

LAKE NOQUEBAY
PRIORITY LAKE PROJECT
WATER RESOURCES APPRAISAL

Final Report

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Lake Michigan District

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Noquebay Priority Lake Project Appraisal

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LAKE NOQUEBAY APPRAISAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Lake Noquebay Priority Watershed program offers a unique opportunity for government officials, land owners, scientists, lake managers and the public to provide long term protection from nonpoint source water pollution. A sequence of activities have to occur before time and money can be committed to the project. The first of these activities involves an appraisal.

The appraisal is a compilation of biological, chemical and physical data related to the water resources of Lake Noquebay, as well as all other water resources (ground and surface) in the Noquebay Watershed. The data becomes a point of reference to establish achievable water quality goals. A goal may be as simple as cutting off the source of nutrients or sediments to a particular reach of stream and measuring the improvement. Or it could be as complex as establishing an inlake nutrient value or number that we target, realizing that the sources are not easily understood or controlled. Sources difficult to control could include atmospheric (especially to a large lake-2409 acres-Noquebay) and internal cycling.

METHODS

Water chemistry information that will be used in the Noquebay appraisal goes back to a 1977 report (Knauer). He completed a nutrient budget for the lake. Additional data includes USGS information from 1987 through 1992, fisheries and other biological data from 1993, as well as lake information from as recent as the last week in April 1994.

Lake models that predict phosphorus input/output, inlake chemical and physical conditions are also used. Fisheries and other biological information is presented from the lakes and tributaries. A paleoecological core was collected and results are presented in the appendices. Historical water chemistry information is presented from various sources including: Northern Lake Services in Crandon, UW Marinette, Wis. DNR, USGS. Landuse issues are a part of this report and expanded on in the overall report.

A key measure of water quality in lakes is trophic status. Carlson 1977 developed a correlation between productivity, secchi disc transparency, chlorophyll *a*, and spring turnover total phosphorus. He uses a scale from 1 to 100. Oligotrophic conditions are indicted from 1 to 40, mesotrophic conditions from 40 to approximately 50, and anything greater than 50 is eutrophic. In 1993 Lillie, Graham and Rasmussen revised Carlsons 1977 coefficients and regionalized them for Wisconsin. Those values are calculated for Lake Noquebay, Elbow, Mary and Big Newton lakes data sets, in tables 3 - 6 & figures 2 - 6.

WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

The water resources in the Noquebay Watershed drain 109 mi² (69,504 acres), see figure 1. Tables 1 & 2 provide information on the physical features of Lake Noquebay and its tributaries.

Inlets and Outlet

Limited water chemistry data exists from the inlets and outlet, see table 7. Fisheries information (IBI) and biotic index values using Hilsenhoff (1987) are a part of the data set, see table 8. Information regarding special status and stream classifications (NR 102) are also a part of table 7. Separate reports outlining fisheries and biological information are included in the bibliography, see (Gansberg 1994) and appendix A (Kornely 1994).

Lakes Information

An extensive water chemistry data base exists for Lake Noquebay, see table 3. Water quality information was collected before 1977 and compiled in a report "Lake Noquebay Report", (Knauer April 12, 1977). Additional information is included in a report "Lake Noquebay Demonstration Project Final Report" Bedrosian (September 1983). The United States Geological Service collected information from 1987 through 1992 and is reported separately. USGS data is tabulated in table 3. Results from a paleoecological core provide a historical perspective. The information is contained in appendix B.

Data from the other 27 lakes in the watershed is limited. Some minimal self-help information has been collected. Three of the lakes were monitored in the past year using the DNR lake monitoring protocol (5 x's/year). Results are presented in tables 4, 5, 6, & 9 and figures 4, 5, & 6. Aquatic macrophyte surveys were conducted annually from 1979 through 1982. The surveys were repeated in 1991 and 1992, jointly funded by Marinette County, the District and DNR through the Lake Planning Grant Program. The Noquebay watershed lakes are listed in Table 9.

The information is available in separate reports and referenced in the attached bibliography.

PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN SOURCES TO NOQUEBAY

The Lake Noquebay watershed (109 mi²) is a subwatershed in the Peshtigo River drainage area (1,080 mi²).

Runoff coefficients have been calculated at the mouth of the Peshtigo River (USGS-Steve Fields 1993) that can be transposed to Lake Noquebay tributaries and the outlet using annual mean runoff values and watershed ratios. Table 1 summarizes this data.

Other sources of nutrients in the immediate drainage area of Lake Noquebay and the other water resources include: inadequate functioning or maintained septic systems, runoff from impermeable surfaces, and application of fertilizers by riparians. These sources contribute to the buildup of nutrients in the sediments. They also create localized impacts adjacent to shore that promote the growth of aquatic plants.

Additional sources of nutrients and sediments delivered to surface and groundwater are discussed in the overall plan.

Noquebay Septic Systems

A total of 459 dwellings surround Lake Noquebay, to a distance of 1,000 feet from shore. Most of the dwellings are on private septic systems. A small percentage use holding tanks. A breakdown of the Noquebay private on site septic situation is summarized in table 10.

Nutrient Input/Output Relationships

Through a system of tables and graphs nutrient inputs are presented. Table 1 lists the three inlets and outlet as well as the total phosphorus and inorganic nitrogen contributions. Figures 7 & 8 represent summaries of the inlet/outlet nutrient values. Table 7 lists data from the individual sample dates.

The sources used to develop a phosphorus budget for Noquebay are listed in tables 1 & 2.

Lake Modeling

Mathematical coefficients apply measured and estimated data to predict physical and chemical conditions in lakes. A more detailed explanation of the process is contained in "Wisconsin Lake Model Spreadsheet User's Manual", John C. Panuska and Anita D. Wilson-June 1994.

Panuska applied phosphorus loading data to his "Wisconsin Lake Model Spreadsheet, Version 1.00 - June 1994". The results are included in table 11.

AQUATIC PLANTS

The Lake Noquebay Management District was created in the mid 1970's for the primary purpose of managing aquatic plants. The chronology of events that have resulted in the successful management of aquatic plants is reported in the January 13, 1991 "Lake Noquebay Rehabilitation District Aquatic Plant Management Plan For Harvesting" by William L. Kowalski-Marquette County Conservationist.

The document is listed in the attached bibliography.

The cutting and harvesting of aquatic plants in Noquebay play a significant role in removing or mining phosphorus and nitrogen from the lake, see tables 2 & 12.

Table 12 is a summary of aquatic plant harvesting results over the years.

SPECIAL CONCERN TERN

A nesting colony of Black Terns, or Chlidonias niger, are found on the northwest end of Noquebay. The colony is designated "special concern" by Wisconsin State Statute.

WILD RICE BEDS

ZIZANIA sp. are found along the east shore of Noquebay. Special seasons and protection are granted these plants by Wisconsin State Statute.

DISCUSSION

The Lake Noquebay Management District has focused their attention for over 20 years on **managing aquatic plants**. They have budgeted \$50,000 per year for over 10 years on managing plants, (Bedrosian 1993). Water quality improvement or protection programs normally target phosphorus control. Phosphorus has been shown to be the limiting nutrient, responsible for primary production in our surface waters. "In fact, Hutchinson (1957) and Lee (1970) indicated that most natural waters respond to additions of phosphorus with greater plant production", Water Quality in Ponds For Aquaculture. Barko (1992) more recently has "identified **nitrogen (N) as more limiting** than phosphorus (P) for the growth of rooted aquatic plants".

A dramatic reduction in Myriophyllum heterophyllum in the eastern 1/3 of the lake was reported by Kowalski (January 1991) between survey data from the late 70's early 80's and more recent data. Northern Lakes in 1992 reported, that M.heterophyllum did appear in scattered beds on the eastern end of the lake. The report also points out that "average depth-to-vegetation which dropped from about 1.6 feet in 1979 to 2.6 in 1991, was nearly three feet in 1992".

Lake Michigan District of DNR has conducted aquatic plant surveys on 9 lakes in Northeast Wisconsin since 1986. The surveys are repeated every three years. At least two data sets, and in some cases three sets exist for the lakes. The data indicates very dramatic swings in certain taxa. Coontail or Ceratophyllum demersum dramatically declined in two lakes over a three year period, as an example. These shifts or declines like those in Noquebay are difficult to explain.

Barko gives a variety of scenarios for these shifts (1992).

Our tributary data, see tables 1 & 7, shows excessive N input. Areal loading values from tributaries in table 1 indicate that nitrogen and phosphorus contributions are greatest from the Smith Creek/Lower Middle Inlet watershed. Areal water loading measures how concentrated nutrient input is to the system. Upper Middle Inlet/Middle Inlet and Upper Inlet values are quite similar. Aquatic plants obtain nutrients primarily from the sediments (Barko 1992, Barko & Smart 1986). Precipitation was above normal in 1979 and 1993. A great deal more nutrients were deposited to Lake Noquebay and likely will, or have had a major impact on production. A greater data set linking nutrient input specifically to aquatic plant growth could provide some of the answers.

