

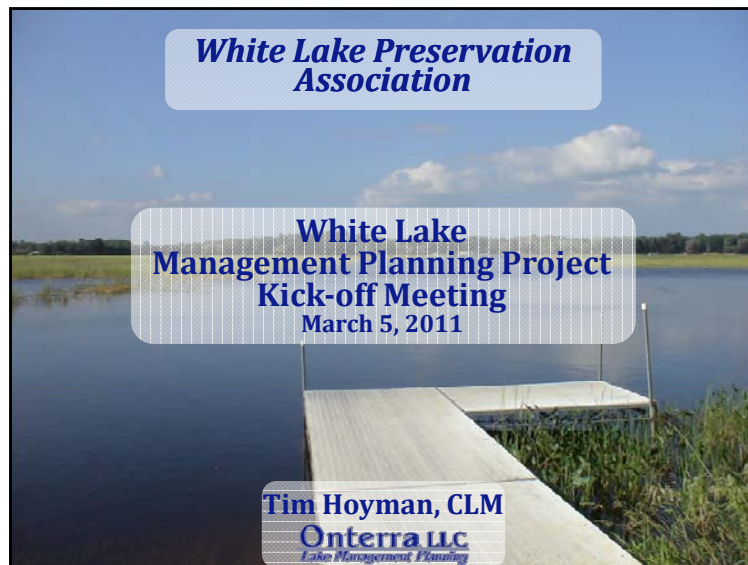
# A

## APPENDIX A

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**Public Participation Materials**





### ***Presentation Outline***

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




### ***Onterra, LLC***

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



### ***Why create a lake management plan?***

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



## ***Elements of an Effective Lake Management Planning Project***

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



## ***Data and information gathering***

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



## ***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**



## ***Aquatic Plant Surveys***

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants

## Non-native Aquatic Plants

### Curly-leaf Pondweed



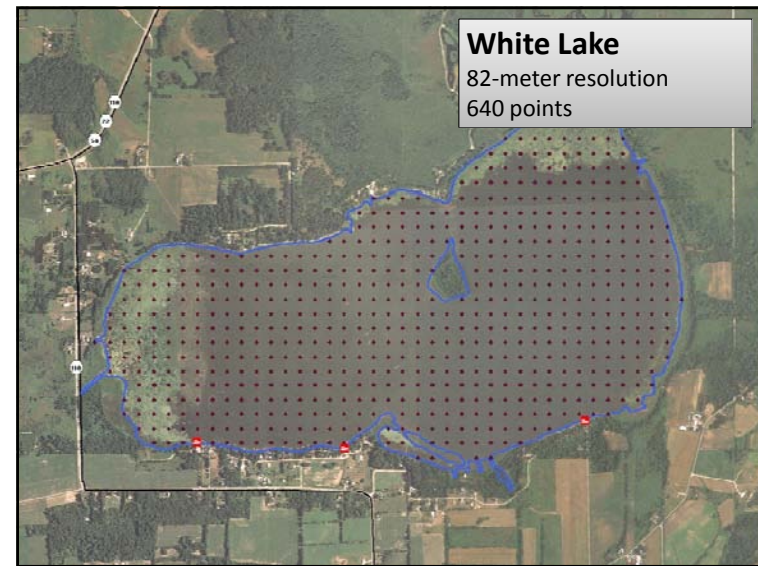
## Non-native Aquatic Plants

### Eurasian Water Milfoil



## *Aquatic Plant Surveys*

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
  - Curly-leaf pondweed survey
  - Point-intercept survey



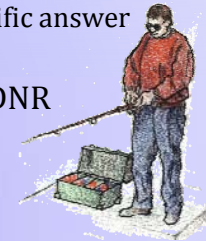


### ***Aquatic Plant Surveys***

- Concerned with both native and non-native plants
- Multiple surveys used in assessment
  - Curly-leaf pondweed survey
  - Point-intercept survey
  - Plant community mapping
  - Volunteer survey findings

### ***Stakeholder Survey***

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



### ***Planning Process***

#### ***Planning Committee Meetings***

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

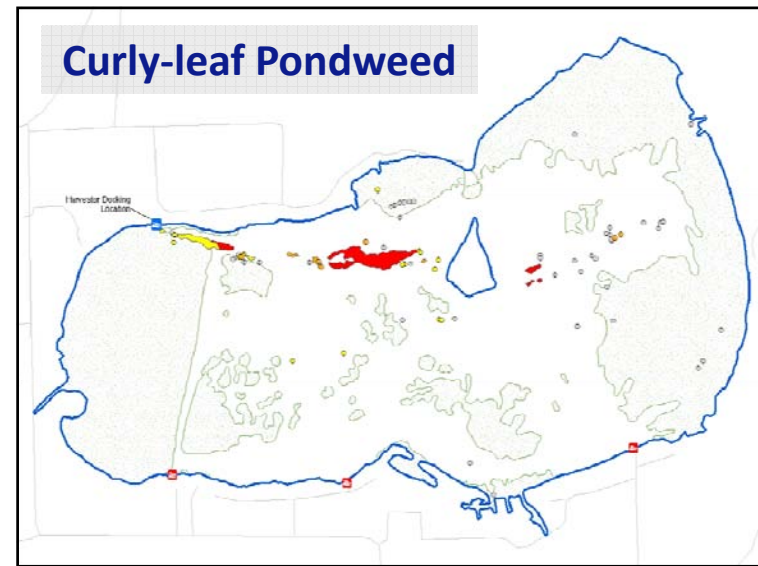
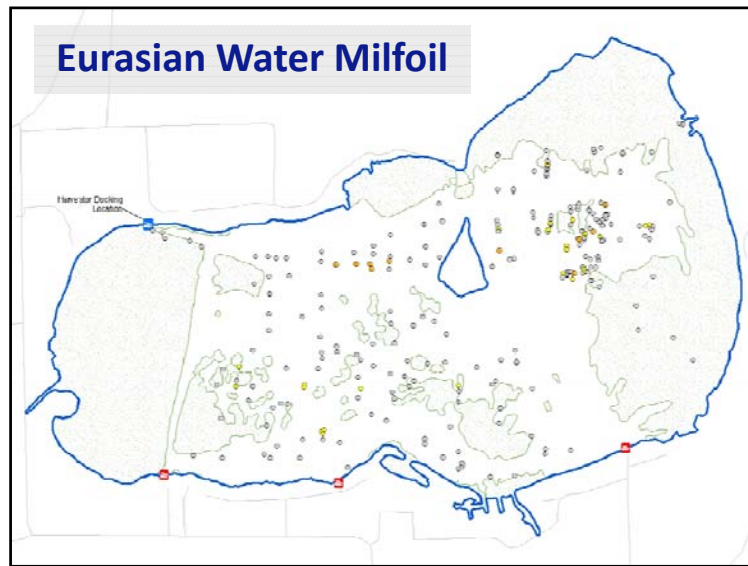
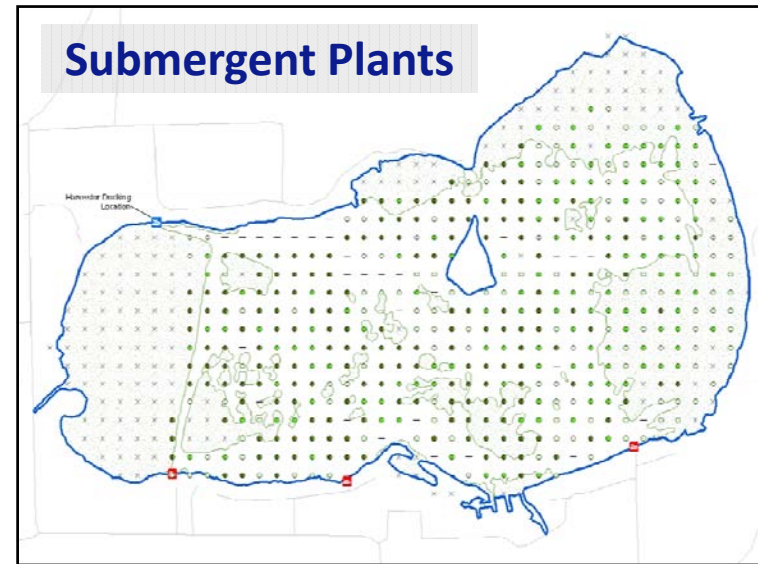
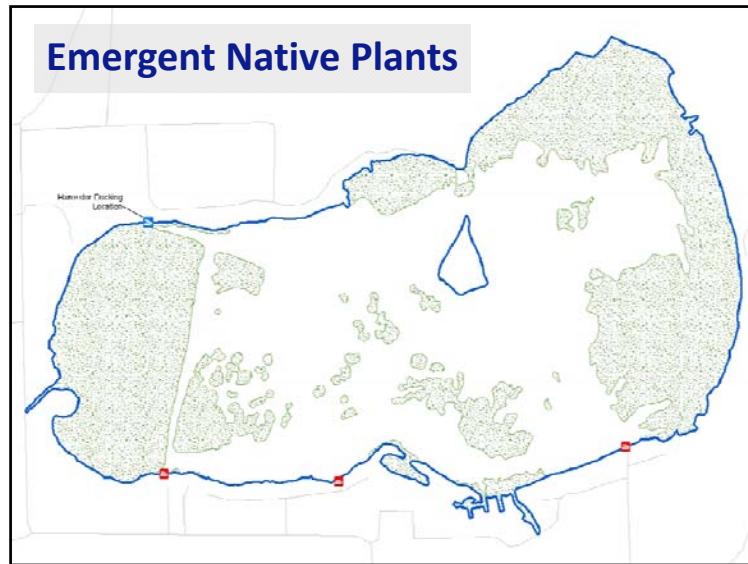
- Management Goals
- Management Actions
- Timeframe
- Facilitator(s)

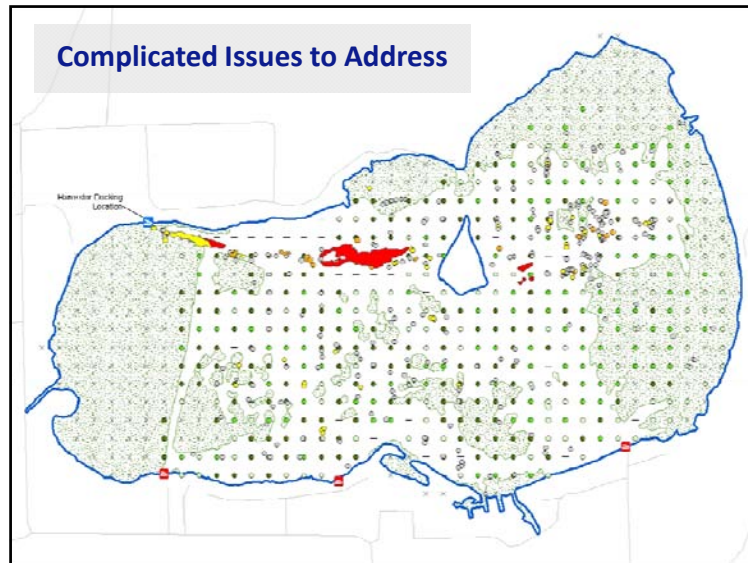


***Implementation Plan***

### ***Challenges that Lay Ahead...***







# Thank You

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

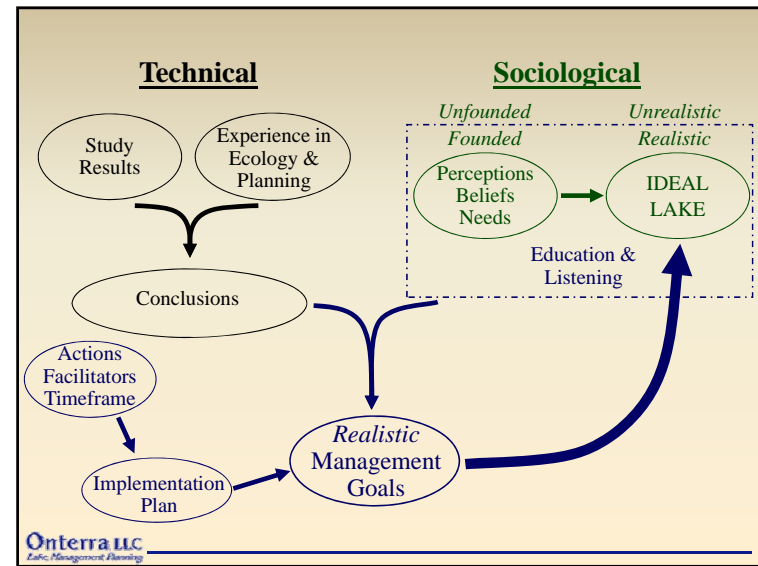


Wisconsin  
Lakes  
Partnership




## The Planning Process

*...it's not as easy as you may think.*



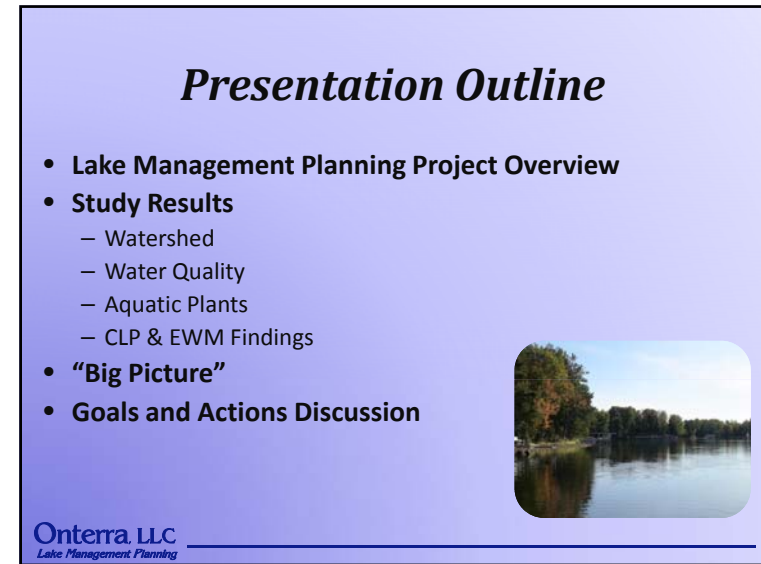


**White Lake Preservation Association, LTD**

**White Lake Management Planning Project Planning Meeting**  
*November 28, 2011*


**Tim Hoyman & Dan Cibulka**  
**Onterra LLC**  
*Lake Management Planning*

This slide features a background image of a lake with a cloudy sky. The text is presented in white and blue boxes with drop shadows.



