

A

APPENDIX A

Public Participation Materials

Big Sand Lake Property Owners Association, Inc.

Big Sand Lake Management Planning Project Planning Committee Meeting I
April 13, 2015

Eddie J. Heath
Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning

Presentation Outline

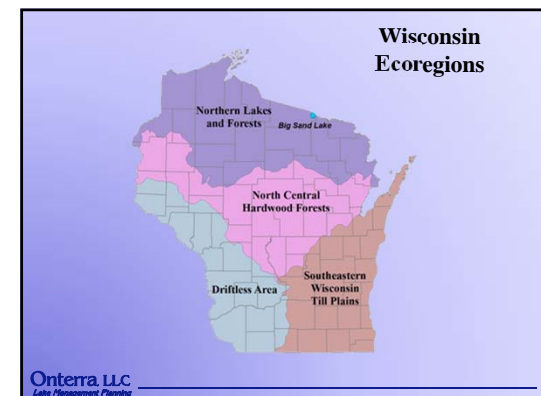
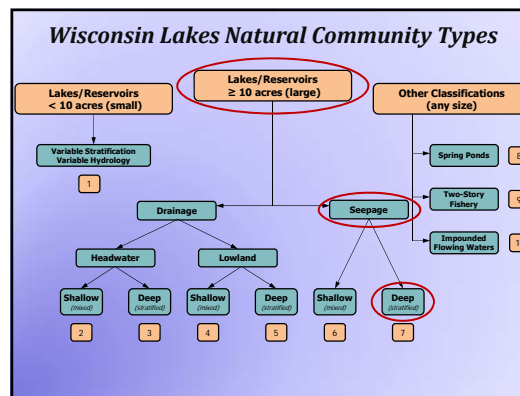
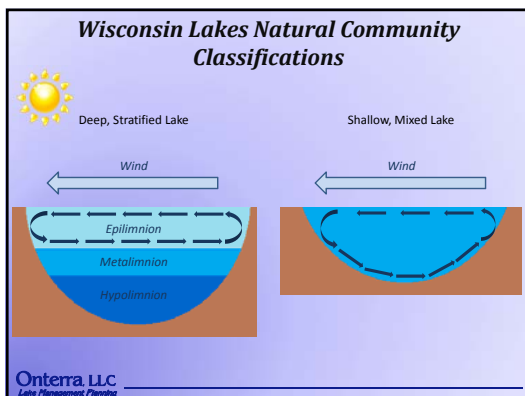
- Lake Management Planning Project Overview
- Study Results
 - Water Quality
 - Watershed
 - Shoreland
 - Fishery
 - Aquatic Plants
 - AIS (Eurasian Water Milfoil)
- “Big Picture”

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Study and Plan Goals

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

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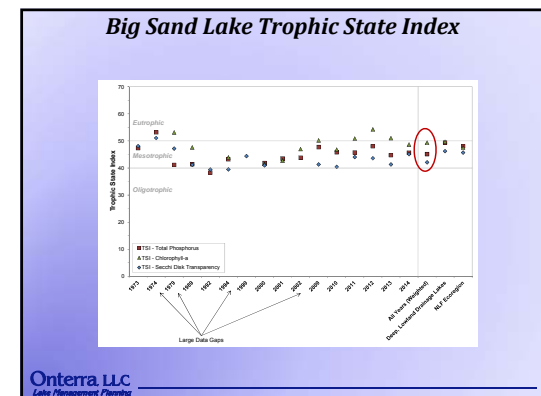
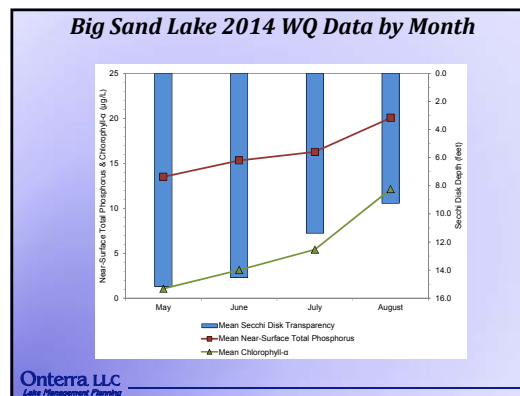
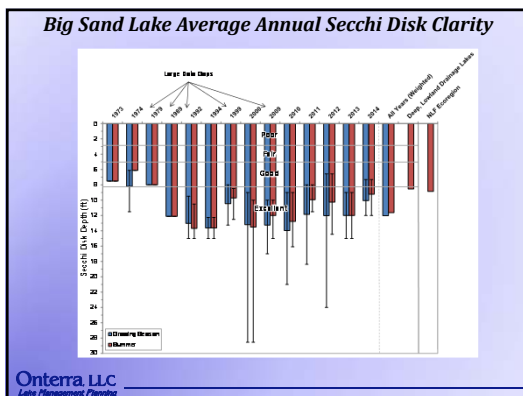
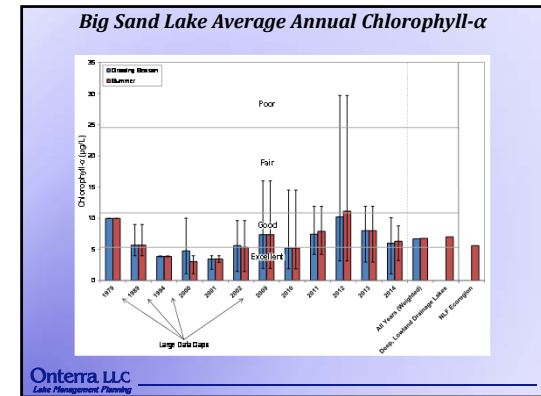
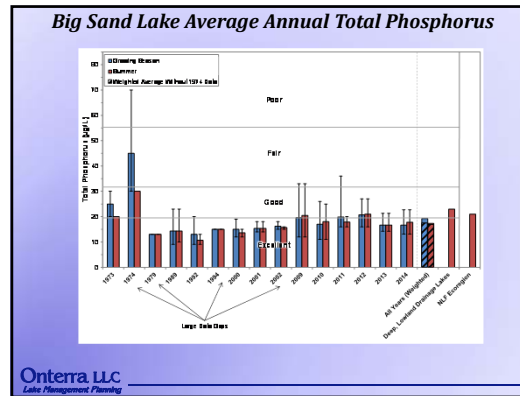


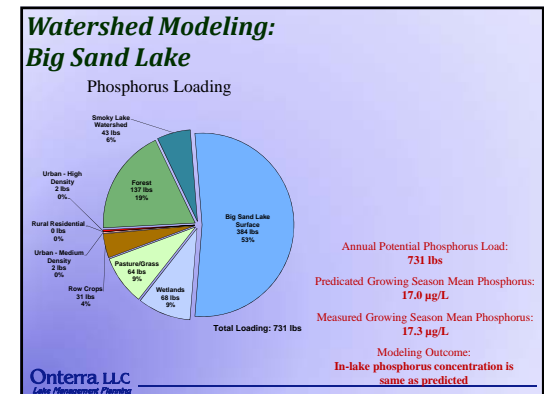
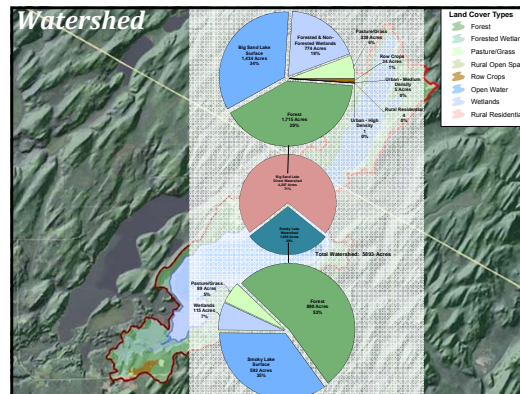
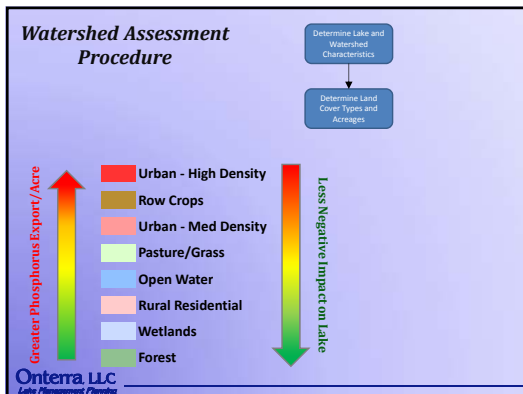
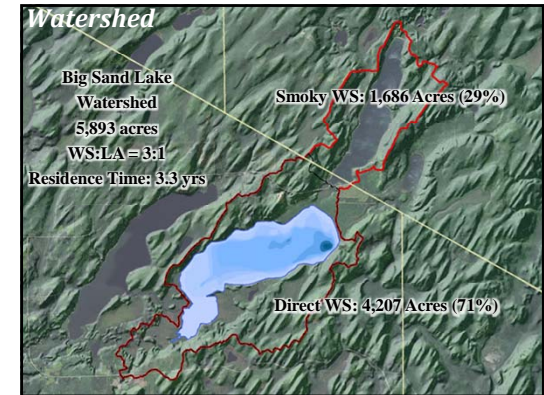
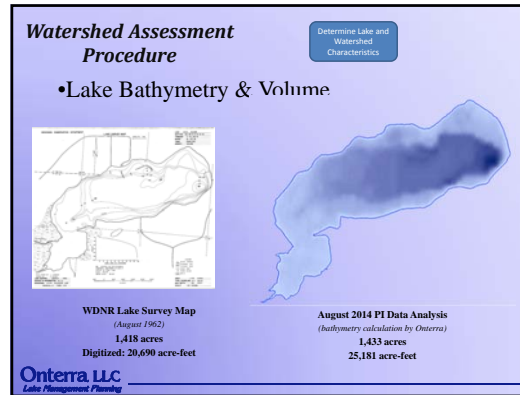
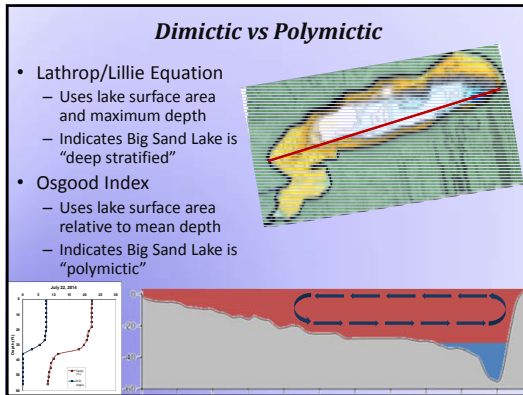
Water Quality

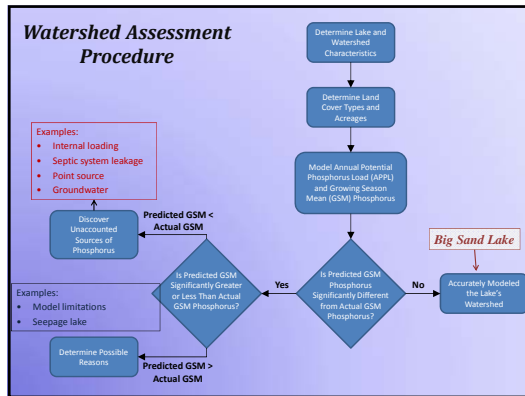
- ↑ **Phosphorus (Limiting Plant Nutrient)**
Lake is P limited (N:P = 25:1)
- ↑ **Chlorophyll-a (Algal Abundance)**
Low abundance
- ↓ **Water Clarity (Secchi Disk)**
Good-Excellent water clarity



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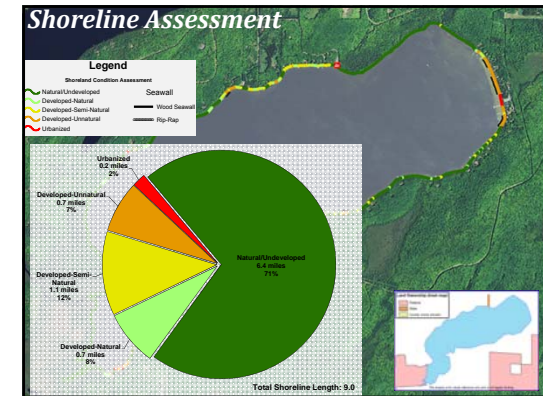


Shoreland Assessment

- 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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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 CWH in Big Sand Lake

83 total pieces of emergent CWH located
Big Sand Lake ratio = 9 CWH pieces per shoreland mile
"Natural" lakes = >300:1 ratio

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General Fishery

- Big Sand Lake is currently managed by the WDNR as a panfish, largemouth bass and muskellunge fishery

What species of fish do you like to catch on Big Sand Lake?

