

A


APPENDIX A

Public Participation Materials



Presentation Outline


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



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



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Why create a lake management plan?

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



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Elements of an Effective Lake Management Planning Project

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



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Data and information gathering

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



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Water Quality Analysis

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



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Watershed Assessment

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

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Shoreland Assessment

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

Urbanized **Natural**



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Aquatic Plant Surveys

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants

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Non-native Aquatic Plants


Curly-leaf Pondweed



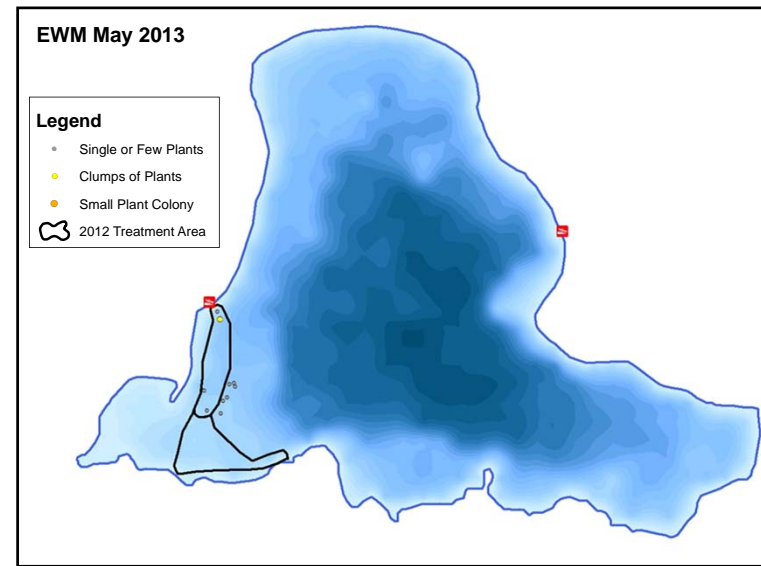
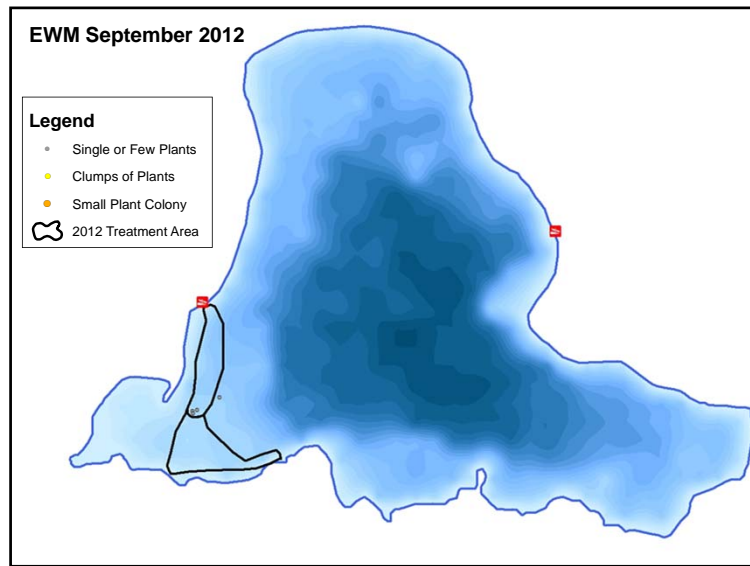
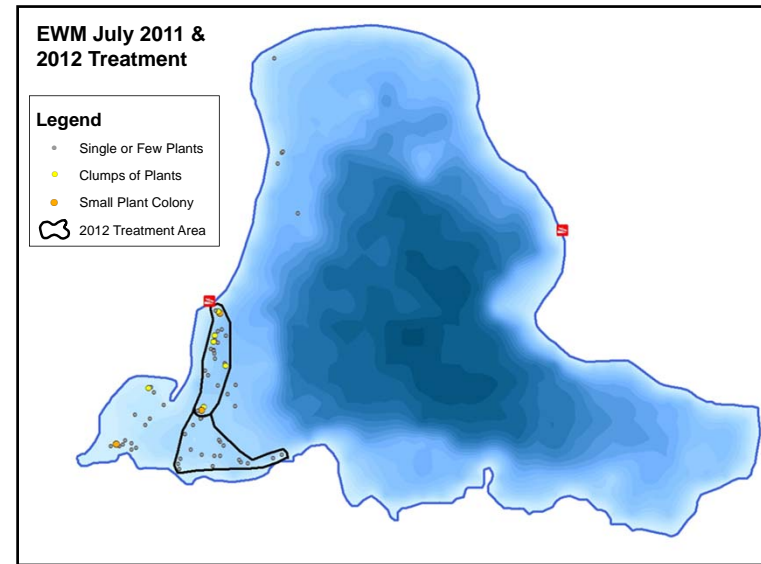
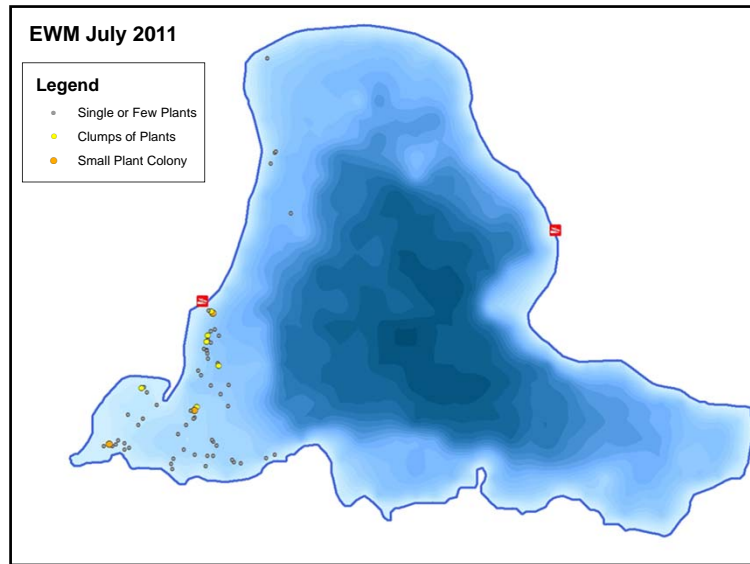
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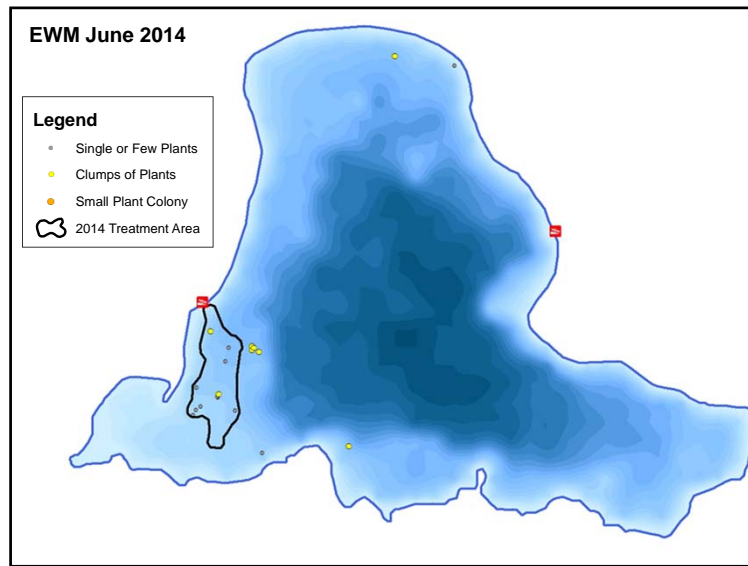
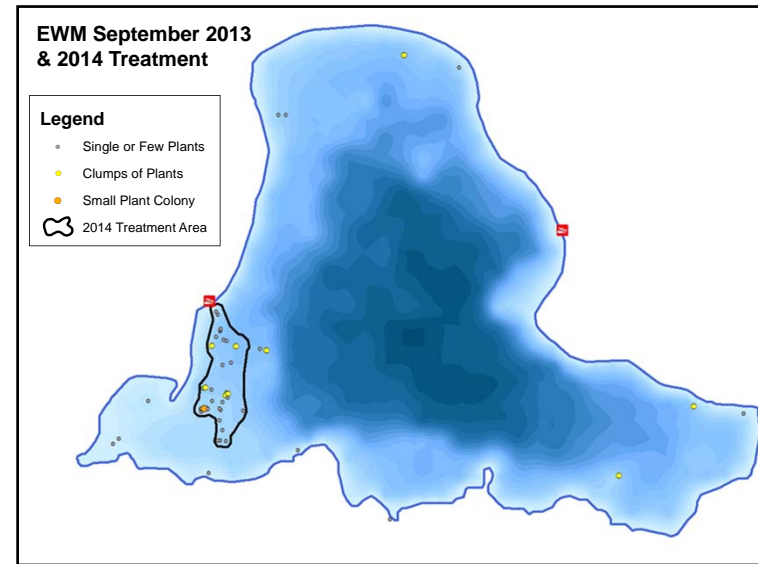
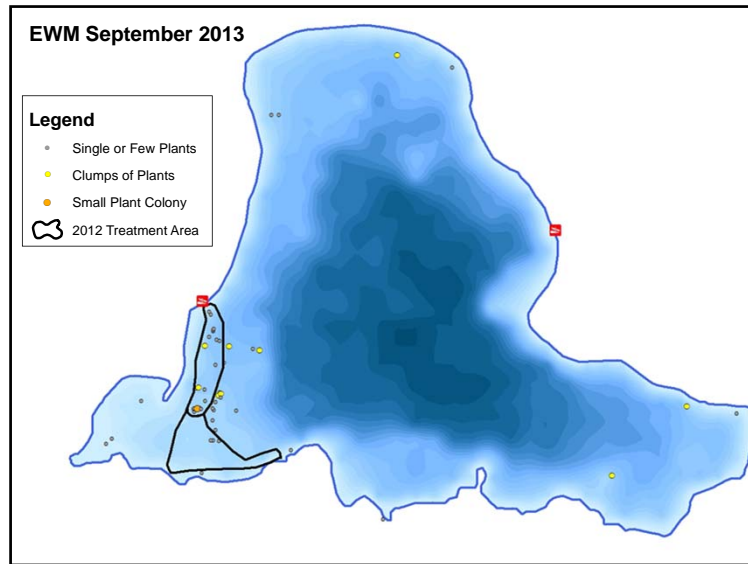
Non-native Aquatic Plants

Eurasian Water Milfoil



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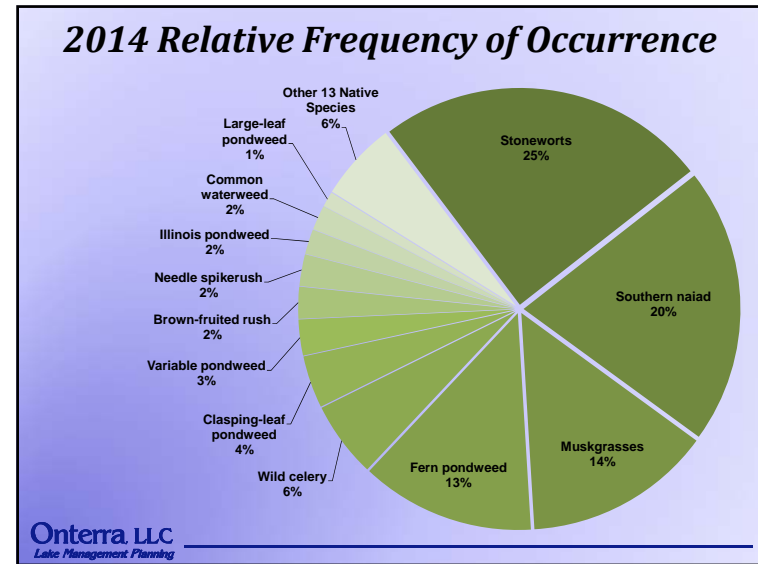
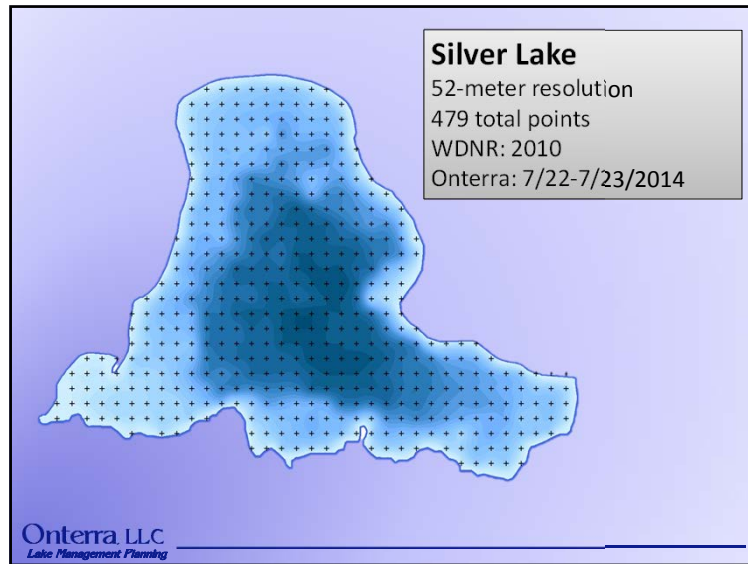




Aquatic Plant Surveys

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
 - Early-season AIS survey
 - Point-intercept survey

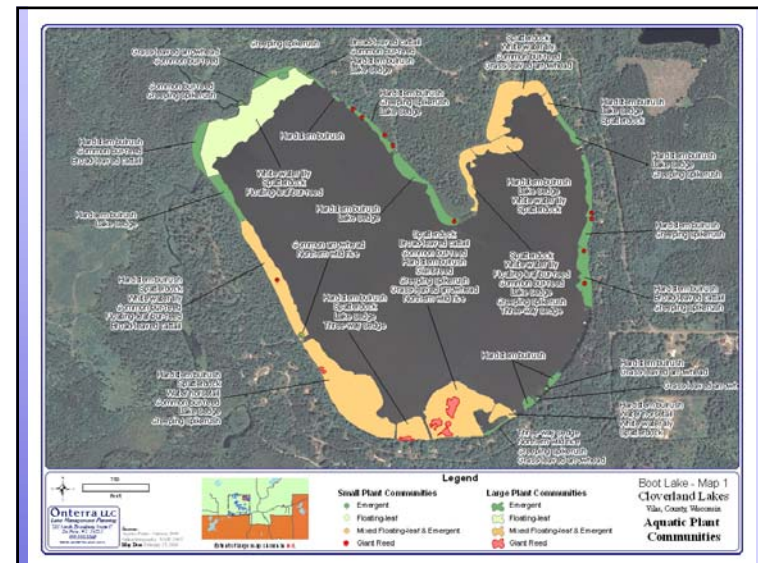
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Aquatic Plant Surveys

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

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Aquatic Plant Surveys

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

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Fisheries Data Integration

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



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Stakeholder Survey

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

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Planning Process

Planning Committee Meetings

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

Management Goals
Management Actions
Timeframe
Facilitator(s)

Implementation Plan



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Thank You

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



Wisconsin
Lakes
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UW
Extension




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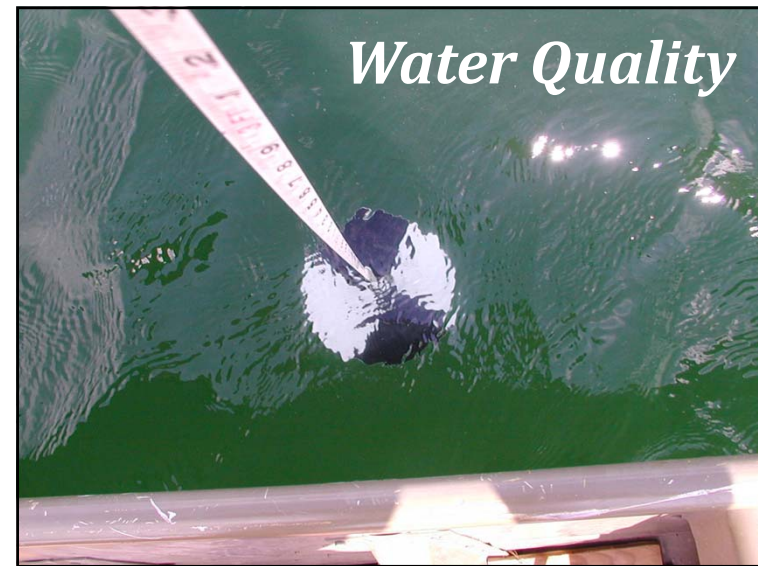
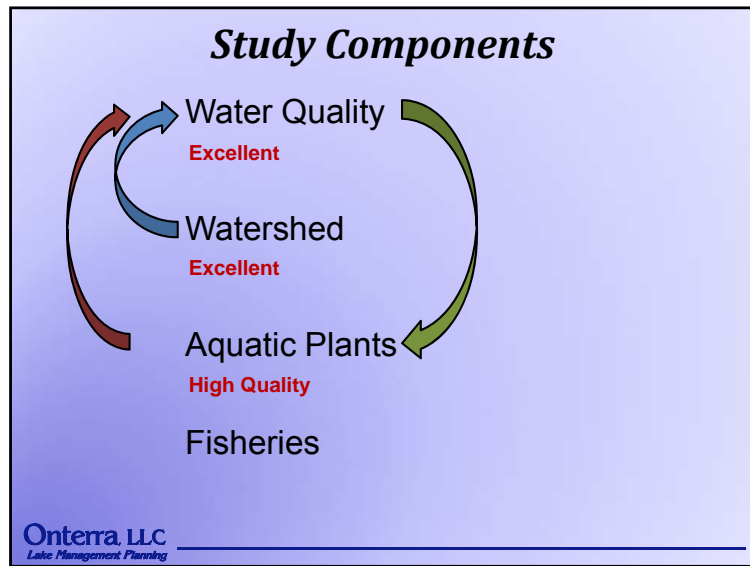