A priority should be placed on controlling Phosphorus and nitrogen sources from Smith Creek/Lower Middle Inlet.

Druckrey (Marinette Co 1994), applied coefficients developed by the state of Maine EP to land use practices adjacent to Noquebay. Slope, percent impermeable surfaces and other factors are introduced to determine phosphorus from land use within 1,000 feet of the shore. The results are shown in table 2.

Water quality data applied to the revised Carlson trophic index from Lake Noquebay shows good water quality with values primarily in the mesotrophic range, see table 3 & figures 2 & 3. Mary Lake trophic values are in the meso-lower eutrophic range, see figure 5 & table 5. Elbow lake values are from the higher oligotrophic to lower eutrophic range, see figure 4 & table 4. Big Newton goes from the higher oligotrophic to the mesotrophic range with one lower eutrophic value, see figure 6 & table 6. Additional physical and watershed/subwatershed information is contained in table 9.

Phosphorus contributions from private sanitary systems in the direct drainage area (<1,000 feet) of Noquebay were estimated based on soils, age of the systems, number of full time and seasonal residents and number of holding tanks. The information is contained in table 10. The systems are separated into those along the north shore and those along the south shore. 73% of the development is along the south shore. However, the greatest number of failing systems is along the north shore.

Although the north shore has only 27% of the development 80% of those systems are failing. 20% of the systems are failing along the south shore.

An excellent discussion of what happens to nitrogen and phosphorus generated from septic systems is contained in "Fate of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in Soils Under Waste Disposal Fields", L.J. Sikora, R.B. Corey 1976. To quote directly, "we conclude that from a pollution standpoint, nitrogen in septic tank effluent is a greater concern than phosphorus. Since nitrate is formed in nearly all but the heavier textured soils, a groundwater nitrate monitoring program may be advisable in areas where the density of septic systems is high, such as a resort area." The report makes a case for the rapid movement of nitrogen through soil and its impact on nitrate concentrations in drinking water supplies. The current limit for NO_3 in drinking water is 10 mg/l. The report also implies nearshore waters impact, and the buildup of N in the sediment. The N could promote macrophyte growth.

The report also discusses phosphorus from septic systems. "Phosphorus contamination of groundwater is expected primarily in sandy soils low in organic matter, soils with high water tables, or shallow soils over crevice bedrock. Since some P sorption occurs in all these cases, contamination would not become apparent until the soil absorption field has been in operation for a number of years".

Many lake residents use fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals to maintain their shoreline property. Most of these chemicals used along the shore end up in the lake. When they enter the lake they trigger the growth of algae, accumulate in the sediments and promote the growth of other forms of plant life.

Table 2 includes Lake Noguebay physical features as well as sources of phosphorus used to estimate surface total phosphorus, secchi disc transparency and chlorophyll a concentrations. Table 2 also provides a break down by percentage of the various sources of phosphorus. Contributions from septic systems and near shore land use are significant, particularly during low water years. The information is applied to Dillon & Rigler 1974B through a method devised by Jim Vennie WDNR. The model results are from five different data sets. Inlake phosphorus is underestimated from 1979 through 1982 and overestimated for 1993. Chlorophyll a and secchi disc values are slightly lower from 1979 through 1982 than measured values. 1993 estimated values are slightly higher than measured values.

Application of "Version 1.00 of the Wisconsin Lake Model Spreadsheet" appears in table 11, Panuska & Wilson 6/94. Estimated phosphorus loadings are considerably higher than measured. The information is provided.

Lake residents should receive incentives to test soils to determine the need for fertilizers or other chemical growth enhancements. Private landowners or clusters of landowners should be given incentives to work with professional landscapers adept at designing vegetative buffers along the shoreline that reduce impact from runoff. Width as well as kinds of vegetation to incorporate into the buffer should be considered.

Dr. John Barko should be contacted to discuss the limiting nutrient concept as it relates to N concentrations and macrophyte growth. A provision should be made to test sediments for various forms of nitrogen and relate those values to macrophyte growth. The results could be used to encourage land use practices that prevent the buildup of N in lake bed sediments. Cutting and harvesting aquatic plants could be encouraged where N levels are high or excessive. Critical habitat would have to be evaluated and no clear cutting, that negatively affects aquatic life, would be allowed.

A **sediment core** was collected in February 1993. The results and discussion are attached in appendix B. The author, Paul Garrison WDNR, Research concludes by saying, "it appears that land disturbance around the turn of the century caused increased erosion in the watershed. These elevated erosional rates continued to increase until about 1960 and have declined during the last decade. The water quality probably was not dramatically affected by this until about 1940 when both N and P increased resulting in an expansion of the macrophyte community. The increase in plants may have resulted in an increase in the planktivorous fish community with a resultant decline in the larger zooplankters. The macrophyte community appears to be declining in the past decade probably as a result of the harvesting operation".

SUMMARY

The reader should direct their attention to the attached tables and figures. The key information for evaluating the water resources is contained in the measured data. Water quality overall is good in the Noquebay watershed. The watershed program will offer greater protection from nonpoint source pollution. Key phrases are highlighted in the discussion and recommendations are underlined. A great deal of effort should be devoted to nearshore activities and the localized impact they create. The 696 lbs of phosphorus delivered from land use within 1,000 feet of shoreline is concentrated in a relatively small area of the 9 plus miles of shoreline. That amount along with the 642 lbs from septic systems makes up 25% to 34% of the total phosphorus delivered to Noquebay during normal water years. Incentives and best management practices have to be developed to address this very significant source of nutrients.

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Tables 1 through 12

1. Trib., Outlet, & Drainage Information
2. Noquebay specs., P delivery, Walker 1987.
3. Noquebay Historical water quality data.
4. Elbow Lake water quality data.
5. Mary Lake water quality data.
6. Big Newton water quality data.
7. Three major trib. water quality data.
8. Tributary including outlet classifications.
9. Other 27 lakes in the Noquebay Watersheds.
10. P Contributions from septic systems
11. Application of WILMS Version 1 - June 1994.
12. Aquatic Plant Harvesting P & N Removal.

Table 1 /

Noquebay Tributary, Outlet, & Drainage Information

Waterbody	Drainage Size	Pollutant Source	Discharge cfs*	Inorganic N (lbs/yr)	Total P (lbs/yr)	Inorganic N (lbs/a)	Total P (lbs/a)
Smith Cr./Lower Middle Inlet	29.9 sq. mi/19,143 a	Runoff	1979-38.6 cu ft	46,513	1,120	2.43	0.059
			1980-25.0 cu ft	21,804	639	1.14	0.033
			1981-23.9 cu ft	32,600	1,322	1.70	0.070
			1982-27.7 cu ft	40,145	690	2.10	0.033
			1993-36.4 cu ft	48,123	7,877	2.51	0.411
Upper Middle Inlet/Mid Inlet	53.1 sq mi/34,012 a	Runoff	1979-68.7 cu ft	35,817	1,588	1.05	0.047
			1980-44.3 cu ft	11,620	1,162	0.34	0.034
			1981-42.4 cu ft	30,307	1,529	0.89	0.045
			1982-49.1 cu ft	27,691	547	0.81	0.016
			1993-64.6 cu ft	14,997	3,177	0.44	0.093
Upper Inlet	25.6 sq mi/16,362 a	Runoff	1979-33.1 cu ft.	15,059	871	0.92	0.053
			1980-21.4 cu ft	3,368	617	0.21	0.038
			1981-20.4 cu ft	15,385	548	0.94	0.033
			1982-23.7 cu ft	4,196	824	0.26	0.050
			1993-31.1 cu ft	7,832	857**	0.48	0.052
Outlet	109 sq mi/69,504 a	Runoff	1979-141.0 cu ft	56,866	2,843	0.82	0.041
			1980-91.0 cu ft	8,354	2,148	0.12	0.031
			1981-87.0 cu ft	74,740	1,255	1.08	0.018
			1982-100.8 cu ft	46,272	1,256	0.67	0.018
			1993-132.5 cu ft	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

