Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) Pre/Post Herbicide and Fall Bed Mapping Surveys Sand Lake - WBIC: 2661100 Barron County, Wisconsin



Project Initiated by:

2012 EWM Treatment Areas

Sand Lake Management District, Short Elliot Hendrickson Inc., and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources





Sand Lake October Shoreline at Perfect Calm During Bed Mapping Survey

Survey Conducted by and Report Prepared by: Endangered Resource Services, LLC Matthew S. Berg, Research Biologist St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin May 17, July 18, and October 12, 2012

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INTRODUCTION:

Sand Lake (WBIC 2661100) is a 322 acre drainage lake in northwestern Barron County, Wisconsin in the Town of Maple Plain (T36N R14W S17 NW NE). It reaches a maximum depth of 57ft in the south basin and has an average depth of approximately 30ft. Sand Lake is mesotrophic bordering on oligotrophic in nature with good water clarity. From 1988 to 2012, summer Secchi readings have ranged from 10-18ft with an average of 13.6ft (WDNR 2012). The bottom substrate is predominately sand and sandy muck with scattered gravel primarily along the shoreline. Some areas of thick organic muck occur in bays on the west side of the lake and at the far north and south ends (Miller et al. 1965).

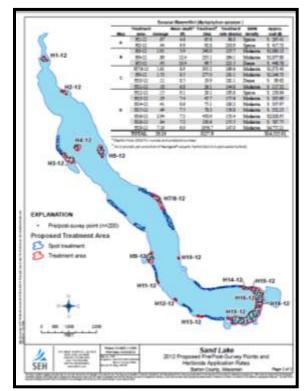


Figure 1: Proposed 2012 Spring EWM Treatment Areas

Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) (EWM), was discovered in the lake in 2002, and the Sand Lake Management District (SLMD) is engaged in active management to control this invasive exotic species. Following the 2011 fall EWM bed mapping survey that found high numbers of EWM plants scattered throughout the lake, the SLMD, under the direction of Short, Elliot, Hendrickson, Inc. (SEH), decided to chemically treat 16 areas in 2012. All combined, they totaled 21.10 acres or 6.6% of the lake's surface area. Nine additional areas were slated for spot treatment on an as needed basis (Figure 1).

On May 17nd, we conducted a pretreatment survey to gather baseline data from the scheduled treatment areas and to allow SEH biologists to finalize treatment plans. Following the June 18th large scale herbicide application, we conducted a July 18th posttreatment survey to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment. We also conducted a October 12th EWM bed mapping survey to determine where EWM control might be considered in 2013. This report is the summary analysis of these three field surveys.

METHODS: Pre/Post Herbicide Survey:

SEH biologists generated 200 pre/post survey points based on the size and shape of the proposed treatment areas. This equated to approximately 10pts/acre which is the maximum recommended by WDNR protocol (Appendix I).

We located each survey point using a handheld mapping GPS unit (Garmin 76CSx) and used a rake to sample an approximately 2.5ft section of the bottom. All plants on the rake were assigned a rake fullness value of 1-3 as an estimation of abundance, and a total rake fullness for all species was also recorded (Figure 2). Visual sightings of EWM were noted if they occurred within 6ft of the point. In addition to plant data, we recorded the lake depth using a hand held sonar (Vexilar LPS-1) and the bottom substrate (bottom type) when we could see it or reliably determine it with the rake.

We entered all data collected into the standard APM spreadsheet (Appendix II). These data were then analyzed using the linked statistical summary sheet and the WDNR pre/post analysis worksheet (UWEX 2010). Pre/post treatment differences were determined to be significant at p < .05, moderately significant at p < .01, and highly significant at p < .005.

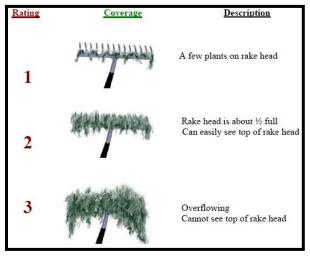


Figure 2: Rake Fullness Ratings

Fall Eurasian Water Milfoil Bed Mapping:

On October 12^{th} , we searched the entire visible littoral zone of the lake and mapped all known beds of EWM. A "bed" was determined to be any area where we visually estimated that EWM made up >50% of the area's plants and was generally continuous with clearly defined borders. After we located a bed, we motored around the perimeter of the area, took GPS coordinates at regular intervals, and estimated the average rake fullness rating of EWM within the bed. Using the WDNR's Forestry Tool's Extension to ArcGIS 9.3.1, we used these coordinates to generate bed shapefiles and determine the acreage to the nearest hundredth of an acre.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Finalization of Treatment Areas:

Initial expectations were to treat 16 areas totaling 21.10 acres with granular 2, 4-D (Navigate) at a concentration of 1.5 ppm (Table 1). The pretreatment survey revealed that, although EWM was patchy, it was found on point or interpoint in all areas. Because of this, it was decided to maintain all treatment areas as proposed. This initial treatment was conducted by Northern Aquatics Services on June 18th (Figure 3) (Appendix I). On June 28th, 189 spot treatments in the "S" areas added two additional acres to this total. Following the posttreatment survey, a July 30 spot treatment of 43 spots located throughout the lake covered 0.25 acres. This was followed by another 51 spots covering 0.50 acres on September 5th.

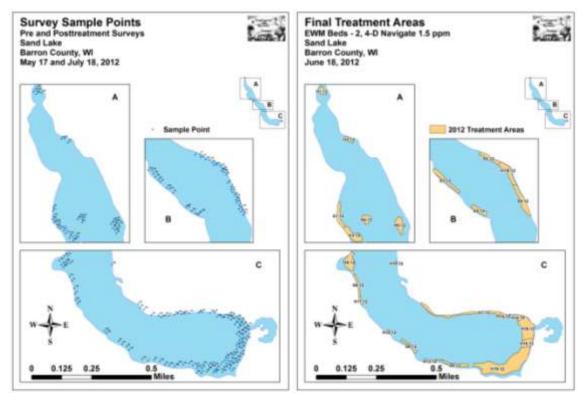


Figure 3: 2012 Survey Sample Points and Final Treatment Areas

| Bed Number | Proposed | Final | Difference |
|--------------------|----------|---------|------------|
| | Acreage | Acreage | +/- |
| H1 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0 |
| H2 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0 |
| H3 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 0 |
| H4 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0 |
| H5 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 0 |
| H7/8 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 0 |
| H9 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 0 |
| H10 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0 |
| H11 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0 |
| H12 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0 |
| H13 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0 |
| H14 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0 |
| H15 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0 |
| H16 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 0 |
| H18 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0 |
| H19 | 7.19 | 7.19 | 0 |
| Total Acres | 21.10 | 21.10 | 0.00 |

Table 1: Spring EWM Treatment Summary
Sand Lake – June 18, 2012

EWM Pre/Post Herbicide Survey:

The treatment area littoral zone extended to a maximum of 14.5ft during the pretreatment survey and 19.0ft during the posttreatment survey. Mean and median depths for all plants were 7.1ft and 7.0ft respectively during the pretreatment survey before declining slightly to 6.5ft and 6.0ft in the posttreatment survey (Table 2). Most EWM was established over organic and sandy muck in 5-13ft of water (Figure 4) (Appendix III).

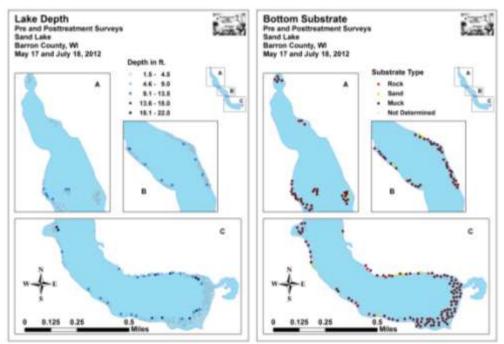


Figure 4: Treatment Area Depths and Bottom Substrate

Table 2: Pre/Post Survey Summary StatisticsSand Lake, Barron CountyMay 17 and July 18, 2012

| Summary Statistics: | Pre | Post |
|---|-------|-------|
| Total number of points sampled | 200 | 200 |
| Total number of sites with vegetation | 183 | 189 |
| Total number of sites shallower than the maximum depth of plants | 192 | 198 |
| Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants | 95.31 | 95.45 |
| Simpson Diversity Index | 0.87 | 0.89 |
| Maximum depth of plants (ft) | 14.5 | 19.0 |
| Mean depth of plants (ft) | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Median depth of plants (ft) | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth) | 2.79 | 3.19 |
| Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only) | 2.92 | 3.34 |
| Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth) | 2.63 | 3.14 |
| Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only) | 2.78 | 3.29 |
| Species richness | 19 | 23 |
| Mean rake fullness (veg. sites only) | 2.23 | 2.38 |

Initial diversity within the beds was high with a Simpson Diversity Index of 0.87. This value increased slightly to 0.89 posttreatment. Mean native species richness at sites with vegetation was 2.78/site pretreatment, and this value also increased to 3.29/site posttreatment (Figure 5). Mean total rake fullness at sites with vegetation increased from a moderately high 2.23 pretreatment to a high 2.38 posttreatment (Figure 6) (Appendix IV).

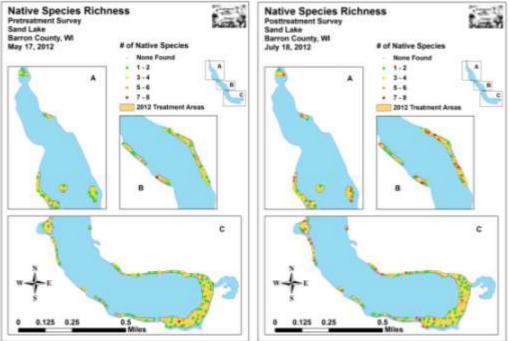


Figure 5: Pre/Post Native Species Richness

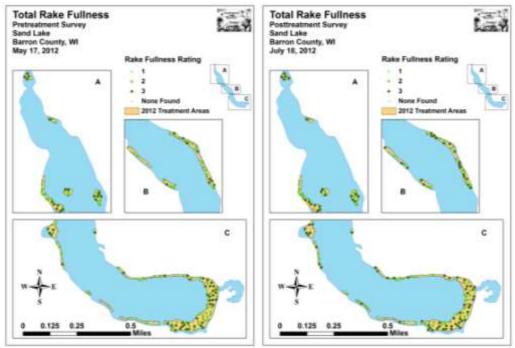


Figure 6: Pre/Post Total Rake Fullness

We found EWM at 31sites during the pretreatment survey. Of these, seven rated a 3, eight were a two, and the remaining 16 had a rake fullness rating of 1. We also recorded EWM as a visual at 25 points. During the posttreatment survey, we found EWM at only 11 sites. None rated a 3, five were a 2, and six were a 1 with a single additional visual record (Figure 7) (Appendix V). This decline in total EWM was moderately significant as was the decline when considering only the number of sites with a rake fullness of 3. There was no significant change in sites with a rake fullness of 2, but the number of sites with a rake fullness of 1 was significantly lower (Figure 8).

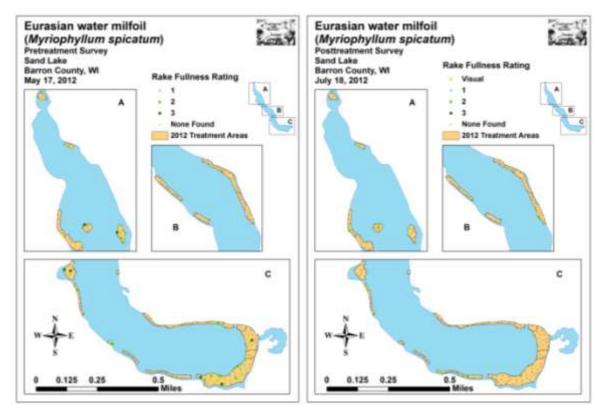
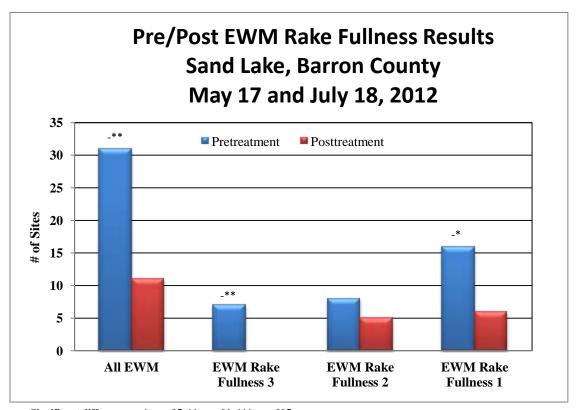


Figure 7: Pre/Post EWM Density and Distribution



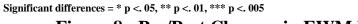


Figure 8: Pre/Post Changes in EWM Rake Fullness

Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and Northern water milfoil (*Myriophyllum sibiricum*) were two of the most common native species in both the pre and posttreatment surveys, and neither showed a significant change (Tables 3 and 4) (Figures 9 and 10). Interestingly, no species other than EWM showed a significant decline posttreatment (Figure 11). Small pondweed (*Potamogeton pusillus*), Wild celery (*Vallisneria americana*), Slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*), and Sago pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinata*) all showed highly significant increases posttreatment; Spatterdock (*Nuphar variegata*) showed a moderately significant increase; and Clasping-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton richardsonii*) showed a significant increase. All of these species tend to be late growing and these increases are likely simply due to normal changes over the growing season (Maps for all species from the pre and posttreatment surveys are available in Appendixes VI and VII).

