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APPENDIX A


Public Participation Materials



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Presentation Outline

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



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Onterra, LLC

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



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Why create a lake management plan?

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

A goal without a plan is just a wish!



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Elements of an Effective Lake Management Planning Project

Data and Information Gathering
Environmental & Sociological

Planning Process
Brings it all together




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Data and information gathering

- Study Components
 - Water Quality Analysis
 - Watershed Assessment
 - Paleocore Collection & Analysis
 - Aquatic Plant Surveys
 - Fisheries Data Integration
 - Shoreland Assessment
 - Stakeholder Survey




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Water Quality Analysis

- General water chemistry (current & historical)
 - CLMN Data & UWSP Studies
- Nutrient analysis
 - Lake trophic state (Eutrophication)
 - Limiting plant nutrient
- Supporting data for watershed modeling

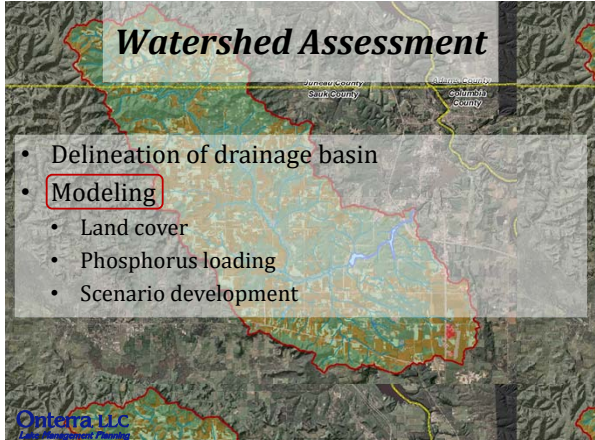


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Watershed Assessment

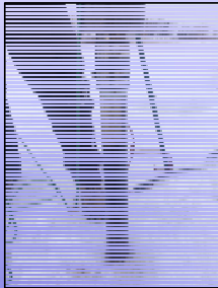
- Delineation of drainage basin
- Modeling
 - Land cover
 - Phosphorus loading
 - Scenario development



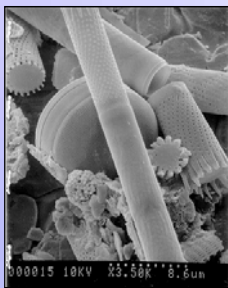
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Paleocore Collection & Analysis



Sediment core



Diatoms

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Aquatic Plant Surveys

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

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Non-native Aquatic Plants

Curly-leaf Pondweed



None Found - May 30, 2017

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Non-native Aquatic Plants

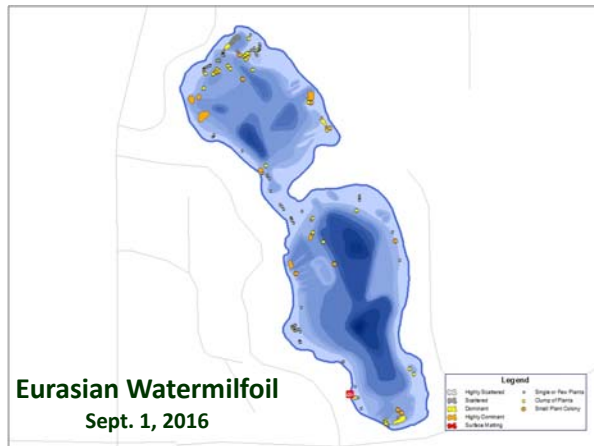
Eurasian Water Milfoil



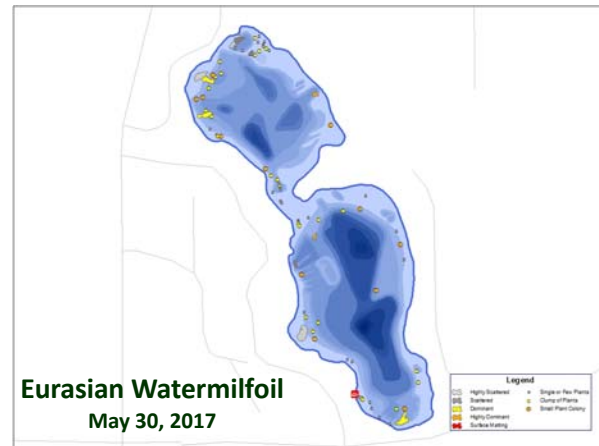
First Found 2001

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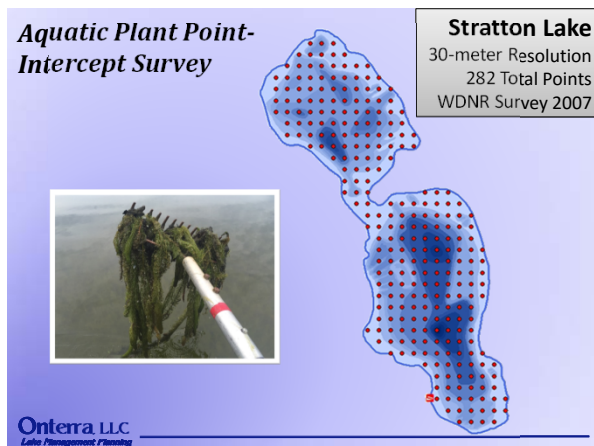
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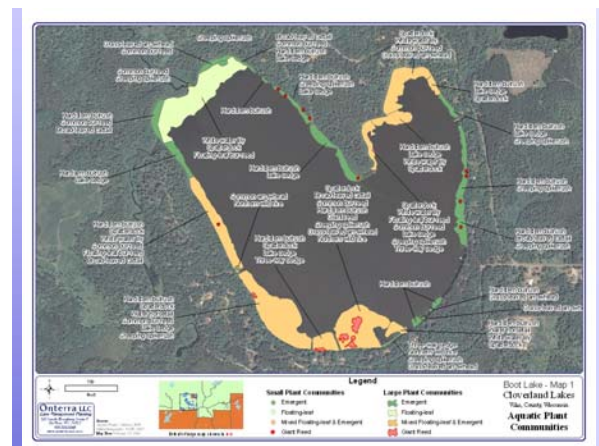
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Fisheries Data Integration

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



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Shoreland Assessment

- Shoreland area is important for buffering runoff and provides valuable habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.
- Assessment ranks shoreland area from shoreline back 35 feet
- Assess shoreland development and habitat
 - Coarse woody habitat

Urbanized



Range →

Natural



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Planning Process

Planning Committee Meetings

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

Management Goals
Management Actions
Timeframe
Facilitator(s)

↓

Implementation Plan



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Thank You

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





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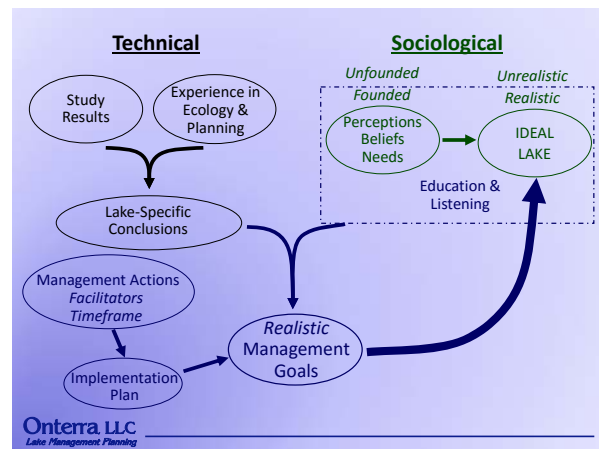
The Planning Process

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



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Stratton Lake, Waupaca County Project Update August 2017

Submitted by: Tim Hoyman, Onterra, LLC

In March 2017, the Stratton Lake District was awarded \$22,530 Aquatic Invasive Species – Education, Prevention, and Planning Grant to partially fund a comprehensive lake management planning project. The 18-24 month project includes surveys of the lake during the 2017 growing season into winter 2018. The process to develop the management plan will begin in spring 2018 and include meetings with the district’s planning committee, integration of the district stakeholder survey, an opportunity for the district membership to review the proposed plan, and a project wrap-up meeting.

As discussed during the project kick-off meeting held on June 10, 2017, there are two primary elements in an effective lake management planning project; 1) the gathering of data and information regarding the lake and the people that care for it, in this case, the Stratton Lake District, and 2) the completion of a planning process that will bring all that information together. Since early spring, staff members from Onterra, LLC, the district’s lake management consultant, have been completing numerous surveys on Stratton Lake, including multiple assessments aimed at documenting the native and non-native aquatic plants

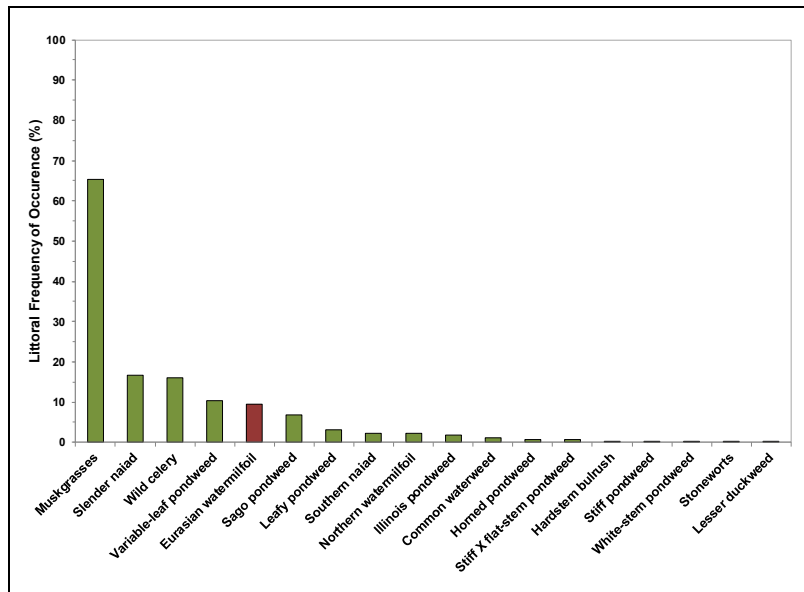


Figure 1. Littoral frequency of occurrence of most abundant plants found in Stratton Lake in 2017. Created using data from Onterra 2017 point-intercept survey.

within the lake. These assessments included, an early-season AIS survey completed at the end of May, a point-intercept aquatic plant survey completed on July 13th, and the mapping of emergent and floating-leaf plant communities on July 17th. An acoustic survey, using specialized sonar equipment that can detect aquatic plant bio-volumes, was completed on August 3rd. In September, a crew will return to the lake to map Eurasian watermilfoil while it is at its peak biomass in the lake. The point-intercept survey is completed by sampling plants from predetermined locations throughout the lake with a rake. The WDNR developed the methodology to allow comparisons between plant communities on different lakes and within the same lake over time, such as the data collected in Stratton Lake during 2007. For Stratton Lake, the points were 30 meters apart resulting in 282 points within the lake’s boundaries. Figure 1 shows how frequent some of the plants located during the point-intercept survey occur in Stratton Lake’s littoral zone. Muskgrasses, which are actually a macroalgae, do very well in hardwater lakes like Stratton and dominate the community. Seventeen species were located on the rake during the point-intercept survey. Including incidentals (species not found on the rake during the survey), the crews found a total of 30 species. The results of the aquatic plant surveys will guide the district on a management strategy for Eurasian water milfoil and other exotic species, such as pale-yellow iris and purple loosestrife, which were both located during the surveys.

Along with the water quality samples being collected by volunteers from Stratton Lake, Onterra has collected samples during the early spring and July. Staff will also collect samples during the fall turnover and through the winter ice in February 2018. The analysis results of these samples will be used to better understand the current water quality of Stratton Lake. They will also be compared to historical data from the lake as a part of the long-term trends analysis and used to calibrate the watershed model. In September, Onterra staff will collect a sediment core from near the deep hole in the lake. The core will be analyzed at Onterra's Madison office and lab with the results shedding light on Stratton Lake's water quality before European settlement in the area. In other words, the core analysis, also called *paleolimnology*, will bring about an understanding of the lake's water quality before humans impacted the lake.

In early August during a routine survey, staff from Golden Sands Resource Conservation & Development Council, Inc. discovered Asiatic clams near the boat landing on Stratton Lake. These exotic mussels also occur in Taylor Lake of the Waupaca Chain O' Lakes. Further investigation by WDNR staff located additional occurrences in Stratton Lake on August 28th. At this time, it is unknown how the exotic species will impact Stratton Lake, if it impacts it at all. More information will be gathered from these agencies and used within the management plan. Additional information regarding the Asiatic clam can be found at:

<http://www.seagrant.wisc.edu/Home/Topics/InvasiveSpecies/Details.aspx?PostID=659>.




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Presentation Outline

- Lake Management Planning Project Overview
- Study Results
 - Water Quality
 - Watershed
 - Shoreland Condition
 - Aquatic Plants
 - Fishery (not much data)
- "Big Picture"
- Implementation Plan Development

} Stakeholder Survey



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Management Planning Project Overview

- Foster holistic understanding of Stratton Lake ecosystem
- Collect & analyze data
 - Technical & sociological
- Construct long-term & useable plan



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Summary of Project Results

Water Quality

- Excellent for respective lake type, but...
- Increasing trend in phosphorus & chlorophyll-a concentrations
- Nitrogen (nitrate) and triazine discussion needs to be expanded
- Paleocological study supports slight increase in phosphorus and an increase in macrophyte growth

Watershed & Immediate Shoreline

- Watershed is very small, with lake surface, forests, and wetlands dominating acreage
- A bit less than 50% of the lake's shoreline would be appropriate for restoration (habitat value more than buffering)
- Groundwater influence in Stratton Lake is high

Aquatic Plant Community

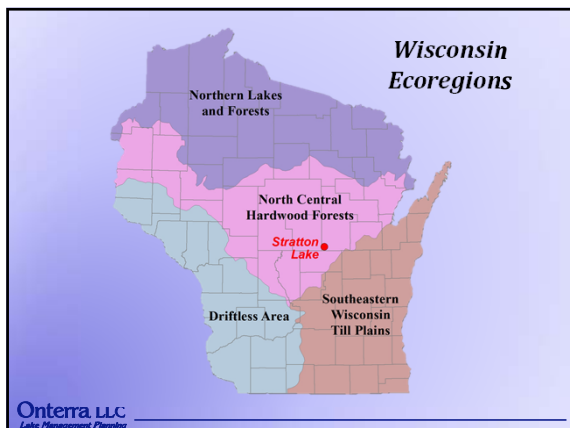
- Community is of good quality, but low diversity (expected)
- One non-native species: several invasive plant species occur

Fisheries

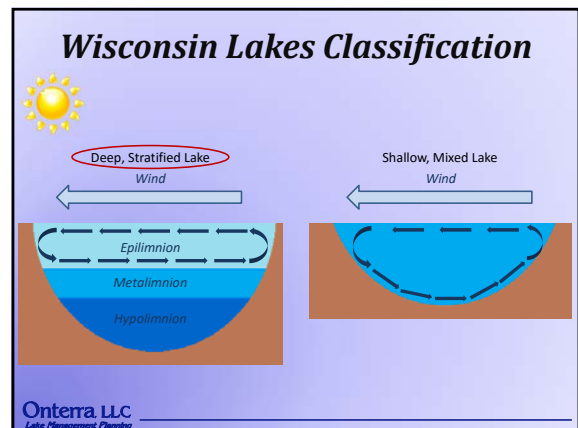
- Not much data available, but people like to fish the lake

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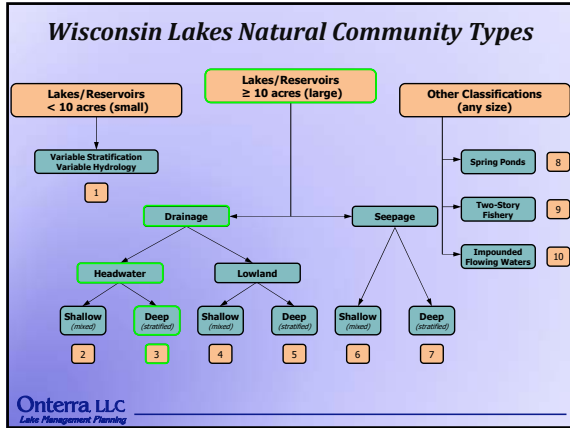
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Introduction to Lake Water Quality