*From Runoff Coefficients & Drainage Ratios

**Estimated Concentration of 0.014 mg/l

Lake Noquebay Specifications				Table 2						
Surface Acreage	2,409 acres		976 hectares							
Maximum depth	51 feet		15.5 meters							
Lake Volume	23,985.5 acre/feet									
Shoreline miles	9.8 miles									
Water retention-114 cfs@outlet	108.3 days									
Water retention-161 cfs@pit:et	75 days									
Phosphorus Delivery										
Year	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1993	1993
Sources	(lbs)	(%s)	(lbs)	(%s)	(lbs)	(%s)	(lbs)	(%s)	(lbs)	(%s)
Smith Cr.	1120	Tribs	639	Tribs	1322	Tribs	690	Tribs	7877	Tribs
Upper Mid/Mid Inlet	1588	64%	1162	55%	1529	63%	547	51%	3177	86%
Upper Inlet	871		617		548		824		857	
Atmospheric*	646	12%	646	15%	646	12%	646	16%	646	5%
Septic Systems	642	12%	642	15%	642	12%	642	16%	642	5%
Development & <1,000'	696	13%	696	16%	696	13%	696	17%	696	5%
Totals (lbs)	5563		4402		5383		4045		13895	
Phosphorus removed from harvesting	1139	20%	2149	49%	2016	37%	1466	36%	1307	9%
*From Panuska 1994										
Walker 1987										
Year	1979		1980		1981		1982		1993	
Pounds of Phosphorus Delivered To Noquebay	4424		2253		3367		2579		12568	
Mean Depth (M)	3.03		3.03		3.03		3.03		3.03	
Areal H2O loading (m/yr)	12.92		8.34		7.97		9.23		12.14	
Hydraulic Residence Time (yr)	4.256		2.747		2.626		3.042		3.999	
Flushing Rate (Parts of lake/year)	0.235		0.364		0.381		0.329		0.249	
P Areal H2O load Gm/m2/year	0.2104		0.1004		0.1522		0.1155		0.5811	
P Volumetric Load (mg/m3/year)	66.36		33.08		50.15		38.07		191.49	
P Retention Coefficient	0.521		0.575		0.581		0.561		0.527	
Current Total Areal P Load Gm/m2/yr	0.2014		0.1004		0.1522		0.1155		0.5811	
Acceptable Areal P Load Gm/m2/yr	0.2694		0.1961		0.1903		0.2102		0.2568	
Excessive Total P Areal Load Gm/m2/yr	0.5389		0.3921		0.3807		0.4204		0.5137	
P Steady State mg/m3	13		10		14		10		30	
Chl a mg/m3	1.339		0.773		1.476		0.857		6.671	
Secchi m	4.528		5.853		4.325		5.577		2.135	
Mean Optimal Photosynthesis Mg Carbon/m3/day	66.4962		21.3053		76.5245		28.5445		357.4397	
Growing season Photosynthesis mg carbon/m3/day	-3.515		-27.2873		1.7603		-23.4792		149.5334	

Table 3

Date	Depth M	Secchi M	Temp C	DO ppm	pH	Total P	Ortho P	Cond	Alk	NH3N	NO2-NO3	TKN	Chl a
	8.0												
	9.0												
	10.0												
	11.0												
	12.0												
	13.0				8.30	0.007	0.005	425	148	0.14	0.070	0.810	
TSI		38.95216				43.282							41.12
3/12/80	1.0				8.30	<0.02	0.004	360	164	0.04	0.040	0.600	
	2.0												
	3.0				8.60	<0.02	<0.004	340	158	0.04	0.040	0.600	
4/23/80	0.5	2.0			8.40	0.011	0.003	220	118	0	0.090	0.670	12.60
	1.0												
	2.0												
	3.0												
	4.0				8.10	0.010	0.003	220	120	0.03	0.070	0.870	
	5.0												
	6.0												
	7.0												
	8.0				8.00	0.012	0.003	220	120	0.03	0.070	0.700	
TSI		49.99788				46.776							53.97
4/24/80	1.0				7.60	0.020	<0.004	230	107	<0.02	0.030	0.600	
	2.0												
	3.0												
	4.0												
	5.0				7.90	0.020	<0.004	230	78	0.54	1.000	<0.2	
						51.397							
8/27/80	0.3	3.2			8.40	0.011	0.007	260	142	0.04	0.040	0.620	3.60
	1.0												
	2.0												
	3.0												
	4.0												
	5.0												
	6.0												
	7.0				8.25	0.015	0.007	260	142	0	0.010	0.560	
	8.0												
	9.0												
	10.0												
	11.0												
	12.0												
	13.0												
	14.0				7.70	0.026		280	160	0.46	0.110	1.040	

Table 3

Date	Depth M	Secchi M	Temp C	DO ppm	pH	Total P	Ortho P	Cond	Alk	NH3N	NO2-NO3	TKN	Chl a
TSI	9.0		18.5	0.0									
	10.0		17.8	0.0			0.006						44.00
		47				30.000							
8/29/88	0.0	1.4	20.3			0.017							7.00
	1.0		20.3										
	2.0		20.2										
	3.0		20.1										
	4.0		20										
	5.0		20.1										
	6.0		19.9										
	7.0		19.9										
	8.0		19.8										
	10.0		19.7			0.020	0.003						49.00
TSI		55				47.000							
4/15/91	0.5	3.5	5.0	11.9		0.014	0.004						3.00
	1.0		5.0	11.9									
	2.0		5.0	11.9									
	3.0		5.0	11.9									
	4.0		5.0	11.9									
	5.0		5.0	11.9									
	6.0		5.0	11.9									
	7.0		5.0	11.9									
	8.0		5.0	11.9									
	9.0		5.0	11.9									
	10.0		5.0	11.9									
	11.0		5.0	11.9									
	12.0		5.0	11.9									
	13.0		5.0	11.9		0.012	0.004						42.00
TSI		42				45.000							
6/24/91	0.0	8.2	23.5	7.8		<0.020							
	1.0		21.5	7.4									
	2.0		21.0	7.7									
	3.0		20.5	7.6									
	4.0		18.5	5.7									
	5.0		17.0	3.0									
	6.0		14.5	0.5									
	7.0		13.5	0.6									
	8.0		13.0	0.4									
	9.0		13.0	0.3									
	10.0		12.5	0.2									
	11.0		12.0	0.0									
	12.0		11.5	0.0		<0.020							

Table 6

Date	Depth	Temp C	DO ppm	Secchi	pH	fld pH	P.Tot	P.Dis	Org N	Kjeld N	NH3-N	NO2-NO3	T-Alk	Chl.a	Ca	Mg	K	Na	SO4	Cl	Cond	Hard	Turb
06/09/83	5.0	15.0	11.9																				
06/09/83	6.0	13.0	12.0																				
06/09/83	7.0	13.0	12.0																				
06/09/83	8.0	11.0	10.2																				
06/09/83	8.0	11.0	10.2																				
06/09/83	10.0	9.0	2.5																				
06/09/83	11.0	9.0	2.5																				
06/09/83	12.0	7.0	1.2																				
06/09/83	13.0	7.0	1.2																				
06/09/83	14.0	7.0	0.9			6.86	0.017	<0.002															
TSI				34.63			47.764							44.2									
07/09/83	0.0	23.5	8.9	4.4																			
07/09/83	1.0	23.0	8.9																				
07/09/83	2.0	23.0	8.9																				
07/09/83	3.0	23.0	8.0																				
07/09/83	4.0	23.5	8.1																				
07/09/83	5.0	29.9	12.4																				
07/09/83	6.0	17.0	14.6																				
07/09/83	7.0	14.5	9.0																				
07/09/83	8.0	13.5	4.4																				
07/09/83	9.0	11.0	3.2																				
07/09/83	10.0	10.0	0.9																				
07/09/83	11.0	9.3	0.5																				
07/09/83	12.0	9.5	0.5																				
07/09/83	13.0	9.0	0.0			6.13	0.020	0.002															
TSI				38.62			51.397																
08/09/83	0.0	18.5	8.2																				
08/09/83	1.0	18.5	8.2																				
08/09/83	2.0	19.3	3.4																				
08/09/83	3.0	19.3	6.2																				
08/09/83	4.0	19.5	6.2																				
08/09/83	5.0	18.5	8.2																				
08/09/83	6.0	18.5	8.2																				
08/09/83	7.0	17.8	2.8																				
08/09/83	8.0	17.3	2.8																				
08/09/83	9.0	11.0	0.5																				
08/09/83	10.0																						
TSI				34.63			0.007																
02/07/84	0.0	1.0	13.0				43.815																
02/07/84	1.0	4.0	13.0				<0.004																
02/07/84	2.0	4.0	13.0																				
02/07/84	3.0	4.0	13.0																				
02/07/84	4.0	4.0	11.6																				
02/07/84	5.0	4.0	10.8																				
02/07/84	6.0	4.0	11.0																				
02/07/84	7.0	4.0	10.5																				