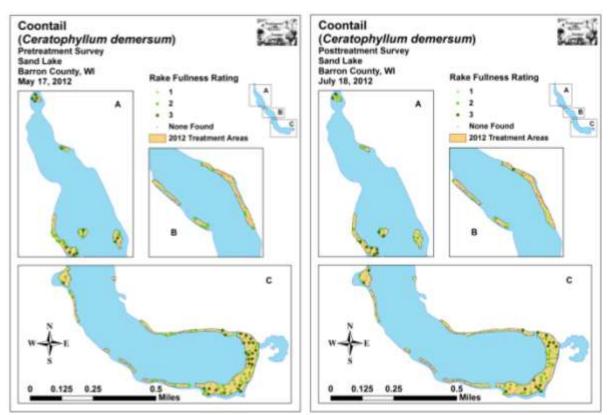


Figure 9: Pre/Post Coontail Density and Distribution

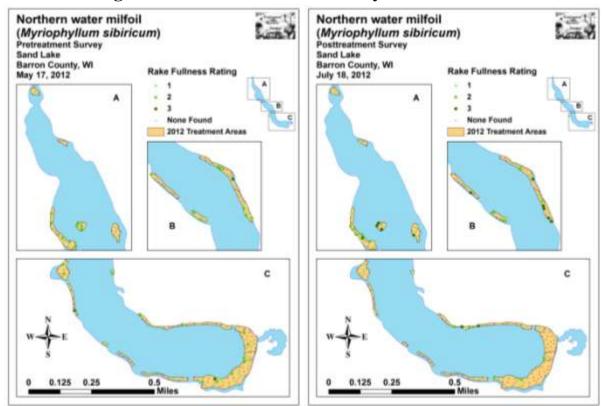
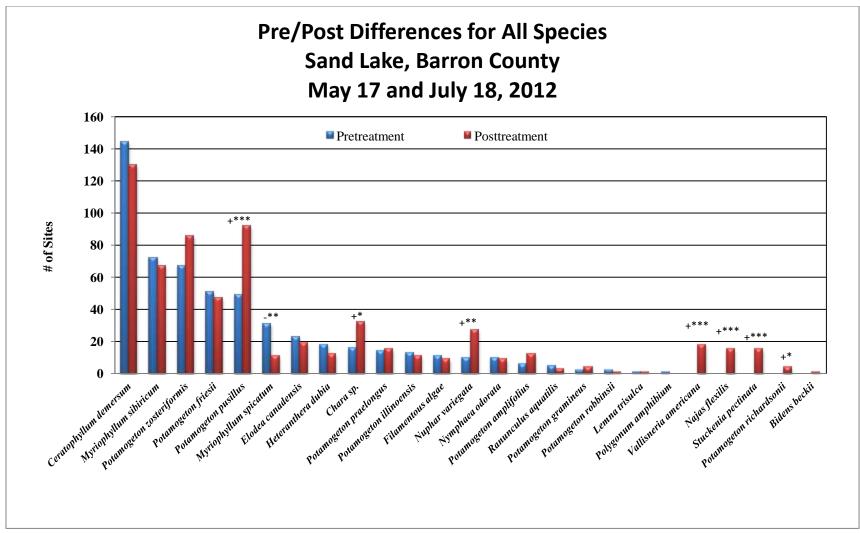


Figure 10: Pre/Post Northern Water Milfoil Density and Distribution



Significant differences = * p <. 05, ** p <. 01, *** p <. 005



Table 3: Frequencies and Mean Rake Sample of Aquatic MacrophytesPretreatment Survey Sand Lake, Barron CountyMay 17, 2012

| Species | Common Name | Total Sites | Relative Freq. | Freq. in Veg. | Freq. in Lit. | Mean Rake | Visual Sites | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--|
| Ceratophyllum demersum | Coontail | 144 | 26.92 | 78.69 | 75.00 | 1.92 | 0 | |
| Myriophyllum sibiricum | Northern water-milfoil | 72 | 13.46 | 39.34 | 37.50 | 1.50 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton zosteriformis | Flat-stem pondweed | 67 | 12.52 | 36.61 | 34.90 | 1.24 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton friesii | Fries' pondweed | 51 | 9.53 | 27.87 | 26.56 | 1.25 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton pusillus | Small pondweed | 49 | 9.16 | 26.78 | 25.52 | 1.55 | 0 | |
| Myriophyllum spicatum | Eurasian water milfoil | 31 | 5.79 | 16.94 | 16.15 | 1.71 | 25 | |
| Elodea canadensis | Common waterweed | 23 | 4.30 | 12.57 | 11.98 | 1.35 | 0 | |
| Heteranthera dubia | Water star-grass | 18 | 3.36 | 9.84 | 9.38 | 1.33 | 0 | |
| Chara sp. | Muskgrass | 16 | 2.99 | 8.74 | 8.33 | 2.31 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton praelongus | White-stem pondweed | 14 | 2.62 | 7.65 | 7.29 | 1.07 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton illinoensis | Illinois pondweed | 13 | 2.43 | 7.10 | 6.77 | 1.15 | 0 | |
| | Filamentous algae | 11 | * | 6.01 | 5.73 | 1.55 | 0 | |
| Nuphar variegata | Spatterdock | 10 | 1.87 | 5.46 | 5.21 | 1.20 | 0 | |
| Nymphaea odorata | White water lily | 10 | 1.87 | 5.46 | 5.21 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton amplifolius | Large-leaf pondweed | 6 | 1.12 | 3.28 | 3.13 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Ranunculus aquatilis | White water crowfoot | 5 | 0.93 | 2.73 | 2.60 | 1.20 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton gramineus | Variable pondweed | 2 | 0.37 | 1.09 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton robbinsii | Fern pondweed | 2 | 0.37 | 1.09 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Lemna trisulca | Forked duckweed | 1 | 0.19 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Polygonum amphibium | Water smartweed | 1 | 0.19 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 2.00 | 0 | |

* Excluded from Relative Frequency Analysis

Table 4: Frequencies and Mean Rake Sample of Aquatic MacrophytesPosttreatment Survey Sand Lake, Barron CountyJuly 18, 2012

| Gradia | Common Nomo | Total | Relative | Freq. in | Freq. in | Mean | Visual | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|------|--------|--|
| Species | Common Name | Sites | Freq. | Veg. | Lit. | Rake | Sites | |
| Ceratophyllum demersum | Coontail | 130 | 20.57 | 68.78 | 65.66 | 1.71 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton pusillus | Small pondweed | 92 | 14.56 | 48.68 | 46.46 | 1.63 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton zosteriformis | Flat-stem pondweed | 86 | 13.61 | 45.50 | 43.43 | 1.45 | 0 | |
| Myriophyllum sibiricum | Northern water-milfoil | 67 | 10.60 | 35.45 | 33.84 | 1.61 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton friesii | Fries' pondweed | 47 | 7.44 | 24.87 | 23.74 | 1.21 | 0 | |
| Chara sp. | Muskgrass | 32 | 5.06 | 16.93 | 16.16 | 1.94 | 0 | |
| Nuphar variegata | Spatterdock | 27 | 4.27 | 14.29 | 13.64 | 2.78 | 0 | |
| Elodea canadensis | Common waterweed | 19 | 3.01 | 10.05 | 9.60 | 1.26 | 0 | |
| Vallisneria americana | Wild celery | 18 | 2.85 | 9.52 | 9.09 | 1.17 | 0 | |
| Najas flexilis | Slender naiad | 15 | 2.37 | 7.94 | 7.58 | 1.33 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton praelongus | White-stem pondweed | 15 | 2.37 | 7.94 | 7.58 | 1.20 | 0 | |
| Stuckenia pectinata | Sago pondweed | 15 | 2.37 | 7.94 | 7.58 | 1.33 | 0 | |
| Heteranthera dubia | Water star-grass | 12 | 1.90 | 6.35 | 6.06 | 1.25 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton amplifolius | Large-leaf pondweed | 12 | 1.90 | 6.35 | 6.06 | 1.17 | 0 | |
| Myriophyllum spicatum | Eurasian water milfoil | 11 | 1.74 | 5.82 | 5.56 | 1.45 | 1 | |
| Potamogeton illinoensis | Illinois pondweed | 11 | 1.74 | 5.82 | 5.56 | 1.27 | 0 | |
| Nymphaea odorata | White water lily | 9 | 1.42 | 4.76 | 4.55 | 1.44 | 0 | |
| | Filamentous algae | 9 | * | 4.76 | 4.55 | 1.78 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton gramineus | Variable pondweed | 4 | 0.63 | 2.12 | 2.02 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton richardsonii | Clasping-leaf pondweed | 4 | 0.63 | 2.12 | 2.02 | 1.50 | 0 | |
| Ranunculus aquatilis | White water crowfoot | 3 | 0.47 | 1.59 | 1.52 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Bidens beckii | Water marigold | 1 | 0.16 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Lemna trisulca | Forked duckweed | 1 | 0.16 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Potamogeton robbinsii | Fern pondweed | 1 | 0.16 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 1.00 | 0 | |

* Excluded from Relative Frequency Analysis

Fall EWM Bed Mapping Survey:

On October 12th, 2012, we searched the lake's entire visible littoral zone for EWM. Conditions were calm with bright overhead sun. However, water clarity was much reduced compared to fall 2011, and we could only see down approximately 5ft into the water column. Because of this, we used a rake to check areas that had been treated in June to see if the EWM beds had recovered.

The 2011 survey found 19 high EWM density areas totaling 15.25 acres (Table 5). In 2012, the 18.1km transect survey located and mapped a total of **122 individual plants**. No beds of any kind were found despite extensive raking at the edge of the littoral zone and in areas that had large numbers of EWM in 2011 (Figure 12) (Appendix VIII).

In summary, the 2012 treatment appears to have taken EWM back down to very low levels. Because the 2012 treatment schedule gave such favorable results, we believe that delaying future pretreatment surveys until late May/early June when EWM on the lake is actively growing is again advisable. We also recommend that this survey place exploratory points in former beds/high density areas at depths that aren't normally visible from the surface. We believe this offers the best change of determining when and where these deep water beds reestablish thus allowing treatment to occur before they again grow to the levels seen in fall 2011/spring 2012.