Species	Number of Fish
Croaker	25
Bullhead	20
Northern pike	18
Largemouth bass	15
Walleye	12
Smallmouth bass	10
Northern pike	8
Muskellunge	7
Other	6
All fish species	5

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Muskellunge Fishery

- Minimal natural recruitment
- WDNR stocking again in 2015 at 0.25 fish/acre
- Managed as trophy fishery, primarily catch-and-release
- Minimal tribal open-water spearing

Year	Species	Age Class	# Stocked	Avg. Length (Inches)
1974	Muskellunge	Fingerling	1,500	7
1977	Muskellunge	Fingerling	2,777	7
1984	Muskellunge	Fingerling	1,500	11
1985	Muskellunge	Fingerling	1,000	12
1990	Muskellunge	Fingerling	1,400	11
1991	Muskellunge	Fingerling	560	11
1992	Muskellunge	Fingerling	700	11
1993	Muskellunge	Fingerling	700	10
1996	Muskellunge	Fingerling	1,400	10.7
2000	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,400	12.3
2000	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,400	9.9
2013	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	352	9.2

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Walleye Fishery

- Minimal natural recruitment
- WDNR ceased stocking in 2005
- Consumptive fishery
- 2012 study showed adult walleye population to be 953 fish (0.7 fish per acre)
- Some tribal open-water spear harvest

Year	Species	Age Class	# Stocked	Avg. Length (Inches)
1974	Walleye	Fingerling	14,000	8
1975	Walleye	Fingerling	15,000	9
1976	Walleye	Fingerling	72,000	2.08
1977	Walleye	Fingerling	240,000	2
1978	Walleye	Fingerling	360,000	2.08
1981	Walleye	Fingerling	35,112	2.2
1982	Walleye	Fry	27,284	2
1983	Walleye	Fry	400,000	0.2
1985	Walleye	Fingerling	70,948	2.08
1986	Walleye	Small Fingerling	70,923	1.7
2001	Walleye	Small Fingerling	70,948	1.85
2002	Walleye	Small Fingerling	70,942	1.6
2006	Walleye	Small Fingerling	25,208	1.6
2012	Walleye	6-7 Inches	1,000	n/a
2012	Walleye	6-7 Inches	2,750	n/a
2013	Walleye	6-7 Inches	1,000	n/a

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Panfish Fishery

- Proposed new panfish regulations for Big Sand Lake:

A total of 25 panfish but no more than five of the sunfish (bluegill and pumpkinseed) may be over 7" (25/5 over 7").

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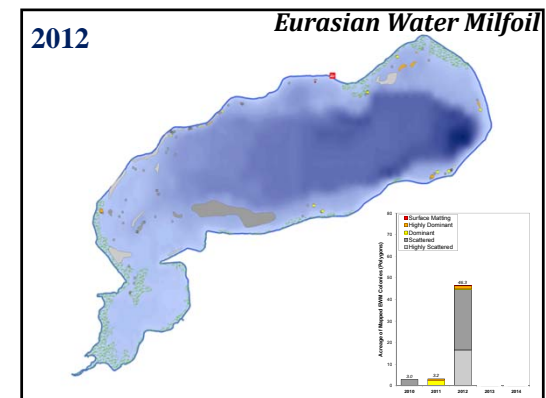
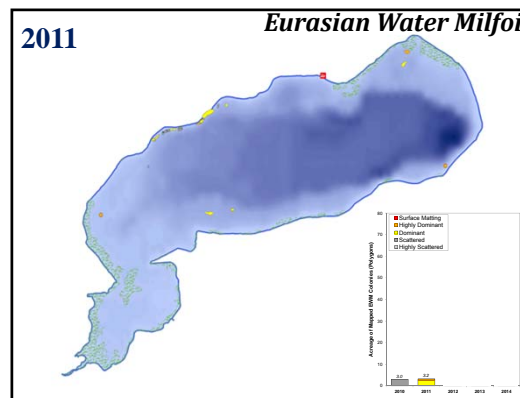
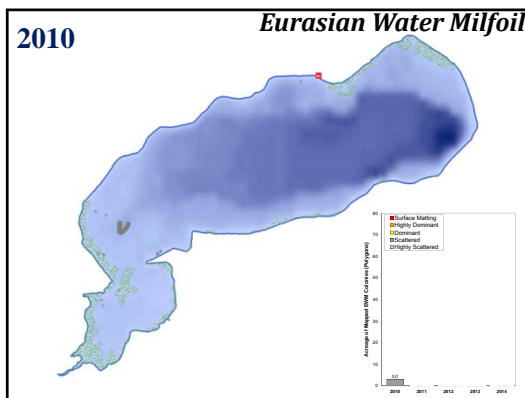
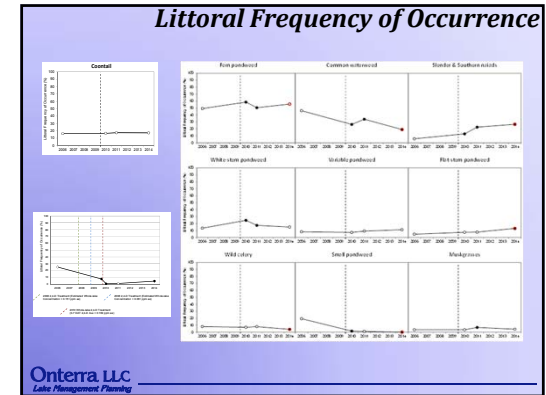
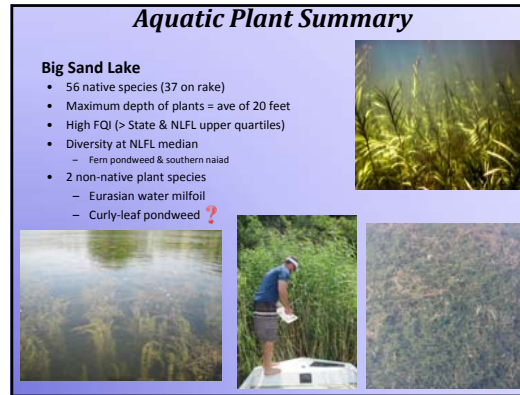
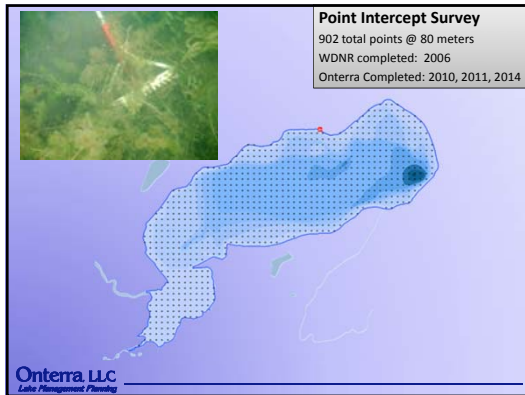


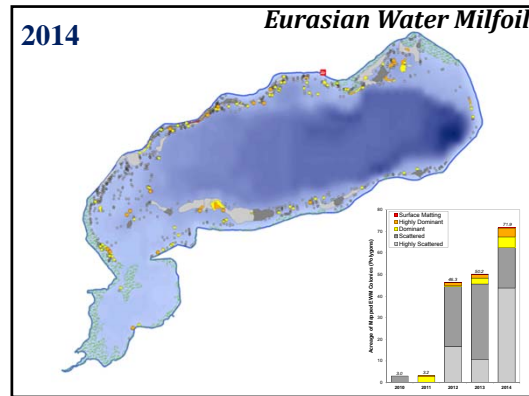
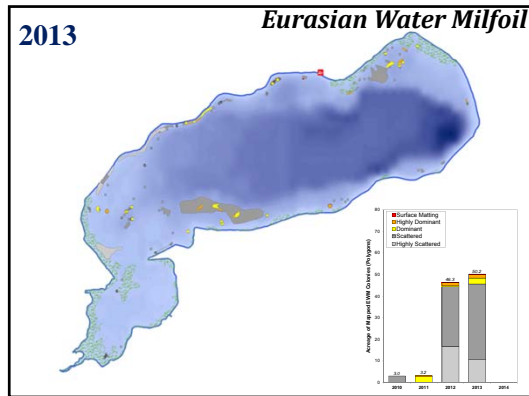
Aquatic Plants

Early Season AIS Survey
Meander based survey – find AIS if it is present.
Onterra completed: June 18, 2014

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Herbicide Control of Aquatic Plants 101

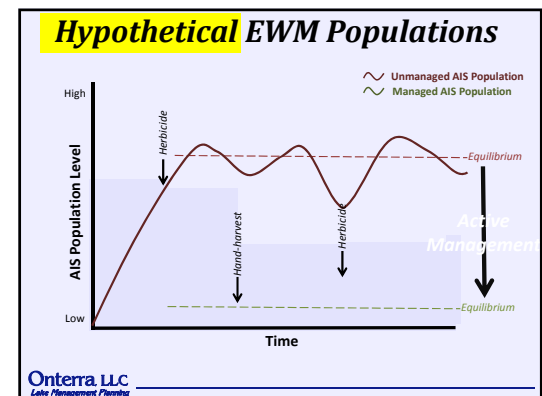
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Active Management Discussion

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 <i>Unmanaged</i> AIS population may be low enough to not cause large ecosystem or user conflicts

Herbicide Control 101

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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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WDNR Administrative Code (NR 107): Aquatic Plant Management Conditions

- (1) The department may **stop or limit** the application of chemicals to a body of water if at any time it determines that chemical treatment will be **ineffective**, or will result in unreasonable restrictions on current water uses, or will produce unnecessary **adverse side effects on non-target organisms**.
- (4) Treatment of areas containing high value species of aquatic plants shall be done in a manner which will **not result in adverse long-term or permanent changes to a plant community** in a specific aquatic ecosystem.

Underscores the importance of proper planning and monitoring

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Early-season Herbicide Control Strategy

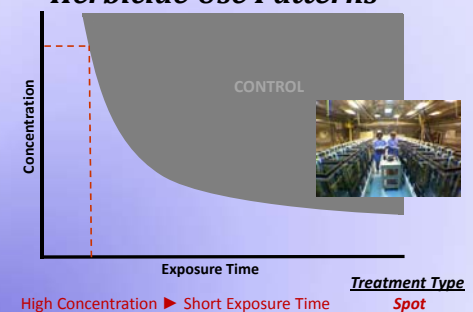
- Exotic species are small, actively growing, and most vulnerable
- Many native species are dormant
- Cool water temperatures result in slower microbial degradation
- Minimize biomass decomposition



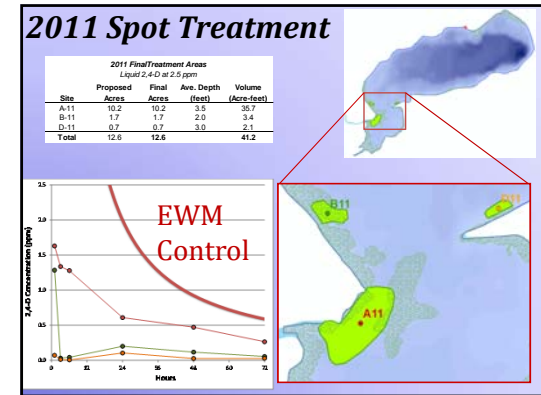
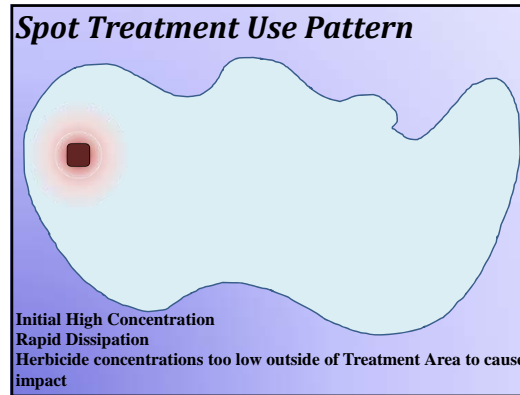
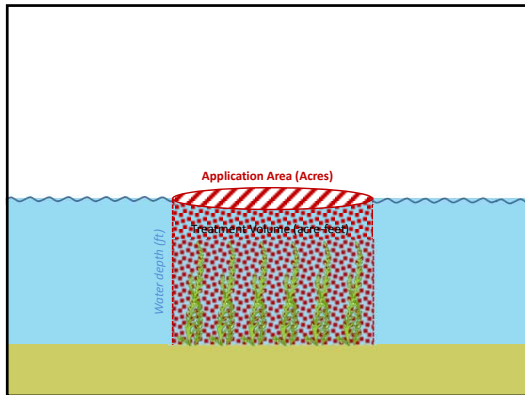
Herbicide Use Patterns

- **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

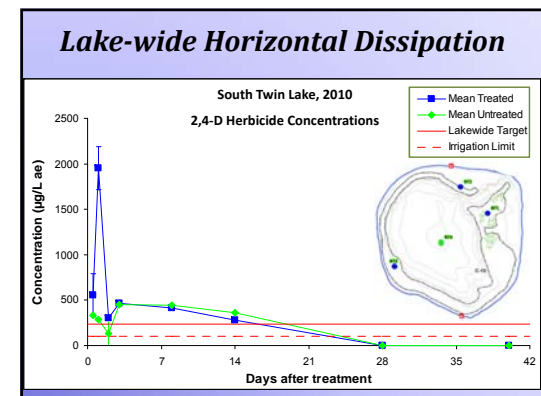
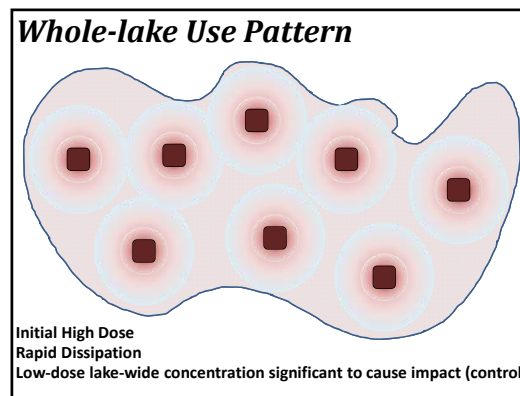
Herbicide Use Patterns