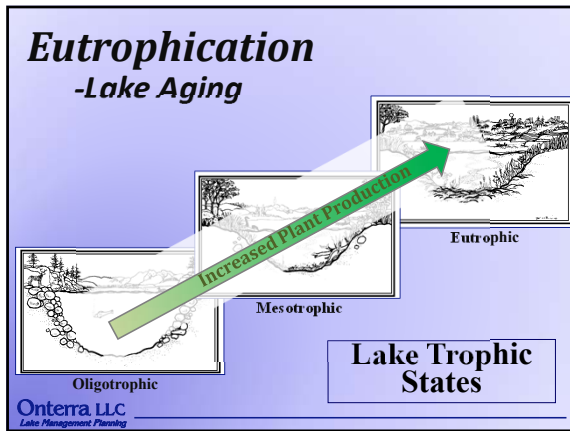
Phosphorus
Naturally occurring & essential for all life
Regulates phytoplankton biomass in **most** WI lakes
Most often 'limiting plant nutrient' (shortest supply) 284:1
Human activity often increases P delivery to lakes

Chlorophyll-a
Pigment used in photosynthesis
Used as surrogate for phytoplankton biomass

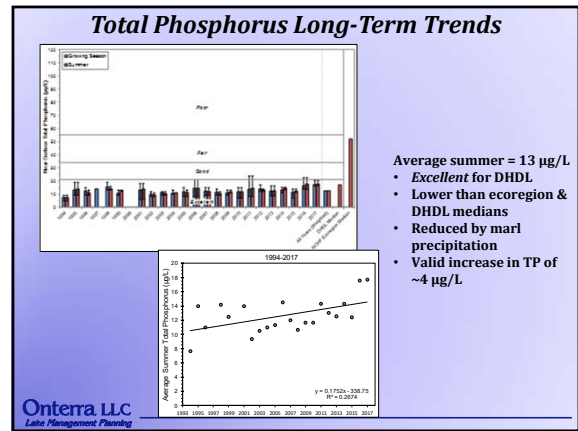
Secchi Disk Transparency
Measure of water clarity
Measured using a Secchi disk

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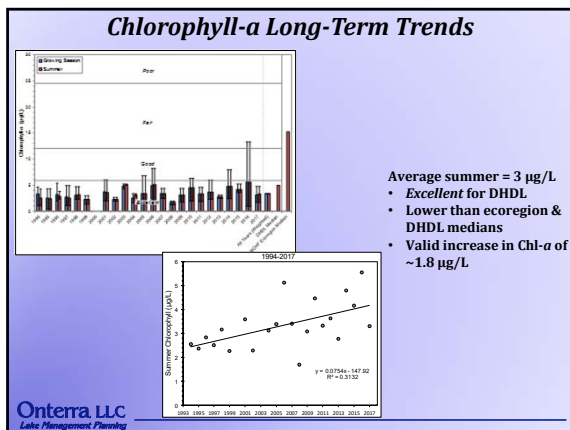
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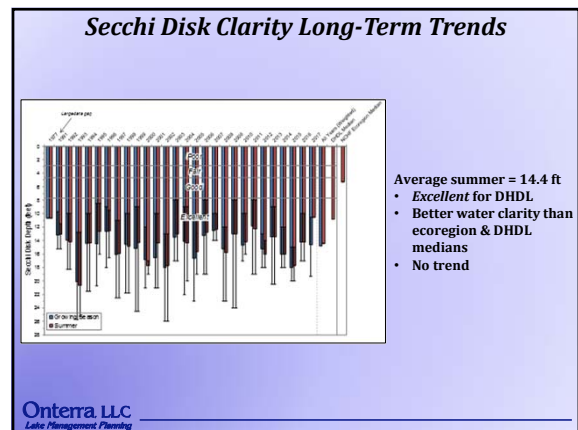
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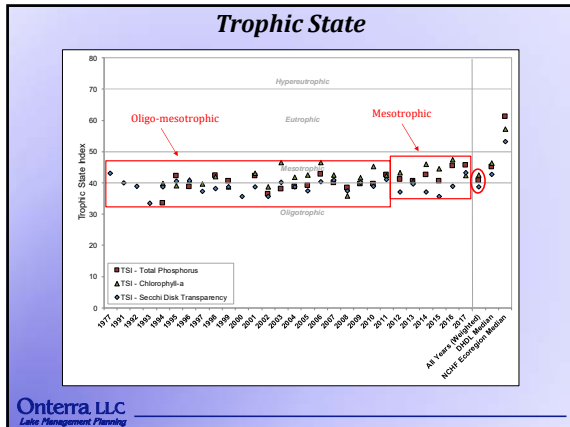
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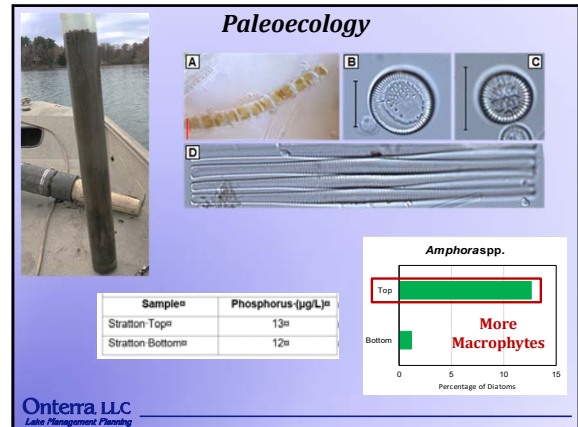
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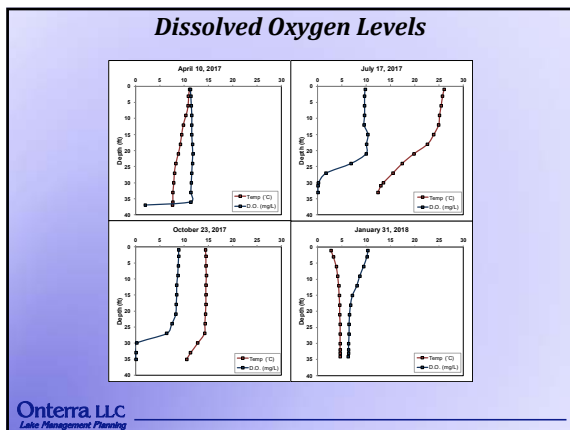
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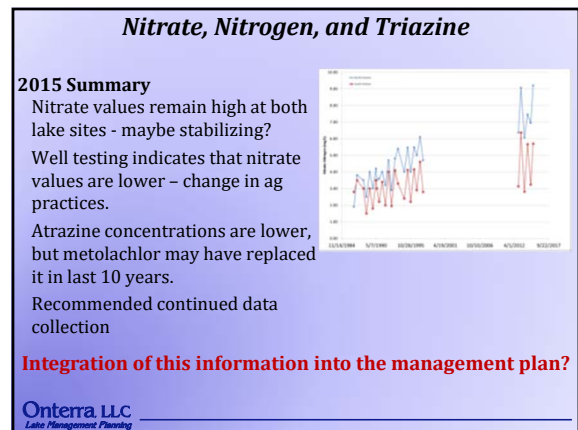
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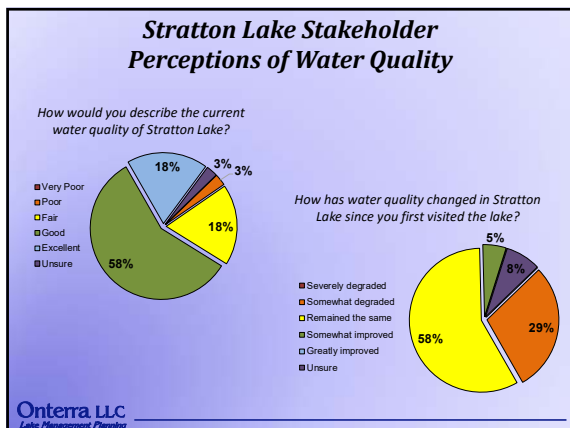
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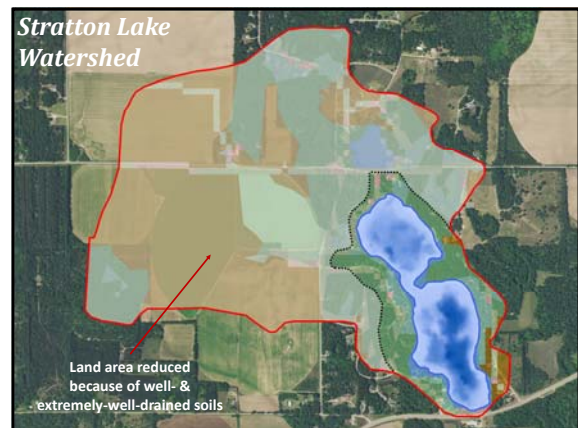
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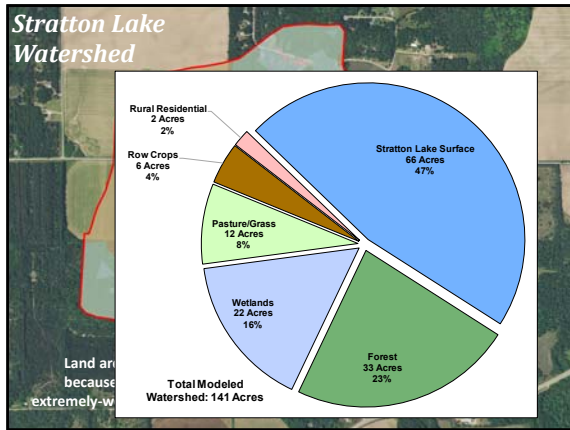
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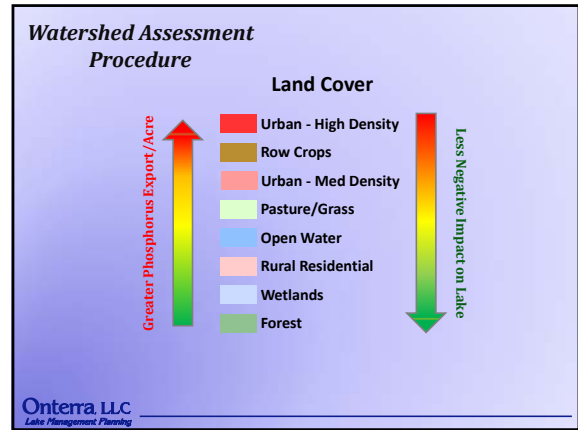
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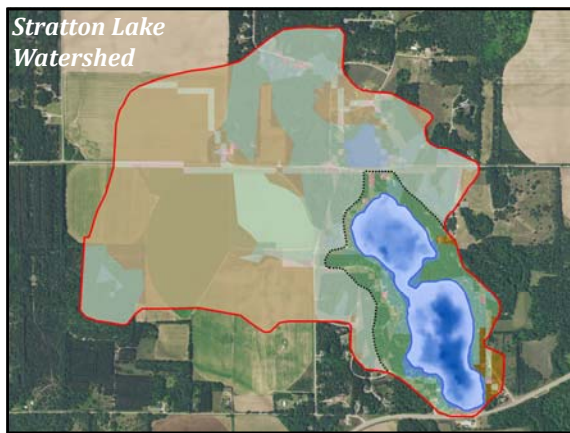
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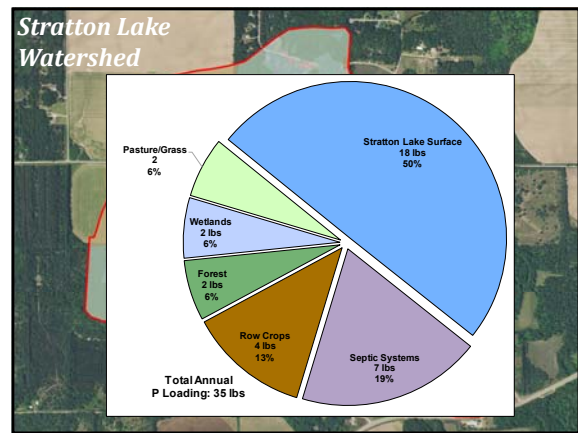
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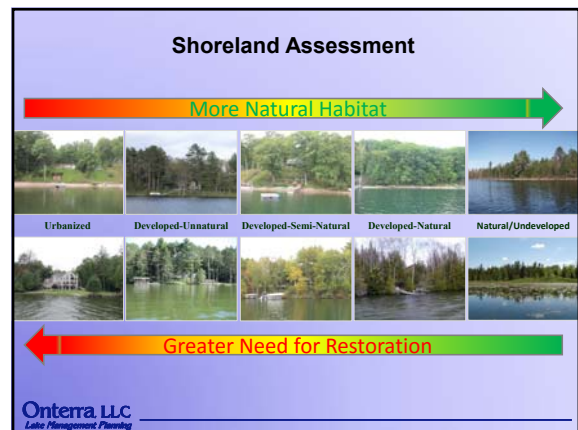
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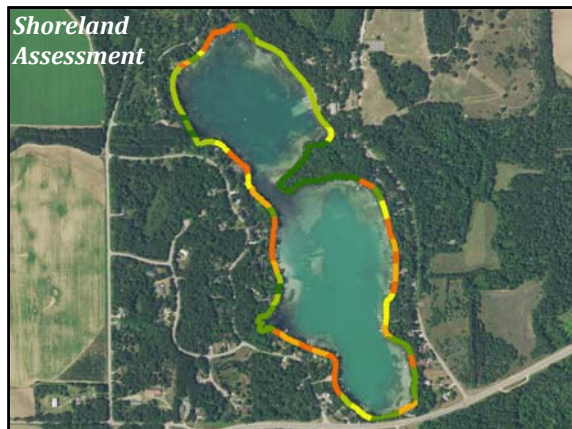
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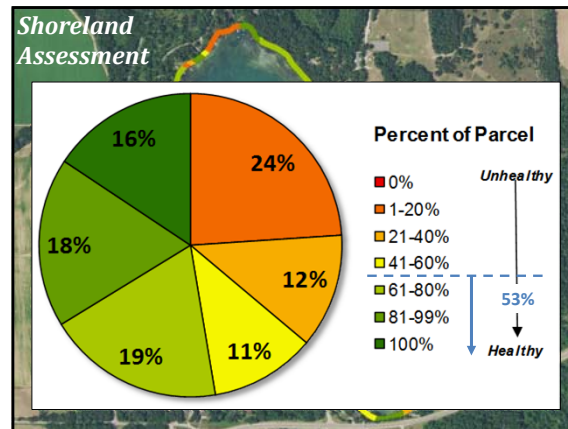
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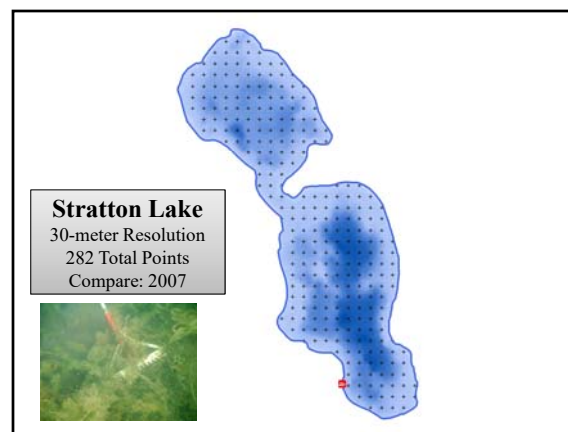
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Aquatic Plant Surveys

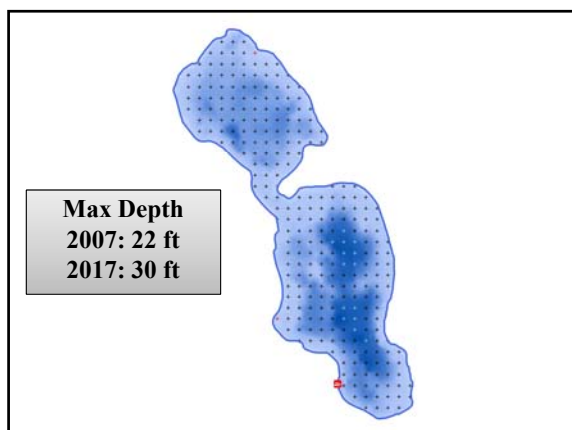
- Determine changes in plant community from past surveys
- Assess both native and non-native populations
- Numerous surveys completed in 2017
 - Early-Season AIS Survey
 - Whole-Lake Point-Intercept Survey
 - Emergent/Floating-Leaf Community Mapping Survey
 - EWM Peak-Biomass Survey