rr

Table 7

Site	Date	C	pH	Cond	NH3-N	NO2-NO3-N	TK-N	Ortho-P	Tot-P	cfs	BOD	Sus S	Inorganic N ug/l
Lower Middle Inlet & Smith Ck. #1 (79-82 Northern Lakes Crandon - 93 DNR)	1/29/79	3.5	7.70	560	0.000	0.870	0.92	0.005	0.009				870
	2/26/79	2.0	7.76	575	0.000	0.950	1.14	0.004	0.006				950
	3/26/79	1.2	7.60	365	0.140	0.430	1.04	0.008	0.011				570
	5/4/79	9.8	7.68	375	0.010	0.210	0.70	0.005	0.010				220
	5/29/79	16.2	7.90	485	0.040	0.530	0.94	0.008	0.014				570
	7/2/79	16.4	8.10	500	0.070	0.650	0.49	0.010	0.015				720
	7/31/79	16.5	8.30	525	0.020	0.480	1.07	0.013	0.040				500
	10/22/79	11.0	8.20	545	0.000	0.500	0.22	0.010	0.013				500
	4/23/80	9.1	7.60	282	0.030	0.440	0.62	0.013	0.025				470
	8/27/80	13.8	7.73	285	0.030	0.270	1.76	0.054	0.007				300
	10/6/80	8.0	8.10	365	0.000	0.560	0.32	0.006	0.007				560
	2/25/81	0.1	7.60	215	0.340	0.640	1.06	0.009	0.025				980
	3/30/81	5.7	7.40	265	0.340	0.590	0.95	0.022	0.025				930
	4/30/81	6.4	7.80	240	0.000	0.170	0.02	0.035	0.035				170
	1/11/82	0.1	7.79	400	0.030	0.780	0.50	0.020	0.025				810
2/11/82	0.1	7.45	340	<0.03	0.780	1.12	<0.002	0.005				780	
3/23/82	0.0	7.65	345	<0.03	0.620	0.59	0.007	0.008				620	
3/25/93				0.501	0.703	1.90	0.100	0.190	10.7	8.3	16	1204	
6/10/93				0.030	0.110	0.70	0.010	0.030	27.5	<1	4	140	
Middle Inlet #2 Eagles Nest Ck. (79-82 No. Lakes Crandon, 93 DNR)	1/29/79	3.6	7.58	490	0.000	0.270	0.30	0.005	0.009				270
	2/26/79	2.9	7.54	490	0.000	0.320	0.02	0.004	0.007				320
	3/26/79	1.1	7.62	335	0.170	0.440	0.87	0.006	0.011				610
	5/4/79	8.0	7.92	350	0.010	0.040	0.50	0.003	0.008				50
	5/29/79	16.3	7.90	425	0.030	0.130	0.64	0.007	0.012				160
	7/2/79	19.3	8.40	475	0.060	0.210	0.42	0.008	0.015				270
	7/31/79	19.1	8.20	490	0.020	0.190	0.49	0.009	0.024				210
	10/22/79	11.3	8.10	485	0.110	0.120	1.12	0.005	0.008				230
	4/23/80	10.7	7.90	260	0.030	0.160	0.42	0.006	0.014				190
	8/27/80	16.4	7.73	275	0.000	0.030	0.76	0.010	0.022				30
	10/6/80	12.0	8.10	340	0.000	0.180	0.56	0.004	0.004				180
	2/25/81	0.3	7.55	205	0.000	0.280	0.92	0.010	0.027				280
	3/30/81	6.8	7.60	265	0.000	0.360	0.45	0.009	0.015				360
	4/30/81	8.7	7.10	239	0.110	0.340	0.62	0.004	0.013				450
	1/11/82	0.1	7.70	380	0.000	0.280	0.59	0.002	0.007				280
2/11/82	0.1	7.49	300	<0.03	0.220	0.53	<0.002	0.004				220	
3/23/82	0.1	7.49	315	0.110	0.250	0.81	0.002	0.006				360	
3/25/93				0.009	0.157	0.20	0.002	<0.02	23.9	<1	6	166	
6/10/93				0.018	0.052	0.70	0.003	0.030	65.9	<1	18	70	
Upper Inlet #3 (79-82 No. Lks Crandon 93 DNR)	1/29/79	2.7	7.20	500	0.170	0.070	1.86	0.004	0.015				240
	2/26/79	2.3	7.32	600	0.200	0.130	1.50	0.004	0.008				330
	3/26/79	1.8	7.54	350	0.530	0.230	1.04	0.009	0.010				760
	5/4/79	11.3	7.48	300	0.010	0.030	0.53	0.004	0.009				40
	5/29/79	19.5	7.40	345	0.030	0.020	0.88	0.005	0.012				50
	7/2/79	24.5	7.40	375	0.040	0.020	0.82	0.005	0.017				60
	7/31/79	23.3	7.40	390	0.030	0.030	1.09	0.006	0.026				60
	10/22/79	12.1	7.60	460	0.240	0.070	1.34	0.006	0.010				310
	4/23/80	7.7	8.20	180	0.100	0.020	0.98	0.006	0.015				120
	8/27/80	19.9	7.11	270	0.000	0.080	1.04	0.004	0.023				80
	10/6/80	12.0	7.32	290	0.000	0.040	0.73	0.003	0.006				40
	2/25/81	0.3	7.05	170	0.280	0.300	0.87	0.009	0.017				580
	3/30/81	7.6	7.20	215	0.310	0.140	0.36	0.006	0.014				450
	4/30/81	11.3	7.00	199	0.060	0.060	0.62	0.002	0.010				120
	1/11/82	0.1	7.40	380	0.000	0.080	0.98	0.011	0.020				80
2/11/82	0.1	7.10	380	0.080	0.030	1.06	0.017	0.022				110	
3/23/82	0.1	6.99	305	<0.03	0.080	0.89	0.006	0.011				80	
3/25/93				0.043	0.085	0.60	0.002	<0.02	2.4	1.0	<2	128	
Outlet (79-82 No. Lks Crandon 93 DNR)	1/29/79	4.6	7.58	505	0.000	0.190	0.47	0.002	0.009				190
	2/26/79	3.9	7.50	490	0.000	0.200	0.00	0.003	0.005				200
	3/26/79	4.2	7.70	425	0.250	0.370	1.07	0.007	0.009				620
	5/4/79	10.8	7.80	350	0.000	0.140	0.66	0.005	0.011				140
	5/29/79	18.9	8.10	355	0.030	0.050	0.74	0.005	0.011				80
	7/2/79	24.1	8.70	380	0.040	0.010	0.68	0.003	0.013				50
	7/31/79	22.8	8.60	395	0.020	0.010	0.64	0.005	0.018				30
	10/22/79	11.3	8.00	440	0.240	0.090	0.31	0.003	0.006				330
	4/23/80	12.9	8.40	212	0.000	0.020	0.42	0.003	0.011				20
	8/27/80	20.0	7.70	260	0.000	0.030	0.56	0.015	0.019				30

Table 7

	10/6/80	11.0	8.50	310	0.000	0.090	0.64	0.003	0.006									90
	2/25/81	2.8	7.75	310	0.080	0.560	0.31	0.001	0.009									640
	3/30/81	10.3	8.00	320	0.000	0.220	0.45	0.005	0.005									220
	4/30/81	11.1	8.00	258	0.340	0.110	0.76	0.000	0.008									450
	1/11/82	0.7	8.20	360	0.000	0.080	0.53	0.004	0.010									80
	2/11/82	0.8	7.52	340	<0.03	0.170	0.31	<0.02	0.004									170
	3/23/82	2.9	7.50	355	0.170	0.280	0.36	0.002	0.005									450
	6/10/93				0.026	0.011	0.50	0.002	<0.02		<1	<2						37
Smith Ck. DNR data	3/25/93				0.022	0.704	0.40	0.005	<0.02		6.2	1.2						726
	6/10/93				0.026	0.059	1.00	0.003	0.030		23.6	1.1						85
Upper Middle Inlet	3/25/93				0.012	0.399	0.30	0.003	<0.02		9.1	1.1						411
(DNR data)	6/10/93	12.2	7.30		0.021	0.039	0.50	0.006	<0.02		43.2	<1						60

