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# Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program

## Aquatic Plant Management Plan – Twin Island Lake

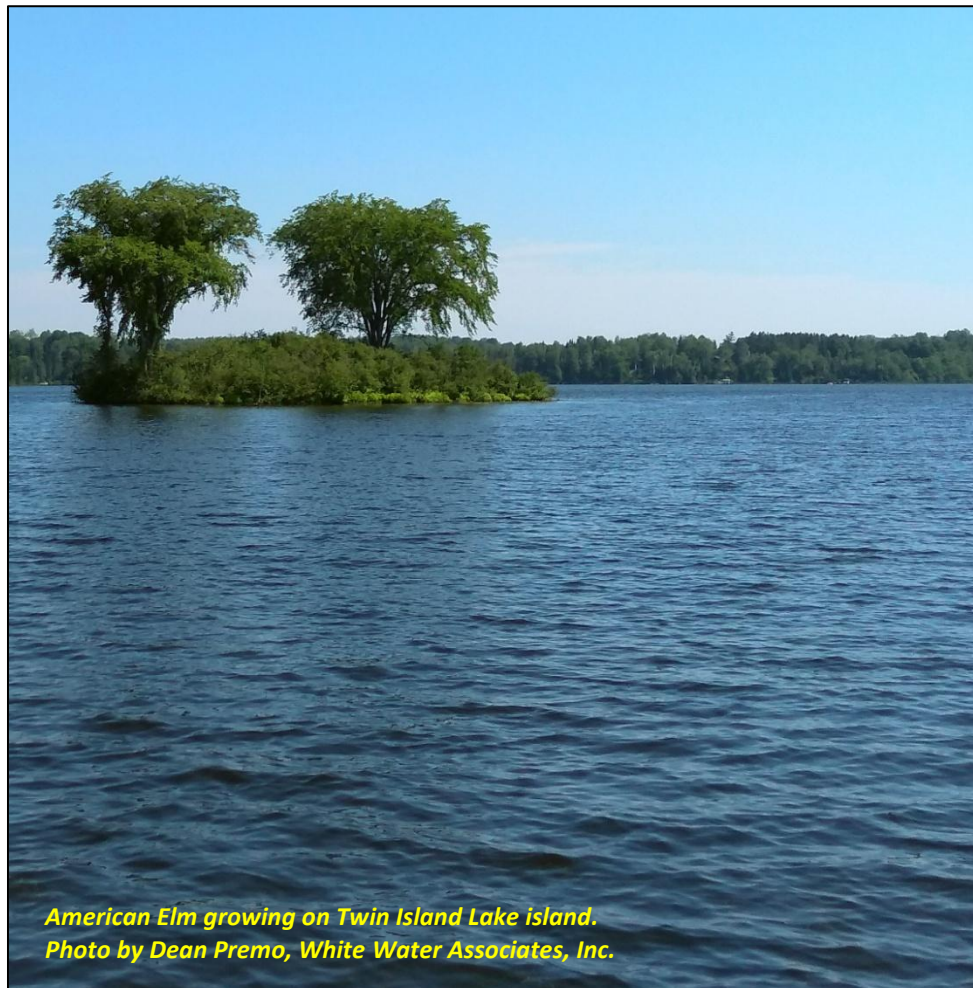
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*American Elm growing on Twin Island Lake island.  
Photo by Dean Premo, White Water Associates, Inc.*

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## Aquatic Plant Management Plan – Twin Island Lake

This plan is a product of a WDNR Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant (Subchapter II – Education, Prevention, and Planning Projects) awarded to:

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## CHAPTER 1

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## Introduction

The *Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program* results from the efforts of the Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee, an organization that has been active since 2005. The Lakes Committee views stewardship as an ongoing endeavor that is integrated, coordinated, and administered by the Lakes Committee. The Lakes Committee takes a broad perspective that allows an appropriate range of geographic scales from which to approach lake stewardship. A discrete “lake specific” focus goes hand-in hand with waterscape-wide awareness.

This aquatic plant management plan (APMP) addresses Twin Island Lake in Vilas County, Wisconsin. Despite this specificity, it maintains the waterscape perspective crucial to effective lake stewardship. This is especially important when it comes to preventing introduction and establishment of aquatic invasive species (AIS). The closely related *Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan* (Stine et al., 2019) offers additional overarching waterscape level inspection that allows greater opportunity and efficiency in water resource management and education.

A 2018 systematic survey of aquatic plants using the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) “point-intercept” method was an important underpinning of this aquatic plant management plan. An analysis of the plant data along with water quality and other lake information allowed the preparation of the plan.

Aquatic plants rarely get the respect they merit, although this is slowly changing. We still call an aquatic plant bed a “weed bed.” Many aquatic plants have “weed” in their names (e.g., duckweed, pondweed, or musky weed). Likely this term was borrowed from “seaweed” and not intended as derogatory, but in today’s use, “weed” connotes an unwanted, aggressively growing plant. Such is not the case for the vast majority of aquatic plants. In fact, aquatic plants are a vital part of a lake ecosystem, recycling nutrients, providing vertical and horizontal structure, and creating habitat for animal life. Invertebrates, including crustaceans and insects, live on or within this “aquatic forest.” Fish find food and shelter within aquatic plant beds. Waterfowl eat parts of plants directly as well as feed on invertebrates associated with the plants. Muskrats eat aquatic plants and particularly love cattails and bulrushes. Otter and mink hunt invertebrates and small vertebrates within the shelter of submergent and emergent beds. In shallow water, great blue herons find fishes among the plants.



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In lakes that receive an excess of nutrients (particularly from fertilizers or leaking septic tanks), plant growth can become too lush or dominated by only a few species. As these abundant plants die, their decomposition can depress dissolved oxygen levels and diminish suitability for fish. Algae can respond rapidly to nutrient influxes and create nuisance conditions. These phenomena can cause humans to view all aquatic plants in a negative light.

On another negative front, non-native plant species, transported on boats and trailers or dumped from home aquariums, private ponds and water gardens may proliferate in a water body negatively influence the community of native species. Eurasian water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) is one of the invasive plant species capable of this kind of population boom. Fortunately, this kind of rampant growth of aquatic invasive plants does not always occur. On occasion, even a native plant species can exhibit rampant growth and results in a population that is viewed by some as a recreational nuisance. The Southern Naiad (*Najas guadalupensis*) has exhibited this kind of behavior in some northern Wisconsin lakes.

For most lakes, native aquatic plants are an overwhelmingly positive attribute, greatly enhancing the aesthetics of the lake and providing good opportunities for fishing, boating, swimming, snorkeling, sight-seeing, and hunting. In some lakes even the presence of an aquatic invasive plant species is not a significantly negative phenomenon.

When it comes to aquatic plant management, it is useful to heed the mantra of the medical profession: “First, do no harm.” It is both a social and scientific convention that aquatic plant management is more effective and beneficial when a lake is considered as an entire and integrated ecosystem. Actions taken to curtail specific plant population (for example, herbicide use to treat Eurasian water-milfoil) will invariably impact other desirable native species. Rare plants, important habitats, or culturally significant plants (such as wild rice) should always be given careful consideration and protection.

Anyone involved in aquatic plant management should be aware that a permit may be required to remove, add, or control aquatic plants. In addition, anyone using Wisconsin’s lakes must comply with the “Boat Launch Law” that addresses transport of aquatic plants on boat trailers and other equipment. A good review of the laws, permits, and regulations that affect management and behavior surrounding aquatic plants can be found in the WDNR guidelines called *Aquatic Plant Management in Wisconsin*.<sup>1</sup>

In preparing this plan, we followed guidelines in *Aquatic Plant Management in Wisconsin*. The resulting plan is an adaptive plan (Walters, 1986). Simply put, it will be

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www4.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/ecology/APM/APMguideFull2010.pdf>

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modified as new information becomes available. The WDNR Guidance document outlines three objectives that may influence preparation of an aquatic plant management plan. Currently, the principle motivation for this plan lies in the first two objectives:

- **Protection** - preventing the introduction of nuisance or invasive species into waters where these plants are not currently present;
- **Maintenance** - continuing the patterns of recreational use that have developed historically on and around a lake; and
- **Rehabilitation** - controlling an imbalance in the aquatic plant community leading to the dominance of a few plant species, frequently associated with the introduction of invasive non-native species.

During projects with the WDNR Planning Grant Program and through past efforts, Town Lakes Committee has followed the seven-step plan outlined in the Guidance Document for developing an aquatic plant management plan:

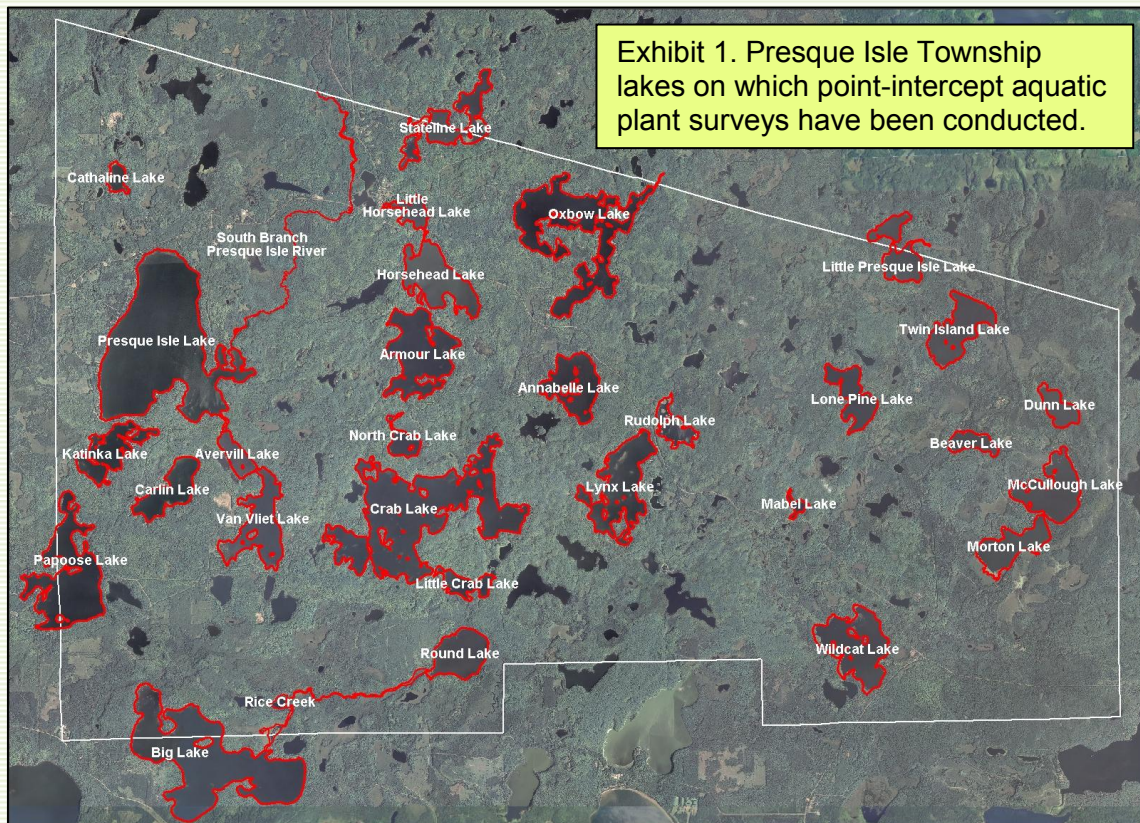
1. Goal setting – Getting the effort organized, identifying problems to be addressed, and agreeing on the goals;
2. Inventory – Collecting baseline information to define the past and existing conditions;
3. Analysis – Synthesizing the information, quantifying and comparing the current conditions to desired conditions, researching opportunities and constraints, and setting directions to achieving the goals;
4. Alternatives – Listing possible management alternatives and evaluating their strengths, weaknesses and general feasibility;
5. Recommendations – Prioritizing and selecting preferred management options, setting objectives, drafting the plan;
6. Implementation – Formally adopting the plan, lining up funding, and scheduling activities for taking action to achieve the goals;
7. Monitor & Modify – Developing a mechanism for tracking activities and adjusting the plan as it evolves.

Including this introductory chapter, this APMP is organized in six Chapters. The study area is described in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 states the purpose and goals for the plan. Chapter 4 presents an inventory and analysis of information that pertain to the plan including the results of the aquatic plant survey. Chapter 5 provides recommendations that support the overall goals and establish the stewardship component of plan. Finally, Chapter 6 presents actions and objectives for implementing the plan. Five appendices complete this document.

## CHAPTER 2

## Study Area

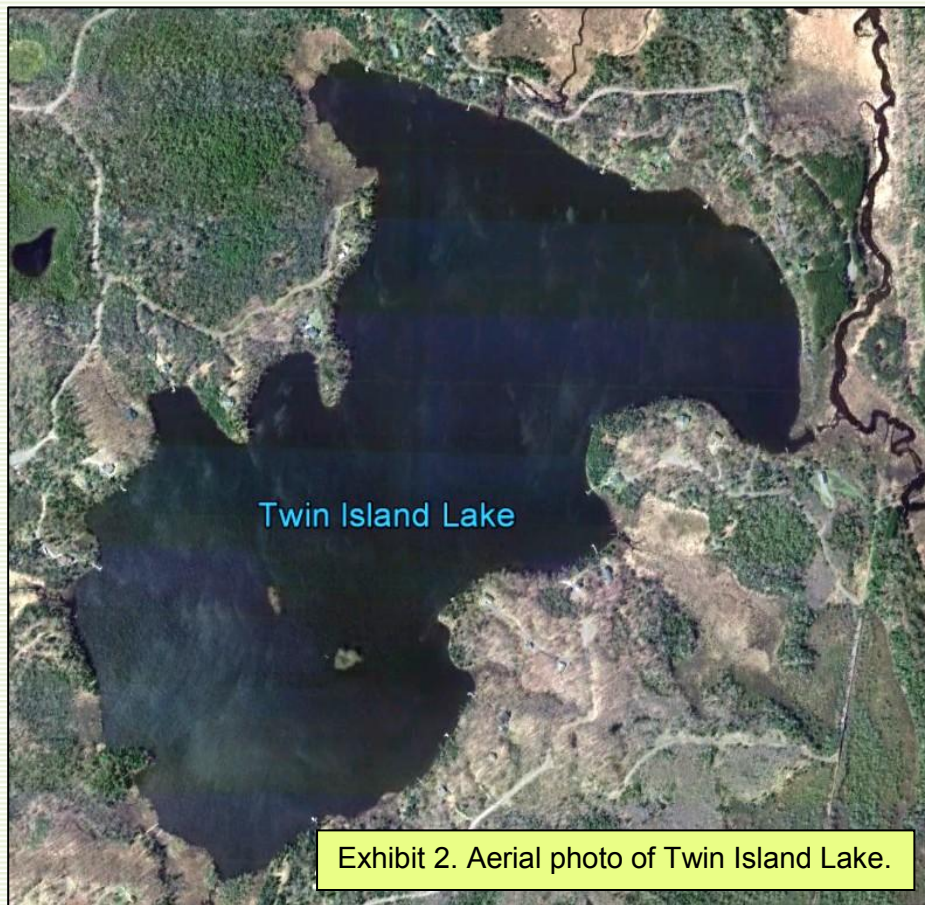
Presque Isle Township is one of the northern-most townships in Vilas County, Wisconsin. Presque Isle Township's northern border is shared with the State of Michigan. In fact some of the Presque Township lakes lie on the state border. The location of the subject of this APM Plan (Twin Island Lake) is shown in Exhibit 1 along with other lakes in Presque Isle Township that have had point-intercept aquatic plant surveys conducted. Exhibit 2 is an aerial view of Twin Island Lake.





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“Almost an island” is the literal translation of the French phrase “Presque Isle.” Early French missionaries, perhaps disoriented by the preponderance of water in this north central Wisconsin landscape applied the name, “Presque Isle” to describe an area where the water seemed to dominate the land. The French visitors and Native Americans certainly recognized this landscape as special. Modern ecologists and recreationist share this view. The region that includes the Township of Presque Isle, Wisconsin is an ecological landscape marvelously rich in surface waters. Aerial photography reveals a concentration of lakes and streams that is unique in North America. Presque Isle Township has eighty-four lakes. The Presque Isle area could as easily be termed a “waterscape” as a “landscape.”



Descriptive parameters for Twin Island Lake are in Exhibit 3. It is a drainage lake of about 203 acres and maximum depth of 15 feet. Twin Island Lake has a shoreline development index (SDI) of 1.7. The SDI is a quantitative expression derived from the shape of the lake defined as the ratio of the shoreline length to the length of the circumference of a circle of the same area as the lake. A perfectly round lake has an index of 1. Increasing irregularity of a lake's shoreline in the form of bays and projections of the shore is results in SDIs greater than 1. For example, fjord lakes with extremely irregular shorelines sometimes have SDI's exceeding 5. A higher shoreline development index indicates that a lake has relatively more productive littoral zone habitat.

Exhibit 3. Water Body Parameters.	
Water Body Name	Twin Island
County	Vilas
Township/Range/Section	T43N-R07E-S2,S10,S11
Water Body Identification Code	2959300
Lake Type	Drainage
Surface Area (acres)	203
Maximum Depth (feet)	15
Maximum Length (miles)	0.9
Maximum Width (miles)	0.3
Shoreline Length (miles)	3.47
Shoreline Development Index	1.7
Total Number of Piers (2020 aerial)	32
Number of Piers / Mile of Shoreline	9.2
Total Number of Homes (2020 aerial)	32
Number of Homes / Mile of Shoreline	9.2

Twin Island Lake has no access site for the general public, although it does have an improved access site for members of the Frontier Lakes development.. We observe a total of 32 piers on the shoreline of Twin Island Lake from recent aerial photography or about 9.2 piers per mile of shoreline. The riparian area consists of both upland and wetland areas (Exhibit 4).



Exhibit 4. Topographic Map of Twin Island Lake Area.



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## CHAPTER 3

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## Purpose and Goal Statements

This plan approaches aquatic plant management with a healthy dose of humility. We do not always understand the causes of environmental phenomena or the effects of our actions to manage the environment. With that thought in mind, we have crafted a statement of purpose and goals for this plan:

*Comprehensive aquatic plant surveys in 2011 and 2018 establish that Twin Island Lake has a healthy and diverse aquatic plant community. This plant community is essential to, and part of, a high quality aquatic ecosystem that benefits the human community. The purpose of this aquatic plant management plan is to maintain a balanced, high quality, and diverse native aquatic plant community in Twin Island Lake.*

Supporting this purpose, the goals of this aquatic plant management plan are:

- (1) Monitor and protect the native aquatic plant community;*
- (2) Monitor for AIS and prevent establishment of new non-native biota;*
- (3) Consider and evaluate the efficacy of active aquatic plant management; and*
- (4) Educate riparian owners and lake users on preventing AIS introduction, reducing nutrient inputs that can alter the plant community, minimizing physical removal of native riparian and littoral zone plants, and living with a lake whose natural healthy state includes aquatic plants.*

The purpose and goals are the foundation for the aquatic plant management plan presented in this document. They inform the objectives and actions outlined in Chapter 5 and are the principal motivation of Twin Island Lake stewards.

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## CHAPTER 4

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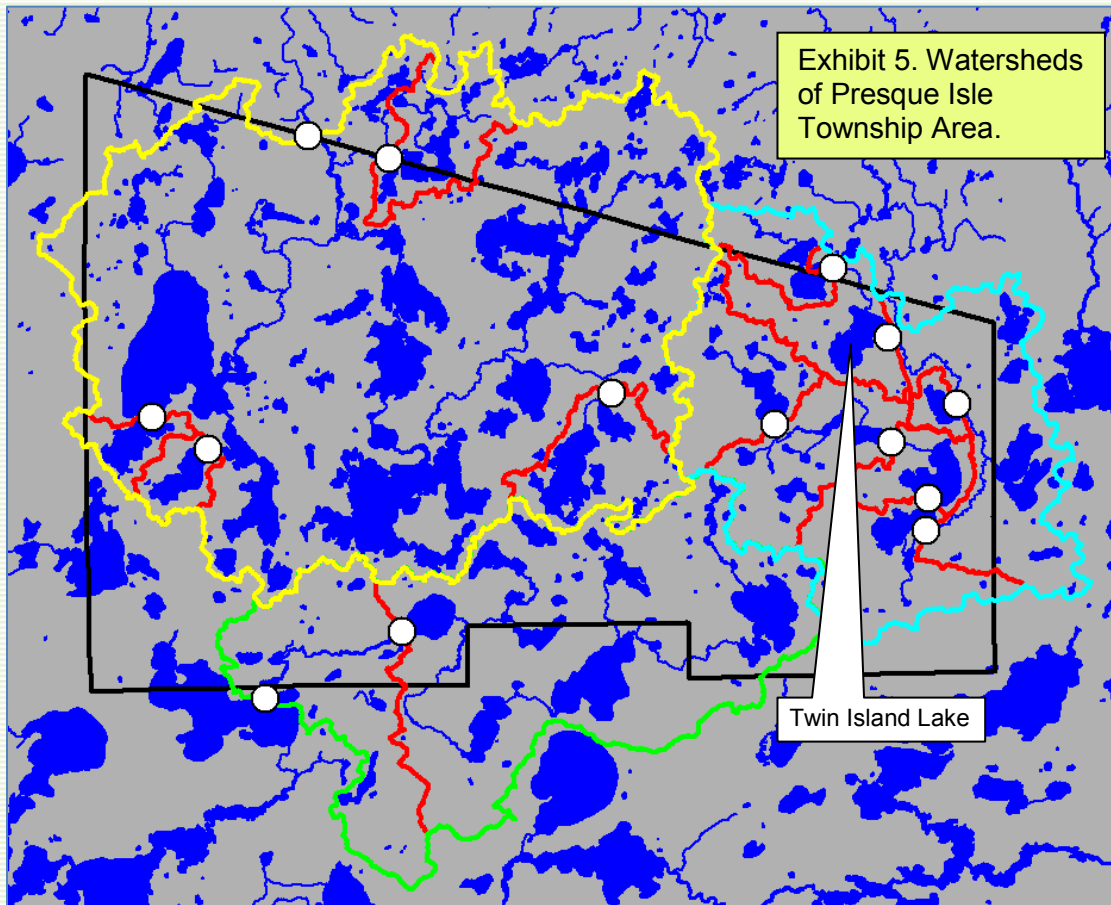
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## Information and Analysis

Our efforts in the Wilderness Waters Program have compiled information about historical and current conditions of the Twin Island Lake ecosystem and its surrounding watershed. Of particular importance to this aquatic plant management plan is the aquatic plant survey that was conducted using the *WDNR Protocol for Aquatic Plant Survey, Collecting, Mapping, Preserving, and Data Entry* (Hauxwell et al., 2010). The results of this comprehensive “point-intercept” survey along with relevant components of other information are presented in this chapter under nine respective subheadings: watershed, aquatic plant management history, aquatic plant community description, fish community, water quality and trophic status, water use, riparian area, wildlife, and stakeholders.