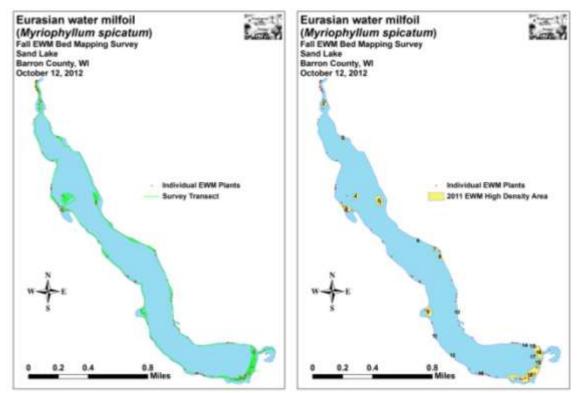


Figure 12: 2012 Fall EWM Maps

Table 5: Fall Eurasian Water Milfoil Bed Mapping Summary
Sand Lake, Barron County
October 12, 2012

| HDA Number | 2012 Fall Bed Acreage | 2011 Fall Bed Acreage | 2012 Change in Acreage | Estimated 2012 Mean Rakefull | 2012 Bed Characteristics And Field Notes |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0.48 | -0.48 | <1 | Scattered EWM expanding near outlet |
| 2 | 0 | 0.17 | -0.17 | 0 | No plants found |
| 3 | 0 | 1.27 | -1.27 | <1 | Low density; all plants rake removed |
| 4 | 0 | 0.66 | -0.66 | 0 | No plants found |
| 5 | 0 | 1.61 | -1.61 | <1 | Low density; all plants rake removed |
| 6 | 0 | 0.03 | -0.03 | 0 | No plants found |
| 7 | 0 | 0.44 | -0.44 | 0 | No plants found |
| 8 | 0 | 0.60 | -0.60 | <1 | Two plants found; were both rake removed |
| 9 | 0 | 1.49 | -1.49 | <1 | Large plant at edge of littoral zone |
| 10 | 0 | 0.02 | -0.02 | 0 | No plants found |
| 11 | 0 | 0.06 | -0.06 | <1 | A single plant was removed |
| 12 | 0 | 0.02 | -0.02 | 0 | No plants found |
| 13 | 0 | 0.10 | -0.10 | <1 | Scattered plants on the east corner of area |
| 14 | 0 | 0.08 | -0.08 | 0 | No plants found |
| 15 | 0 | 0.16 | -0.16 | 0 | No plants found |
| 16 | 0 | 2.12 | -2.12 | <1 | Low density; all plants rake removed |
| 17 | 0 | 0.09 | -0.09 | 0 | No plants found |
| 18 | 0 | 0.56 | -0.56 | 0 | No plants found |
| 19 | 0 | 5.29 | -5.29 | <1 | Low density; scattered plants throughout |
| Total Acres | 0.00 | 15.25 | -15.25 | | |

Descriptions of Current and Former EWM Beds/High Density Areas:

HDA 1 – We found a single plant in this area, but, downstream in the lake outlet, numbers of EWM plants were establishing in water 4-6ft deep.

HDA 2 - We found no plants in this area during the survey, although two plants were located inshore from the area. We removed both of them.

HDAs 3 and 4 - A few scattered plants were removed from HDA 3 among the Spatterdock in Silo Bay. We did not find any EWM in HDA 4 on the bar although we did find a single plant on the inshore side of the bar. Plants were also scattered northwest of the bar along the shoreline.

HDA 5 – One of the worst areas in 2011, we had a hard time finding any plants in this area. The four we did locate were rake removed. No plants were found in either of the former solid canopied beds at the center of this area which was a pleasant surprise.

HDA 6 and 7 - We found no plants in either area.

HDA 8 – We found and removed two plants in this general area.

HDA 9– Although we only found two plants in this area, the one beyond the visible littoral zone that we raked up on the outside of the bed was 5ft tall, vibrant and growing. We believe this area again deserves thorough examination in spring 2013.

HDAs 10, 11, and 12 – We removed a single plant from HDA 11. No other EWM was found.

HDA 13 - One of the highest density areas on the lake, 14 scattered plants were found on the eastern corner of the area.

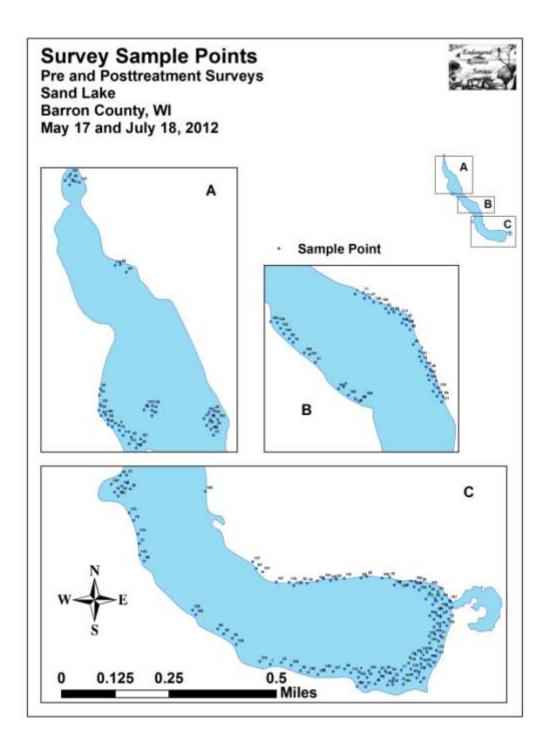
HDAs 14 and 15 – We did not find a single plant in these areas.

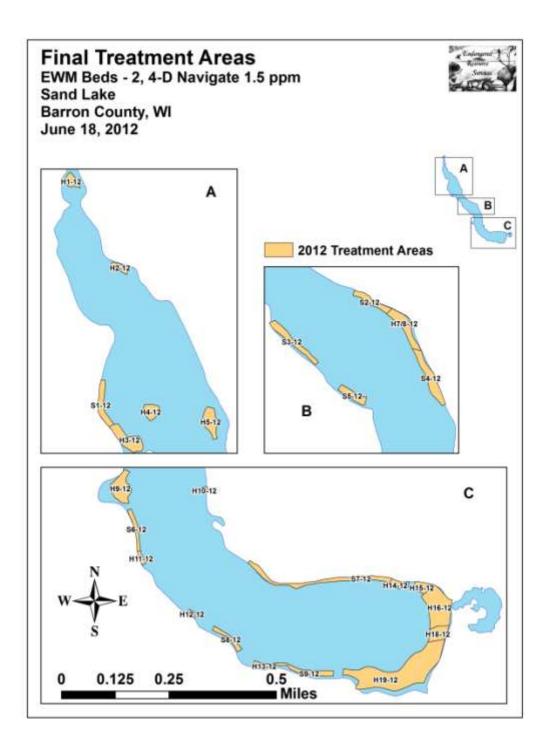
HDAs 16-19 – The southeast bay near the boat landing continues to have scattered plants throughout. Despite this, they were dramatically reduced from 2011 levels.

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Appendix I: Survey Sample Points and EWM Treatment Areas

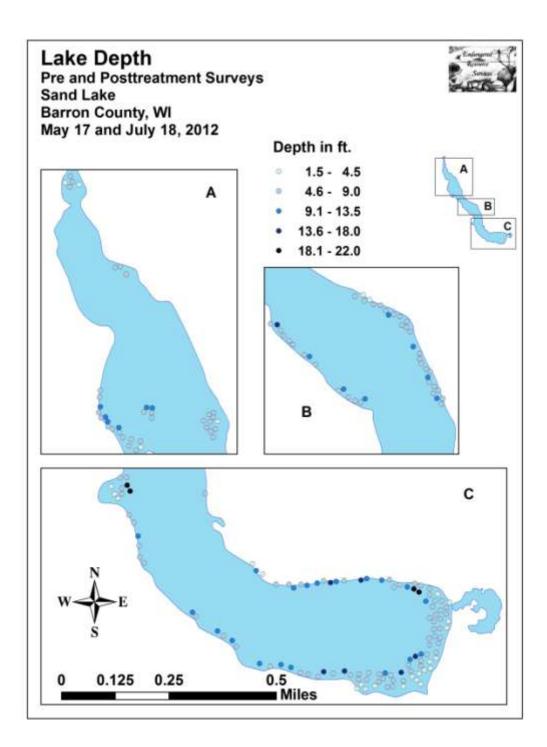


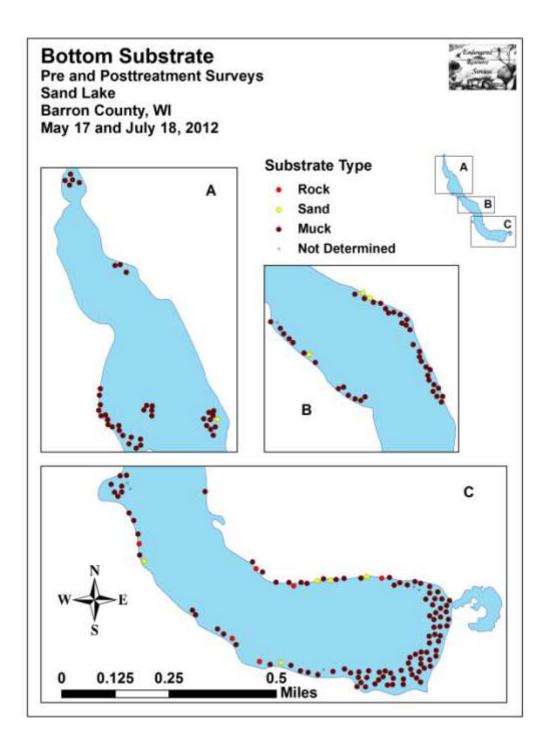


Appendix II: Vegetative Survey Data Sheet

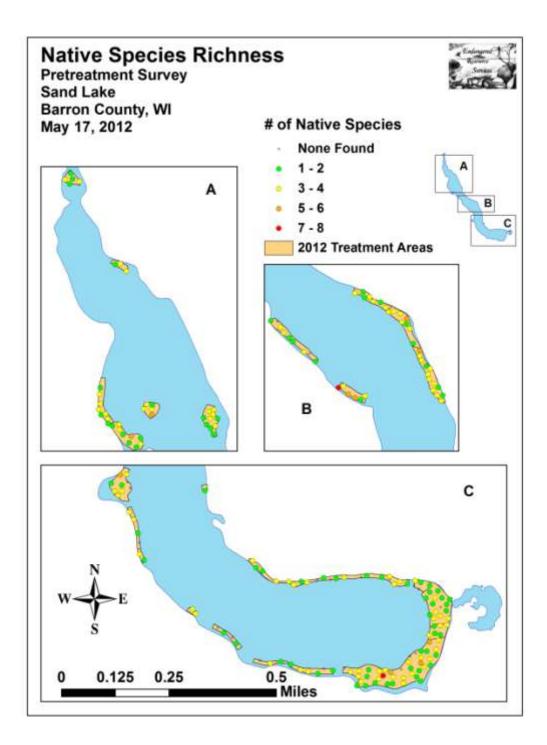
| Obser | rvers for th | nis lake: n | ames an | d hours worke | d by each: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---|--|---------------------------|------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-------|---------------|
| Lake | | | | | | | | | WE | BIC | | | | | | | | Cou | nty | | | | | Date: | |
| Site # | Depth (ft) | Muck (M), Sand (S), Rock (R) | Rake pole (P) or rake rope (R) | Total Rake Fullness | EWM | CLP | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \square |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \square |
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| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \square |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \square |
| 15 | | <u> </u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | $[\square]$ |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ┢──┤ |
| 19 | | | | | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \vdash |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

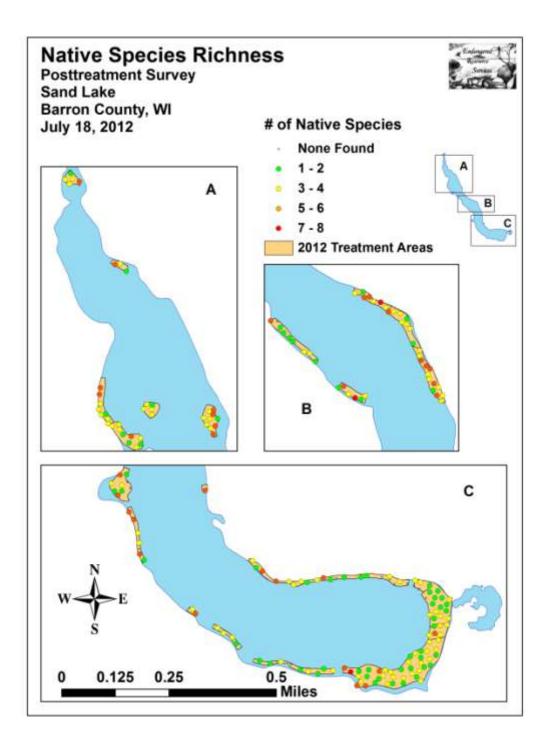
Appendix III: Pre/Post Habitat Variable Maps