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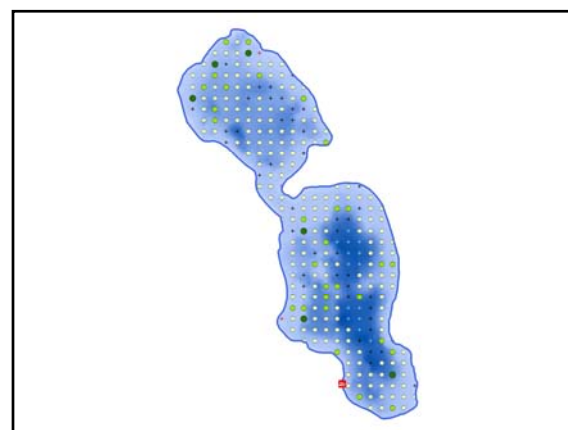
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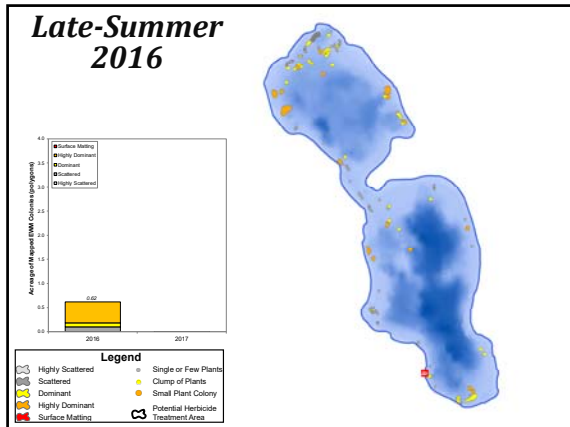
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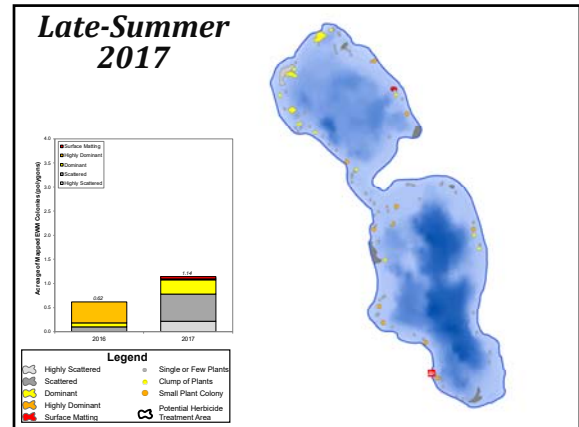
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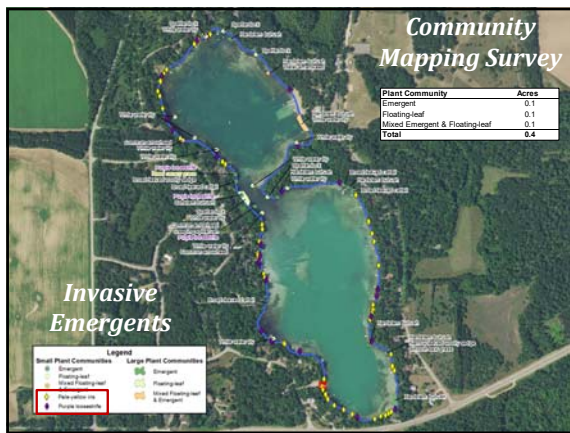
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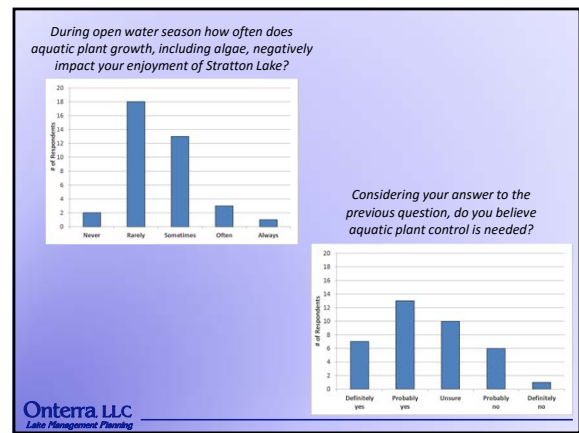
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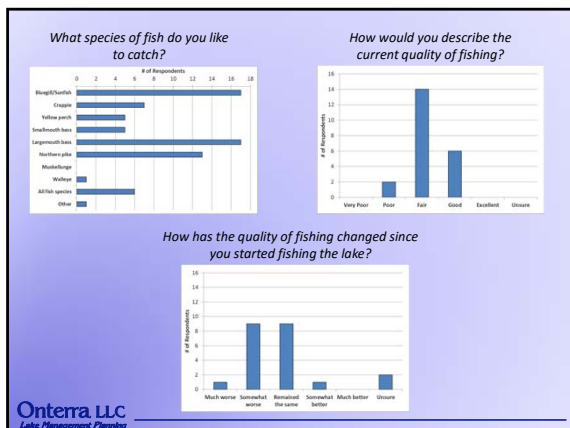
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Conclusions

Water Quality

- Changes have been detected, but overall it is excellent
- Determine how to integrate UWSP/UWExt data in report and plan

Watershed & Immediate Shoreline

- Immediate shoreline likely has the largest impact on lake in terms of habitat loss and change in phosphorus concentrations
- Shoreland restoration should be a high priority around the lake

Aquatic Plant Community

- Overall of moderate quality, but expected for a moderately productive lake with high calcium content
- AIS plants need continued monitoring
- EWM appears to be stable, so a trigger needs to be set to initiate management
- Purple loosestrife and pale-yellow iris should be controlled now.

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Meeting Outline

Meeting Objective: *Frame the management goals and actions that will create the full Stratton Lake Implementation Plan*

- Study Conclusions Review
- 2018 Eurasian water milfoil results
- Zebra mussel discovery
- Filamentous algae
- Implementation Plan Framework Development
 - Lake Management and District Challenges Brainstorm
 - Management Goal Creation
 - Management Action Creation
 - Timeframe
 - Facilitator(s)



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AIS Mapping Methodology

Point Mapping

- Single plants to colonies or areas <40 feet diameter
 - Single/few plants – Clump – Small Plant Colony

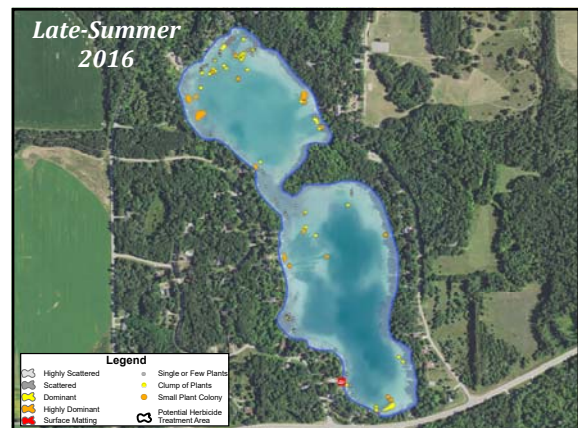
Polygon Mapping

- Larger, continuous colonies of plants >40-feet diameter
 - Highly Scattered – Scattered
 - Dominant – Highly Dominant – Surface Matted

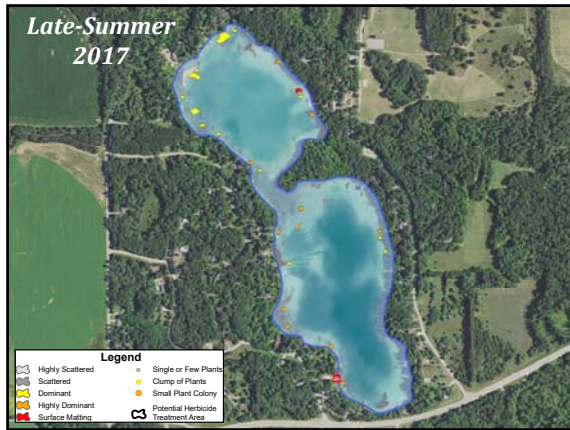
○ Single or Few Plants	⊞ Highly Scattered
● Clumps of Plants	⊞ Scattered
● Small Plant Colony	⊞ Dominant
	⊞ Highly Dominant
	⊞ Surface Matting

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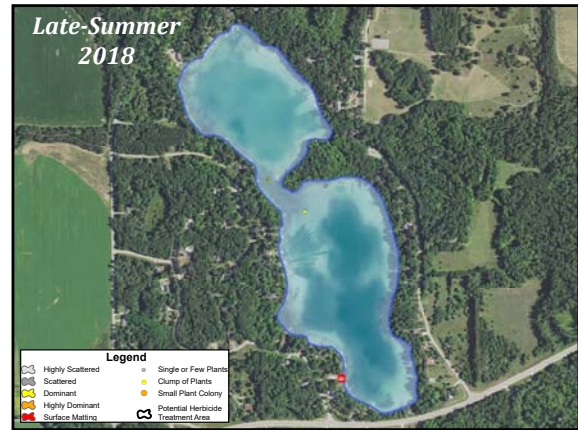
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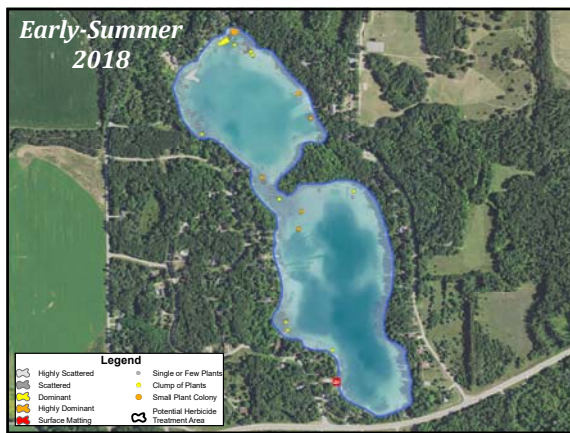
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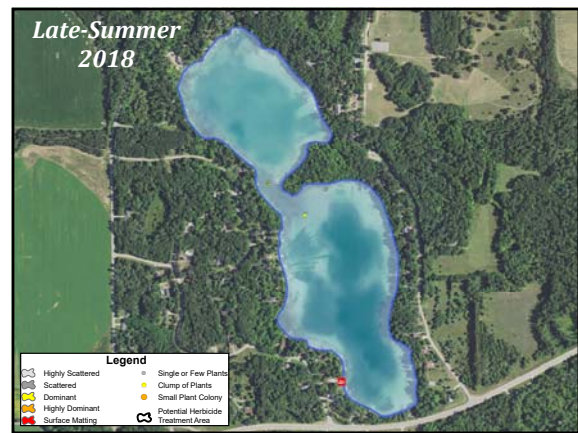
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Zebra Mussel

Discovery in Stratton Lake

- First discovered by Matt Eid on May 26, 2018
- No veligers were detected in 2017 sampling
- Seen over much of the lake during Aug 20th survey.

Zebra Mussel Life Cycle

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Zebra Mussel

What to Expect

- Know how zebra mussel will impact Stratton Lake
- Typical AIS invasion includes high rate of spread, followed by decline, followed by dynamic equilibrium
 - Where the dynamic equilibrium occurs is the unknown
 - Stratton's high calcium allows for strong establishment
 - Stratton's low productivity likely limits population

Control Options

- Some options exist, but none are in common use in US
 - Zequanox (dead soil bacteria)
 - EarthTec QZ (copper sulfate pentahydrate)
 - Potash (potassium chloride)

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Zebra Mussel

Control Options (con't)

- Zebra mussel control is largely considered experimental
 - No treatments have been completed in WI
 - One experimental treatment was completed in MN

Recommended Next Steps for Stratton Lake

- Monitor lake to determine level of infestation & impact
 - Follow CLMN Protocol for three or more years
 - Substrate sampler
- After 3-year study, determine if treatment is appropriate
 - State funding would likely be available




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Filamentous Algae

Filamentous algae in Stratton Lake

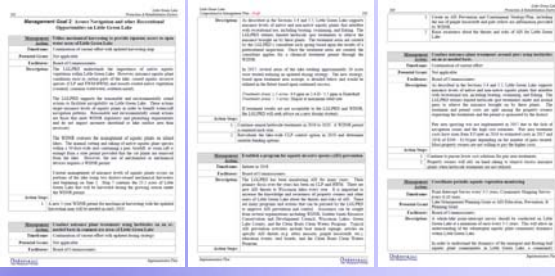
- Starts growing on bottom sediments
 - Clear, warm water is the best habitat
- After initial growth, gasses build below colony and it can float to the surface
- Onterra & WDNR observed high levels of filamentous algae around entire state
- Raking it up and disposing of it out of the lake is the best option



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Implementation Plan



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Meeting Objective

- Present highlights of study results from Stratton Lake
 - Focusing on primarily on water quality and Eurasian watermilfoil
 - Will also discuss zebra mussels and filamentous algae
- Answer questions (throughout)
- Outline management plan goals and actions

Presentation Outline

- Summary of Project Conclusions
- Specific Results Discussion
- Proposed Management Plan (Mixed In)



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Conclusions

Water Quality

- Changes have been detected, but overall it is still very good to excellent
- Determine how to integrate UWSP/UWExt data in report and plan

Watershed & Immediate Shoreline

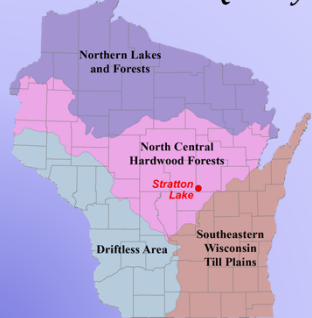
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Water Quality - Comparables

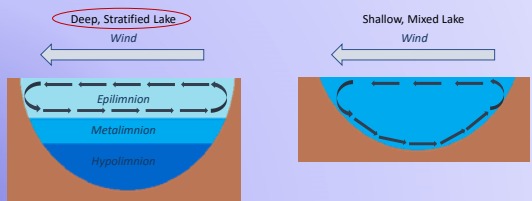


Wisconsin Ecoregions

An area containing similar geology, physiography, hydrology, climate, and soils. As well as common terrestrial and aquatic fauna.

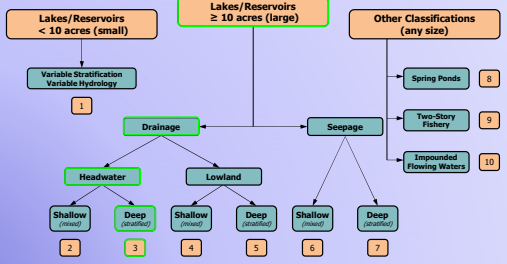
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Wisconsin Lakes Classification



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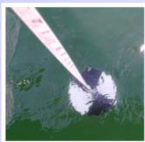
Wisconsin Lakes Natural Community Types



6

Lake Water Quality – Trophic Parameters

- Phosphorus**
Naturally occurring & essential for all life
Regulates phytoplankton biomass in **most** WI lakes
Most often 'limiting plant nutrient' (shortest supply) 284:1
Human activity often increases P delivery to lakes
- Chlorophyll-a**
Pigment used in photosynthesis
Used as surrogate for phytoplankton biomass
- Secchi Disk Transparency**
Measure of water clarity
Measured using a Secchi disk

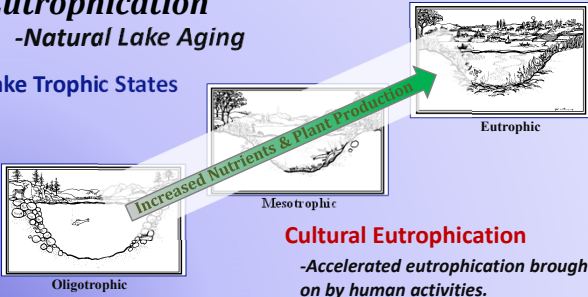


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Eutrophication - Natural Lake Aging

Lake Trophic States

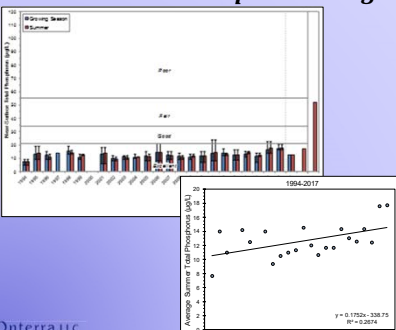


Cultural Eutrophication
-Accelerated eutrophication brought on by human activities.