**Presentation Outline**

- **Lake Management Planning Project Overview**
- **Study Results**
  - Watershed
  - Water Quality
  - Aquatic Plants
  - CLP & EWM Findings
- **“Big Picture”**
- **Goals and Actions Discussion**



**Onterra LLC**  
*Lake Management Planning*

The slide has a light blue background. A small inset photo shows a calm lake with trees on the shore.



**Study and Plan Goals**

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



**Onterra LLC**  
*Lake Management Planning*

The slide has a light blue background. An illustration of a turtle is positioned on the left side.



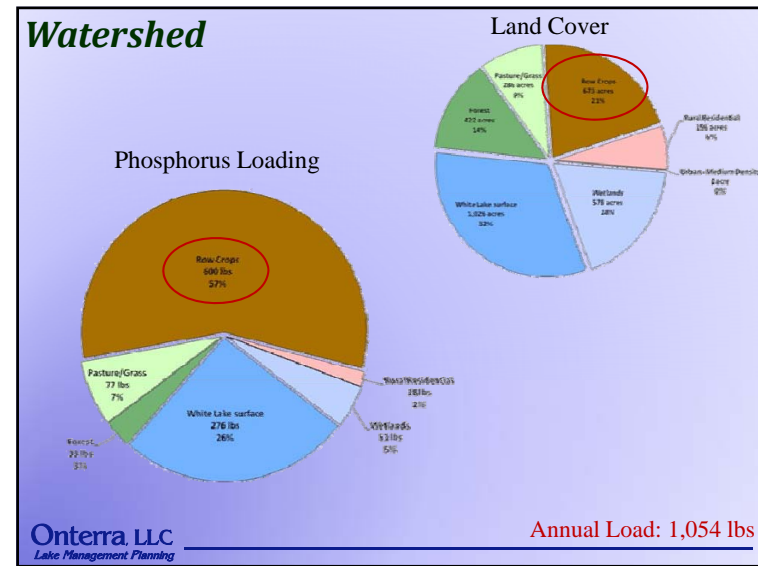
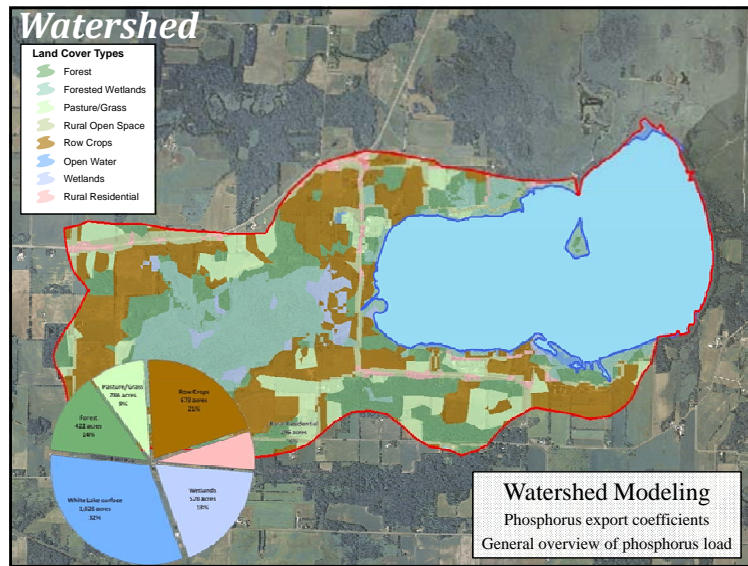
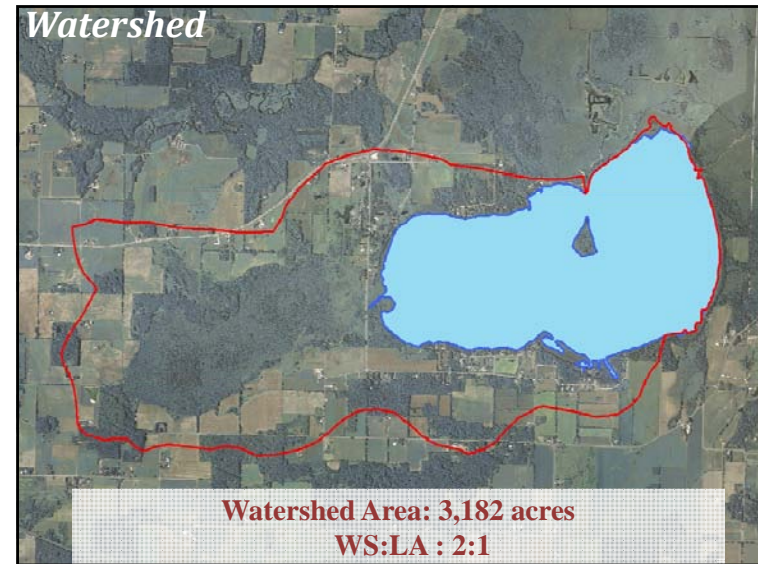
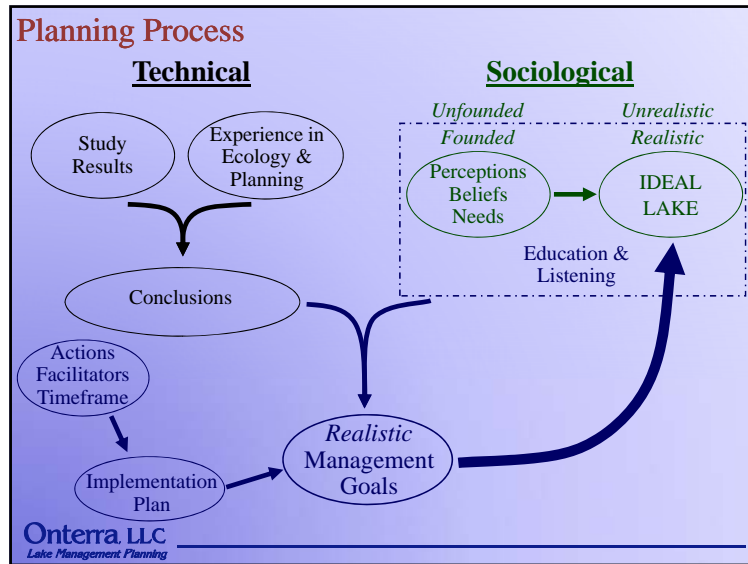
**The Planning Process**

*...it's not as easy as you may think.*



**Onterra LLC**  
*Lake Management Planning*

The slide features a background image of a lake with reeds in the foreground and trees in the distance under a clear blue sky.



### Watershed Scenario Investigation

- Modeled watershed with row crop reduction
  - Convert row crops to pasture/grass
  - Modeled 25%, 50% and 75% reduction in RC
  - Examined total phosphorus load reduction
  - Examined TSI phosphorus value

Modeling Procedure	Current	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Row Crop land cover type	100%	75%	50%	25%
Annual TP load reduction	0%	10%	20%	30%
TSI TP Value	52	51	49	48

*Reduction not substantial*

### 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



### Shoreline Assessment Category Descriptions

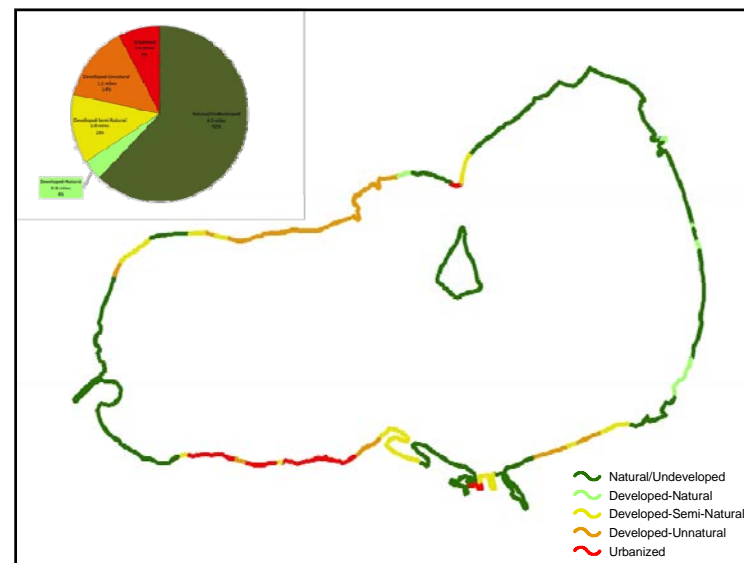
More Natural Habitat



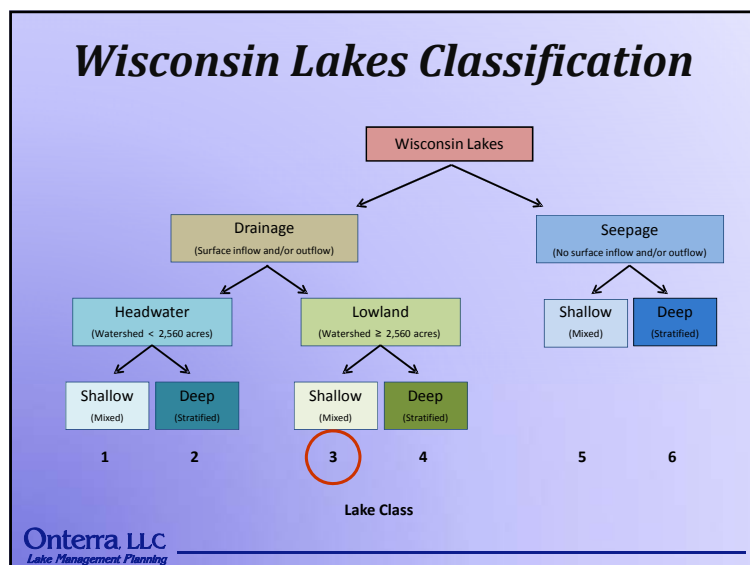
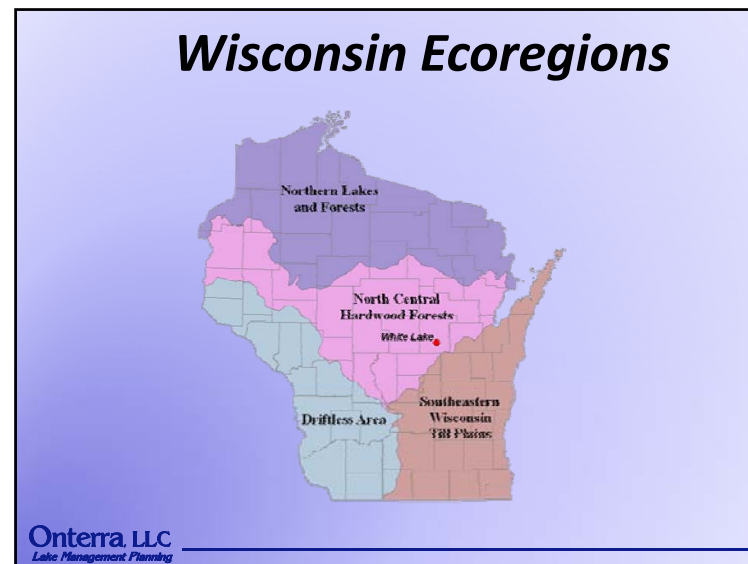
Urbanized    Developed-Unnatural    Developed-Semi-Natural    Developed-Natural    Natural/Undeveloped



Greater Need for Restoration





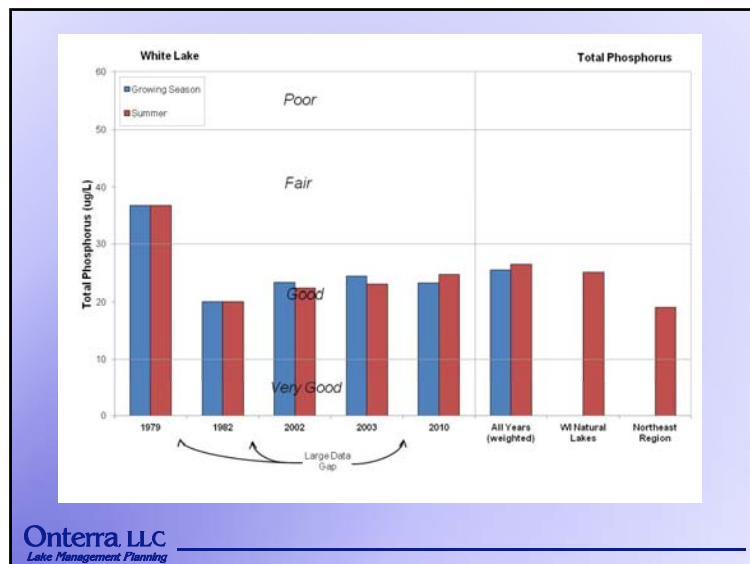


### Water Quality

- ↑ **Phosphorus (Limiting Plant Nutrient)**  
 Nitrogen:Phosphorus = 74:1
- ↑ **Chlorophyll-*a* (Algal Abundance)**  
 Low algal abundance
- ↓ **Water Clarity (Secchi Disk)**  
 Clear Water