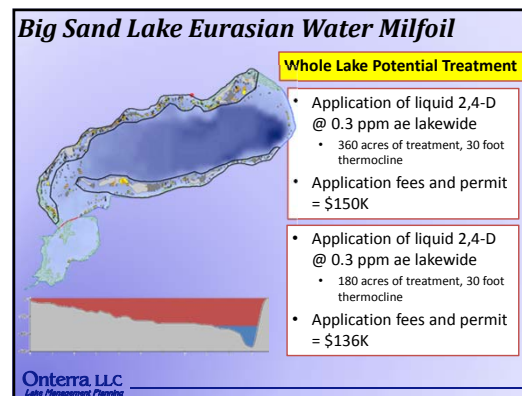
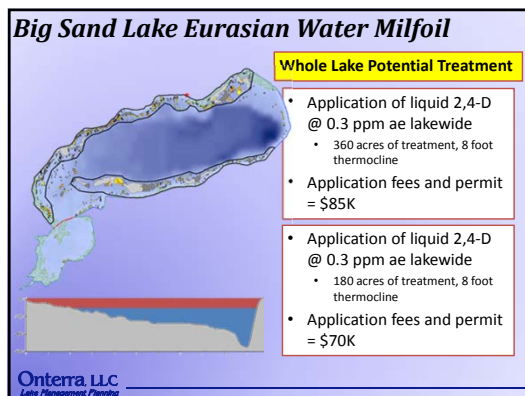
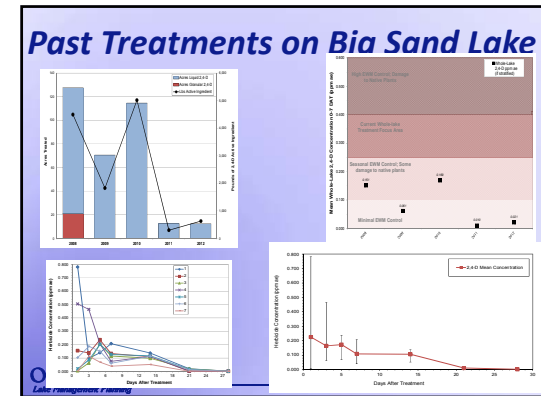
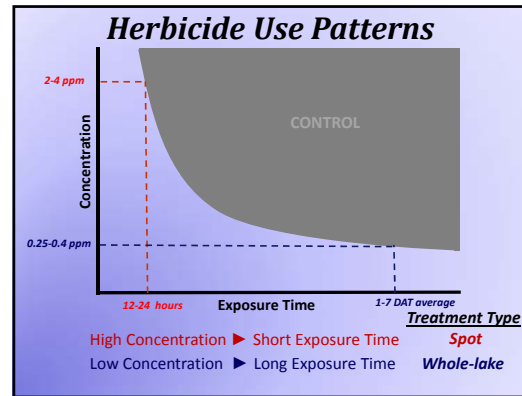
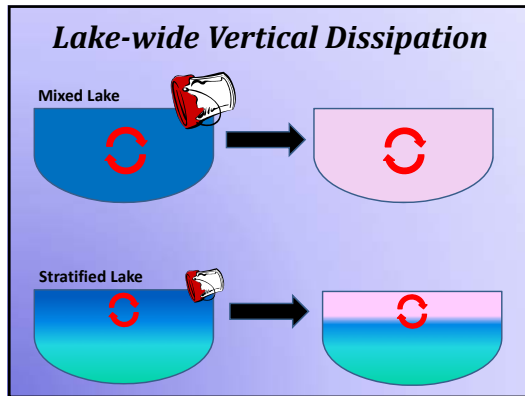


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- ### Factors that Result in Increased CET for Spot Treatments
- **Large Treatment Sites**
 - Especially over 5 acres
 - **Broad-shaped Sites**
 - Long, skinny shapes act like small sites
 - **Physical Barriers**
 - Dilution doesn't occur in all directions
 - Eddy effects
 - **Low Water Exchange**
 - Flow
 - Wave-action
-
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- ### Conclusions
- Water quality is excellent
 - Low phosphorus, low algae, high water clarity
 - Overall, watershed is in great condition
 - Land cover exports minimal phosphorus
 - Shoreland habitat mostly natural
 - Aquatic plant community
 - Based upon standard analysis, native community is of high quality
 - Plant community contains a high number of native species and has moderate species diversity
 - Plant community has maintained quality over the course of EWM control program

B

APPENDIX B

Stakeholder Survey Response Charts and Comments

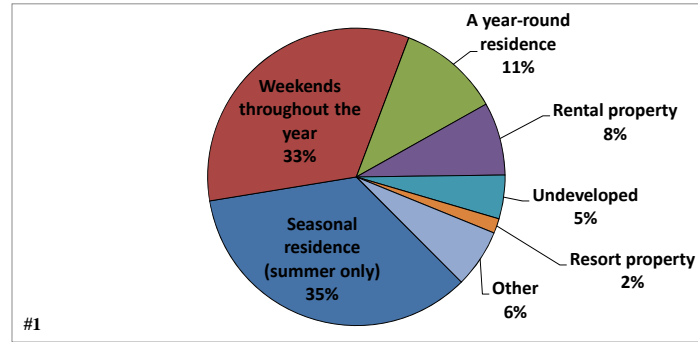
Big Sand Lake Stakeholder Survey Results

Returned Surveys	62
Sent Surveys	177
Response Rate (%)	35.0

Big Sand Lake Property

#1 How is your property on Big Sand Lake utilized?

	Total	%
Seasonal residence (summer only)	22	34.9
Weekends throughout the year	21	33.3
A year-round residence	7	11.1
Rental property	5	7.9
Undeveloped	3	4.8
Resort property	1	1.6
Other	4	6.3
I am a renter and do not own the property	0	0.0
	63	100.0

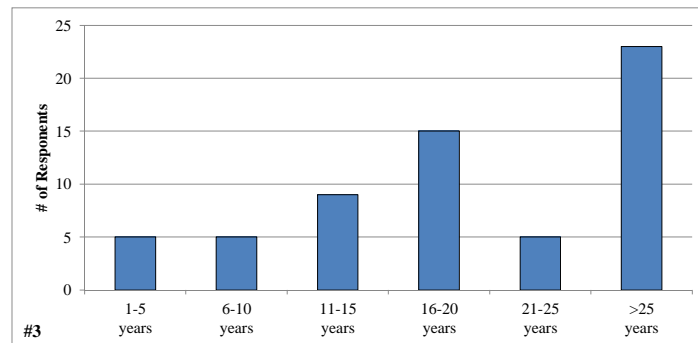


#2 How many days each year is your property used by you or others?

Answered Question	61
Average	108.0
Standard deviation	99.8

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

	Total	%
1-5 years	5	8.1
6-10 years	5	8.1
11-15 years	9	14.5
16-20 years	15	24.2
21-25 years	5	8.1
>25 years	23	37.1
	62	100.0

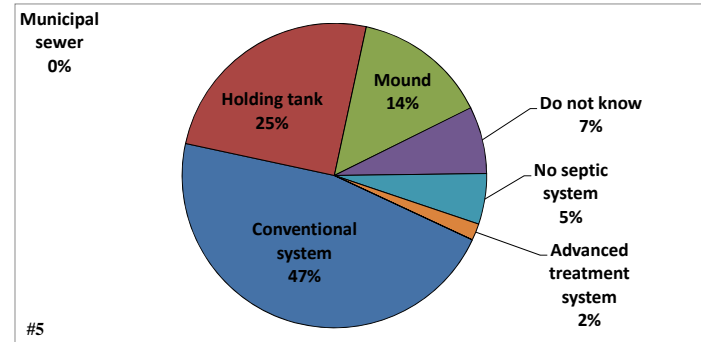


#4 Is your property located on the shoreline of Big Sand Lake (lakefront property), or not located on the lake's shoreline (not lakefront property)?

	Total	%
Lakefront property	56	94.9
Not lakefront property	3	5.1
	59	100.0

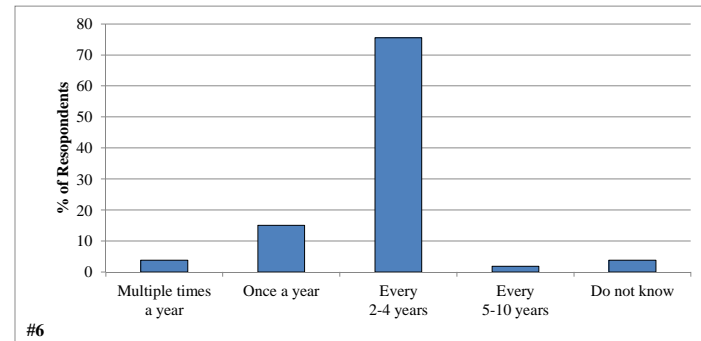
#5 What type of septic system does your property utilize?

	Total	%
Conventional system	26	46.4
Holding tank	14	25.0
Mound	8	14.3
Do not know	4	7.1
No septic system	3	5.4
Advanced treatment system	1	1.8
Municipal sewer	0	0.0
	56	100.0



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

	Total	%
Multiple times a year	2	3.8
Once a year	8	15.1
Every 2-4 years	40	75.5
Every 5-10 years	1	1.9
Do not know	2	3.8
	53	100.0



Recreational Activity on Big Sand Lake

#7 How many years ago did you first visit Big Sand Lake?

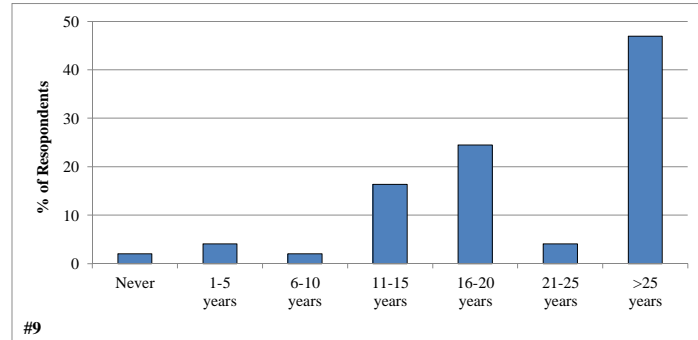
Answered Question	61
Average	36.1
Standard deviation	20.3

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

	Total	%
Yes	50	80.6
No	12	19.4
	62	100.0

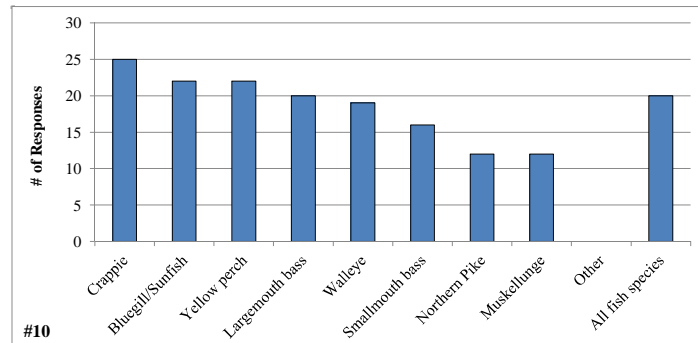
#9 For how many years have you fished Big Sand Lake?

	Total	%
Never	1	2.0
1-5 years	2	4.1
6-10 years	1	2.0
11-15 years	8	16.3
16-20 years	12	24.5
21-25 years	2	4.1
>25 years	23	46.9
	49	100.0



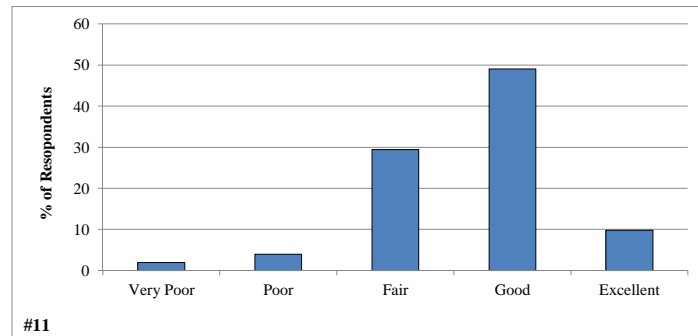
#10 What species of fish do you like to catch on Big Sand Lake?