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Total Phosphorus Long-Term Trends



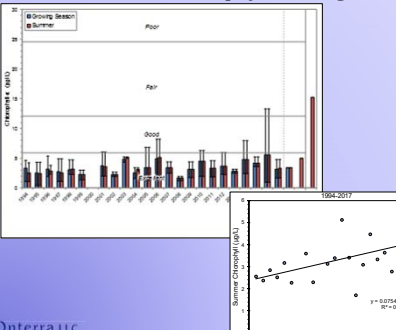
Average summer = 13 µg/L

- Excellent for DHDL
- Lower than ecoregion & DHDL medians
- Reduced by marl precipitation
- Valid increase in TP of ~4 µg/L

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Chlorophyll-a Long-Term Trends



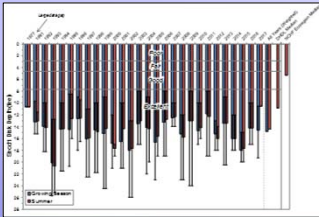
Average summer = 3 µg/L

- Excellent for DHDL
- Lower than ecoregion & DHDL medians
- Valid increase in Chl-a of 1.8 µg/L

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Secchi Disk Clarity Long-Term Trends



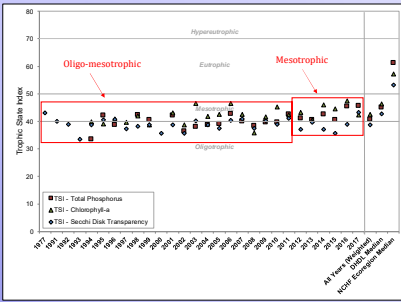
Average summer = 14.4 ft

- Excellent for DHDL
- Better water clarity than ecoregion & DHDL medians
- No trend

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Trophic State

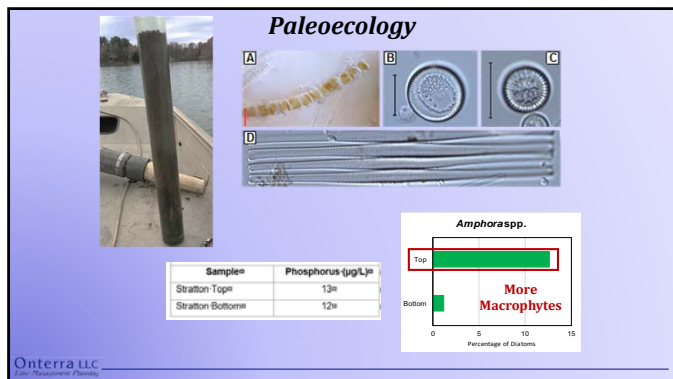


Legend:
 ■ TSI - Total Phosphorus
 ▲ TSI - Chlorophyll-a
 ◆ TSI - Secchi Disk Transparency

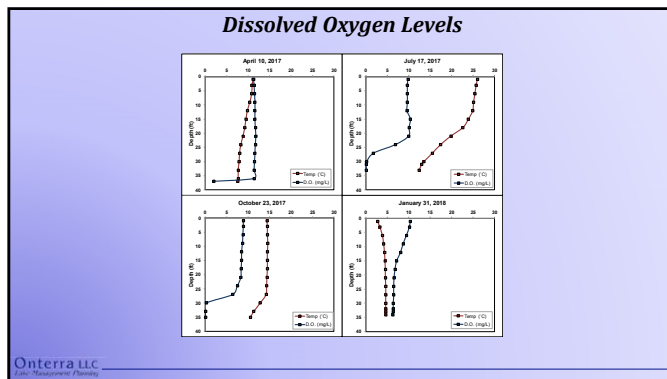
TSI = 100 - 1.44 ln (TP) - 1.77 ln (Chl-a) + 2.14 ln (SDT)

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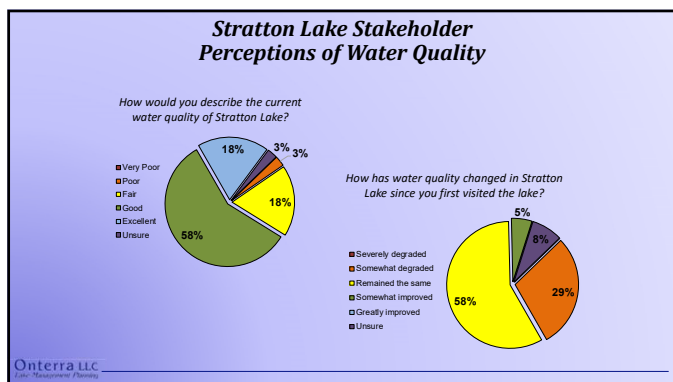
12



13



14



15

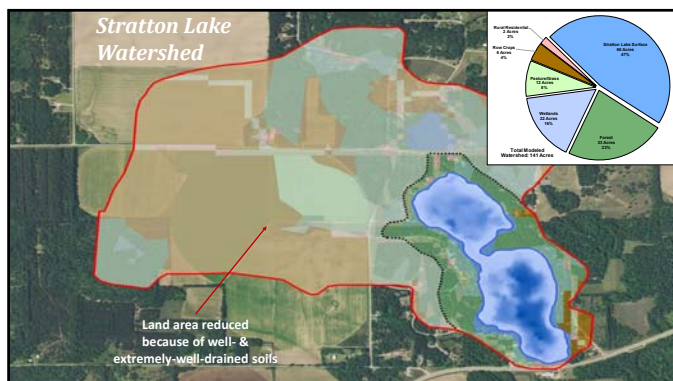
Management Goal:

Maintain Current Water Quality Conditions

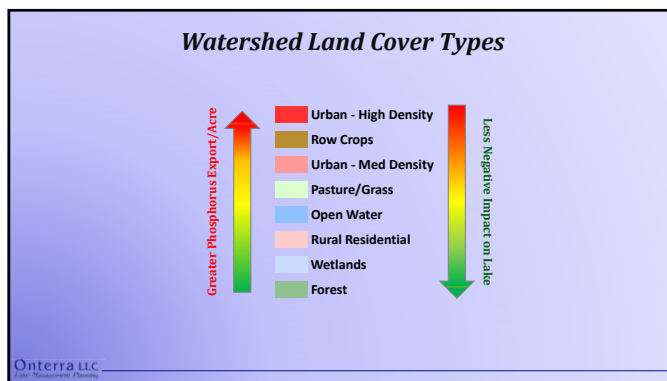
Management Actions

1. Monitor water quality through WDNR Citizens Lake Monitoring Network
2. Conduct periodic groundwater drinking well testing of Stratton Lake riparian properties, nitrate testing in Stratton Lake, and water quality testing in Stratton Lake outlet.

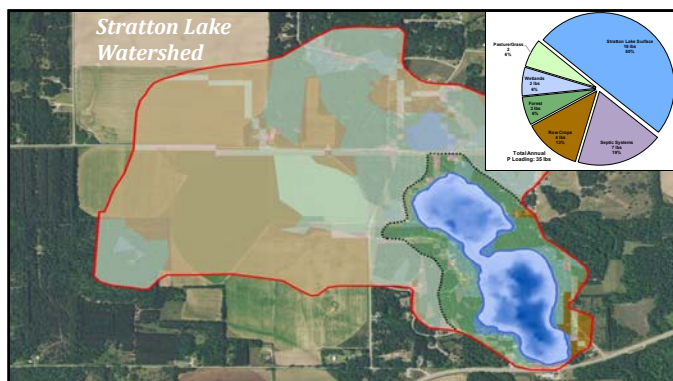
16



17



18



19

Shoreland Assessment

- Shoreland area is important for buffering runoff and provides valuable habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.
- EPA National Lakes Assessment results indicate shoreland development has greatest negative impact to health of our nations lakes.
- Waupaca County assessment considered shoreland area from shoreline back 50 feet

Urbanized

Range →

Natural

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Shoreland Assessment

More Natural Habitat →

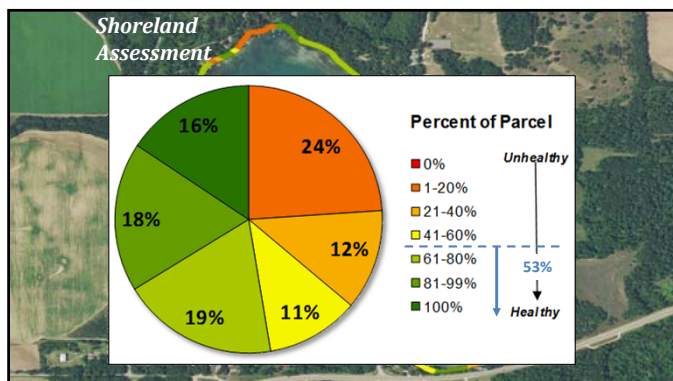
← Greater Need for Restoration

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Management Goal:

Maintain Current Water Quality Conditions

Management Actions

- Monitor water quality through WDNR Citizens Lake Monitoring Network.
- Conduct periodic groundwater drinking well testing of Stratton Lake riparian properties, nitrate testing in Stratton Lake, and water quality testing in Stratton Lake outlet.
- Inform Stratton Lake riparian property owners regarding the importance of natural shorelines and septic systems.
- Work with Waupaca County Highway department to keep culverts under Highway 22 free of debris and reduce shoreline erosion brought on by high water levels.

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Aquatic Plant Species List

- 32 Native Species**
- 4 Non-Native Species**
 - Pale yellow iris
 - Purple loosestrife
 - Reed canary grass
 - Eurasian watermilfoil
- 1 Special Concern Species**
 - Few-flowered spikerush

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Management Goal:
Manage Current Aquatic Invasive Species Populations and Prevent Further Introductions to Stratton Lake

Management Actions

1. Control existing purple loosestrife and pale-yellow iris populations in Stratton Lake.

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2017 Littoral Frequency of Occurrence

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Professional AIS Mapping

Point-Based Mapping

- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony

Polygon-Based Mapping

May not represent true colonies or "beds"

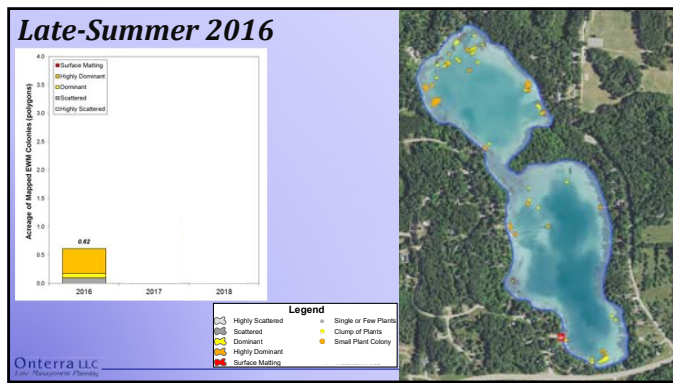
Increase in Ecological Impact

↓

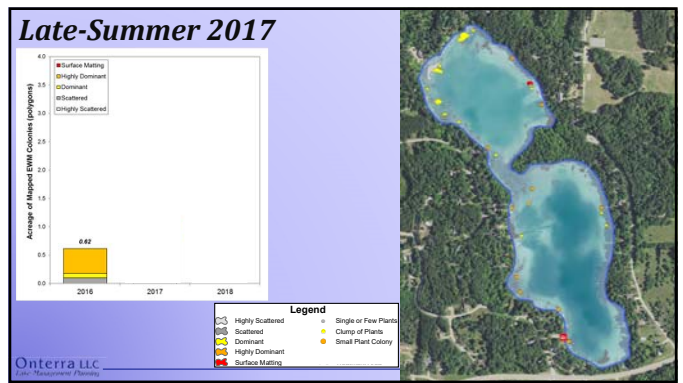
- Highly Scattered
- Scattered
- Dominant
- Highly Dominant
- Surface Matting

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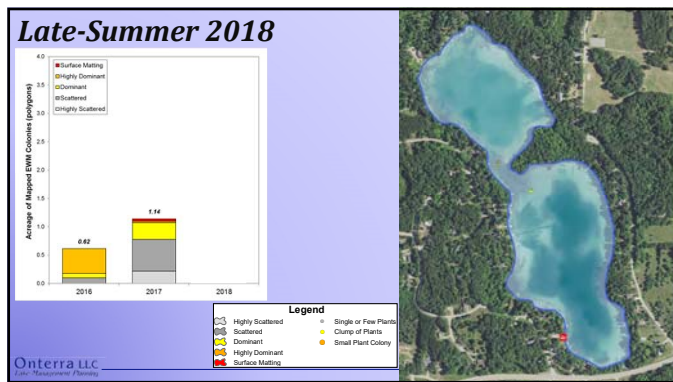
30



31



32



33

Management Goal:
Manage Current Aquatic Invasive Species Populations and Prevent Further Introductions to Stratton Lake

Management Actions

1. Control existing purple loosestrife and pale-yellow iris populations in Stratton Lake.
2. Conduct periodic quantitative vegetation monitoring on Stratton Lake.
3. Continue Clean Boats Clean Waters watercraft inspections at public access location.

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Zebra Mussels

Discovery in Stratton Lake

- First discovered by Matt Eid on May 26, 2018
- No veligers were detected in 2017 sampling
- Seen over much of the lake during Aug 20th survey.

Zebra Mussel Life Cycle

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Zebra Mussels

What to Expect

- Unknow how zebra mussel will impact Stratton Lake
- Typical AIS invasion includes high rate of spread, followed by decline, followed by dynamic equilibrium
 - Where the dynamic equilibrium occurs is the unknown
 - Stratton's high calcium allows for strong establishment
 - Stratton's low productivity likely limits population

Control Options

- Some options exist, but none are in common use in US
 - Zequanox (dead soil bacteria)
 - EarthTec QZ (copper sulfate pentahydrate)
 - Potash (potassium chloride)

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Zebra Mussels

Control Options (con't)

- Zebra mussel control is largely considered experimental
 - No treatments have been completed in WI
 - One experimental treatment was completed in MN

Recommended Next Steps for Stratton Lake

- Monitor lake to determine level of infestation & impact
 - Follow CLMN Protocol for three or more years
 - Substrate sampler
- After 3-year study, determine if treatment is appropriate
 - State funding would likely be available



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Management Goal:
Manage Current Aquatic Invasive Species Populations and Prevent Further Introductions to Stratton Lake

Management Actions

1. Control existing purple loosestrife and pale-yellow iris populations in Stratton Lake.
2. Conduct periodic quantitative vegetation monitoring on Stratton Lake.
3. Continue Clean Boats Clean Waters watercraft inspections at public access location.
4. Monitor zebra mussel populations in Stratton Lake and gauge perceived impact of zebra mussels on riparian property owners.


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Filamentous Algae

Filamentous algae in Stratton Lake

- Starts growing on bottom sediments
 - Clear, warm water is the best habitat
- After initial growth, gasses build below colony and it can float to the surface
- Onterra & WDNR observing high levels of filamentous algae around entire state
- Raking it up and disposing of it out of the lake is the best option
- Studies have shown that increased zebra mussel activity may lead to increased filamentous algae



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Management Goal:
Enhance Fishing Opportunities on Stratton Lake

Management Actions

1. Work with WDNR fisheries staff to increase proper fish habitat and determine appropriate stocking routine.

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Management Goal:
Increase the Stratton Lake District's Capacity to Communicate with Lake Stakeholders and Facilitate Partnerships with Other Management Entities

Management Actions

1. Use education and communication to promote lake protection and enjoyment.
2. Participate in annual Wisconsin Lakes Partnership Convention
3. Continue SLD's involvement with other entities that have a responsibility in managing Stratton Lake.