Onterra, LLC  
 Lake Management Planning





Onterra, LLC  
 Lake Management Planning

## Shallow Lakes are Special

*Clear State*

*Turbid State*

*Aquatic Plants are Important*

Onterra, LLC  
 Lake Management Planning

## Eutrophication -Lake Aging

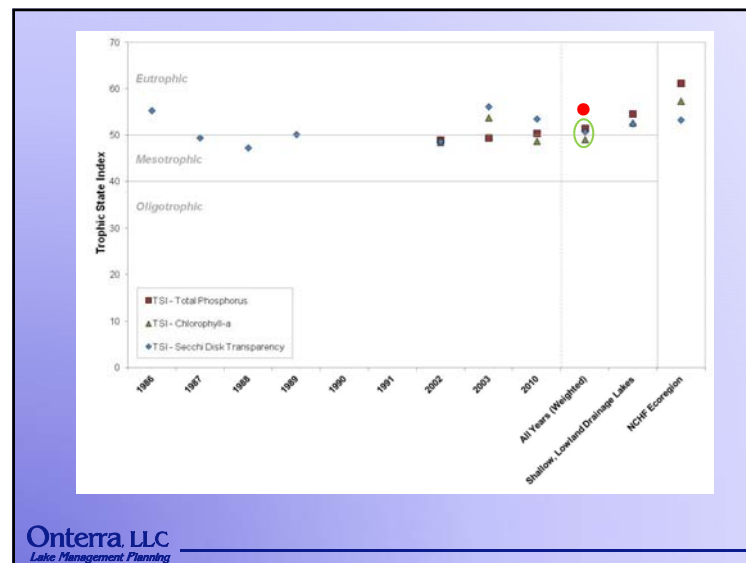
Oligotrophic

Mesotrophic

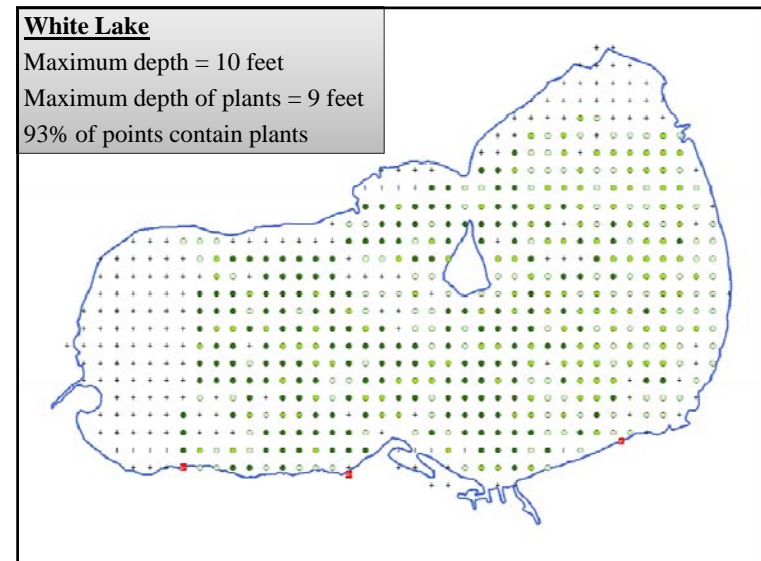
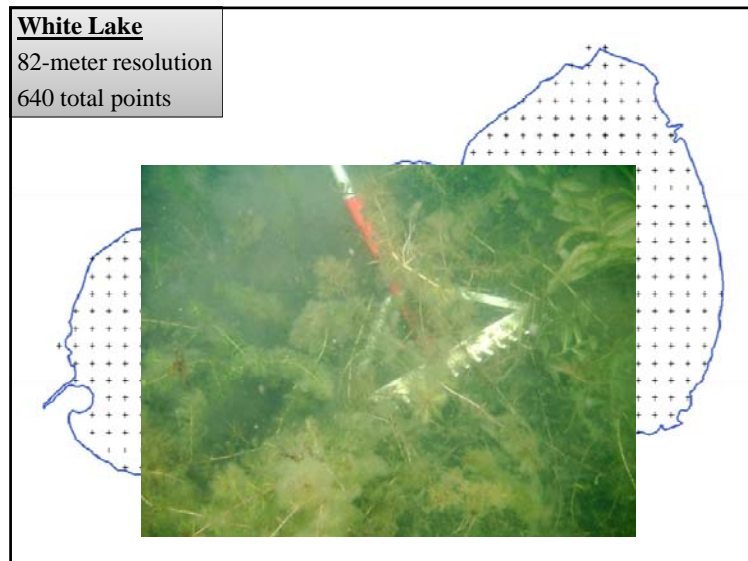
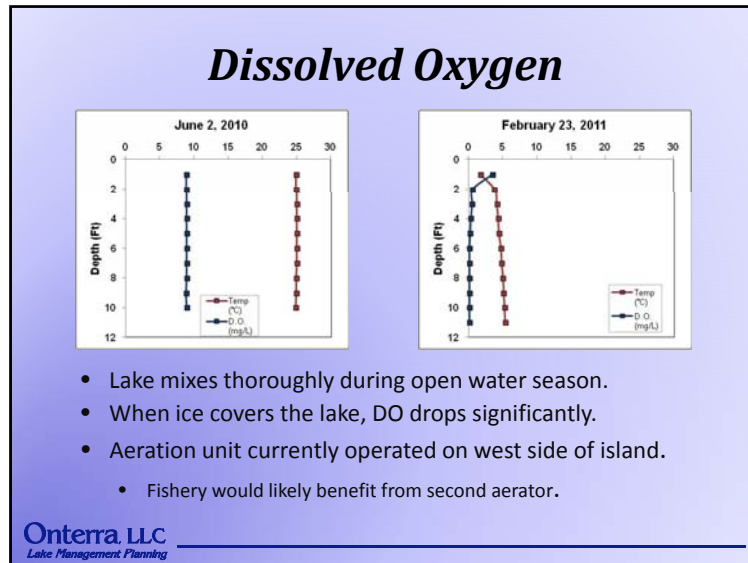
Eutrophic

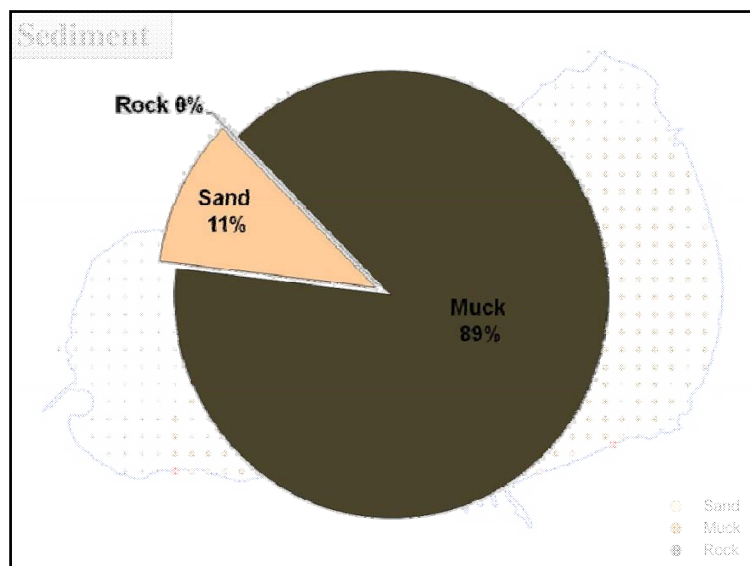
**Lake Trophic States**

Onterra, LLC  
 Lake Management Planning



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 Lake Management Planning



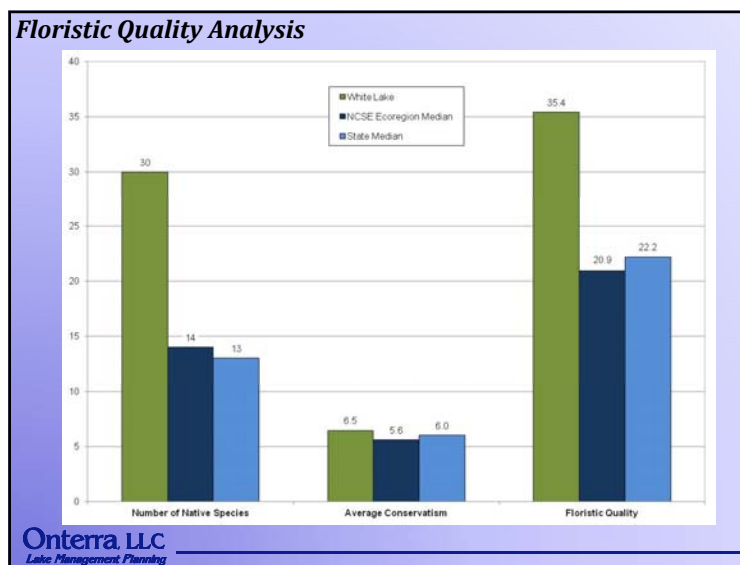
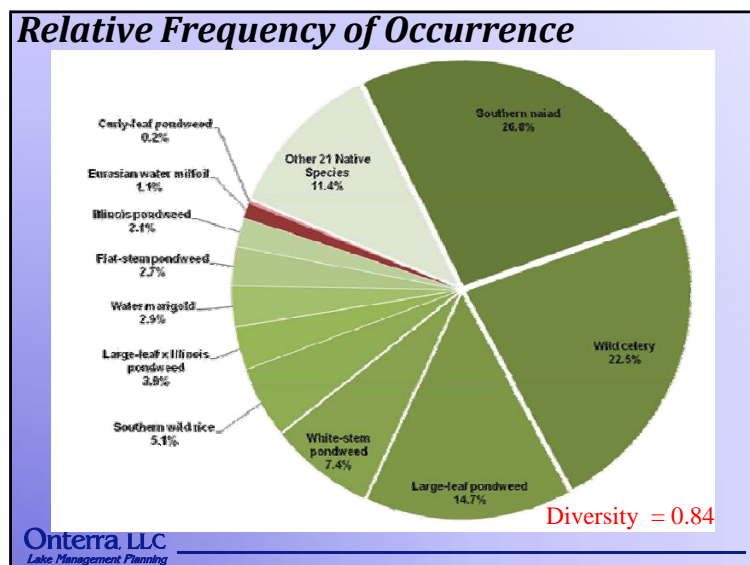


### Species List

- 46 Native Species
  - 30 from the PI survey
- 3 Non-native Species
  - Curly-leaf pondweed
  - Eurasian water milfoil
  - Purple loosestrife

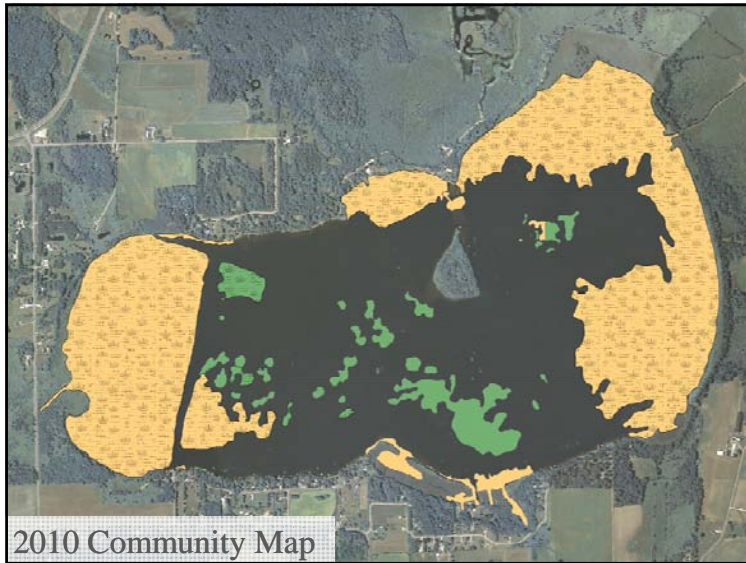
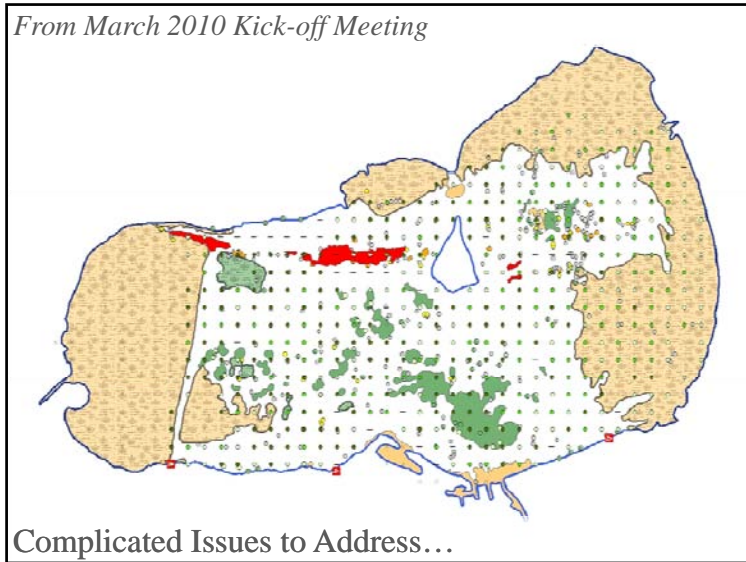
Life Form	Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism (c)	
Emergent	<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	Water-yellow		
	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Creeping spikerush	6	
	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	Exotic	
	<i>Potamogeton cordatus</i>	Potamogeton	9	
	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Common arrowhead	3	
	<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>	Stiff arrowhead	8	
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Three-square rush	7	
	<i>Scheuchzeria subterminalis</i>	Water burrush	9	
	<i>Scheuchzeria lateroventrosauri</i>	Spillwort	4	
	<i>Scheuchzeria acutus</i>	Hardstem burrush	5	
FL	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved cattail	1	
	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved cattail	1	
	<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	Southern wild rice	8	
	<i>Brassica schreberi</i>	Watershield	7	
	<i>Najas variegata</i>	Spatterdock	6	
	<i>Najas obscura</i>	White water lily	6	
	Submergent	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Cornell	3
		<i>Chenopodium</i>	Muckgrasses	7
		<i>Elochea canadensis</i>	Common waterweed	3
		<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	Water lobelia	10
<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>		Whorled water milfoil	8	
<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>		Northern water milfoil	7	
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>		Eurasian water milfoil	Exotic	
<i>Megalodonta beckii</i>		Water mangold	8	
<i>Najas sp.</i>		Stoneworts	7	
<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>		Southern naiad	7	
W	<i>Potamogeton frissii</i>	Fries' pondweed	8	
	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly-leaf pondweed	Exotic	
	<i>Potamogeton parvulus</i>	Small pondweed	7	
	<i>Potamogeton strictifolius</i>	Stiff pondweed	8	
	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Variable pondweed	7	
	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Floating-leaf pondweed	5	
	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed	6	
	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Flat-stem pondweed	6	
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius x illinoensis</i>	Large-leaf x Illinois pondweed	NA	
	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	White-stem pondweed	8	
W/S	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large-leaf pondweed	7	
	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sago pondweed	3	
	<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Large purple bladderwort	9	
	<i>Utricularia minor</i>	Small bladderwort	10	
	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common bladderwort	7	
	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Creeping bladderwort	9	
	<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>	Wild celery	6	
	W/S	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Needle spikerush	5
		<i>Sagittaria cuneata</i>	Arrowhead	7
		<i>Sagittaria cuneata</i>	Crested arrowhead	9