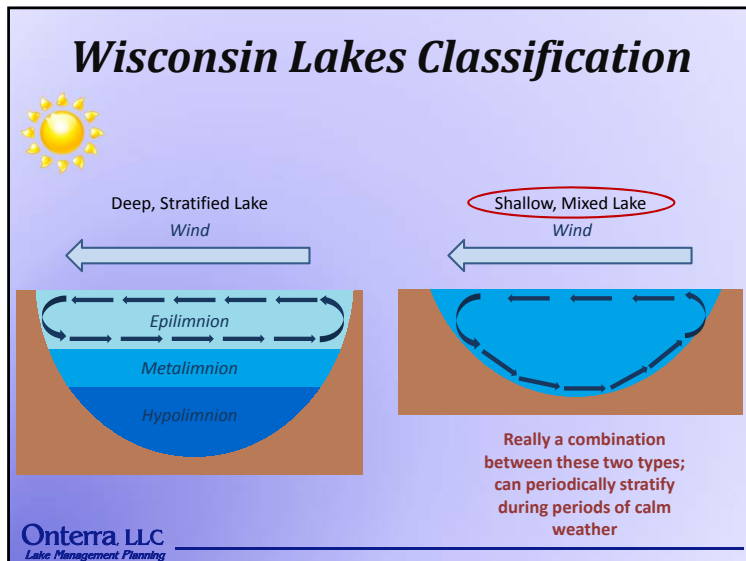
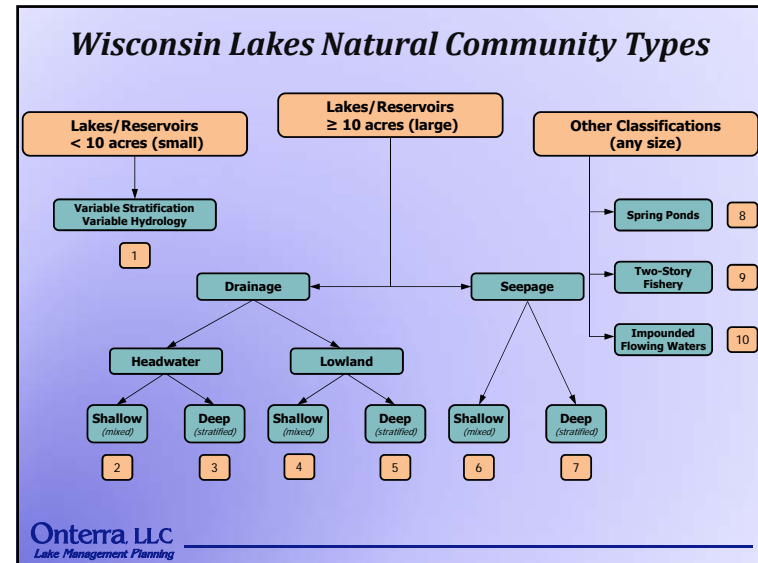
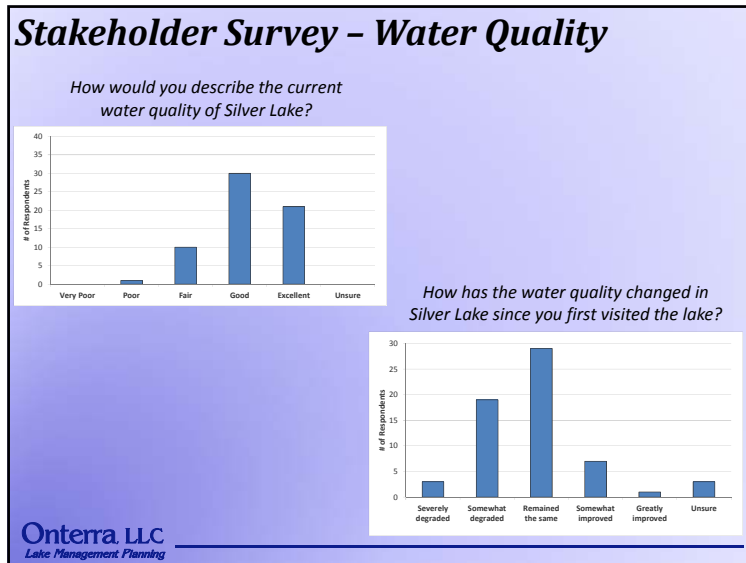
Presentation Outline

- Current Project Overview / Update
 - Planning Process
 - Study Results
- Next Steps



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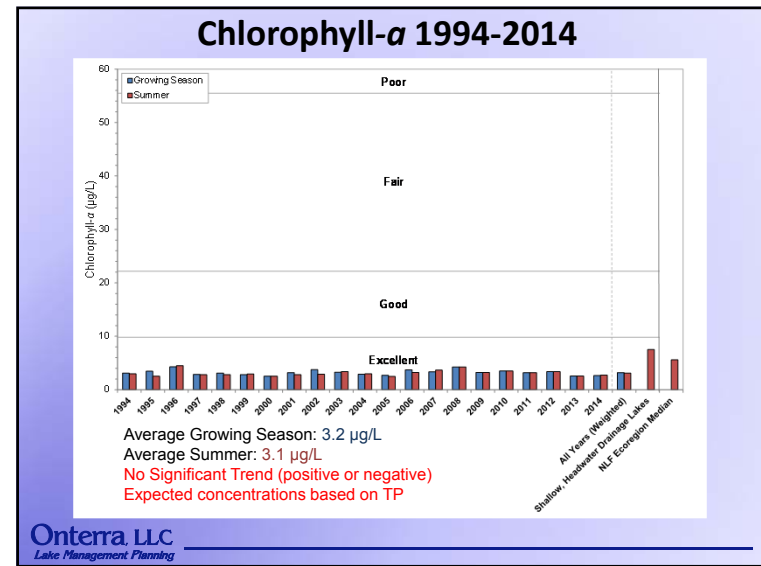
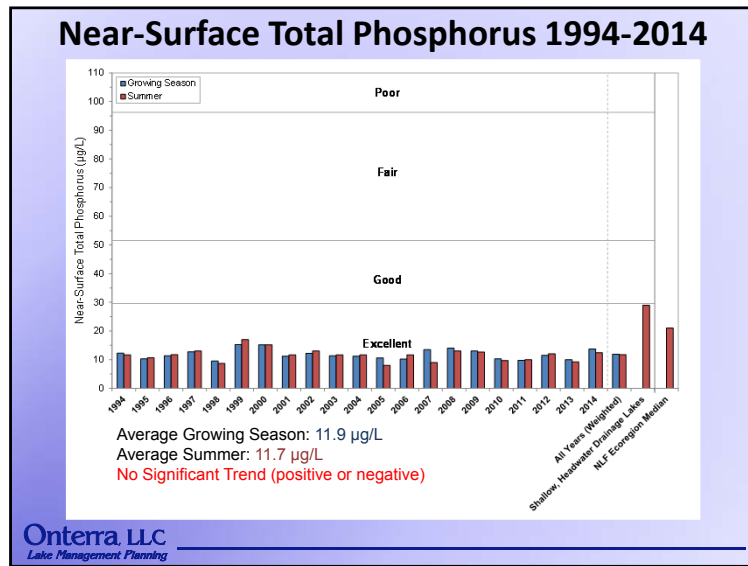
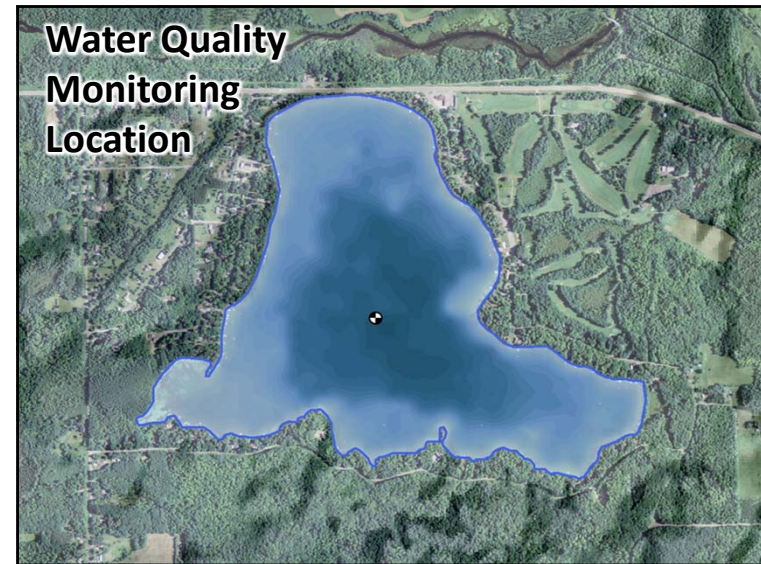
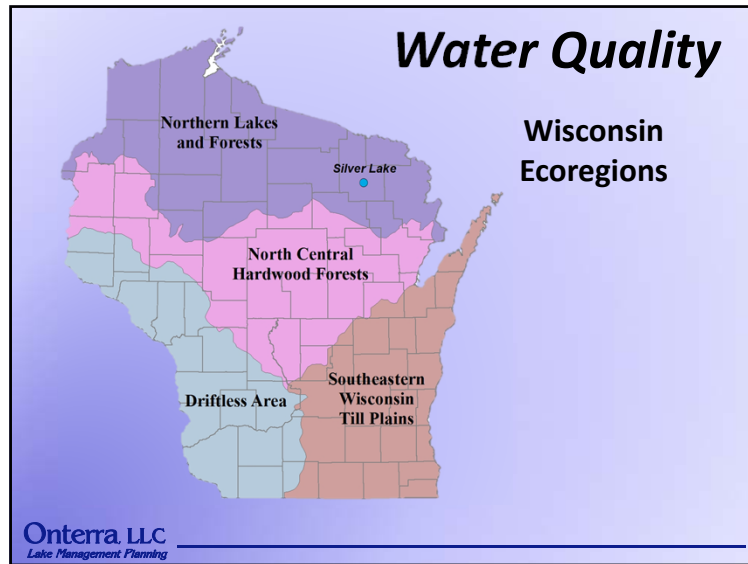


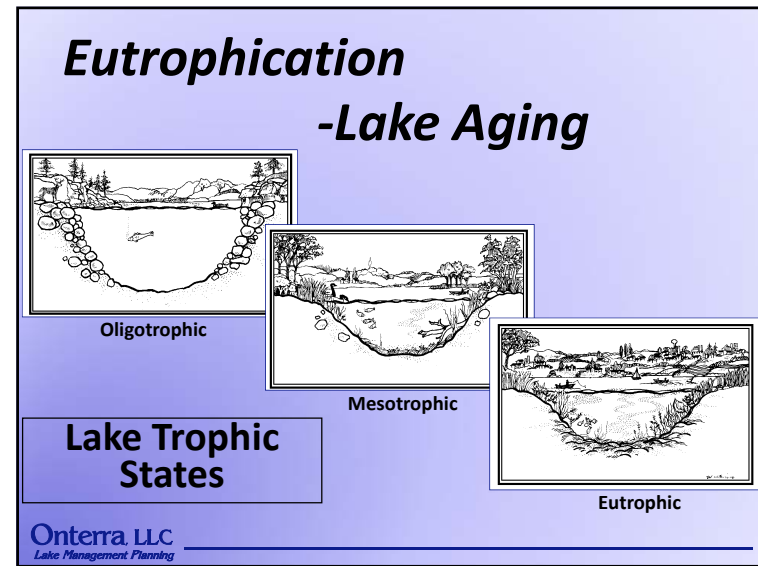
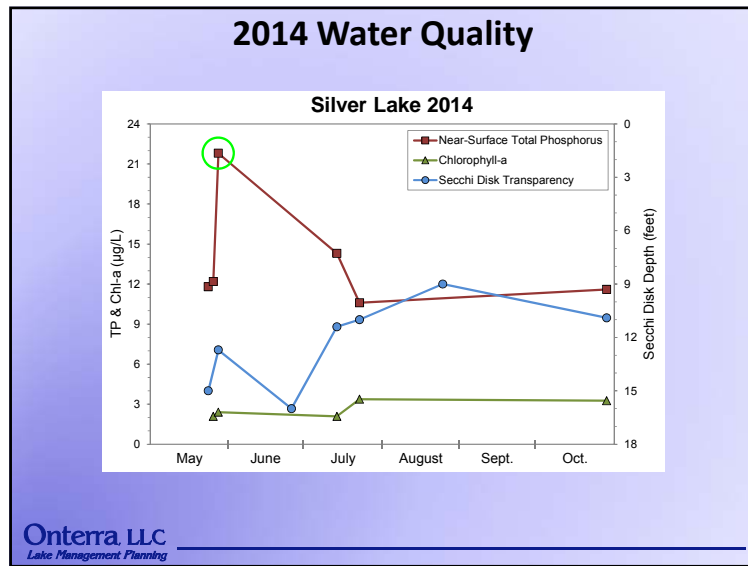
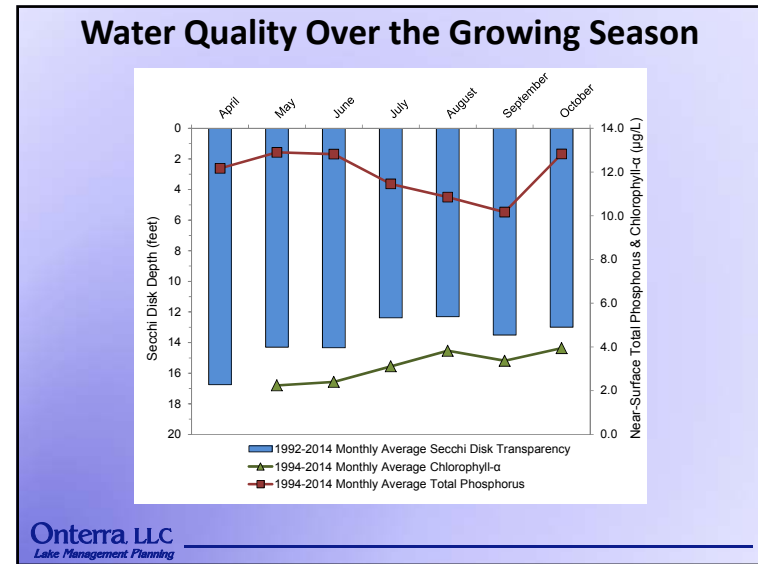
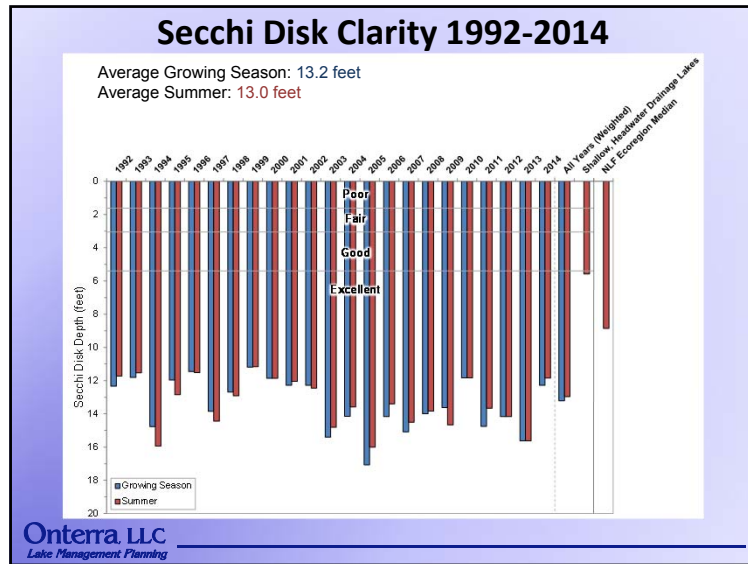


Water Quality

- ↑ Phosphorus (Limiting Plant Nutrient)
Nitrogen:Phosphorus Ratio July 2014: 35:1
- ↑ Chlorophyll-*a* (Algal Abundance)
Very Low
- ↓ Water Clarity (Secchi Disk)
Very High