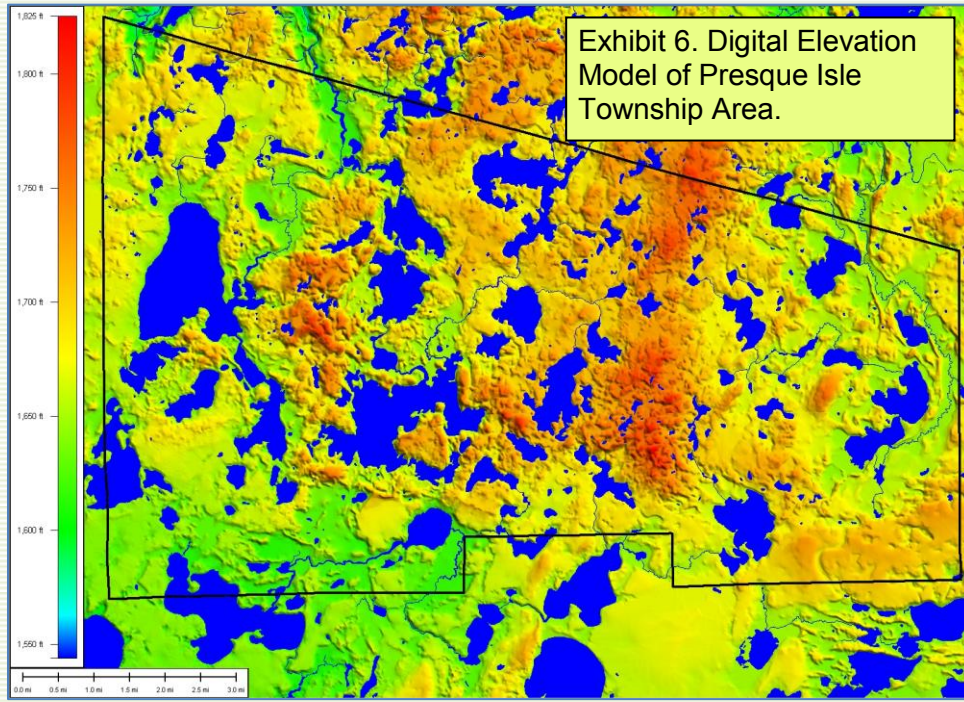
### Part 1. Watershed

The Presque Isle Township waterscape sits on a large-scale watershed divide. Some of the water drains north through the Presque Isle River system and eventually enters Lake Superior. Some of the water drains into the Wisconsin River system to the Mississippi River and to the Gulf of Mexico. In fact there are two federal hydrologic sub-basins (designated by 8-digit HUC codes) that include Presque Isle Township. The Black-Presque Isle Rivers sub-basin (HUC#04020101) drains north to Lake Superior and the Flambeau River sub-basin (HUC#0705002) drains southwesterly to the Mississippi River. The Black-Presque Isle Rivers sub-basin contains two federal hydrologic sub-watersheds within Presque Isle Township: the South Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed (HUC#040201010303) and the Pomeroy Creek-East Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed (HUC#040201010301). The Flambeau River sub-basin contains one sub-watershed within Presque Isle Township: the Rice Creek sub-watershed (HUC#07050020103). Exhibit 5 illustrates these watersheds and the watersheds of the water bodies subject to the Wilderness Waters Program studies. Twin Island Lake is contained within the Pomeroy Creek-East Branch Presque Isle River sub-watershed (Exhibit 5).



Description: Portions of 3 federal hydrologic sub-watersheds are illustrated: (1) S.Br. Presque Isle River (bounded by yellow), (2) Pomeroy Cr-E.Br. Presque Isle River (bounded by blue and yellow), and (3) Rice Cr. (bounded by green, yellow, and blue). Also shown are the smaller watersheds of individual water bodies subject to the Wilderness Waters studies (bounded by red). White dots show outlet points for the smaller watersheds.

The elevation in Presque Isle Township ranges from around 1,550 feet above sea level to 1,750 feet above sea level. A digital elevation model is provided as Exhibit 6 and shows the relative elevations for the area with orange areas of the landscape being the highest elevations and greens and blues being the lowest elevations.



The watershed (drainage basin) is all of the land and water areas that drain toward a particular river or lake. A water body is greatly influenced by its watershed. Watershed size, topography, geology, land use, soil fertility and erodibility, and vegetation are all factors that influence water quality. The Twin Island Lake watershed is about 2383 acres. It is identified in Exhibit 5 and bounded by the blue and yellow lines. The cover types in the watershed are presented in Exhibit 7. Forest and surface water comprise the largest components. Soil groups A, B and D are present with group B covering over half the watershed. Soil group A has very high infiltration capacity, whereas group D has very low infiltration capacity. The watershed to lake area ratio is 12:1. Water quality often decreases with an increasing ratio of watershed area to lake area. As the watershed to lake area increases there are more sources and amounts of runoff. In larger watersheds, runoff water can leach more minerals and nutrients and carry them to the lake. The runoff to a lake (such as after a rainstorm or snowmelt) differs greatly among land uses. Forest cover is the most protective as it exports much less soil (through erosion) and nutrients (such as phosphorus and nitrogen) to the lake than agricultural or urban land use.

Exhibit 7. Cover Types and Soil Groups of the Twin Island Lake Watershed.			
Cover Type		Acres	Percent
Agriculture		0	0
Commercial		0	0
Forest		1368.7	57.4
Grass/Pasture		0	0
High-density Residential		0	0
Low-density Residential		66.8	2.8
Water		947.3	39.8
Total		2382.8	100.0
Soil Group	Acres	Percent	Hydrologic Soil Groups - Soils are classified by the Natural Resource Conservation Service into four Hydrologic Soil Groups* based on the soil's runoff potential. The four Hydrologic Soils Groups are A, B, C and D. Where A has the smallest runoff potential and D the greatest.
A	129.5	5.4	<b>Group A</b> is sand, loamy sand or sandy loam types of soils. It has low runoff potential and high infiltration rates even when thoroughly wetted. They consist chiefly of deep, well to excessively drained sands or gravels and have a high rate of water transmission.
B	1348.2	56.6	<b>Group B</b> is silt loam or loam. It has a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted and consists chiefly or moderately deep to deep, moderately well to well drained soils with moderately fine to moderately coarse textures.
C	0	0	<b>Group C</b> soils are sandy clay loam. They have low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of soils with a layer that impedes downward movement of water and soils with moderately fine to fine structure.
D	905.1	38.0	<b>Group D</b> soils are clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay or clay. This soil has the highest runoff potential. They have very low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of clay soils with a high swelling potential, soils with a permanent high water table, soils with a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface and shallow soils over nearly impervious material.
*(Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Engineering Division of the Natural Resource Conservation Service, USDA, Technical Release-55.)			

## Part 2. Aquatic Plant Management History

As far as we can determine, no systematic or large-scale plant management activity has ever taken place in Twin Island Lake. It is our understanding that the plant survey conducted in

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2011 was the first effort of its kind on this water body. A second aquatic plant survey was conducted in 2018. Findings from the 2018 survey are presented and discussed in the next section (Part 3) and compared to findings from 2011.

### **Part 3. Aquatic Plant Community Description**

Why do lakes need aquatic plants? In many ways, they are underwater forests. Aquatic plants provide vertical and horizontal structure in the lake just like the many forms and variety of trees do in a forest. Imagine how diminished a forest's biodiversity becomes in the advent of a clear-cut. Similarly, a lake's biodiversity in large part depends on a diversity of plants.

Aquatic plants are beneficial in many ways. Areas with plants produce more food for fish (insect larvae, snails, and other invertebrates). Aquatic vegetation offers fish shelter and spawning habitat. Many submerged plants provide food for waterfowl and habitat for insects on which some waterfowl feed. Aquatic plants further benefit lakes by producing oxygen and absorbing nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) from runoff. Aquatic plants also protect shorelines and lake bottoms by dampening wave action and stabilizing sediments.

The distribution of plants within a lake is generally limited by light availability, which is, in turn, controlled by water clarity. Aquatic biologists often estimate the depth to which rooted aquatic plants can exist as about two times the average Secchi clarity depth. For example, if the average Secchi depth is eight feet then it is fairly accurate to estimate that rooted plants might exist in water as deep as sixteen feet. At depths greater than that (in our hypothetical example), light is insufficient for rooted plants to grow. In addition to available light, the type of substrate influences the distribution of rooted aquatic plants. Plants are more likely to be found in muddy or soft sediments containing organic matter, and less likely to occur where the substrate is sand, gravel, or rock. Finally, water chemistry influences which plants are found in a body of water. Some species prefer alkaline lakes and some prefer more acidic lakes. The presence of nutrients like phosphorous and nitrogen also influence plant community composition.

As mentioned earlier, non-native invasive plant species can reach high densities and wide distribution within a lake. This diminishes the native plant community and the related habitat. At times, even a native plant species can reach nuisance levels with respect to certain kinds of human recreation. These cases may warrant some kind of plant management. It should be noted, however, herbicides, or other means are expensive (in time and/or money) and by no means permanent. Long-term outcomes of these manipulations are difficult to predict. In addition, permits are required in many cases of aquatic plant management.



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Aquatic plant surveys were conducted on Twin Island Lake in 2011 and 2018 using the WDNR point-intercept protocol. This formal survey assessed plant species composition on a grid of 407 points distributed evenly over the lake. Using latitude-longitude coordinates and a handheld GPS unit, we navigated to the points and used a rake to sample plants. Plants were identified, recorded and all data were entered into a dedicated spreadsheet for storage and data analysis. These systematic surveys provided baseline data about the lake and allow analysis of change in the plant community over the time period of seven years.

An examination of changes in the aquatic plant community over nearly a decade is robust because the plant surveys were conducted using the same protocol. Future aquatic plant monitoring will allow additional analysis. Changes in a lake environment might manifest as loss of species, change in species abundance or distribution, difference in the relative composition of various plant life forms (emergent, floating leaf, or submergent plants), and/or appearance of an AIS or change in its population size. Monitoring can track changes and provide valuable insight on which to base management decisions. In the remainder of this section, we provide a report of the aquatic plant findings for Twin Island Lake and compare the plant communities of 2011 and 2018. The supporting tables and figures for the aquatic plant survey are provided in Appendix B.

Species richness refers to the total number of species recorded. When considering plant species recorded at sampling points only, species richness in 2011 (19 species collected on the rake) was the same as that observed in 2018 (Table 1 and Table 3). During the surveys, additional plant species observed but not collected at the sampling points are also documented. In 2018, a total of 25 species of aquatic plants were recorded in Twin Island Lake at the sample points but an additional 13 species were seen near shore on the boat survey, indicating a diverse plant community. Table 1 displays summary statistics for the 2018 survey. Table 2 provides a list of the species encountered, including common and scientific name along with summarizing statistics for the 2018 survey.<sup>2</sup> Table 3 compares the years. In 2018, the number of species encountered at any given sample point ranged from 0 to 8 and 176 sample points were found to have aquatic vegetation present. The average number of species encountered at these vegetated sites was 2.66. The actual number of species encountered at each of the vegetated sites is graphically displayed on Figure 1. Plant density is estimated by a “rake fullness” metric (3 being the highest possible density). These densities (considering all species) are displayed for each sampling site on Figure 2.

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<sup>2</sup> If you more are interested in learning about the plant species found in the lake, visit the University of Wisconsin Steven Point Freckmann Herbarium website at: <http://wisplants.uwsp.edu/> or obtain a copy of “Through the Looking Glass (A Field Guide to the Aquatic Plants in Wisconsin).”

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The maximum depth of plant colonization is 9.50 feet in 2018 (Table 1 and Figure 3). Rooted vegetation was found at 176 of the 210 sample sites with depth  $\leq$  the maximum depth of plant colonization (83.81% of sites). These sites are displayed as a black dot within a circle on Figure 4. This indicates that although availability of appropriate depth may limit the distribution of plants, it is not the only habitat factor involved. Substrate is another feature that influences plant distribution (e.g., soft substrate often harbors more plants than hard substrate). Figure 5 presents the substrates encountered during the aquatic plant survey (mud, sand, or rock).

Table 2 provides information about the frequency of occurrence of the plant species recorded in the lake in 2018, respectively. Several metrics are provided, including total number of sites in which each species was found and frequency of occurrence at sites  $\leq$  the maximum depth of rooted vegetation. This frequency metric is standardized as a “relative frequency” (also in Table 2) by dividing the frequency of occurrence for a given species by the sum of frequency of occurrence for all plants and multiplying by 100 to form a percentage. The resulting relative frequencies for all species total 100%. The relative frequencies for the plant species collected with a rake in 2011 and 2018 are graphically displayed on Figure 6. This display shows that *Vallisneria Americana* (Wild celery) had the highest relative frequency followed by *Ceratophyllum demersum*, (Coontail) in 2018. In 2011, *Potamogeton zosteriformis* (Flat-stem pondweed) had the highest relative frequency followed by *Elodea canadensis* (Common waterweed). These changes reflect natural fluctuations of the individual populations and are no cause for concern. They simply indicate a dynamic plant community. In fact, the plant communities of 2011 and 2018 are remarkably similar as judged by the various data. Figure 7 displays the sampling sites with emergent and floating aquatic plants. As examples of individual species distributions, we show the occurrences of a few of the most frequently and least frequently encountered plants in Figures 8-14.

“Species richness” is the term given to the total number of species in a given area. For example, the total number of plant species in a lake would be its plant species richness. Generally speaking, a high species richness means high biodiversity and this is considered a healthy and desirable condition in an ecosystem. But species richness doesn’t tell the whole story. As an example, consider the plant communities of two hypothetical ponds each with 1,000 individual plants representing ten plant species (in other words, richness is 10). In the first pond each of the ten species populations is comprised of 100 individuals. In the second pond, Species #1 has a population of 991 individuals and each of the other nine species is represented by one individual plant. Intuitively, we would say that first pond is more diverse because there is more

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“even” distribution of individual species. The “Simpson Diversity Index” takes into account both richness and evenness in estimating diversity. It is based on a plant’s relative frequency in a lake. The closer the Simpson Diversity Index is to 1, the more diverse the plant community. Simpson Diversity Index for Twin Island Lake aquatic plants was 0.86 in 2018 (Table 1) which indicates a diverse aquatic plant community. The 2011 value was 0.87 showing good stability in this parameter over time.

Another measure of floristic diversity and quality is the *Floristic Quality Index* (FQI). Floristic quality is an assessment metric designed to evaluate the closeness that the flora of an area is to that of undisturbed conditions (Nichols, 1999). Among other applications, it forms a standardized metric that can be used to compare the quality of different lakes (or different locations within a single lake) and monitor long-term changes in a lake’s plant community (an indicator of lake health). The FQI for a lake is determined by using the average *coefficient of conservatism* times the square root of the number of native plant species present in the lake. Knowledgeable botanists have assigned to each native aquatic plant a *coefficient of conservatism* representing the probability that a plant is likely to occur in pristine environments (relatively unaltered from presettlement conditions). The coefficients range from 0 to 10, with 10 being assigned to those species most sensitive to disturbance. As more environmental disturbance occurs, the less conservative species become more prevalent.

Nichols (1999) analyzed aquatic plant community data from 554 Wisconsin Lakes to ascertain geographic (ecoregional) characteristics of the FQI metric. This is useful for considering how the Twin Island Lake FQI (26.2 in 2018) compares to other lakes and regions. The statewide medians for number of species and FQI are 13 and 22.2, respectively. Twin Island Lake values are high compared to these statewide values. Nichols (1999) determined that there are four ecoregional-lake types groups in Wisconsin: (1) Northern Lakes and Forests lakes, (2) Northern Lakes and Forests flowages, (3) North Central Hardwoods and Southeastern Till Plain lakes and flowages, and (4) Driftless Area and Mississippi River Backwater lakes. Twin Island Lake is located in the Northern Lakes and Forests lakes group. Nichols (1999) found species numbers for the Northern Lakes and Forests lakes group had a median value of 13. Twin Island Lake data is consistent with that find. Finally, the Twin Island Lake FQI is higher than the median value for the Northern Lakes and Forests lakes group (24.3). These findings support the contention that the Twin Island Lake plant community is healthy and diverse. The FQIs of the 2011 and 2018 surveys are nearly identical.

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We observed no aquatic plants in Twin Island Lake that would be considered a nuisance-level population density/distribution. Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) was observed in the 2018 aquatic plant survey boat survey. It is considered a *restricted* species in Wisconsin.

#### **Part 4. Fish Community**

It was beyond the scope of the current Wilderness Waters project to characterize the fish community and fish habitat of this water body. The WDNR Lake Pages website (<http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/lakepages/>) indicates that the fish species present include musky, panfish, largemouth bass, northern pike, and walleye.

#### **Part 5. Water Quality and Trophic Status**

Twin Island Lake is a 203 acre drainage lake with a maximum depth of 15 feet. Existing water quality information includes data collected in 1960 (Black); from the WDNR SWIMS database (collected in 1979, 1997, 1998, 2000 and 2003 by the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN)); from Northern Lakes Monitoring (collected in 1984 and 1985); from Aqua Tech Fisheries Management Plan data (collected in 1992 and 1993); Secchi depth was taken by a Landsat satellite in 1999, and from 2007 to 2009 (WDNR, 2012c), and water quality data from White Water Associates (collected in July, 2008, 2011, and 2018). That water quality information is briefly summarized in this section, but more fully interpreted in Appendix C.

Temperature and dissolved oxygen showed stratification in Twin Island Lake in every sample taken in July. A dissolved oxygen study was done in the winter months to determine if an aeration system should be used, and a permit was awarded due to the low dissolved oxygen. Water clarity was poor, but user perception of Twin Island Lake aesthetic quality was generally regarded with very minor aesthetic problems. Water color was low and the appearance of the water was classified as brown in color. The trophic state was mildly eutrophic. Water quality would be classified as good to fair with respect to phosphorus concentrations. Chlorophyll *a* (a measure of the amount of algae) was high in 2011. Nitrogen, chloride, sulfate, hardness (moderately hard water), conductivity, calcium (was borderline with respect to suitable habitat for zebra mussels); magnesium, sodium, and potassium would all be considered low. Alkalinity was low (a measure of a lake's buffering capacity against acid rain). The pH of Twin Island Lake is alkaline.

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## **Part 6. Water Use**

Twin Island Lake has no public access site, but the outlet stream is navigable. The lake is used by riparian owners and their guests for a variety of recreational activities. There is no State of Wisconsin land ownership around the lake, however, the two islands located in the southern part of the lake *are* owned by the State of Wisconsin.

## **Part 7. Riparian Area**

Part 1 (Watershed) describes the larger riparian area context of Twin Island Lake. The near shore riparian area can be appreciated by viewing Exhibits 2 and 4. The lake is moderately developed with a fairly intact forested riparian zone that extends for hundreds of feet back from the lake. The forest is a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs and wetland areas. Our review of recent aerial photography reveals 32 houses on the lake. This intact riparian area provides numerous important functions and values to the lake. It effectively filters runoff to the lake. It provides excellent habitat for birds and mammals. Trees that fall into the lake from the riparian zone contribute important habitat elements to the lake. Educating riparian owners as to the value of riparian areas is important to the maintenance of these critical areas.

The WDNR, in 2016, formulated a protocol called *Lake Shoreland and Shallows Habitat Monitoring* (WDNR, 2016). It provides a standard methodology for surveying, assessing, and mapping habitat in lakeshore areas, including the Riparian buffer, Bank, and Littoral Zones (WDNR, 2016). In 2018, a shoreland and shallow water assessment was conducted on Twin Island Lake. This information will be useful to local and regional resource managers, community stakeholders, and others interested in protecting and enhancing Wisconsin's lakes and rivers (WDNR, 2016). Part of the shallow water habitat survey includes documenting woody habitat. A detailed report can be found in Appendix D.

## **Part 8. Wildlife**

A study of wildlife was beyond the scope of the current study, but would be valuable to study and interpret in future iterations of the plan. This would be especially true of wetland and water oriented wildlife such as frogs, waterfowl, fish-eating birds, aquatic and semi-aquatic mammals, and invertebrate animals. In the future, it would be desirable to monitor indicator species of wildlife such as common loons, bald eagles, and osprey. Also of special importance would be monitoring for the presence of aquatic invasive wildlife species (for example, rusty crayfish, spiny water flea, or zebra mussel) and fish species (for example, rainbow smelt or common carp).

Twin Island Lake is currently designated as an *area of special natural resource interest* (ASNRI) and a *priority navigable water* (PNW) (WDNR, 2012a). A water body designated as an Area of Special Natural Resource Interest can be any of the following: WDNR trout streams; Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters (ORW/ERW); waters or portions of waters inhabited by endangered, threatened, special concern species or unique ecological communities; wild rice waters; waters in ecologically significant coastal wetlands along Lake Michigan and Superior; or federal or state waters designated as wild or scenic rivers (WDNR, 2012a). Twin Island Lake is considered an ASNRI because it harbors rare plant and animal species. The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) lists several rare or sensitive plant and animal species and natural communities considered high-quality and significant natural features that are found in the same town/range as Twin Island Lake (Exhibit 9) (NHI, 2020).

<b>Exhibit 9. Rare Species and Communities located near Twin Island Lake.</b>			
<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>State Status<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Group Name</i>
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SC/P	Bird
Boreal chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	SC/M	Bird
Northern dry-mesic forest		NA	Community
Northern mesic forest		NA	Community
Spring pond		NA	Community
Stream—slow, soft, warm		NA	Community
Lake Emerald	<i>Somatochlora cingulata</i>	SC/N	Dragonfly
Four-toed Salamander	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	SC/H	Salamander

Priority Navigable Waters meet any of these standards: navigable waterways, or portions thereof, that are considered OWR/EWR or trout streams; lakes less than 50 acres in size; tributaries and rivers connecting to inland lakes containing naturally-reproducing lake sturgeon populations; waters with self-sustaining walleye populations in ceded territories; waters with self-sustaining musky populations; or perennial tributaries to trout streams (WDNR, 2012a). Twin Island Lake is considered a PNW with a self-sustaining musky population.

<sup>3</sup> **END**=Endangered; **THR**=Threatened; **SC**=Special Concern; **SC/P**=fully protected; **SC/N**=no laws regulating use, possession or harvesting; **SC/H**=take regulated by establishment of open/closed seasons; **SC/FL**=federally protected as endangered or threatened, but not so designated by DNR; **SC/M**=fully protected by federal and state laws under Migratory Bird Act.



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## **Part 9. Stakeholders**

At this juncture in the ongoing aquatic plant management planning process, the Town Lakes Committee has represented the Twin Island Lake stakeholders. Additional stakeholders and interested citizens are invited to participate as the plan is refined and updated in order to broaden input, build consensus, and encourage participation in stewardship. No contentious direct plant management actions (for example, harvesting or use of herbicides) are a component of the current plan. The Town Lakes Committee has conducted a township wide lake users' survey that is presented in the overarching *Wilderness Waters Adaptive Management Plan* (Stine et al., 2019).