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Thank You
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B

APPENDIX B

Stakeholder Survey Response Charts and Comments

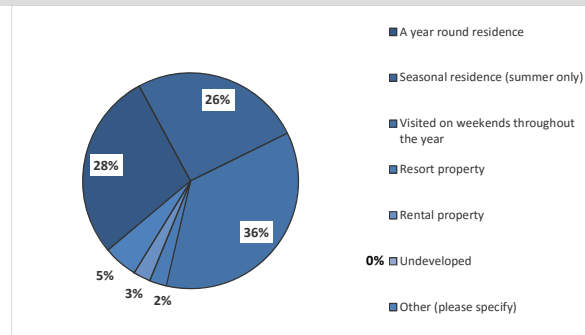
Stratton Lake - Anonymous Stakeholder Survey

Surveys Distributed: 66
Surveys Returned: 39
Response Rate: 59%

Stratton Lake Property

1. How is your property on Stratton Lake utilized?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A year round residence	28.2%	11
Seasonal residence (summer only)	25.6%	10
Visited on weekends throughout the year	35.9%	14
Resort property	2.6%	1
Rental property	2.6%	1
Undeveloped	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)	5.1%	2
answered question		39
skipped question		0

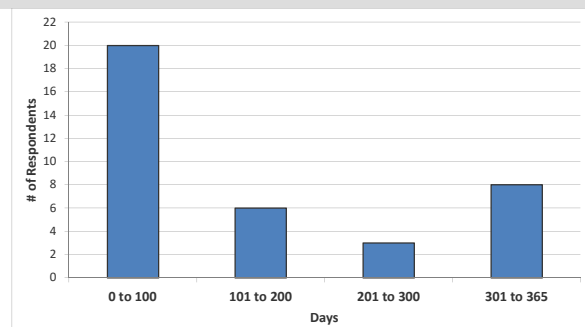


Number	Other (please specify)
1	As I want it to be.
2	It is a year round residence primarily used about 4 days a week

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

Answer Options	Response Count
answered question	
37	
skipped question	
2	

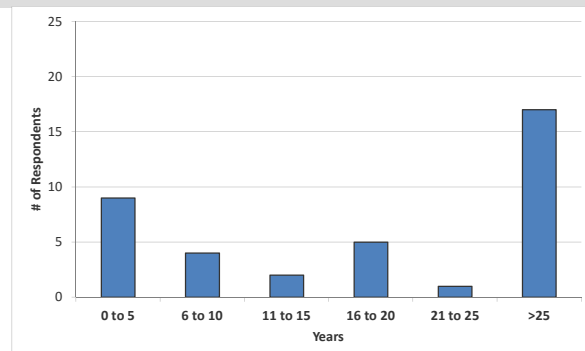
Category (# of days)	Responses	%
0 to 100	20	54.1%
101 to 200	6	16.2%
201 to 300	3	8.1%
301 to 365	8	21.6%



3. How long have you owned your property on Stratton Lake?

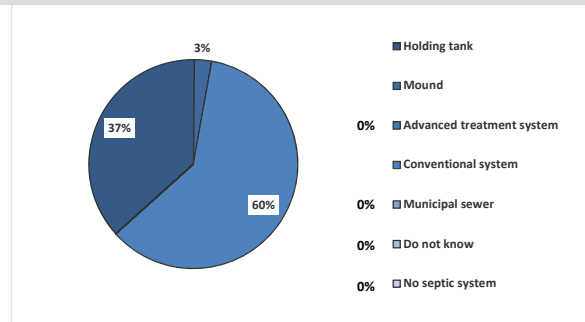
Answer Options	Response Count
answered question	
38	
skipped question	
1	

Category (# of years)	Responses	%
0 to 5	9	23.7%
6 to 10	4	10.5%
11 to 15	2	5.3%
16 to 20	5	13.2%
21 to 25	1	2.6%
>25	17	44.7%



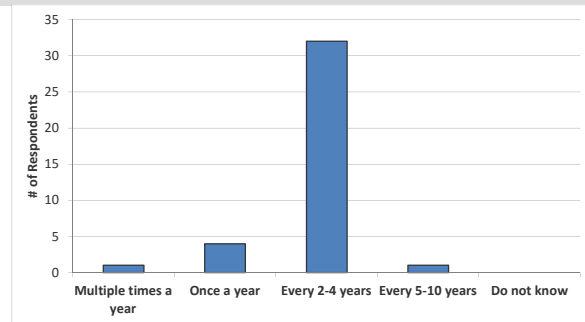
4. What type of septic system does your property utilize?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Holding tank	36.8%	14
Mound	2.6%	1
Advanced treatment system	0.0%	0
Conventional system	60.5%	23
Municipal sewer	0.0%	0
Do not know	0.0%	0
No septic system	0.0%	0
answered question		38
skipped question		1



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

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Multiple times a year	2.6%	1
Once a year	10.5%	4
Every 2-4 years	84.2%	32
Every 5-10 years	2.6%	1
Do not know	0.0%	0
answered question		38
skipped question		1

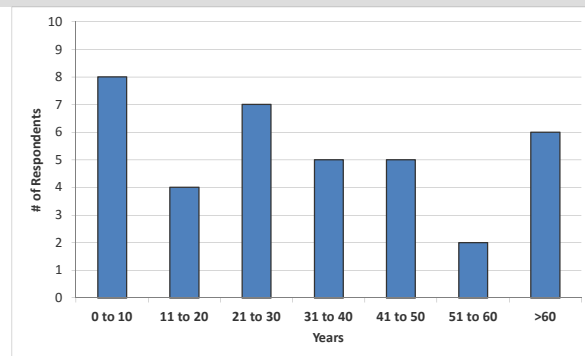


Recreational Activity on Stratton Lake

6. How many years ago did you first visit Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Response Count
	37
answered question	37
skipped question	2

Category (# of days)	Responses	% Response
0 to 10	8	21.6%
11 to 20	4	10.8%
21 to 30	7	18.9%
31 to 40	5	13.5%
41 to 50	5	13.5%
51 to 60	2	5.4%
>60	6	16.2%



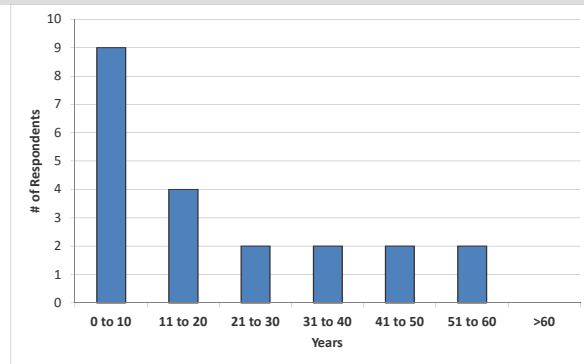
7. Have you personally fished on Stratton Lake in the past three years?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	57.9%	22
No	42.1%	16
answered question		38
skipped question		1

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

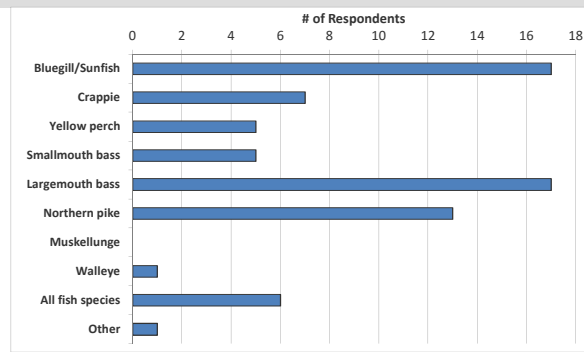
Answer Options	Response Count
	21
<i>answered question</i>	21
<i>skipped question</i>	18

Category (# of years)	Responses	% Response
0 to 10	9	42.9%
11 to 20	4	19.0%
21 to 30	2	9.5%
31 to 40	2	9.5%
41 to 50	2	9.5%
51 to 60	2	9.5%
>60	0	0.0%



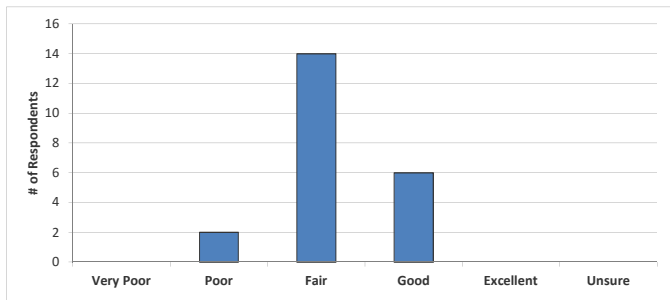
9. What species of fish do you like to catch on Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Bluegill/Sunfish	77.3%	17
Crappie	31.8%	7
Yellow perch	22.7%	5
Smallmouth bass	22.7%	5
Largemouth bass	77.3%	17
Northern pike	59.1%	13
Muskellunge	0.0%	0
Walleye	4.6%	1
All fish species	27.3%	6
Other (please specify)	4.6%	1
<i>answered question</i>		22
<i>skipped question</i>		17



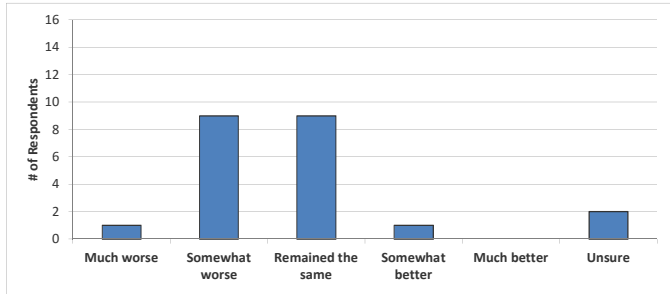
10. How would you describe the current quality of fishing on Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Unsure	Response Count
	0	2	14	6	0	0	22
<i>answered question</i>							22
<i>skipped question</i>							17



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

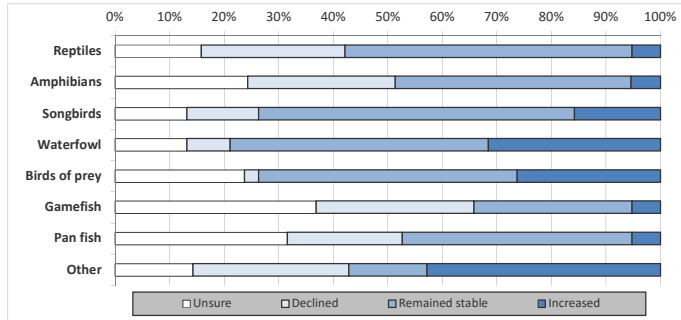
Answer Options	Much worse	Somewhat worse	Remained the same	Somewhat better	Much better	Unsure	Response Count
	1	9	9	1	0	2	22
answered question							22
skipped question							17



12. Have you observed either an increase or a decline in any lake or shoreland species in Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Declined	Remained stable	Increased	Unsure	Rating Average	Response Count
Reptiles (ex. - turtles, snakes)	10	20	2	6	1.47	38
Amphibians (ex. - frogs, salamanders)	10	16	2	9	1.30	37
Songbirds	5	22	6	5	1.76	38
Waterfowl	3	18	12	5	1.97	38
Birds of prey (ex. - hawks, owls)	1	18	10	9	1.76	38
Gamefish	11	11	2	14	1.03	38
Pan fish	8	16	2	12	1.21	38
Other (please specify below)	2	1	3	1	1.86	7
Please specify "Other" response here						6
answered question						38
skipped question						1

Number	Other (please specify)
1	Multiple crane & duck families have appeared the past two years.
2	Sandhill cranes
3	Crawfish n aquatics etc
4	Heron&Eagles
5	smallmouth bass
6	we have seen a loon (or loons) on the lake after many years absence



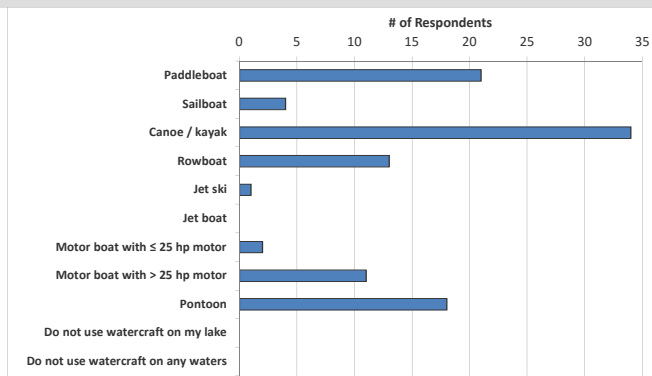
13. If you answered "declined" or "increased" to question 12, please list the species and any observations you'd like to offer about its population change.

Answer Options	Response Count
	21
answered question	21
skipped question	18

Number	Other (please specify)
1	Not as many northern pike
2	We have a family of Sand Hill cranes (believe) that has populated the lake. We have noticed a single loon that has taken residence in the North end of the lake and a family of Canadian geese.
3	buffleheads, mergansers, wood ducks
4	N/A
5	Walleye are gone. Northern Pike greatly reduced. Hawks are getting the songbird eggs.
6	Boats too large. Wakes too large from tubing destroying shorelines
7	There appear to be increased numbers of Canada Geese and, to some extent, herring gulls
8	Fewer pan fish such as blue gill
9	Ducks
10	eagles, northern
11	seagulls, geese, loonhawk
12	Frequent sightings of bald eagles just this year.
13	No snakes observed on property in the last 17 yrs. More waterfowl such as gulls appearing on the lake
14	Many turtles now on shore and dock area, up to 20
15	Pan fish and gamefish have slightly declined from numbers seen several years ago due mostly to non-resident fishing increase.
16	numbers have been stable, but size and quality have declined
17	have not seen any turtles or snakes in the last 5 years
18	I see more bald eagles (or maybe I notice them more?)
19	Bulegills are mostly stunted few large fish and northern pike are small under 20" few large fish. The smallmouth population is very small, would be great to grow their population. Please note I practice catch and release.
20	I believe we see fewer turtles and frogs but more Geese and Moles
21	We have taken many steps to deter geese from entering our property due to the mess that they leave

14. What types of watercraft do you currently use on Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Paddleboat	55.3%	21
Sailboat	10.5%	4
Canoe / kayak	89.5%	34
Rowboat	34.2%	13
Jet ski (personal water craft)	2.6%	1
Jet boat	0.0%	0
Motor boat with 25 hp or less motor	5.3%	2
Motor boat with greater than 25 hp motor	29.0%	11
Pontoon	47.4%	18
Do not use watercraft on Stratton Lake	0.0%	0
Do not use watercraft on any waters	0.0%	0
answered question		38
skipped question		1



15. Do you use your watercraft on waters other than Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	13.2%	5
No	86.8%	33
answered question		38
skipped question		1

16. What is your typical cleaning routine after using your watercraft on waters other than Stratton Lake?

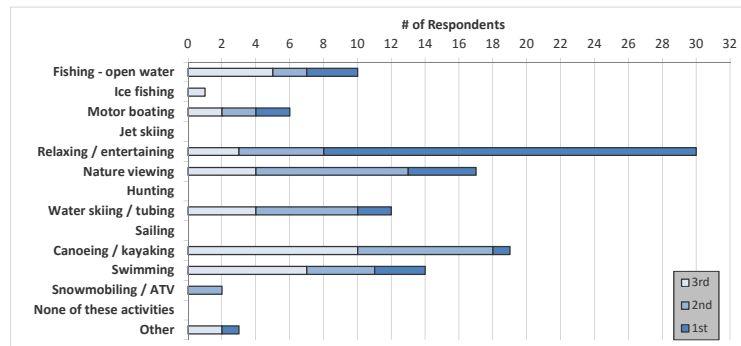
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Remove aquatic hitch-hikers (ex. - plant material, clams, mussels)	100.0%	4
Drain bilge	75.0%	3
Rinse boat	25.0%	1
Power wash boat	50.0%	2
Apply bleach	0.0%	0
Do not clean boat	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)		1
answered question		4
skipped question		35

Number	Other (please specify)
1	N/a

17. For the list below, rank your top three activities that are important reasons for owning your property on Stratton Lake, with 1 being the most important activity.