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Shallow Lakes are Special

Clear State

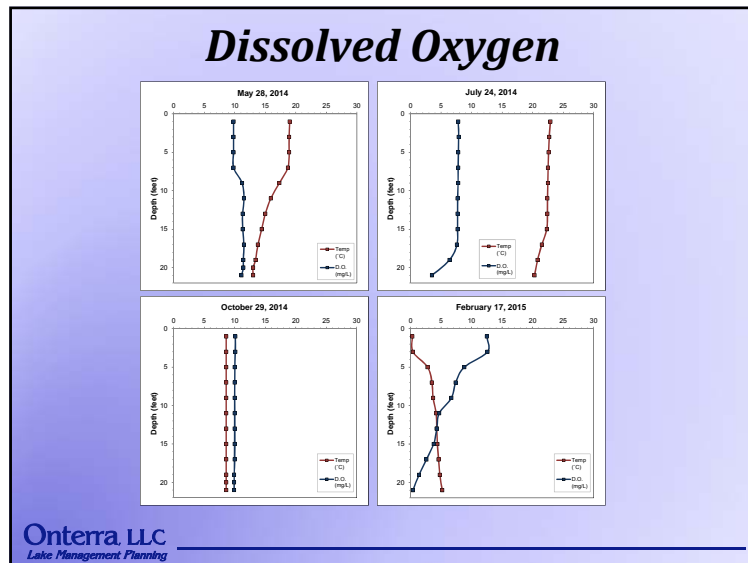
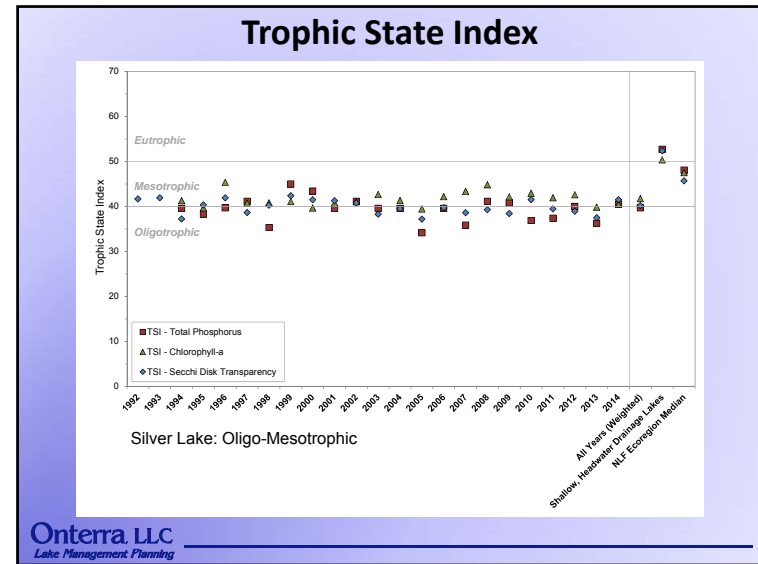


Turbid State



Aquatic Plants are Incredibly Important

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Additional Water Quality Parameters

pH (Scale 0 – 14; <7 acidic, >7 alkaline, =7 neutral)

- Silver Lake: 7.8 (Normal range 5.2 – 8.4)

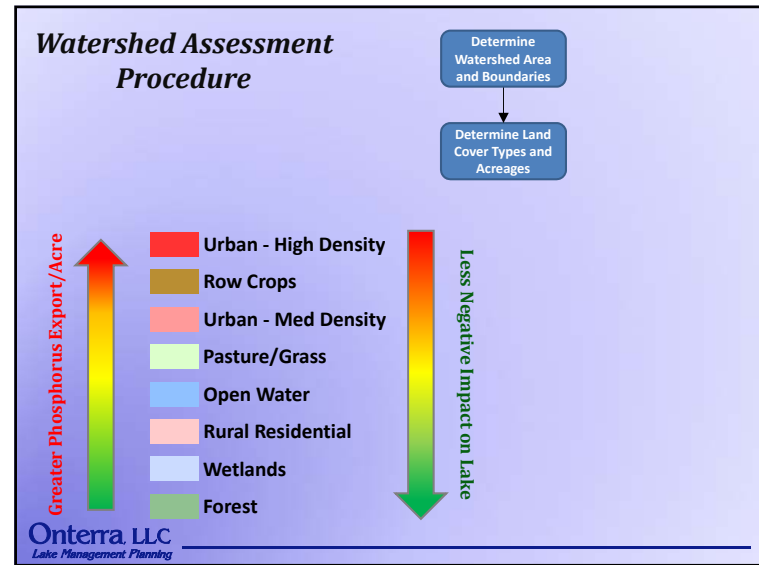
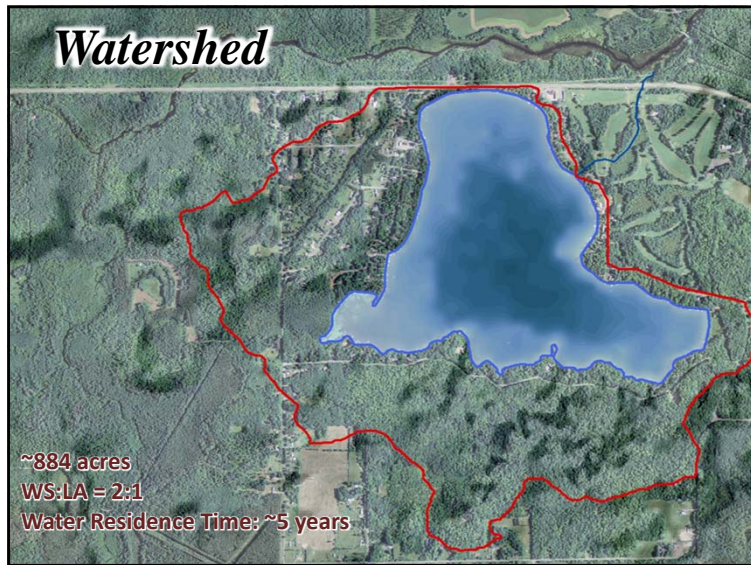
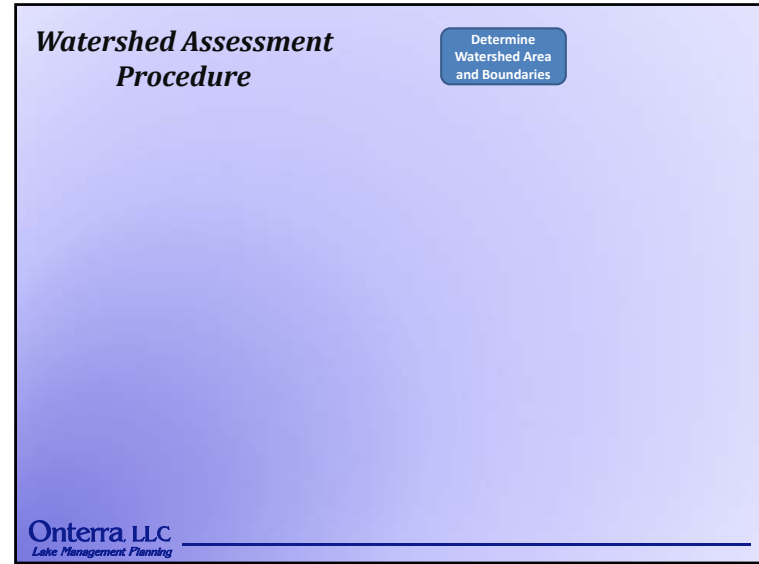
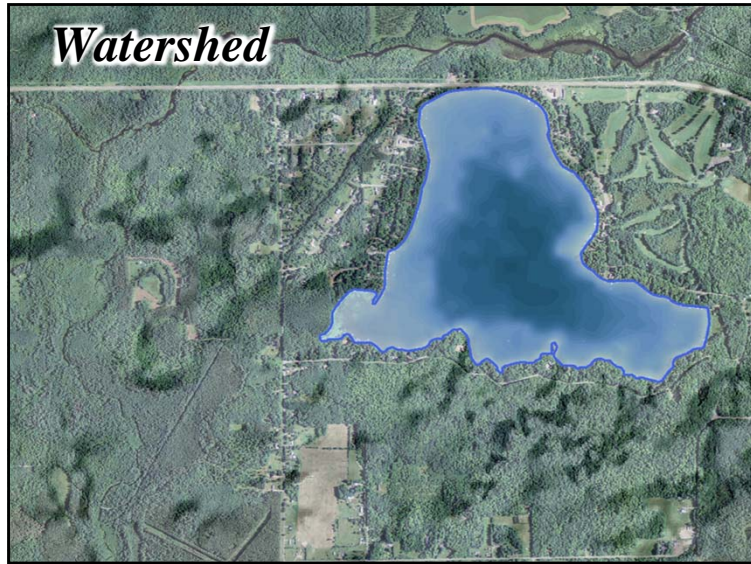
Alkalinity (Lake's capacity to resist changes in pH)

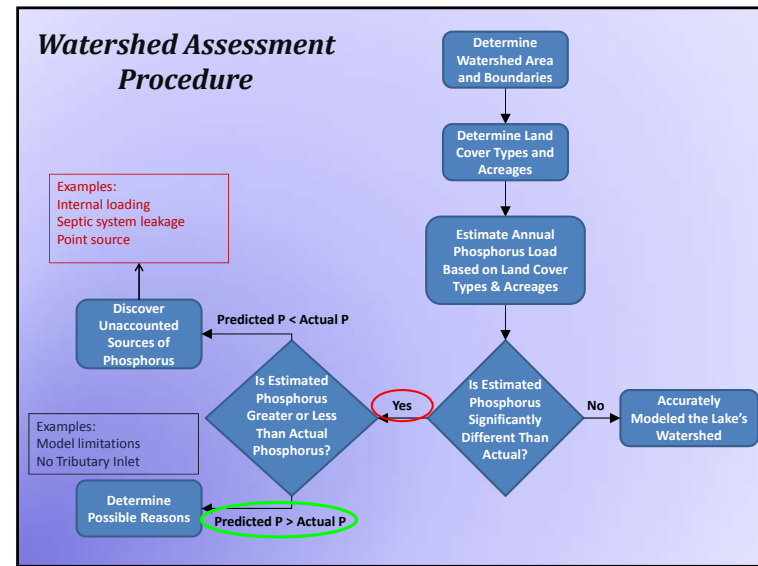
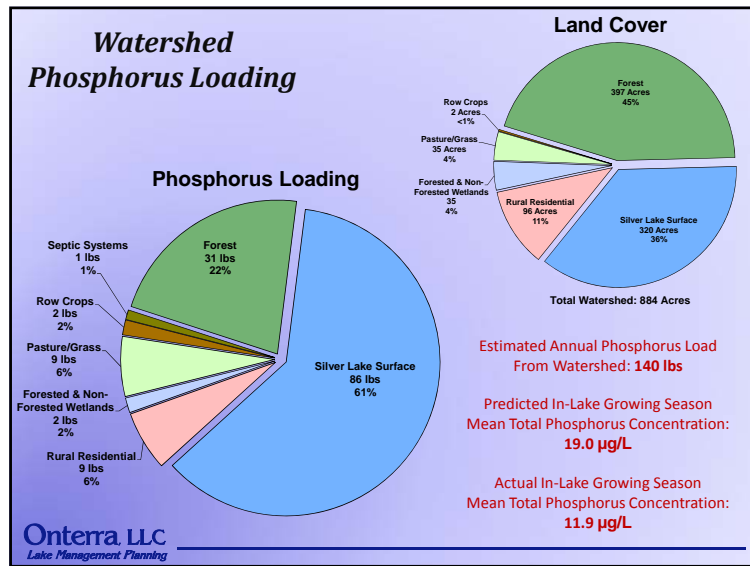
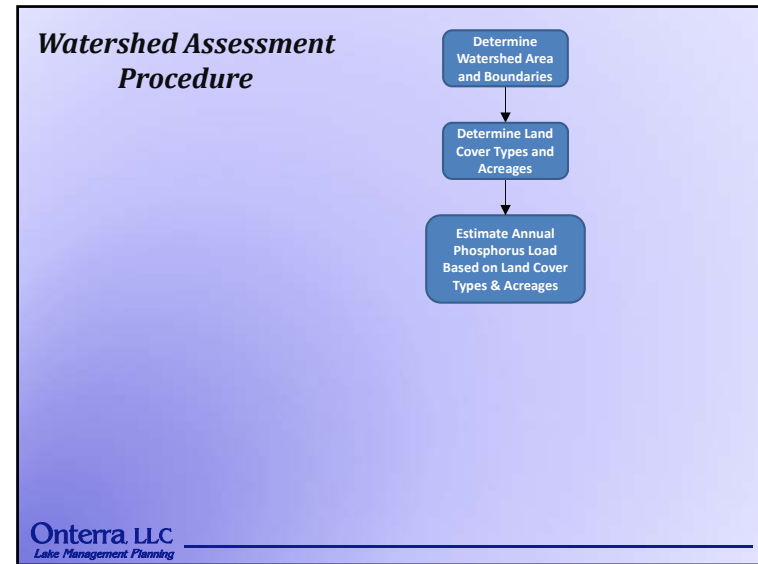
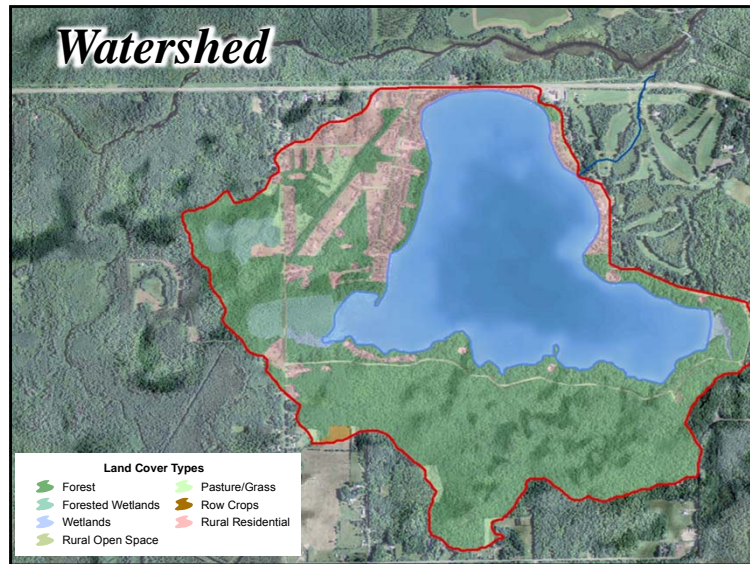
- Silver Lake: 32.4 (mg/L as CaCO₃)
- Low sensitivity to acid rain

Calcium

- Silver Lake: 6.8 mg/L
- Low susceptibility to zebra mussel establishment
- 2014 plankton tows negative for zebra mussel larvae (veligers)

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Shoreland Assessment

- Shoreland area is important for buffering runoff and provides valuable habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.
- EPA National Lakes Assessment results indicate shoreland development has greatest negative impact to health of our nation's lakes.
- It does not look at lake shoreline on a property-by-property basis.
- Assessment ranks shoreland area from shoreline back 35 feet

Urbanized

Range →

Natural

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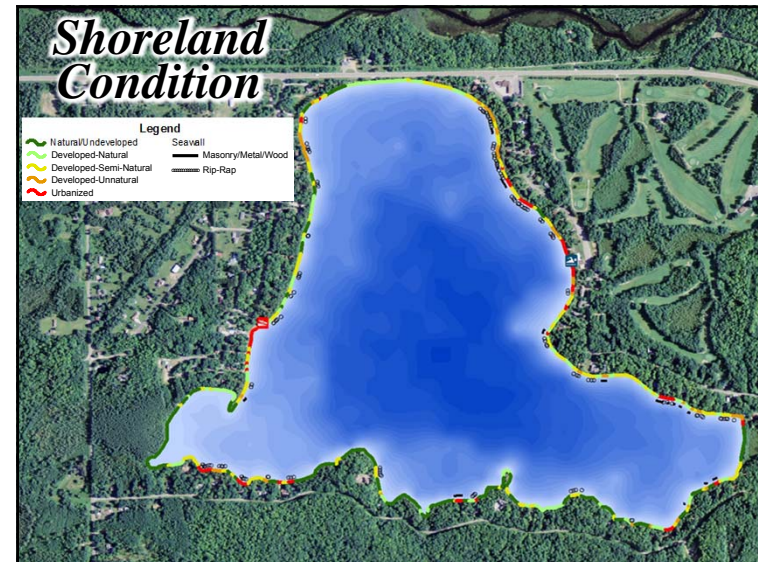
Shoreline Assessment Category Descriptions

More Natural Habitat →

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

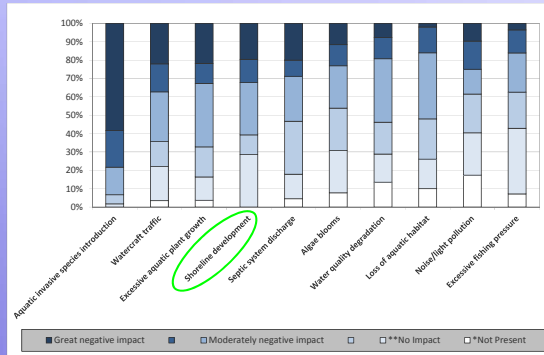
← Greater Need for Restoration

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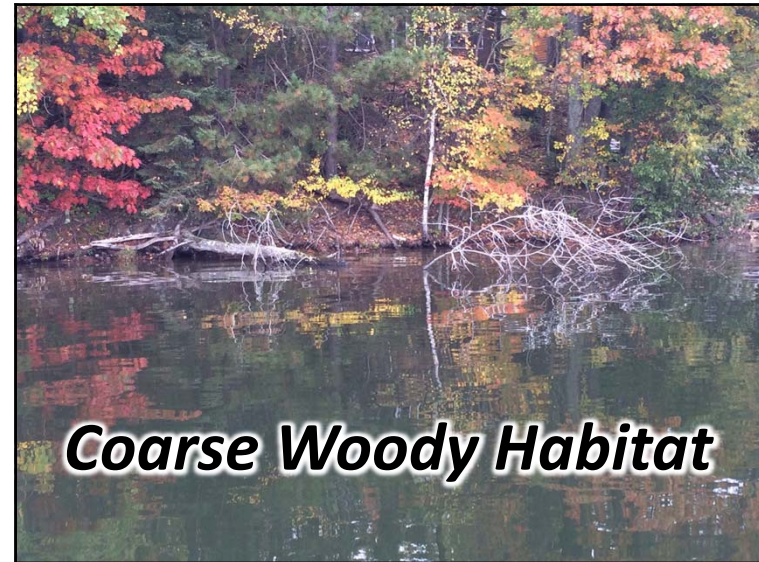


Stakeholder Survey: Shoreline Development

To what level do you believe each of the following factors may currently be negatively impacting Silver Lake?