## CHAPTER 5

# Recommendations, Actions, and Objectives

In this chapter we provide recommendations for specific objectives and associated actions to support the APM Plan’s goals stated in Chapter 3 and re-stated here for convenient reference:

- (1) Monitor and protect the native aquatic plant community;*
- (2) Monitor for AIS and prevent establishment of new non-native biota;*
- (3) Consider and evaluate the efficacy of active aquatic plant management; and*
- (4) Educate riparian owners and lake users on preventing AIS introduction, reducing nutrient inputs that can alter the plant community, minimizing physical removal of native riparian and littoral zone plants, and living with a lake whose natural healthy state includes aquatic plants.*

Since Twin Island Lake is a healthy and diverse ecosystem, we could simply recommend an alternative of “no action.” In other words, Twin Island Lake continues without any effort or intervention on part of lake stewards. Nevertheless, we consider the “no action” alternative imprudent. Many forces threaten the quality of the lake and Wilderness Waters Program and Town Lakes Committee feels a great responsibility to minimize the threats. We therefore outline in this section a set of actions and related management objectives that will actively engage lake stewards in the process of management.

The actions are presented in tabular form. Each “action” consists of a set of four statements: (1) a declarative “action” statement that specifies the action (2) a statement of the “objective” that the action serves, (3) a “monitoring” statement that specifies the party responsible for carrying out the action and maintaining data, and (4) a “status” statement that suggests a timeline/calendar and indicates status (not yet started, ongoing, or completed). At this time, we recommend no direct manipulation of plant populations in Twin Island Lake.

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## Recommended Actions for the Twin Island Lake APM Plan

**Action #1:** Formally adopt the Aquatic Plant Management Plan.

**Objective:** To provide foundation for long-term native plant community conservation and stewardship and to be prepared for response to AIS introductions.

**Monitoring:** The Lake Association and Town Lakes Committee oversee activity and maintains the plan.

**Status:** Planned for 2020.

**Action #2:** Monitor water quality.

**Objective:** Continue with collection and analysis of water quality parameters to detect trends in parameters such as nutrients, chlorophyll *a*, and water clarity.

**Monitoring:** The Lake Association or Town Lakes Committee oversees activity and maintains data.

**Status:** Ongoing.

**Action #3:** Monitor the lake for aquatic invasive plant species.

**Objective:** To understand the lake's biotic community, provide for early detection of AIS and continue monitoring any existing populations of AIS.

**Monitoring:** The Lake Association or Town Lakes Committee oversees activity and maintains data.

**Status:** Ongoing.

**Action #4:** Monitor the lake for aquatic invasive animal species.

**Objective:** To understand the lake's biotic community, provide for early detection of AIS and continue monitoring any existing populations of AIS.

**Monitoring:** The Lake Association or Town Lakes Committee oversees activity and maintains data.

**Status:** Ongoing.

## Recommended Actions for the Twin Island Lake APM Plan

**Action #5:** Form an Aquatic Invasive Species Rapid Response Team and interface with the Town Lakes Committee AIS Rapid Response Coordinator.

**Objective:** To be prepared for AIS discovery and efficient response.

**Monitoring:** The Lake Association and/or Town Lakes Committee coordinate activity.

**Status:** Planned for 2020.

**Action #6:** Conduct quantitative plant survey every five years using WDNR Point-Intercept Methodology.

**Objective:** To watch for changes in native species diversity, floristic quality, plant abundance, and plant distribution and to check for the occurrence of non-native, invasive plant species.

**Monitoring:** Town Lakes Committee (Wilderness Waters Program) oversees and maintains data; copies to WDNR.

**Status:** Anticipated in 2023.

**Action #7:** Update the APM plan approximately every five years or as needed to reflect new plant information from plant surveys and monitoring.

**Objective:** To have current information and management science included in the plan.

**Monitoring:** Lake Association and/or Town Lakes Committee (Wilderness Waters Program) oversees and maintains data; copies to WDNR.

**Status:** Ongoing.

**Action #8:** Develop a Citizen Lake Monitoring Network to monitor for invasive species and develop strategies including education and monitoring activities (see <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexplakes/clmn> for additional ideas).

**Objective:** To create a trained volunteer corps to monitor aquatic invasive species and to educate recreational users regarding AIS.

**Monitoring:** The Lake Association oversees activity and reports instances of possible introductions of AIS.

**Status:** Anticipated to begin in 2020.

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## Recommended Actions for the Twin Island Lake APM Plan

**Action #9:** Become familiar with and recognize the water quality and habitat values of ordinances and requirements on boating, septic, and property development.

**Objective:** To protect native aquatic plants, water quality, and riparian habitat.

**Monitoring:** Lake residents and other stakeholders.

**Status:** Ongoing.

**Action #10:** Promote adherence to, and enforcement of, the Town of Presque Isle's 200 foot no-wake ordinances (from shoreline and islands).

**Objective:** To minimize recreational impacts on the aquatic plant community and shoreline habitats, and promote safe boating.

**Monitoring:** Town Lakes Committee oversees activity and assesses effectiveness.

**Status:** Ongoing.

**Action #11:** Create an education plan for the property owners and other stakeholders that will address issues concerning aquatic and riparian plant communities.

**Objective:** To educate stakeholders about issues and topics that affect the lake's aquatic and riparian plant communities, including topics such as: (1) the importance of the aquatic plant community; (2) no or minimal mechanical removal of plants along the shoreline is desirable and that any plant removal should conform to Wisconsin regulations; (3) the value of a natural shoreline in protecting the aquatic plant community and lake health; (4) nutrient sources to the lake and the role excess nutrients play in degradation of the aquatic plant community; (5) the importance of reducing or eliminating use of fertilizers on lake front property; (6) the importance of minimizing transfer of AIS to the lake by having dedicated watercraft and cleaning boats that visit the lake.

**Monitoring:** Town Lakes Committee oversee(s) activity and assesses effectiveness.

**Status:** Anticipated to begin in 2020.

## Recommended Actions for the Twin Island Lake APM Plan

**Action #12:** Identify and highlight high quality areas of littoral zone and riparian areas through review of aquatic plant and shoreland assessment data through various reports and online tools.

**Objective:** To (1) educate lake users on the value of these areas and the importance of good stewardship to their maintenance, (2) recognize landowners who implement good practices (e.g., large percentage of buffer area intact; three vegetative layers intact – herbaceous, shrubs, trees; areas of high native aquatic plant diversity and abundance), and (3) encourage landowners to implement good practices.

**Monitoring:** Town Lakes Committee and/or lake association promotes and oversees activity.

**Status:** Ongoing.

**Action #13:** Lake leaders should encourage and assist landowners to take on lake shore/shallow water improvement projects to rehabilitate areas identified through formal shoreland/shallow water assessments and/or lake user observations (sites might include areas of active erosion, channelized flow, point source pollution, impervious surfaces, and lawns) *Vilas County Land and Water Conservation* looks for partners in this endeavor and can provide planning and sponsorship of projects.

**Objective:** To rehabilitate specific areas of shoreland to improve natural functions and values.

**Monitoring:** Lake groups and lake leaders monitor and report progress to Town Lakes Committee.

**Status:** Ongoing.

**Action #14:** As part of an education program, encourage commitment from property owners to adopt practices that maintain/improve health of shoreland areas. In many cases, these are “practices” that mean less or no work (e.g., now mowing, no weed wacking, no leaf blowing, no removing large woody material).

**Objective:** To engage landowners in simple practices that improve/maintain health of the lake and shoreland.

**Monitoring:** Each landowner can monitor changes in the shoreland over time by simple means (e.g., annual mid-summer photographs or a catalog of plants and animals seen over time).

**Status:** Anticipated to begin in 2020.



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## CHAPTER 6

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## Contingency Plan for AIS

Unfortunately, sources of aquatic invasive plants and other AIS are numerous in Wisconsin. Some infested lakes are quite close to Presque Isle Township. There is an increasing likelihood of accidental introduction of AIS to Presque Isle Township Lakes through conveyance of life stages by boats, trailers, and other vectors. It is important for the Town Lakes Committee and other lake stewards to be prepared for the contingency of aquatic invasive plant species colonization in a Presque Isle Township water body. As part of this grant an Aquatic Invasive Survey was conducted using the *Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection Monitoring Standard Operating Procedure* (2014) and also an educational seminar was conducted. Further discussion is found in Appendix E.

For riparian owners and users of a lake ecosystem, the discovery of AIS is a tragedy that elicits an immediate desire to “fix the problem.” Although strong emotions may be evoked by such a discovery, a deliberate and systematic approach is required to appropriately and effectively address the situation. An aquatic plant management plan (one including a contingency plan for AIS) is the best tool by which the process can be navigated. In fact the APM plan is a requirement in Wisconsin for some kinds of aquatic plant management actions. One of the actions outlined in the previous chapter was to establish an Aquatic Invasive Species Rapid Response Team. This team and its coordinator are integral to the management process. It is important for this team to be multi-dimensional (or at least have quick access to the expertise that may be required). AIS invade not just a single lake, but an entire region since the new infestation is an outpost from which the AIS can more easily colonize other nearby water bodies. For this reason it is strategic for the Rapid Response Team to include representation from regional stakeholders.

Exhibit 10 provides a flowchart outlining an appropriate rapid response to the suspected discovery of an aquatic invasive plant species. The response will be most efficient if an AIS Rapid Response Team has already been established and is familiar with the contingency plan. In the remainder of this chapter we further describe the approach.

When a suspect aquatic invasive plant species is found, either the original observer or a member of the Rapid Response Team (likely the coordinator) should collect an entire plant

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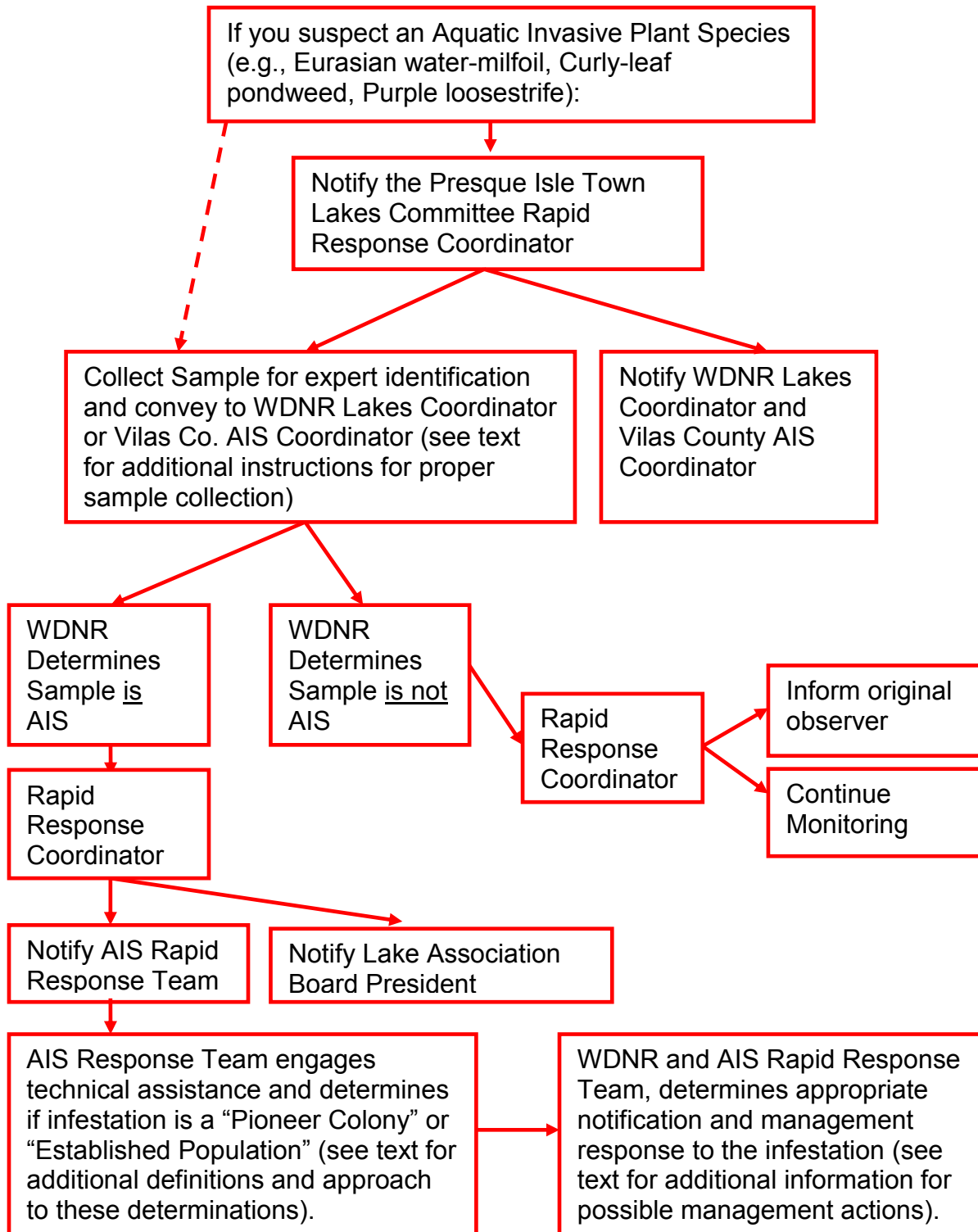
specimen including roots, stems, and flowers (if present). The sample should be placed in a sealable bag with a small amount of water to keep it moist. Place a label in the bag written in pencil with date, time, collector's name, lake name, location, town, and county. Attach a lake map to the bag that has the location of the suspect AIS marked and GPS coordinates recorded (if GPS is available). The sample should be placed on ice in a cooler or in a refrigerator. Deliver the sample to the WDNR Lakes Management Coordinator (Kevin Gauthier in Woodruff) or the Vilas County AIS Coordinator (Alan Wirt) as soon as possible (at least within three days). The WDNR or their botanical expert(s) will determine the species and confirm whether or not it is an aquatic invasive plant species.

If the suspect specimen is determined to be an invasive plant species, the next step is to determine the extent and density of the population since the management response will vary accordingly. The Rapid Response Team should conduct (or have its consultant conduct) a survey to define the colony's perimeter and estimate density. If less than five acres (or <5% of the lake surface area), it is designated a "Pioneer Colony." If greater than five acres (or >5% of the lake surface area) then it is designated an "Established Population." Once the infestation is characterized, "at risk" areas should also be determined and marked on a map. For example, nearby boat landing sites and areas of high boat traffic should be indicated.

When "pioneer" or "established" status has been determined, it is time to consult with the WDNR Lakes Coordinator to determine appropriate notifications and management responses to the infestation. Determining whether hand-pulling or chemical treatment will be used is an important and early decision. Necessary notifications of landowners, governmental officials, and recreationists (at boat landings) will be determined. Whether the population's perimeter needs to be marked with buoys will be decided by the WDNR. Funding sources will be identified and consultants and contractors will be contacted where necessary. The WDNR will determine if a further baseline plant survey is required (depending on type of treatment). A post treatment monitoring plan will be discussed and established to determine the efficacy of the selected treatment.

Once the Rapid Response Team is organized, one of its first tasks is to develop a list of contacts and associated contact information (phone numbers and email addresses). At a minimum, this contact list should include: the Rapid Response Coordinator, members of the Rapid Response Team, County AIS Coordinator, WDNR Lakes Management Coordinator, Lake Association Presidents (or other points of contact), local WDNR warden, local government official(s), other experts, chemical treatment contractors, and consultant(s).

**Exhibit 10. Aquatic Invasive Plant Species Rapid Response**





**Appendix A**  
**Literature Cited**

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## **Appendix B**

### **Aquatic Plant Survey Tables and Figures**

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Table 2. Plant species and distribution statistics.

Table 3. Comparison of summary statistics for 2011 and 2018 point-intercept aquatic plant surveys in Twin Island Lake.

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Figure 2. Rake fullness ratings for sample sites.

Figure 3. Maximum depth of plant colonization.

Figure 4. Sampling sites less than or equal to maximum depth of rooted vegetation.

Figure 5. Substrate encountered at point-intercept plant sampling sites.

Figure 6. Aquatic plant occurrences for 2011 and 2018 point-intercept survey data.

Figure 7. Point-intercept plant sampling sites with emergent and floating aquatic plants.

Figure 8-14. Distribution of plant species.



**Table 1. Summary statistics for the 2018 point-intercept aquatic plant surveys for Twin Island Lake.**

Summary Statistic	Value	Notes
Total number of sites on grid	407	Total number of sites on the original grid (not necessarily visited)
Total number of sites visited	334	Total number of sites where the boat stopped, even if much too deep to have plants.
Total number of sites with vegetation	176	Total number of sites where at least one plant was found
Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	210	Number of sites where depth was less than or equal to the maximum depth where plants were found. This value is used for Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants.
Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	83.81	Number of times a species was seen divided by the total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants.
Simpson Diversity Index	0.86	A nonparametric estimator of community heterogeneity. It is based on Relative Frequency and thus is not sensitive to whether all sampled sites (including non-vegetated sites) are included. The closer the Simpson Diversity Index is to 1, the more diverse the community.
Maximum depth of plants (ft.)	9.50	The depth of the deepest site sampled at which vegetation was present.
Number of sites sampled with rake on rope	1	
Number of sites sampled with rake on pole	266	
Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)	2.23	
Average number of all species per site (vegetated sites only)	2.66	
Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)	2.23	Total number of species collected. Does not include visual sightings.
Average number of native species per site (vegetated sites only)	2.66	Total number of species collected including visual sightings.
Species Richness	19	
Species Richness (including visuals)	25	
Floristic Quality Index (FQI)	26.2	

**Table 2. Plant species recorded and distribution statistics for the 2018 Twin Island Lake aquatic plant survey.**

Common name	Scientific name	Frequency of occurrence at sites less than or equal to maximum depth of plants	Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)	Relative Frequency (%)	Number of sites where species found	Number of sites where species found (including visuals)	Average Rake Fullness
Wild Celery	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	51.90	61.93	23.24	109	122	1.43
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	46.19	55.11	20.68	97	103	1.28
Flat-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	35.24	42.05	15.78	74	115	1.20
Common waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	20.95	25.00	9.38	44	48	1.20
Fern pondweed	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	12.38	14.77	5.54	26	36	1.35
Northern water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	10.00	11.93	4.48	21	114	1.00
Small pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	9.52	11.36	4.26	20	38	1.00
White-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	9.05	10.80	4.05	19	50	1.00
Slender naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	8.10	9.66	3.62	17	23	1.06
Large-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	7.14	8.52	3.20	15	42	1.00
Slender naiad	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	2.86	3.41	1.28	6	6	1.00
White water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	2.38	2.84	1.07	5	38	1.00
Leafy pondweed	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	1.90	2.27	0.85	4	5	1.00
Muskgrasses	<i>Chara</i> sp.	1.90	2.27	0.85	4	4	1.00
Water star-grass	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	1.43	1.70	0.64	3	3	1.00
Spatterdock	<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	0.95	1.14	0.43	2	38	1.00
Sago pondweed	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	0.48	0.57	0.21	1	2	1.00
Forked duckweed	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	0.48	0.57	0.21	1	1	1.00
Nitella	<i>Nitella</i> sp.	0.48	0.57	0.21	1	1	1.00
Hardstem bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>				Visual	7	
Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium</i> sp.				Visual	3	
Pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>				Visual	2	
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>				Visual	1	
Small duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>				Visual	1	
Common bladderwort	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>				Visual	1	

**Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%):** Number of times a species was seen in a vegetated area divided by the total number of vegetated sites.

**Table 2. Continued.**

Common name	Scientific name	Frequency of occurrence at sites less than or equal to maximum depth of plants	Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)	Relative Frequency (%)	Number of sites where species found	Number of sites where species found (including visuals)	Average Rake Fullness
Northwest Territory Sedge	<i>Carex utriculata</i>				Boat Survey		
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Comarum palustre</i>				Boat Survey		
Creeping spikerush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>				Boat Survey		
Water horsetail	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>				Boat Survey		
	<i>Iris sp.</i>				Boat Survey		
Water smartweed	<i>Persicaria amphibium</i>				Boat Survey		
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>				Boat Survey		
Grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>				Boat Survey		
Common arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>				Boat Survey		
Woolgrass	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>				Boat Survey		
Common bur-reed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>				Boat Survey		
Broad-leaved cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>				Boat Survey		
	<i>Typha sp.</i>				Boat Survey		

**Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%):** Number of times a species was seen in a vegetated area divided by the total number of vegetated sites.

Dr. Freckmann confirmed the plant vouchers on January, 2019.

***Phalaris arundinacea* is a "Restricted" species in Wisconsin.**

**Table 3. Comparison of summary statistics for 2011 and 2018 point-intercept aquatic plant surveys in Twin Island Lake.**

<b>Summary Statistic</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2018</b>
Total number of sites on grid	407	407
Total number of sites visited	397	334
Total number of sites with vegetation	179	176
Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	262	210
Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	68.3	83.81
Simpson Diversity Index	0.87	0.86
Maximum depth of plants (ft.)	11.00	9.50
Number of sites sampled with rake on rope	0	1
Number of sites sampled with rake on pole	288	266
Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)	1.50	2.23
Average number of all species per site (vegetated sites only)	2.19	2.66
Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)	1.50	2.23
Average number of native species per site (vegetated sites only)	2.19	2.66
Species Richness	19	19
Species Richness (including visuals)	21	25
Floristic Quality Index (FQI)	26.8	26.2

Figure 1. Number of plant species recorded at Twin Island Lake sample sites (2018).