Table 8

Lake Noquebay Tributary Streams Including the Outlet

Waterbody	Description	Stream Classification *	IBI Score*	Special Status**	Habitat Rating/Biotic Index Rating**
Upper Middle Inlet Creek	Coldwater Trout Stream	Class I - above middle of T33N,R21E,S18 (10.3 miles) Class II-downstream this point (3.3 miles)	500 feet below Nejaldo Rd. Score 100, rating was excellent	ORW	1992-Nejaldo Rd-Good,103/Excellent,2.93 1993-Nejaldo Rd-Good,114/Excellent,3.40
Middle Inlet Creek	Coldwater Trout Stream 15.5 miles in length	Class I above CTH X Class II 2.2 miles below X to Noquebay.	1050 feet below Moonshine Hill Rd & 500 feet upstream Camp 5 Rd. Score was 80 and rating was excellent	ORW	1992-Moonshine Hill Rd-Good,102/Excellent,2.71 1993-Moonshine Hill Rd.-Good,102/Excellent,3.2
Lower Middle Inlet Creek	Coldwater Trout Stream 8.3 miles in length	Class I entire length of stream.	HWY 141 upstream 1000 ft. Score 90, rating excellent. 466 feet below Cemetery Rd. Score was 100 and rating excellent	ERW	1992-Cemetery Rd.-Good,96/Excellent,1.61 1993-Cemetery Rd.-Good,94/Excellent,1.96
Smith Creek	Coldwater Trout Stream 8.2 miles in length	Class I entire length.	HWY 141 upstream 600 ft. Score was 70, and rating was good (new bridge construction, lots of silt) Smith Creek 300 feet upstream Score was 100 and rating was excellent.	ERW	1992-St. Paul Rd-Good, 110/Excellent, 2.73 1993-St. Paul Rd-Fair,143/Good, 4.73
Upper Inlet Creek	Warmwater Stream 5.9 miles in length	Class B, Warmwater Sport Fishery	500 feet above CTH X Using Ball WDNR "Stream capable of supporting a warmwater sport fishery or serving as a spawning area for warmwater sport fish."	-----	1992-Lk Mary Rd.-Good,160/Fair, 5.94 1993-Lk Mary Rd-Fair, 136/Fairly Poor, 6.67
Outlet		Warmwater Sport Fishery		-----	1993-St. Paul Rd-Good, 79/Very Good 4.04

*See appendix _____, Kornely (1994)

**See appendix _____, Gansberg (1994)

Table 9

Lake	Twn, Range, Sec	Size (Acres)	Max. Depth (Ft.)	Drainage (Sq. Mi)	Shoreline (Miles)	Self-Help	TSI T-P (n)	TSI SD (n)	TSI Chl a (n)	TSI Class	P Sens	Lake Type	Notes
Butterfly	T34N,R20E,S30	6	15	0.09	0.60							Seepage	
Campbell	T32N,R19E,S11	24	8	0.12	1.21							Seepage	
Charles	T32N,R19E,S11												
Chrzel	T33N,R19E,S35	1	8	0.01	0.10							Drained	Headwaters of Lower Middle Inlet
Elbow	T34N,R19E,S27	62	60	1.19	2.31		51 (4)	39 (3)	40 (2)	Mesotrophic	I	Drainage	See Table _____
Engleman	T33N,R20E,S22	13	4	0.17	0.55							Seepage	
Finnegan	T33N,R20E,S22	6	3										
Jug	T34N,R20E,S30												
Julia	T33N,R21E,S25	47	20	1.65	1.17						I Ins	Drainage	Inlet/Outlet is part of Up. Mid Inlet
Lily	T34N,R19E,S27	11	10	0.54	0.80							Drainage	
Lit. Newton	T33N,R19E,S4	60	53	0.44	1.19			41 (5)	46 (4)	Mesotrophic	I Ins	Seepage	
Mary	T33N,R21E,S25	167	20	1.27	2.28	Yes	49 (9)	41 (8)	47 (7)	Mesotrophic	II A	Drainage	Outlet goes to Julia Table _____
Mud	T33N,R22E,S19	8	19	0.93	0.47							Drainage	
Newton (Big)	T33N,R19E,S3	68	40	0.44	1.3		47 (6)	38 (7)	41 (3)	Mesotrophic	I	Seepage	See Table _____
Noquebay	T33N,R21E,S8	2,409	51	132	9.4	Yes	45 (31)	47 (24)	46 (24)	Mesotrophic	I A	Drainage	See Table _____
Perch	T34N,R20E,S34	27	15	0.09	0.82						I Ins	Spring	
Ratcof	T33N,R20E,S31	47	14	0.16	1.07							Seepage	
Rollins	T34N,R19E,S34	9	4	0.06	0.47							Seepage	
Roosevelt	T33N,R20E,S10	1	3	0.20	0.10							Spring	
Round	T32N,R20E,S5	3	3	0.30	0.25							Seepage	
Rush	T32N,R20E,S6	17	31	0.14	0.66							Spring	
Silver	T34N,R19E,S27	8	19	0.04	0.44							Seepage	
Simpson	T33N,R19E,S13	13	24	0.08	0.74							Spring	
Spencer	T34N,R19E,S21	3	4	0.04	0.26							Seepage	
Sples	T34N,R20E,S30	27	5	1.16	0.80						II Ins	Drainage	
Springer	T34N,R19E,S27	2	18	0.08	0.25							Spring	
Stephenson	T33N,R22E,S8	19	24	0.78	0.69							Drainage	
Wolf	T33N,R20E,S23	22	7	0.22	0.82							Seepage	

P Contribution from Noquebay Septic Systems

North Shore

123 dwellings

36 permanent

87 seasonal

25 Holding Tanks

98 systems failing

0.4 retention coefficient

4 persons/household

28 permanent

70 seasonal

1.1 lbs of P/person/year*

lbs of phosphorus from full time residents = 120.96

lbs of phosphorus from seasonal residents = 151.2

South Shore

336 dwellings

27 holding tanks

93 systems on poor soils

66 systems failing

0.4 retention coefficient

4 persons/household

40 full time residents

26 seasonal residents

1.1 lbs of P/person/year

lbs. of phosphorus from full time residents= 172.8

lbs. of phosphorus from seasonal residents= 56.16

243 systems on suitable soils

0.9 retention coefficient

1.1 lbs. of P/person/year

4 persons/household

148 permanent residents

95 seasonal residents

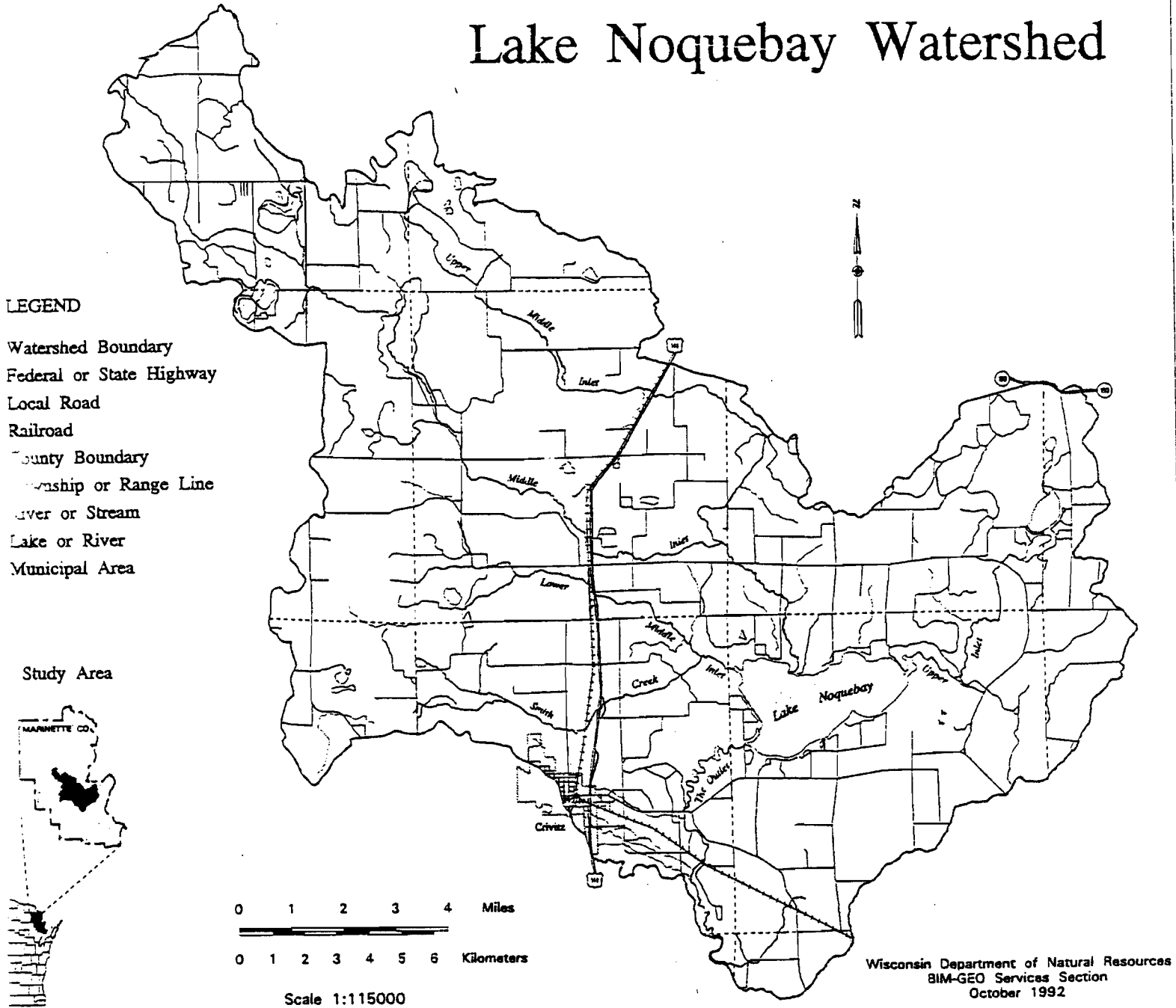
lbs of phosphorus from full time residents= 106.56