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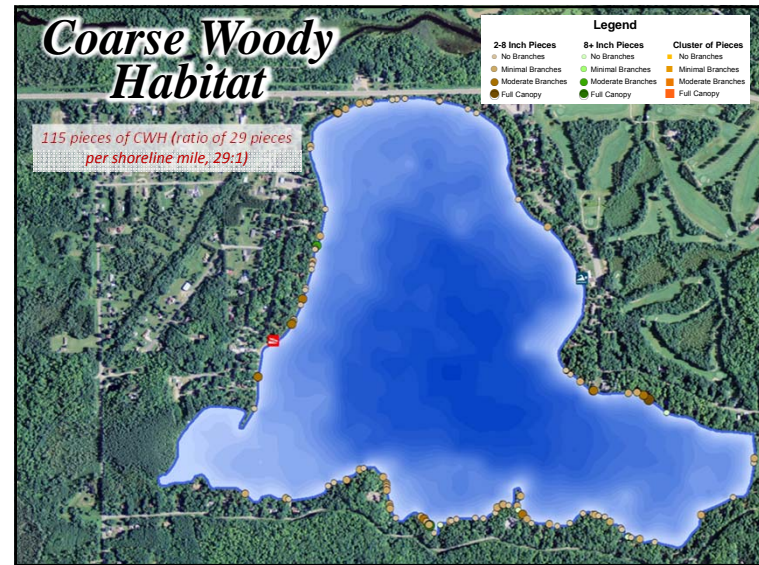
Coarse Woody Habitat

Coarse Woody Habitat

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



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Aquatic Plant Surveys

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
 - Early-Season Aquatic Invasive Species Survey
 - Point-intercept survey
 - Systematic sampling method
 - Can compare lakes within same ecoregion
 - Plant community mapping
 - Accurately map floating-leaf & emergent communities
 - May compare to future surveys

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Early-Season AIS Survey

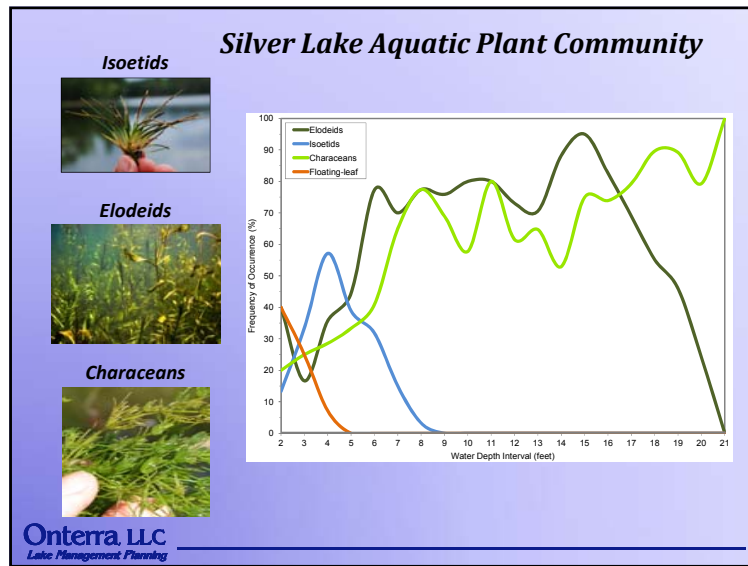
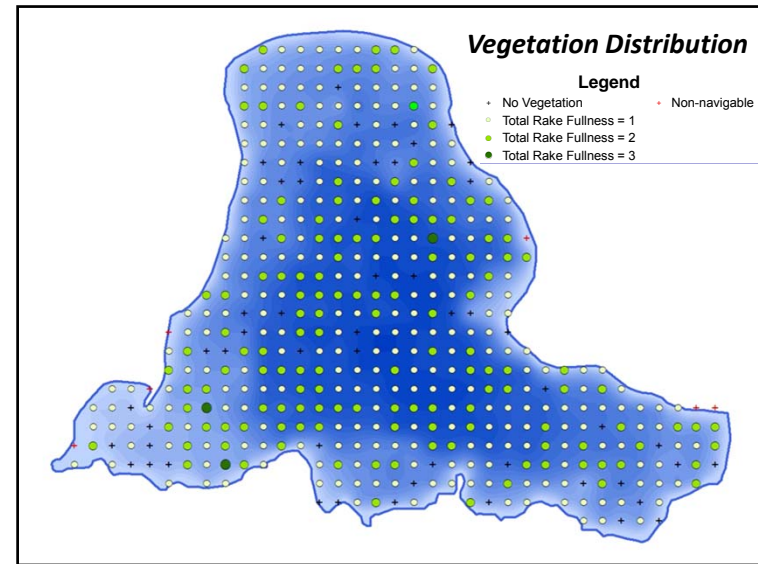
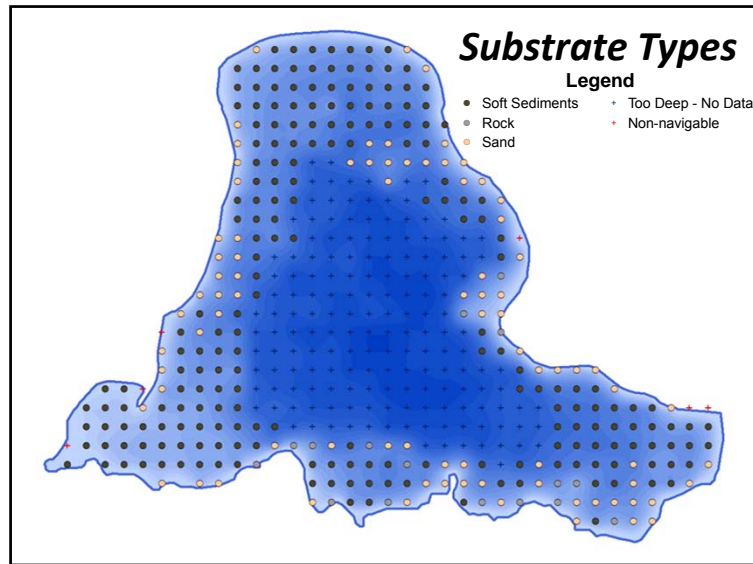
- Completed June 19, 2014
- Primary focus of locating potential occurrences of Curly-leaf pondweed
- No Curly-leaf pondweed located

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Whole-Lake Point-Intercept Survey (Completed July 22-23, 2014)

Silver Lake
52-meter resolution
479 total points

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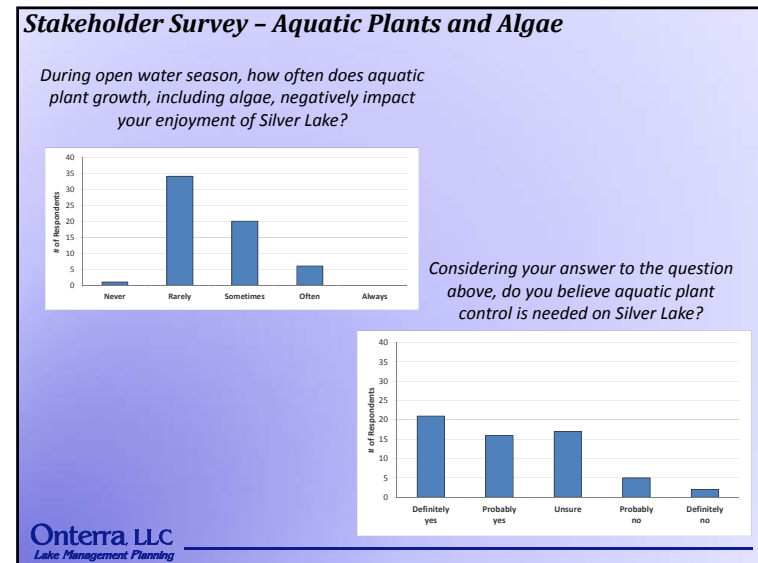
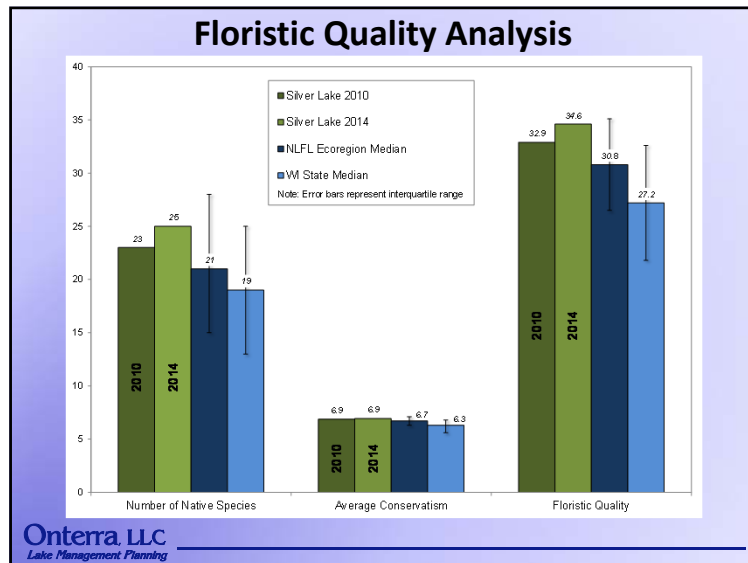
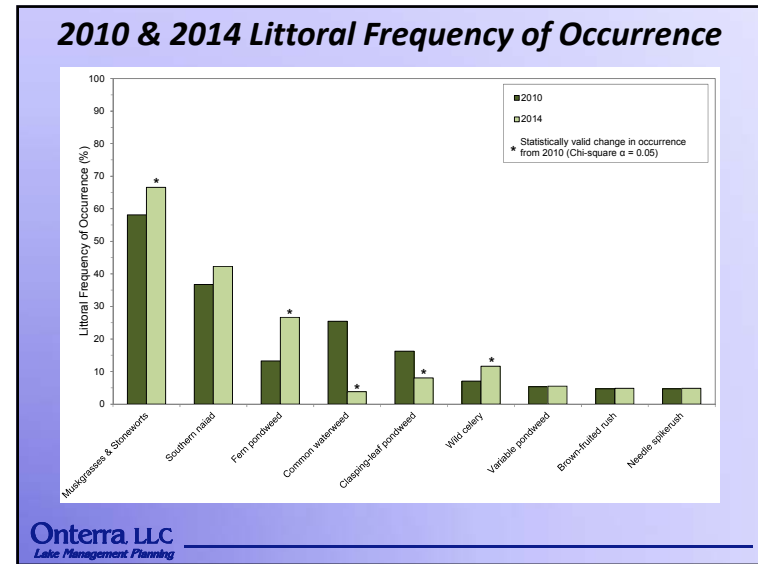
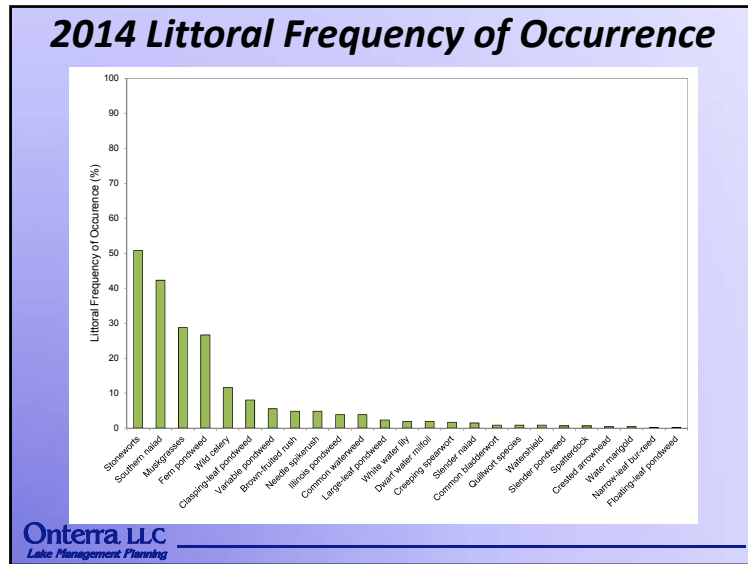
Plant Data Overview

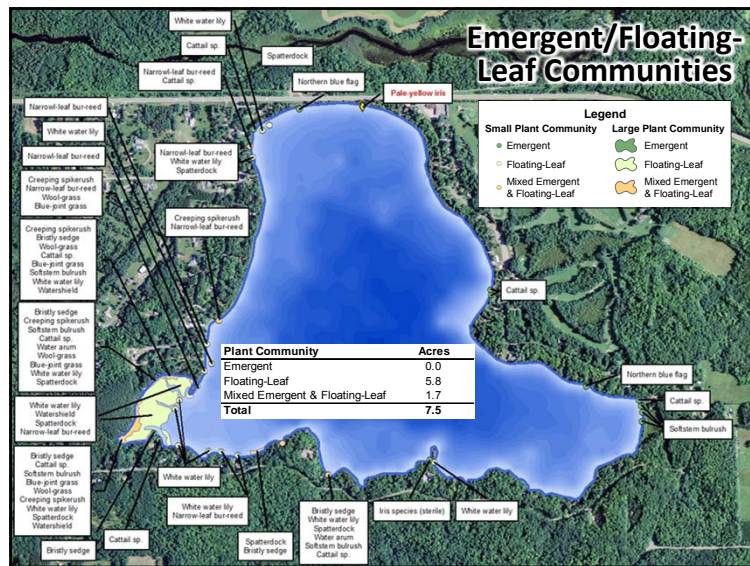
37 Native Species
2 Non-Native Species
Eurasian water milfoil
Pale-yellow iris

Growth Form	Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism (C)	2010 (WONR)	2014 (Onterra)
Emergent	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Blue-joint grass	5		
	<i>Calla palustris</i>	Water arum	9		I
	<i>Carex comosa</i>	Bristly sedge	5		I
	<i>Dulichium aureofuscum</i>	Three-way sedge	9		I
	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Creeping spikegrass	6		I
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Pale-yellow iris	Exotic		I
	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Northern blue flag	5		I
	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	4		I
	<i>Schorrenolaetia lakewentworthii</i>	Softstem bulrush	4		I
	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wool grass	4		I
FL	<i>Bassia schreber</i>	Watershield	7	X	X
	<i>Najas variegata</i>	Spatterdock	6	I	X
FL/E	<i>Najas sibirica</i>	White water lily	6	X	X
	<i>Sagittaria angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf bur-reed	9		X
FL/E	<i>Sagittaria</i> sp.	Bur-reed sp.	N/A		X
	<i>Bidens bitida</i>	Water marigold	8	X	X
Submerged	<i>Chara</i> spp.	Muskgrasses	7	X	X
	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Common waterweed	3	X	X
	<i>Encoulon aquaticum</i>	Pipewort	9	X	X
	<i>Isoetes</i> spp.	Quillwort species	8		X
	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	Exotic		I
	<i>Myriophyllum tenellum</i>	Dwarf water milfoil	10	X	X
	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender naiad	6	X	X
	<i>Najas guineensis</i>	Southern naiad	7	X	X
	<i>Najas</i> spp.	Stonewort spp.	7	X	X
	<i>Potamogeton amphistolus</i>	Large-leaf pondweed	7	X	X
	<i>Potamogeton eurycladus</i>	Slender pondweed	7	X	X
	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	Leafy pondweed	6	X	X
	<i>Potamogeton granvillensis</i>	Variabile pondweed	7	X	X
	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed	6	X	X
	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Floating-leaf pondweed	5	I	X
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	White-stem pondweed	8	X	X	
<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Clasping-leaf pondweed	5	X	X	
<i>Potamogeton rabinowitchii</i>	Faint pondweed	8	X	X	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Creeping spearwort	9	X	X	
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common bladderwort	7		X	
<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>	Wild celery	6	X	X	
S/E	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Needle spikegrass	5	X	X
	<i>Juncus pelocarpus</i> f. <i>submersus</i>	Brown-fruited rush	8	X	X
	<i>Sagittaria</i> sp. (rosette)	Arrowhead sp. (rosette)	N/A		X
	<i>Sagittaria cuneata</i>	Crested arrowhead	9	X	X
I	<i>Sagittaria cuneata</i>	Arrowhead	7		I
	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Lesser duckweed	5	X	I

FL = Floating-leaf; FL/E = Floating-leaf & Emergent; S/E = Submerged & Emergent; FF = Free-floating
X = Present on rake during point-intercept survey; I = Incidentally located

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General Fishery

- Silver Lake is currently managed by the WDNR as a panfish, bass, northern pike, and muskellunge fishery.
- Panfish, bass, pike reproduce naturally
- Walleye and muskellunge are not self-sustaining – actively managed through stocking

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Stakeholder Survey – Silver Lake Fishery

For how many years have you fished Silver Lake?