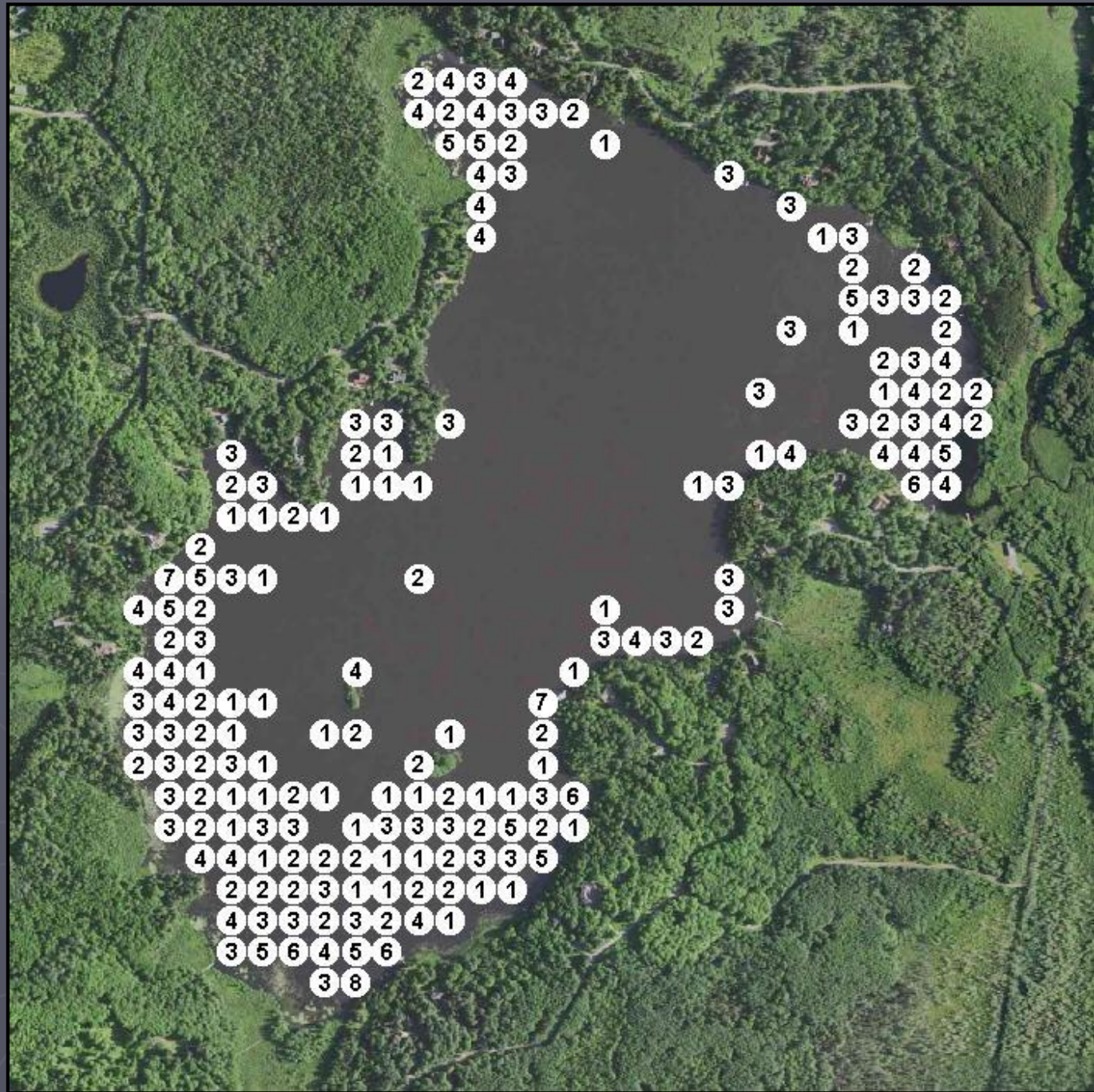


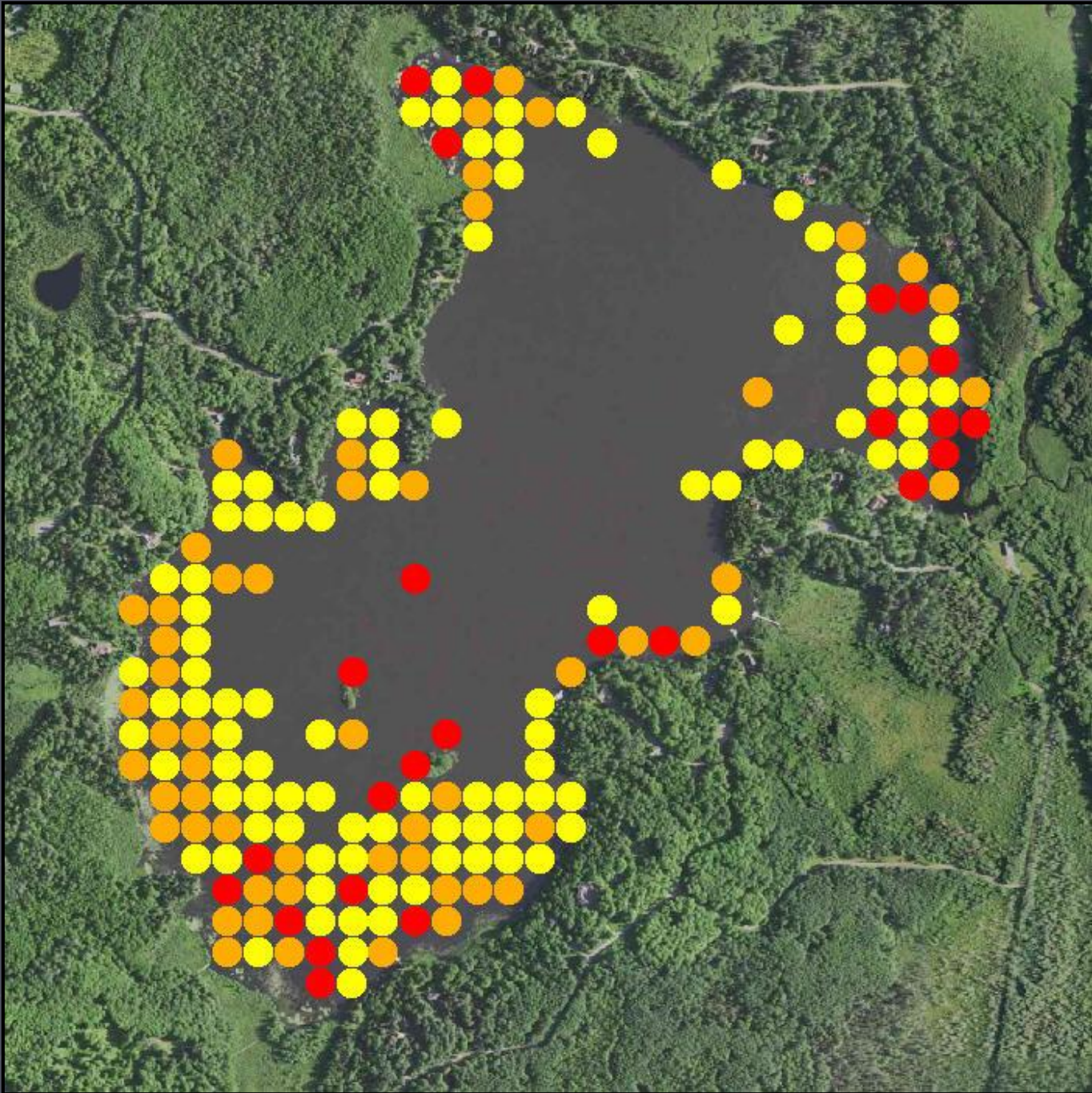


Figure 2. Rake fullness ratings for Twin Island Lake sample sites (2018).



**Rake fullness  
(all species)**

- 1 (Yellow circle)
- 2 (Orange circle)
- 3 (Red circle)





**Figure 3. Maximum Depth of Plant Colonization,  
Twin Island Lake, 2018.**

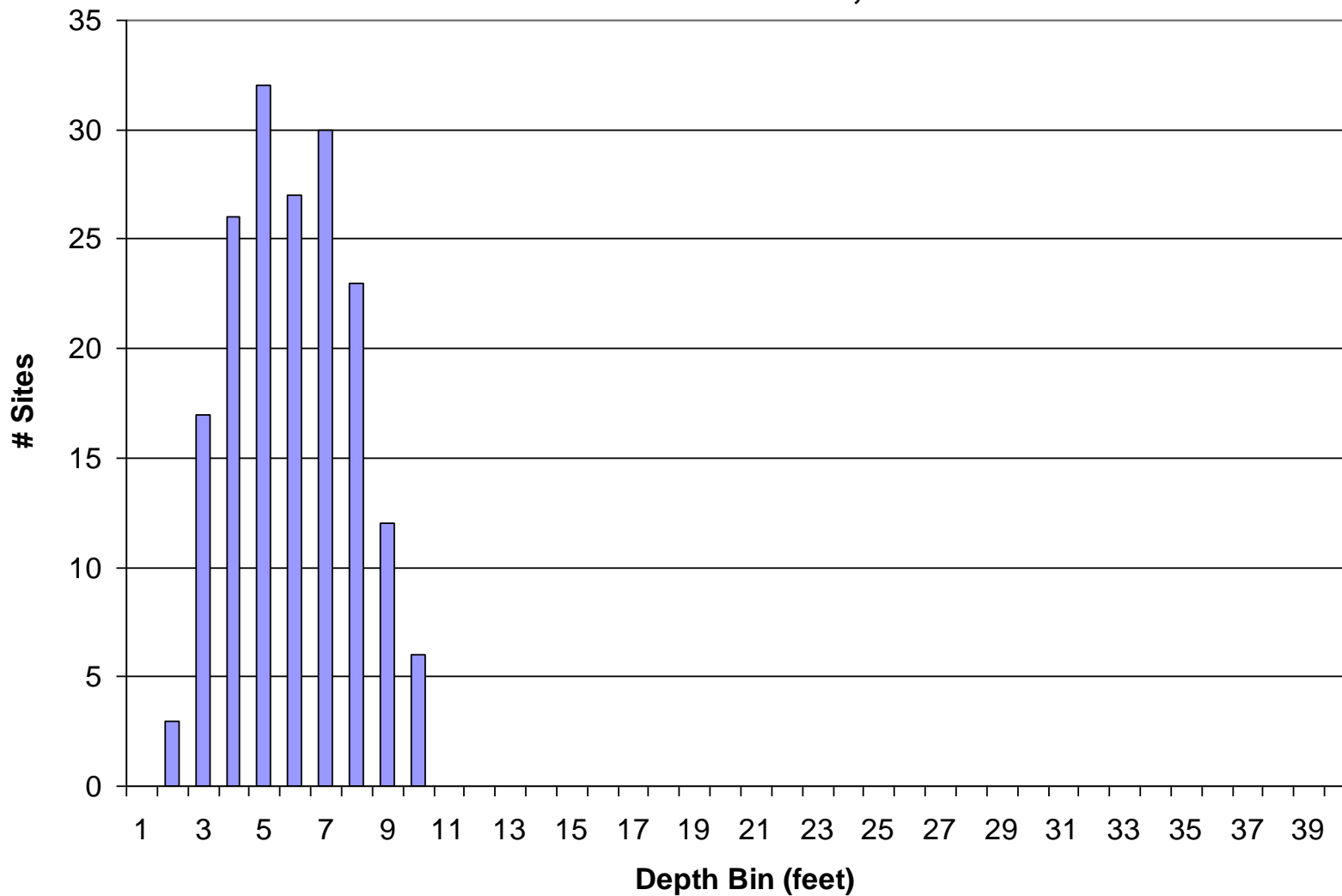


Figure 4. Twin Island Lake sampling sites less than or equal to maximum depth of rooted vegetation (2018).



- Site less than or equal to maximum depth of plant colonization (MDC).
- Plant find(s) at site less than or equal to MDC.

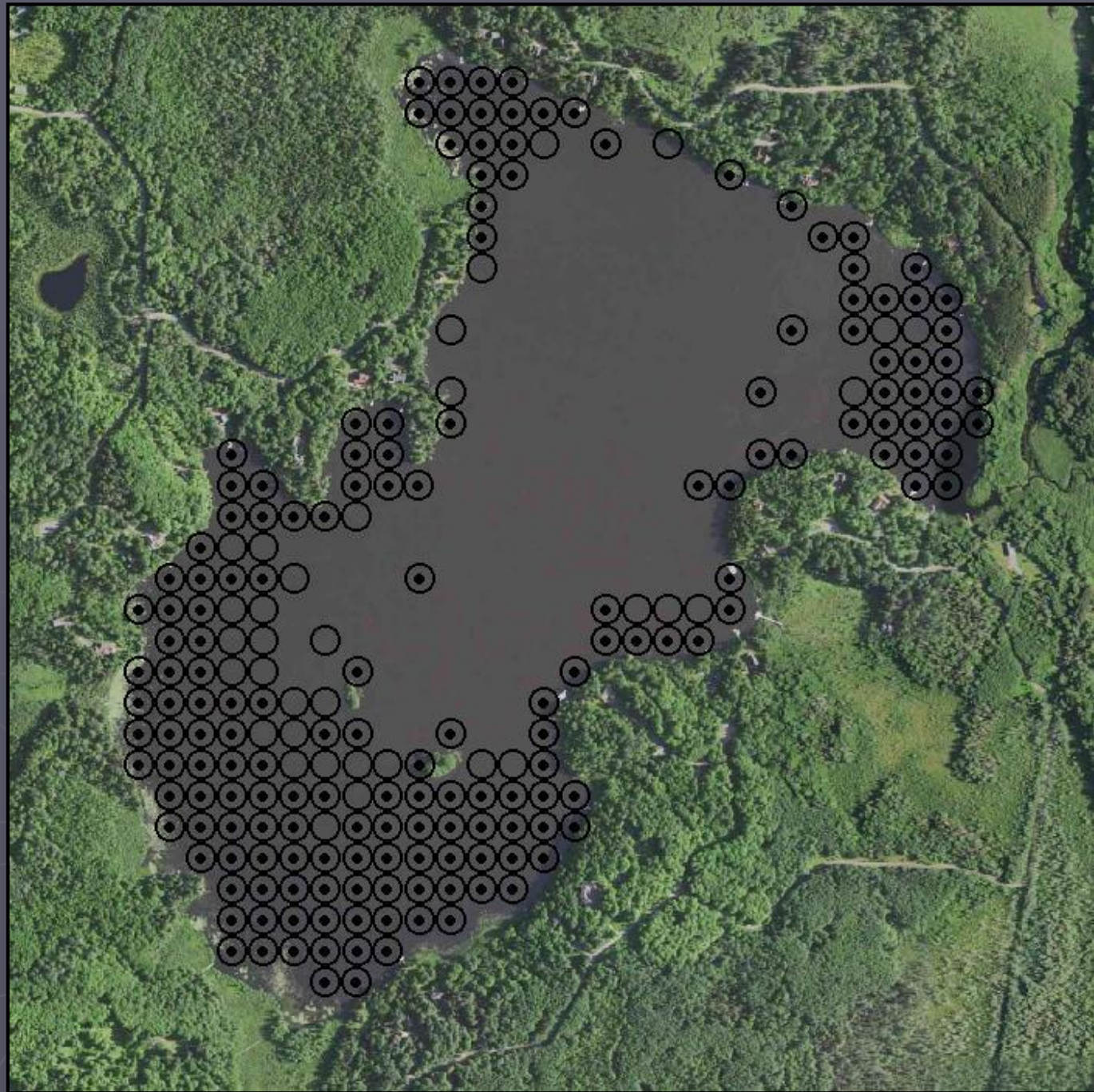




Figure 5. Twin Island Lake substrate encountered at point-intercept plant sampling sites (2018).

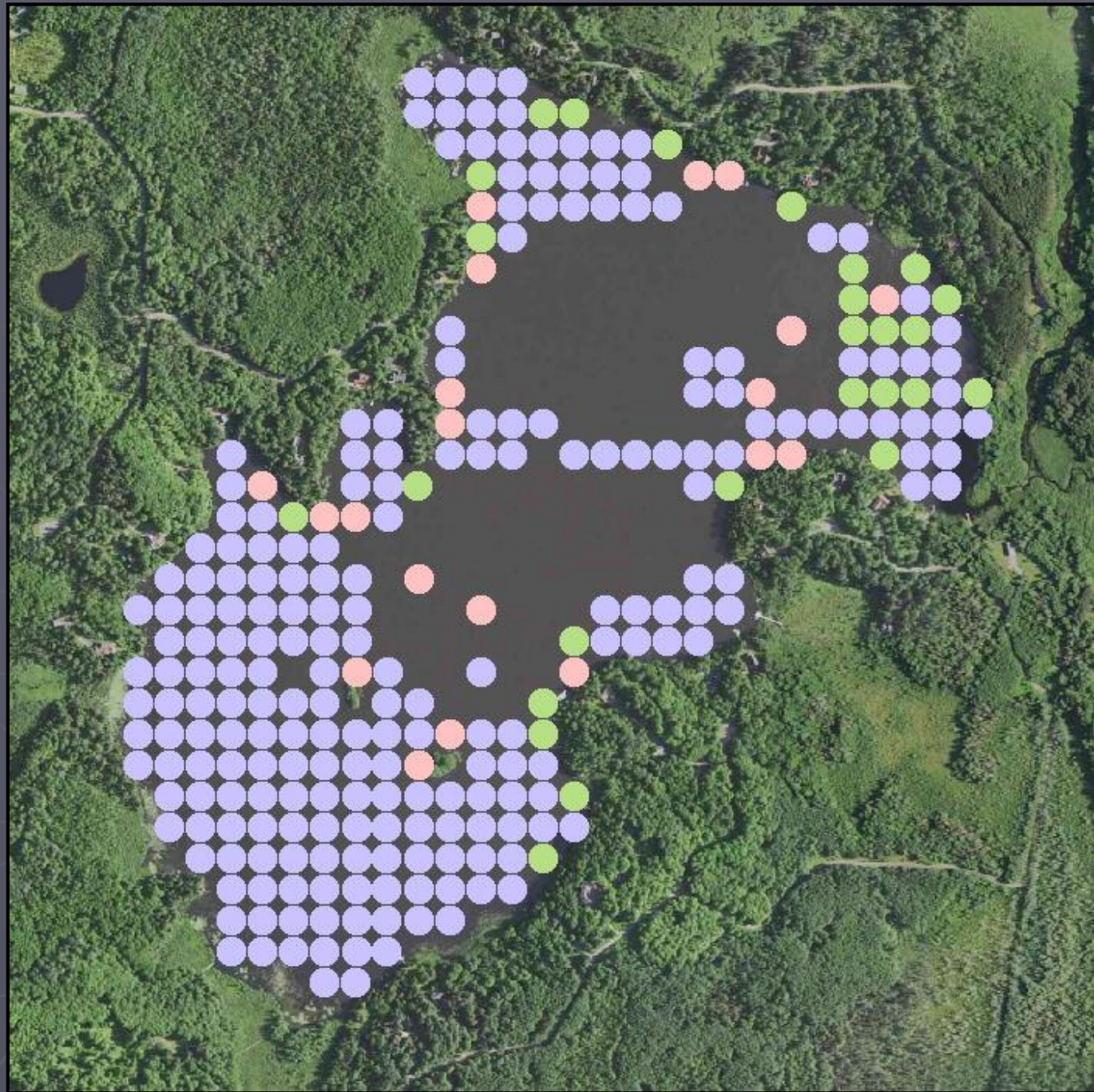


Figure 6. Twin Island Lake, Plant Finds in 2011 and 2018.

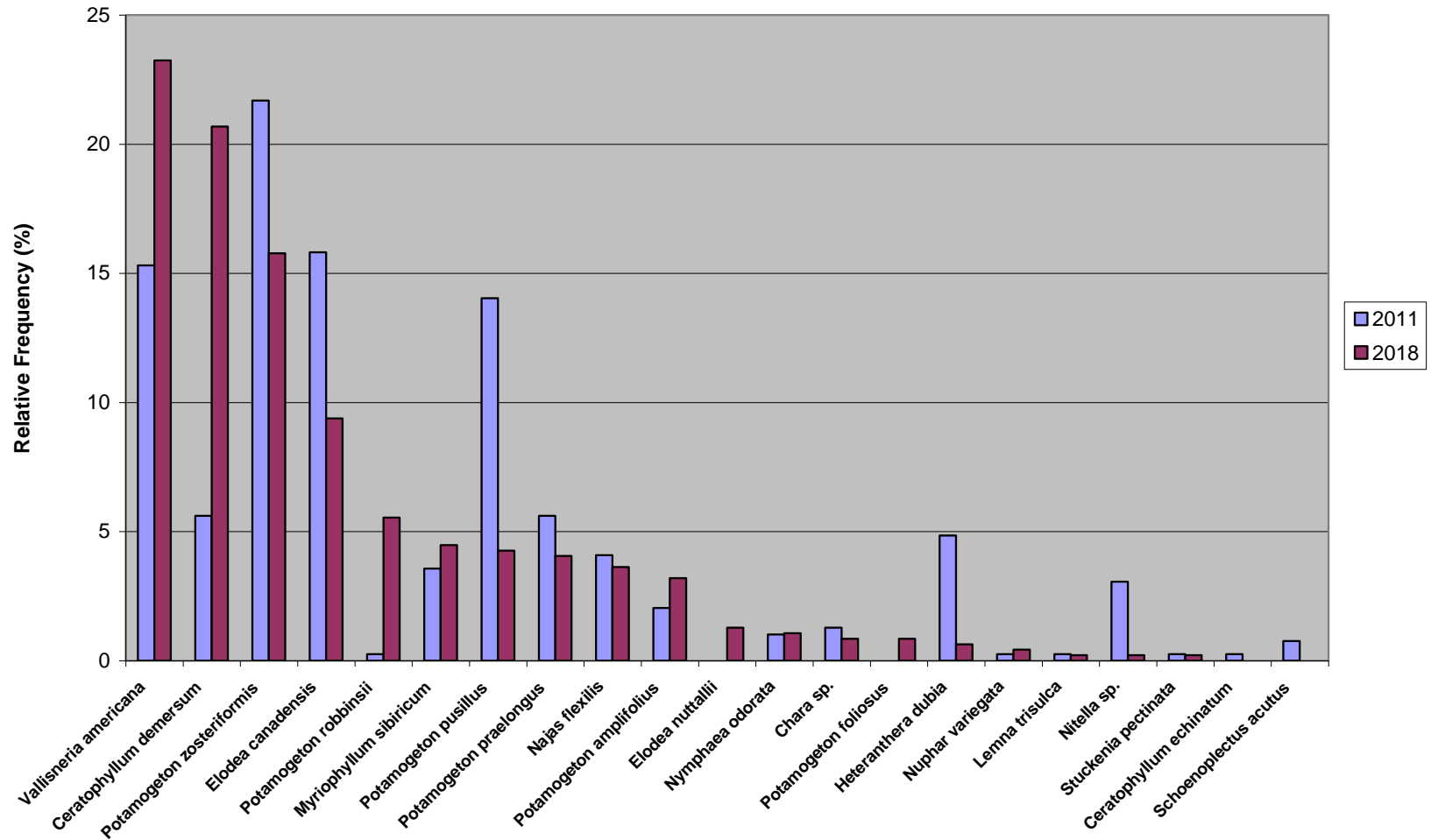




Figure 7. Twin Island Lake point-intercept plant sampling sites with emergent and floating aquatic plants (2018).

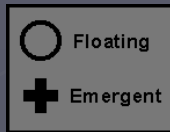




Figure 8. Distribution of plant species, Twin Island Lake (2018).