FL = Floating Leaf  
S/E = Submergent and/or Emergent

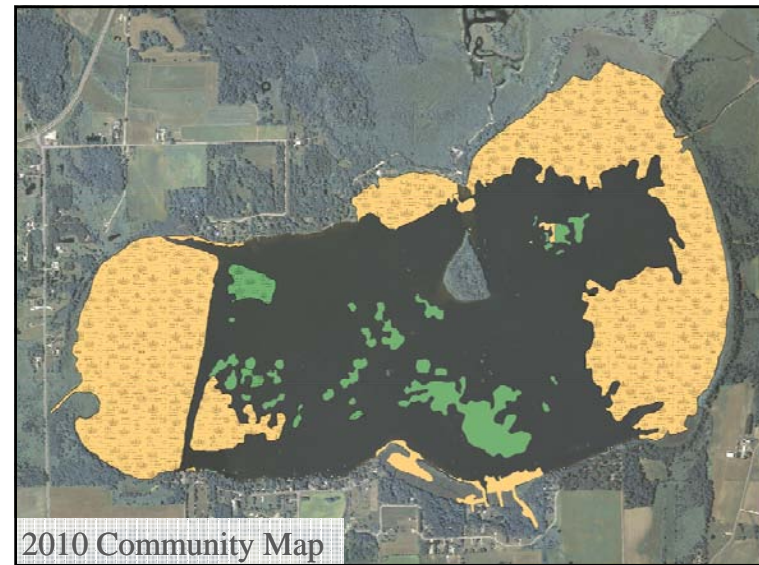


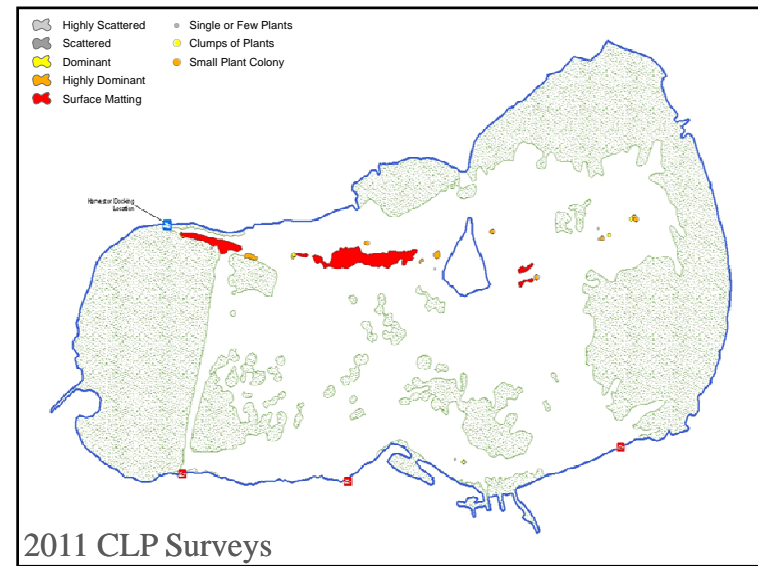
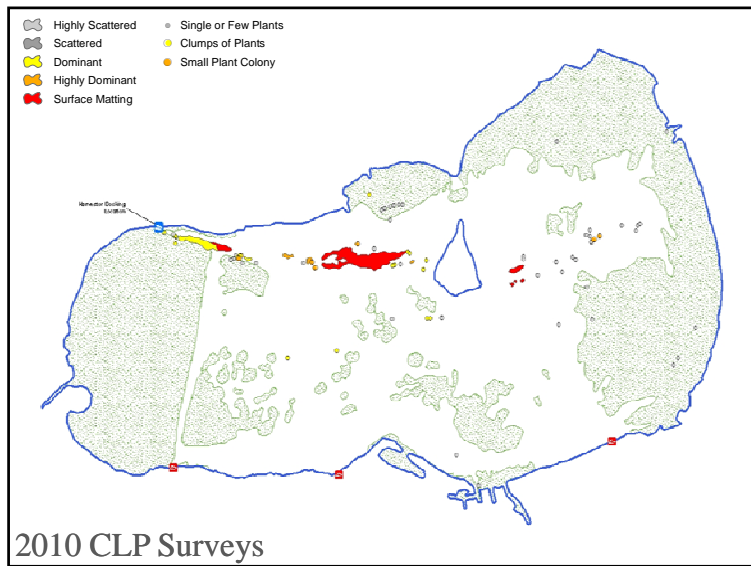
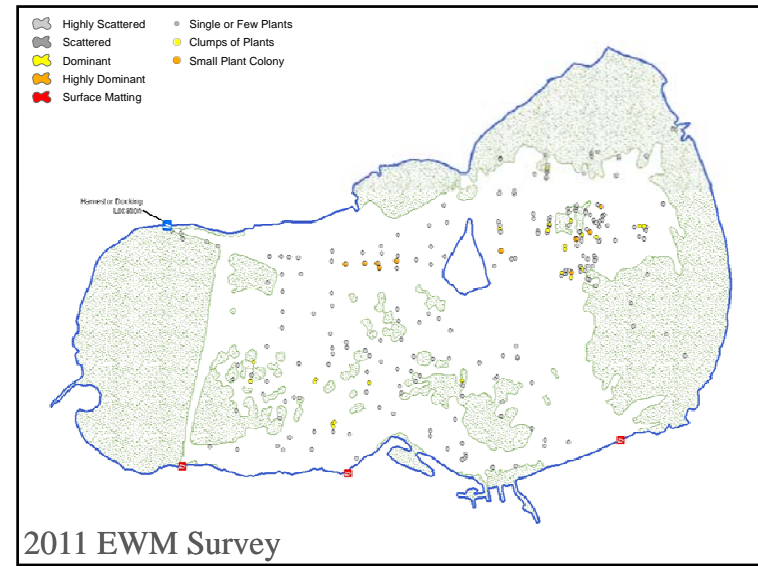


*From March 2010 Kick-off Meeting*

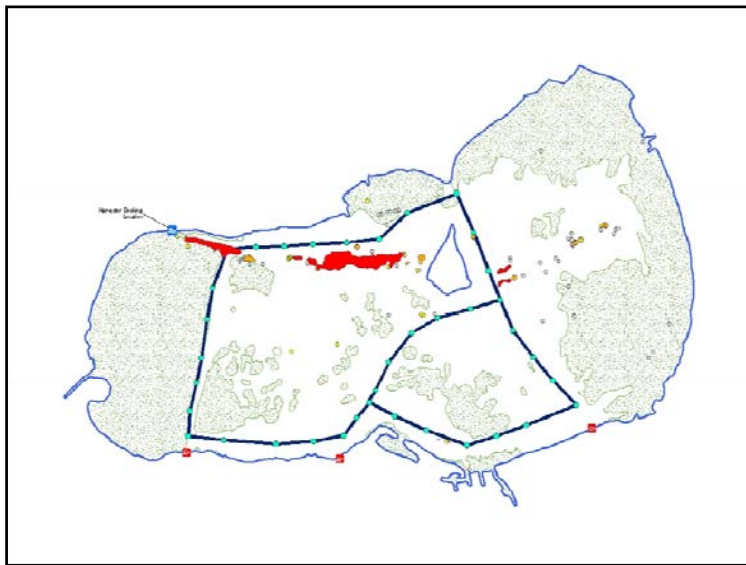
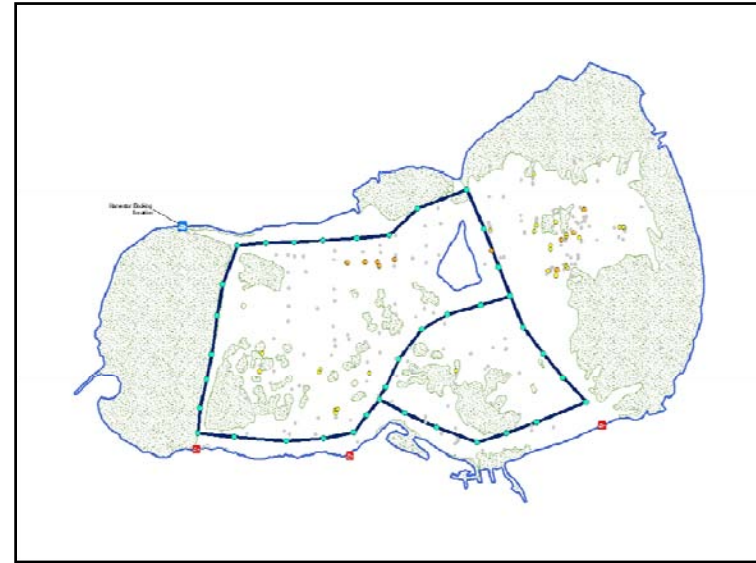
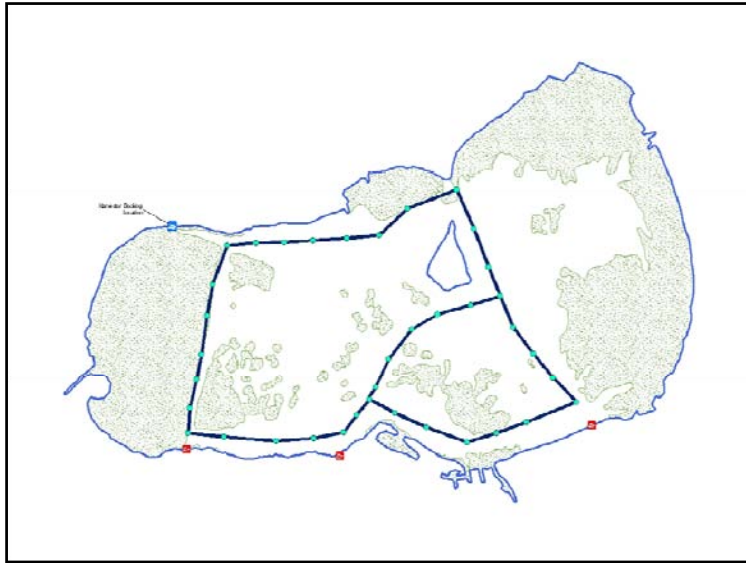










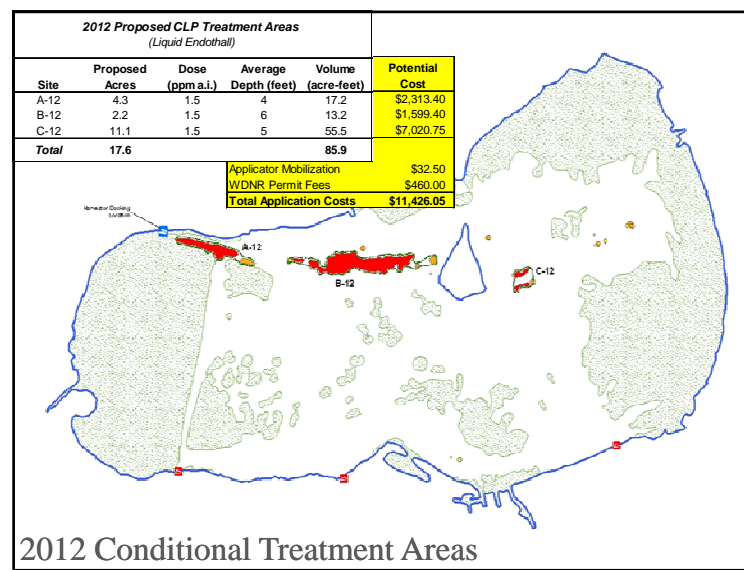
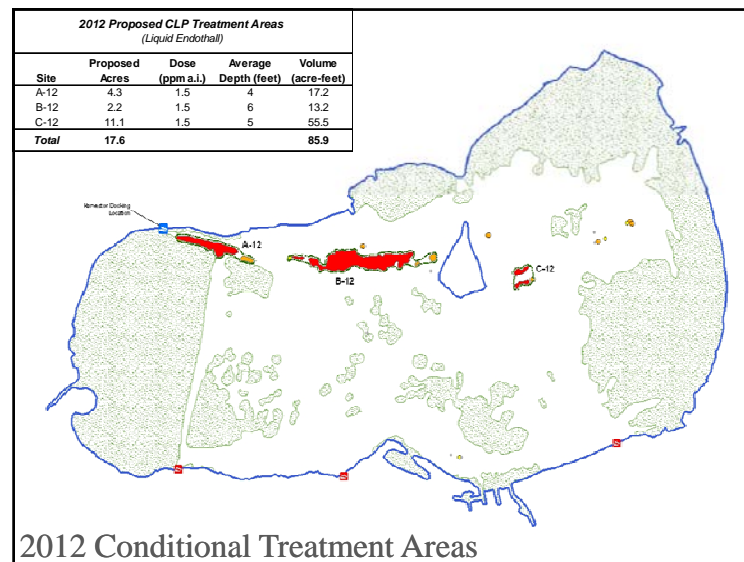


## Conclusions

- No concerns over water quality in White Lake.
  - Displays typical “clear lake” characteristics of a shallow system.
- Overall watershed is largely in healthy condition.
  - Watershed is small compared to size of lake.
  - Minimal phosphorus input, considering lake size.
  - Wetlands buffer lake against nutrient inputs from watershed.
- Aquatic plant community
  - Based on standard analysis, native community is of high quality.
  - Suspicion of wild rice community increasing in size, though difficult to say for certain.
    - Rice normally fluctuates on a 3-year cycle.
  - Currently the greatest threat is aquatic invasive species.

## Conclusions

- Purple loosestrife exists in small amounts.
  - Hand removal a viable option at this point.
- No action to be taken on Eurasian water milfoil at this time.
  - Plant has spread throughout the lake at low densities.
  - Monitoring needed to identify colonial expansions, if any, occur.
- Curly-leaf pondweed herbicide treatments are recommended.
  - Currently 17.5 acres of treatable CLP.
  - CLP control often involves several (5+) years of treatment.