Years	# of Respondents
0 to 10	22
11 to 20	5
21 to 30	7
31 to 40	6
41 to 50	11
51 to 60	5
>60	3

What species of fish do you like to catch in Silver Lake?

Species	# of Respondents
Bullhead/Burbot	23
Smallmouth bass	22
Largemouth bass	20
Northern pike	20
Croppie	18
Yellow perch	18
Muskellunge	12
All fish species	18
Other (please specify)	7

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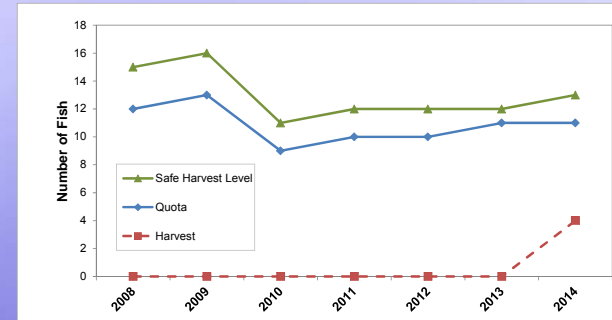
Native American Spear Harvest



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Native American Spear Harvest

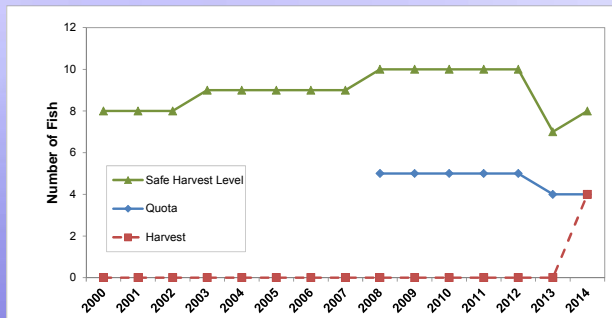
Walleye Spear Harvest



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Native American Spear Harvest

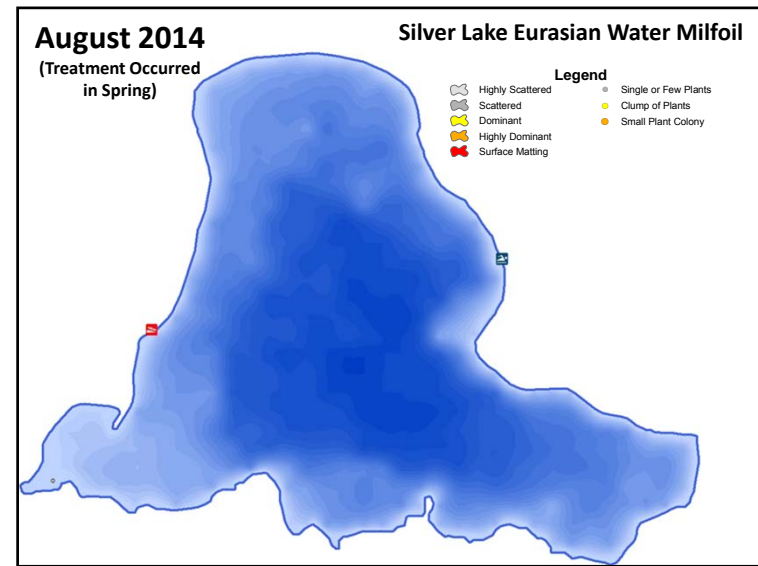
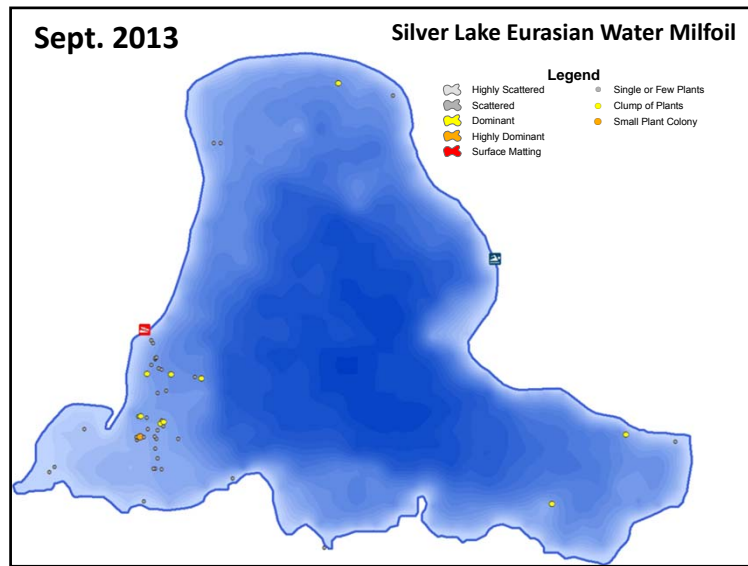
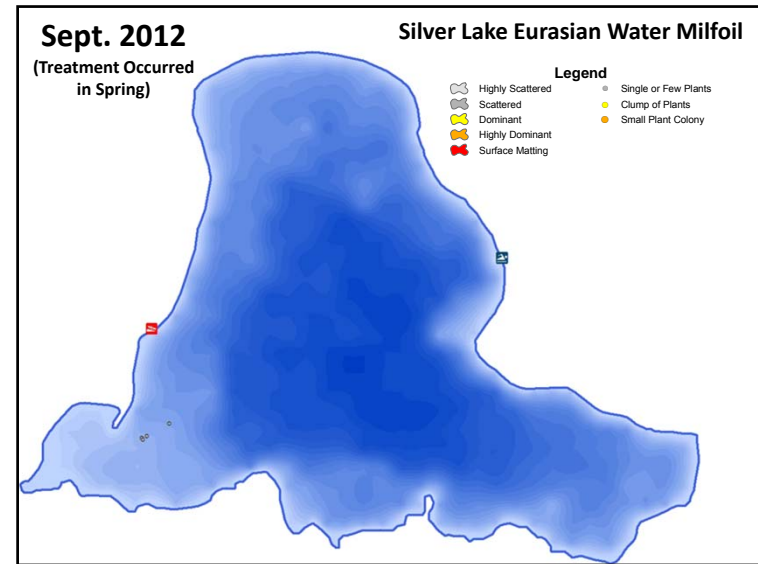
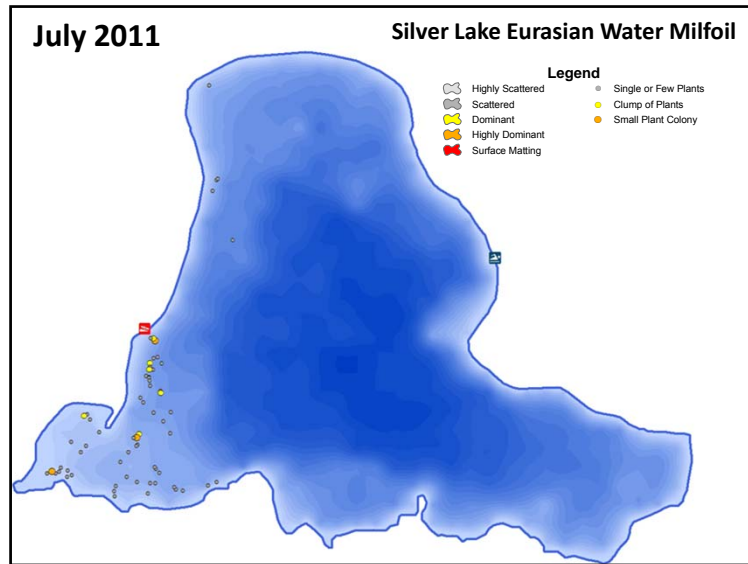
Muskellunge Spear Harvest

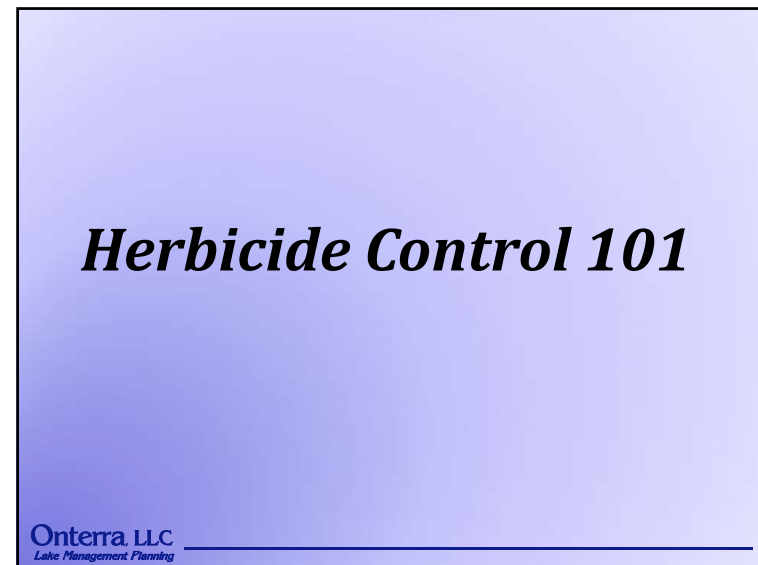
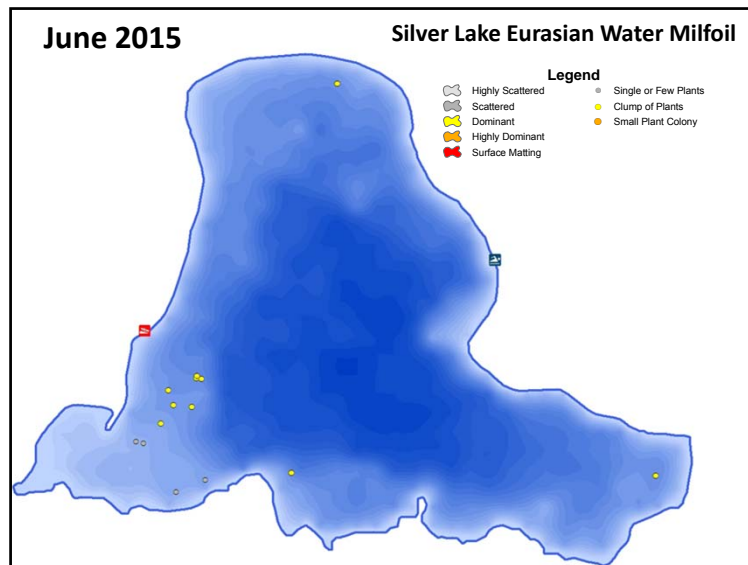


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Non-Native Aquatic Plants *Eurasian water milfoil*

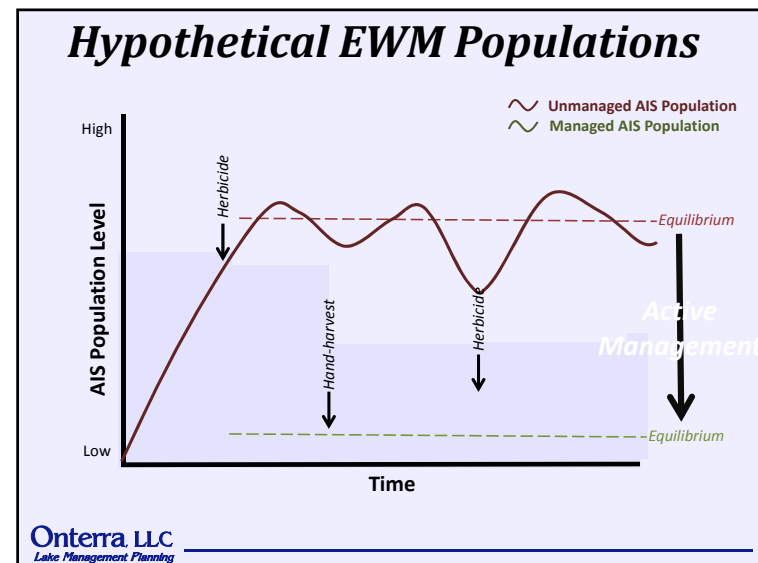
- First documented in Silver Lake in 2010
- Onterra first mapped EWM in July of 2011
- Herbicide treatments occurred in spring of 2012 and 2014
- Volunteer hand-harvesting
- Not recorded during 2014 PI survey; indicates very low abundance





Active Management Discussion

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep AIS population low so native ecosystem can function as it did prior to AIS Keep AIS population low so the lake is not a source population for other nearby lakes Keep AIS population low so does not cause recreational, navigational, or aesthetic issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management action itself may be ecological damaging to the lake, either through improper implementation or unintended/unknown impacts Management action may not be fully supported by public Equilibrium Unmanaged AIS population may be low enough to not cause large ecosystem or user conflicts



How do they work?

- **2,4-D** – absorbed by plant tissue; inhibits plant growth and cell division (auxin hormone mimic)
- **Triclopyr** – absorbed by plant tissue; inhibits plant growth and cell division (auxin hormone mimic)
- **Endothall** – commonly referred to as a contact herbicide, inhibits respiration and protein synthesis, disrupts cell membranes
- **Fluridone** – inhibits plant-specific enzyme (carotene) which protects chlorophyll from UV (sun) damage
- **Diquat** – Inhibits photosynthesis & destroys cell membranes

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Are herbicides “safe?”

Registration by the EPA does not mean that the use of the herbicide poses no risk to humans or the environment, only that the benefits have been determined to outweigh the risks.

Because product use is not without risk, the EPA does not define any pesticide as “safe.”

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Early-season Herbicide Control Strategy

Exotic species are small, actively growing, and most vulnerable

Many native species are dormant

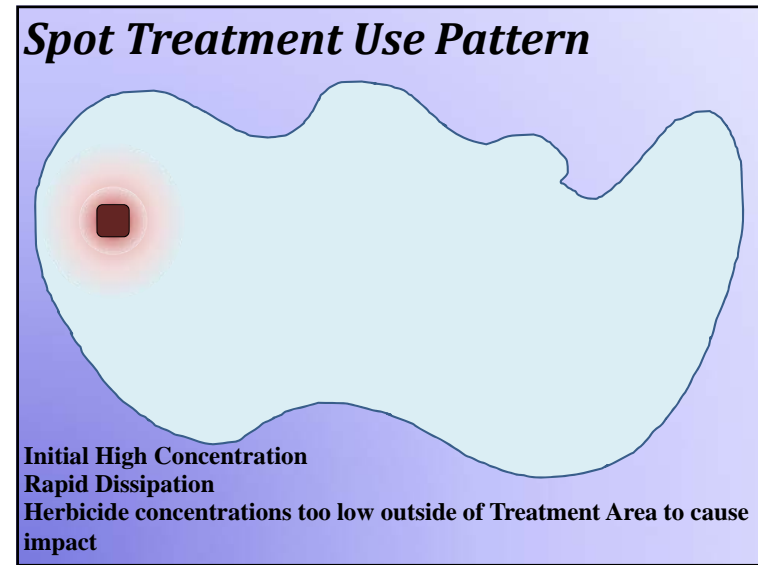
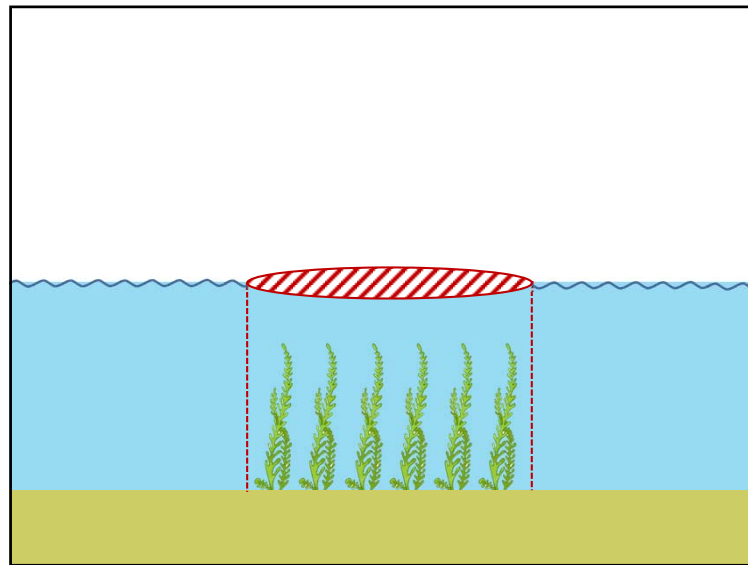
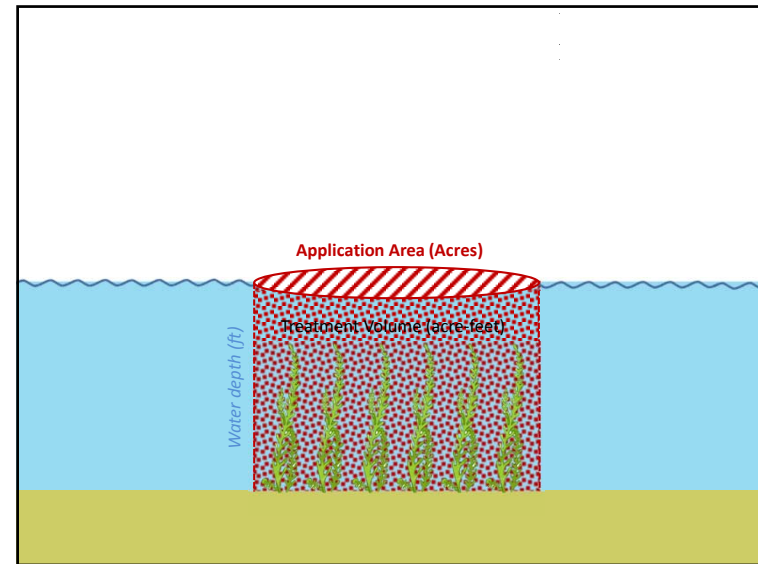
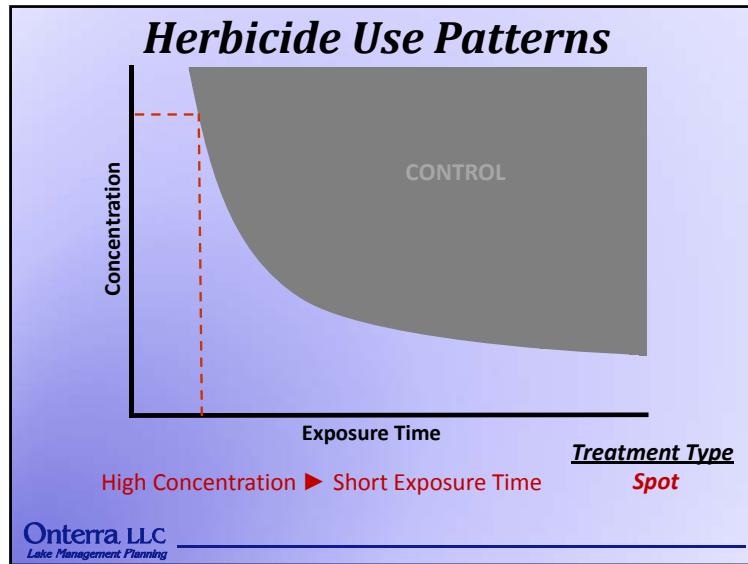
Cool water temperatures result in slower microbial degradation