	Total
Crappie	25
Bluegill/Sunfish	22
Yellow perch	22
Largemouth bass	20
Walleye	19
Smallmouth bass	16
Northern Pike	12
Muskellunge	12
Other	0
All fish species	20



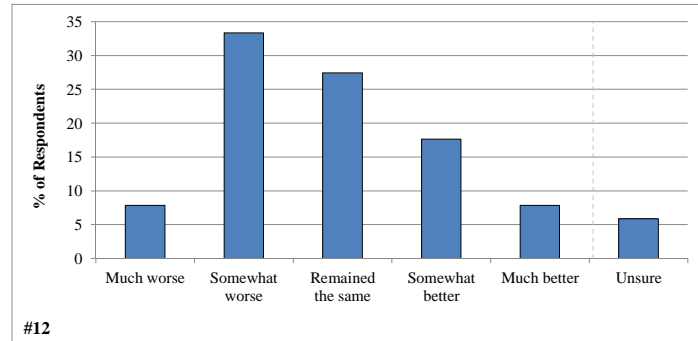
#11 How would you describe the current quality of fishing on Big Sand Lake?

	Total	%
Very Poor	1	2.0
Poor	2	3.9
Fair	15	29.4
Good	25	49.0
Excellent	5	9.8
Unsure	3	5.9
	51	100.0



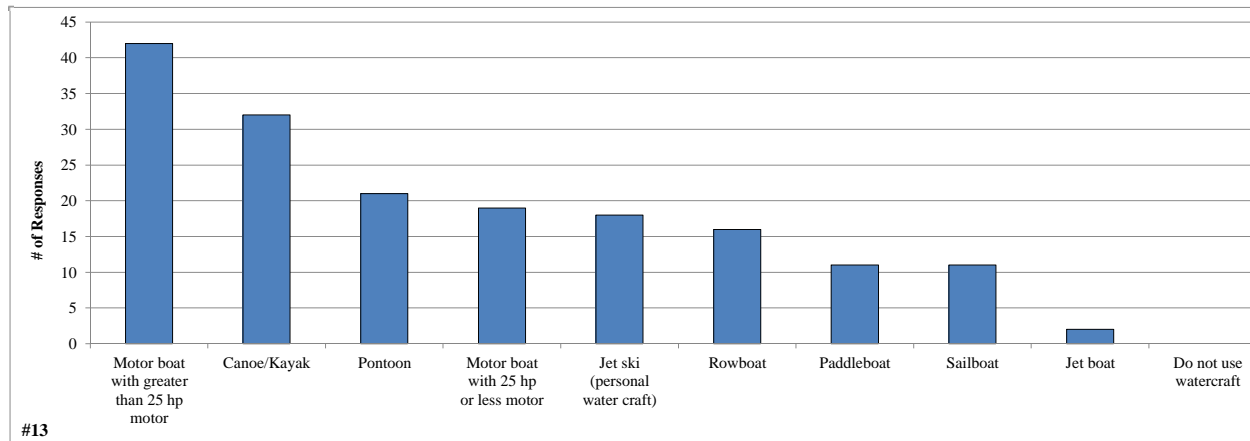
#12 How has the quality of fishing changed since you started fishing on the lake?

	Total	%
Much worse	4	7.8
Somewhat worse	17	33.3
Remained the Same	14	27.5
Somewhat better	9	17.6
Much better	4	7.8
Unsure	3	5.9
	51	100.0



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

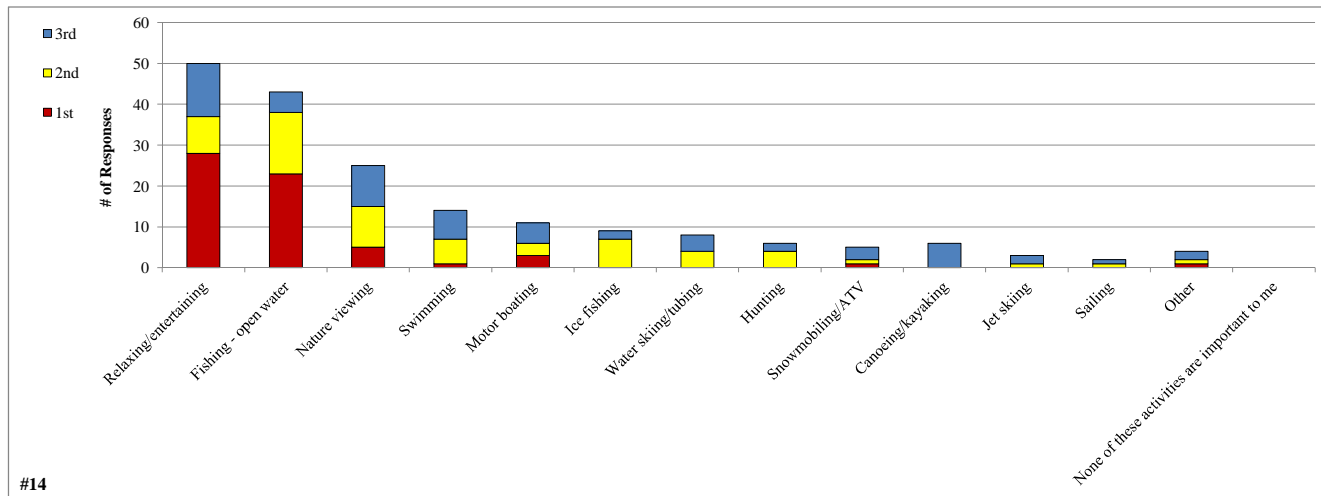
	Total
Motor boat with greater than 25 hp motor	42
Canoe/Kayak	32
Pontoon	21
Motor boat with 25 hp or less motor	19
Jet ski (personal water craft)	18
Rowboat	16
Paddleboat	11
Sailboat	11
Jet boat	2
Do not use watercraft	0



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

	Responses			% response	% ranked*
	1st	2nd	3rd		
Relaxing/entertaining	28	9	13	26.9	30.9
Fishing - open water	23	15	5	23.1	28.0
Nature viewing	5	10	10	13.4	12.1
Swimming	1	6	7	7.5	5.9
Motor boating	3	3	5	5.9	5.4
Ice fishing	0	7	2	4.8	4.3
Water skiing/tubing	0	4	4	4.3	3.2
Hunting	0	4	2	3.2	2.7
Snowmobiling/ATV	1	1	3	2.7	2.2
Canoeing/kayaking	0	0	6	3.2	1.6
Jet skiing	0	1	2	1.6	1.1
Sailing	0	1	1	1.1	0.8
Other	1	1	2	2.2	1.9
None of these activities are important to me	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
	62	62	62	100.0	100.0

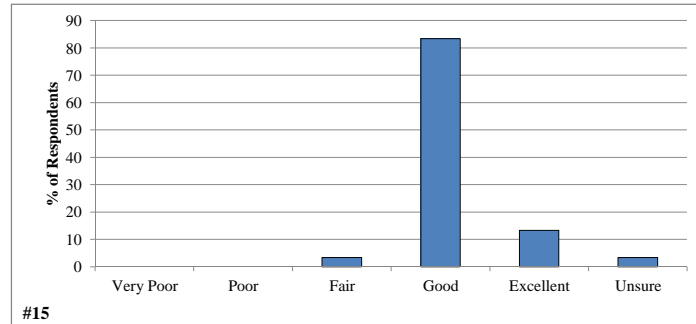
*Responses assigned scores of:
1st response = "3"
2nd response = "2"
3rd response = "1"
and ranked according to response totals



Big Sand Lake Current and Historic Condition, Health and Management

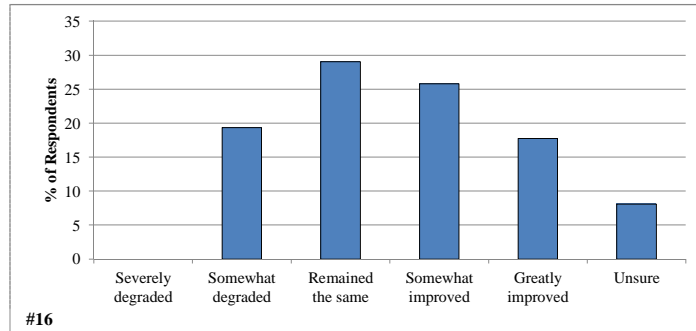
#15 How would you describe the current water quality of Big Sand Lake?

	Total	%
Very Poor	0	0.0
Poor	0	0.0
Fair	2	3.3
Good	50	83.3
Excellent	8	13.3
Unsure	2	3.3
	60	100.0



#16 How has the water quality changed in Big Sand Lake since you first visited the lake?

	Total	%
Severely degraded	0	0.0
Somewhat degraded	12	19.4
Remained the same	18	29.0
Somewhat improved	16	25.8
Greatly improved	11	17.7
Unsure	5	8.1
	62	100.0



#17 Have you ever heard of aquatic invasive species?

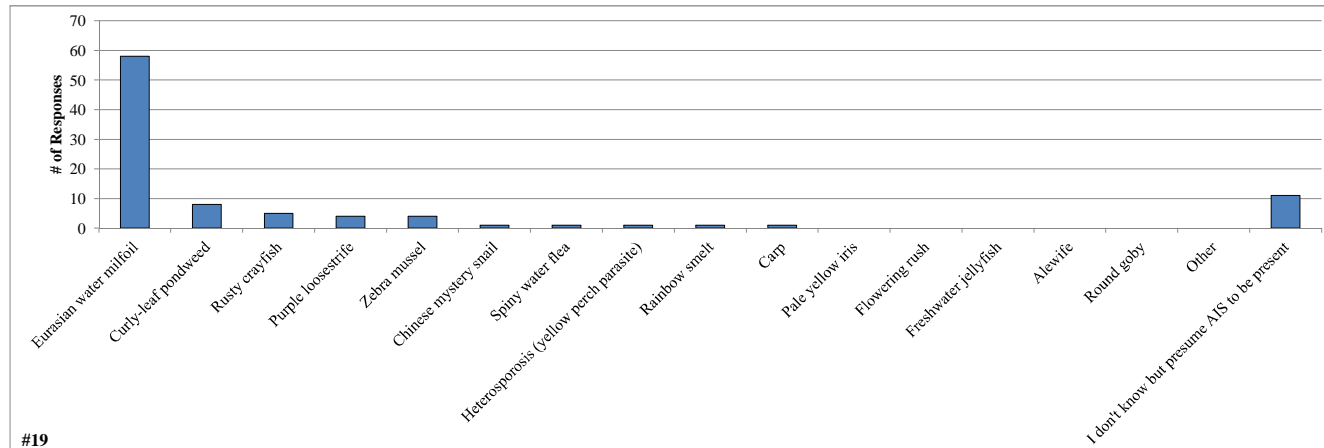
	Total	%
Yes	60	93.8
No	4	6.3
	64	100.0

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

	Total	%
Yes	60	100.0
No	0	0.0
	60	100.0

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

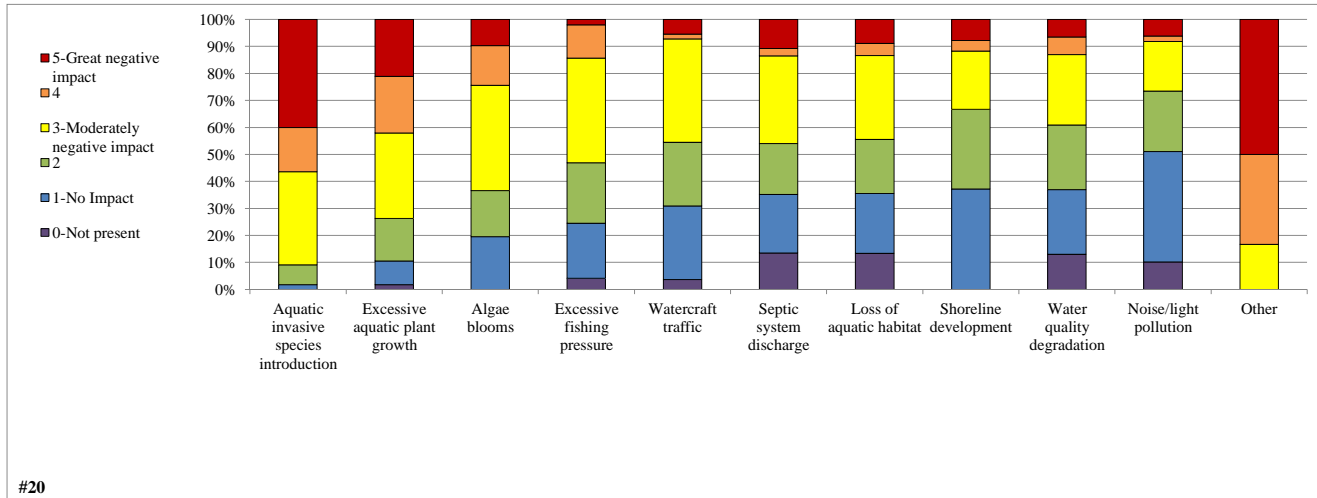
	Total
Eurasian water milfoil	58
Curly-leaf pondweed	8
Rusty crayfish	5
Purple loosestrife	4
Zebra mussel	4
Chinese mystery snail	1
Spiny water flea	1
Heterosporosis (yellow perch parasite)	1
Rainbow smelt	1
Carp	1
Pale yellow iris	0
Flowering rush	0
Freshwater jellyfish	0
Alewife	0
Round goby	0
Other	0
I don't know but presume AIS to be present	11