# B

## APPENDIX B

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### Stakeholder Survey Response Charts and Comments

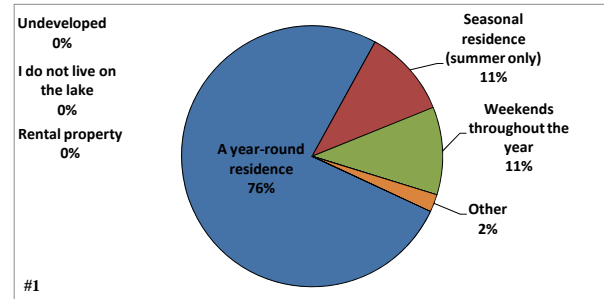


Returned Surveys	49
Sent Surveys	108
<b>Response Rate (%)</b>	<b>45.4</b>

**WHITE LAKE PROPERTY**

**#1 What type of property do you own on White Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
A year-round residence	35	76.1
Seasonal residence (summer only)	5	10.9
Weekends throughout the year	5	10.9
Rental property	0	0.0
Undeveloped	0	0.0
Other	1	2.2
I do not live on the lake	0	0.0
	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>

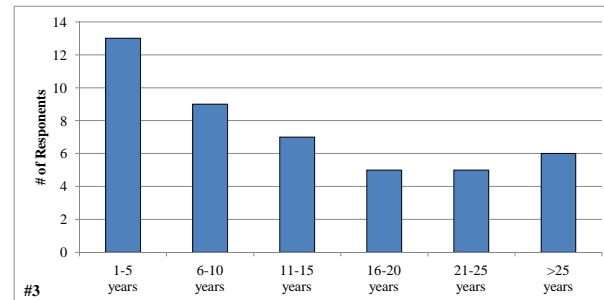


**#2 How many days each year is your property used by you or others?**

Answered Question	43
Average	250.9
Standard deviation	141.7

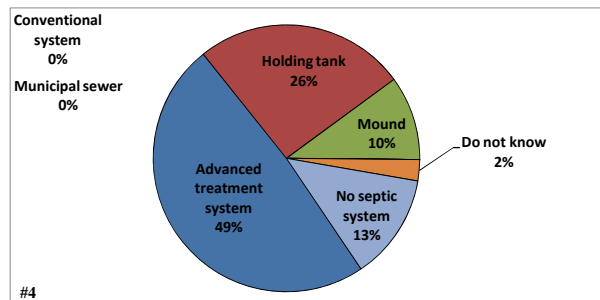
**#3 How long have you owned your property on White Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1-5 years	13	28.9
6-10 years	9	20.0
11-15 years	7	15.6
16-20 years	5	11.1
21-25 years	5	11.1
>25 years	6	13.3
	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>



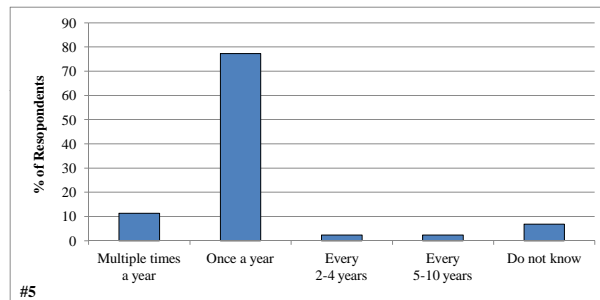
**#4 What type of septic system does your property utilize?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Advanced treatment system	19	48.7
Holding tank	10	25.6
Mound	4	10.3
Conventional system	0	0.0
Municipal sewer	0	0.0
Do not know	1	2.6
No septic system	5	12.8
	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>



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

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Multiple times a year	5	11.4
Once a year	34	77.3
Every 2-4 years	1	2.3
Every 5-10 years	1	2.3
Do not know	3	6.8
	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>





**RECREATIONAL USE ON WHITE LAKE**

**#6 How many years ago did you first visit White Lake?**

Answered Question	47
Average	23.9
Standard deviation	19.6

**#8 For how many years have you fished White Lake?**

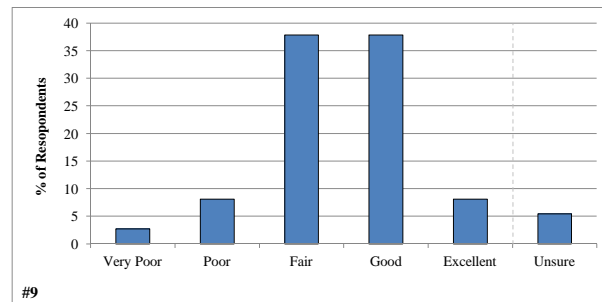
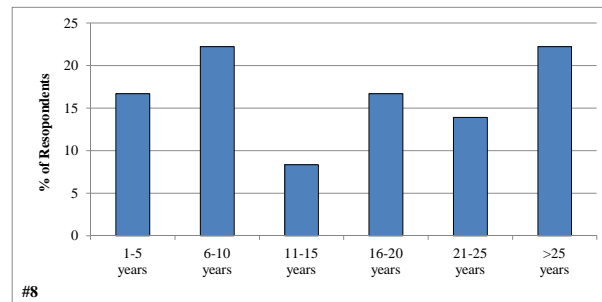
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
1-5 years	6	16.7
6-10 years	8	22.2
11-15 years	3	8.3
16-20 years	6	16.7
21-25 years	5	13.9
>25 years	8	22.2
	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**#9 How would you describe the current quality of fishing on White Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Very Poor	1	2.7
Poor	3	8.1
Fair	14	37.8
Good	14	37.8
Excellent	3	8.1
Unsure	2	5.4
	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>

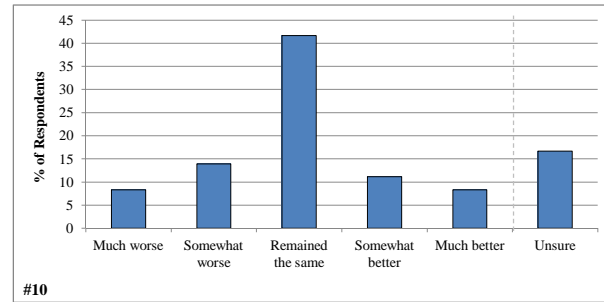
**#7 Have you personally fished on White Lake in the past 3 years?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	35	72.9
No	13	27.1
	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>



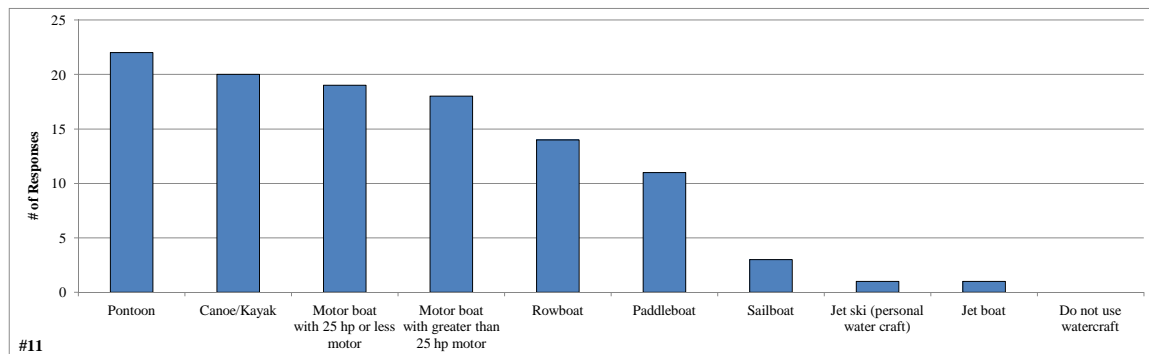
**#10 How has the quality of fishing changed since you started fishing on the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Much worse	3	8.3
Somewhat worse	5	13.9
Remained the Same	15	41.7
Somewhat better	4	11.1
Much better	3	8.3
Unsure	6	16.7
	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>



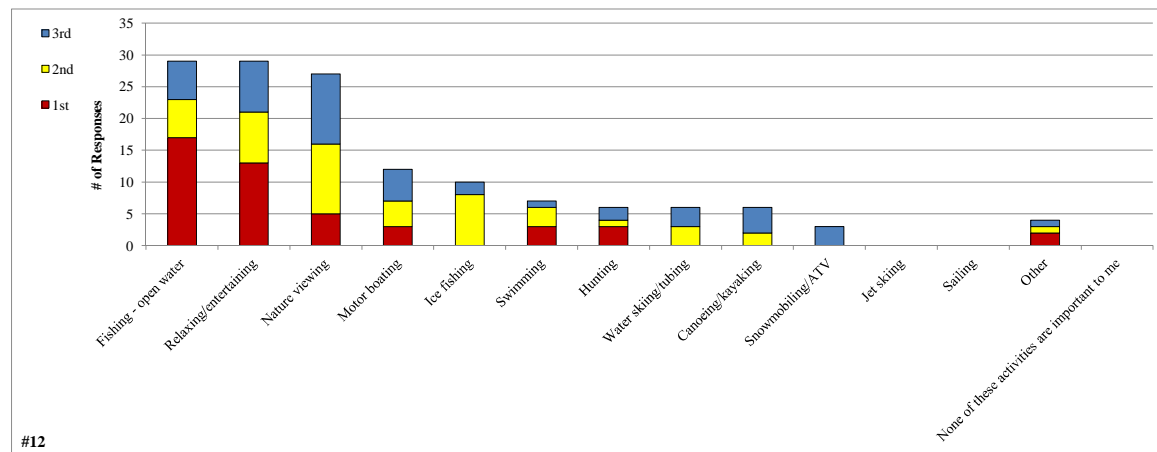
**#11 What types of watercraft do you currently use on the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>
Pontoon	22
Canoe/Kayak	20
Motor boat with 25 hp or less motor	19
Motor boat with greater than 25 hp motor	18
Rowboat	14
Paddleboat	11
Sailboat	3
Jet ski (personal water craft)	1
Jet boat	1
Do not use watercraft	0



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

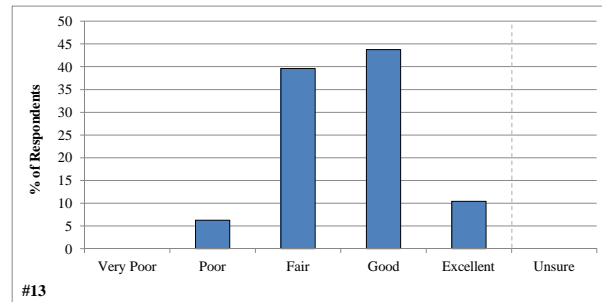
	1st	2nd	3rd	% ranked
Fishing - open water	17	6	6	20.9
Relaxing/entertaining	13	8	8	20.9
Nature viewing	5	11	11	19.4
Motor boating	3	4	5	8.6
Ice fishing	0	8	2	7.2
Swimming	3	3	1	5.0
Hunting	3	1	2	4.3
Water skiing/tubing	0	3	3	4.3
Canoeing/kayaking	0	2	4	4.3
Snowmobiling/ATV	0	0	3	2.2
Jet skiing	0	0	0	0.0
Sailing	0	0	0	0.0
Other	2	1	1	2.9
None of these activities are important to me	0	0	0	0.0
	46	47	46	100.0



**WHITE LAKE CURRENT AND HISTORIC CONDITION, HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT**

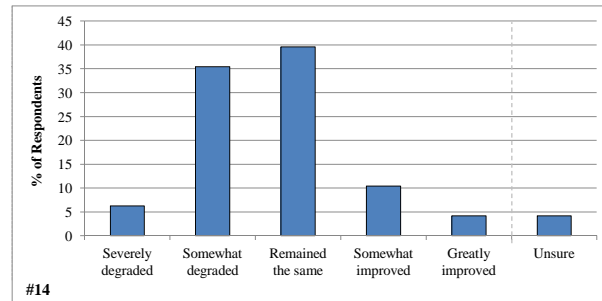
**#13 How would you describe the current water quality of White Lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Very Poor	0	0.0
Poor	3	6.3
Fair	19	39.6
Good	21	43.8
Excellent	5	10.4
Unsure	0	0.0
	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**#14 How has the water quality changed in White Lake since you first visited the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Severely degraded	3	6.3
Somewhat degraded	17	35.4
Remained the same	19	39.6
Somewhat improved	5	10.4
Greatly improved	2	4.2
Unsure	2	4.2
	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>





**#15 Have you ever heard of aquatic invasive species?**

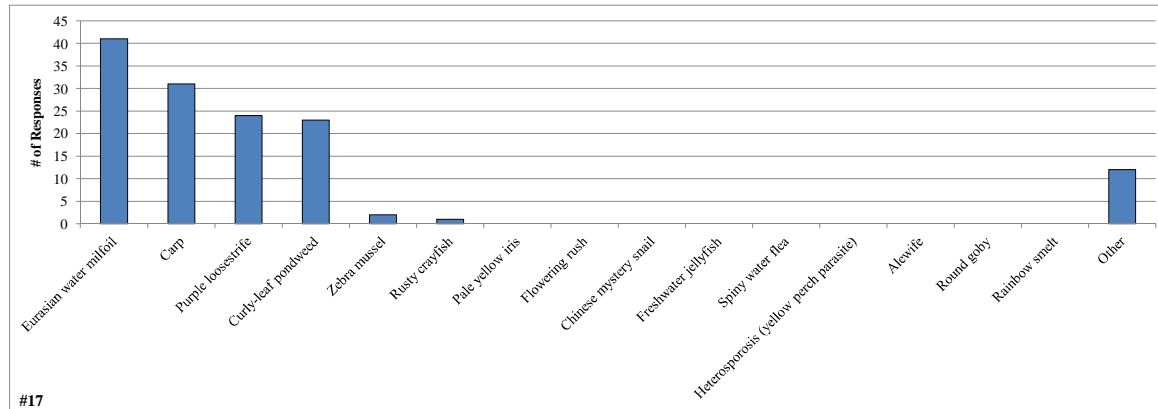
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	48	100.0
No	0	0.0
	48	100.0

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

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	42	89.4
No	5	10.6
	47	100.0

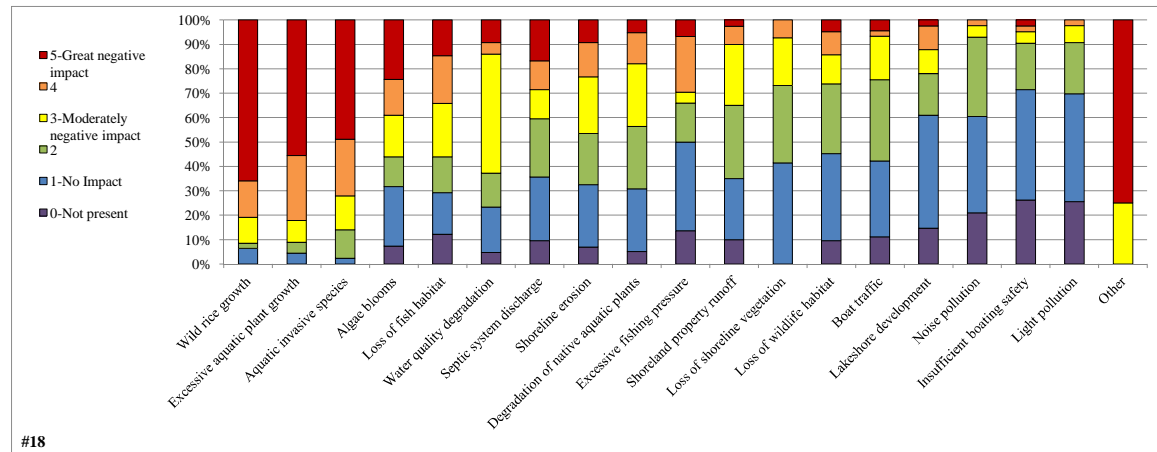
**#17 Which aquatic invasive species are you aware of in the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>
Eurasian water milfoil	41
Carp	31
Purple loosestrife	24
Curly-leaf pondweed	23
Zebra mussel	2
Rusty crayfish	1
Pale yellow iris	0
Flowering rush	0
Chinese mystery snail	0
Freshwater jellyfish	0
Spiny water flea	0
Heterosporosis (yellow perch parasite)	0
Alewife	0
Round goby	0
Rainbow smelt	0
Other	12



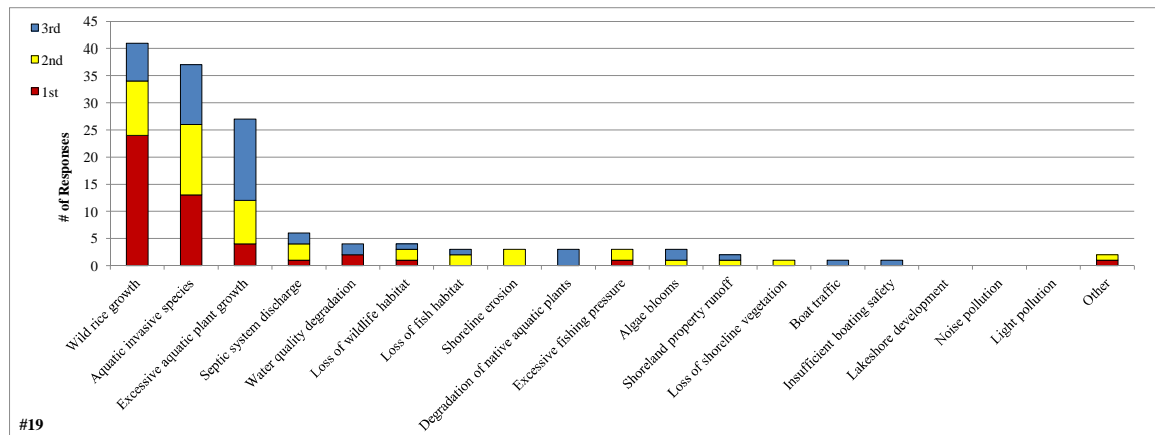
#18 To what level do you believe each of the following factors may be negatively impacting White Lake?