Minimize biomass decomposition



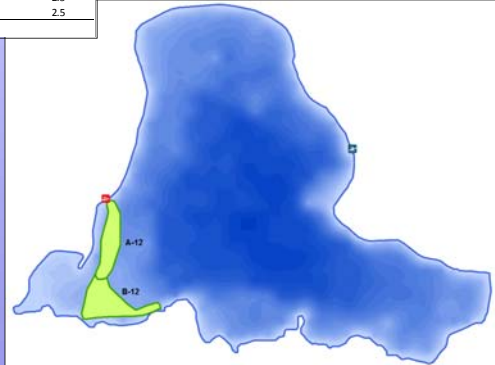
Herbicide Use Patterns

- **Dissipation: horizontal and vertical movement of herbicide within the water column**
 - Water flow
 - Wind
 - Treatment area relative to lake
 - Water depth
- **Degradation: physical breakdown of herbicide into inert components**
 - Microbial
 - Photolytic



2012 Spot Treatment

2012 Final Treatment Areas Granular 2,4-D				
Site	Final Acres	Ave. Depth (feet)	Volume (ac-ft)	PPM a.e. 2,4-D
A-12	4.4	7.0	30.8	2.5
B-12	6.0	5.5	33.0	2.5
Total	10.4		63.8	



2014 Spot Treatment

2014 Final EWM Treatment Areas Granular 2,4-D					
Site	Proposed Acres	Final Acres	Ave. Depth (feet)	Volume (ac-ft)	2,4-D PPM ae
A-14	6.6	8.4	8.0	67.2	3.50
Total	6.6	8.4		67.2	

Lake-wide 2,4-D concentration if complete dissipation occurs: 0.060 ppm ae



Factors that Result in Increased CET for Spot Treatments

Large Treatment Sites

Especially over 5 acres

Broad-shaped Sites

Long, skinny shapes act like small sites

Physical Barriers

Dilution doesn't occur in all directions

Eddy effects

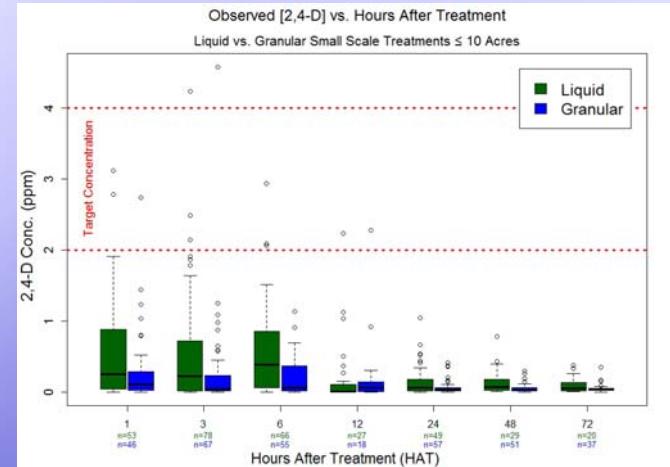
Low Water Exchange

Flow

Wave-action



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AIS-Early Detection & Response Project

- Target new EWM population with hand-harvesting & herbicide treatments if warranted
 - Volunteer & professional efforts
 - Monitor before and after to enhance effectiveness
- AIS-EDR Project ended after 2014 season
 - Management planning project will objectively review AIS-EDR project, outline future goals, actions, triggers

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Conclusions

- Water quality in Silver Lake is Excellent
 - Phosphorus concentrations are low
 - Algal abundance is low
 - Water clarity is high
- Overall, watershed is in excellent shape
 - Majority is comprised of natural land cover (forests)
 - Modeling indicates no unaccounted sources of phosphorus entering the lake
- Shoreline Condition
 - >50% close to or is completely natural
 - 20% is highly developed

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Conclusions

- Aquatic Plant Community
 - Standard analysis indicates native community is of high quality
 - EWM occurrence remains low
- Fisheries
 - Panfish & Bass are naturally reproducing
 - Walleye & Muskellunge require stocking
 - Native American spearharvest of walleye and muskellunge has been below safe-harvest levels

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Thank You

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



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LW
Extension



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B

APPENDIX B

Stakeholder Survey Response Charts and Comments

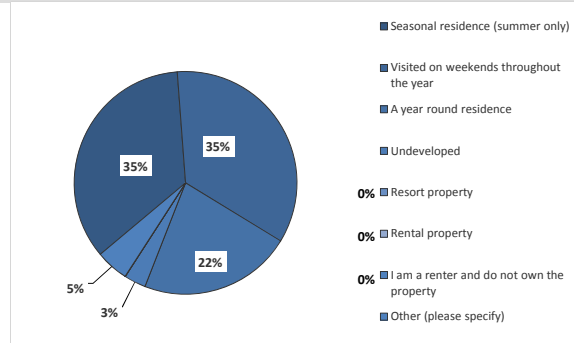
Silver Lake - Anonymous Stakeholder Survey

Surveys Distributed: 187
Surveys Returned: 63
Response Rate: 34%

Silver Lake Property

1. How is your property on or near Silver Lake utilized?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Seasonal residence (summer only)	34.9%	22
Visited on weekends throughout the year	34.9%	22
A year round residence	22.2%	14
Undeveloped	3.2%	2
Resort property	0.0%	0
Rental property	0.0%	0
I am a renter and do not own the property	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)	4.8%	3
answered question		63
skipped question		0

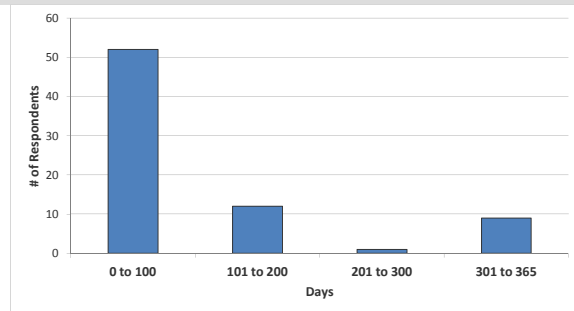


Number	Other (please specify)
1	Our cabin is across the road from the lake that we use year round. Used primarily on weekends, but we spend a few weeks there every year as well
2	seasonal - april thru October
3	summer residence but some visits in the winter

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

Answer Options	Response Count
	61
answered question	61
skipped question	2

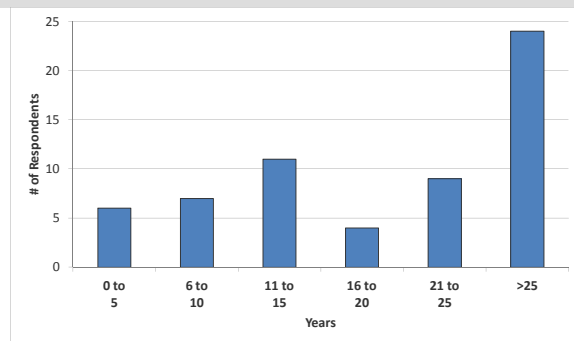
Category (# of days)	Responses	
0 to 100	40	66%
101 to 200	8	13%
201 to 300	3	5%
301 to 365	10	16%



3. How long have you owned or rented your property on Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Response Count
	61
answered question	61
skipped question	2

Category (# of years)	Responses	% Response
0 to 5	6	10%
6 to 10	7	11%
11 to 15	11	18%
16 to 20	4	7%
21 to 25	9	15%
>25	24	39%

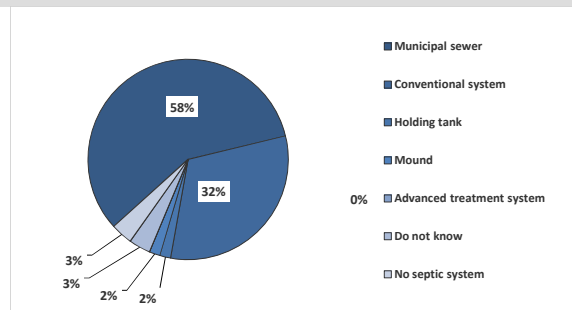


4. Is your property located on the shoreline of Silver Lake (lakefront property), or not located on the lake's shoreline?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Lakefront property	91.9%	57
Not lakefront property	8.1%	5
answered question		62
skipped question		1

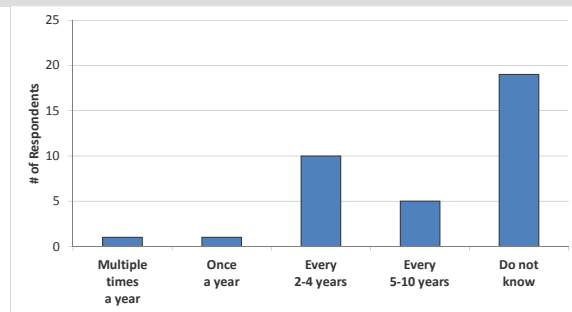
5. What type of septic system does your property utilize?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Municipal sewer	57.9%	33
Conventional system	31.6%	18
Holding tank	1.8%	1
Mound	1.8%	1
Advanced treatment system	0.0%	0
Do not know	3.5%	2
No septic system	3.5%	2
answered question		57
skipped question		6



6. How often is the septic system on your property pumped?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Multiple times a year	2.8%	1
Once a year	2.8%	1
Every 2-4 years	27.8%	10
Every 5-10 years	13.9%	5
Do not know	52.8%	19
answered question		36
skipped question		27

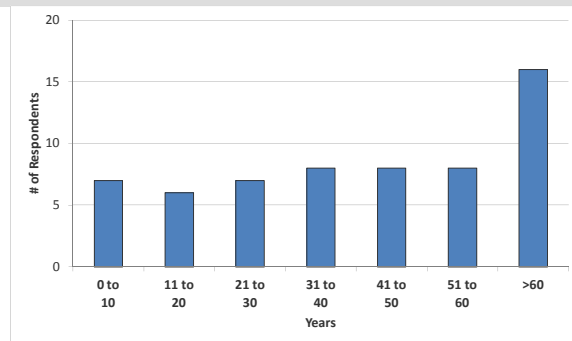


Recreational Activity on Silver Lake

7. How many years ago did you first visit Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Response Count	
answered question		60
skipped question		3

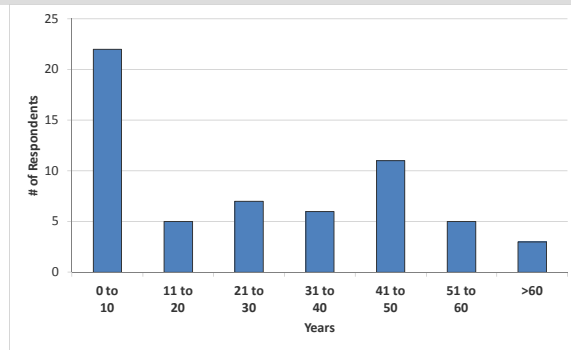
Category (# of days)	Responses	% Response
0 to 10	7	12%
11 to 20	6	10%
21 to 30	7	12%
31 to 40	8	13%
41 to 50	8	13%
51 to 60	8	13%
>60	16	27%



8. For how many years have you fished Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Response Count
	59
<i>answered question</i>	59
<i>skipped question</i>	4

Category (# of years)	Responses	% Response
0 to 10	22	37%
11 to 20	5	8%
21 to 30	7	12%
31 to 40	6	10%
41 to 50	11	19%
51 to 60	5	8%
>60	3	5%

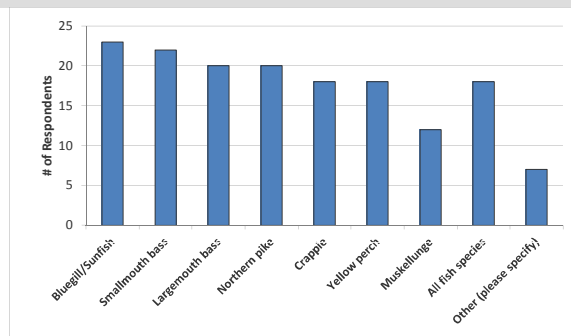


9. Have you personally fished on Silver Lake in the past three years?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	67.8%	40
No	32.2%	19
<i>answered question</i>		59
<i>skipped question</i>		4

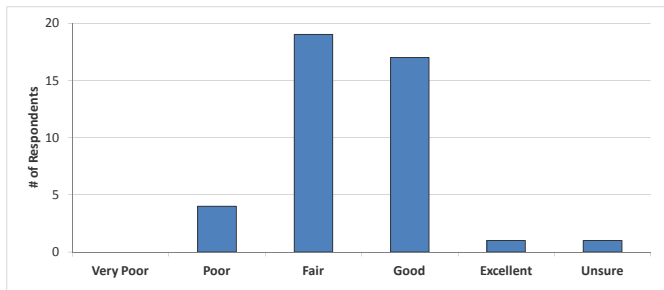
10. What species of fish do you like to catch on Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Bluegill/Sunfish	54.8%	23
Smallmouth bass	52.4%	22
Largemouth bass	47.6%	20
Northern pike	47.6%	20
Crappie	42.9%	18
Yellow perch	42.9%	18
Muskellunge	28.6%	12
All fish species	42.9%	18
Other (please specify)	16.7%	7
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		21



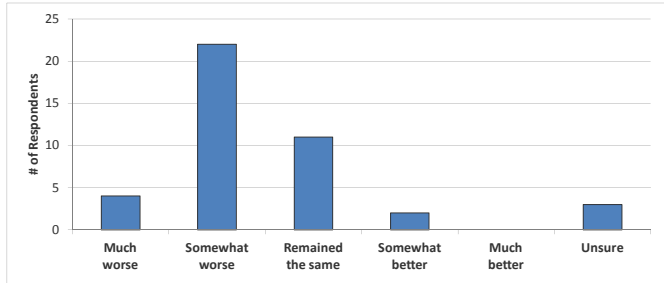
11. How would you describe the current quality of fishing on Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Unsure	Response Count
	0	4	19	17	1	1	42
<i>answered question</i>							42
<i>skipped question</i>							21



12. How has the quality of fishing changed on Silver Lake since you have started fishing the lake?

Answer Options	Much worse	Somewhat worse	Remained the same	Somewhat better	Much better	Unsure	Response Count
	4	22	11	2	0	3	42
answered question							42
skipped question							21



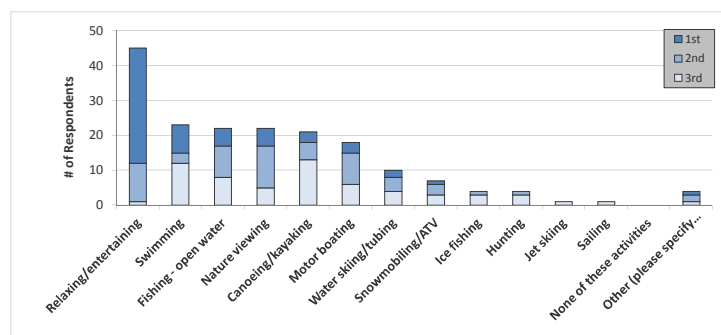
13. What types of watercraft do you currently use on Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Canoe/kayak	67.2%	41
Motor boat with greater than 25 hp motor	50.8%	31
Rowboat	34.4%	21
Pontoon	34.4%	21
Paddleboat	19.7%	12
Motor boat with 25 hp or less motor	16.4%	10
Sailboat	13.1%	8
Jet ski (personal water craft)	11.5%	7
Jet boat	0.0%	0
Do not use watercraft	1.6%	1
answered question		61
skipped question		2

14. For the list below, rank your top three activities that are important reasons for owning or renting your property on or near Silver Lake, with 1 being the most important activity.