*Vallisneria americana*,  
Wild celery

● 1 (Rake fullness)

● 2

● 3

▼ Visual

× Not found

× Unsampled (depth)

× Non-navigable

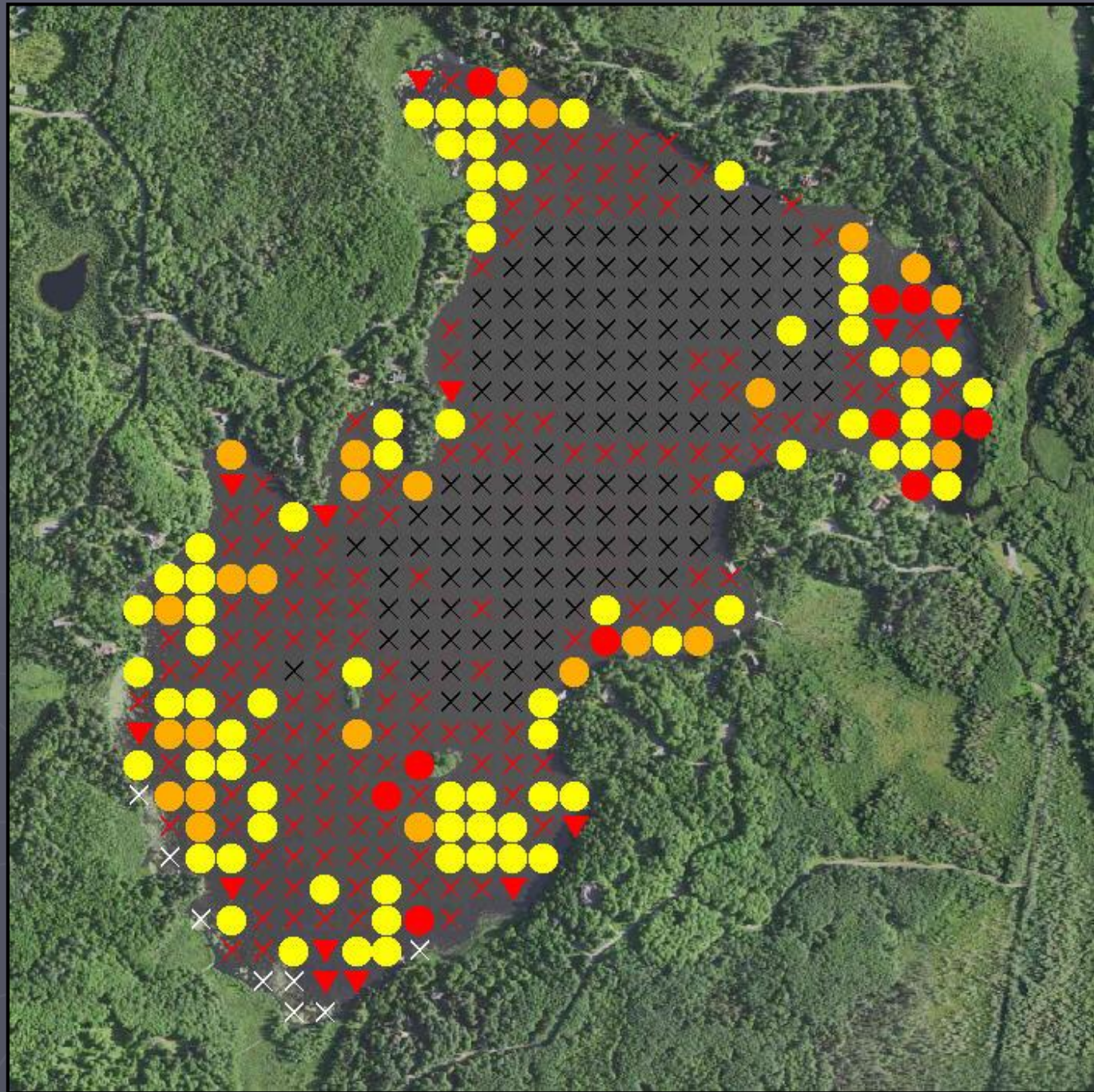




Figure 9. Distribution of plant species, Twin Island Lake (2018).

*Ceratophyllum demersum*, Coontail

● 1 (Rake fullness)

● 2

● 3

▼ Visual

× Not found

× Unsampled (depth)

× Non-navigable

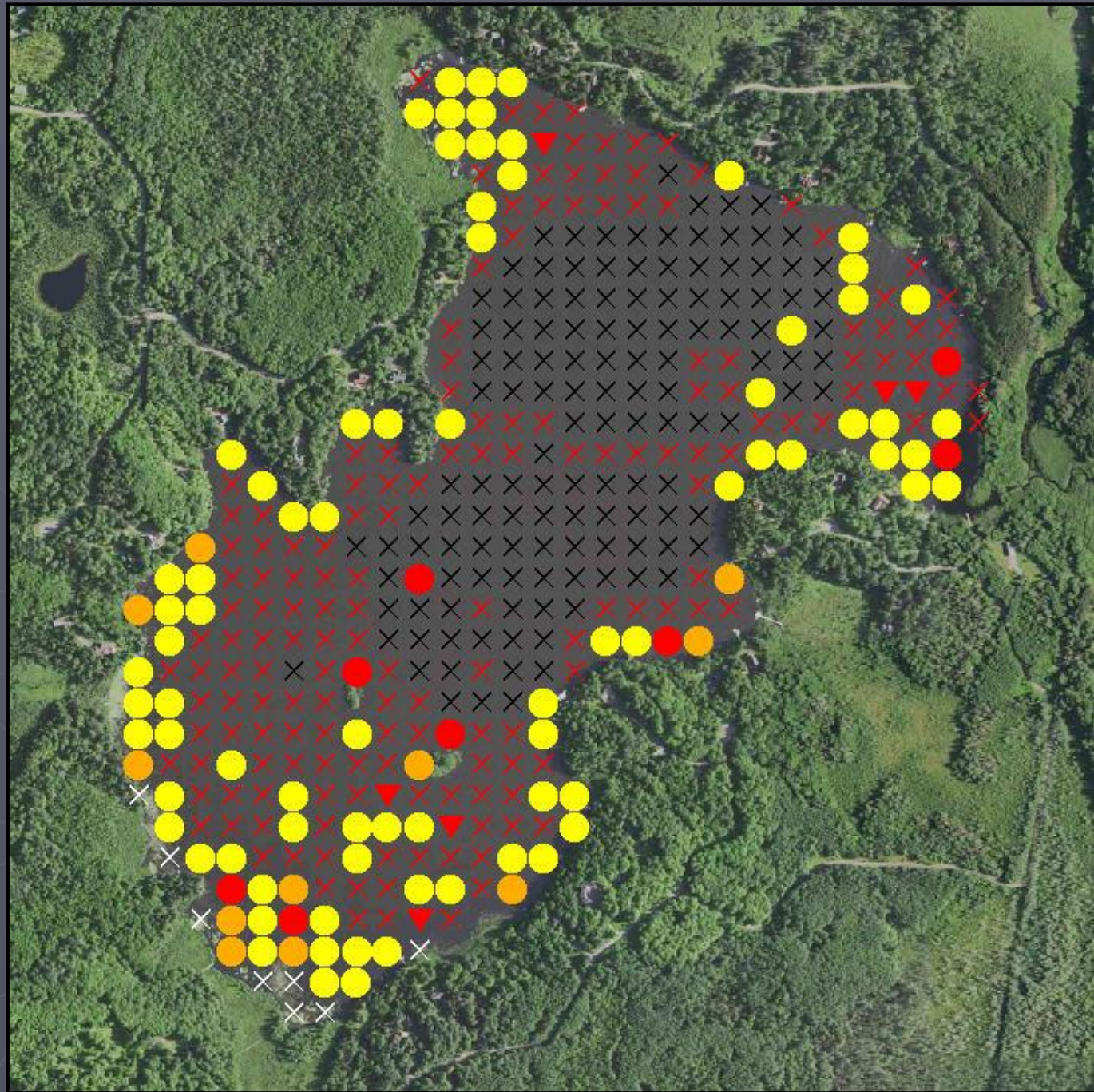




Figure 10. Distribution of plant species, Twin Island Lake (2018).

*Potamogeton zosteriformis*, Flat-stem pondweed

● 1 (Rake fullness)

● 2

● 3

▼ Visual

× Not found

× Unsampled (depth)

× Non-navigable

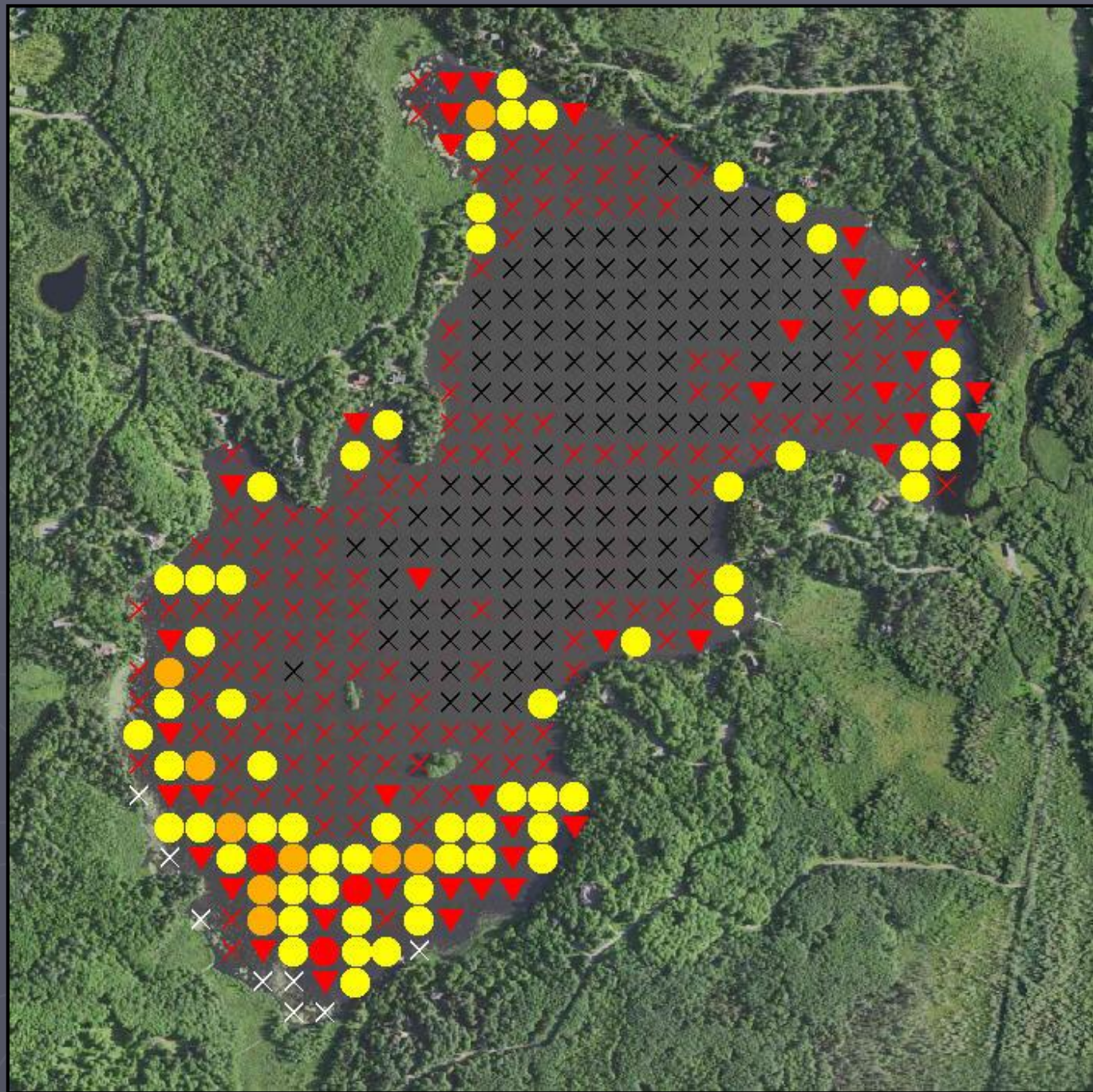




Figure 11. Distribution of plant species, Twin Island Lake (2018).

*Elodea canadensis*,  
Common waterweed

● 1 (Rake fullness)

● 2

● 3

▼ Visual

× Not found

× Unsampled (depth)

× Non-navigable

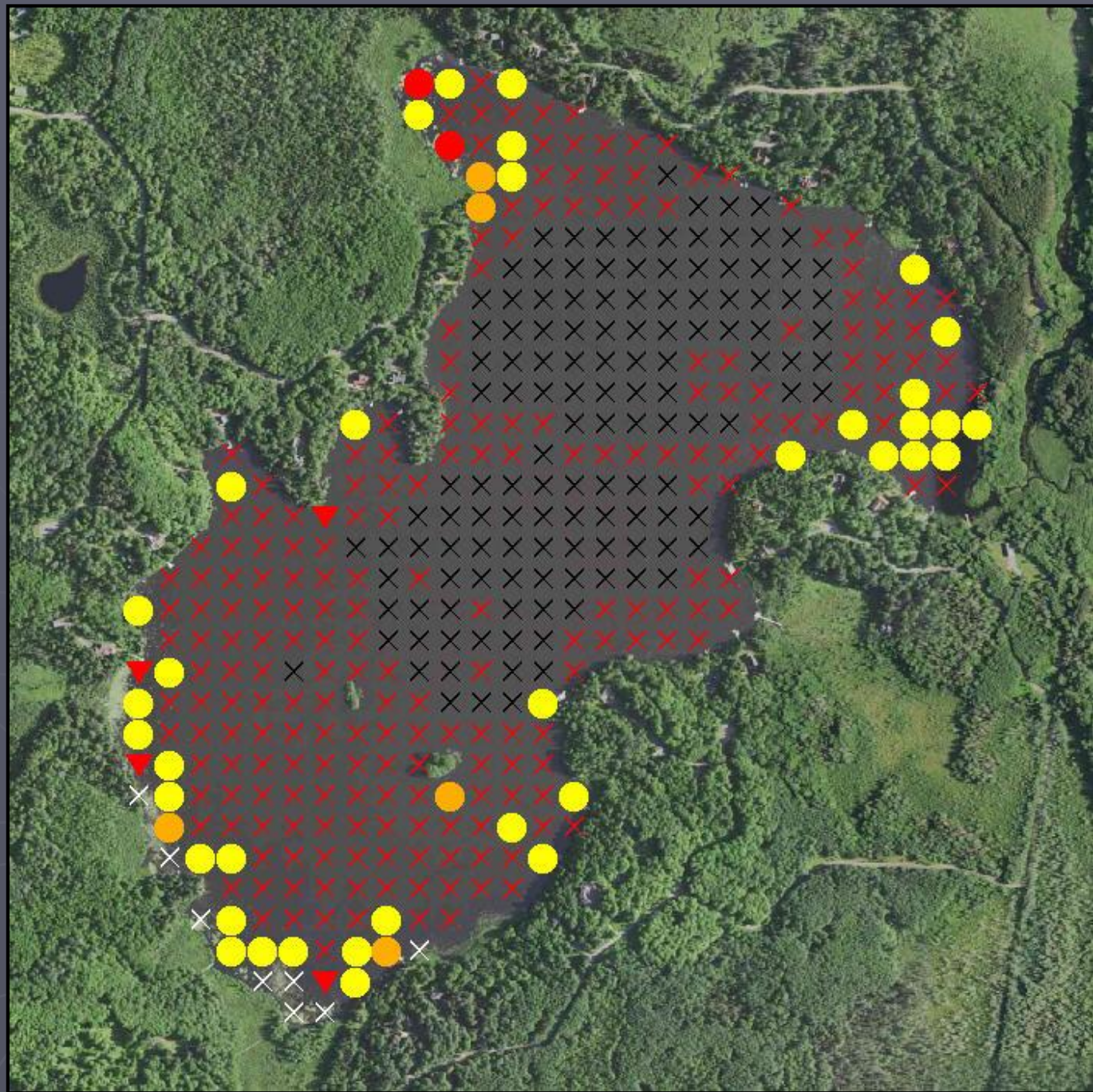




Figure 12. Distribution of plant species, Twin Island Lake (2018).

*Stuckenia pectinata*,  
Sago pondweed

● 1 (Rake fullness)

● 2

● 3

▼ Visual

✕ Not found

✕ Unsampled (depth)

✕ Non-navigable

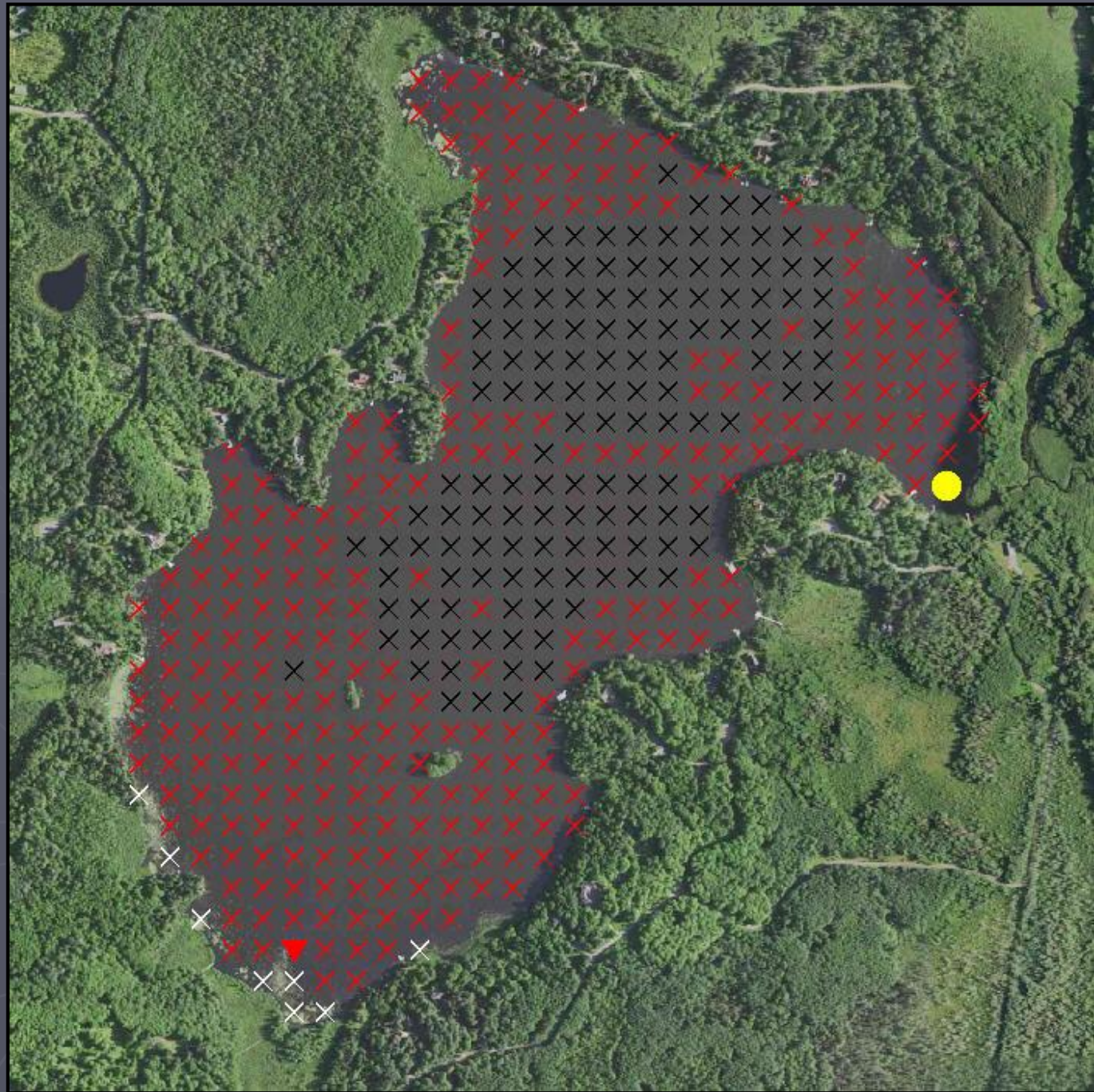




Figure 13. Distribution of plant species, Twin Island Lake (2018).

*Lemna trisulca*,  
Forked duckweed

● 1 (Rake fullness)

● 2

● 3

▼ Visual

✕ Not found

✕ Unsampled (depth)

✕ Non-navigable

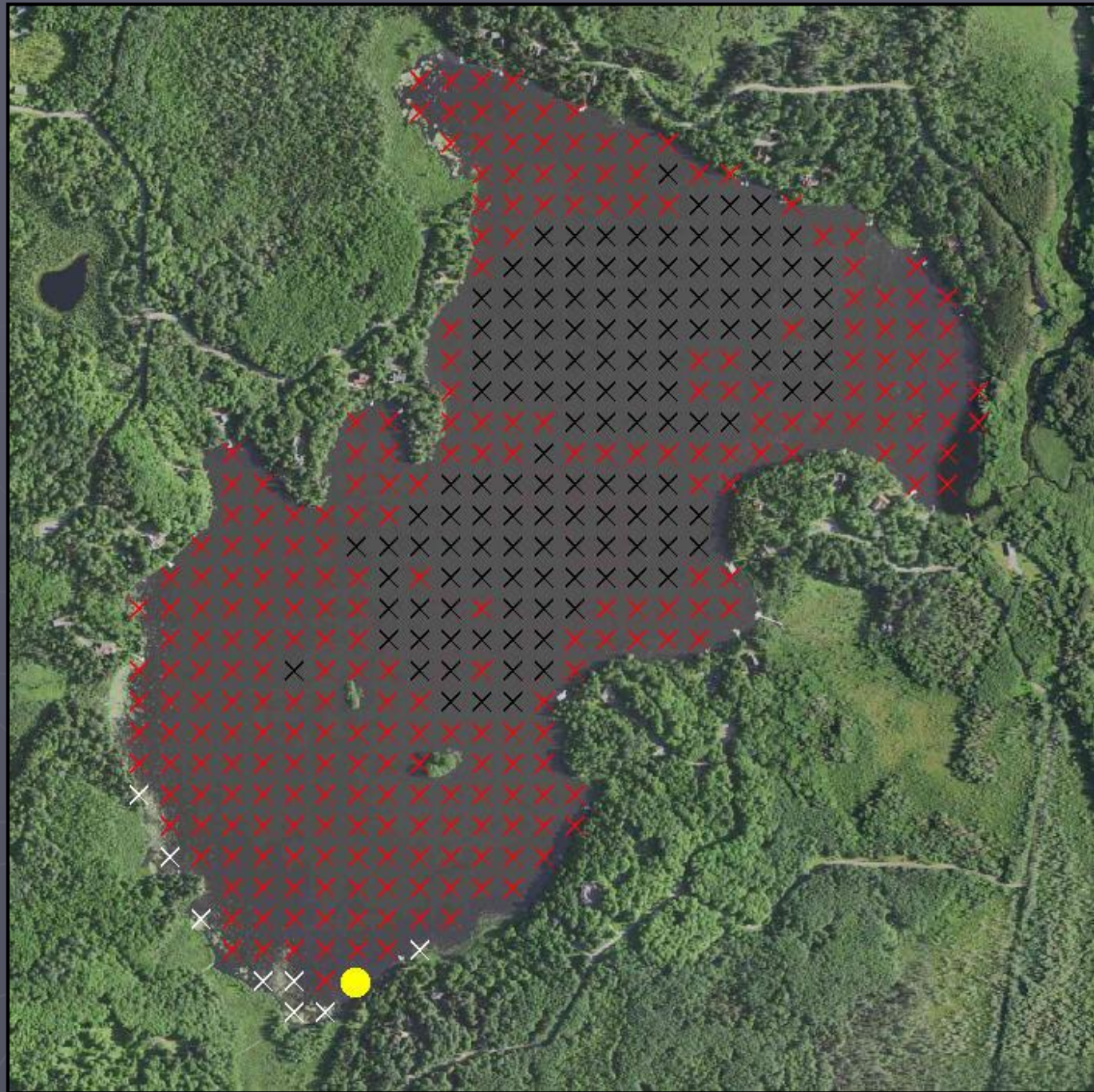
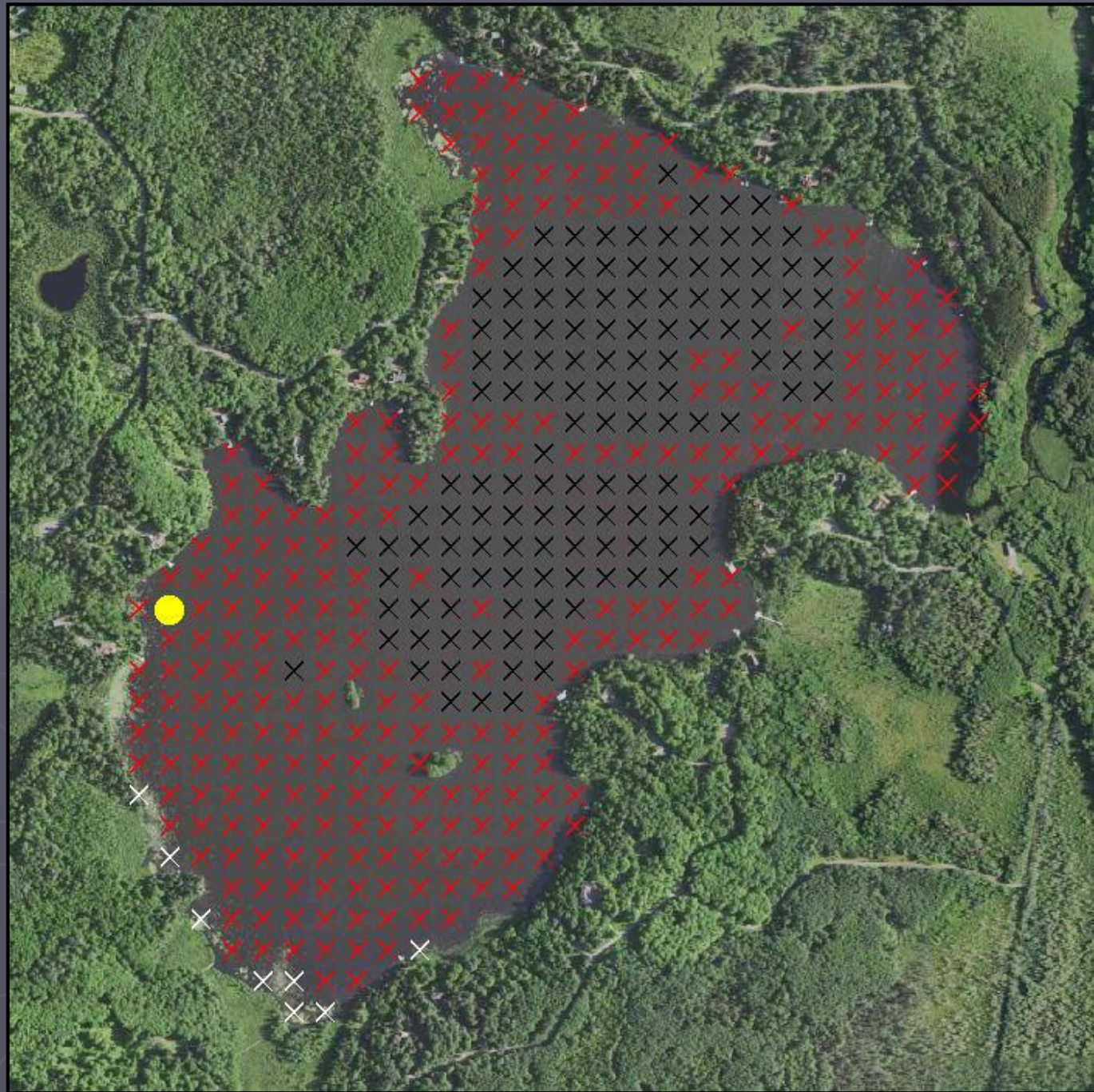




Figure 14. Distribution of plant species, Twin Island Lake (2018).