#19

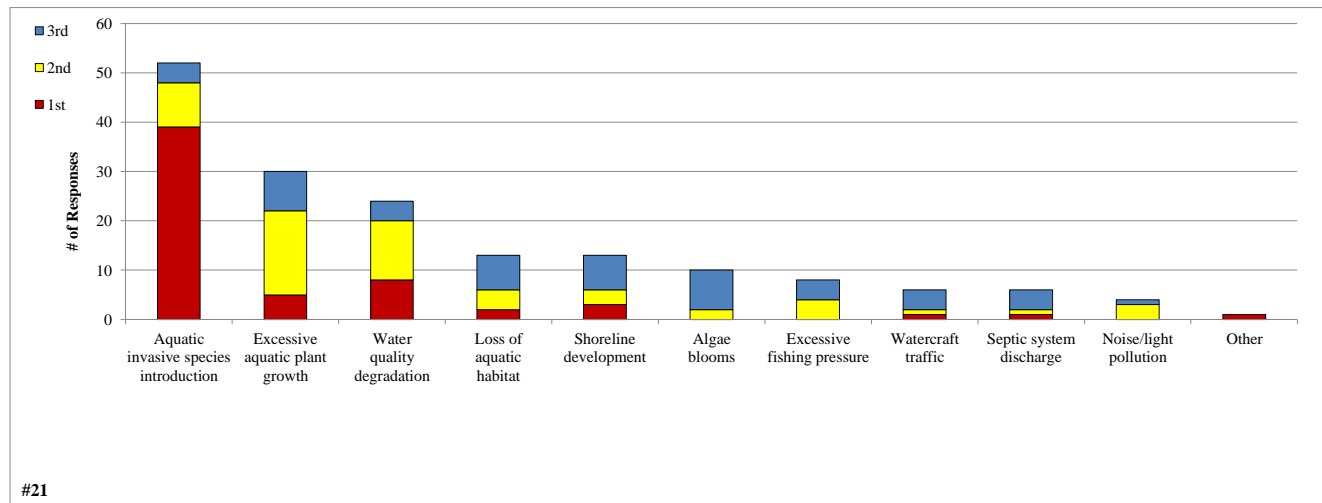
#20 To what level do you believe each of the following factors may be negatively impacting Big Sand Lake?

	0-Not present	1-No Impact	2	3-Moderately negative impact	4	5-Great negative impact	Unsure	Total	Average
Aquatic invasive species introduction	0	1	4	19	9	22	3	55	3.9
Excessive aquatic plant growth	1	5	9	18	12	12	3	56	3.2
Algae blooms	0	8	7	16	6	4	15	41	2.8
Excessive fishing pressure	2	10	11	19	6	1	8	47	2.4
Watercraft traffic	2	15	13	21	1	3	2	53	2.2
Septic system discharge	5	8	7	12	1	4	21	32	2.2
Loss of aquatic habitat	6	10	9	14	2	4	9	39	2.2
Shoreline development	0	19	15	11	2	4	6	51	2.2
Water quality degradation	6	11	11	12	3	3	11	40	2.1
Noise/light pollution	5	20	11	9	1	3	7	44	1.8
Other	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	6	4.3



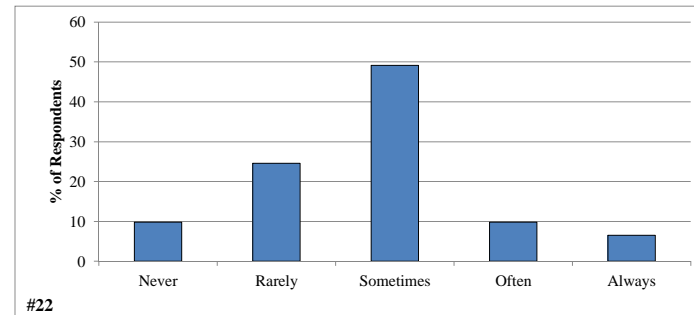
#21 From the list below, please rank your top three concerns regarding Big Sand Lake.

	1st	2nd	3rd	% Ranked
Aquatic invasive species introduction	39	9	4	31.1
Excessive aquatic plant growth	5	17	8	18.0
Water quality degradation	8	12	4	14.4
Loss of aquatic habitat	2	4	7	7.8
Shoreline development	3	3	7	7.8
Algae blooms	0	2	8	6.0
Excessive fishing pressure	0	4	4	4.8
Watercraft traffic	1	1	4	3.6
Septic system discharge	1	1	4	3.6
Noise/light pollution	0	3	1	2.4
Other	1	0	0	0.6
	60	56	51	100.0



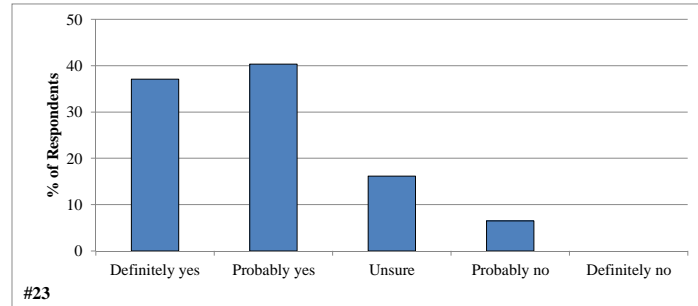
#22 During open water season how often does aquatic plant growth, including algae, negatively impact your enjoyment of the lake?

	Total	%
Never	6	9.8
Rarely	15	24.6
Sometimes	30	49.2
Often	6	9.8
Always	4	6.6
	61	100.0



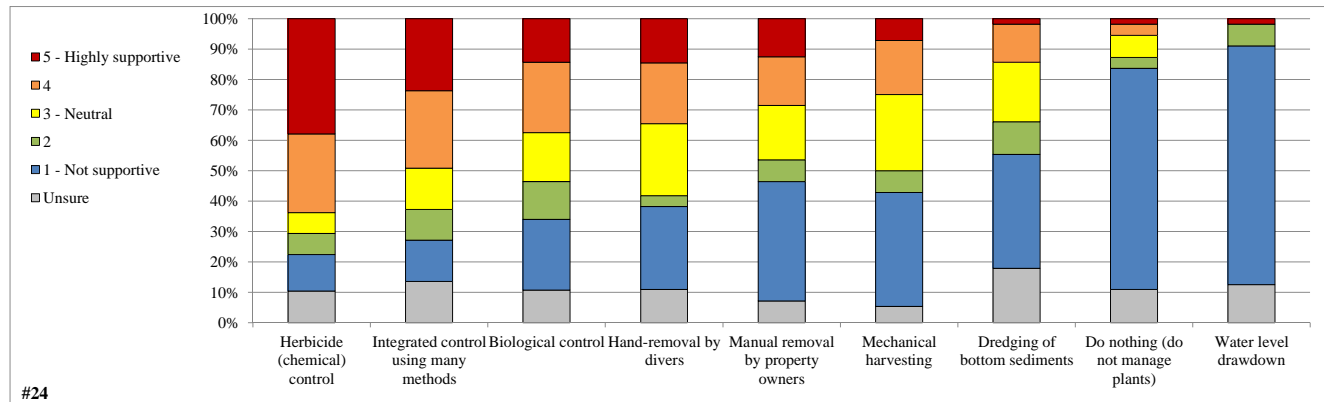
#23 Considering your answer to the question #22, do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on Big Sand Lake?

	Total	%
Definitely yes	23	37.1
Probably yes	25	40.3
Unsure	10	16.1
Probably no	4	6.5
Definitely no	0	0.0
	62	100.0



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

	1 - Not supportive	2	3 - Neutral	4	5 - Highly supportive	Unsure	Total	Average
Herbicide (chemical) control	7	4	4	15	22	6	52	3.8
Integrated control using many methods	8	6	8	15	14	8	51	3.4
Biological control	13	7	9	13	8	6	50	2.9
Hand-removal by divers	15	2	13	11	8	6	49	2.9
Manual removal by property owners	22	4	10	9	7	4	52	2.5
Mechanical harvesting	21	4	14	10	4	3	53	2.5
Dredging of bottom sediments	21	6	11	7	1	10	46	2.2
Do nothing (do not manage plants)	40	2	4	2	1	6	49	1.4
Water level drawdown	44	4	0	0	1	7	49	1.2



#25 From 2008 to 2012, aquatic herbicides have been used to control Eurasian water milfoil on Big Sand Lake. Professional monitoring of the aquatic plant community has also occurred during this time. Prior to reading this information, did you know that aquatic herbicides were being applied in Big Sand Lake to help control Eurasian water milfoil?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	57	100.0
I think so but cannot say for certain	0	0.0
No	0	0.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57	100.0

#26 How do you feel about the past use of herbicides to treat Eurasian water milfoil in 2008-2012?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Completely support	33	55.0
Moderately support	19	31.7
Unsure/Neutral	2	3.3
Moderately oppose	3	5.0
Completely oppose	3	5.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	60	100.0

#27 What is your level of support or opposition for future aquatic herbicide use to target Eurasian water milfoil in Big Sand Lake?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Completely support	29	49.2
Moderately support	19	32.2
Unsure/Neutral	6	10.2
Moderately oppose	3	5.1
Completely oppose	2	3.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	59	100.0

#28 If you selected “Moderately oppose” or “Completely oppose” on Question #27, what is the reason or reasons you oppose the future use of aquatic herbicides to target Eurasian water milfoil in Big Sand Lake?

Select all that apply

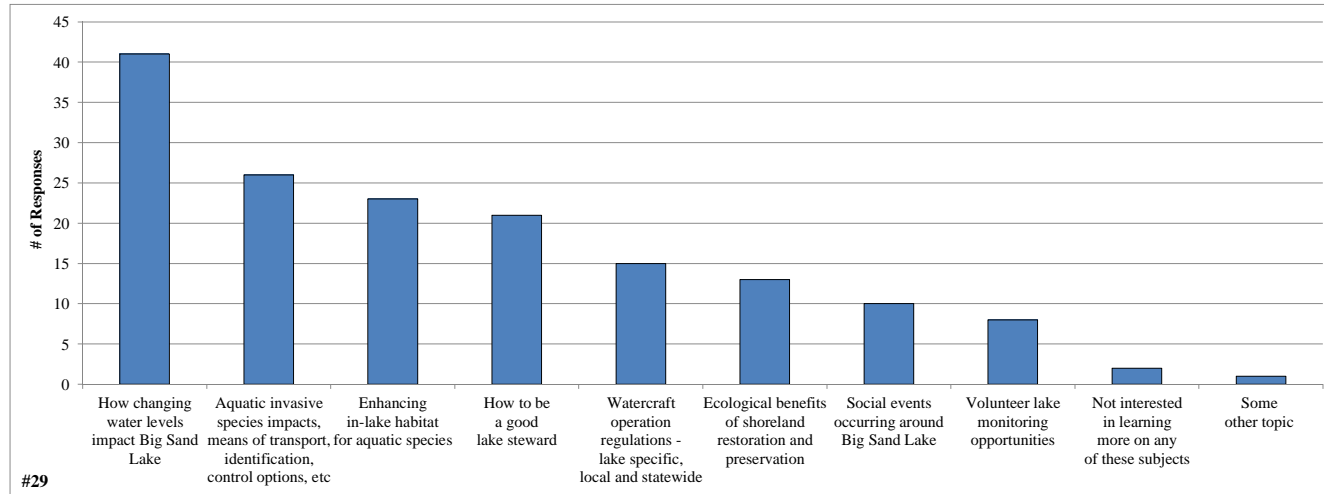
Despite being asked to respond to Question #28 only if opposition was expressed in Question #27, several respondents selected answers even if they were in support of herbicide treatments or neutral. Their responses are included for informative purposes only.

<u>Question #27 "Moderately or Completely opposed" responses</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Cost of treatment too high	1	7.1
Potential impacts to native aquatic plant species	4	28.6
Potential impacts to other native (non-plant) species	4	28.6
Potential impacts to human health	4	28.6
Other	1	7.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	100.0

<u>Additional responses from those who support herbicide use (Question #27)</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Cost of treatment too high	4	28.6
Potential impacts to native aquatic plant species	2	14.3
Potential impacts to other native (non-plant) species	5	35.7
Potential impacts to human health	6	42.9
Other	2	14.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19	135.7

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

	Total
How changing water levels impact Big Sand Lake	41
Aquatic invasive species impacts, means of transport, identification, control options, etc	26
Enhancing in-lake habitat (not shoreland or adjacent wetlands) for aquatic species	23
How to be a good lake steward	21
Watercraft operation regulations - lake specific, local and statewide	15
Ecological benefits of shoreland restoration and preservation	13
Social events occurring around Big Sand Lake	10
Volunteer lake monitoring opportunities	8
Not interested in learning more on any of these subjects	2
Some other topic	1



Big Sand Lake Property Owners Association (BSLPOA)

#30 Before receiving this mailing, have you ever heard of the Big Sand Lake Property Owners Association?