Answer Options	1st	2nd	3rd	Rating Average	Response Count
Fishing - open water	3	2	5	2.20	10
Ice fishing	0	0	1	3.00	1
Motor boating	2	2	2	2.00	6
Jet skiing	0	0	0	0.00	0
Relaxing / entertaining	22	5	3	1.37	30
Nature viewing	4	9	4	2.00	17
Hunting	0	0	0	0.00	0
Water skiing / tubing	2	6	4	2.17	12
Sailing	0	0	0	0.00	0
Canoeing / kayaking	1	8	10	2.47	19
Swimming	3	4	7	2.29	14
Snowmobiling / ATV	0	2	0	2.00	2
None of these activities are important to me	0	0	0	0.00	0
Other (please specify below)	1	0	2	2.33	3
answered question					38
skipped question					1

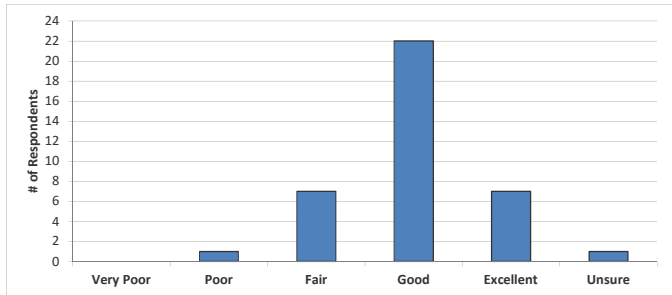
Number	"Other" responses
1	Pleasure cruises either by boat or kayak/canoe
2	Family Home
3	row boating



Stratton Lake Current and Historic Condition, Health and Management

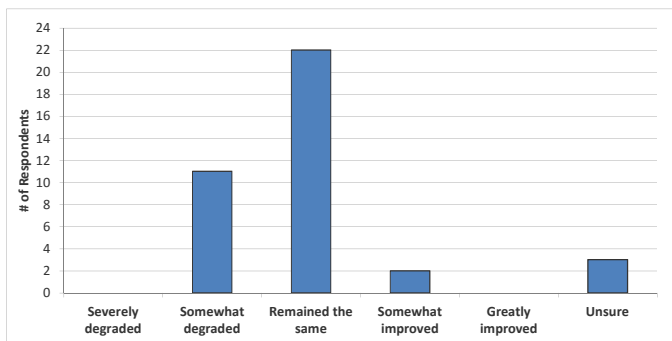
18. How would you describe the current water quality of Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Unsure	Response Count
	0	1	7	22	7	1	38
answered question							38
skipped question							1



19. How has the water quality changed in Stratton Lake since you first visited the lake?

Answer Options	Severely degraded	Somewhat degraded	Remained the same	Somewhat improved	Greatly improved	Unsure	Response Count
	0	11	22	2	0	3	38
answered question							38
skipped question							1



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

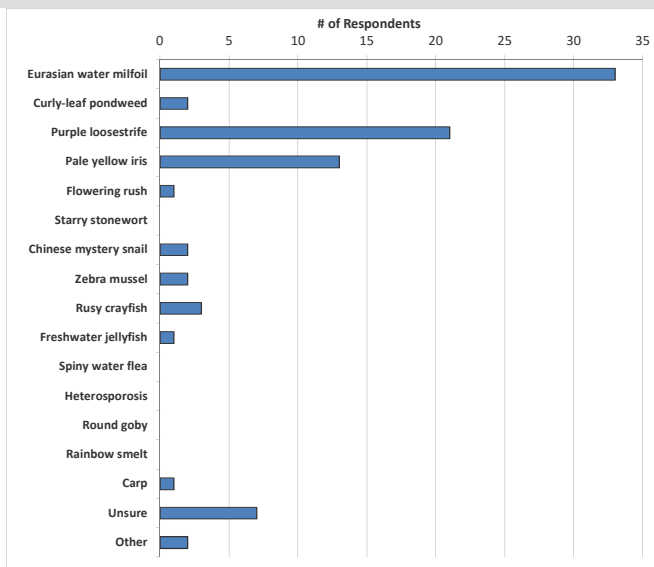
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.0%	37
No	0.0%	0
answered question		37
skipped question		2

21. Do you believe aquatic invasive species are present within Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	73.0%	27
I think so but am not certain	24.3%	9
No	2.7%	1
answered question		37
skipped question		2

22. Which aquatic invasive species do you believe are in Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Eurasian water milfoil	89.2%	33
Curly-leaf pondweed	5.4%	2
Purple loosestrife	56.8%	21
Pale yellow iris	35.1%	13
Flowering rush	2.7%	1
Starry stonewort	0.0%	0
Chinese mystery snail	5.4%	2
Zebra mussel	5.4%	2
Rusy crayfish	8.1%	3
Freshwater jellyfish	2.7%	1
Spiny water flea	0.0%	0
Heterosporosis (Yellow perch parasite)	0.0%	0
Round goby	0.0%	0
Rainbow smelt	0.0%	0
Carp	2.7%	1
Unsure but presume AIS to be present	18.9%	7
Other (please specify)	5.4%	2
answered question		37
skipped question		2



Number	Other (please specify)
1	Asian Clam
2	Asian Clam

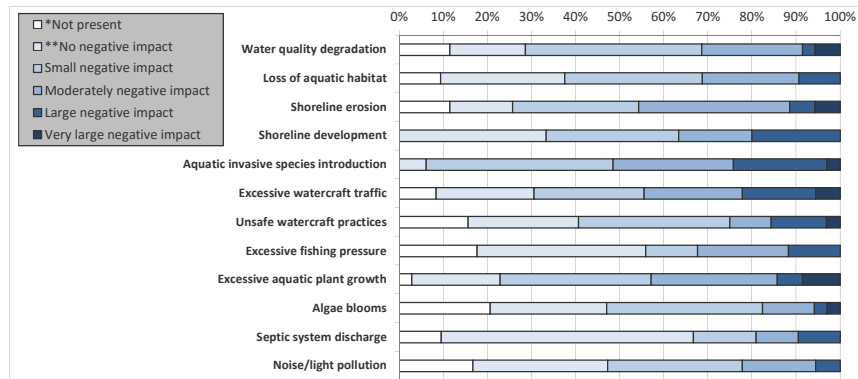
23. To what level do you believe each of the following factors may currently be negatively impacting Stratton Lake?

* Not present means that you believe the issue does not exist on Stratton Lake.

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

Answer Options	*Not present	**No negative impact	Small negative impact	Moderately negative impact	Large negative impact	Very large negative impact	Unsure: Need more information	Rating Average	Response Count
Water quality degradation	4	6	14	8	1	2	3	1.08	38
Loss of aquatic habitat	3	9	10	7	3	0	5	0.89	37
Shoreline erosion	4	5	10	12	2	2	3	1.26	38
Shoreline development	0	10	9	5	6	0	4	1.09	34
Aquatic invasive species introduction	0	2	14	9	7	1	5	1.50	38
Excessive watercraft traffic	3	8	9	8	6	2	2	1.34	38
Unsafe watercraft practices	5	8	11	3	4	1	2	0.97	34
Excessive fishing pressure	6	13	4	7	4	0	4	0.79	38
Excessive aquatic plant growth	1	7	12	10	2	3	3	1.32	38
Algae blooms	7	9	12	4	1	1	3	0.73	37
Septic system discharge	2	12	3	2	2	0	16	0.35	37
Noise/light pollution	6	11	11	6	2	0	2	0.76	38
Other (please specify)									4
answered question									38
skipped question									1

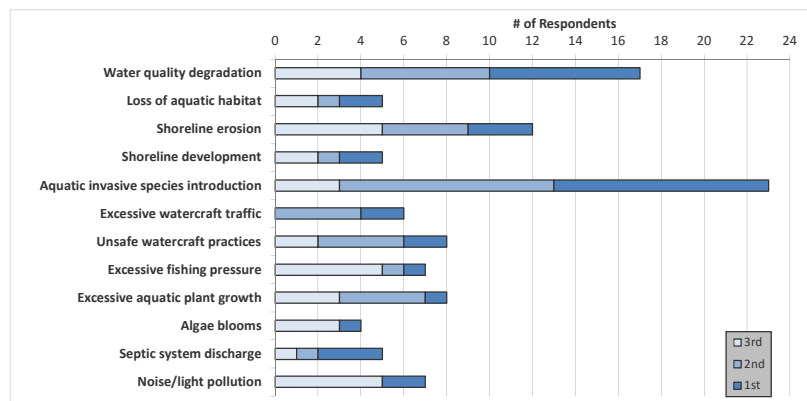
Number	Other (please specify)
1	Boat traffic, especially fishing craft have dramatically increased over the past year since the boat ramp was repaired.
2	boat landing used as swim area
3	some ski boats are way to large for this lake
4	boaters going in shallows in channel and stirring up the muck



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

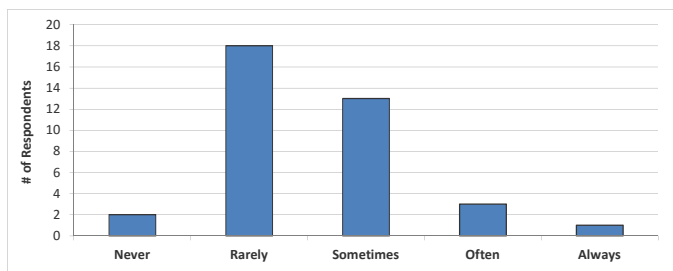
Answer Options	1st	2nd	3rd	Response Count
Water quality degradation	7	6	4	17
Loss of aquatic habitat	2	1	2	5
Shoreline erosion	3	4	5	12
Shoreline development	2	1	2	5
Aquatic invasive species introduction	10	10	3	23
Excessive watercraft traffic	2	4	0	6
Unsafe watercraft practices	2	4	2	8
Excessive fishing pressure	1	1	5	7
Excessive aquatic plant growth	1	4	3	8
Algae blooms	1	0	3	4
Septic system discharge	3	1	1	5
Noise/light pollution	2	0	5	7
Other (please specify)	1	0	1	2
answered question				37
skipped question				2

Number "Other" responses
 Farm run off or mismanagement
 1 of farm chemicals on land



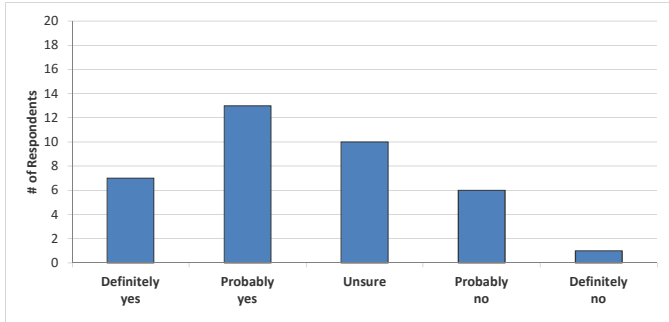
25. During open water season how often does aquatic plant growth, including algae, negatively impact your enjoyment of Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	Response Count
	2	18	13	3	1	37
answered question						37
skipped question						2



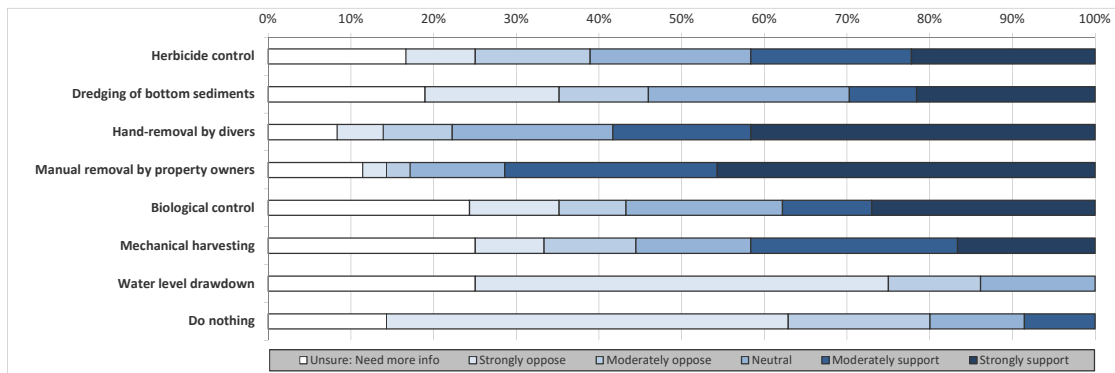
26. Considering your answer to the question above, do you believe aquatic plant control is needed on Stratton Lake?

Answer Options	Definitely yes	Probably yes	Unsure	Probably no	Definitely no	Response Count	
	7	13	10	6	1	37	
						answered question	37
						skipped question	2



27. Aquatic plants can be managed using many techniques. Please tell us if you oppose or support the responsible use of the following techniques on Stratton Lake.

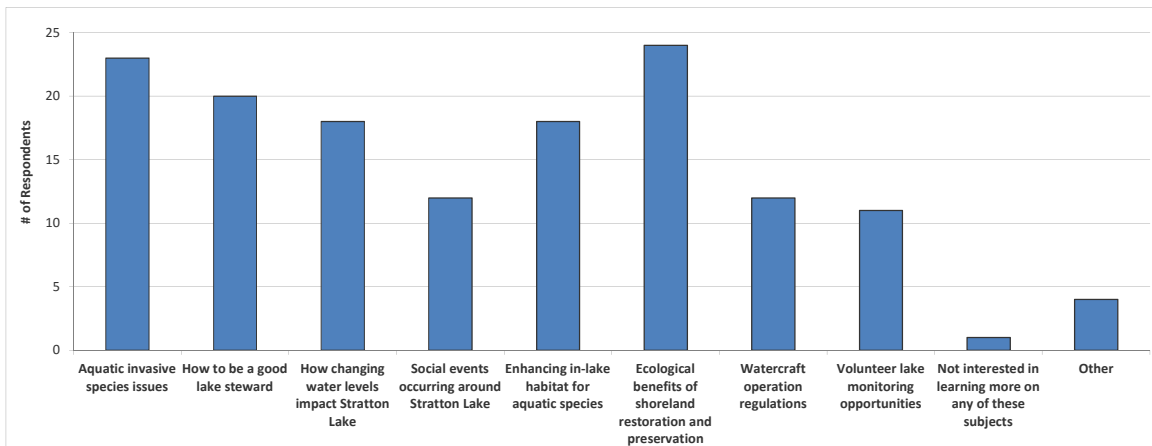
Answer Options	Strongly oppose	Moderately oppose	Neutral	Moderately support	Strongly support	Unsure: Need more info	Rating Average	Response Count	
Herbicide (chemical) control	3	5	7	7	8	6	2.83	36	
Dredging of bottom sediments	6	4	9	3	8	7	2.51	37	
Hand-removal by divers	2	3	7	6	15	3	3.56	36	
Manual removal by property owners	1	1	4	9	16	4	3.74	35	
Biological control	4	3	7	4	10	9	2.62	37	
Mechanical harvesting	3	4	5	9	6	9	2.56	36	
Water level drawdown	18	4	5	0	0	9	1.14	36	
Do nothing (do not manage plants)	17	6	4	3	0	5	1.51	35	
								answered question	37
								skipped question	2



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

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Aquatic invasive species issues	62.2%	23
How to be a good lake steward	54.1%	20
How changing water levels impact Stratton Lake	48.7%	18
Social events occurring around Stratton Lake	32.4%	12
Enhancing in-lake habitat for aquatic species	48.7%	18
Ecological benefits of shoreland restoration and preservation	64.9%	24
Watercraft operation regulations	32.4%	12
Volunteer lake monitoring opportunities	29.7%	11
Not interested in learning more on any of these subjects	2.7%	1
Other (please specify)	10.8%	4
answered question		37
skipped question		2

Number	Other (please specify)
1	Shoreland enhancements to increase attract waterfowl
2	the invasive species mgt. options mentioned in previous question.
3	fish stocking and management
4	How to encourage wider interest in working for common interests such as quality of life on the lake and dealing with those who violate rules



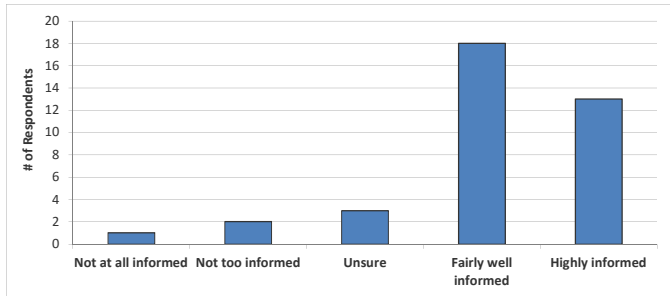
Stratton Lake District (SLD)

29. Before receiving this mailing, had you ever heard of the SLD?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.0%	37
No	0.0%	0
answered question		37
skipped question		2

30. How informed has the SLD kept you regarding issues with Stratton Lake and its management?

Answer Options	Not at all informed	Not too informed	Unsure	Fairly well informed	Highly informed	Response Count	
	1	2	3	18	13	37	
						<i>answered question</i>	37
						<i>skipped question</i>	2



31. Before receiving this mailing, had you ever heard of the Stratton Lake Property Owners Association (SLPOA)?

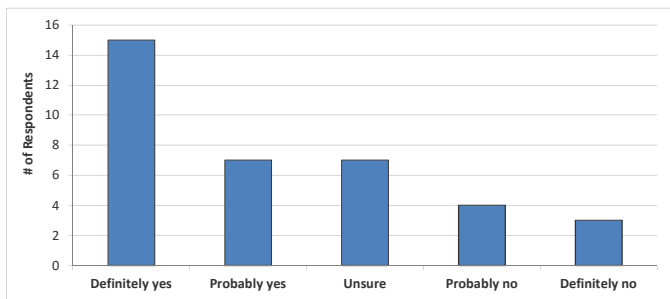
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count	
Yes	97.3%	36	
No	2.7%	1	
		<i>answered question</i>	37
		<i>skipped question</i>	2

32. What is your membership status with the Stratton Lake Property Owners Association?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count	
Current member	88.9%	32	
Former member	11.1%	4	
Never been a member	0.0%	0	
		<i>answered question</i>	36
		<i>skipped question</i>	3

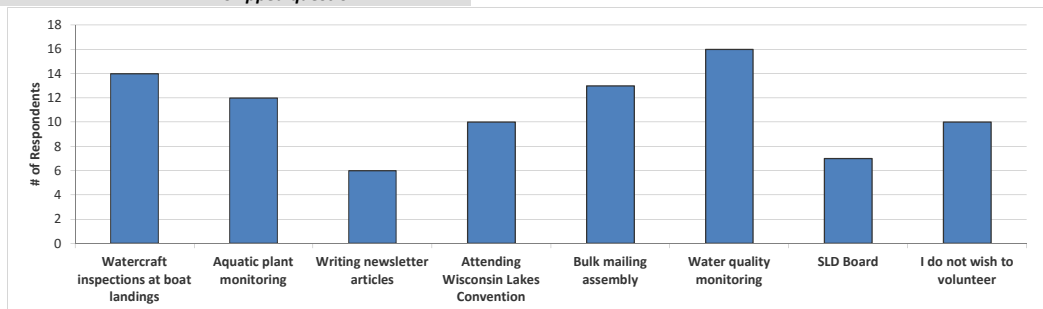
33. Would you like to see the Stratton Lake Property Owners Association continued?