**Appendix C**  
**Twin Island Lake Water Quality Report**

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## Appendix C

### Review of Lake Water Quality

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# Review of Twin Island Lake Water Quality

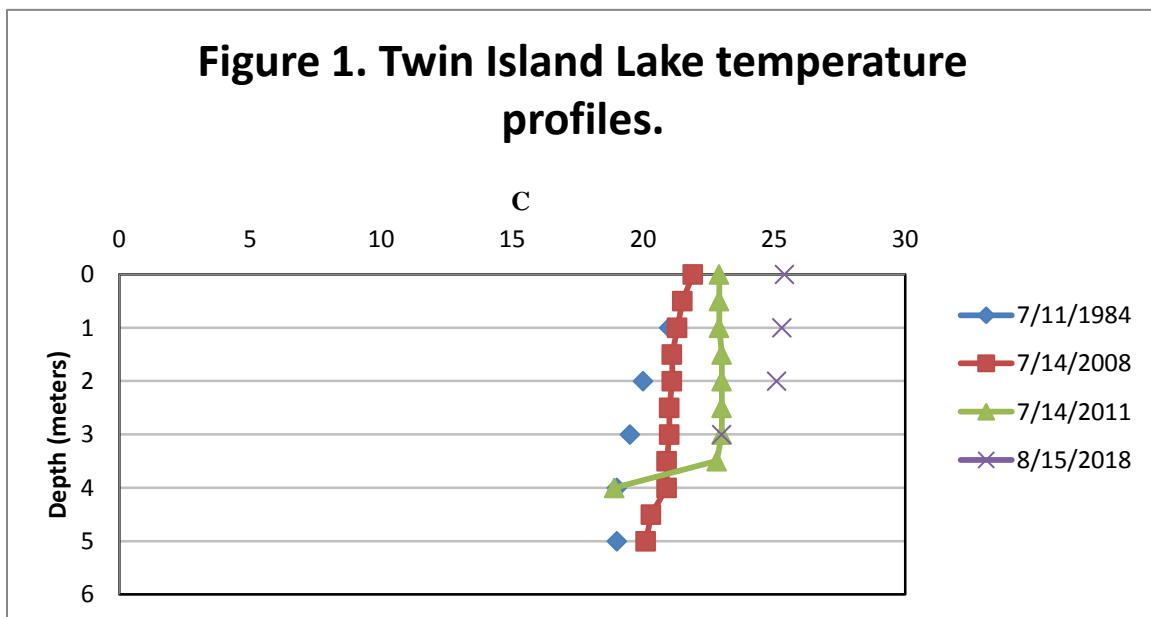
Prepared by Angie Stine, B.S., White Water Associates, Inc.

## Introduction

Twin Island Lake is a 203 acre drainage lake with a maximum depth of 15 feet. The WBIC is 2959300. For the purpose of this review, water quality data was collected in 1960 (Black); from the WDNR SWIMS database, collected in 1979, 1997, 1998, 2000 and 2003 by the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN); from Northern Lakes Monitoring, collected in 1984 and 1985; from Aqua Tech Fisheries Management Plan data, collected in 1992 and 1993; Secchi depth was taken by a Landsat satellite in 1999, and from 2007 to 2009 (WDNR, June 2012), and water quality data from White Water Associates, Inc., collected in 2008, 2011, and 2018.

## Temperature

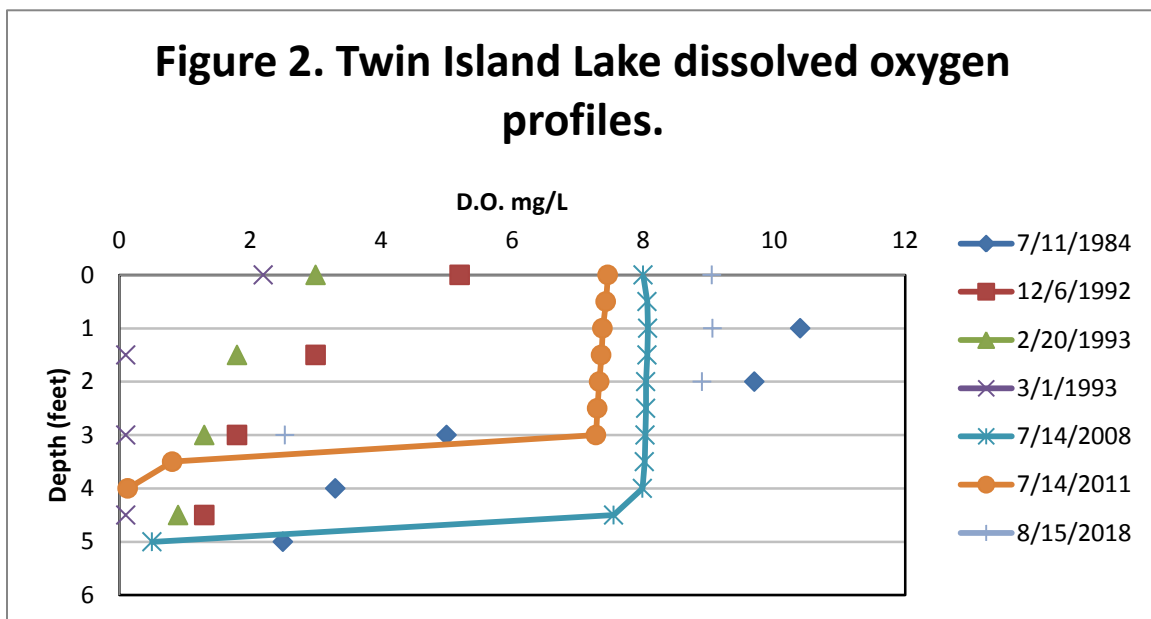
Measuring the temperature of a lake at different depths will determine the influence it has on the physical, biological, and chemical aspects of the lake. Lake water temperature influences the rate of decomposition, nutrient recycling, lake stratification, and dissolved oxygen (D.O.) concentration. Temperature can also affect the distribution of fish species throughout a lake. Twin Island Lake shows only slight stratification in the years analyzed (Figure 1).



## Dissolved Oxygen

The dissolved oxygen content of lake water is vital in determining presence of fish species and other aquatic organisms. Dissolved oxygen also has a strong influence on the chemical and physical conditions of a lake. The amount of dissolved oxygen is dependent on the water temperature, atmospheric pressure, and biological activity. Oxygen levels are increased by aquatic plant photosynthesis, but reduced by respiration of plants, decomposer organisms, fish, and invertebrates. The amount of dissolved oxygen available in a lake, particularly in the deeper parts of a lake, is critical to overall health.

Figure 2 indicates that Twin Island Lake stratified between 6.5 and 10 feet in 1984; between 14 and 16 feet in 2008; and between 9 and 13 feet in 2011. In 2018 the D.O. drops around 2.5 meters. The dissolved oxygen in the epilimnion has varied over the years, along with where the low oxygen level occurs. Aqua Tech did an evaluation of dissolved oxygen for Twin Island Lake in the winter of 1992 and 1993, to see if the levels were able to sustain a fishery. The minimum amount of oxygen needed for “warm water” fish to survive is 5 mg/L. Winter dissolved oxygen concentrations have been problematic in the last thirty years in Twin Island Lake. Data collected in December 1992, February 1993, and March 1993 show very low concentrations of dissolved oxygen throughout much of the water column. These low winter oxygen conditions, reports of past winter kills, and fish community structure typical of occasional winter kill, led Frontier Lake Association to recommend the installation of an aeration device in the lake to add dissolved oxygen during the crucial winter period. An aeration permit application was approved by the WDNR for Twin Island Lake on September 21, 1993.



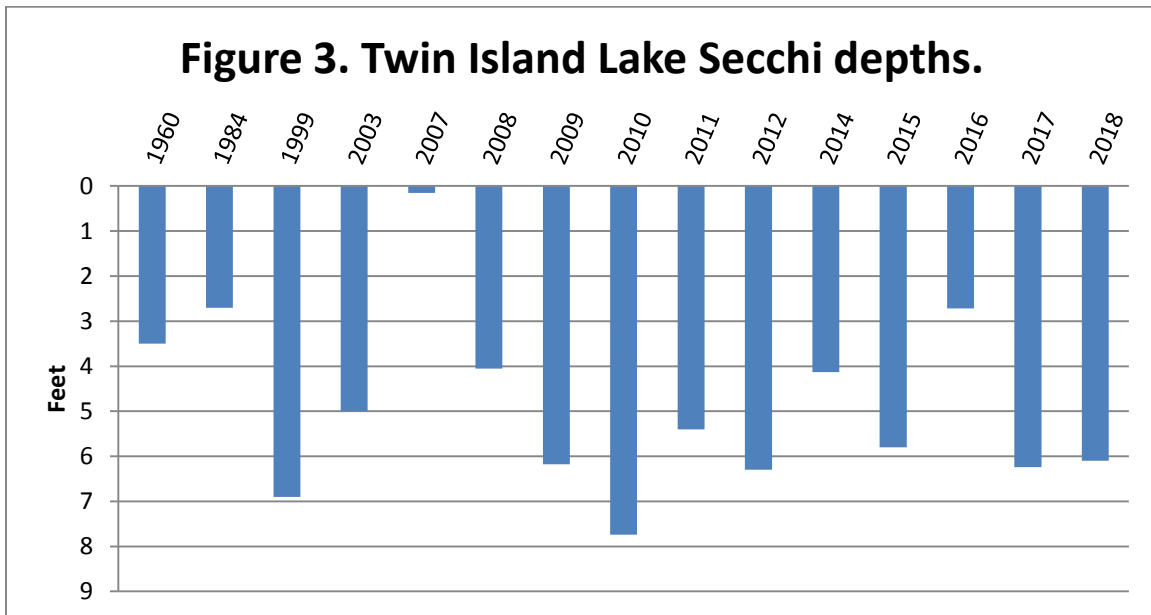
## Water Clarity

Water clarity has two main components: turbidity (suspended materials such as algae and silt) and true color (materials dissolved in the water) (Shaw et al., 2004). Water clarity gives an indication of the overall water quality in a lake. Water clarity is typically measured using a Secchi disk (black and white disk) that is lowered into the water column on a tether. In simple terms, the depth at which the disk is no longer visible is recorded as the Secchi depth.

Secchi depth was taken on site in 1960, 1984, 2003, 2011, and 2018. The other years, the Secchi depth was taken by a Landsat satellite (WDNR, 2019a). Figure 3 represents the July and August Secchi depths over several years, and demonstrates year to year variability. On 2018, the average Secchi disk reading was 6.1 feet which indicates that Twin Island Lake was “poor to fair” (Table 1) with respect to water clarity.

**Table 1. Water clarity index (Shaw et al., 2004).**

Water clarity	Secchi depth (feet)
Very poor	3
Poor	5
Fair	7
Good	10
Very good	20
Excellent	32



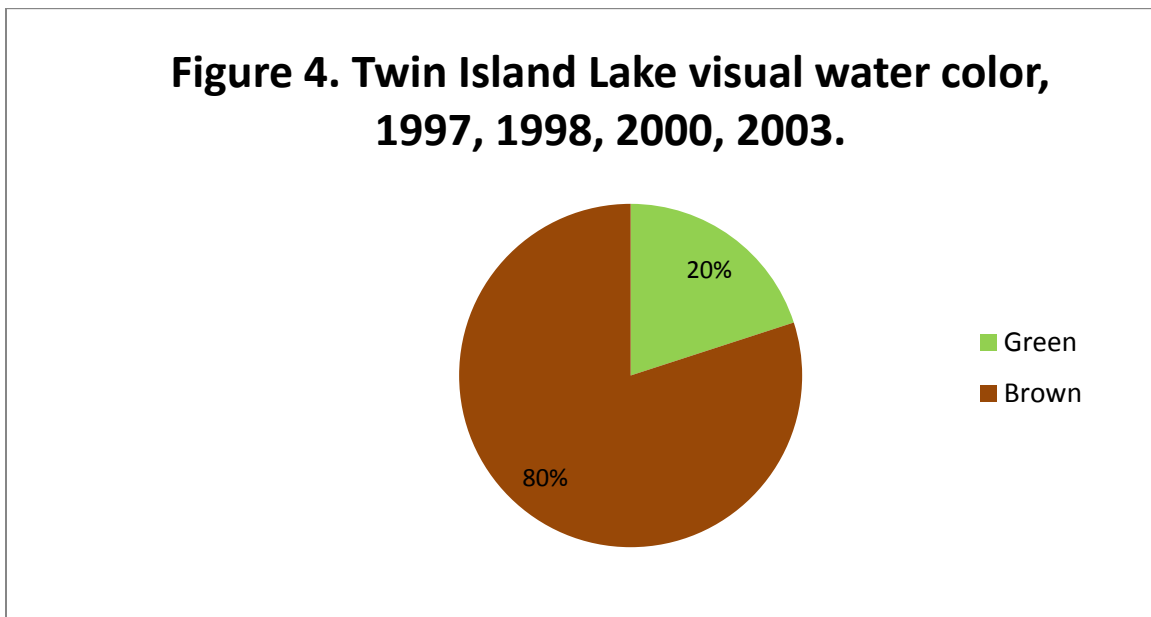
## Turbidity

Turbidity is another measure of water clarity, but is caused by suspended particulate matter rather than dissolved organic compounds (Shaw et al., 2004). Particles suspended in the water dissipate light and

reduce the depth at which the light can penetrate. This affects the depth at which plants can grow. Turbidity also affects the aesthetic quality of water. Water that runs off the watershed into a lake can increase turbidity by introducing suspended materials. Turbidity caused by algae is the most common reason for low Secchi readings (Shaw et al., 2004). In terms of biological health of a lake ecosystem, measurements less than 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) represent healthy conditions for fish and other organisms. Twin Island Lake has not had turbidity sampled in the past, but CLMN volunteers noted the water column was “clear” in 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2003.

## Water Color

Color of lake water is related to the type and amount of dissolved organic chemicals. Its main significance is aesthetics, although it may also influence light penetration and in turn affect aquatic plant and algal growth. Many lakes have naturally occurring color compounds from decomposition of plant material in the watershed (Shaw et al., 2004). Units of color are determined from the platinum-cobalt scale and are therefore recorded as Pt-Co units. Shaw states that a water color between 0 and 40 Pt-Co units is low. Twin Island Lake was analyzed October 2, 1985 (30 Pt-Co) and August 15, 2018 (20 SU). The CLMN assessed the visual color of the lake while sampling and 80% noted that Twin Island Lake was “brown” in color (Figure 4).



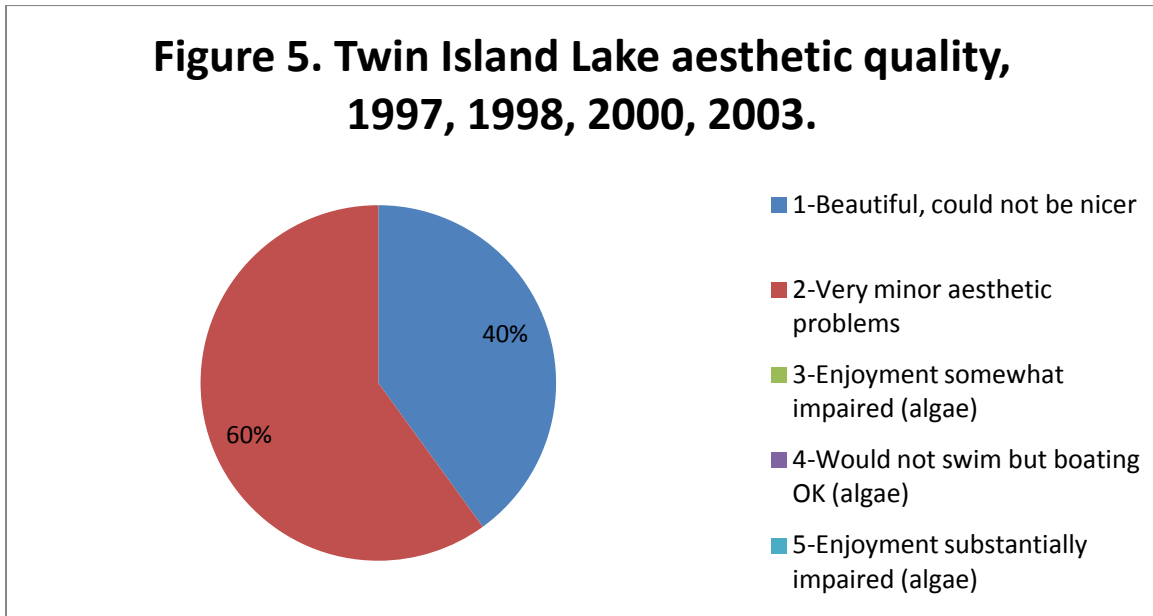
## Water Level

When CLMN volunteers collect Secchi depth readings, they also record their perceptions of the lake level as “high,” “normal,” or “low.” Lake level data was recorded by volunteers to be “low” in 1998 and 2000 and “normal” in 2003.



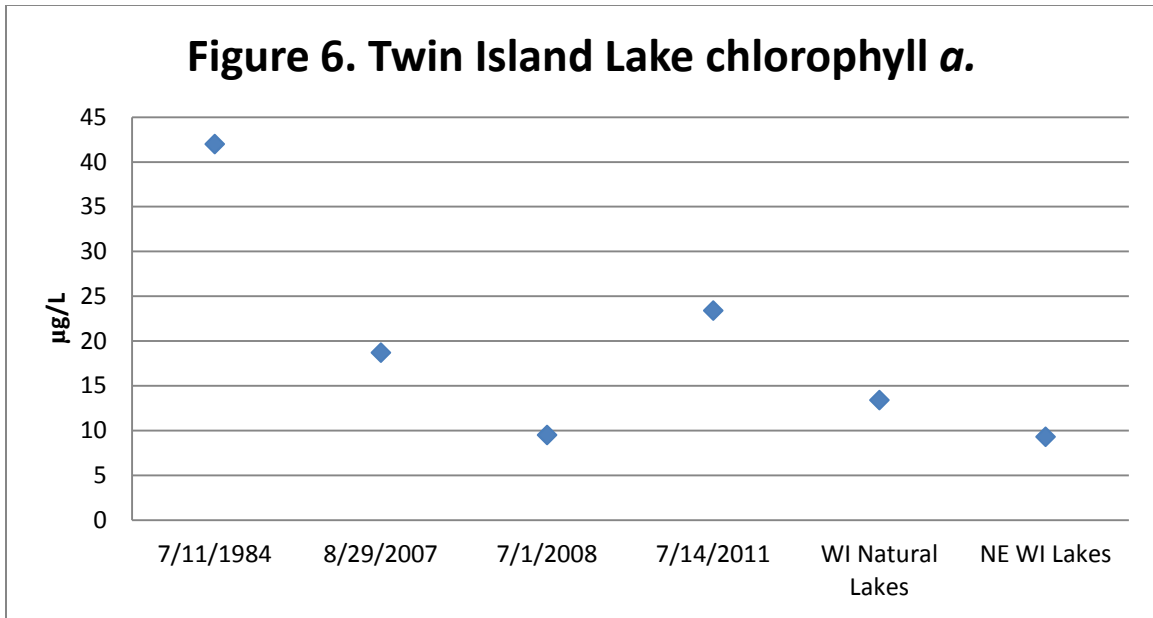
## User Perceptions

When Secchi depth readings are collected, the CLMN record their perceptions of the water, based on the physical appearance and the recreational suitability. These perceptions can be compared to water quality parameters to see how the lake user would experience the lake at that time. When interpreting the transparency data, we see that when the Secchi depth decreases, the rating of the lake's physical appearance also decreases. In sampled years, the majority (60%) of volunteers viewed Twin Island Lake as having "very minor aesthetic problems" (Figure 5).