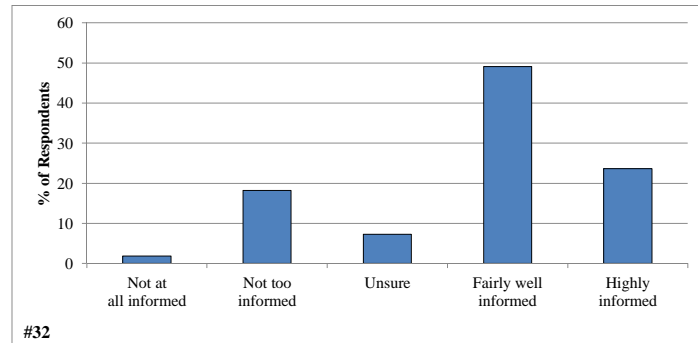
	Total	%
Yes	58	100.0
No	0	0.0
	58	100.0

#31 What is your membership status with the Big Sand Lake Property Owners Association?

	Total	%
Current member	53	94.6
Former member	0	0.0
Never been a member	3	5.4
	56	100.0

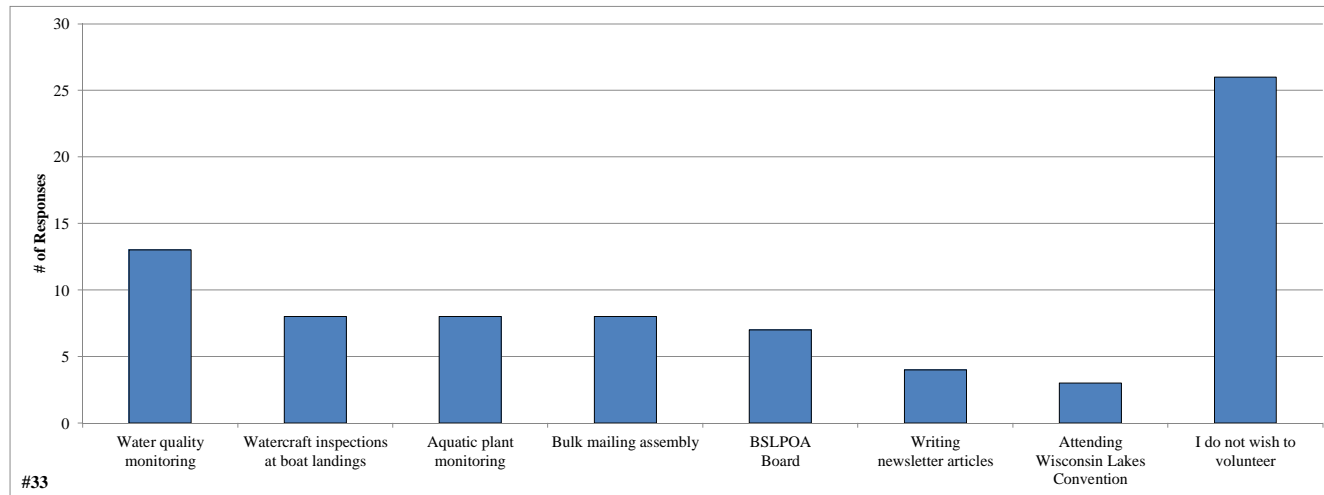
#32 How informed has the Big Sand Lake Lake Association kept you regarding issues with the lake and its management?

	Total	%
Not at all informed	1	1.8
Not too informed	10	18.2
Unsure	4	7.3
Fairly well informed	27	49.1
Highly informed	13	23.6
	55	100.0



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

	Total
Water quality monitoring	13
Watercraft inspections at boat landings	8
Aquatic plant monitoring	8
Bulk mailing assembly	8
BSLPOA Board	7
Writing newsletter articles	4
Attending Wisconsin Lakes Convention	3
I do not wish to volunteer	26



C

APPENDIX C

Water Quality Data

Water Quality Data

2014-2015 Parameter	Surface		Bottom	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
Secchi Depth (feet)	6	11.5	NA	NA
Total P (µg/L)	4	16.0	4	45.1
Dissolved P (µg/L)	2	4.3	2	5.0
Chl a (µg/L)	3	6.0	0	NA
TKN (µg/L)	5	461.8	2	669.0
NO3+NO2-N (µg/L)	5	20.8	2	154.0
NH3-N (µg/L)	5	70.4	2	69.2
Total N (µg/L)	5	466.0	2	746.0
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	2	75.2	2	74.2
Lab pH	2	7.7	2	7.3
Alkal (mg/l CaCO3)	2	35.4	2	34.9
Total Susp. Solids (mg/l)	2	2.0	2	48.3
Calcium (µg/L)	1	8.6	0	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	1	3.3	0	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	1	35.2	0	NA
Color (SU)	2	7.5	0	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	0	NA	0	NA

Morphological / Geographical Data

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

Trophic State Index (TSI)

Year	TP	Chl-a	Secchi
1973	47.3		48.1
1974	53.2		51.1
1975			
1979	41.1	53.1	47.2
1989	42.5	47.6	41.2
1992	38.3		39.4
1994	43.2	43.9	39.5
1999			44.4
2000	41.9	41.5	39.6
2001	43.5	42.7	
2002	43.8	47.0	
2009	47.7	50.2	41.3
2010	45.8	46.8	40.4
2011	45.7	50.9	44.0
2012	48.1	54.3	43.6
2013	44.7	51.0	41.3
2014	45.7	48.7	45.1
All Years (Weighted)	45.3	49.3	41.8
Deep, Lowland Drainage Lakes	49.4	49.7	46.2
NLF Ecoregion	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	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
1973	2	7.5	1	7.5					2	25.0	1.0	20.0
1974	3	8.2	1	6.1					4	45.0	1.0	30.0
1975												
1979	1	8.0	1	8.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	13.0	1.0	13.0
1989	1	12.1	1	12.1	3	5.7	3	5.7	3	14.3	3.0	14.3
1992	12	13.0	8	13.7					4	13.0	3.0	10.7
1994	2	13.6	2	13.6	2	3.9	2	3.9	1	15.0	1.0	15.0
1999	10	10.5	5	9.7								
2000	18	13.2	10	13.5	4	4.8	3	3.0	4	15.0	3.0	13.7
2001					2	3.5	2	3.5	3	15.3	3.0	15.3
2002					4	5.6	3	5.3	4	16.3	3.0	15.7
2009	4	13.3	3	12.0	3	7.4	3	7.4	5	19.6	4.0	20.5
2010	7	14.0	6	12.8	6	5.2	6	5.2	7	17.0	6.0	18.0
2011	7	11.9	5	9.9	7	7.5	6	7.9	8	19.9	6.0	17.8
2012	9	12.0	6	10.2	7	10.2	6	11.1	7	20.7	6.0	21.0
2013	4	12.0	4	12.0	3	8.0	3	8.0	4	16.7	4.0	16.7
2014	7	10.1	4	9.2	5	6.0	3	6.3	7	16.6	4.0	17.8
All Years (Weighted)		12.0		11.6		6.7		6.8		19.2		17.3
Deep, Lowland Drainage Lakes				8.5				7.0				23.0
NLF Ecoregion				8.9				5.6				21.0

July 2014 N: 424.0
July 2014 P: 16.9

Summer 2014 N:P 25 :1

D

APPENDIX D

Watershed Analysis WiLMS Results

Date: 10/7/2014 Scenario: Big Sand Lake Watershed Current

Lake Id: BigSand_WS_Current

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 2772.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 14.00 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 3234.0 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 1434.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 17882.0 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 12.5 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 5.5 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 5439.7 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 3.8 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.30 1/year

Water Residence Time: 3.29 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 18.0 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 17.3 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
		----		----		-----		-----	----
Row Crop AG	34.0	0.50	1.00	3.00	4.1	7	14	41	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	239.0	0.10	0.30	0.50	8.7	10	29	48	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	1.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.2	0	1	1	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	5.0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.3	1	1	2	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	4.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.0	0	0	0	
Wetlands	774.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	9.4	31	31	31	
Forest	1715.0	0.05	0.09	0.18	18.8	35	62	125	
Lake Surface	1434.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	52.4	58	174	580	

POINT SOURCE DATA

Point Sources	Water Load (m ³ /year)	Low (kg/year)	Most Likely (kg/year)	High (kg/year)	Loading %
Smoky Lake	1910000.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	5.9

SEPTIC TANK DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)	0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years	0.0			
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil	98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	312.4	731.8	1827.8	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	141.7	331.9	829.1	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.22	0.51	1.27	
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	24.42	57.20	142.86	
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	43.0	0.0	5.9
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	19.5	0.0	5.9
Total NPS Loading (lb)	184.5	305.0	548.3	94.1
Total NPS Loading (kg)	83.7	138.3	248.7	94.1

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 10/7/2014 Scenario: Big Sand Lake Watershed Current

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 18.0 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 17.3 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	10	24	60	7	40
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	9	17	32	0	0
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	10	17	30	0	0
Rechow, 1979 General	2	4	11	-13	-75
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	13	29	73	12	69
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	4	9	23	-8	-46
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	9	20	51	2	11
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	8	16	34	-2	-11
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	5	12	30	-6	-33
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	6	13	28	-5	-28
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	8	18	44	0	0
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	5	11	27	-6	-35

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence		Parameter Fit?	Back Calculation (kg/year)	Model Type
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	13	48	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	5	49	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	5	49	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	2	9	L	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	17	57	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	5	18	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	10	42	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	8	31	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	7	24	L qs	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	6	25	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	11	35	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	6	22	FIT	0	ANN

E

APPENDIX E

Aquatic Plant Survey Data

Point Number	Latitude (Decimal Degrees)	Longitude (Decimal Degrees)	ID	Lake Name	County	Date	Field Crew	Point Number	Depth (ft)	Seabed	Pole Type	Comments	Notes	Plant Species
1	46.045148	-89.007679	108	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	1	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
2	46.058815	-89.008399	203	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	2	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
3	46.058096	-89.006412	226	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	3	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
4	46.047287	-89.006606	95	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	4	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
5	46.046577	-89.006619	96	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	5	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
6	46.045887	-89.006632	105	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	6	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
7	46.060246	-89.005340	181	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	7	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
8	46.059520	-89.005352	202	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	8	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
9	46.058806	-89.005365	204	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	9	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
10	46.058087	-89.005378	225	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	10	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
11	46.057367	-89.005391	227	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	11	2	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
12	46.056647	-89.005404	158	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	12	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
13	46.050167	-89.005520	57	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	13	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
14	46.049448	-89.005533	77	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	14	1	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
15	46.048728	-89.005546	78	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	15	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
16	46.048008	-89.005559	62	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	16	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
17	46.047288	-89.005572	94	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	17	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
18	46.046568	-89.005585	97	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	18	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
19	46.045848	-89.005598	106	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	19	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
20	46.061677	-89.004280	161	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	20	3	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
21	46.060957	-89.004292	180	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	21	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
22	46.060237	-89.004305	182	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	22	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
23	46.059517	-89.004318	201	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	23	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
24	46.058797	-89.004331	205	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	24	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
25	46.058078	-89.004344	224	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	25	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
26	46.057358	-89.004357	228	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	26	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
27	46.056638	-89.004370	159	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	27	4	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
28	46.055918	-89.004383	157	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	28	2	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
29	46.051598	-89.004461	51	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	29	2	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	V
30	46.050876	-89.004474	56	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	30	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
31	46.050158	-89.004487	58	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	31	2	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
32	46.049439	-89.004499	76	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	32	2	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
33	46.048719	-89.004512	79	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	33	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
34	46.047999	-89.004525	91	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	34	2	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
35	46.047279	-89.004538	93	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	35	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
36	46.046559	-89.004551	104	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	36	2	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
37	46.045839	-89.004564	107	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	37	0			NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)		
38	46.062388	-89.003232	160	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	38	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
39	46.061668	-89.003245	162	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	39	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
40	46.060948	-89.003258	179	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	40	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
41	46.060228	-89.003271	183	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	41	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
42	46.059508	-89.003284	200	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	42	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
43	46.058788	-89.003297	206	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	43	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
44	46.058068	-89.003310	223	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	44	6	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
45	46.057349	-89.003323	177	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	45	7	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
46	46.056629	-89.003336	160	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	46	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
47	46.055909	-89.003349	156	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	47	5	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
48	46.055189	-89.003362	143	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	48	3	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
49	46.054469	-89.003375	1	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	49	2	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
50	46.051589	-89.003427	50	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	50	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
51	46.050869	-89.003440	55	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	51	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
52	46.050149	-89.003453	59	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	52	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
53	46.049430	-89.003466	75	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	53	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
54	46.048710	-89.003479	80	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	54	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
55	46.047990	-89.003491	90	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	55	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
56	46.047270	-89.003504	98	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	56	2	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
57	46.046550	-89.003517	103	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	57	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
58	46.045830	-89.003530	109	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	58	3	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	1	V
59	46.063099	-89.002185	144	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	59	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
60	46.062379	-89.002198	159	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	60	4	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
61	46.061659	-89.002211	163	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	61	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
62	46.060939	-89.002224	178	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	62	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
63	46.060219	-89.002237	184	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	63	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
64	46.059499	-89.002250	199	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	64	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
65	46.058779	-89.002263	207	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	65	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
66	46.058059	-89.002276	222	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EJH & JMB	66	7	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
67	46.057340	-89.002289	176	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	67	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
68	46.056620	-89.002302	161	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	68	6	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	3	
69	46.055900	-89.002315	155	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	69	5	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
70	46.055180	-89.002328	144	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	EEH & CJF	70	6	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	2	
71	46.054460	-89.002341	2	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	71	3	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
72	46.053740	-89.002354	17	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	72	2	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED	1	
73	46.053020	-89.002367	18	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	BTB & LJS	73	2	Muck	Pole	SAMPLED	1	