lbs. of phosphorus from part time residents= 34.2

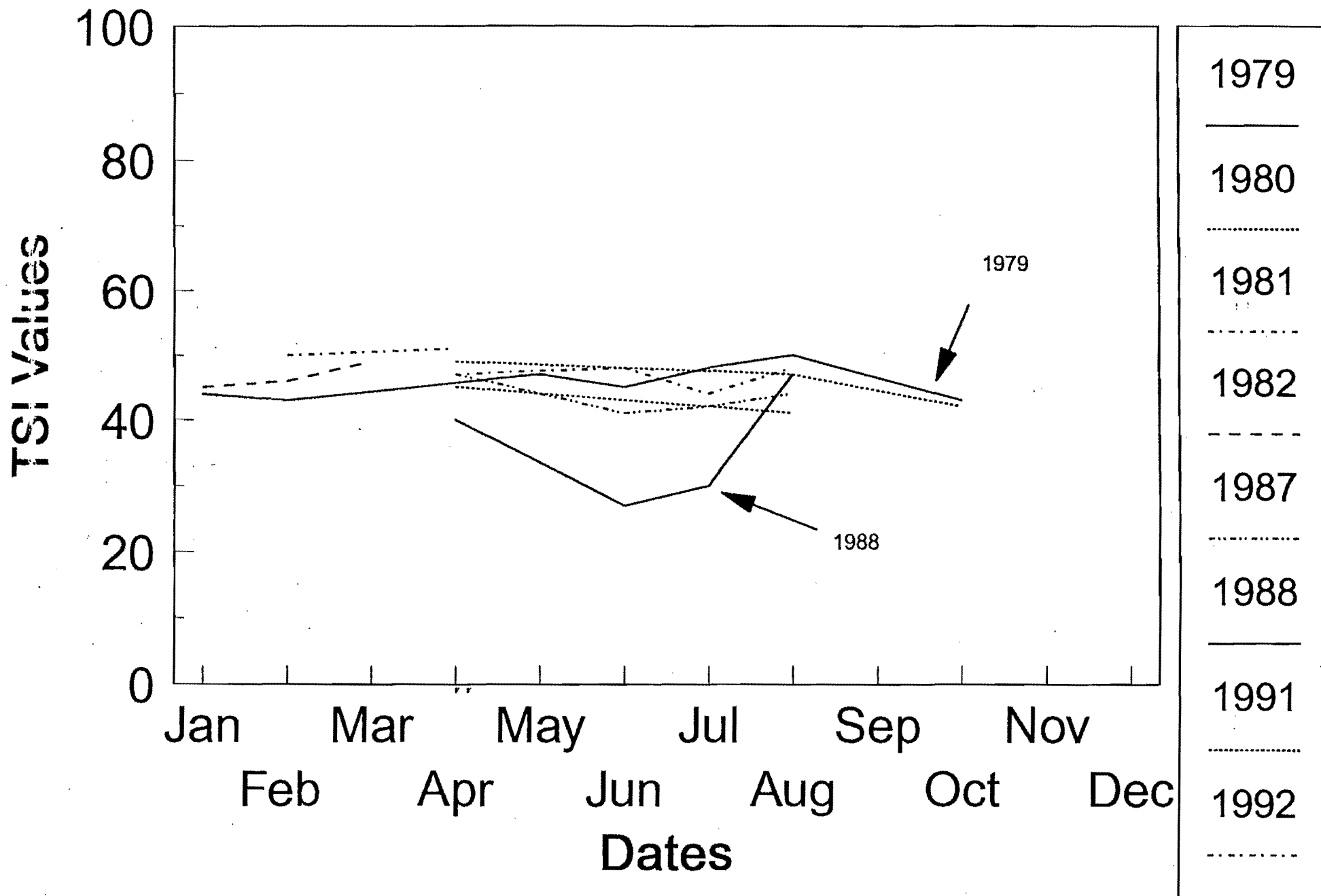
Total lbs of P from septic systems 641.88