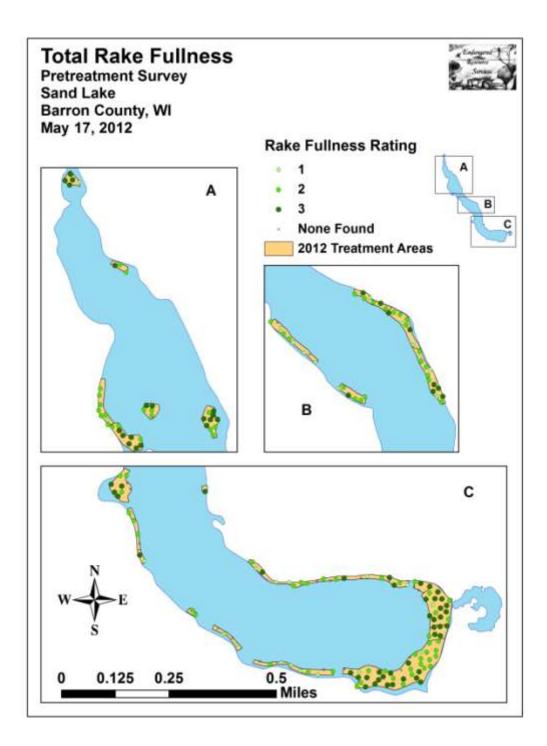


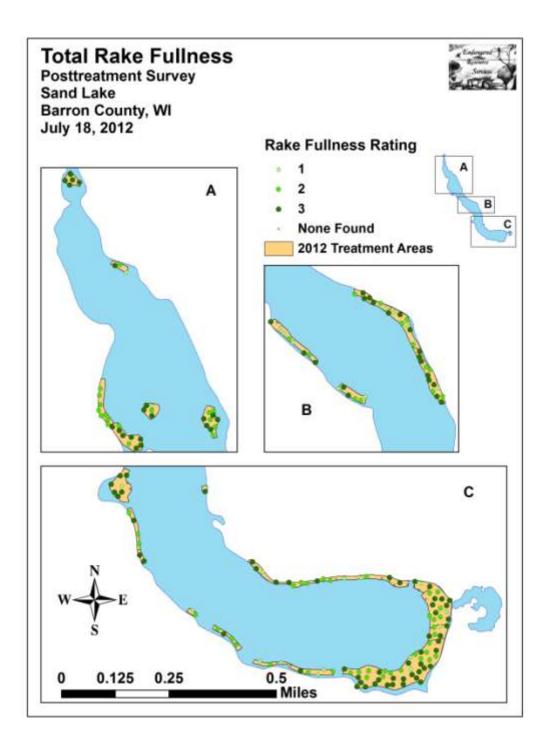


Appendix IV: Pre/Post Native Species Richness and Total Rake Fullness

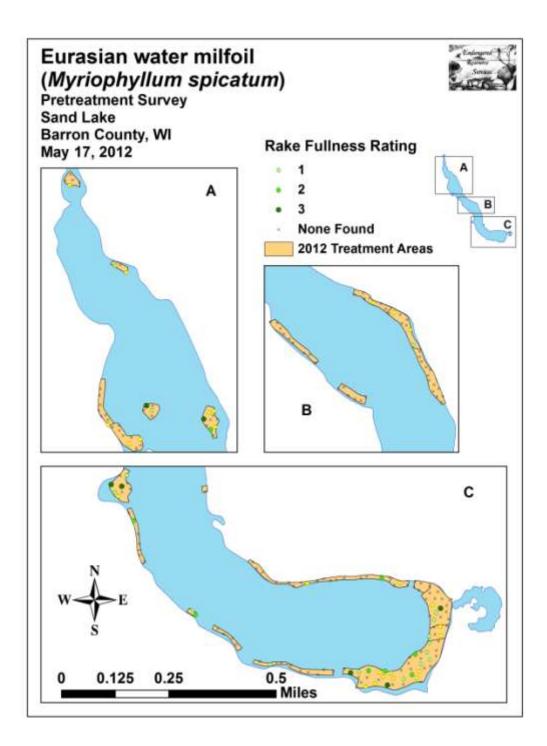


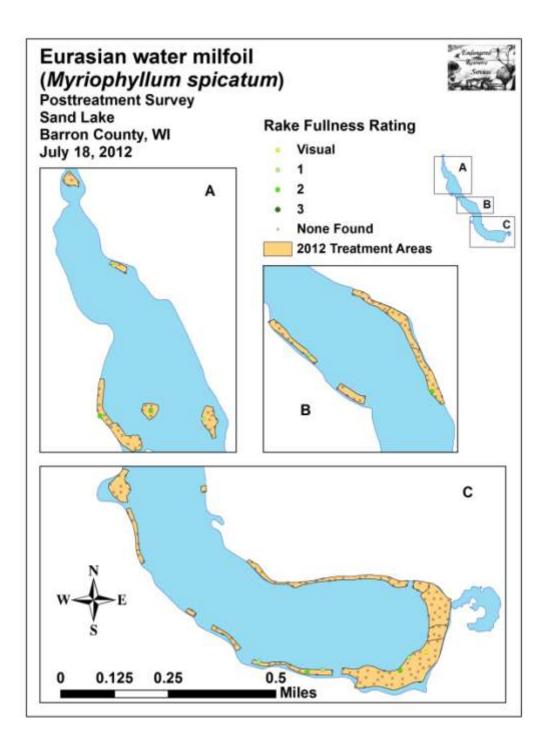




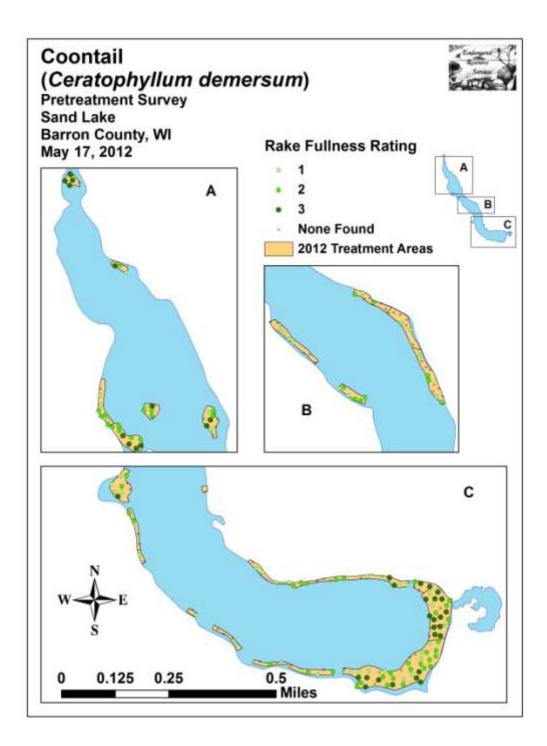


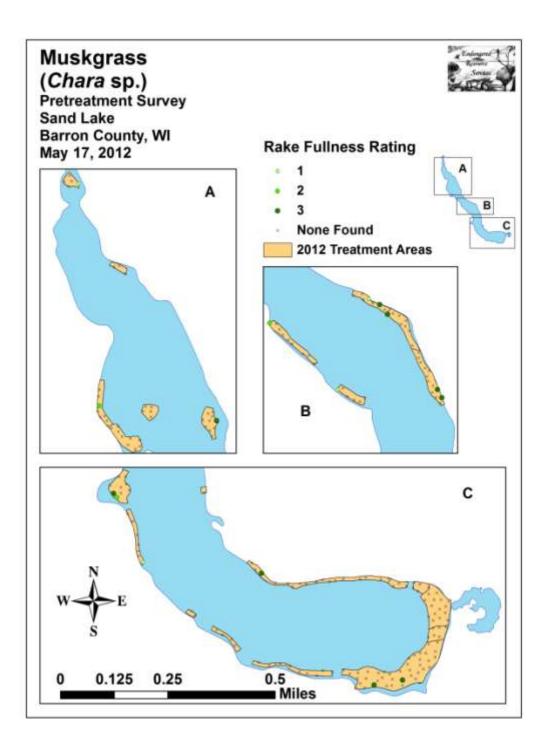
Appendix V: EWM Pre/Post Density and Distribution

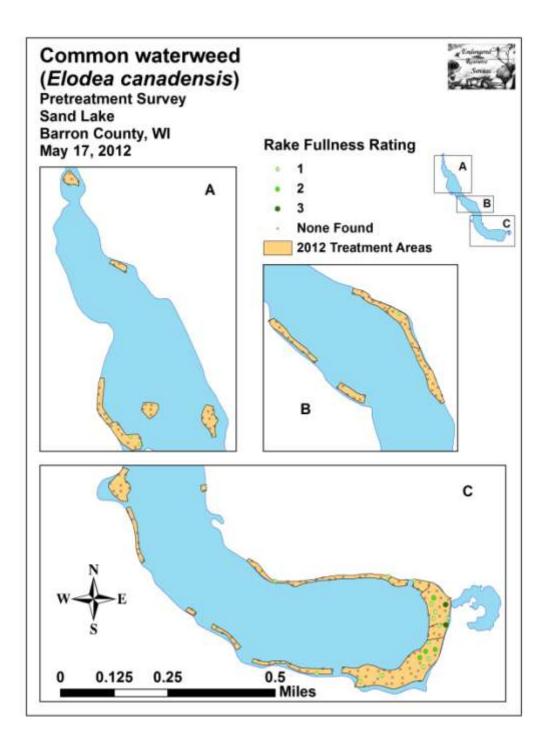


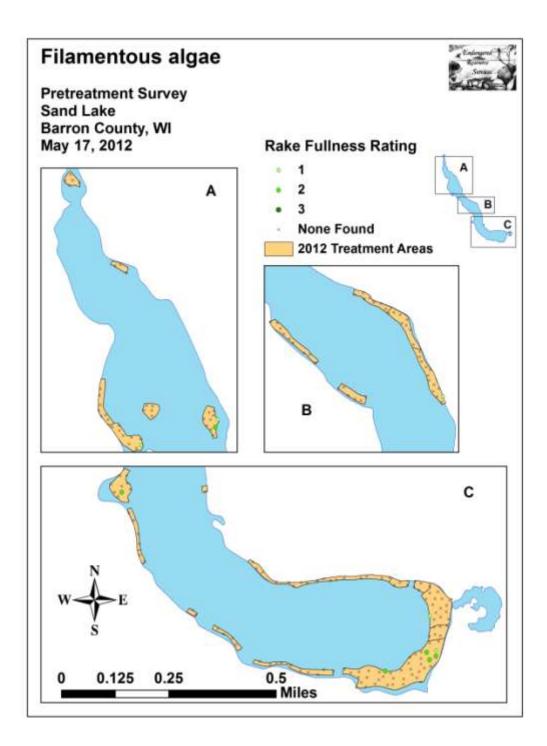


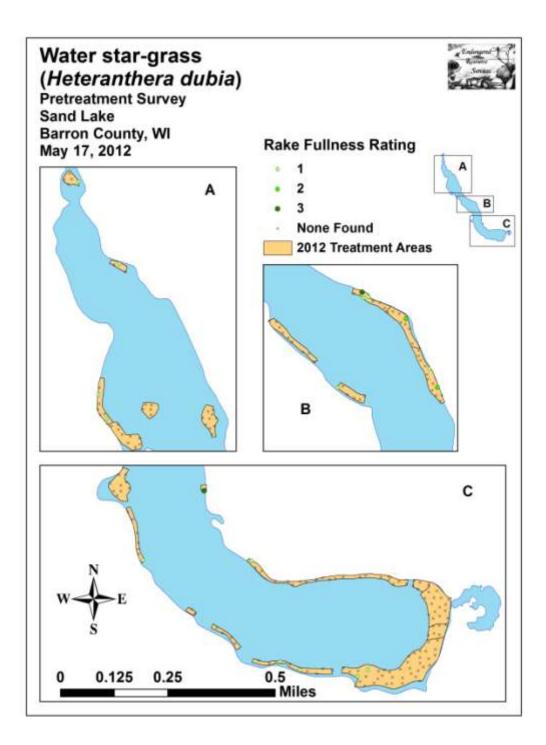
Appendix VI: Pretreatment Native Species Density and Distribution