Answer Options	1st	2nd	3rd	Rating Average	Response Count
Relaxing/entertaining	33	11	1	1.29	45
Swimming	8	3	12	2.17	23
Fishing - open water	5	9	8	2.14	22
Nature viewing	5	12	5	2.00	22
Canoeing/kayaking	3	5	13	2.48	21
Motor boating	3	9	6	2.17	18
Water skiing/tubing	2	4	4	2.20	10
Snowmobiling/ATV	1	3	3	2.29	7
Ice fishing	0	1	3	2.75	4
Hunting	0	1	3	2.75	4
Jet skiing	0	0	1	3.00	1
Sailing	0	0	1	3.00	1
None of these activities	0	0	0	0.00	0
Other (please specify below)	1	2	1	2.00	4
answered question					62
skipped question					1

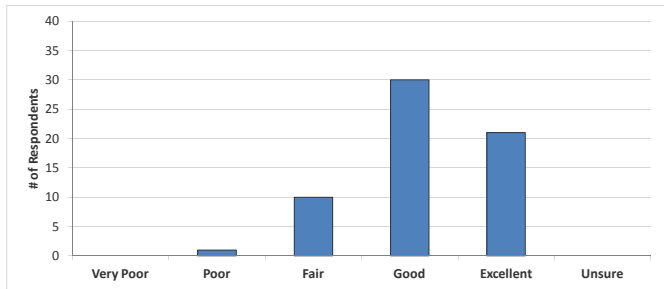
- Number "Other" responses**
- 1 golfing
 - 2 Family is from Laona
 - 3 Enjoying quite nights
 - 4 pontooning
 - 5 Golf



Silver Lake Current and Historic Condition, Health and Management

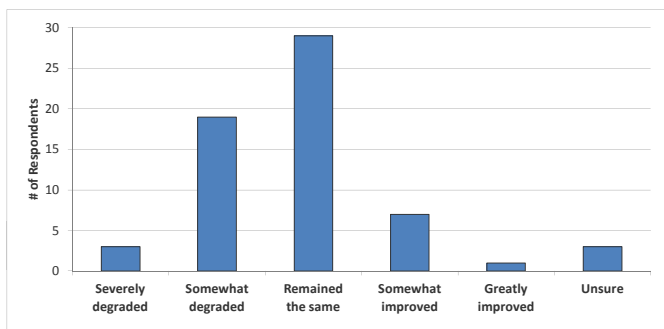
15. How would you describe the current water quality of Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Unsure	Response Count
	0	1	10	30	21	0	62
<i>answered question</i>							62
<i>skipped question</i>							1



16. How has the current water quality changed in Silver Lake since you first visited the lake?

Answer Options	Severely degraded	Somewhat degraded	Remained the same	Somewhat improved	Greatly improved	Unsure	Response Count
	3	19	29	7	1	3	62
<i>answered question</i>							62
<i>skipped question</i>							1



17. Before reading the statement above, had you ever heard of aquatic invasive species?

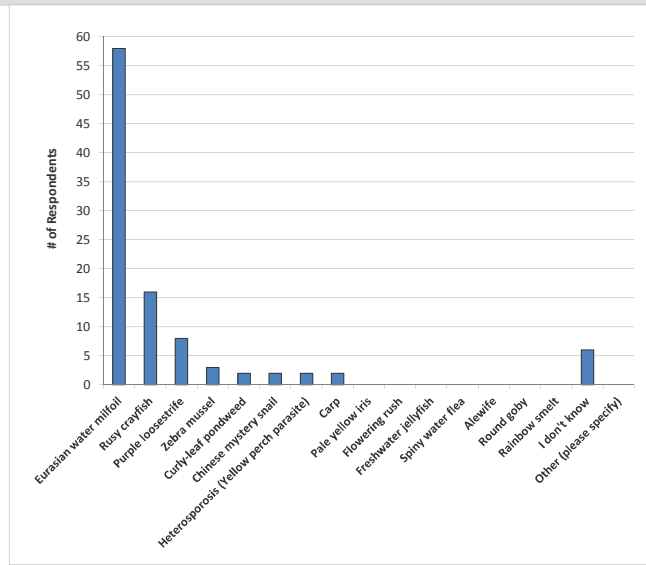
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.0%	62
No	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		62
<i>skipped question</i>		1

18. Do you believe aquatic invasive species are present within Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.0%	62
No	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		62
<i>skipped question</i>		1

19. Which aquatic invasive species do you believe are in Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Eurasian water milfoil	93.5%	58
Rusy crayfish	25.8%	16
Purple loosestrife	12.9%	8
Zebra mussel	4.8%	3
Curly-leaf pondweed	3.2%	2
Chinese mystery snail	3.2%	2
Heterosporosis (Yellow perch parasite)	3.2%	2
Carp	3.2%	2
Pale yellow iris	0.0%	0
Flowering rush	0.0%	0
Freshwater jellyfish	0.0%	0
Spiny water flea	0.0%	0
Alewife	0.0%	0
Round goby	0.0%	0
Rainbow smelt	0.0%	0
I don't know	9.7%	6
Other (please specify)	0.0%	0
answered question		62
skipped question		1



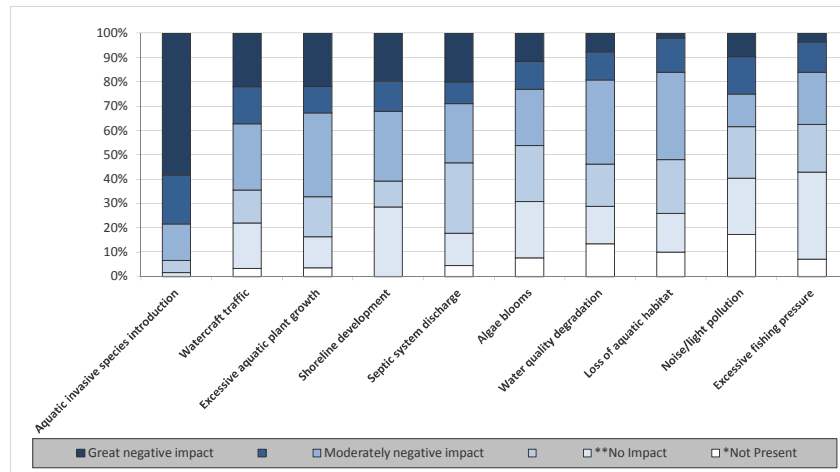
20. To what level do you believe each of the following factors may currently be negatively impacting Silver Lake?

* Not Present means that you believe the issue does not exist on Silver Lake.

** No Impact means that the issue may exist on Silver Lake but it is not negatively impacting the lake.

Answer Options	*Not Present	**No Impact	Moderately negative impact	Great negative impact	Unsure: Need more informatio	Rating Average	Response Count
Aquatic invasive species introduction	0	1	3	9	12	3.23	61
Watercraft traffic	2	11	8	16	9	1.98	60
Excessive aquatic plant growth	2	7	9	19	6	1.98	57
Shoreline development	0	16	6	16	7	1.78	58
Septic system discharge	2	6	13	11	4	1.43	58
Algae blooms	4	12	12	6	6	1.37	57
Water quality degradation	7	8	9	18	6	1.36	58
Loss of aquatic habitat	5	8	11	18	7	1.29	56
Noise/light pollution	9	12	11	7	8	1.25	55
Excessive fishing pressure	4	20	11	12	7	1.08	59
Other (please specify)							3
answered question							61
skipped question							2

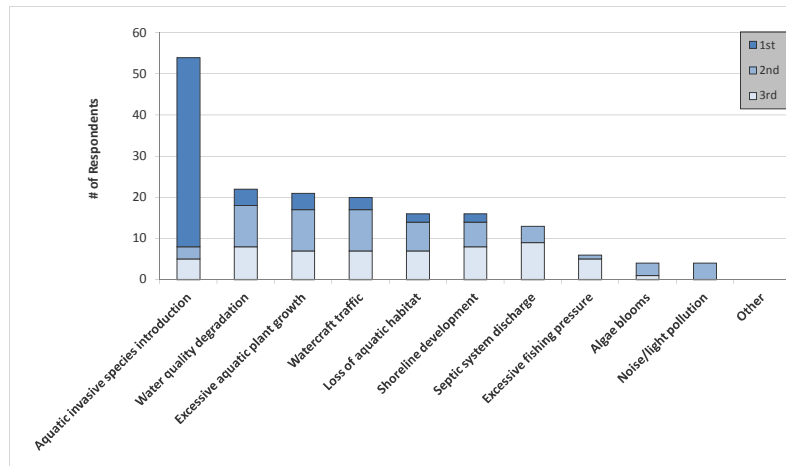
Number	Other (please specify)
1	Indian Spearing of fish great negative impact
2	jet skis
3	no wake time should start later in evening, 6pm too early



21. From the list below, please rank your top three concerns regarding Silver Lake, with 1 being your greatest concern.

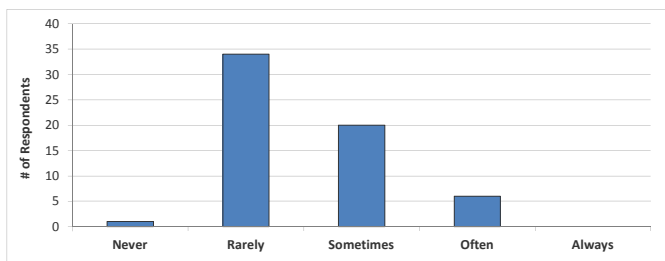
Answer Options	1st	2nd	3rd	Response Count
Aquatic invasive species introduction	46	3	5	54
Water quality degradation	4	10	8	22
Watercraft traffic	4	10	7	21
Shoreline development	3	10	7	20
Excessive aquatic plant growth	2	7	7	16
Septic system discharge	2	6	8	16
Loss of aquatic habitat	0	4	9	13
Noise/light pollution	0	1	5	6
Excessive fishing pressure	0	3	1	4
Algae blooms	0	4	0	4
Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0
answered question				61
skipped question				2

Number "Other" responses
1 enforcement of speeding hours



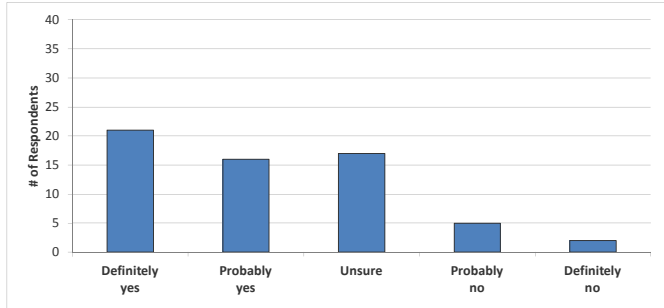
22. During open water season how often does aquatic plant growth, including algae, negatively impact your enjoyment of Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	Response Count
	1	34	20	6	0	61
answered question						61
skipped question						2



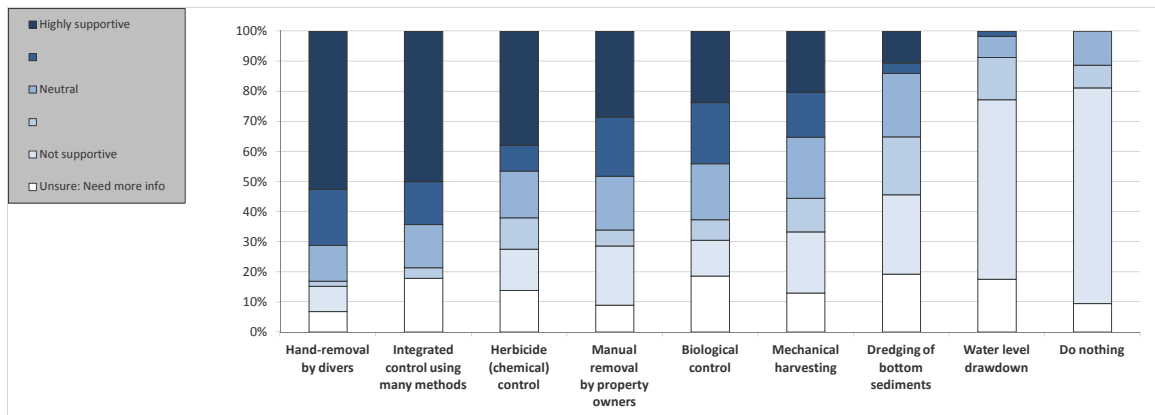
23. Considering your answer to the question above, do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Definitely yes	Probably yes	Unsure	Probably no	Definitely no	Response Count
	21	16	17	5	2	61
	<i>answered question</i>					61
	<i>skipped question</i>					2



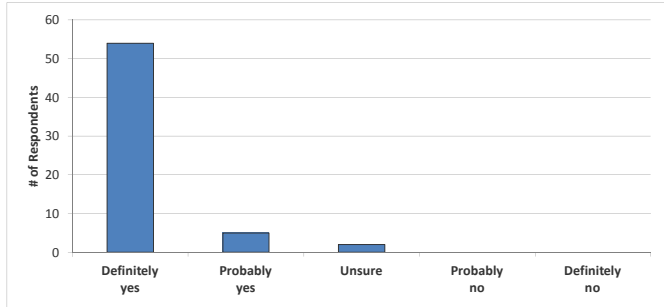
24. Native aquatic plants can be managed using many techniques. What is your level of support for the responsible use of the following techniques on Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Not supportive	Neutral	Highly supportive	Unsure: Need more info	Rating Average	Response Count		
Hand-removal by divers	5	1	7	11	31	4	2.78	59
Integrated control using many methods	0	2	8	8	28	10	2.50	56
Herbicide (chemical) control	8	6	9	5	22	8	2.12	58
Manual removal by property owners	11	3	10	11	16	5	2.04	56
Biological control	7	4	11	12	14	11	1.81	59
Mechanical harvesting	11	6	11	8	11	7	1.69	54
Dredging of bottom sediments	15	11	12	2	6	11	1.18	57
Water level drawdown	34	8	4	1	0	10	0.93	57
Do nothing (do not manage plants)	38	4	6	0	0	5	0.87	53
	<i>answered question</i>					60		
	<i>skipped question</i>					3		



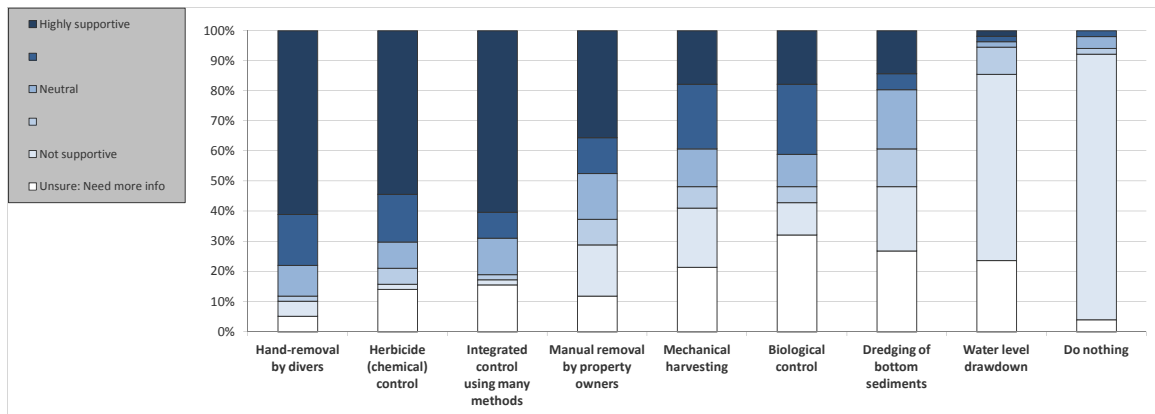
25. Eurasian water milfoil, an aquatic invasive plant, is known to be present in a relatively small population within Silver Lake. Do you believe Eurasian water milfoil control is needed on Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Definitely yes	Probably yes	Unsure	Probably no	Definitely no	Response Count
	54	5	2	0	0	61
<i>answered question</i>						61
<i>skipped question</i>						2



26. Eurasian water milfoil can be managed using many techniques. What is your level of support for the responsible use of the following techniques on Silver Lake?