Figure 1

Lake Noquebay Watershed



Lake Noquebay Phosphorus TSI Values

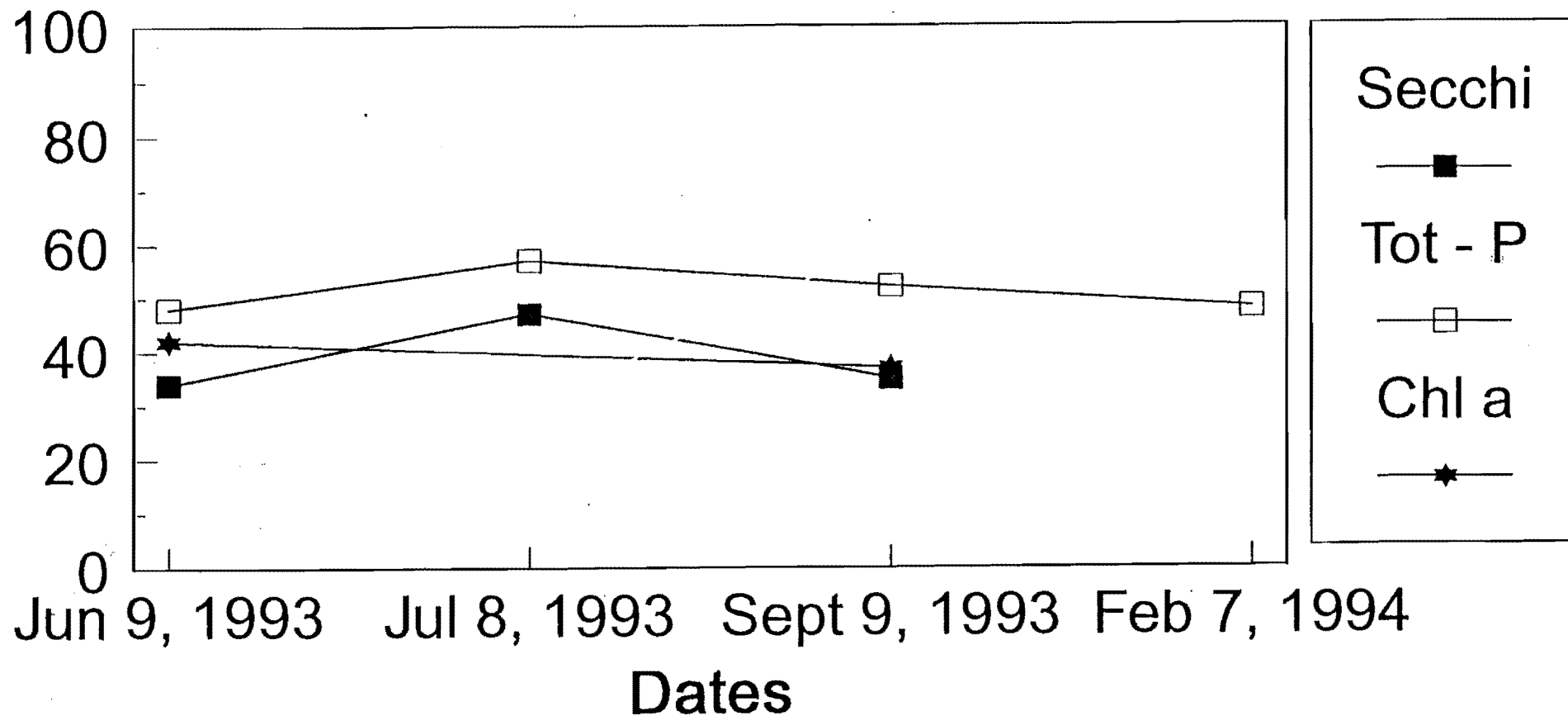


Elbow Lake - Marinette Co

Figure 4

Carlson Trophic Index Values

Values

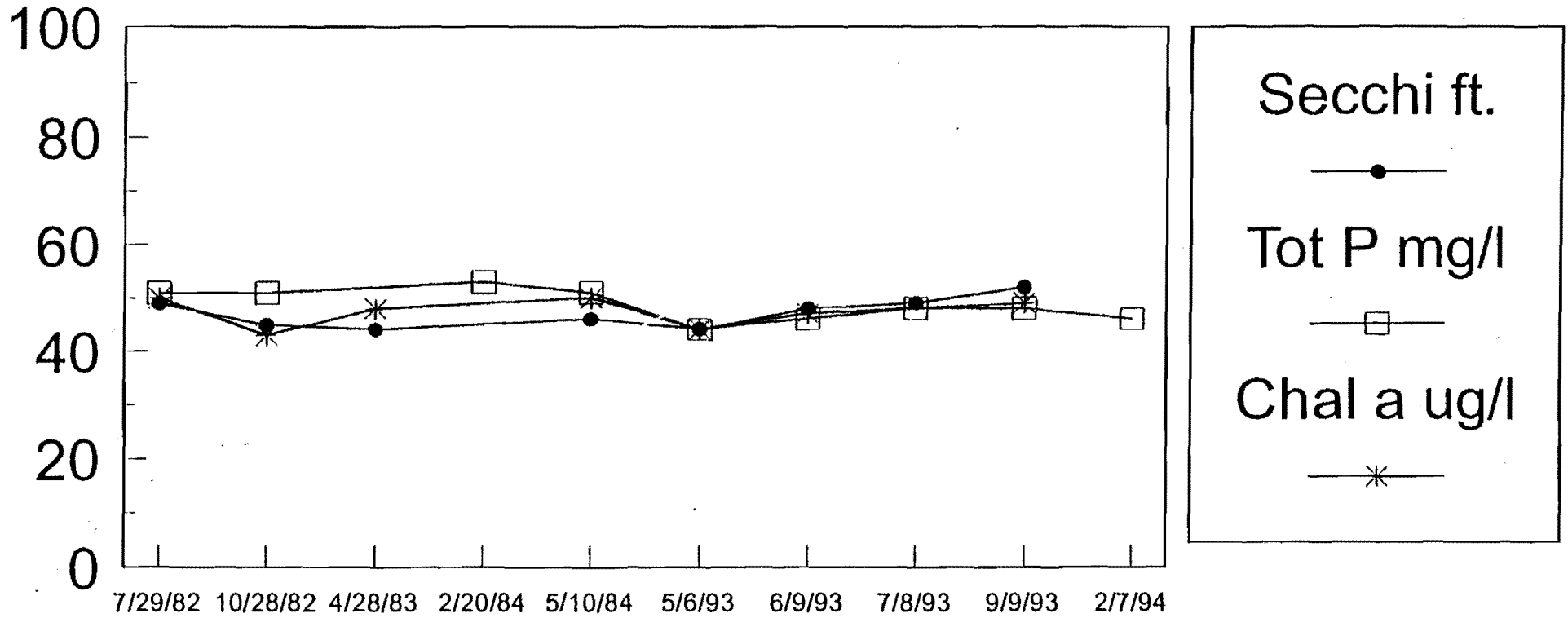


0 - 40 Oligotrophic
40 - 50 Mesotrophic
50 - 100 Eutrophic

Mary Lake - Marinette Co.

Carlson's Trophic State Index Values

Values

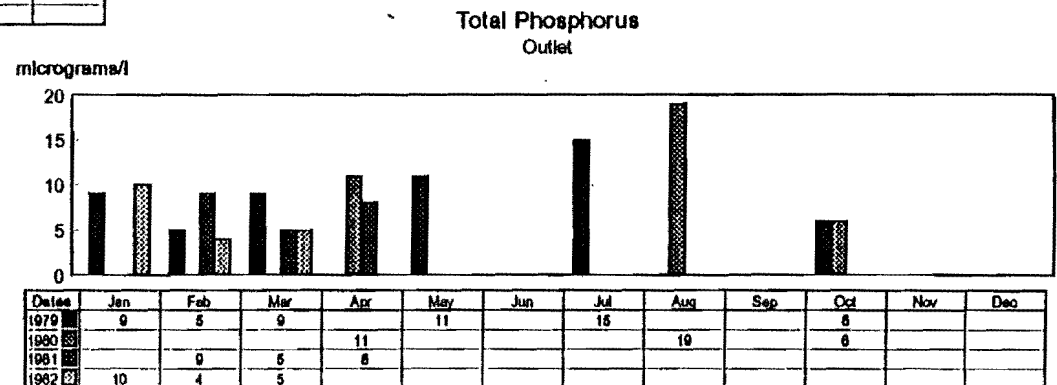
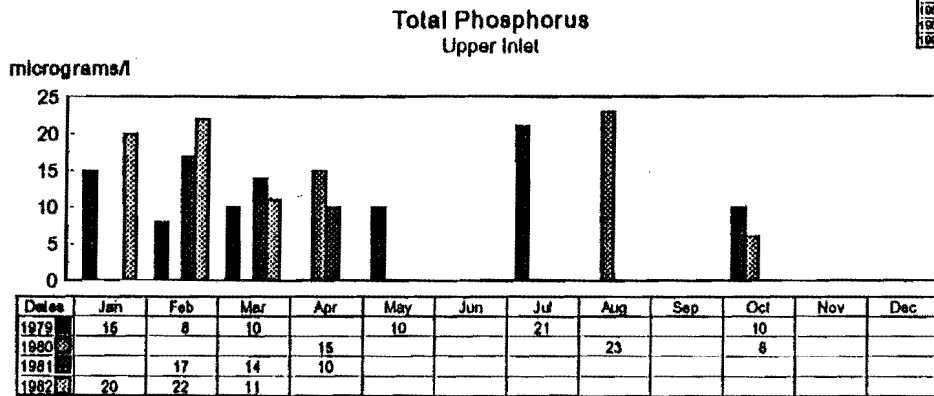
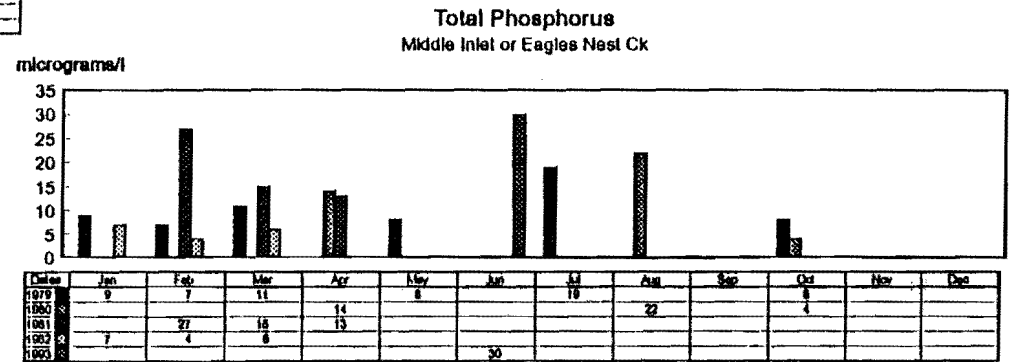
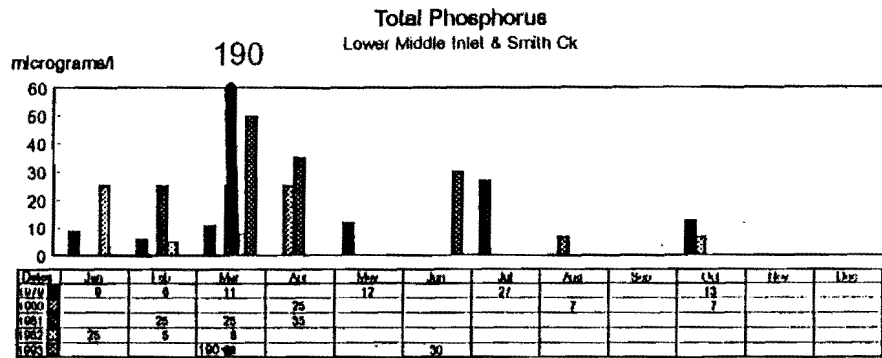