	0-Not present	1-No Impact	2	3-Moderately negative impact	4	5-Great negative impact	Total	Average
Wild rice growth	0	3	1	5	7	31	47	4.3
Excessive aquatic plant growth	0	2	2	4	12	25	45	4.2
Aquatic invasive species	0	1	5	6	10	21	43	4.0
Algae blooms	3	10	5	7	6	10	38	2.8
Loss of fish habitat	5	7	6	9	8	6	36	2.6
Water quality degradation	2	8	6	21	2	4	41	2.6
Septic system discharge	4	11	10	5	5	7	38	2.4
Shoreline erosion	3	11	9	10	6	4	40	2.4
Degradation of native aquatic plants	2	10	10	10	5	2	37	2.3
Excessive fishing pressure	6	16	7	2	10	3	38	2.1
Shoreland property runoff	4	10	12	10	3	1	36	2.0
Loss of shoreline vegetation	0	17	13	8	3	0	41	1.9
Loss of wildlife habitat	4	15	12	5	4	2	38	1.9
Boat traffic	5	14	15	8	1	2	40	1.8
Lakeshore development	6	19	7	4	4	1	35	1.6
Noise pollution	9	17	14	2	1	0	34	1.3
Insufficient boating safety	11	19	8	2	1	1	31	1.2
Light pollution	11	19	9	3	1	0	32	1.2
Other	0	0	0	2	0	6	8	4.5



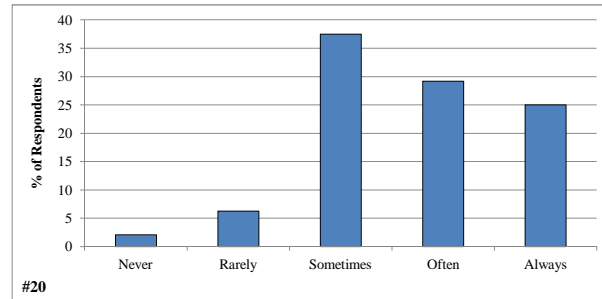
#19 From the list below, please rank your top three concerns regarding the lake.

	1st	2nd	3rd	% Ranked
Wild rice growth	24	10	7	29.1
Aquatic invasive species	13	13	11	26.2
Excessive aquatic plant growth	4	8	15	19.1
Septic system discharge	1	3	2	4.3
Water quality degradation	2	0	2	2.8
Loss of wildlife habitat	1	2	1	2.8
Loss of fish habitat	0	2	1	2.1
Shoreline erosion	0	3	0	2.1
Degradation of native aquatic plants	0	0	3	2.1
Excessive fishing pressure	1	2	0	2.1
Algae blooms	0	1	2	2.1
Shoreland property runoff	0	1	1	1.4
Loss of shoreline vegetation	0	1	0	0.7
Boat traffic	0	0	1	0.7
Insufficient boating safety	0	0	1	0.7
Lakeshore development	0	0	0	0.0
Noise pollution	0	0	0	0.0
Light pollution	0	0	0	0.0
Other	1	1	0	1.4
	47	47	47	100.0



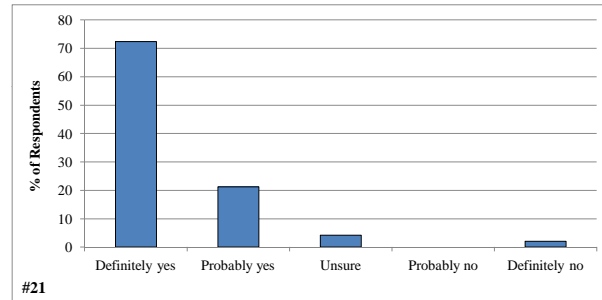
**#20 During open water season how often does aquatic plant growth, including algae, negatively impact your enjoyment of the lake?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Never	1	2.1
Rarely	3	6.3
Sometimes	18	37.5
Often	14	29.2
Always	12	25.0
	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**#21 Considering your answer to the question above, do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on the lake?**

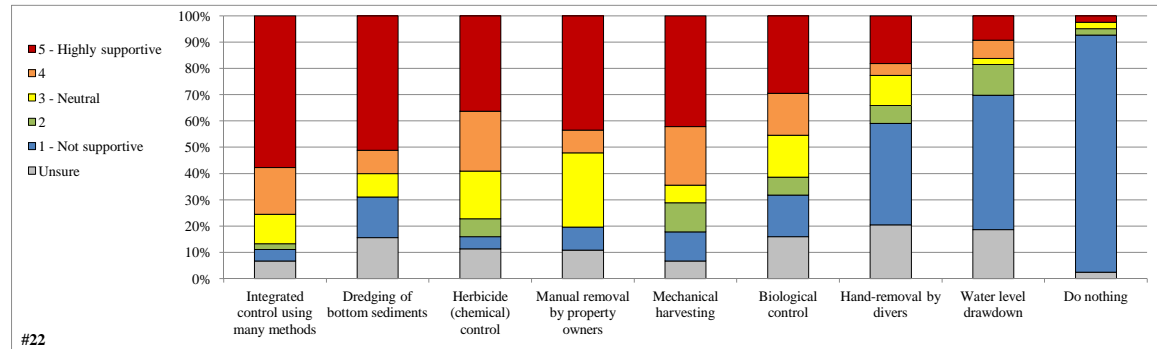
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Definitely yes	34	72.3
Probably yes	10	21.3
Unsure	2	4.3
Probably no	0	0.0
Definitely no	1	2.1
	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>





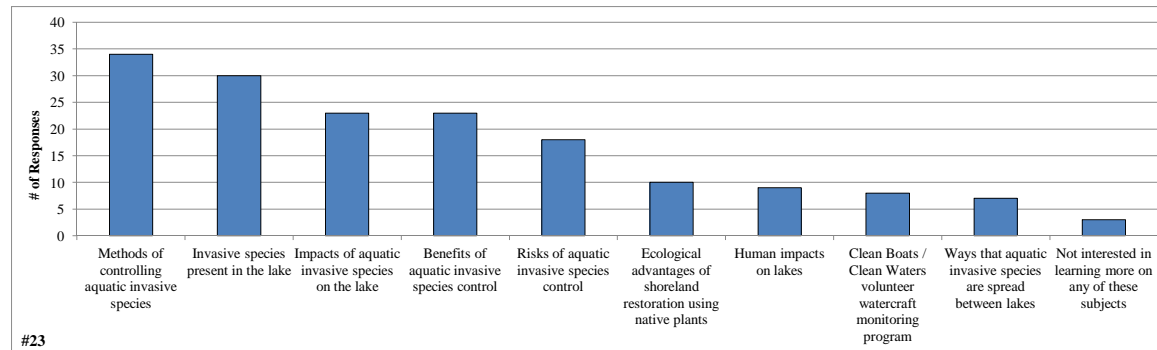
**#22 What is your level of support for the responsible use of the following techniques on the lake?**

	1 - Not supportive	2	3 - Neutral	4	5 - Highly supportive	Unsure	Total	Average
Integrated control using many methods	2	1	5	8	26	3	42	4.3
Dredging of bottom sediments	7	0	4	4	23	7	38	3.9
Herbicide (chemical) control	2	3	8	10	16	5	39	3.9
Manual removal by property owners	4	0	13	4	20	5	41	3.9
Mechanical harvesting	5	5	3	10	19	3	42	3.8
Biological control	7	3	7	7	13	7	37	3.4
Hand-removal by divers	17	3	5	2	8	9	35	2.5
Water level drawdown	22	5	1	3	4	8	35	1.9
Do nothing	37	1	1	0	1	1	40	1.2



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

	Total
Methods of controlling aquatic invasive species	34
Invasive species present in the lake	30
Impacts of aquatic invasive species on the lake	23
Benefits of aquatic invasive species control	23
Risks of aquatic invasive species control	18
Ecological advantages of shoreland restoration using native plants	10
Human impacts on lakes	9
Clean Boats / Clean Waters volunteer watercraft monitoring program	8
Ways that aquatic invasive species are spread between lakes	7
Not interested in learning more on any of these subjects	3



**WHITE LAKE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, LTD**

**#24 Before receiving this mailing, have you ever heard of the White Lake Preservation Association, LTD?**

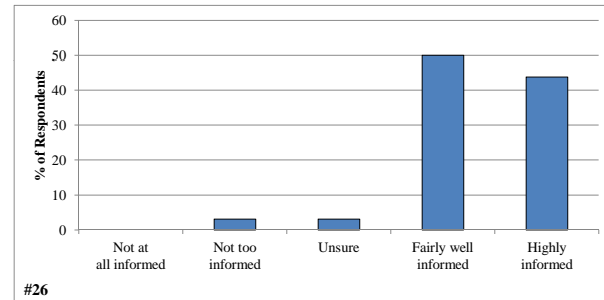
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	46	97.9
No	1	2.1
	47	100.0

**#25 What is your membership status with the White Lake Preservation Association, LTD?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Current member	32	69.6
Former member	9	19.6
Never been a member	5	10.9
	46	100.0

**#26 How informed has the White Lake Preservation Association, LTD kept you regarding issues with the lake and its management?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Not at all informed	0	0.0
Not too informed	1	3.1
Unsure	1	3.1
Fairly well informed	16	50.0
Highly informed	14	43.8
	32	100.0



**WHITE LAKE AERATION ASSOCIATION**

**#27 Before receiving this mailing, have you ever heard of the White Lake Aeration Association?**

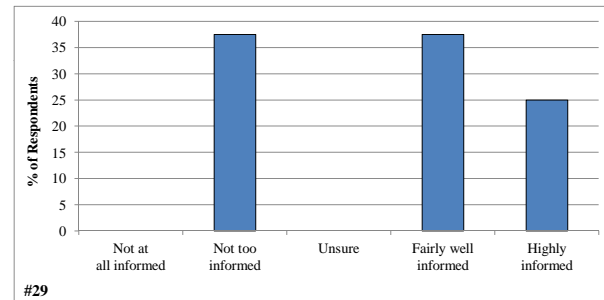
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	43	91.5
No	4	8.5
	47	100.0

**#28 What is your membership status with the White Lake Aeration Association?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Current member	8	18.6
Former member	5	11.6
Never been a member	30	69.8
	43	100.0

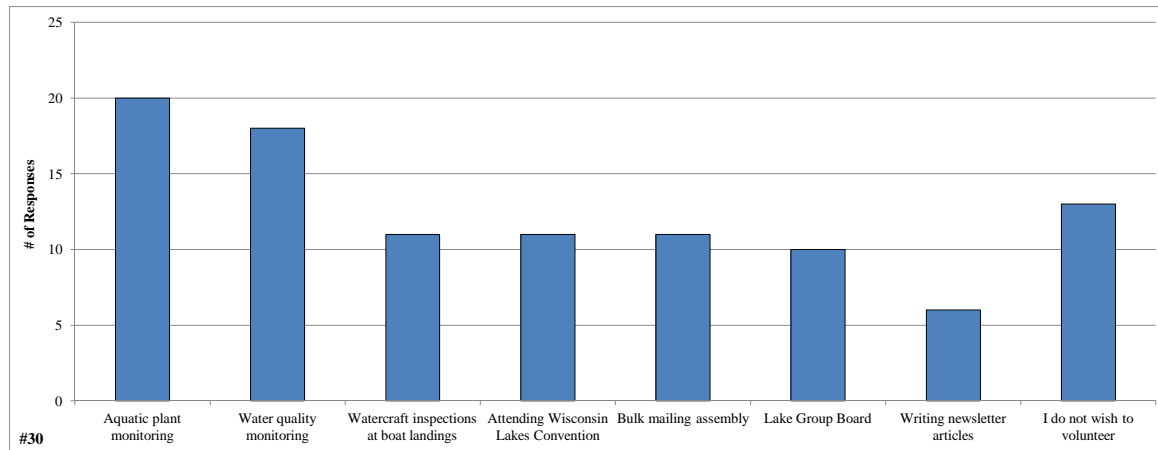
**#29 How informed has the White Lake Aeration Association kept you regarding issues with the lake and its management?**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Not at all informed	0	0.0
Not too informed	3	37.5
Unsure	0	0.0
Fairly well informed	3	37.5
Highly informed	2	25.0
	8	100.0



**#30 Please circle the activities you would be willing to participate in if the White Lake Preservation Association, LTD or White Lake Aeration Association requires additional assistance.**

	<u>Total</u>
Aquatic plant monitoring	20
Water quality monitoring	18
Watercraft inspections at boat landings	11
Attending Wisconsin Lakes Convention	11
Bulk mailing assembly	11
Lake Group Board	10
Writing newsletter articles	6
I do not wish to volunteer	<u>13</u>