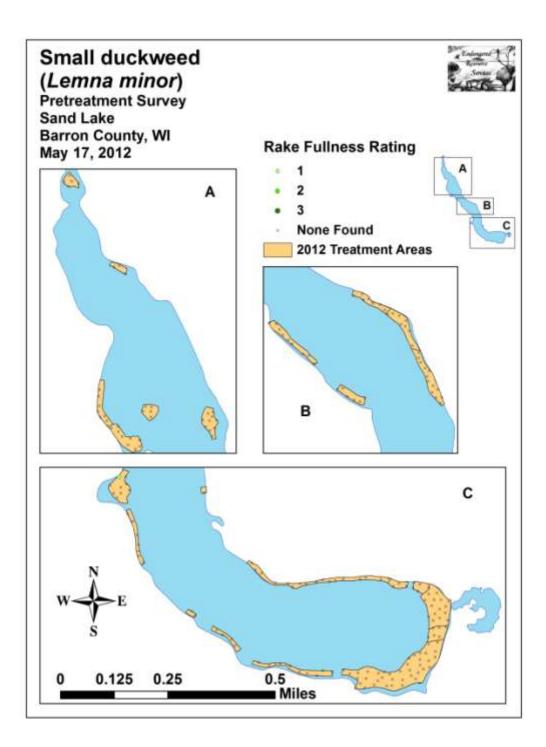


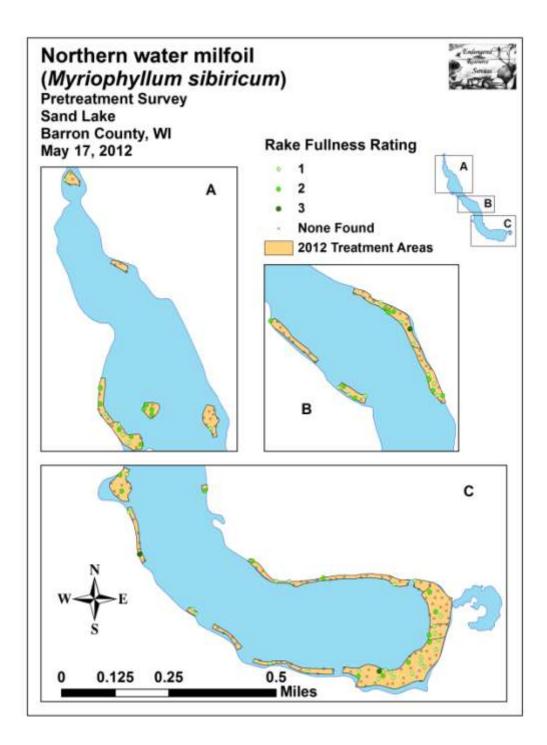


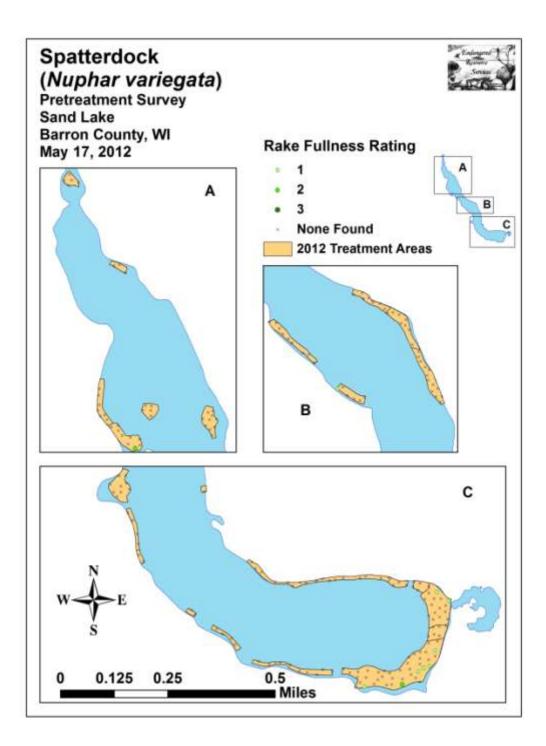


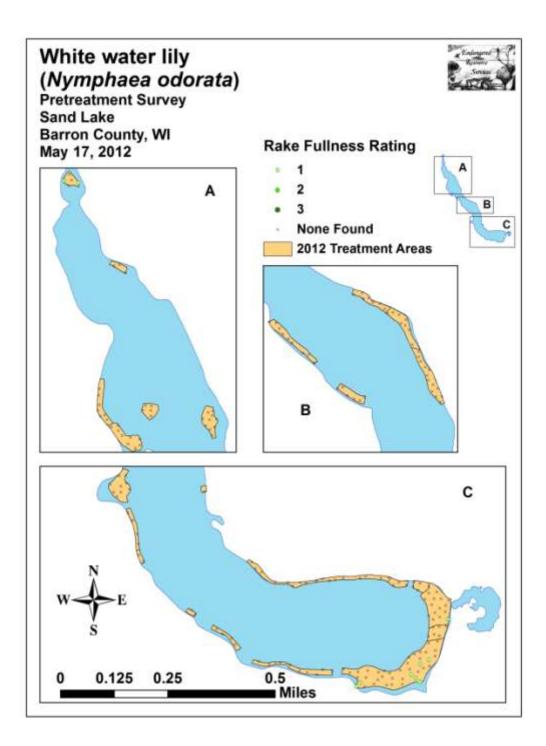


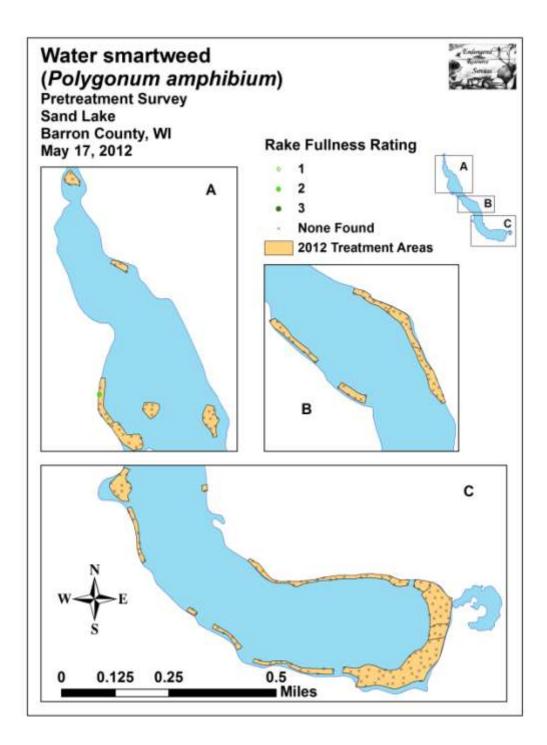


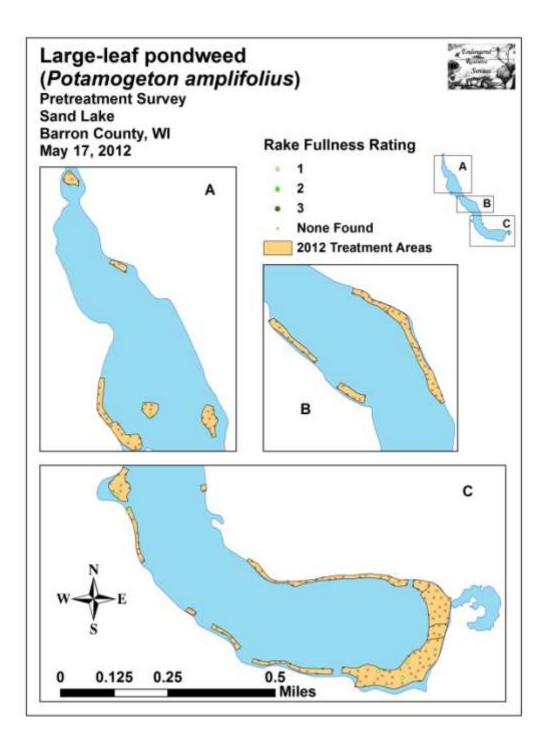


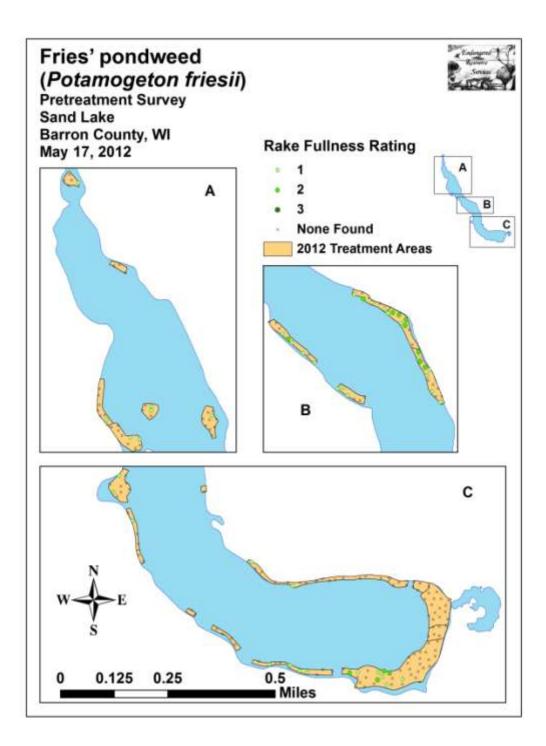


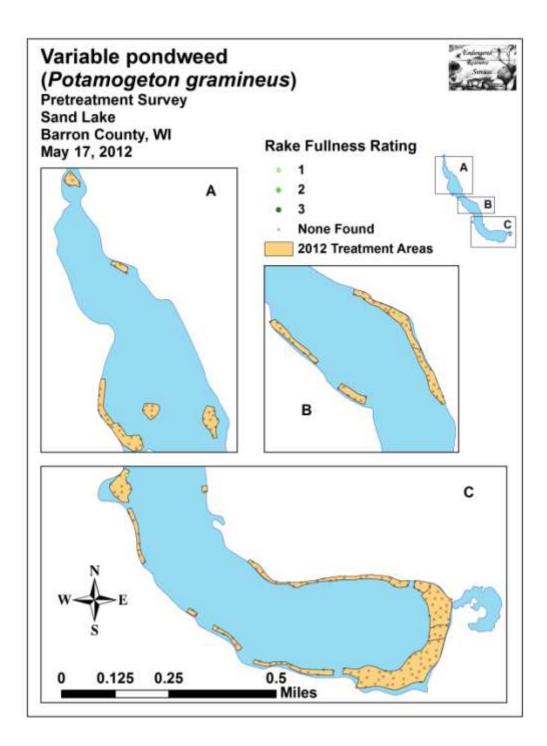


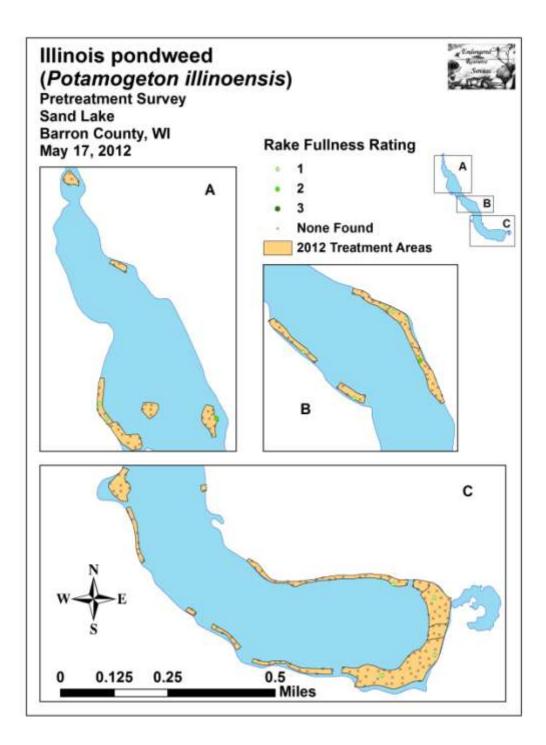


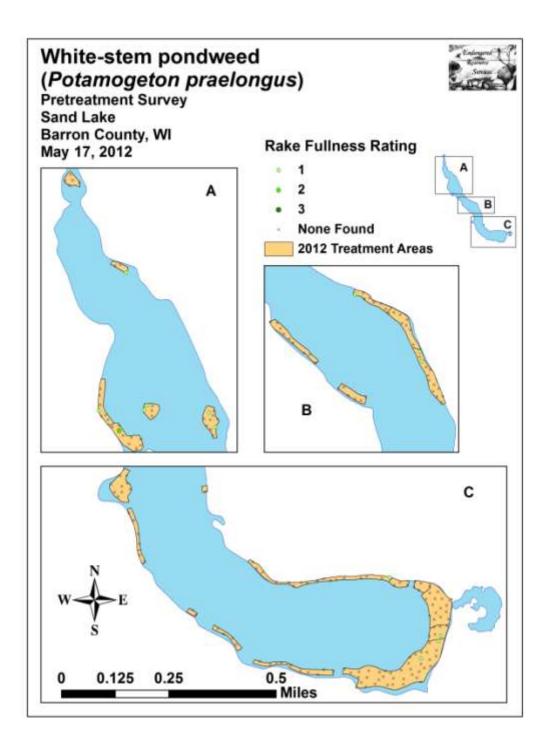