## Chlorophyll *a*

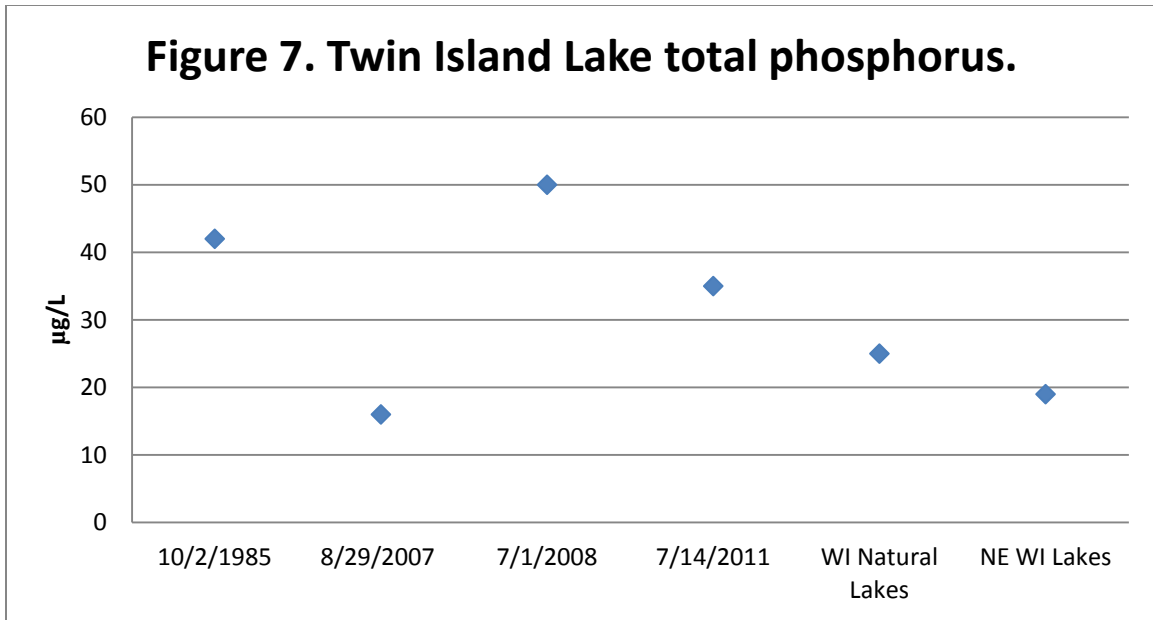
Chlorophyll *a* is the photosynthetic pigment that makes plants and algae green. Chlorophyll *a* in lake water is therefore an indicator of the amount of algae. Chlorophyll *a* concentrations greater than 10 µg/L are perceived as a mild algae bloom, while concentrations greater than 20 µg/L are perceived as a nuisance. Chlorophyll *a* has been monitored in Twin Island Lake four times (Figure 6). In 2008, the chlorophyll *a* values was 10 µg/L; in 2007 the value was 18.7 µg/L, which is borderline to a mild algae bloom; and in 1984 and 2011, the levels were higher than 20 µg/L, and could be considered a nuisance.



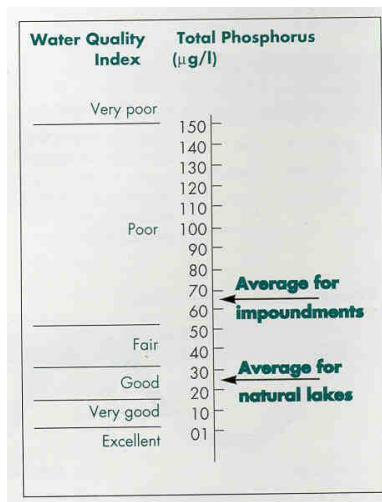
## Phosphorus

In more than 80% of Wisconsin's lakes, phosphorus is the key nutrient affecting the amount of algae and plant growth. If phosphorus levels are high, excessive aquatic plant growth can occur.

Phosphorus originates from a variety of sources, many of which are related to human activities. Major sources include human and animal wastes, soil erosion, detergents, septic systems and runoff from farmland or lawns (Shaw et al., 2004). Phosphorus provokes complex reactions in lakes. An analysis of phosphorus often includes both soluble reactive phosphorus and total phosphorus. Soluble reactive phosphorus dissolves in the water and directly influences plant growth (Shaw et al., 2004). Its concentration varies in most lakes over short periods of time as plants take it up and release it. Total phosphorus is considered a better indicator of a lake's nutrient status than soluble reactive phosphorus because its levels remain more stable (Shaw et al., 2004). Total phosphorus includes soluble phosphorus and the phosphorus in plant and animal fragments suspended in lake water. Ideally, soluble reactive phosphorus concentrations should be 10 µg/L or less at spring turnover to prevent summer algae blooms (Shaw et al., 2004). A concentration of total phosphorus below 20 µg/L for lakes should be maintained to prevent nuisance algal blooms (Shaw et al., 2004). In all but one year (2007), the phosphorus level exceeded 20 µg/L (Figure 7). Figure 8 indicates the water quality index, under a range of phosphorus concentrations, and shows that Twin Island Lake ranged from "fair," to "good," with respect to phosphorus concentrations.



**Figure 8. Total phosphorus concentrations for Wisconsin’s natural lakes and impoundments (Shaw et al., 2004).**



## Trophic State

Trophic state is another indicator of water quality (Carlson, 1977). Lakes can be divided into three categories based on trophic state – oligotrophic, mesotrophic, and eutrophic. These categories reflect a lake’s nutrient and clarity levels (Shaw et al., 2004).

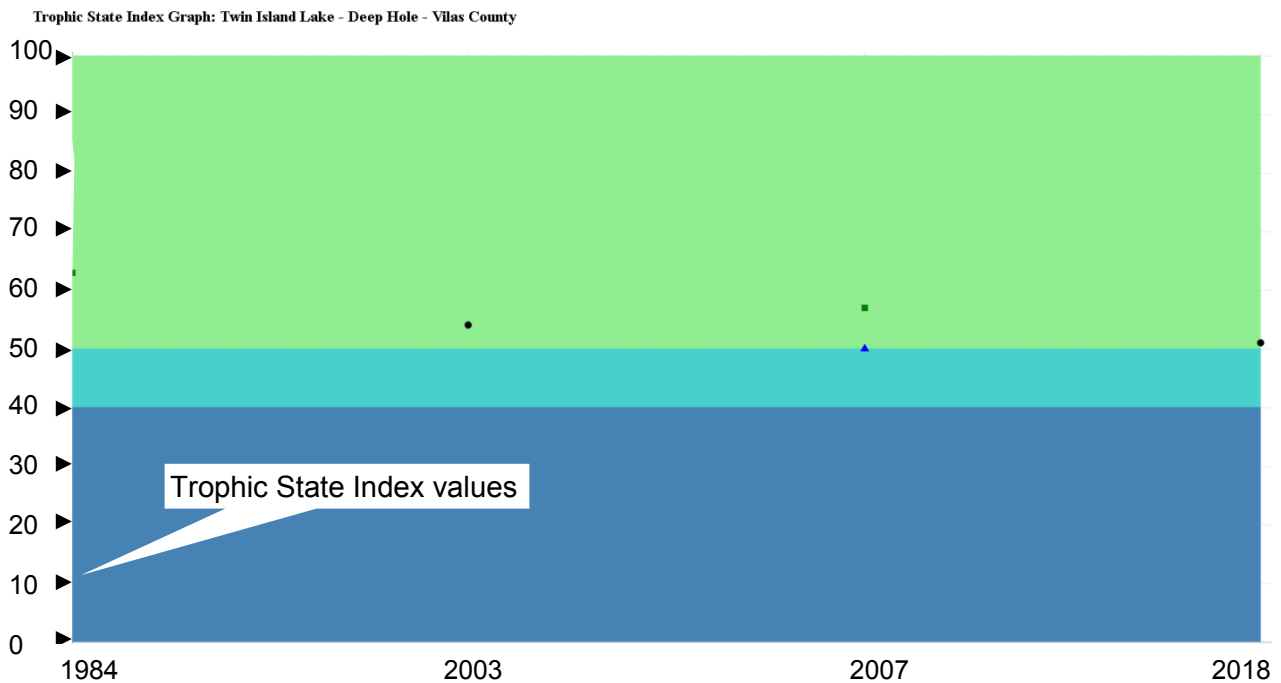
Trophic state was calculated by the WDNR using a Secchi measurement from the CLMN volunteers in 2003; using the chlorophyll *a* measurements from Northern Lake Monitor in 1984; and chlorophyll *a* and

total phosphorus in 2007 (Figure 8). The Trophic State Index (TSI) was high in Twin Island Lake for the years sampled, so it was classified as “mildly eutrophic” (Table 2).

Table 2. Trophic State Index.	
30-40	<b>Oligotrophic:</b> clear, deep water; possible oxygen depletion in lower depths; few aquatic plants or algal blooms; low in nutrients; large game fish usual fishery
40-50	<b>Mesotrophic:</b> moderately clear water; mixed fishery, esp. panfish; moderate aquatic plant growth and occasional algal blooms; may have low oxygen levels near bottom in summer
50-60	<b>Mildly Eutrophic:</b> decreased water clarity; anoxic near bottom; may have heavy algal bloom and plant growth; high in nutrients; shallow eutrophic lakes may have winterkill of fish; rough fish common
60-70	<b>Eutrophic:</b> dominated by blue-green algae; algae scums common; prolific aquatic plant growth; high nutrient levels; rough fish common; susceptible to oxygen depletion and winter fishkill
70-80	<b>Hypereutrophic:</b> heavy algal blooms through most of summer; dense aquatic plant growth; poor water clarity; high nutrient levels

(WDNR, 2019)

Figure 8. Twin Island Lake Trophic State Index (1984, 2003, 2007, and 2018).



(WDNR, 2019)

Researchers use various methods to calculate the trophic state of lakes. Common characteristics used to make the determination are: total phosphorus (important for algae growth), chlorophyll *a* concentration (a measure of the amount of algae present), and Secchi disk readings (an indicator of water clarity) (Shaw et al., 2004) (Table 3).

**Table 3. Trophic classification of Wisconsin Lakes based on chlorophyll *a*, water clarity measurements, and total phosphorus values (Shaw et al., 2004).**

Trophic class	Total phosphorus $\mu\text{g/L}$	Chlorophyll <i>a</i> $\mu\text{g/L}$	Secchi Disk (feet)
Oligotrophic	3	2	12
	10	5	8
Mesotrophic	18	8	6
	27	10	6
Eutrophic	30	11	5
	50	15	4

## Nitrogen

Nitrogen is second only to phosphorus as an important nutrient for aquatic plant and algae growth (Shaw et al., 2004). Human activities on the landscape greatly influence the amount of nitrogen in a lake. Nitrogen may come from lawn fertilizer, septic systems near the lake, or from agricultural activities in the watershed. Nitrogen may enter a lake from surface runoff or groundwater sources.

Nitrogen exists in lakes in several forms. Twin Island Lake was analyzed for total Kjeldahl nitrogen (0.8 mg/L in October, 1985; 2.6 mg/L in the epilimnion and 0.71 mg/L in the hypolimnion in July, 2008, and 0.736 mg/l in August, 2018), nitrate-nitrite (0.02 mg/L in October, 1985, and not detected in July, 2008, 2011, and 2018), and ammonia (0.04 mg/L in October, 1985, 0.08 in July, 2008, and no detection in August, 2018). Nitrogen is a major component of all organic (plant and animal) matter. Decomposing organic matter releases ammonia, which is converted to nitrate if oxygen is present (Shaw et al., 2004). All inorganic forms of nitrogen can be used by aquatic plants and algae (Shaw et al., 2004). If these inorganic forms of nitrogen exceed 0.3 mg/L (as N) in spring, there is sufficient nitrogen to support summer algae blooms (Shaw et al., 2004). Elevated concentrations of ammonium, nitrate, and nitrite, derived from human activities, can stimulate or enhance the development, maintenance and proliferation of primary producers (phytoplankton, benthic algae, macrophytes), contributing to the widespread phenomenon of the cultural (human-made) eutrophication of aquatic ecosystems (Camargo et al., 2007). The nutrient enrichment can cause important ecological effects on aquatic communities, since the overproduction of organic matter, and its subsequent decomposition, usually lead to low dissolved oxygen concentrations in bottom waters, and sediments of eutrophic and hypereutrophic aquatic ecosystems with low turnover rates (Camargo et al., 2007).

## Chloride

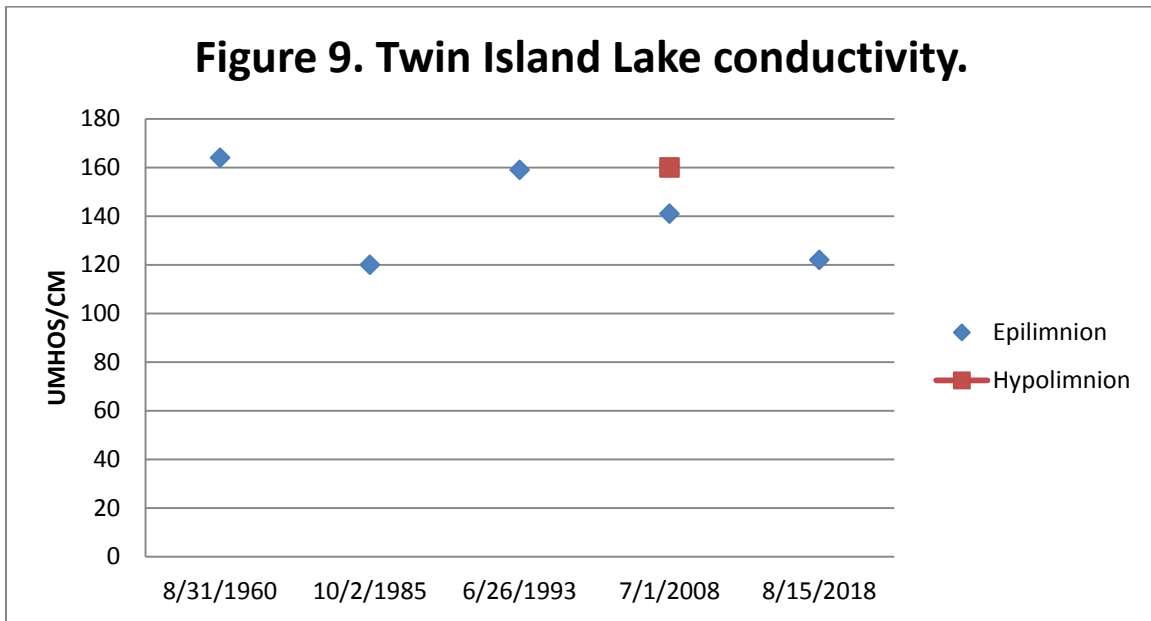
The presence of chloride ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ) where it does not occur naturally indicates possible water pollution (Shaw et al., 2004). Chloride does not affect plant and algae growth and is not toxic to aquatic organisms at most of the levels found in Wisconsin (Shaw et al., 2004). Chloride was tested on October 2, 1985 (0.4 mg/L) and August 15, 2018 (1.08 mg/L). The chloride concentration in Twin Island Lake was well below the generalized distribution gradient found in surface waters in Wisconsin (4 mg/L WI Natural Lakes).

## Sulfate

Sulfate in lake water is primarily related to the types of minerals found in the watershed, and to acid rain (Shaw et al., 2004). Sulfate concentrations are noted to be less than 10 mg/L in Vilas County (Lillie and Mason, 1983). Twin Island Lake had a sulfate value of 2.2 mg/L on October 2, 1985 and no detection August 15, 2018.

## Conductivity

Conductivity is a measure of the ability of water to conduct an electric current. Conductivity is reported in micromhos per centimeter ( $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and is directly related to the total dissolved inorganic chemicals in the water. Usually, values are approximately two times the water hardness, unless the water is receiving high concentrations of human-induced contaminants (Shaw et al., 2004). Twin Island conductivity was analyzed four different dates (Figure 9).

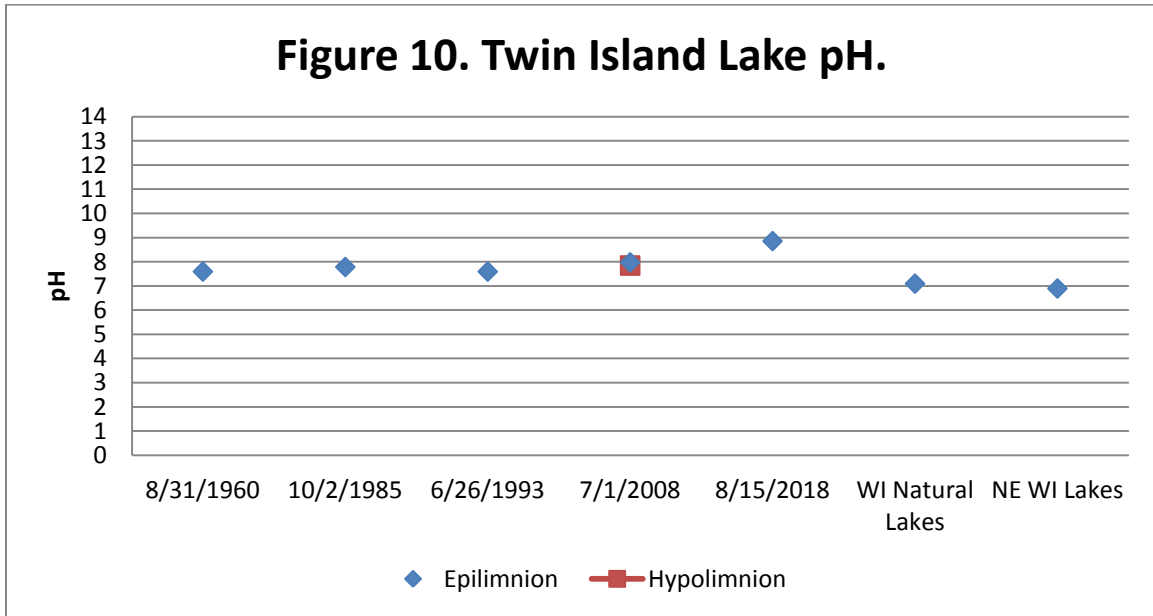


## pH

The acidity level of a lake's water regulates the solubility of many minerals. A pH level of 7 is considered neutral. The pH level in Wisconsin lakes ranges from 4.5 in acid, bog lakes to 8.4 in hard water, marl lakes (Shaw et al., 2004). Natural rainfall in Wisconsin averages a pH of 5.6. Some minerals become available under low pH (especially aluminum, zinc, and mercury) and can inhibit fish reproduction and/or survival. Mercury and aluminum are not only toxic to many kinds of wildlife, but also to humans (especially those that eat tainted fish). The pH scale is logarithmic, so every 1.0 unit change in pH increases the acidity tenfold. Water with a pH of 6 is 10 times more acidic than water with pH of 7. A lake's pH level is important for the release of potentially harmful substances and affects plant

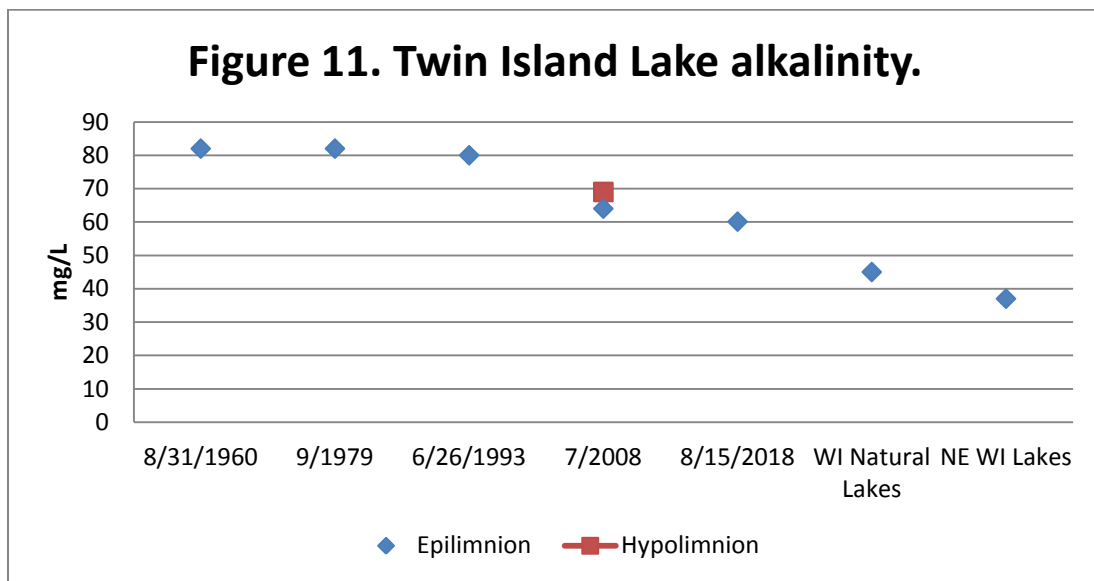


growth, fish reproduction and survival. A lake with neutral or slightly alkaline pH is a good lake for fish and plant survival. Figure 10 indicates that Twin Island Lake was alkaline in the years sampled.



### Alkalinity

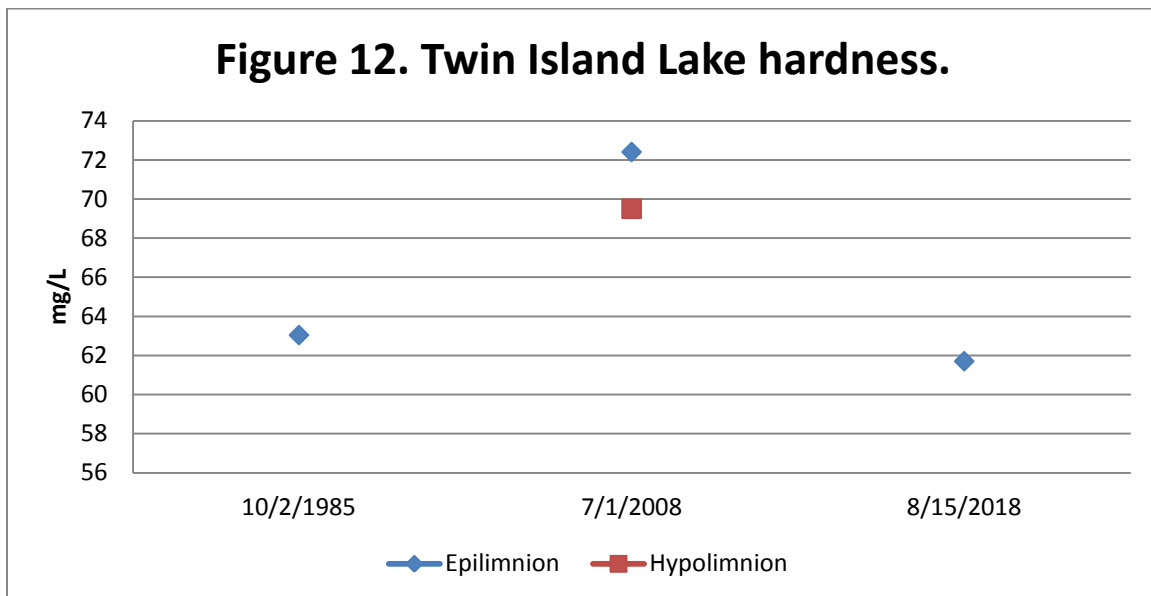
Alkalinity levels in a lake are affected by the soil minerals, bedrock type in the watershed, and frequency of contact between lake water and these materials (Shaw et al., 2004). Alkalinity is important in a lake to buffer the effects of acidification from the atmosphere. Acid rain has long been a problem with lakes that have low alkalinity levels and high potential sources of acid deposition. Figure 11 displays historic measurements of alkalinity on Twin Island Lake. Based on these values, Twin Island Lake is “non-sensitive” to acid rain (Table 4).