Dates

0-40 Oligotrophic
40-50 Mesotrophic
50-100 Eutrophic

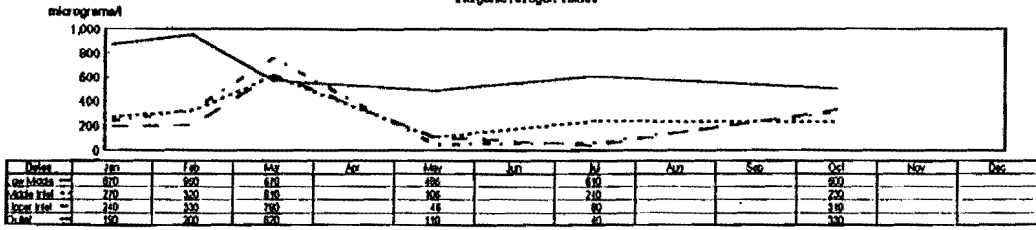
Noquebay Tributaries & The Outlet

Figure 7

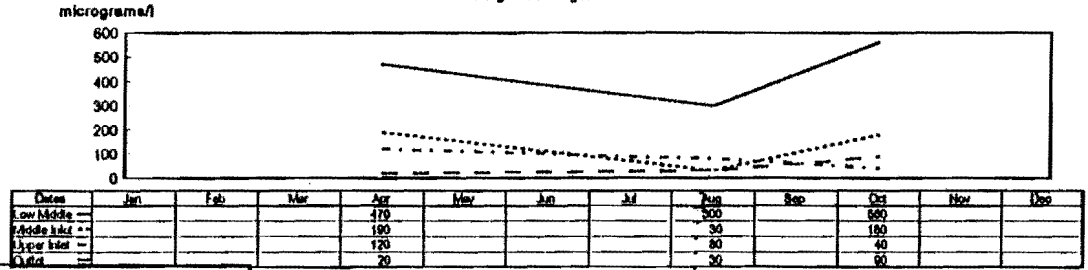


Noquebay Tributaries Inorganic Nitrogen Figure 8

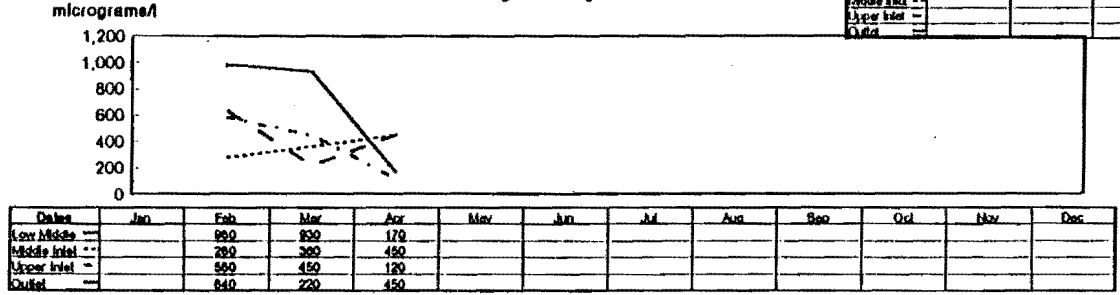
1979
Inorganic Nitrogen Values



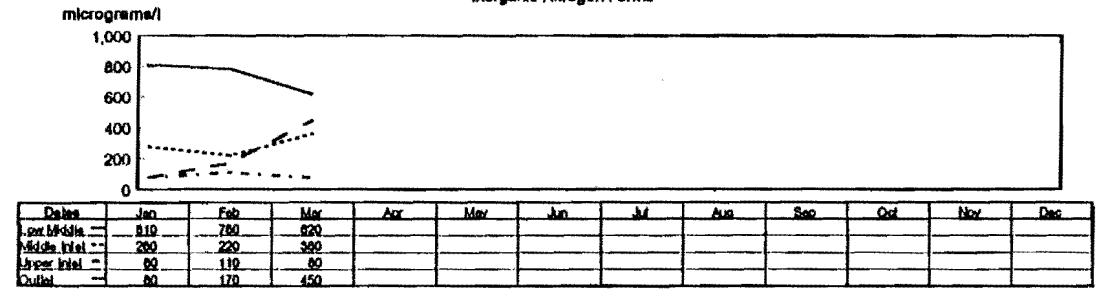
1980
Inorganic Nitrogen Values



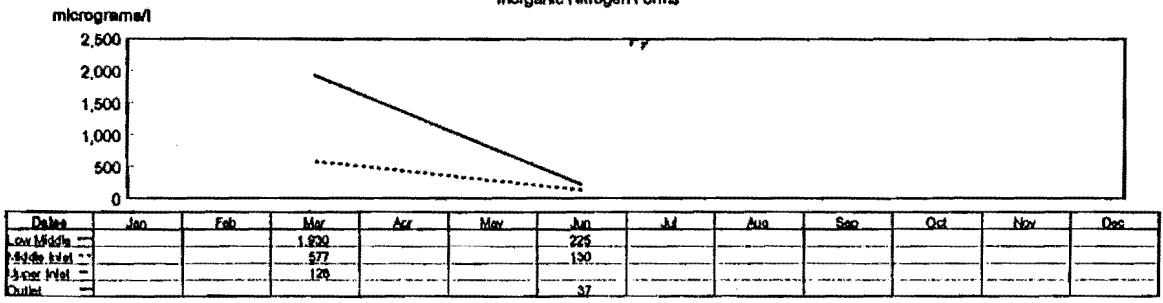
1981
Inorganic Nitrogen Forms



1982
Inorganic Nitrogen Forms

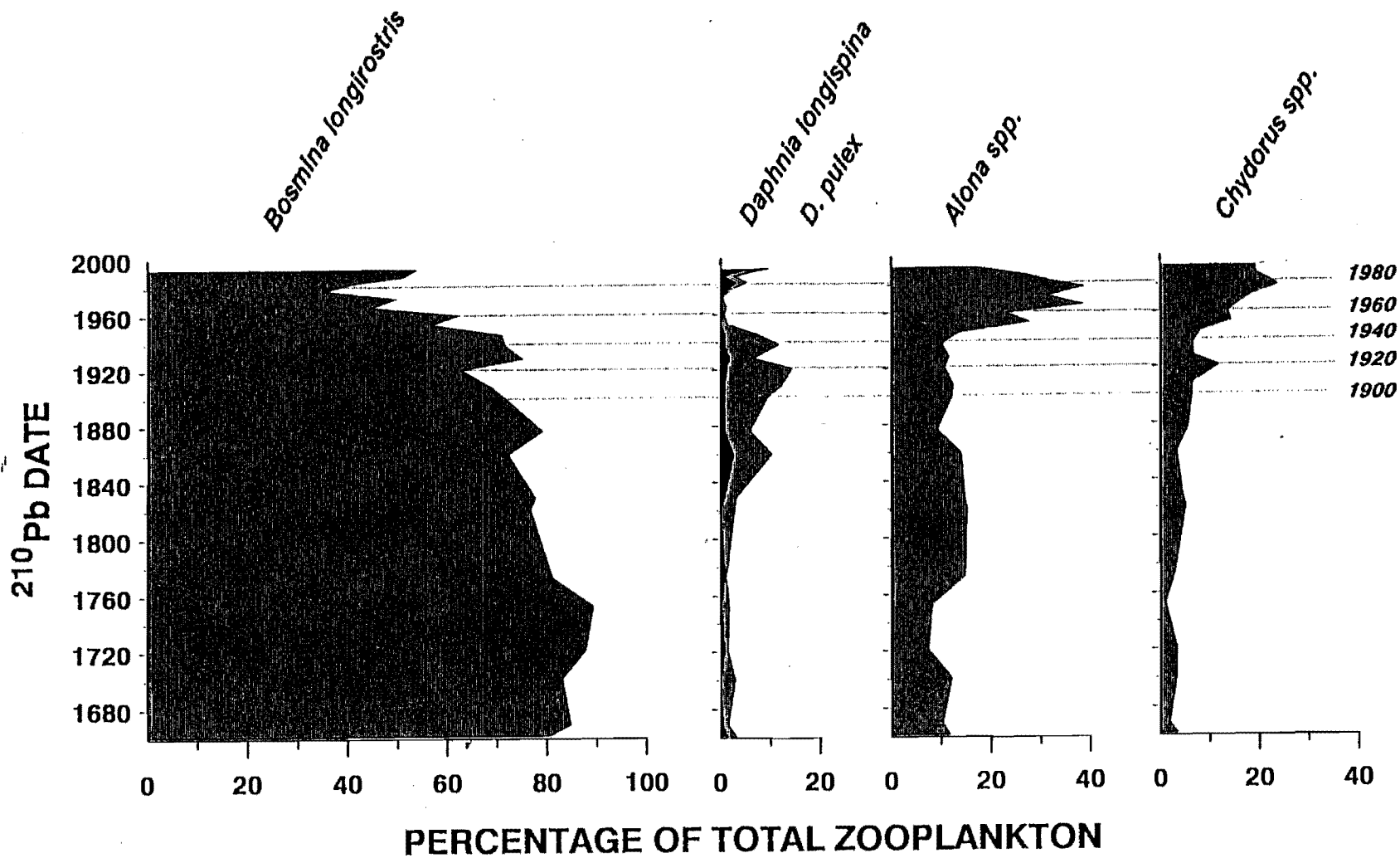


1983
Inorganic Nitrogen Forms



LAKE NOQUEBAY

Marinette County



LAKE NOQUEBAY

Marinette County