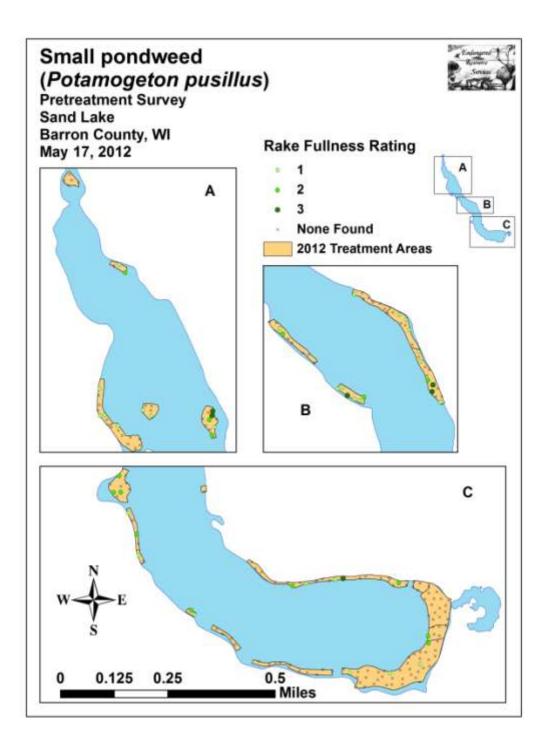


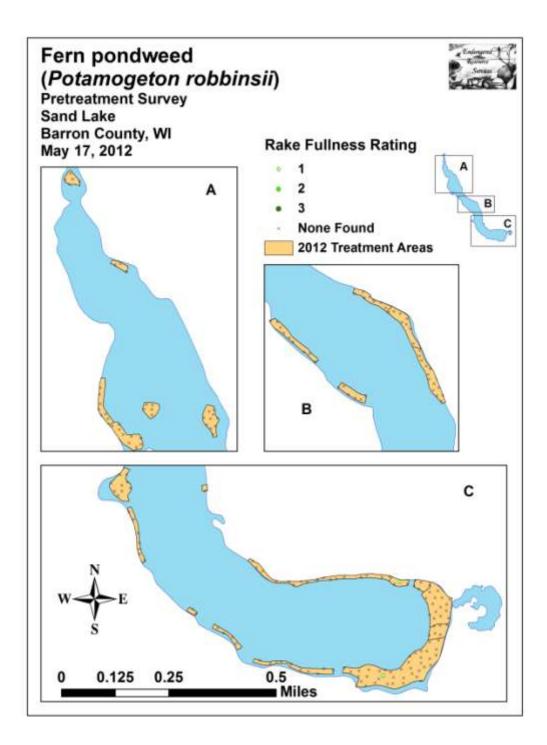


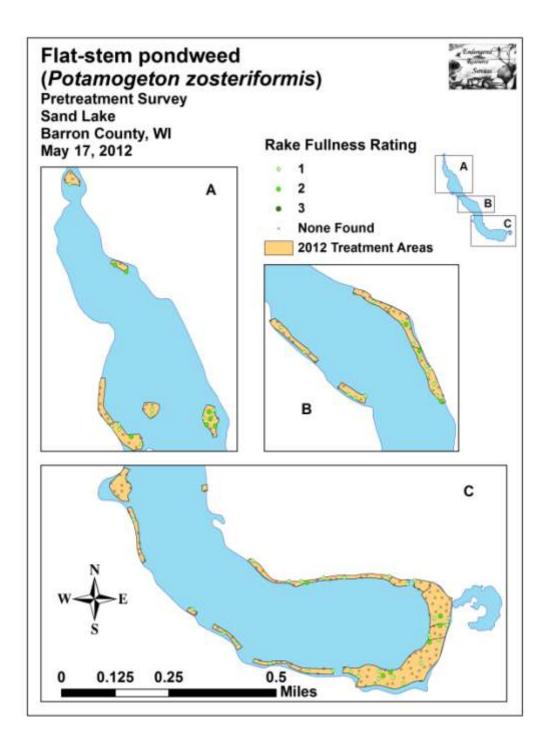


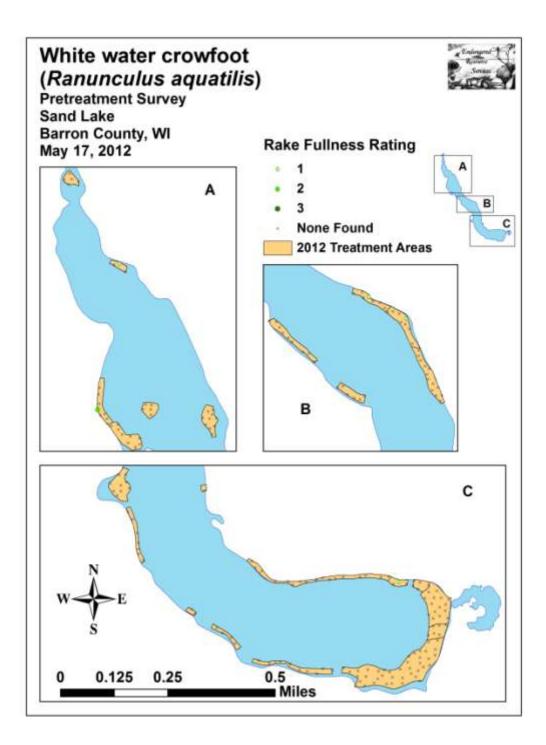




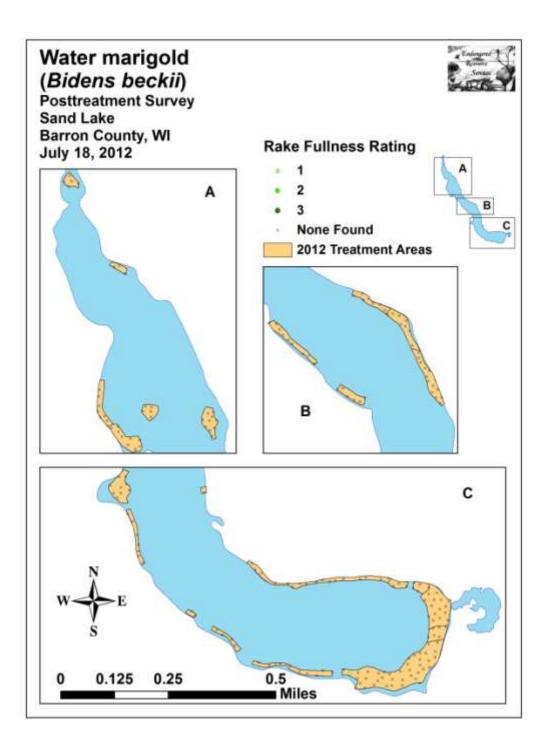


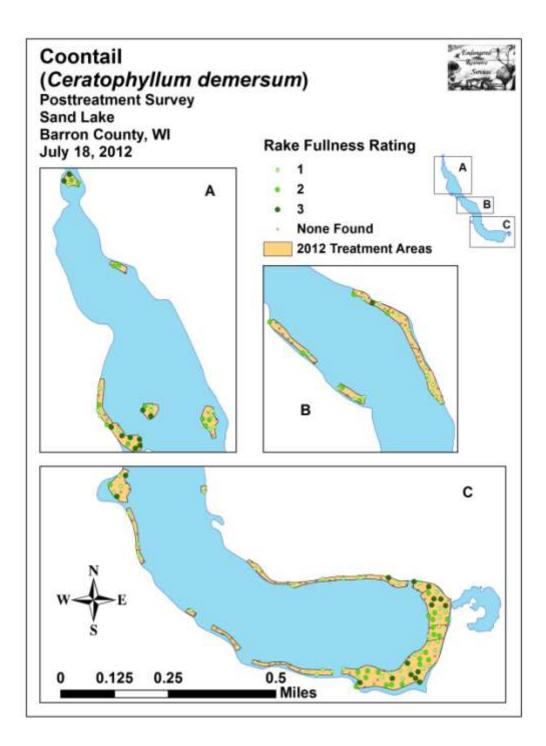


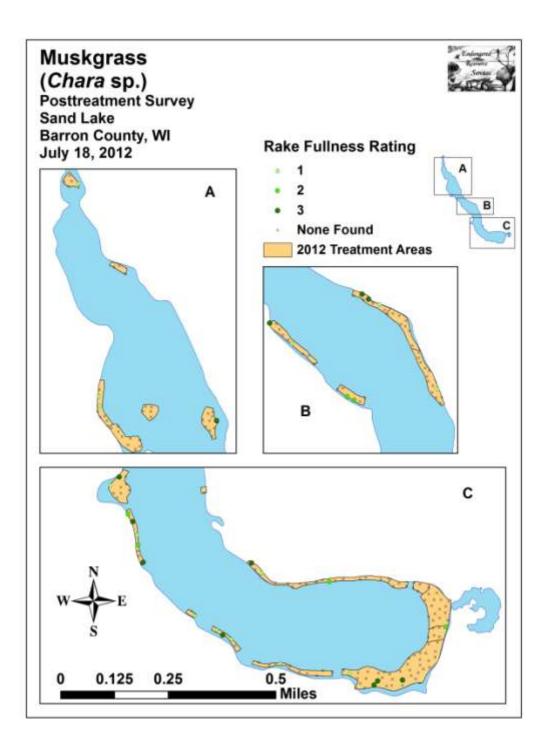


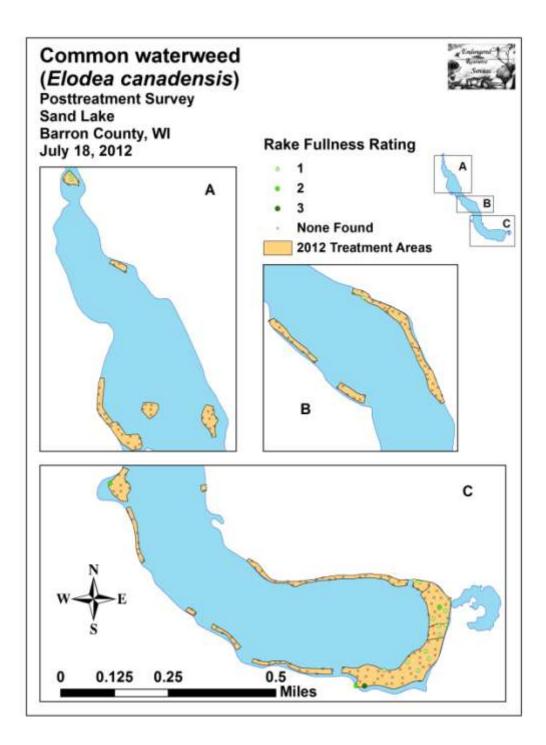


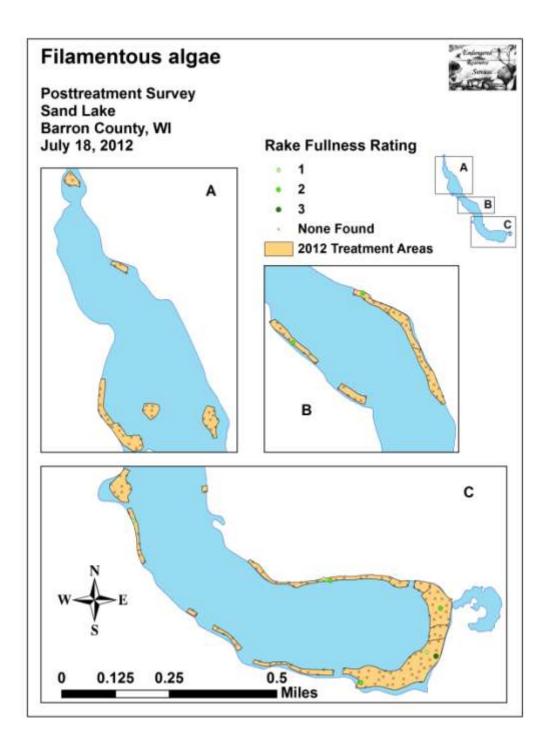
Appendix VII: Posttreatment Native Species Density and Distribution