Survey Number	1f Comment	12m Comment	17p Comment	18s Comment	19s Comment	Other Comments (and Question 31)
1	Rent Yr round		wild rice			Wild Rice is spreading too much
2				Do not know about others, not here long enough		re 23: Know it already, but can't hurt
3						I have just moved here and I love the lake and the wildlife. I am concerned about the weed and the fish habitat and seeing what they are doing to the lake in Weyauwega is a concern. I would like to have more information about both lake associations and what I can do to help. please mail me any information you can. NAME + address
4						
5						Right now we are able to spend very little time at the lake each year, making volunteering difficult.
6			wild rice			Over the years I have seen a growing deterioration of the conditions of the lake. Fewer and fewer foul in the fall. Enormous growth of invasive plant species in the lake. Encroachment of wild rice and reed to the point that the waterfront is collapsing and disappearing. Impossible to get a boat out. Major impact on property values. something must be done, please...
7						I quit being a member because I don't like the weedcutter
8						I recently retired and now live here all year. I really enjoy the peace and quiet of the lake, the wildlife, & fishing. I knew the lake was pretty shallow & very weedy when I bought our home but I thought that was something we could solve if everyone worked together...and the DNR allowed us the freedom to improve our lake.
9						I feel that harvesting is the lesser of all the evils in dealing with the weed problem. Biological controls such as White Amur-Sterile grass carp, could be used also, but they do affect the native species. All solutions will have pros/cons.
10		Gardening	rice	Filling with sediment and turning into a swamp		#8: Family and Friends fish. #20: I use weeds for the garden mulch. #31; I worry most about the lake filling up with sediment from dying plants etc. It once showed a lot of sandy bottom and the weeds were only found in patches.
11		Home Place				Need for a publicly available management plan with clearly goals and objectives and time line. Would like to see more people involved and educational sessions or articles.
12						To keep our lakes free of invasive plants we need financial help from the state of Wisconsin. Without money, small lake associations like the WLPA will at some point go broke. Then what will happen to the quality of White Lake?
13				Cutting wild rice when seed is mature. Farm land, spreading of septic on farmland		Education is Key! What are the effects of mechanical harvesting? What happens if we do nothing?
14						
15				Cat Tails	Cat Tails	I would like to see some kind of permanent aquatic plant control, not like the harvester. The harvester is just a bandaid. You cut the weed, they grow back, it's a vicious circle that never ends and very costly to maintain and run.
16						
17						
18			Wild rice is over taking lake			#29: Seems like a closed click #30 (h) Because of work responsibilities
19						
20						
21						The amount and lack of control of evasive weeds (I.E.E.A.M.)and wild rice in the past 13 yrs has becoma major concern to me. If we do not react more pro-active concerning the above in the next 10 to 20 yrs we have lost a beautiful lake and gained another wild swamp!
22				Weed cutter paddles spread weeds (poor recovery)	Remove weed cutter from lake	#20: shore line weeds from weed cutter. #21 Only chemicals, not cutting. #22 Re mechanical harvesting: Remove...it's a piece of junk, outdated, obsolete, spills oil and fuel. Paddles spread weeds. After #26: The White Lake Pres. Assoc seems to be very secret. I don't trust them or these people. I believe they have agenda to make White Lake a No weed lake. #31: Your assoc. has a very bad reputation and leadership is very one sided.
23						
24			Planted Rice			I feel the infighting of the two white lake clubs has hurt the quality of White Lake. The DNR have not been helpful. They have been unhelpful.
25						

Survey Number	1f Comment	12m Comment	17p Comment	18s Comment	19s Comment	Other Comments (and Question 31)
26						
27						
28			Wild rice			We would like the water raised to control wild rice.
29		But like all of these at some time of the year	Too much wild rice on the lake			# 21: Rice and curly leaf #26: Hear most stuff from neighbors
30				Boaters littering in lake		We commend those who have contributed their time and knowledge to prepare and distribute this survey. Hopefully this survey will result in effective controls that will first prevent the spread of the wild rice, Eurasian Water milfoil and curly leaf pondweed and later confine the wild rice to specially designated areaa of White Lake. Thank you Very much
31		Location: close to extended family		Too many Weeds		Cutting the weeds just seems to make them grow more. I can see leaving sections of the lake for vegetation bu tot let it take over the la ke the way it has and with the lake being so shallow we may just end up with a big SWAMP
32				I am stating again: Rice Grass ruining the lake	<i>NO RANKING given to A, L, R</i>	Both associations seem to have opposing views for lake management. I believe the associations should be combined for the good of the lake. I also feel people actually living on the lake should have a greater say in management than people off the lake
33						Need more involvement from younger members
34						Leave the lake along. It's spring feed-a natural lake. What a waste of money to get this lake to be a recreation lake when this lake all these years has been a fishing and hunting lake. This lake doesn't need jet skiing and water skiing. The person or persons that started this "Wild Rice" growth are the destroyers of this lake and the DNR are proud of it because it can't be cut or pulled out.
35		<i>No Rankings applied to A, b, e</i>	P: Wild Rice			
36					<i>No Rank applied to A, L, R,</i>	
37						
38		Seaplane Flying		spreading of cat tails		
39			wild rice			
40						
41						I feel white Lake is a better lake now than it was 53 yrs a go. Everybody I talk to says it's a lake where you always catch fish. That says a lot. Hunting is better then it use to be. It is not a boating and swimming lake. History points to what its always been. Nothing should be trying to change that!!!!
42				Wild Rice (again)		I Think wild rice has a huge negative impact on Lake. What about clubs combining into one?
43			Rice			Great concern that area of lake is decreasing, especially on west side. Needs massive weed removal measures.
44						The excessive plant growth and the wild rice are ruining our lake and lowering our property values
45				Purple Loosestrife		Active Member WLPA
46			Planted Rice			The lake has changed so much from when we first bought it, that our children do not care to even come anymore. The weeds, planted rice and lake bottom has totally turned them off. It is sad as it was so beautiful when we first bought it. I am certainly in hopes that the problems can be resolved and restore it back to its natural beauty.
47						
48						
49			Wild Rice			White Lake is a multi recreational water body but with all of the vegetational growth then die off which then will fill it in, it will become a swamp. It either needs to be drained and the muck be removed or be dredged. Deeper water and the correct vegetation will provide us with a better and more usable lake.
50						

# C

## APPENDIX C

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Water Quality Data

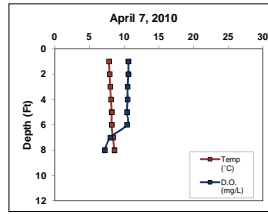




White Lake

Date: 4/7/2010  
Time: 10:30  
Weather: snow flurries, windy, 34°F  
Entry: TWH  
Max Depth: 9.1  
Depth (ft): 3.0  
WLS  
WLB Depth (ft): 8.0  
Secchi Depth (ft): 4.7

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1.0	7.8	10.6		
2.0	7.9	10.6		
3.0	8.0	10.5		
4.0	8.1	10.5		
5.0	8.2	10.4		
6.0	8.2	10.4		
7.0	8.4	8.0		
8.0	8.6	7.2		



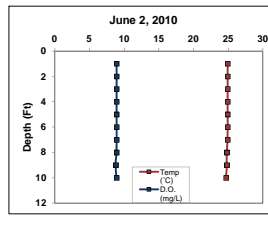
Parameter	WLS	WLB
Total P (µg/L)	18,000	23,000
Dissolved P (µg/L)	ND	ND
Chl-a (µg/L)	8.76	
TKN (µg/L)	1010.00	1170.00
NO <sub>x</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)	58,000	88,000
NH <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)	67,000	73,000
Total N (µg/L)	1010.00	1170.00
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	256	257
Lab pH	8.11	8.09
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	105	105
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	4	5
Calcium (mg/L)	26.1	

Data collected by BTB (Onterra)  
GPS 3014 took new WQ point  
605304 432674

White Lake

Date: 6/2/2010  
Time: 9:45  
Weather: cloudy and sprinkles, 65°F  
Entry: TWH  
Max Depth: 11.7  
Depth (ft): 3.0  
WLS  
WLB Depth (ft): 2.9  
Secchi Depth (ft): 2.9

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1.0	24.9	8.9	8.8	
2.0	24.9	8.9	8.8	
3.0	24.9	8.9	8.8	
4.0	24.9	8.9	8.8	
5.0	24.9	8.9	8.9	
6.0	24.9	8.9	8.8	
7.0	24.9	8.9	8.8	
8.0	24.8	8.9	8.8	
9.0	24.8	8.8	8.8	
10.0	24.7	8.9	8.8	



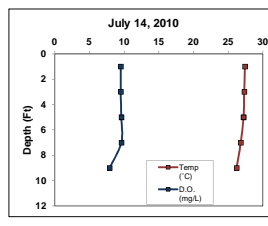
Parameter	WLS	WLB
Total P (µg/L)	32,000	38,000
Dissolved P (µg/L)		
Chl-a (µg/L)	9.19	
TKN (µg/L)		
NO <sub>x</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)		
NH <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)		
Total N (µg/L)		
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)		
Lab pH		
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	8	17
Calcium (mg/L)		

Data collected by DAC and SNR (Onterra)  
Just north of site about 30 meters. Could not take point with GPS. Edit mode not working.

White Lake

Date: 7/14/2010  
Time: 14:00  
Weather: 100% clouds, 80°s°F  
Entry: TWH  
Max Depth: 11.0  
Depth (ft): 3.0  
WLS  
WLB Depth (ft): 8.0  
Secchi Depth (ft): 3.5

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1.0	27.4	9.5		
3.0	27.3	9.5		
5.0	27.2	9.6		
7.0	26.8	9.6		
9.0	26.2	7.9		



Parameter	WLS	WLB
Total P (µg/L)	24,000	24,000
Dissolved P (µg/L)	ND	ND
Chl-a (µg/L)	6.54	
TKN (µg/L)	1270.00	1270.00
NO <sub>x</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)	25,000	28,000
NH <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)	22,000	24,000
Total N (µg/L)	1270.00	1270.00
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	226	228
Lab pH	9.26	9.20
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	91	90
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	6	6
Calcium (mg/L)		

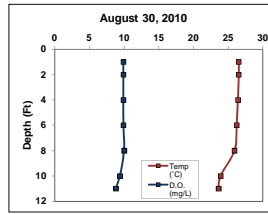
Data collected by TWH (Onterra)

White Lake

Date: 8/30/2010  
 Time: 15:15  
 Weather: clear, light breeze, 85°F  
 Entry: TWH

WLS Max Depth: 11.7  
 WLS Depth (ft): 3  
 WLS Secchi Depth (ft): 9  
 WLB Depth (ft): 9  
 WLB Secchi Depth (ft): 7.1

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1.0	26.5	9.9	9.5	198
2.0	26.5	9.9	9.5	198
4.0	26.4	9.9	9.5	198
6.0	26.2	9.9	9.2	197
8.0	25.9	10.0	9.5	197
10.0	23.9	9.4	9.5	196
11.0	23.6	8.8	9.4	195



Parameter	WLS	WLB
Total P (µg/L)	18,000	18,000
Dissolved P (µg/L)		
Chl-a (µg/L)	3.23	
TKN (µg/L)		
NO <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)		
NH <sub>4</sub> -N (µg/L)		
Total N (µg/L)		
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	198	197
Lab pH		
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	2	2
Calcium (mg/L)		

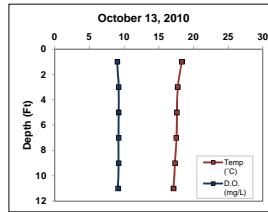
Data collected by TAH (Onterra)

White Lake

Date: 10/13/2010  
 Time: 11:15  
 Weather: 90% sun, 58°F  
 Entry: TWH

WLS Max Depth: 11.5  
 WLS Depth (ft): 3  
 WLB Depth (ft): 8  
 WLB Secchi Depth (ft): 7.5

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1.0	18.3	9.0		
3.0	17.7	9.2		
5.0	17.6	9.2		
7.0	17.6	9.2		
9.0	17.3	9.2		
11.0	17.1	9.1		



Parameter	WLS	WLB
Total P (µg/L)	24,000	21,000
Dissolved P (µg/L)		
Chl-a (µg/L)	2.61	
TKN (µg/L)		
NO <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)		
NH <sub>4</sub> -N (µg/L)		
Total N (µg/L)		
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)		
Lab pH		
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	2	3
Calcium (mg/L)		

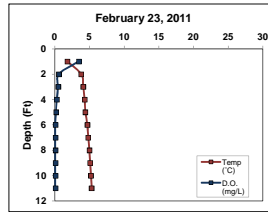
Data collected by TWH (Onterra)

White Lake

Date: 2/23/2011  
 Time: 9:38  
 Weather: slight breeze, 2.2°C  
 Entry: TWH

WLS Max Depth: 11.6  
 WLS Depth (ft): 3  
 WLB Depth (ft): 3  
 WLB Secchi Depth (ft): 5

Depth (ft)	Temp (°C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1.0	1.8	3.5		
2.0	3.8	0.6		
3.0	4.1	0.5		
4.0	4.3	0.3		
5.0	4.8	0.2		
6.0	4.7	0.1		
7.0	4.8	0.1		
8.0	5.0	0.1		
9.0	5.1	0.1		
10.0	5.2	0.1		
11.0	5.3	0.1		



Parameter	WLS	WLB
Total P (µg/L)	20,000	20,000
Dissolved P (µg/L)	ND	ND
Chl-a (µg/L)		
TKN (µg/L)	2720.00	3250.00
NO <sub>3</sub> -N (µg/L)	98,000	ND
NH <sub>4</sub> -N (µg/L)	1300,000	1620,000
Total N (µg/L)	2720.00	3250.00
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)		
Lab pH		
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	2	4
Calcium (mg/L)		

Data collected by DAC,TWH (Onterra) Note: Ice depth 1.1'

**Water Quality Data**

2010 Parameter	Surface		Bottom	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
Secchi Depth (feet)	6	5.1	NA	NA
Total P (µg/L)	6	22.7	6	24.0
Dissolved P (µg/L)	3	ND	3	ND
Chl a (µg/L)	5	6.1	0	NA
TKN (µg/L)	3	1666.7	3	1896.7
NO3+NO2-N (µg/L)	3	47.0	3	43.0
NH3-N (µg/L)	3	463.0	3	572.3
Total N (µg/L)	3	1666.7	3	1896.7
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	3	226.7	3	227.3
Lab pH	2	8.7	2	8.6
Alkal (mg/l CaCO3)	2	97.6	2	97.7
Total Susp Sol (mg/l)	6	4.0	6	6.2
Calcium (µg/L)	1	26.1	0	NA

**Trophic State Index (WTSI)**

Year	TP	Chl-a	Secchi
1979	56.1	45.9	47.6
1982	47.3	48.2	
1986			55.3
1987			49.3
1988			47.2
1989			50.1
1990			
1991			
2002	48.9	48.4	48.5
2003	49.4	53.7	56.1
2010	50.4	48.7	53.4
All Years (Weighted)	51.4	49.1	50.7
Low, Lowland Drainage L	54.6	52.6	52.4
NCHF Ecoregion	61.1	57.3	53.2