Point Number	Latitude (Decimal Degrees)	Longitude (Decimal Degrees)	ID	Lake Name	County	Date	Field Crew	Point Number	Depth (ft)	Stratum	Pole	Notes	Comments	Notes	Najas	Trotia	Trilepis	Utricularia	Valoniopsis	Volvox	Wolffia	Zostera	Other
731	46.067098	-88.965909	264	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	731	29				DEEP										
732	46.066377	-88.965922	263	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	732	29				DEEP										
733	46.065657	-88.965936	262	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	733	29				DEEP										
734	46.064937	-88.965949	261	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	734	30				DEEP										
735	46.064217	-88.965962	260	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	735	32				DEEP										
736	46.063497	-88.965976	179	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	736	33				DEEP										
737	46.062777	-88.965989	180	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	737	30				DEEP										
738	46.074288	-88.96474	57	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	738	7	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
739	46.073566	-88.964753	58	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	739	10	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
740	46.072846	-88.964767	59	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	740	9	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
741	46.072126	-88.96478	60	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	741	12	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
742	46.071407	-88.964794	61	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	742	10	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
743	46.070687	-88.964807	62	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	743	12	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
744	46.069967	-88.964821	63	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	744	28				DEEP										
745	46.069247	-88.964834	252	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	745	29				DEEP										
746	46.068527	-88.964847	253	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	746	29				DEEP										
747	46.067807	-88.964861	254	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	747	31				DEEP										
748	46.067087	-88.964874	255	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	748	31				DEEP										
749	46.066367	-88.964888	256	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	749	31				DEEP										
750	46.065647	-88.964901	257	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	750	30				DEEP										
751	46.064927	-88.964915	258	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	751	33				DEEP										
752	46.064208	-88.964928	259	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	752	33				DEEP										
753	46.063488	-88.964942	178	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	753	29				DEEP										
754	46.062768	-88.964955	177	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	754	11	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
755	46.074997	-88.963892	71	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	755	2	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
756	46.074277	-88.963705	70	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	756	6	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
757	46.073557	-88.963719	69	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	757	9	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
758	46.072837	-88.963732	68	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	758	8	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
759	46.072117	-88.963746	67	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	759	8	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
760	46.071397	-88.963759	66	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	760	10	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
761	46.070677	-88.963773	65	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	761	10	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
762	46.069957	-88.963786	64	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	762	28				DEEP										
763	46.069237	-88.9638	251	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	763	29				DEEP										
764	46.068518	-88.963813	250	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	764	29				DEEP										
765	46.067798	-88.963827	249	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	765	30				DEEP										
766	46.067078	-88.96384	248	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	766	30				DEEP										
767	46.066358	-88.963854	247	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	767	31				DEEP										
768	46.065638	-88.963867	246	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	768	31				DEEP										
769	46.064918	-88.963881	245	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	769	33				DEEP										
770	46.064198	-88.963894	174	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	770	31				DEEP										
771	46.063478	-88.963908	175	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	771	14	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
772	46.062758	-88.963921	176	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	772	10	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
773	46.074987	-88.962658	72	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	773	0				NONNAVIGABLE (PLANTS)	hardstem									
774	46.074267	-88.962671	73	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	774	4	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
775	46.073547	-88.962685	74	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	775	9	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
776	46.072826	-88.962698	75	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	776	10	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
777	46.072108	-88.962712	76	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	777	8	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
778	46.071388	-88.962725	77	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	778	9	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
779	46.070668	-88.962738	78	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	779	10	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
780	46.069948	-88.962752	79	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/27/2016	TWH & CMB	780	24				DEEP										
781	46.069228	-88.962765	238	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	781	30				DEEP										
782	46.068508	-88.962779	239	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	782	32				DEEP										
783	46.067788	-88.962792	240	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	783	32				DEEP										
784	46.067068	-88.962806	241	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	784	32				DEEP										
785	46.066348	-88.962819	242	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	785	32				DEEP										
786	46.065629	-88.962833	243	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	786	33				DEEP										
787	46.064909	-88.962846	244	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	787	34				DEEP										
788	46.064189	-88.96286	173	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	788	25				DEEP										
789	46.063469	-88.962873	172	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	789	12	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
790	46.062749	-88.962887	171	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	790	0				TEMPORARY OBSTACLE										
791	46.062029	-88.9629	170	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	791	2	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
792	46.074978	-88.961623	89	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	792	3	Muck	Pole		SAMPLED										
793	46.074258	-88.961637	88	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	793	6	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
794	46.073538	-88.96165	87	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	794	5	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
795	46.072818	-88.961664	86	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	795	7	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
796	46.072098	-88.961677	85	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	796	8	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
797	46.071378	-88.961691	84	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	797	9	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
798	46.070658	-88.961704	83	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	798	10	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
799	46.069939	-88.961718	82	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	799	14	Sand	Pole		SAMPLED										
800	46.069219	-88.961731	81	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	800	34				DEEP										
801	46.068499	-88.961745	237	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	801	33				DEEP										
802	46.067779	-88.961758	236	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	802	33				DEEP										
803	46.067059	-88.961772	235	Big Sand Lake	Vilas	7/28/2016	TWH & CMB	803	35				DEEP										

F

APPENDIX F

Comments on Draft Documents

Comments to Big Sand Lake Draft Comprehensive Management Plan – July 2015

Responses in blue by Brenton Butterfield

Responses in red by Eddie Heath

Responses in green by Todd Hanke

Comments from Michelle Nault (WDNR Water Resources Management Specialist)

I took a quick glance over this document (just the aquatic plant section 3.4). It's not atypical to have a plant analysis only display the trends in more dominant species, rather than showing trends for all species encountered. For the Tomahawk/Sandbar paper and the current whole lake 2,4-D paper I'm working on, I used a littoral %FOO cut-off of $\geq 10\%$ at any point in the study (Onterra used $\geq 5\%$ in this report). You could certainly ask to see all species (regardless of their FOO) displayed in a chi-square table in an Appendix. I will include figure which displays the occurrences of all species within the report.

One item of note is the sudden increase in *Najas guadalupensis* out on Big Sand. This was also observed out on Mino/Kawa. It went from not being detected at all in 2006 & 2010, to steadily increasing in 2011, 2014, & 2015 (17.2, 24.3, & 34.1%, respectively). I'm not totally convinced that this is just due to a simple mis-ID (calling actual *N. guad* as "*N. flexilis*" for the first two surveys), as even if you lumped the two *Najas* species together there's still a large overall increase in *Najas* spp. over time. Completely theoretical and not based on any data, but I wonder if *Najas guad* is able to 'take advantage' of other 2,4-D sensitive species being impacted by herbicide, and is able to expand its range and occupy these new niches?? I'm not totally up to speed on the *Najas* hybridization work which Don Les has done, but the Les et al 2010 study looked primarily at east coast populations (no samples from WI), so not sure how relevant that is to mention w. Big Sand. However there's another Les et al 2015 article on *Najas* genetics, which indicates that we have *N. flexilis*, *N. canadensis* (new spp.), *N. canadensis* x *flexilis* (hybrid), & *N. guadalupensis*. So in summary, the *Najas* ID/genetics seems to be highly complex and probably warrants future study. Regarding the identification of *N. flexilis* vs *N. guad.*, I agree with you that *N. guad.* was likely not misidentified in 2006 as subsequent surveys (with the exception of 2010) have similar frequencies for *N. flexilis*. However, given that *N. flexilis* had an occurrence of 13% in 2010 and the occurrence of *N. guad.* jumped from 0% to 17% in just one year's time from 2010 to 2011 indicates to me that some of what was called *N. flexilis* in 2010 was likely *N. guad.* And yes, I agree with you that regardless of ID, *Najas* spp. have significantly increased over time to be one of the dominant plants within the lake.

Regarding your theory about *N. guad.* taking advantage of 2,4-D-sensitive species, this is something I have been thinking about as well. Seeing that *E. canadensis* and *P. pusillus* were dominant species in 2006 and saw the largest declines following the three large-scale treatments, I looked to see if *N. guad.* was "filling in" areas where *E. canadensis* and *P. pusillus* dominated in 2006. In 2006, *E. canadensis* was primarily recorded at PI locations within the western portion of the main body of the lake and throughout the bay on the southwest end at an average depth of 7 feet. In the surveys from 2010-2016, *E. canadensis* was still found in

these same areas of the lake, albeit at a fewer number of PI locations. The bulk of *P. pusillus* population in 2006 was located in the western portion of the main body of the lake, but at a deeper depth with an average of 14 feet. As discussed in the report, the 2010-2016 surveys indicate that the *P. pusillus* population has not recovered following the treatments.

Looking spatially at the progressive expanse of *N. guad.* from 2011-2016 shows that it was most frequently encountered at PI locations with an average depth of 7 feet, and that its increase has largely been in areas that had lower occurrences of both *E. canadensis* and *P. pusillus* in 2006, with the exception of the bay in the southwestern portion of the lake. In 2006, *E. canadensis* had an occurrence of 66% within this bay (110 PI locations) compared to an occurrence of 33% in 2016. In 2016, this bay was now dominated by *N. guad.* with an occurrence of 65%. The deeper area in the western portion of the lake once occupied by *P. pusillus* contains very few PI locations with *N. guad.* Interestingly, *P. zosteriformis* has shown a statistically valid increase from 2006 to 2016, and has increased in the area where the majority of the *P. pusillus* was located in 2006.

While we certainly cannot say definitively that the increase in *N. guad.* is the result of open niches caused by the large-scale treatments, I think the data we have suggests that this population has largely been increasing in areas where there was a lower occurrence of *E. canadensis* (with the exception of the SW bay) and *P. pusillus* prior to the large-scale treatments. The behavior of *N. guad.* in Big Sand and other area lakes leads me to believe that it was not historically found in these waterbodies, and its invasive behavior represents a recent introduction. Or, if it was historically present within these waterbodies, recent conditions, whatever those may be, are favoring the rapid increase and dominance of this plant.

My other suggestion for the %FOO line graphs would be indicate all herbicide treatments as dashed vertical lines, and not just the 'large-scale' ones. What I do in my graphs is to make the 'large-scale' treatments one color/line-style (red, heavy dashes), and then all the 'small-scale' treatments another color/line-style (gray, small dashes). Otherwise upon glancing at the graphs it looks like the lake hasn't had any herbicide treatments since 2010 (which I'm pretty sure they have). I think this is especially important to include on the EWM %FOO graph (Fig 3.4-14). Good suggestion. I have added new lines to indicate the subsequent small scale treatment that occurred in 2011 and 2012.

In regards to CLP, I see our DNR website has it as "verified" (as of 8/3/2006), but I checked for herbarium records and couldn't find any. I do see other voucher specimens from this survey though. The 8/3/2006 date was the last day of the PI survey, so not sure if someone saw the PI data and then added CLP as 'verified' to SWIMS, or if it was ever actually 'vouchered'. I certainly think with the crew out there (i.e. Susan, Ali, KG) that they could've correctly IDed CLP, but there's always a chance it was an error on the raw datasheets and it was written in the wrong column (we would've double checked the electronic ones previously). Thanks for the clarification.

Comments from Susan Knight (Interim Director UW Trout Lake Station)

I agree with everything Michelle said and will add a couple of things.

1. Southern naiad: It might have been misidentified in 2006, but maybe not. This plant is clearly dominating many lakes. It is abundant in High, Fishtrap and Finger now, and abundant in some areas of Lake Tom and the number of lakes is growing. As Michelle said, Les' results don't really tell us anything about 'our' *N. guad*. I really don't know what is going on with *N. guad*, but I also don't think we have evidence to blame herbicides, given its frequency in High, Fishtrap and Finger, where there have not been any treatments. However, Onterra reports that southern naiad in Big Sand Lake is not a concern at this time, but I would say it is worrisome with a FOO heading up towards that of *P. robbinsii* (wrongly labelled as *P. richardsonii*, unless the common name is wrong) and *Elodea*—though there is nothing to be done about it. I agree with you regarding the lack of data to determine why *N. guad*. is increasing in area lakes (please see my response to Michelle's comment). Thank you for pointing out that "Southern naiad in Big Sand Lake is not a concern at this time" is a poor choice of wording. That sentence was included without providing any evidence that the increase in *N. guad*. is not having adverse impacts to other plants or other aspects of the lake. I will reword this section to include that more research is needed to understand why *N. guad*. is increasing and the potential impacts it is having on the plant community and other aspects within the lake.

2. I understand they don't need to compare every species through the years, but another figure like 3.4-9 for other years, especially 2006, would have been helpful. It is hard to tell if the lake was dominated by so few species in previous years, though you can see that *P. robbinsii* and *Elodea* have been dominant in years past.

Good suggestion. I have added relative frequency charts for the other years for which PI data are available. In 2006, fern pondweed, common waterweed, and EWM comprised approximately 52% of the plant community.

