAMPLER: 1. D Frame Net 2. Artificial Substrate _____ 3. Other _____

SUBSTRATE AT SITE LOCATION (%):

____ Bedrock _____ Rubble (2 1/2 - 10" dia.) 20 Sand _____ Clay _____ Muck
 _____ Boulders (10" dia.) 70 Gravel (1/10 - 2 1/2" dia.) 10 Silt _____ Detritus _____ Debris & Vegetation

SUBSTRATE SAMPLED (%): SAME AS ABOVE OR/

____ Bedrock _____ Rubble (2/12 - 10" dia.) _____ Sand _____ Clay _____ Muck
 _____ Boulders (10" dia.) _____ Gravel (1/10 - 2 1/2" dia.) _____ Silt _____ Detritus _____ Debris & Vegetation

AQUATIC VEGETATION: _____ % of Total Stream Channel at Sample Site

OBSERVED INSTREAM CONDITIONS AT SAMPLING SITE LIMITING W.Q.

	not present	slight	moderate	significant	Comments
Sludge Deposits	<u>n</u>	sl	m	s	
Silt & Sediment Deposits	n	<u>sl</u>	m	s	
Turbidity	n	<u>sl</u>	m	s	
Chlorine or Toxic Scour	<u>n</u>	sl	m	s	
Macrophytes	<u>n</u>	sl	m	s	
Filamentous Algae	n	<u>sl</u>	m	s	
Planktonic Algae	n	sl	m	s	
Slimes	<u>n</u>	sl	m	s	
Iron Bacteria	n	<u>sl</u>	m	s	<i>in adjacent stagnon + channel</i>

FACTORS WHICH MAY BE AFFECTING SAMPLING SITE

degree of influence:	General Watershed			At Site	Comments
	not present	possible	important	direct impact	
Livestock Pasturing	np	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	<i>1/2 mi upstream one of few streams within area</i>
Barneyd Runoff	np	pos	<u>imp</u>	<u>di</u> ?	
Cropland Runoff	np	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	
Tile Drains	np	<u>pos</u>	<u>imp</u>	di	
Septic Systems	np	<u>pos</u>	<u>imp</u>	di	
Streambank Erosion	np	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	
Channel Ditching & Straightening	<u>np</u>	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	
Downstream Impoundment	<u>np</u>	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	
Upstream Impoundment	<u>np</u>	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	
Low Flow	np	<u>pos</u>	<u>imp</u>	di	
Wetlands	<u>np</u>	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	
Urban Runoff	<u>np</u>	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	<i>high flow scouring</i>
Construction Runoff	np	<u>pos</u>	<u>imp</u>	di	
Point Source (specify type)	np	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	
Other (specify)	np	pos	<u>imp</u>	di	

PERCEIVED WATER QUALITY: 1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Fair 4. Poor 5. Very Poor

SAMPLE TRACKING INFORMATION

Time Spent Collecting Sample (minutes) 5 Replicate #'s _____ Dates Artificial Sampler In _____ Out _____
 Sampler Collector PL Sorter PL Identifier _____
 Date _____ Date 3-28-84 Date _____

picture 13 5 squares

Taxonomic List of Macroinvertebrates for MS 2
 Stream 28-16 (Tollefson Coulee)
 ID by Paul La Liberte
 March 26, 1984

	a	n	axn
ARTHROPODA-CRUSTACEA			
ISOPODA			
GAMMARIDAE			
<u>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus</u>	2 4	53	106
ARTHROPODA-INSECTA			
COLEOPTERA			
NOTERIDAE	-	1	--
DIPTERA			
EPHYDRIDAE	-	2	--
EPHEMEROPTERA			
BAETIDAE			
<u>Baetis vagans</u>	1 2	24	24
EPHEMERELLIDAE			
<u>Ephemerella dorothea</u>	0 1	61	0
PLECOPTERA			
PERLODIDAE			
<u>Isoperla marlynia</u>	0 4	1	0
TRICHOPTERA			
BRACHYCENTRIDAE			
<u>Brachycentrus occidentalis</u>	1 1	3	3
GLOSSOSOMATIDAE			
<u>Glossosoma</u> sp.	1 0	3	3
TOTALS*		145	136

BIOTIC INDEX = .93

TOTAL IDENTIFIED = 148

2.26