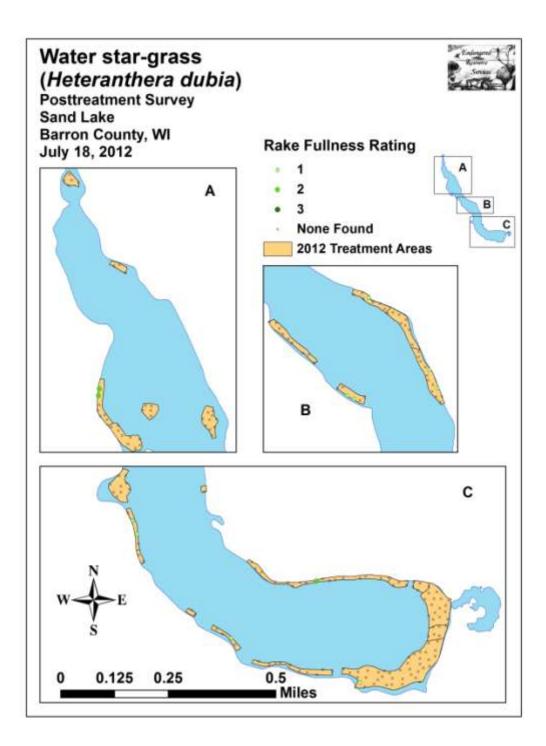


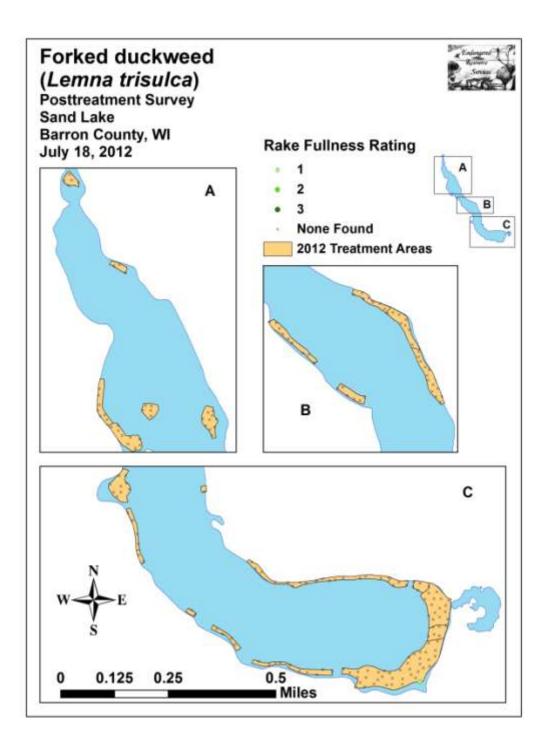


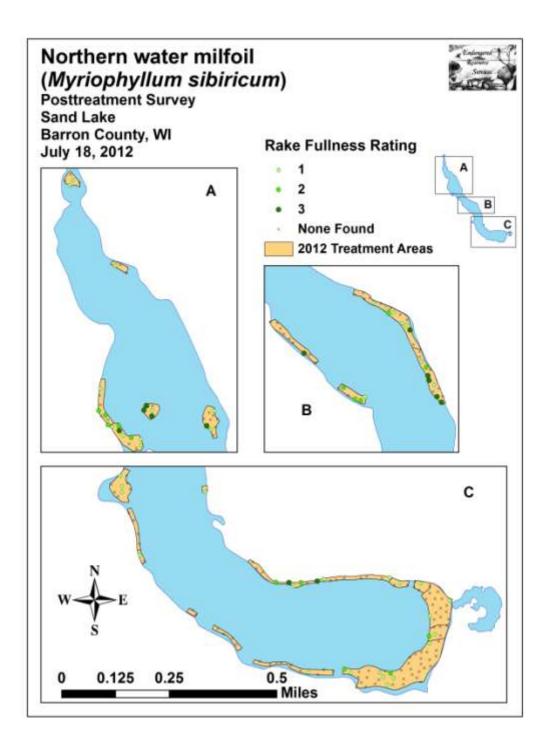


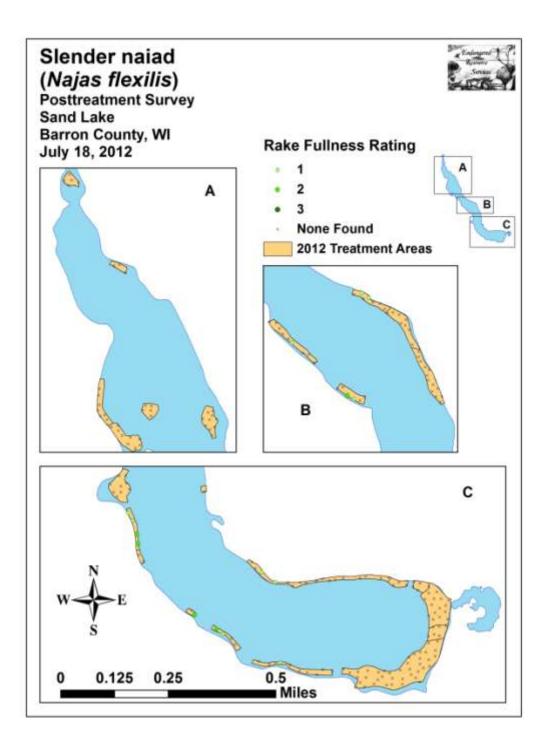


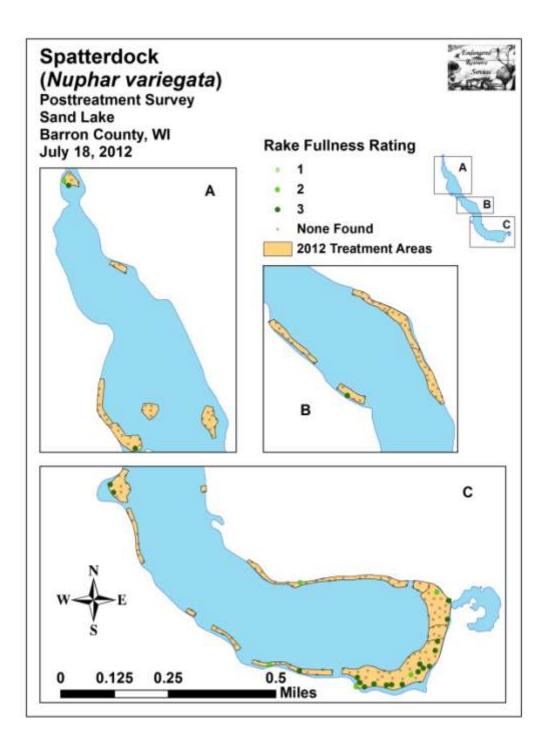


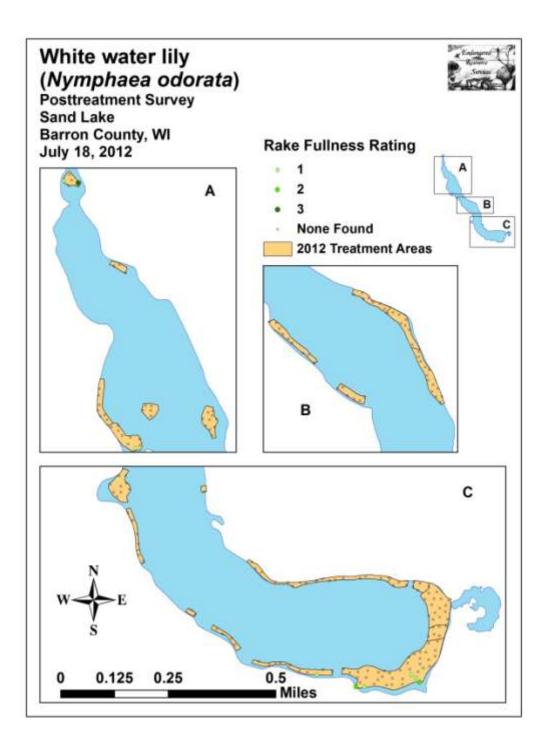


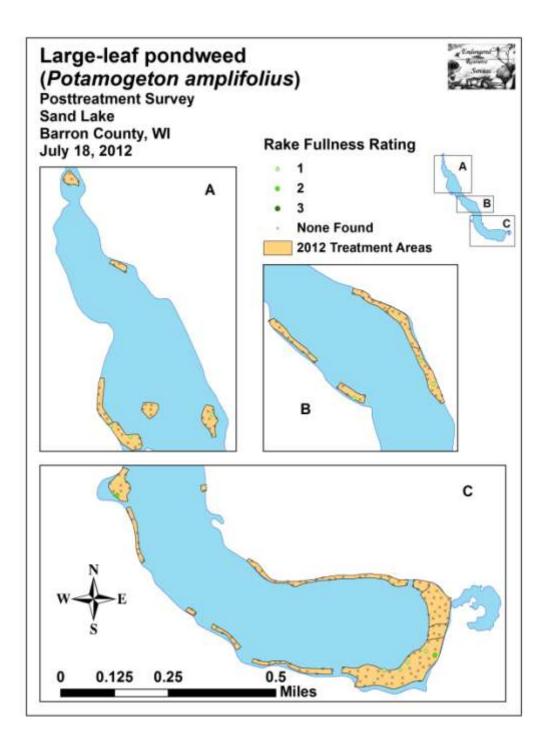


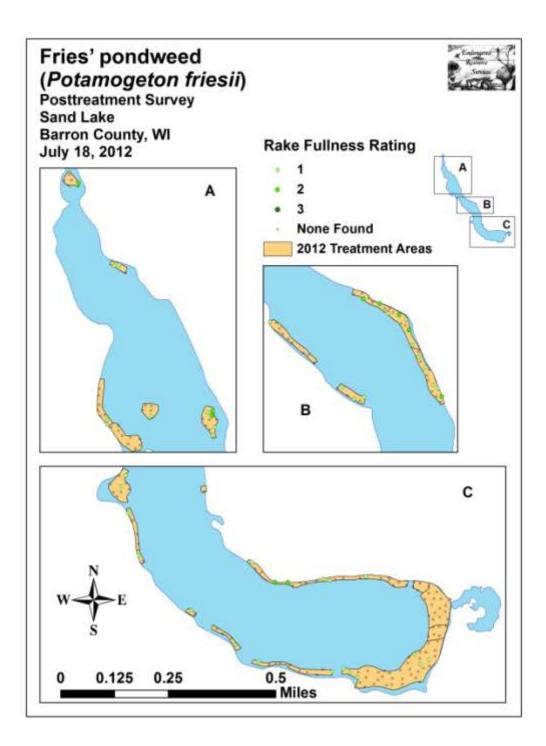


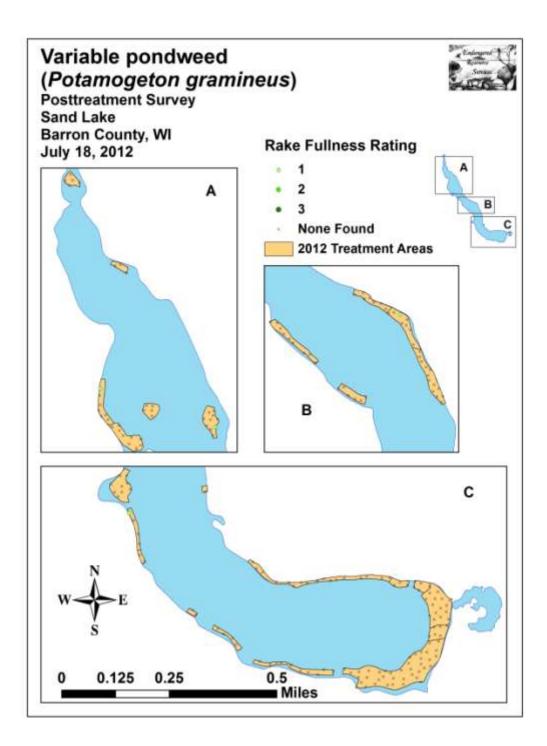


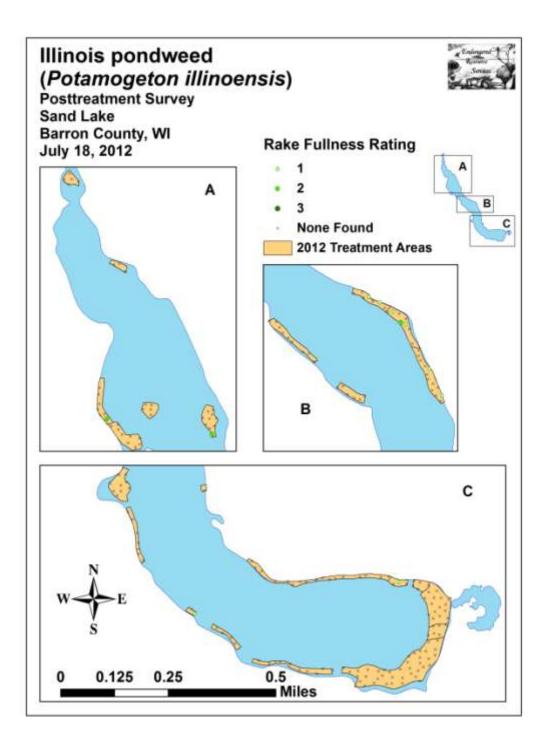