Answer Options	Not supportive	Neutral	Highly supportive	Unsure: Need more info	Rating Average	Response Count
Hand-removal by divers	3	1	6	10	3.03	59
Herbicide (chemical) control	1	3	5	9	2.77	58
Integrated control using many methods	1	1	7	5	2.72	56
Manual removal by property owners	10	5	9	7	2.12	56
Mechanical harvesting	11	4	7	12	1.70	54
Biological control	6	3	6	13	1.63	59
Dredging of bottom sediments	12	7	11	3	1.20	57
Water level drawdown	34	5	1	1	0.93	57
Do nothing (do not manage plants)	45	1	2	1	0.98	53
<i>answered question</i>						60
<i>skipped question</i>						3

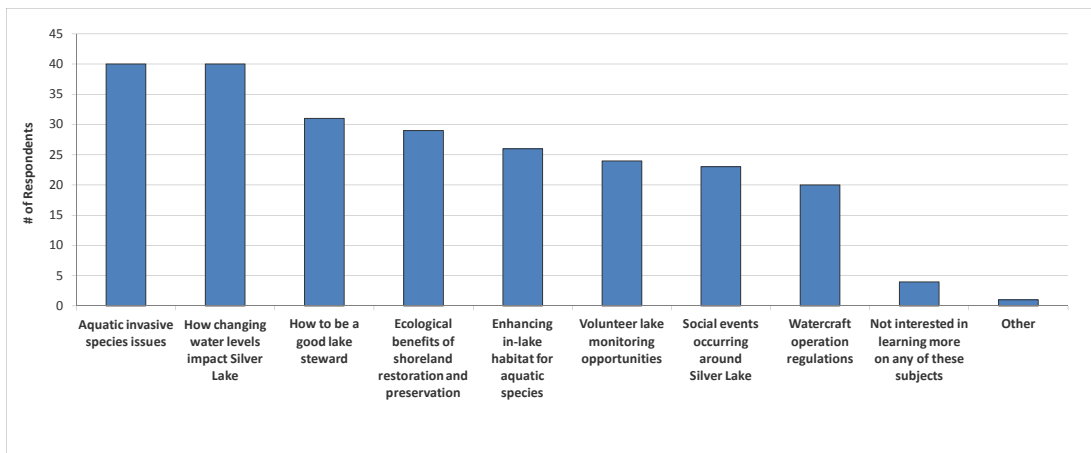


27. Stakeholder education is an important component of every lake management planning effort. Which of these subjects would you like to learn more about?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Aquatic invasive species issues	69.0%	40
How changing water levels impact Silver Lake	69.0%	40
How to be a good lake steward	53.4%	31
Ecological benefits of shoreland restoration and preservation	50.0%	29
Enhancing in-lake habitat for aquatic species	44.8%	26
Volunteer lake monitoring opportunities	41.4%	24
Social events occurring around Silver Lake	39.7%	23
Watercraft operation regulations	34.5%	20
Not interested in learning more on any of these subjects	6.9%	4
Other (please specify)	1.7%	1
answered question		58
skipped question		5

Number Other (please specify)

1 state regulations regarding shoreline alterations - penalties involved - who can these be reported to



Forest County Silver Lake Association (FCSLA)

28. Before receiving this mailing, have you ever heard of the FCSLA?

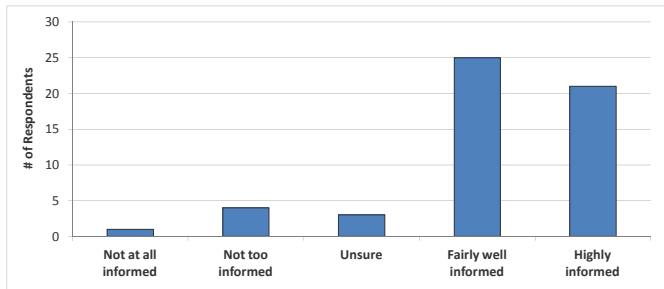
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	98.3%	59
No	1.7%	1
answered question		60
skipped question		3

29. What is your membership status with the FCSLA?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Current member	91.4%	53
Former member	1.7%	1
Never been a member	6.9%	4
answered question		58
skipped question		5

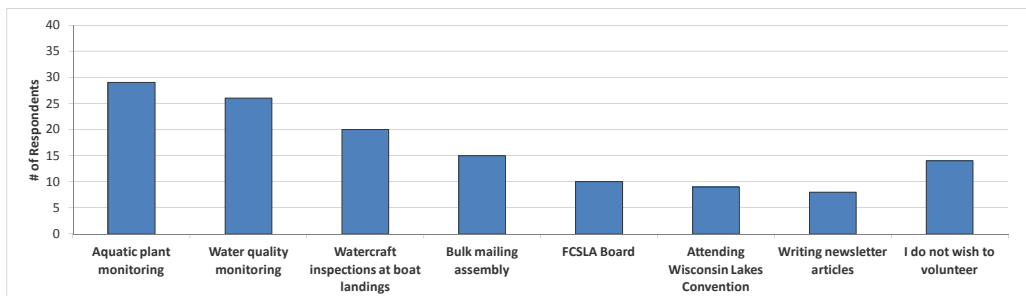
30. How informed is or was the FCSLA keeping you regarding issues with Silver Lake and its management?

Answer Options	Not at all informed	Not too informed	Unsure	Fairly well informed	Highly informed	Response Count
	1	4	3	25	21	54
answered question						54
skipped question						9



31. The effective management of your lake will require the cooperative efforts of numerous volunteers. Please circle the activities you would be willing to participate in if the FCRLA requires additional assistance.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Aquatic plant monitoring	49.2%	29
Water quality monitoring	44.1%	26
Watercraft inspections at boat landings	33.9%	20
Bulk mailing assembly	25.4%	15
FCSLA Board	16.9%	10
Attending Wisconsin Lakes Convention	15.3%	9
Writing newsletter articles	13.6%	8
I do not wish to volunteer	23.7%	14
answered question		59
skipped question		4



32. Please feel free to provide written comments concerning the Silver Lake, its current and/or historic condition and its management.

Answer Options	Response
	23
answered question	23
skipped question	40

Number	Response Text
1	Have you considered future mailings asking for comments on the question "If the quality of the lake water decreases are you concerned about the value of your property decreasing also?"
2	I firmly believe there should have been some questions included in this survey regarding the effects of lake properties owners using fertilizers on their big green lawns. If you don't think the run-off from these fertilizers is affecting th health of the lake you are terribly mistaken. In addition, I believe some lake property owners are taking liberties with state and DNR regulations regarding alterations to the natural shoreline - the places are easy to see from the lake. These individuals are not being penalized or held to state regulations when it comes to altering the shoreline. This too should be a tremendous concern to the SLA - yet it was not really addressed by this survey. Why?
3	Silver Lake has "aged" in several wasy over the last 60+ years, but it still maintains much of it snatural beauty and earlier water quality. This is becoming more difficult to preserve. Preservation needs a well thought out and managed plan now, supported by all the lake poperty owners and residents.
4	People are trying to do their best to control the Eurasian Milfoil infestation in Silver Lake, but more help is needed
5	Please keep up the work on Milfoil!
6	The run off of pesticides & herbicides needs to be addressed. Also the issue of reckless use of skidoos & ski boats too close to shore . Education in these areas would be welcomed.
7	My 65 years of experience in and around Silver Lake is enhanced by my extended family's presence at Silver Lake since 1922. Furthermore, that is supplemented by the experience of many friends made there over all that time. This historical perspective from all the elder stewards of Silver Lake should be especially regarded, particularly by those presently and formally engaged in the lake's protection and preservation, to inform and instruct future policy and ongoing work.
8	Would like to see a limit on motor size like under 90 hp.Ⓜ Better fishing !
9	We appreciate the efforts of people who harvest the milfoil & also organize grants & hiring professionals to help irradiate the EWM from the lake. Ⓜ If another questionnaire is ever sent perhaps some questions to lake owners could be included about:Ⓜ 1) Decreased value of thier property if EWM expands.Ⓜ 2) Any suggestion for other or more treatments to get rid of the bad stuff!
10	There are too many high powered water craft operating at speeds which are too great and with too little regard for shoreline impact. The lake is too small for the activity like this which it supports. Further, the use of fireworks by property owners degrades the quality of life for all on the lake. It is obnoxious, worrisome to wildlife and unsafe.
11	The shoreline development has tragically deteriorated over the last few decades and greatly impacts the natural beauty of the lake as well as the ecosystem. The use of motorcraft has often controlled the ways the lake can be enjoyed or not be enjoyed.
12	The property taxes for lakeshore properties are so high that my family has had to sell several places. We have always respected the forested lakeshore, but new buyers may not.
13	Even though we are not in a position to volunteer for the FCSLA programs, we believe that the association is working in the best interest of the property owners to keep the lake one of the best in the area, and we will continue to provide monetary support to ensure the programs are properly funded. Thanks
14	I appreciate all of the hard work that the FCSLA is doing at Silver Lake, especially with the challenge of Eurasian Milfoil. Thank you!
15	I am so excited to see how the Lake Association is trying to keep Silver Lake protected so it can be enjoyed by the next generations.
16	Continue your dedicated work to preserve the beauty and water quality of Silver Lake.
17	All Laona residents need to participate in the preservation of Silver Lake, not just those who own lake property. Silver Lake is used by all, so all should help maintain its beauty.
18	I think Silver Lake is in overall good condition. Putting city sewer and water around the entire lake would be a great help in keeping the lake healthy. Many more residences have been added and the old ones have been remodeled or added onto which have increased their use.
19	we use the lake 6-7 weekends each summer. the public beach is great. People need to learn that the correct way to traverse the lake while doing watersports is in a counter clockwise rotation. a sign at the landing would help this. also, the no-wake time should be later, like 7pm.
20	Aquatic invasive species in my opinion is by far the most important threat to Silver Lake and must be treated as such. So far we have good people working for solutions on the Milfoil but zebra muscle seem imminent unless we have Boat Landing inspections.
21	The lake and area has not changed that dramatically in the last 40 years. Hope that it continues to stay lovely for generations to enjoy.
22	I believe that there should be more concern with runoff around the lake which is bringing in many unwanted materials into the water. (fertilizers, road salt, etc.) This in turn is having a negative impact on the lakes weed growth, and water quality.
23	The high quantity of muskrats in the lake are having an impact of decreasing the beneficial aquatic vegetation for fish recruitment and survival. Also the large quantity of mergansers that inundate the lake in late fall have largely reduced the quantity of fish in the lake. The 4-6 loons that reside and feed on Silver Lake during the summer, have removed many of the smaller fish that are needed for higher quality growth causing lost fish and poor conditioning of the remaining fish.Ⓜ Unregulated boating operation on the lake, caused by very few enforcement officers in the area, are sometimes causing unsafe conditions on the lake and shorelines. The most violated regulation is from water skiers and PWC's operating to close to the shorelines, piers and rafts.

C

APPENDIX C

Water Quality Data

Water Quality Data

Parameter	Surface		Bottom	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
Secchi Depth (feet)	6	11.9	NA	NA
Total P (µg/L)	4	15.7	4	13.7
Dissolved P (µg/L)	2	ND	2	ND
Chl a (µg/L)	3	2.6	0	NA
TKN (µg/L)	5	615.6	2	877.5
NO3+NO2-N (µg/L)	5	23.0	2	19.4
NH3-N (µg/L)	5	172.0	2	592.0
Total N (µg/L)	5	624.8	2	887.2
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	2	73.0	2	74.1
Lab pH	2	7.8	2	7.8
Alkal (mg/l CaCO3)	2	32.6	2	33.0
Total Susp. Solids (mg/l)	2	2.0	2	2.8
Calcium (µg/L)	1	6.8	0	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	1	3.8	0	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	1	32.4	0	NA
Color (SU)	2	7.5	0	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	0	NA	0	NA

Morphological / Geographical Data

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

Watershed Data

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

Trophic State Index (TSI)

Year	TP	Chl-a	Secchi
1992			41.6
1993			41.9
1994	39.6	41.3	37.2
1995	38.3	39.7	40.3
1996	39.7	45.4	41.9
1997	41.1	40.7	38.6
1998	35.3	40.8	40.3
1999	45.0	41.1	42.4
2000	43.4	39.7	41.5
2001	39.6	40.7	41.3
2002	41.1	41.0	40.8
2003	39.6	42.7	38.3
2004	39.6	41.3	39.5
2005	34.1	39.5	37.2
2006	39.6	42.2	39.7
2007	35.8	43.4	38.6
2008	41.1	44.8	39.3
2009	40.8	42.1	38.4
2010	36.9	42.9	41.5
2011	37.4	41.9	39.4
2012	40.0	42.6	38.9
2013	36.2	39.8	37.5
2014	40.5	40.5	41.5
All Years (Weighted)	39.7	41.7	40.2
Shallow, Lowland Drainage Lakes NLF Ecoregion	54.6	52.6	52.4
	48.1	47.5	45.7

Year	Secchi (feet)				Chlorophyll-a (µg/L)						Total Phosphorus (µg/L)					
	Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer		Growing Season		Summer	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
1992	15	12.3	10	11.7												
1993	12	11.8	9	11.5												
1994	16	14.8	8	15.9	4	3.1	3	3.0	4	12.3	3.0	11.7				
1995	8	12.0	5	12.9	5	3.4	3	2.5	4	10.3	3.0	10.7				
1996	8	11.5	7	11.5	5	4.3	4	4.5	5	11.4	4.0	11.8				
1997	5	13.9	4	14.4	4	2.8	3	2.8	4	12.8	3.0	13.0				
1998	12	12.7	11	12.9	4	3.1	3	2.8	4	9.5	3.0	8.7				
1999	12	11.2	11	11.2	4	2.8	3	2.9	4	15.3	3.0	17.0				
2000	9	11.9	9	11.9	6	2.5	6	2.5	5	15.2	5.0	15.2				
2001	8	12.3	5	12.1	3	3.2	2	2.8	4	11.3	3.0	11.7				
2002	8	12.3	5	12.5	3	3.8	2	2.9	5	12.2	3.0	13.0				
2003	8	15.4	4	14.8	4	3.3	3	3.4	6	11.3	3.0	11.7				
2004	5	14.2	3	13.6	4	2.9	3	3.0	5	11.2	3.0	11.7				
2005	7	17.1	3	16.0	4	2.7	3	2.5	5	10.6	3.0	8.0				
2006	8	14.2	5	13.4	4	3.7	3	3.3	5	10.2	3.0	11.7				
2007	6	15.1	4	14.5	3	3.4	2	3.7	4	13.5	2.0	9.0				
2008	5	14.0	3	13.8	3	4.3	3	4.3	4	14.0	3.0	13.0				
2009	4	13.6	3	14.7	3	3.2	3	3.2	4	13.0	3.0	12.7				
2010	3	11.8	3	11.8	3	3.5	3	3.5	4	10.3	3.0	9.7				
2011	6	14.8	3	13.7	3	3.2	3	3.2	4	9.8	3.0	10.0				
2012	3	14.2	3	14.2	3	3.4	3	3.4	4	11.5	3.0	12.0				
2013	4	15.6	4	15.6	3	2.6	3	2.6	4	10.0	3.0	9.3				
2014	7	12.3	4	11.9	5	2.6	2	2.7	6	13.7	2.0	12.4				
All Years (Weighted)		13.2		13.0		3.2		3.1		11.9		11.7				
Shallow, Lowland Drainage Lakes NLF Ecoregion				5.6				9.4				33.0				
				8.9				5.6				21.0				

July 2014 N:	497.0
July 2014 P:	14.3
Summer 2014 N:P	35 :1

D

APPENDIX D

Watershed Analysis WiLMS Results

Date: 7/2/2015 Scenario: Silver Lake Watershed Current

Lake Id: Silver_WS_Current

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 564.2 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 13.10 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 615.9 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 320.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 3737.0 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 11.7 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 5.3 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 757.3 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 2.4 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.20 1/year

Water Residence Time: 4.93 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 12.6 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 11.9 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
		----		----		-----		-----	----
Row Crop AG	2.1	0.50	1.00	3.00	1.3	0	1	3	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	34.5	0.10	0.30	0.50	6.5	1	4	7	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0.0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	96.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	6.0	2	4	10	
Wetlands	34.8	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.2	1	1	1	
Forest	396.8	0.05	0.09	0.18	22.5	8	14	29	
Golf Course	0.0	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.0	0	0	0	
Lake Surface	320.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	60.4	13	39	130	

POINT SOURCE DATA

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

Description		Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)		0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years	13.0				
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil		98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)		0.08	0.65	2.08	1.0

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	57.8	141.7	399.3	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	26.2	64.3	181.1	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.18	0.44	1.25	
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	20.25	49.64	139.88	
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total NPS Loading (lb)	29.1	54.6	109.3	99.0
Total NPS Loading (kg)	13.2	24.8	49.6	99.0

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 7/2/2015 Scenario: Silver Lake Watershed Current
 Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 12.6 mg/m³
 Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 11.9 mg/m³
 Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³
 Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³
 % Confidence Range: 70%
 Nurnberg Model Input - Est. Gross Int. Loading: 0 kg

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low Total P (mg/m ³)	Most Likely Total P (mg/m ³)	High Total P (mg/m ³)	Predicted -Observed (mg/m ³)	% Dif.
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	12	30	85	18	151
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	10	19	37	7	59
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	11	19	33	7	59
Rechow, 1979 General	2	4	11	-8	-67
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	14	35	98	23	193
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	4	9	25	-3	-25
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	10	25	72	12	95
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	9	19	45	7	57
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	7	16	46	3	24
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	7	15	38	3	24
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	9	21	60	8	63
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	6	14	39	2	17

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence		Parameter Fit?	Back Calculation (kg/year)	Model Type
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	16	65	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	6	55	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	6	55	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	2	9	L qs	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	19	75	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	5	19	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	12	57	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	9	39	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	9	35	P L qs p	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	7	32	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	12	46	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	7	31	FIT	0	ANN

E

APPENDIX E

Aquatic Plant Survey Data