3. In many lakes, *P. robbinsii* is not usually very close to shore. It would be interesting to see if there is a change in near-shore species. I also think that *N. guad* may be displacing many species, as it will grow close to shore.

Good idea. To determine if any near-shore species in Big Sand Lake have declined since the 2006 PI survey, I looked at the average depth for each submersed species across all the PI surveys from 2006-2016 and defined near-shore species as those with an average depth of 6.0 feet or less. To your point about *P. robbinsii* growing deeper, the average depth of PI locations with *P. robbinsii* from the 2006-2016 surveys was 7.0 feet compared to 6.0 feet for *N. guad*. (2011-2016). So, on average, *N. guad*. does grow at a shallower depth than *P. robbinsii* in Big Sand. Below is a list of the near-shore submersed species in Big Sand Lake as defined by my criterion above. *Isoetes* spp. was the only near-shore species to have a statistically valid decline in occurrence, 3.9% to 1.8% from 2006 to 2016. *M. tenellum* and *Chara* spp. showed statistically valid

increases, while the remaining showed no statistical difference in their occurrence.

Near-Shore Species Change from 2006 to 2016

Chara spp. – Increase from 3.4% to 8.8%

E. acicularis – No change

E. aquaticum – No change

E. minima – No change

H. dubia – No change

Isoetes spp. – Decline from 3.9% to 1.8%

J. pelocarpus – No change

L. dortmanna – No change

M. sibiricum – No change

M. tenellum – Increase from 1.2% to 3.4%

P. gramineus – No change

P. illinoensis – No change

R. aquatilis – No change

U. intermedia – No change

U. vulgaris – No change

V. americana – No change

4. The change in *P. pusillus* is the most concerning. I need to read about loss of rare species with environmental change, and how to display and interpret those results.
5. Overall I would say the *P. pusillus* drop and the *N. guad* rise are the most concerning. The former is almost certainly directly due to herbicides, the latter maybe not. I am glad Onterra counseled them not to treat in 2013, 2014.
Yes, the large decline in the *P. pusillus* population and lack of recovery is concerning, especially since it was the third-most frequently encountered native during the 2006 survey.
6. I looked at some of the social data, and see that AIS is very important to the property owners. (Nitpicking: Figure 2.0-1. Same response in question 13 and 14.) Thanks for pointing out the incorrect figure, this has been changed. I would like to know why AIS (which probably is just EWM) is so important. Is there a navigation problem? Is it aesthetic? Is it because we told them for years it was a serious problem? I speculate this is in response to people understanding EWM population levels in the lake during the past (~2005-2009) when EWM was 25%-30%. They know what that looks like and the ecosystem services that were impacted at that time. While Onterra did not work on the lake until post 2010, I remember having a "Legislature Day" where elected officials were specifically taken to Big Sand Lake because it had the highest EWM FOO in the area & they could easily see reduced aesthetics and the connection between changes in how the ecosystem operates.

7. It wasn't until I read Michelle's comments that I caught that the red dashed lines were only the large scale herbicides. They really should have all the treatments on there. Thank you. These charts have been updated to include the small-scale treatments.

Comments from Scott Van Egeren (WDNR Water Resources Management Specialist)

Minor comments

- Pg. 64 – small pondweed doesn't show signs of recovery yet. The frequency of this species in 2010 (year of whole-lake treatment) is not statistically or ecologically different than that found in 2015. Both of these are very significantly different than the frequency of this species found in 2006. Good point. I will revise this section. Yes, as discussed in the previous comments, this is the largest concern at this time as *P. pusillus* was one of the most dominant native plants in 2006, and as of 2016 has shown no indication of recovery.
- Pg. 70 – write out acid equivalent before the acronym (ae) is used the first time. Thanks, change has been made.
- Pg. 71-72 – Suggest framing the discussion of whole-lake concentration and control efficacy and non-target impacts as generalizations. In general the descriptions based on the ranges of concentration hold across the state, but not in all cases. There are cases with higher concentrations where EWM doesn't appear to be effectively controlled and others where low concentrations of 2,4-D have led to fairly long-term control and extensive native impacts. I have added a clarifying sentence talking about the issues you bring forth. That being said, I continue to feel strongly that the predictability of control and selectivity are still much higher for whole-lake treatments than for spot treatments.
- Pg. 84 – I'm not sure that having more than 9 pieces of wood/mile is more than many other lakes in this part of the state. This includes any piece of wood > 2 inches diameter. It might be more appropriate to say that there are other lakes in the area that also have severely reduced amounts of coarse wood present, when compared to undeveloped lakes. The phrasing of this statement has been changed.
- Include the methods for assessing the coarse wood in the lake. The methods for this survey are included within the Coarse Woody Habitat section, but we will include the methods within the Methods Section.

Recommendations Comments

- It appears that they are proposing a whole-lake herbicide treatment concentration that is approximately double the concentration used in the successful 2010 treatment. Why so high? Based on y-intercept of half-life analysis, big Sand's 2010 treatment likely started off at 0.205 ppm ae. But with a half-life of only 11 days, the 0.7 DAT ave concentration was 0.169 ppm ae.
- Where did the 70% EWM reduction success criteria come from? It seems that on most northern Wisconsin lakes we see higher levels of efficacy than this in whole-lake treatments (especially if the target concentration will be between 275-375 ppb). The

70% goal aligns with what is listed on the large-scale worksheet (Form 3200-4a). After considering your comment, the goal has been adjusted to being from the *year before the treatment* to the *year after the treatment*. We agree that there will likely be a higher reduction in *year before the treatment* to *year of the treatment*. We have added more clarity in this section.

- What happens if their success criteria for a whole-lake treatment are not met? Hand-harvesting efforts are mentioned as a potential activity following a whole-lake treatment. What would the trigger be to conduct this sort of management? **These thoughts are included within the end of the relevant implementation plan goal. However, the appropriate implementation triggers and success criteria for these actions would need to be developed through an updated lake management planning effort.**

Comments from Jordan Petchenik (WDNR NR Research Scientist)

- Pg 6-7 – Pleased that Onterra noted that a 60% response rate is a standard benchmark for statistical projections, but they did not include the implications of their 35% return rate. Below is what Onterra included for the Eagle River Plan – they need do so here:
- *Due to the low response rate, the following survey results should not be interpreted as being statistically representative of the population. At best, the results may indicate possible trends and opinions about stakeholder perceptions of the Eagle River Chain of Lakes, but cannot be stated with any statistical confidence.*

Thank you, this disclaimer has been added.

- Also, please have Onterra review the report for misuse of the word “majority” (pg 7 for example). Majority is typically defined as more than one-half, but it’s being defined here as the largest response. In the latter case, the correct interpretation would be “mode,” meaning the most frequent response. Thank you for the clarification. This has been corrected.

Comments from Steve Gilbert (WDNR Fisheries NR Region Team Supervisor)

- Page 80 Regulations and management. Onterra will have to update this section in their reports since as of 2015 we no longer use the sliding bag limit system to control angler harvest of walleye. There is now a three fish bag limit ceded territory wide and new base regulations for many waters including Big Sand. As of 2015, the walleye regulation on Big Sand is a 15 inch minimum with a 20 to 24” protected slot and a three bag with only one fish over 24”. This will also have to be fixed in table 3.5-2. **I updated the Regulations paragraph and Table 3.5-2 to include the current fishing regs for Big Sand.**
- Table 3.5-3. All the walleye fingerlings, other than those from the last three stocking events, can be considered small fingerlings. **Updated the stocking table**
- Pg 85 ...the WDNR fisheries biologist believes that unsuccessful recruitment (natural or from stocked fish) has kept...**included the (natural or from stocked fish) words**

Comments from Kevin Gauthier (WDNR Water Resources Management Specialist)

- Page 8. Q13 and Q14 are the same graph? **Yes, thanks. This has been corrected.**
- Page 84. 3rd Par. Last Sentence. This is more than.... What is the purpose of this sentence – almost implies that the amount of wood in Big Sand is a good amount? **In conjunction to SVE's comment, this statement has been rephrased.**
- Page 91. Active Mgmt Strategy. Why was 15% chosen? I couldn't find any language on how and why this measurement was chosen? **You and I discussed the rationale for defining a 15% threshold on 11/21/2016. Additional text has been added to the relevant implementation plan section, as we suspect is your desired outcome. As a recap of our conversation, many folks around the state are using 10% as a threshold. As now explained in the *Background on Herbicide Application Strategy Subsection* of this report, the 10% trigger has basis in WDNR administrative code even though that was likely not its original intent. However, WDNR has used 10% in various subsequent grant language and lake management planning guidance. There is also some mathematic rational for using 10% as well (also discussed in plan). Is it ecologically or human use driven – this does make a difference. Please see EWM LTT slides that are attached also as reference from a 10 year DNR EWM study of managed and unmanaged lakes in northern WI – would be glad to discuss these slides and their ecological relevance to Big Sand Lake Ecology, including EWM. It most certainly makes a difference – if the BSLPOA wanted to alleviate nuisance conditions caused by EWM, they would have implemented those strategies in already. They have chosen to absorb some of the losses in ecosystem services they have been dealing with until their trigger has been met. And discussions of the EWM LTT data resulted in them chose a trigger higher than the more-commonly used 10% to account for annual variations. As we discussed over the phone, they also discussed a 2-year consecutive >10% trigger but though that a 1-year 15% trigger would be more clear-cut.**
- Were emergent/floating leaved plant communities mapped in other years than 2014? If so, please provide the maps and comparisons. **No, emergent and floating-leaf community mapping data are only available from 2014.**
- What were rake fullness avg's from the FQI's – Is there any indication of reduced abundance/rake fullness during 2007-2014? **I will include this within the report. In summary, the littoral occurrence of vegetation was approximately 89% in 2006, 90% in 2010, 76% in 2011, 84% in 2014, 84% in 2015, and 81% in 2016. TRF data were not recorded during the 2006 survey, but data from the 2010-2016 surveys are now displayed in the report.**
- Fig's 3.4-4 and 3.4-5. Show comparisons of FOO of all species during PI years and note any significant differences, particularly between 2006 and 2015, regardless of how low the FOO might be. **This figure has been updated to show occurrences of all species recorded in the 2006-2016 surveys.**

Comments from BSLPOA Planning Committee

- Page 4 - 1st Paragraph. WDNR and WTSI should be spelled out as first time used in document. **Change has been made.**
- Page 4 - Lake at a Glance section. Shoreline complexity is not defined or explained in the plan as far as I could find. **It's a little hard to find in the document, as it is not discussed until page 55.**
- Page 5 - 2nd Paragraph. Suggest adding a comma to the sentence To reflect the success and limitations learned, the BSLPOA...**Change has been made**
- Page 6 - 6th Paragraph. Vials County, and LLPLD should be Vilas County, and BSLPOA. **Change has been made.**
- Page 8 - Charts. 2nd chart on page is the same as Chart for Question 13.**Change has been made**
- Page 9 - Legend not complete for the top chart. **There is no label for the 4 or 2 option due to the way the question was asked, see below:**

	Not supportive	↔	Neutral	↔	Highly supportive	Unsure Need more info.
a. Herbicide (chemical) control	1	2	3	4	5	U
b. Dredging of bottom sediments	1	2	3	4	5	U

- Page 12 - Internal Nutrient Loading. Certain bacteria forms commonly found in nature will release stored phosphorus in under anaerobic conditions.
- Page 17/18 - More detail should be included for near-bottom sample location i.e., what depth and if in stratified zone. **Clarification has been made.**
- Page 19 - 1st Paragraph. 3rd sentence should begin with "As" not "A". **Change has been made.**
- Page 30 - Big Sand Watershed. Technically, Smoky Lake is in watershed but typically water is not transferred from Smoky to Big Sand. Referring to Smokey Lake as upstream may be confusing to readers. **Clarification has been made. If advanced modeling were to be conducted on Big Sand Lake's watershed in the future, it may be important to investigate this concept more.**

Comments from Joe Robinson

1. On Page 4 (Lake at a Glance table) & Page 5 (last paragraph), the 2016 point intercept study is not factored in. **Updated**
2. On Page 58, 2nd paragraph, 4th line, remove first "was" from: However, no voucher specimen was for curly-leaf pondweed was submitted. **Removed**
3. On Page 58, 4th paragraph, 2nd line, remove "the" from: The 2016 data indicate that "the". **Removed**
4. On Page 58, 5th paragraph, 4th line, words appear to be missing: Of the 623 point-intercept sampling locations that " " or shallower. **Fixed**

5. On Page 61, 2nd paragraph, 6th line, replace "not" with "now". **Fixed**
6. On Page 63, 2nd & 3rd paragraphs, sentences are repeated; Since 2010, the occurrence...
Updated
7. On Page 64, 1st paragraph, 1st line, "In 2011 and 2014, the occurrence of small pondweed was not statistically different from 2011"; the second 2011 I think should be should be 2010. **Fixed**
8. On Page 74, 2nd paragraph, last line, is "to 0%" correct? **In 2010, there were no PI points sampled that contained EWM only**
9. On Page 81, 2nd paragraph, 8th line, "exceeds the comfort level of many riparians because it be approaching..."; change "be" to "is". **Fixed**