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		
1979	3	7.8	3	7.8	1	4.8	1	4.8	3	36.7	3.0	36.7		
1982					1	6.0	1	6.0	2	20.0	1.0	20.0		
1986	7	4.8	5	4.6										
1987	8	7.1	6	6.9										
1988	5	7.9	2	8.0										
1989	3	7.0	2	6.5										
1990	4	5.9	0											
1991	1	9.0	0											
2002	4	7.0	3	7.3	2	6.1	2	6.1	4	23.3	3.0	22.3		
2003	1	4.3	1	4.3	1	10.5	1	10.5	3	24.3	2.0	23.0		
2010	6	5.5	4	5.2	5	6.1	3	6.3	5	23.2	3.0	24.7		
All Years (Weighted)		6.5		6.3		6.4		6.6		25.4		26.4		
Shallow, Lowland Drainage Lakes				5.6				9.4				33.0		
NCHF Ecoregion				5.3				15.2				52.0		

Summer 2010 N: 1666.7  
 Summer 2010 P: 22.7  
 Summer 2011 N:P 74 :1



# D

## APPENDIX D

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### Watershed Analysis WiLMS Results





White Lake  
Watershed Analysis

Date: 10/13/2011 Scenario: White Lake Current

Lake Id: White Lake  
Watershed Id: 0

**Hydrologic and Morphometric Data**

Tributary Drainage Area: 2156.3 acre  
 Total Unit Runoff: 10.5 in.  
 Annual Runoff Volume: 1886.8 acre-ft  
 Lake Surface Area <As>: 1026 acre  
 Lake Volume <V>: 4104 acre-ft  
 Lake Mean Depth <z>: 4.0 ft  
 Precipitation - Evaporation: 3.8 in.  
 Hydraulic Loading: 2211.7 acre-ft/year  
 Areal Water Load <qs>: 2.2 ft/year  
 Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.54 1/year  
 Water Residence Time: 1.86 year  
 Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 18.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 26.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 % 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	672.7	0.50	1.00	3.00	56.9	136	272	817	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	285.8	0.10	0.30	0.50	7.3	12	35	58	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	1.1	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	196.5	0.05	0.10	0.25	1.7	4	8	20	
Wetlands	577.9	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.9	23	23	23	
Forest	422.3	0.05	0.09	0.18	3.2	9	15	31	
Lake Surface	1026.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	26.0	42	125	415	

**POINT SOURCE DATA**

Point Sources	Water Load (m <sup>3</sup> /year)	Low (kg/year)	Most Likely (kg/year)	High (kg/year)	Loading %

**SEPTIC TANK DATA**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Most Likely</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Loading %</b>
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)	0.3	0.5	0.8	
# capita-years	0.0			
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil	98	90	80	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

**TOTALS DATA**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Most Likely</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Loading %</b>
Total Loading (lb)	496.6	1054.8	3007.4	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	225.3	478.5	1364.2	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.48	1.03	2.93	0.0
Areal Loading (mg/m <sup>2</sup> -year)	54.25	115.23	328.55	0.0
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total NPS Loading (lb)	405.1	780.2	2092.0	100.0
Total NPS Loading (kg)	183.7	353.9	948.9	100.0

**Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module**

Date: 10/13/2011 Scenario: 9

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 18.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 26.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

% Confidence Range: 70%

Nurenberg Model Input - Est. Gross Int. Loading: 0 kg

White Lake  
Watershed Analysis

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low Total P (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Most Likely Total P (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	High Total P (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Predicted -Observed (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	% Dif.
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	38	80	228	54	207
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	30	51	102	25	96
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	28	43	74	17	65
Rechow, 1979 General	4	9	27	-17	-65
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	57	121	346	95	364
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	20	43	124	17	65
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	39	84	239	66	367
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	29	53	125	31	141
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	19	41	117	23	128
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	23	45	114	23	104
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	35	74	212	56	311
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	16	34	98	8	31

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence Lower Bound	Confidence Upper Bound	Parameter Fit?	Back Calculation (kg/year)	Model Type
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	46	175	z	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	16	147	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	13	124	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	5	21	qs	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	71	264	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	24	95	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	41	190	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	26	110	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	24	89	P qs	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	22	96	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	45	161	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	17	77	FIT	0	ANN

**Water and Nutrient Outflow Module**

Date: 10/13/2011 Scenario: 9  
 Average Annual Surface Total Phosphorus: 26.1mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Annual Discharge: 2.21E+003 AF => 2.73E+006 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Annual Outflow Loading: 150.1 LB => 68.1 kg



# E

## APPENDIX E

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### Aquatic Plant Survey Data



























# F

## APPENDIX F

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**WDNR 2008 Comprehensive Survey Summary**





# White Lake Fish Survey Summary Report – 2008

In 2008, the Department of Natural Resources conducted a comprehensive fish survey of White Lake in order to provide direction for the future fisheries management of this lake. The following report is a brief summary of all activities conducted, general fisheries information and future management options for White Lake. A more comprehensive report is available upon request. If you have any questions, please contact: Al Niebur, DNR Fisheries Biologist, 647 Lakeland Road, Shawano, Wisconsin, 54166. Phone: 715-526-4227

## Comprehensive Fish Survey – What is it?

A comprehensive fish survey is an assessment of the entire fish community in a lake. Different survey methods are used to sample all the different fish species that inhabit a lake. Fyke-netting and boomshocking are the primary fish capture methods. Once fish are captured, information can be collected as it relates to species composition, abundance, size structure, age classes, growth, survival, and reproductive success.

The following surveys were conducted on White Lake:

**Fyke Netting after ice-out:** This survey is conducted to target spawning northern pike, walleye and yellow perch.

**Boomshocking:** This survey is conducted at night and is used to target largemouth bass and recapture fish that were marked during fyke netting. Other species are also collected. We also use this gear in the fall to check for newly hatched young of year (YOY) gamefish.

**Late Spring Fyke Netting:** This survey is conducted to target pre-spawn centrarchids (e.g. bluegills, pumpkinseed) and other panfish.

## Gamefish Summary

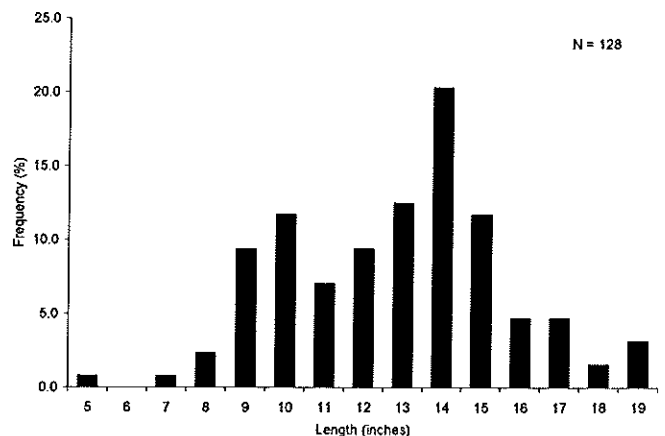
**Largemouth bass** were found in moderate to low abundance. A total of 271 were captured during our surveys. Size structure was average with length ranges of 5.9 – 19.8 inches and a mean length of 12.1 inches. Approximately 34% of stock size bass sampled were greater than the legal size of 14.0 inches. Trophy sized (> 18.0 inches) comprised 6% of the catch. Bass size structure has remained relatively stable when compared to past surveys. Growth was average with bass attaining legal size by the end of their 6th summer.

**Northern pike** were found in high abundance and comprised a large portion of the predator (gamefish) population. A total of 2799 pike were captured during our fyke-netting survey with female length ranges of 11.2 to 31.8 inches and a mean length of 15.0 inches. Male pike length ranged from 9.8 to 28.3 inches and a mean length of 17.7 inches. A population estimate of 4383 (4.3 pike/acre) was calculated from mark/recapture surveys. Abundance was low when compared to the last survey (8.5/acre in 2002) but high when compared to other lakes in the area. Size structure was poor with only 11.3% of the catch over 21.0 inches in length but has increased significantly from the last survey (2% in 2002).

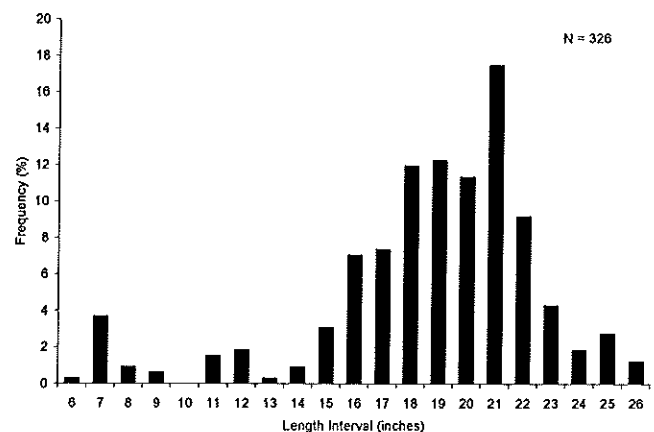
**Walleye** were found in low abundance. A total of 294 were captured during our surveys. Female length ranged 17.6 – 28.8 inches with a mean length of 22.3 inches. Male walleye length ranged from 7.3 – 22.0 inches with a mean length of 18.6 inches. A population estimate of 530 (0.5 walleye/acre) was calculated from mark/recapture surveys. Abundance has increased 16% since the last survey conducted in 2002. Size structure has remained stable.



DNR fisheries crew removing fish from fyke-net.



Largemouth bass length frequency distribution taken from spring electrofishing catch.



Walleye length frequency distribution taken from spring fyke net catch.

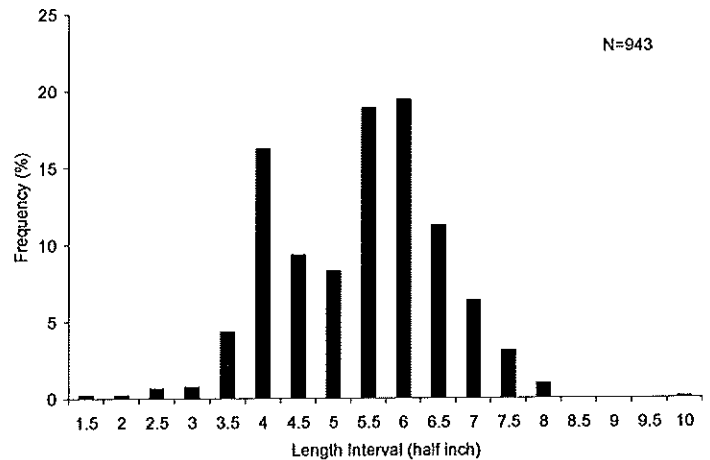
# Panfish Summary

**Bluegill** was the dominant panfish sampled in White Lake. A total of 5262 were captured during spring surveys. Relative abundance appeared to be high when compared to past survey years. Electrofishing relative abundance (expressed as the number of bluegill captured per hour of electrofishing) was 330 bluegill per hour during our survey compared to 39 per hour in 2002. Size structure was average with 42% greater than preferred size (6.0 inches) and with less than 11% over 7.0 inches in length. Size structure indexes appear to have declined when compared to past surveys (in 2002 over 87% of catch was greater than 6.0 inches) but are still within acceptable limits. Bluegill numbers were at extremely low levels in 2002 and have now rebounded to more acceptable levels. Growth rates have declined due to higher abundance but are still at acceptable levels. The strong year classes of age 4 and 5 year old fish should provide a good fishery in coming years.

**Pumpkinseed** was found in high abundance and comprised over 20% of the panfish catch. Abundance appeared to be high when compared to past survey years. A total of 1450 were captured during spring surveys. Average length was 5.8 inches (range 3.3 – 7.2 inches). Size structure indexes were low with only 28% of the catch greater than 6.0 inches.

**Black crappie** was found in low abundance and comprised a small portion (approx. 2%) of the prey (panfish) catch. A total of 214 were captured during spring surveys. Size structure was average with length ranges of 4.5 to 11.4 inches and a mean length of 8.9 inches. Most of crappies captured were comprised of 3-5 year old fish.

**Other species sampled** included yellow perch, black bullhead, brown bullhead, white sucker, and common carp. Carp abundance has increased significantly from the last survey. A total of 127 carp were sampled out of one net near the outlet. During electrofishing a high number of carp were observed on the northeast shoreline. All captured carp were removed from the lake.



Bluegill length frequency distribution from pooled electro-fishing and fyke net catch.

## Management Recommendations

Overall, the fishery in White Lake could be considered average when compared to other lakes in the area. It supports a diverse fishery that can produce both quantity and quality gamefish. The largemouth bass population could be considered one of the highest quality fisheries in the area and in most years it has also supported a quality panfishery. Perhaps the only concerns would be the recent population increase of common carp.

### Management Options:

- 1) **Walleye** relative abundance (0.5 per acre) has increased slightly when compared to the last survey (0.4 per acre in 2002) but is still at a low level. Walleye abundance in most stocked clear water lakes in Central Wisconsin rarely achieve densities higher than 1.0 per acre due to spawning habitat limitations and predation. If any private stocking is proposed, I recommend large fingerling walleye to maximize survival. In addition, construction of artificial walleye spawning reefs should be avoided since the vast majority of artificial reef constructions statewide have shown no improvements to walleye natural reproduction.
- 2) **Bluegill** size structure indexes have declined since the last survey but are still at acceptable levels. Some angling public have expressed concerns with the poor size of bluegill in recent years and would like to see DNR manage for more quality sized fish. The poor size of bluegill is due to abundant year classes of age 4 and 5 year old fish and lack of 6-9 year old fish. In recent years the fishery was dominated by a strong year class of large older age bluegill. Most of these older age classes have likely succumbed to old age or have been fished down. Given time the bluegill fishery will likely rebound as the age 4-5 year old fish recruit into the catchable size range.
- 3) **Carp** abundance has increased significantly from the 2002 survey. Most likely this increase is the result of the carp exclusion weir (on the outlet structure) being down in 2004 while carp were making upstream spawning movements and had free passage into White Lake. It is important that this weir be maintained – especially during spring warm-up to prevent future carp emigration into White Lake. Overabundant carp populations can be devastating to aquatic habitat. DNR will continue to monitor abundance. In meantime, lake residents are encouraged to remove any carp via angling or bowfishing. In addition, maintaining an abundant base of predator fish will help control carp numbers through predation.
- 4) Historically, **northern pike** abundance has been very high while size structure and growth has remained poor. Some angling public would like to see the department manage for a more quality fishery, however, this may be a difficult goal to achieve. The shallow nature of White Lake presents poor growth conditions (especially in summer when the lake becomes to warm) and the abundant vegetation creates hyper spawning habitat which has led to consistently high recruitment.
- 5) Protect and/or restore natural aquatic habitat. Preserving existing habitat will be far more beneficial in maintaining the fishery than relying on stocking and artificial habitat enhancements (e.g. rock spawning reef).
- 6) Continue monitoring of fish populations on a four year rotation.