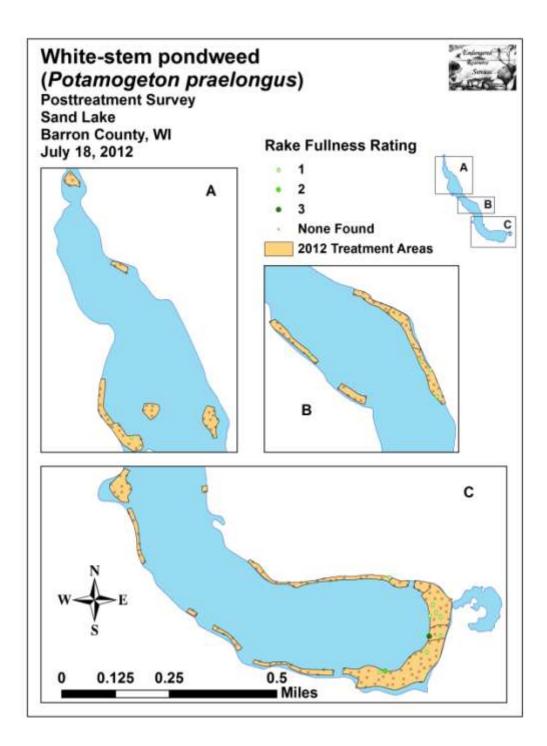


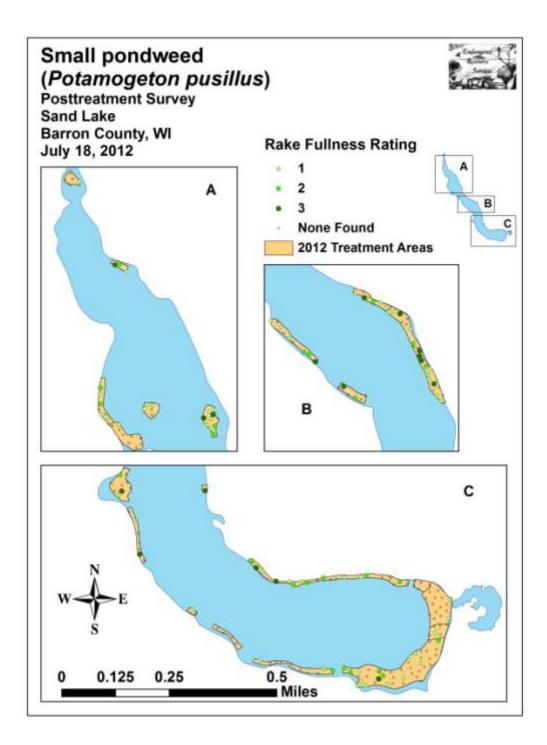


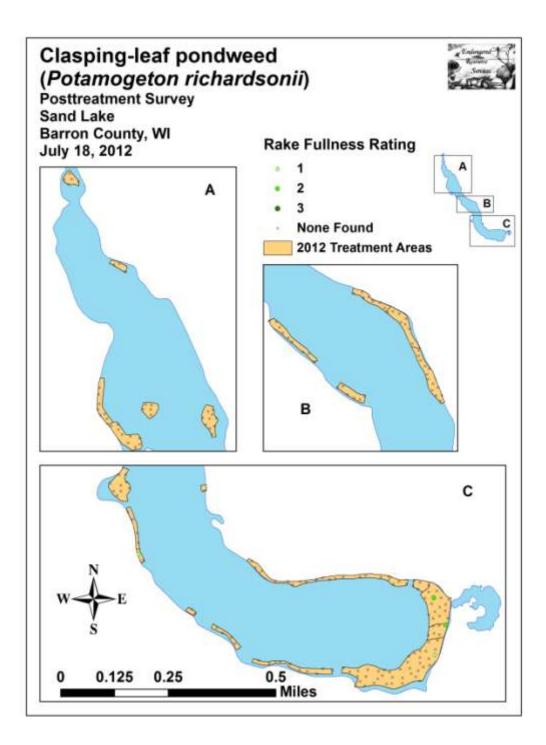


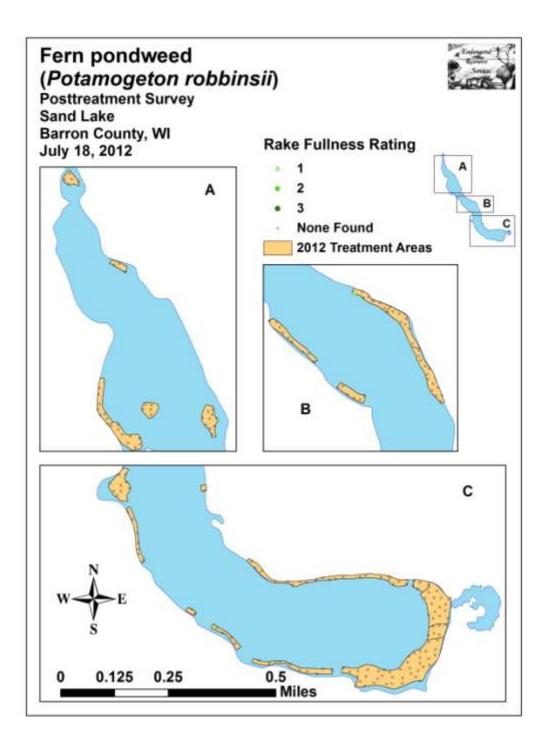


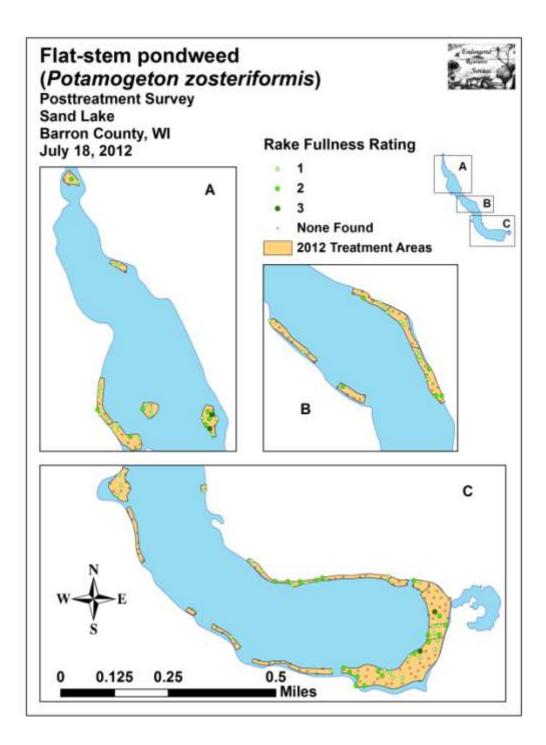


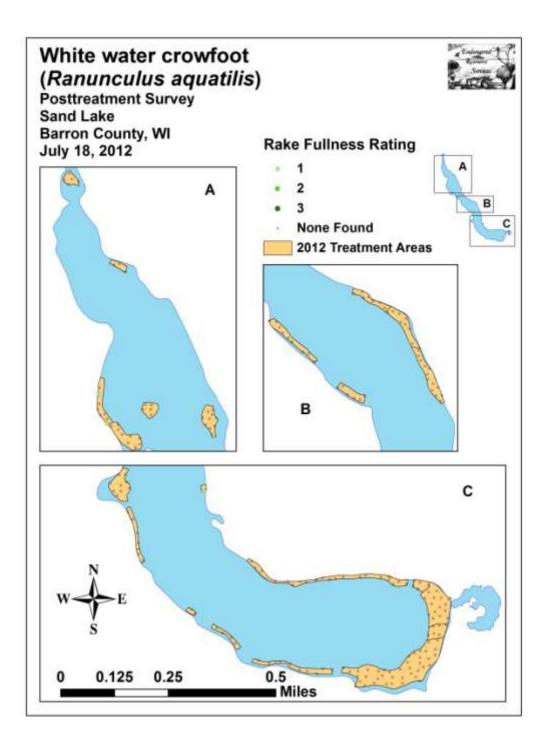


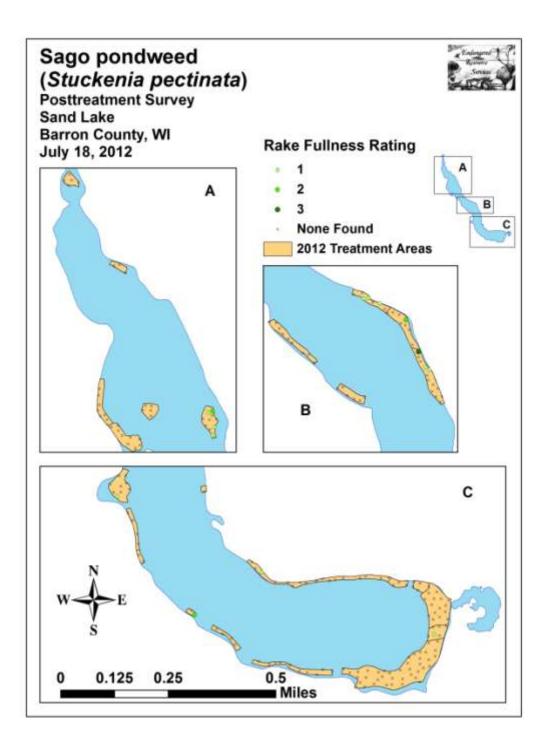


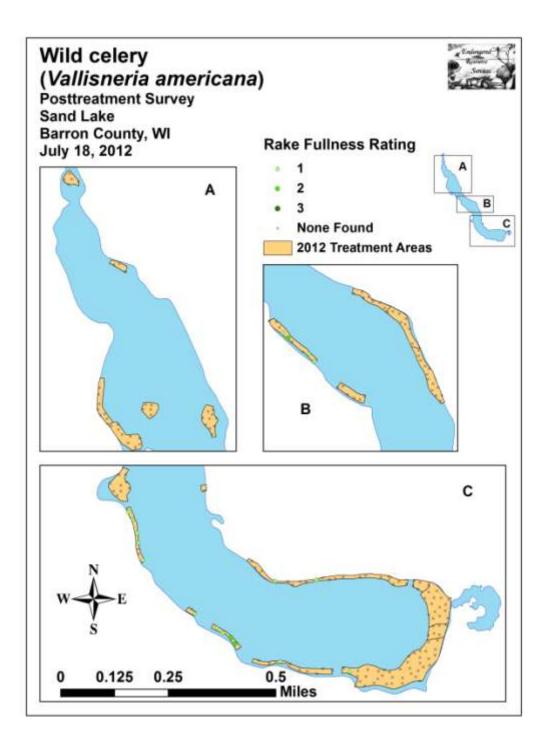












Appendix VIII: Sand Lake Fall 2012 EWM Survey Maps