Answer Options	Definitely yes	Probably yes	Unsure	Probably no	Definitely no	Response Count	
	15	7	7	4	3	36	
						<i>answered question</i>	36
						<i>skipped question</i>	3



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

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Watercraft inspections at boat landings	37.8%	14
Aquatic plant monitoring	32.4%	12
Writing newsletter articles	16.2%	6
Attending Wisconsin Lakes Convention	27.0%	10
Bulk mailing assembly	35.1%	13
Water quality monitoring	43.2%	16
SLD Board	18.9%	7
I do not wish to volunteer	27.0%	10
answered question		37
skipped question		2



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

Answer Options	Response Count
answered question	17
skipped question	22

Number	Response Text
1	This is not a scientific survey! It it a political survey. Brad, I expect to see null responses in your tabulation. I strongly prefer the lake be unmanaged. This is a solution looking for a problem. Of course, the easiest way to solve a problem is to not have one in the first place.
2	We really appreciate the involvement of numerous individuals that have taken great interest in the preservation of the current and future lake conditions. We are happy to support all efforts in any way necessary to preserve this beautiful lake and its long heritage so that our lakes future residents can enjoy the same environment that is present today.
3	I strongly support Stratton Lake conservation efforts, including managing invasive species, addressing noise and light pollution, improving natural habitats, and similar activities.
4	currently out of state owners and when that status changes possible volunteer status would also change....Thank you for your commitment to Stratton Lake.
5	It hasn't changed much in 70 years but I'm glad for the monitoring of fish, aquatic plants and water quality.
6	Ban jet skis for safety. State boating laws for PWC can't be adhered to because of the size of the lake. Encourage large boat owners to stop tubing which leads to shoreline degradation
7	There was no mention of adverse affects of poor farming practices on Stratton Lake.
8	The Lake is very valuable and requires Property Owners involvement to insure its future!
9	We have had an outstanding group of officers and volunteers seriously representing Stratton Lake over the years.
10	I am satisfied with all aspects of Stratton Lake management and preservation.
11	Witnessed excessive boat activity on northern portion of lake this season with plant debris floating to northern end of lake. Much more than past.
12	Need better control of the verylarge boats allowed on lake hard time keeping my shoreline from eroding our association seems to have a good handle on controlling quality of lake.
13	Keep up the great work
14	This lake has been studied to death over the last 40+ years.
15	I would be interested to see if putting size limits on certain species of fish would help to ensure the lake could possibly hold more abundant large fish, or how getting the lake stocked with certain fish could increase the population, or if it would make no difference.
16	It seems that social contact among residents has decreased e.g. picnic and other neighbor to neighbor activities. It seems newer property owners care only about their individual interests and don't care about any personal "community" involvement for betterment of all.Those who volunteer are mostly if not exclusively those who have continuously over the years. Perhaps we are dealing with a new reality and should examine strategies for dealing with the new reality.what ever that is.
17	Stratton Lake is a small, beautiful, peaceful lake, which affords my family the opportunity to enjoy the lake environment in many ways. Thank you for taking the time and interest to developing a management plan for the lake.

C

APPENDIX C

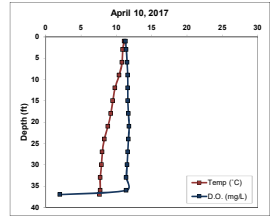
Water Quality Data

Stratton Lake

Date: 4/10/2017
Time: 10:50
Weather: SWF, ~5 mph wind, 100% clouds
Entry: EEH

Max Depth: 36.7
STNS Depth (ft): 3.0
STNB Depth (ft): 33.0
Secchi Depth (ft): 16.1

Depth (ft)	Temp (C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1	11.3			
3	10.9	11.4		8.0
6	10.6	11.4		
9	10.4	11.0		
12	9.9	11.0		
15	9.9	11.0		
18	9.2	11.7		8.0
21	8.9	11.8		
24	8.3	11.7		
27	8.0	11.4		
30	7.5	11.9		
33	7.3	11.4		8.0
36	7.4	11.4		
37	7.6	2.0		



Parameter	STNS	STNB
Total P (µg/L)	16.00	17.00
Dissolved P (µg/L)	1.00	2.30
Chl-a (µg/L)	1.71	NA
TPN (µg/L)	NA	NA
NO ₃ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Total N (µg/L)	7200.00	6300.00
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	870.00	370.00
Lab pH	8.30	8.20
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	123.00	125.00
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	ND	ND
Calcium (mg/L)	41.30	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	20.80	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	108.00	NA
Color (SU)	5.00	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

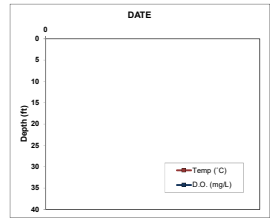
Data collected by JMB and EEH (Ontario).

Stratton Lake

Date: 6/11/2017
Time:
Weather:
Entry: EEH

Max Depth:
STNS Depth (ft):
STNB Depth (ft):
Secchi Depth (ft):

Depth (ft)	Temp (C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)



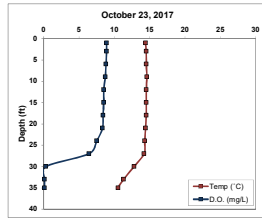
Parameter	STNS	STNB
Total P (µg/L)	16.00	NA
Dissolved P (µg/L)	NA	NA
Chl-a (µg/L)	1.68	NA
TPN (µg/L)	NA	NA
NO ₃ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Total N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (SU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

Stratton Lake

Date: 10/23/2017
Time: 10:11
Weather: 100% clouds, 45F, no wind
Entry: EEH

Max Depth: 36.3
STNS Depth (ft): 3.0
STNB Depth (ft): 35.0
Secchi Depth (ft): 12.4

Depth (ft)	Temp (C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1	14.4	8.9		
3	14.4	8.9		
6	14.4	8.9		
9	14.4	8.7		
12	14.3	8.5		
15	14.2	8.3		
18	14.0	8.4		
21	14.4	8.3		
24	14.3	7.9		
27	14.2	6.4		
30	12.8	6.3		
33	11.3	0.1		
36	10.2	0.1		



Parameter	STNS	STNB
Total P (µg/L)	12.20	106.80
Dissolved P (µg/L)	NA	NA
Chl-a (µg/L)	4.05	NA
TN (µg/L)	NA	NA
NO ₂ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Total N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	ND	4.80
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (SU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

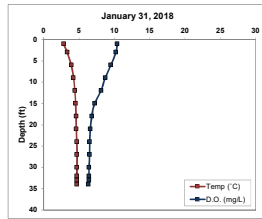
Data collected by TAH & PJG (Ortiera).

Stratton Lake

Date: 1/31/2018
Time: 12:00
Weather: 60% clouds, 35F
Entry: EEH

Max Depth: 34.7
STNS Depth (ft): 3.0
STNB Depth (ft): 32.0
Secchi Depth (ft): 11.4

Depth (ft)	Temp (C)	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Sp. Cond. (µS/cm)
1	2.2	10.4		
3	3.3	10.2		
6	3.0	8.4		
9	4.2	8.7		
12	4.4	8.4		
15	4.3	7.9		
18	4.6	6.8		
21	4.6	6.6		
24	4.7	6.3		
27	4.7	6.3		
30	4.7	6.4		
32	4.7	6.4		
33	4.7	6.4		
34	4.7	6.3		



Parameter	STNS	STNB
Total P (µg/L)	11.60	12.80
Dissolved P (µg/L)	ND	ND
Chl-a (µg/L)	NA	NA
TN (µg/L)	NA	NA
NO ₂ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Total N (µg/L)	NA	NA
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	NA	NA
Lab pH	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NA	NA
Total Susp. Solids (mg/L)	NA	NA
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	NA
Color (SU)	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	NA

Data collected by TWH & JMB (Ortiera), ice thickness = 1.3 feet

Water Quality Data

Parameter	Surface		Bottom	
	Count	Mean	Count	Mean
Secchi Depth (feet)	4	12.6	NA	NA
Total P (µg/L)	6	16.4	4	46.7
Dissolved P (µg/L)	2	1.8	2	2.1
Chl a (µg/L)	5	3.1	0	NA
TKN (µg/L)	0	NA	0	NA
NO ₃ +NO ₂ -N (µg/L)	0	NA	0	NA
NH ₄ -N (µg/L)	0	NA	0	NA
Total N (µg/L)	3	5323.3	1	6360.0
Lab Cond. (µS/cm)	2	359.0	2	369.0
Alkal (mg/l CaCO ₃)	2	120.0	2	142.5
Total Susp. Solids (mg/l)	2	ND	2	4.8
Calcium (mg/L)	1	41.3	0	NA
Magnesium (mg/L)	1	20.1	0	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	1	186.0	0	NA
Color (SU)	2	5.0	0	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	0	NA	0	NA

Trophic State Index (TSI)

Year	TP	Chl-a	Secchi
1977			43.0
1991			40.1
1992			38.9
1993			33.5
1994	33.5	39.8	38.8
1995	42.2	39.0	40.6
1996	38.7	40.9	40.6
1997		39.6	37.3
1998	42.4	41.9	38.2
1999	40.6	38.6	38.8
2000			35.7
2001	42.2	43.2	38.8
2002	36.4	38.7	35.7
2003	38.1	46.6	40.2
2004	38.7	41.8	38.8
2005	39.2	42.6	37.5
2006	42.7	46.6	40.4
2007	40.0	42.6	40.9
2008	39.3	38.9	37.4
2009	39.6	41.7	40.2
2010	39.6	45.3	38.9
2011	42.5	42.4	41.0
2012	41.1	43.2	37.2
2013	40.6	40.6	39.7
2014	42.5	46.0	37.2
2015	40.5	44.6	35.7
2016	45.5	47.4	38.8
2017	45.8	42.4	43.2
All Years (Weighted)	40.7	42.6	38.7
DHDL Median	45.0	46.4	42.8
NCHP Ecoregion Median	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
1977	1	10.7	1	10.7					0		0.0	
1991	10	13.2	6	13.1								
1992	10	14.0	7	14.2								
1993	10	20.1	6	20.7								
1994	12	14.4	6	14.3	5	3.3	3	2.6	4	7.5	3.0	7.7
1995	13	14.5	7	12.6	4	2.5	2	2.4	4	13.0	2.0	14.0
1996	11	12.8	7	12.6	5	3.2	3	2.8	3	12.3	2.0	11.0
1997	12	16.1	6	15.9	4	2.7	3	2.5	1	14.0	0.0	
1998	11	14.6	7	14.9	4	3.1	3	3.2	4	15.4	3.0	14.2
1999	12	15.2	7	14.3	4	2.3	3	2.3	4	10.8	2.0	12.5
2000	6	18.8	3	17.7	0		0		0		0.0	
2001	6	16.5	3	14.3	4	3.7	3	3.6	5	13.0	3.0	14.0
2002	4	18.0	3	17.7	2	2.3	2	2.3	4	10.0	3.0	9.3
2003	6	13.5	5	13.0	3	4.8	2	5.1	4	11.3	2.0	10.5
2004	8	14.1	3	14.3	5	2.5	2	3.1	6	10.8	2.0	11.0
2005	6	16.7	3	15.7	3	3.4	3	3.4	5	11.8	3.0	11.3
2006	11	13.3	8	12.8	3	4.9	2	5.1	2	14.5	2.0	14.5
2007	4	12.5	3	12.3	2	3.4	2	3.4	4	12.3	3.0	12.0
2008	5	15.2	4	15.8	3	1.7	3	1.7	4	11.5	3.0	10.7
2009	5	13.0	5	13.0	3	3.1	3	3.1	4	11.0	3.0	11.7
2010	6	14.7	5	14.2	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	11.7	3.0	11.7
2011	6	11.8	4	12.3	3	3.3	3	3.3	4	13.5	3.0	14.3
2012	4	15.3	3	16.0	3	3.6	3	3.6	4	14.0	3.0	13.0
2013	9	13.4	9	13.4	3	2.8	3	2.8	4	12.4	3.0	12.5
2014	3	16.0	3	16.0	3	4.8	3	4.8	3	13.2	2.0	14.3
2015	4	18.0	3	17.7	3	4.2	3	4.2	5	11.4	3.0	12.4
2016	4	14.3	4	14.3	3	5.6	3	5.6	5	16.3	3.0	17.6
2017	4	14.6	1	10.5	5	3.1	3	3.3	6	17.2	3.0	17.7
All Years (Weighted)		14.8		14.4		3.4		3.4		12.6		12.6
DHDL Median				10.8				5.0				17.0
NCHP Ecoregion Median				5.3				15.2				52.0

D

APPENDIX D

Watershed Analysis WiLMS Results

Date: 1/26/2018 Scenario: Stratton Lake Watershed Current

Lake Id: Stratton Lake

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 75.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 10.50 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 65.6 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 66.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 686.0 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 10.4 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 3.8 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 86.5 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 1.3 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.13 1/year

Water Residence Time: 7.93 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 11.9 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 12.6 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
Row Crop AG	6.0	0.50	1.00	3.00	14.2	1	2	7	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	12.0	0.10	0.30	0.50	8.5	0	1	2	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0.0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	2.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.5	0	0	0	
Wetlands	22.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	5.2	1	1	1	
Forest	33.0	0.05	0.09	0.18	7.0	1	1	2	
Lake Surface	66.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	46.8	3	8	27	

POINT SOURCE DATA

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

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)	0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years		61.0		
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil	98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)	0.37	3.05	9.76	17.8

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	14.0	37.7	109.5	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	6.3	17.1	49.7	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.21	0.57	1.66	
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	23.72	64.10	186.00	
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)	7.3	13.4	29.1	82.2
Total NPS Loading (kg)	3.3	6.1	13.2	82.2

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 1/26/2018 Scenario: 286

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 11.9 mg/m³Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 12.6 mg/m³Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

% Confidence Range: 70%

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

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low	Most Likely	High	Predicted	% Dif.
	Total P	Total P	Total P	-Observed	
	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	19	52	152	39	310
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	14	26	50	13	103
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	15	25	43	12	95
Rechow, 1979 General	2	5	15	-8	-63
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	24	65	188	52	413
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	5	13	39	0	0
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	19	52	150	40	336
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	15	33	80	21	171
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	14	37	107	25	210
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	11	27	70	15	122
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	16	42	122	30	252
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	11	30	86	17	135

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence		Parameter	Back	Model
	Lower	Upper			
	Bound	Bound	Fit?	Calculation	Type
				(kg/year)	
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	27	116	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	8	75	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	8	72	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	3	11	L qs	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	35	143	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	7	30	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	23	119	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	15	69	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	20	81	P L qs p	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	12	58	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	23	92	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	14	67	qs	0	ANN

Water and Nutrient Outflow Module

Date: 1/26/2018 Scenario: 249

Average Annual Surface Total Phosphorus: 12.6mg/m³

Annual Discharge: 8.65E+001 AF => 1.07E+005 m³

Annual Outflow Loading: 2.9 LB => 1.3 kg

Date: 1/26/2018 Scenario: Stratton Lake Watershed Scenario 1

Lake Id: Stratton Lake

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 74.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 10.50 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 64.8 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 66.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 686.0 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 10.4 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 3.8 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 85.7 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 1.3 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.12 1/year

Water Residence Time: 8.01 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 11.9 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 12.6 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
Row Crop AG	14	0.50	1.00	3.00	28.3	3	6	17	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	12	0.10	0.30	0.50	7.3	0	1	2	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	2	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.4	0	0	0	
Wetlands	22	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.4	1	1	1	
Forest	24	0.05	0.09	0.18	4.4	0	1	2	
Lake Surface	66.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	40.0	3	8	27	

POINT SOURCE DATA

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

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)	0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years		61.0		
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil	98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)	0.37	3.05	9.76	15.2

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	17.1	44.2	129.5	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	7.8	20.0	58.7	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.26	0.67	1.96	
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	29.10	75.00	219.91	
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)	10.4	19.8	49.1	84.8
Total NPS Loading (kg)	4.7	9.0	22.3	84.8

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 1/26/2018 Scenario: 287

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 11.9 mg/m³Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 12.6 mg/m³Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

% Confidence Range: 70%

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

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low	Most Likely	High	Predicted	% Dif.
	Total P	Total P	Total P	-Observed	
	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	22	58	170	45	357
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	16	29	55	16	127
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	17	28	46	15	119
Rechow, 1979 General	2	6	18	-7	-56
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	30	76	223	63	500
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	6	16	46	3	24
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	24	61	178	49	412
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	17	38	92	26	212
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	17	44	128	32	269
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	14	32	81	20	163
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	19	50	145	38	319
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	14	35	103	22	175

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence		Parameter	Back	Model
	Lower	Upper			
	Bound	Bound	Fit?	Calculation	Type
				(kg/year)	
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	31	129	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	9	84	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	9	81	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	3	14	qs	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	42	169	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	8	35	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	28	141	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	17	80	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	24	97	P L qs p	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	15	68	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	28	110	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	17	80	qs	0	ANN

Date: 1/26/2018 Scenario: Stratton Lake Watershed Scenario 2

Lake Id: Stratton Lake

Watershed Id: 0

Hydrologic and Morphometric Data

Tributary Drainage Area: 74.0 acre

Total Unit Runoff: 10.50 in.

Annual Runoff Volume: 64.8 acre-ft

Lake Surface Area <As>: 66.0 acre

Lake Volume <V>: 686.0 acre-ft

Lake Mean Depth <z>: 10.4 ft

Precipitation - Evaporation: 3.8 in.

Hydraulic Loading: 85.7 acre-ft/year

Areal Water Load <qs>: 1.3 ft/year

Lake Flushing Rate <p>: 0.12 1/year

Water Residence Time: 8.01 year

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 11.9 mg/m³

Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 12.6 mg/m³

% NPS Change: 0%

% PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre (ac)	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
		Loading (kg/ha-year)				Loading (kg/year)			
Row Crop AG	22	0.50	1.00	3.00	38.7	4	9	27	
Mixed AG	0.0	0.30	0.80	1.40	0.0	0	0	0	
Pasture/Grass	12.0	0.10	0.30	0.50	6.3	0	1	2	
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0	
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	0	0.30	0.50	0.80	0.0	0	0	0	
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	2.0	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.4	0	0	0	
Wetlands	22.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	3.9	1	1	1	
Forest	16	0.05	0.09	0.18	2.5	0	1	1	
Lake Surface	66.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	34.9	3	8	27	

POINT SOURCE DATA

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

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Septic Tank Output (kg/capita-year)	0.30	0.50	0.80	
# capita-years		61.0		
% Phosphorus Retained by Soil	98.0	90.0	80.0	
Septic Tank Loading (kg/year)	0.37	3.05	9.76	13.3

TOTALS DATA

Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	20.3	50.7	149.6	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	9.2	23.0	67.9	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	0.31	0.77	2.27	
Areal Loading (mg/m ² -year)	34.55	86.03	254.09	
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)	13.7	26.3	69.2	86.7
Total NPS Loading (kg)	6.2	11.9	31.4	86.7

Phosphorus Prediction and Uncertainty Analysis Module

Date: 1/26/2018 Scenario: 288

Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 11.9 mg/m³Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 12.6 mg/m³Back calculation for SPO total phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³Back calculation GSM phosphorus: 0.0 mg/m³

% Confidence Range: 70%

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

Lake Phosphorus Model	Low	Most Likely	High	Predicted	% Dif.
	Total P	Total P	Total P	-Observed	
	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	(mg/m ³)	
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	25	63	185	50	397
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	18	32	60	19	151
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	18	29	49	16	127
Rechow, 1979 General	3	7	21	-6	-48
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	35	87	258	74	587
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	7	18	54	5	40
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	28	70	206	58	487
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	20	43	103	31	253
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	20	50	148	38	319
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	16	36	93	24	196
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	23	57	168	45	378
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	16	40	119	27	214

Lake Phosphorus Model	Confidence		Parameter	Back	Model
	Lower	Upper			
	Bound	Bound	Fit?	Calculation	Type
				(kg/year)	
Walker, 1987 Reservoir	34	141	Tw	0	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Natural Lake	10	92	FIT	1	GSM
Canfield-Bachmann, 1981 Artificial Lake	9	84	FIT	1	GSM
Rechow, 1979 General	4	16	qs	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 Anoxic	48	195	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load<50m/year	9	41	FIT	0	GSM
Rechow, 1977 water load>50m/year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walker, 1977 General	32	162	FIT	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Combined OECD	20	90	FIT	0	ANN
Dillon-Rigler-Kirchner	27	112	P L qs p	0	SPO
Vollenweider, 1982 Shallow Lake/Res.	17	78	FIT	0	ANN
Larsen-Mercier, 1976	32	127	P Pin	0	SPO
Nurnberg, 1984 Oxidic	19	92	qs	0	ANN

E

APPENDIX E

Aquatic Plant Survey Data

Point Number	Latitude (Decimal Degrees)	Longitude (Decimal Degrees)	ID	Lake Name	County	Date	Field Crew	Point Number	Depth (ft)	Sediment	Pole; Rope	Comments	Notes	Nuisance	Total Rake Fullness	Myriophyllum spicatum	Chara spp.	Eloides canadensis	Lemna minor	Myriophyllum sibiricum	Najas flexilis	Najas guadalupensis	Nitella spp.	Potamogeton foliosus	Potamogeton gramineus	Potamogeton illinoensis	Potamogeton praelongus	Potamogeton strictifolius	Scheuchzeria acutifolia	Struckenia pectinata	Vallisneria spiralis	Potamogeton strictifolius X P. zosteriformis	Zannichellia palustris
281	44.287636	-89.1783281	17	Stratton Lake	Waupaca	7/13/2017	BTB, LJS & NLS	281	1	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED			0																		0
282	44.287366	-89.1783318	5	Stratton Lake	Waupaca	7/13/2017	BTB, LJS & NLS	282	1	Sand	Pole	SAMPLED			1													1					0

F

APPENDIX F

Stratton Lake 2016 Spring Netting Summary Report



2016 Spring Netting (SNII) Summary Report

Stratton Lake (WBIC 259600)

Waupaca County

Introduction and Survey Objectives

In 2016, the Department of Natural Resources conducted a three night fyke netting survey of Stratton Lake in order to provide insight and direction for the future fisheries management of this water body. Primary sampling objectives of this survey are to characterize species composition, relative abundance and size structure. The following report is a brief summary of the activities conducted, general status of fish populations and future management options.

Acres: 63 Shoreline Miles: 2.15 Maximum Depth (feet): 42
 Lake Type: Spring Public Access: 1 public access
 Regulations: 25 Panfish may be kept, but only 10 of any one species, all other species follow Statewide Default Regulations.

WISCONSIN DNR CONTACT INFO.

Elliot Hoffman - Fisheries Technician

Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
 647 Lakeland Rd.
 Shawano, WI 54166

Elliot Hoffman Phone: 715-526-4231
 E-mail: elliot.hoffman@wisconsin.gov

Survey Information

Site location	Survey Dates	Water Temp. (F)	Target Species	No. of Nets	Gear	Net nights
Stratton Lake	4/20/2016 - 4/23/2016	56 - 57	Panfish	7	Fyke Net	10

Survey Method

- Stratton Lake was sampled according to spring netting (SNII) protocols as outlined in the statewide lake assessment plan. In this particular survey we were collecting panfish data for the special panfish regulations that have gone into effect for roughly 100 lakes throughout Wisconsin. Stratton Lake has a regulation of 25 panfish may be kept but only 10 of any one species.
- Fyke nets were deployed in areas of the lake that appeared suitable for panfish species. All fish captured were identified to species and measured for length. A subsample of fish were weighed and age structures collected for age and growth analysis.
- Fish metrics used to describe fish populations include proportional stock density, catch per effort, length frequency distribution and mean age at length.



Fish Metric Descriptions PSD, CPUE, LFD and Growth

Proportional Stock Density (PSD) is an index used to describe size structure of fish. It is calculated by dividing the number of quality size fish by the number of stock size fish for a given species. PSD values in the 40 to 60 percent range generally describe a balanced fish population.

Catch per unit effort (CPUE) is an index used to measure fish population relative abundance which simply refers to the number of fish captured per unit of distance or time. For netting surveys we typically quantify CPUE by the number and size of fish per net night. CPUE indexes are compared to statewide data by percentiles and within lake trends. For example, if a CPUE is in the 90th percentile, it is higher than 90% of the other CPUEs in the state.

Length frequency distribution (LFD) is a graphical representation of the percentage of fish captured by one inch size intervals. Smaller fish (or younger age classes) may not always be represented in the length frequency due to different habitat usage or sampling gear limitations.

Mean Age at Length is an index used to assess fish growth. Growth structures (otoliths, spines, or scales) are collected from a specified length bin of interest (e.g. 7.0-7.5 inches for bluegill). Mean age is compared to statewide data by percentile with growth characterized by the following benchmarks: slow (<33rd percentile); moderate (33rd to 66th percentile); and fast (>66th percentile).

Size Structure Metrics

Species	Total	Average Length (inches)	Length Range (inches)	Stock and Quality Size (inches)	Stock No	Quality No	PSD	Percentile Rank	Size Rating
BLUEGILL	89	6.7	3.5 - 9.1	3.0 and 6.0	89	61	69%	65th	Moderate
BLACK CRAPPIE	11	8.3	5.8 - 11.7	5.0 and 8.0	11	5	45%	36th	Moderate - Low
LARGEMOUTH BASS	1	13.3	-	8.0 and 12.0	1	1	-	-	-
NORTHERN PIKE	2	20.7	13.2 - 28.2	14.0 and 21.0	1	1	-	-	-

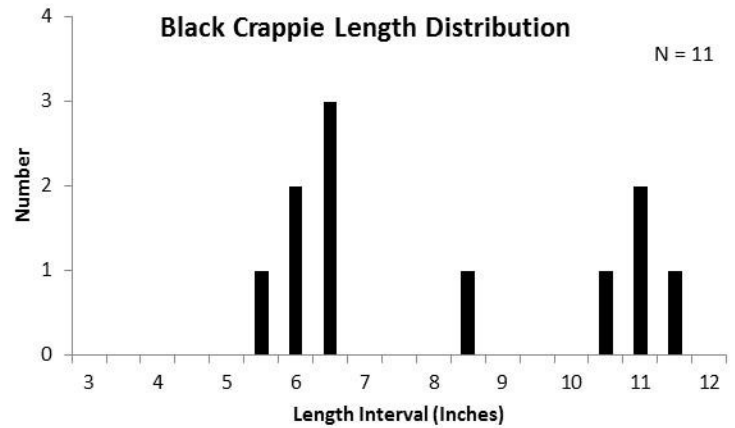
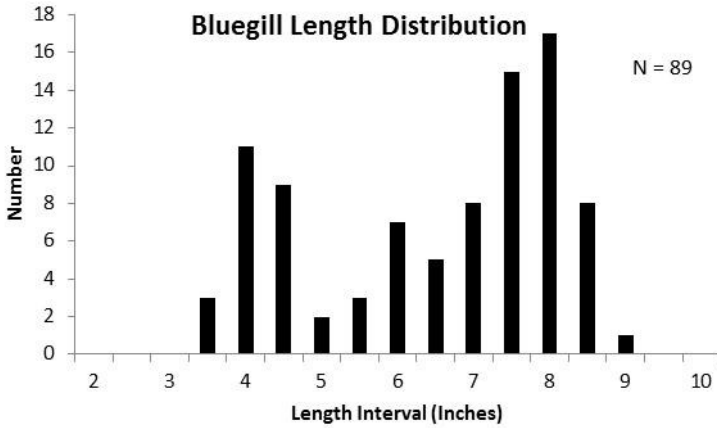
Abundance Metrics

Species	CPUE Total (no. per net night)	Percentile Rank	Overall Abundance Rating
BLUEGILL	8.9	47th	Moderate
BLACK CRAPPIE	1.1	31st	Moderate - Low
LARGEMOUTH BASS	0.1	25th	Low
NORTHERN PIKE	0.2	11th	Low

2016 Spring Netting (SNII) Summary Report

Stratton Lake (WBIC 259600)

Waupaca County



Growth Metrics						
Species	Total (N)	Length Bin (inches)	Mean Age (years)	Age Range (years)	Percentile Rank	Growth Rating
BLUEGILL	8	6.0	4.8	4 - 6	53rd	Moderate
BLUEGILL	4	7.0	5.5	4 - 6	52nd	Moderate
BLACK CRAPPIE	3	11.0	5	5	70th	Moderate - Fast

Summary

- A total of 166 fish in 9 species were collected during our survey. The most frequently encountered and common species were bluegill (89), green sunfish (19), black crappie (11), and rock bass (37).
- All fish captured were native species.
- Other fish species sampled in low abundance included green sunfish hybrid (1), largemouth bass (1), northern pike (2), pumpkinseed (2), and white sucker (4).
- Gamefish were sampled in low numbers, many largemouth bass were observed swimming in Stratton Lake. Electrofishing would be a more appropriate way to sample largemouth bass.
- Moderate numbers of panfish were sampled. A lack of suitable habitat made sampling difficult.
- Panfish populations were mainly comprised of bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, and green sunfish. Bluegill were found in moderate density and showed above average size structure with 69% of our catch greater than 6.0 inches and 55% greater than 7.0 inches. Black crappie were found in moderate levels of abundance and showed average size with 45% of our catch greater than 8.0 inches. Black crappie growth was average when compared to statewide data.
- Stratton Lake has been known to support a black crappie population. Clear water and lack of habitat made sampling difficult. Double-ended fyke nets were set in deeper water, which resulted in some success of capturing black crappie.

Management Options

This survey was primarily intended to assess panfish populations. Other species are captured but different survey techniques are typically used to better assess their population metrics. Therefore, management recommendations are focused on bluegill and black crappie.

Panfish

- Panfish size structure was found at moderate levels.
- Management Objective: Maintain bluegill size structure and relative abundance at moderate levels.
- Management Action: A special panfish regulation was put in place in spring 2016 to protect some of the larger individuals from harvest and maintain the size structure of the panfish populations.

Other Management Objectives:

- Currently, Stratton Lake is on an 8 year sampling rotation. The DNR sampled Stratton Lake for the experimental panfish regulations that were put into place in the spring of 2016. In 4 - 5 years we will conduct another survey to assess the efficacy of the panfish regulation put into place.
- Fish habitat in Stratton Lake is very minimal. Bottom sediments consist of marl, and the water is clear. The lake would likely benefit from habitat and shoreline restoration projects, such as fish sticks and tree drops.