<i>Sensitivity to acid rain</i>	<i>Alkalinity value (mg/L or ppm CaCO<sub>3</sub>)</i>
High	0-2
Moderate	2-10
Low	10-25
Non-sensitive	>25

## Hardness

Hardness levels in a lake are affected by the soil minerals, bedrock type in the watershed, and frequency of contact between lake water and these materials (Shaw et al., 2004). One method of evaluating hardness is to test for calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>). Total hardness of Twin Island Lake was sampled in 1985, 2008, and 2018. The surface water of Twin Island Lake was generally categorized as “moderately hard water” (Table 5).



Soft water	0-60
Moderately hard water	61-120
Hard water	121-180
Very hard water	>180

## Calcium and Magnesium Hardness

The carbonate system provides acid buffering through two alkaline compounds: bicarbonate and carbonate. These compounds are usually found with two hardness ions: calcium and magnesium (Shaw et al., 2004). Calcium is the most abundant cation found in Wisconsin lakes. Its abundance is related to the presence of calcium-bearing minerals in the lake watershed (Shaw et al., 2004). Aquatic organisms such as native mussels use calcium in their shells. The aquatic invasive zebra mussel tends to need calcium levels greater than 20 mg/L to maintain shell growth. Twin Island Lake indicates to have a borderline calcium level (17 mg/L) in October, 1985 and (16.9 mg/L) in August, 2018, which is an indication that zebra mussels could flourish. The magnesium level in Twin Island was 5 mg/L, in October, 1985 and 4.71 mg/L in August, 2018.

## Sodium and Potassium

Sodium and potassium are possible indicators of human pollution in a lake, since naturally occurring levels of these ions in soils and water are very low. Sodium is often associated with chloride and gets into lakes from road salting, fertilizations, and human and animal waste (Shaw et al., 2004). Potassium is the key component of commonly-used potash fertilizer, and is abundant in animal waste. Both of these elements are held by soils to a greater extent than is chloride or nitrate; therefore, they are not as useful as indicators of pollution impacts (Shaw et al., 2004). Although not normally toxic themselves, they provide a strong indication of possible contamination by more damaging compounds (Shaw et al., 2004). Sodium was analyzed October, 1985 (2 mg/L) and August, 2018 (1.58 mg/L). Potassium was analyzed October, 1985 (1 mg/L) and August, 2018 (4.71 mg/L). Both are within a normal range for northern Wisconsin Lakes.

## Dissolved Organic Carbon

Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) is a food supplement, supporting growth of microorganisms, and plays an important role in global carbon cycle through the microbial loop (Kirchman et al., 1991). In general, organic carbon compounds are a result of decomposition processes from dead organic matter such as plants. When water contacts highly organic soils, these components can drain into rivers and lakes as DOC. DOC is also extremely important in the transport of metals in aquatic systems. Metals form extremely strong complexes with DOC, enhancing metal solubility while also reducing metal bioavailability. Baseflow concentrations of DOC in undisturbed watersheds generally range from 1 to 20 mg/L carbon. Twin Island Lake had a DOC value of 7.2 mg/L in August, 2007.

## Silica

The earth's crust is abundant with silicates or other compounds of silicon. The water in lakes dissolves the silica and pH can be a key factor in regulating the amount of silica that is dissolved. Silica concentrations are usually within the range of 5 to 25 mg/L. Generally lakes that are fed by groundwater have higher levels of silica. The silica level in Twin Island Lake in 1985 was 4.7 mg/L.

## Aluminum

Aluminum occurs naturally in soils and sediments. In low pH (acidic) environments aluminum solubility increases greatly. With a low pH and increased aluminum values, fish health can become impaired. This can have impacts on the entire food web. Aluminum also plays an important role in phosphorus cycling in lakes. When aluminum precipitates with phosphorus in lake sediments, the phosphorus will not dissolve back into the water column as readily. The aluminum concentration in Twin Island Lake in 1985 was 25 mg/L. This is within a normal range for northern Wisconsin Lakes.

## Iron

Iron also forms sediment particles that bind with and store phosphorus when dissolved oxygen is present. When oxygen concentration gets low (for example, in winter or in the deep water near sediments) the iron and phosphorus dissolve in water. This phosphorus is available for algal blooms. Because iron levels are not known for Twin Island Lake, future water sampling should include measurement of this parameter.

## Manganese

Manganese is a mineral that occurs naturally in rocks and soil. In lakes, manganese is usually in particulate form. When the dissolved oxygen levels decrease, manganese can convert from an insoluble form to soluble ions. A manganese concentration of 0.05 mg/L can cause color and staining problems. Because manganese levels are not known for Twin Island Lake, future water sampling should include measurement of this parameter.

## Sediment

Lake bottom sediments are sometimes analyzed for chemical constituents that they contain. This is especially true for potentially toxic metals such as mercury, chromium, selenium, and others. Lake sediments also tend to record past events as particulates settle down and become part of the sediment. Biological clues for the historic conditions in the lake can be gleaned from sediment samples. Examples include analysis of pollen or diatoms that might help understand past climate or trophic states in the lake. Sediment data was not collected for Twin Island Lake, and future sampling should include this parameter.

## Total Suspended Solids

Total suspended solids are all particles suspended in lake water. Silt, plankton, and wastes are examples of these solids and can come from runoff of agricultural land, erosion, and can be produced by bottom-feeding fish. As the suspended solid levels increase, they absorb heat from sunlight which can increase the water temperature. They can also block the sunlight that plants need for photosynthesis. These events can in turn affect the amount of dissolved oxygen in the lake. Lakes with total suspended solids levels less than 20 mg/L are considered “clear,” while levels between 40 and 80 mg/L are “cloudy.” Total suspended solids have not been tested in Twin Island Lake. Future water quality sampling should include this parameter.

## Aquatic Invasive Species

During the August 15, 2018 aquatic invasive species survey conducted by White Water Associates, Inc, reed canary grass and an Iris species (possible yellow iris) were observed. Reed canary grass was found at five locations during the aquatic plant survey which were mentioned on the boat survey for 2018. The Iris was found at 8 locations on the boat survey data sheet. We recommend that members of the association monitor these sites in June when the Iris blooms to determine if this is the invasive yellow iris or the native blue flag iris. If they are indeed yellow iris, take a photo and contact your local AIS Coordinator to confirm. I would also suggest contacting your local AIS Coordinator for suggestions on how to remove the reed canary grass. Here is a link to information on reed canary grass from the WIDNR website: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/fact/reedcanarygrass.html>. Data was entered into the SWIMS database. A more detailed report can be found in Appendix E. The University of Wisconsin-Madison's Aquatic Invasive Species Smart Prevention program classifies Twin Island Lake as "Suitable" for zebra mussels, based on calcium and conductivity levels found in the lake (UW-Madison).



## Resources

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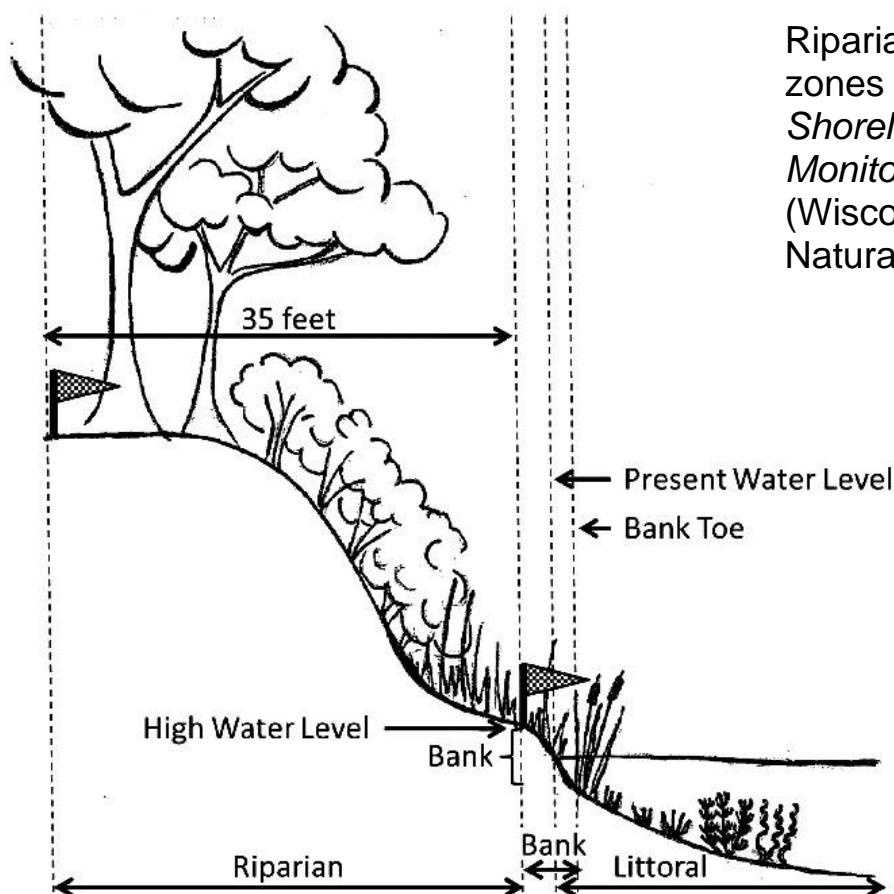
**Appendix D**  
**Twin Island Lake Shoreland and Shallows**  
**Habitat Monitoring Report**

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# Twin Island Lake (Vilas County, Wisconsin)

## Shoreland and Shallows Habitat Monitoring Report

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Riparian, bank, and littoral zones covered by the *Shoreland & Shallows Habitat Monitoring Field Protocol* (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2016)



Date: March 2019

## INTRODUCTION

White Water Associates, Inc. is retained by the Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee (PITLC) as a consultant for the *Presque Isle Wilderness Waters Program*. A recent Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) lake planning grant to the PITLC included an assessment of the shoreland area and shallows habitat for Twin Island Lake (Vilas County, Wisconsin). The assessment was conducted using the *Lake Shoreland and Shallows Habitat Monitoring Field Protocol* (WDNR 2016)<sup>1</sup>. This protocol provides a standard methodology for surveying, assessing, and mapping habitat in lakeshore areas, including the riparian buffer, bank, and littoral zone (WDNR 2016). This information will be useful to local and regional resource managers, community stakeholders, and others interested in protecting and enhancing Wisconsin's lakes and rivers (WDNR 2016).

## METHODS

There are three principal components to the shoreland and shallows habitat monitoring: (1) obtain georeferenced photos of the entire lake shoreline area, (2) assess the riparian, bank, and littoral habitat by ownership parcel, and (3) count and map all pieces of large woody material in water less than 2 feet deep. In this section, we describe each of these components.

The photographic component of the monitoring documented shoreland habitat conditions around the lake at the time of the survey. Results may be referred to in future years (WDNR 2016). Digital photos were taken with the intent to slightly overlap, thus capturing the entire shoreline. The survey crew used the boat to circumnavigate the lake at a distance of approximately 50 feet perpendicular from shore where conditions permitted. This standardized relative position on the lake allowed the photos to include the water's edge and understory vegetation 35 feet inland. A digital camera with an internal GPS was used to capture the photos. Exhibit 1 provides an example photograph. In the laboratory, photos were processed, georeferenced, and provided as part of the data package to the WDNR.

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<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. May 27, 2016. *Draft Lake Shoreland & Shallows Habitat Monitoring Field Protocol*. WDNR 2016.





The shoreline habitat assessment was conducted for every ownership parcel on the lake. To facilitate this effort, parcel data was obtained March 2017 via the Wisconsin Statewide Parcel Map, which can be found at <https://maps.sco.wisc.edu/Parcels/>. Parcel IDs and shoreline lengths were derived from these spatial data files. Parcel IDs and parcel lines, together with a “riparian buffer” line at 35 feet from the shoreline, were layered onto aerial photography maps saved as a georeferenced image file viewed on the Avenza Maps application on an Apple® iPad Pro 9.7 equipped with GPS for offline navigation. The GPS function of the iPad allowed the survey crew to know their position relative to the shoreline and specific parcels. Data sheets were prepared that included parcel ID numbers and frontage feet of each parcel (an example data sheet is shown in Exhibit 2). Exhibit 2 also shows the categories that were documented for each parcel. Back in the laboratory, data recorded on field data sheets were input to a Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet and later conveyed to the WDNR as part of the data package to be included in a publicly available database.

The woody habitat component of the assessment was conducted on a separate circumnavigation of the lake. Before starting, a Secchi depth was measured. The protocol specifies that if the Secchi depth is less than two feet, no woody habitat survey will be conducted due to poor visibility (WDNR 2016). In addition to the Secchi depth, lake water level was documented relative to the lake's *high water level* (HWL). As the lake was circumnavigated, large wood was enumerated. The protocol defines "large wood" as wood greater than 4 inches in diameter somewhere along its length and at least 5 feet long. Eligible large wood was that which was located between the high water level and the 2 foot depth contour and the large wood section must be in the water or below the high water level. Tree "branchiness" ranking was recorded as "0" (no branches), "1" (few branches), or "2" (tree trunk with full crown). Additional details on eligible large wood are provided in the protocol document (WDNR 2016). A GPS was used to document each eligible piece of large wood. A datasheet entry corresponded to each large wood piece. An example datasheet is provided as Exhibit 3.

## **FINDINGS**

The data and photos for the assessment of shoreland area and shallows habitat for Twin Island Lake have been delivered to the WDNR. Any user can view the results in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lakes and AIS Mapping Tool found at: <https://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/viewer/>. In this section we summarize a few of the data and provide some example maps that illustrate the findings from the assessment.

The assessment was conducted on May 29, 2018. At the time of the survey there were 60 ownership parcels on Twin Island Lake. The shoreline perimeter of Twin Island Lake is 3.47 miles. Exhibit 4 summarizes some of the Twin Island Lake data. Exhibits 5 through 13 provide maps of findings on Twin Island Lake. Any interested party can access the data in the database and create maps of this type or maps specific to detailed areas of shoreland and shallow water habitat.

In general, the assessment shows the shoreland and shallow water habitat of Twin Island Lake to be of high quality. There is excellent tree canopy coverage as well as shrub and herbaceous coverage. That being said, there is evidence of human influence in the riparian buffer zone and bank zone. The number of large wood pieces per mile of shoreline is also high.

## **LAKE STRATEGY**

Twin Island Lake is a high quality lake with good shallow water habitat and intact riparian area. Lake stewardship could primarily be directed toward protection of the current conditions and monitoring to detect changes over time. Although Twin Island Lake is in a mostly natural state, there are a few parcels that could undertake some restoration to ameliorate possible runoff and erosion issues. These areas can be identified by investigating the 2018 monitoring data in maps and tables in this report as well as in the WDNR database (link given previously). The Healthy Lakes program in Wisconsin provides simple, practical, and inexpensive best practices that improve habitat and water quality on lakeshore property (see <https://healthylakeswi.com/> for additional information and guidance on funding projects). Twin Island Lake large woody habitat is high but could be augmented with the “fish sticks” best practice.

### Habitat Assessment Data Sheet (one per parcel)

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Lake name \_\_\_\_\_ WBIC \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parcel ID \_\_\_\_\_ Observers \_\_\_\_\_

RIPARIAN BUFFER ZONE		
<b>Percent Cover</b>	Percent	
Canopy	_____ (0-100)	
Shrub <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/>		
Shrub/Herbaceous	_____	
Impervious surface	_____	
Manicured lawn	_____	
Agriculture	_____	
Other (e.g. duff, soil, mulch)	_____	
description: _____		
<b>Human Structures</b>	Number	
Buildings	_____	
Boats on shore	_____	
Fire pits	_____	
Other	_____	
description: _____		
<b>Runoff Concerns</b>	Present in	Present out
<b>in Riparian or Entire Parcel</b>	Riparian	of Riparian
Point source	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Channelized water flow/gully	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stair/trail/road to lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lawn/soil sloping to lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bare soil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sand/silt deposits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
description: _____		

BANK ZONE	Length (ft)
Vertical sea wall	_____
Rip rap	_____
Other erosion control structures	_____
Artificial beach	_____
Bank erosion > 1 ft face	_____
Bank erosion < 1 ft face	_____

LITTORAL ZONE	Number
<b>Human Structures</b>	
Piers	_____
Boat lifts	_____
Swim rafts/water trampolines	_____
Boathouses (over water)	_____
Marinas	_____
Other	_____
description: _____	
<b>Aquatic Plants</b>	Present
Emergents	<input type="checkbox"/>
Floating	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant Removal	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Applicable (low water level):	
<b>EXPOSED LAKE BED ZONE</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	Present
Canopy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shrubs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Herbaceous	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Disturbed</b>	
Plants (mowed or removed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sediment (tilled or dug)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Notes:**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit 2. Example habitat assessment data sheet.



Exhibit 3. Coarse woody habitat inventory data sheet.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Lake name \_\_\_\_\_ WBIC \_\_\_\_\_

Observers \_\_\_\_\_

Present water level is  Below  At  Above the High Water Level

Secchi depth \_\_\_\_\_ ft

ID	Branch	Touch Shore	In Water	ID	Branch	Touch Shore	In Water	ID	Branch	Touch Shore	In Water	ID	Branch	Touch Shore	In Water
1				26				51				76			
2				27				52				77			
3				28				53				78			
4				29				54				79			
5				30				55				80			
6				31				56				81			
7				32				57				82			
8				33				58				83			
9				34				59				84			
10				35				60				85			
11				36				61				86			
12				37				62				87			
13				38				63				88			
14				39				64				89			
15				40				65				90			
16				41				66				91			
17				42				67				92			
18				43				68				93			
19				44				69				94			
20				45				70				95			
21				46				71				96			
22				47				72				97			
23				48				73				98			
24				49				74				99			
25				50				75				100			

**Branch:** 0 = no branches, 1 = a few branches, 2 = full tree crown

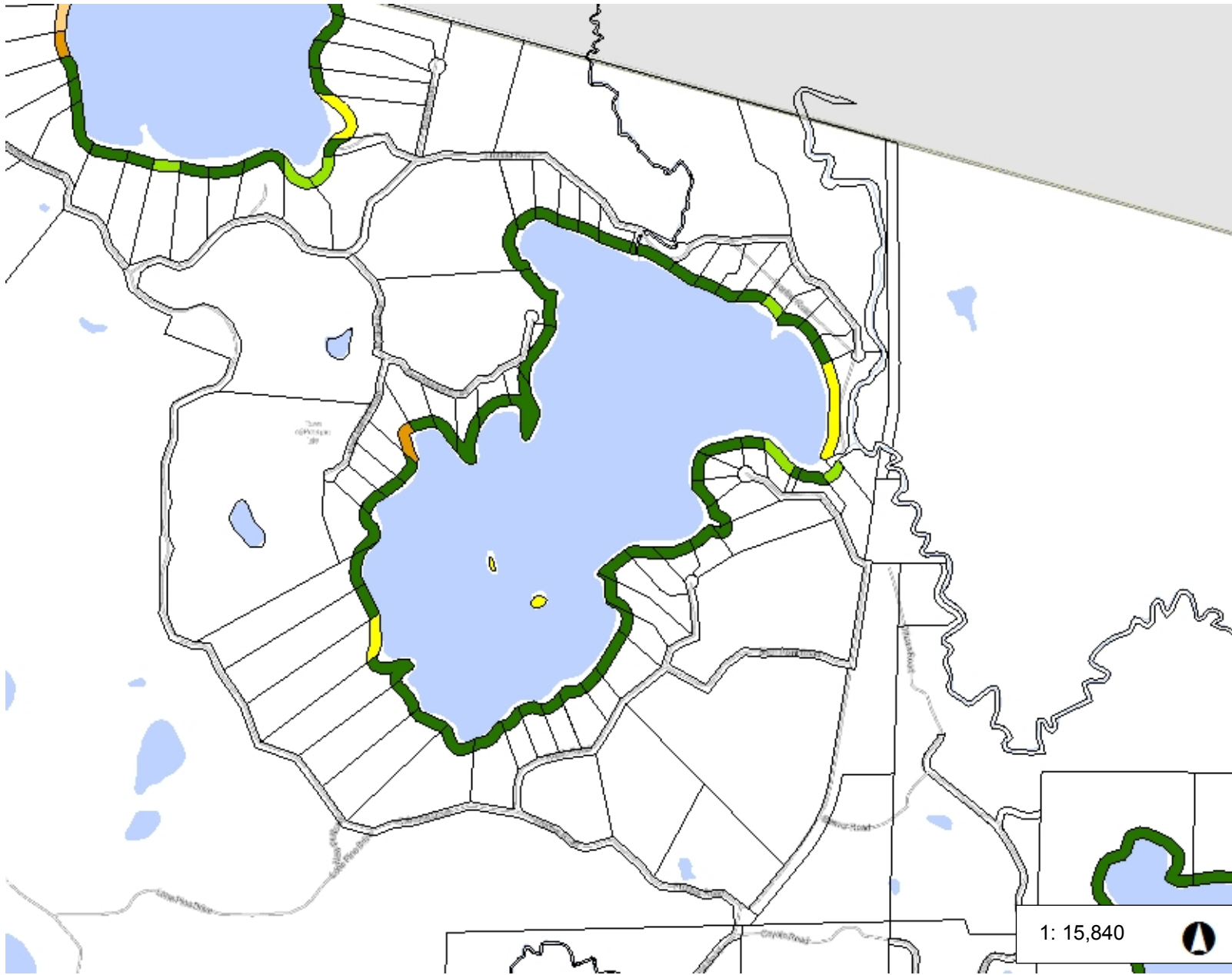
**Touch Shore:** 0 = entirely below High Water Level (HWL), 1 = crosses HWL

**In Water:** 0 = less than 5 ft of log is currently underwater, 1 = at least 5 ft of log is currently underwater

Exhibit 4. Summary of shoreland and shallow water habitat for Twin Island Lake.			
Date of Survey: May 29, 2018		Miles of shoreline: 3.47	
Number of ownership parcels: 60		Mean parcel frontage feet: 305	
Riparian Buffer Zone		# of parcels	% of parcels
Impervious surfaces		37	62%
Manicured lawn		8	13%
Agriculture		0	0%
Other (duff, soil, mulch)		56	93%
Human structures (buildings, boats on shore, fire pit, other)		28	47%
Broad runoff concerns (incl. point source; channelized water flow; straight stair, trail, road to lake; lawn or soil sloping; bare soil; sand/silt deposits, other erosion). Note: Exhibit 10 is less inclusive.		43	72%
Bank Zone		# of parcels	% of parcels
Concerns in the bank zone (e.g., vertical sea wall, rip rap, other erosion control structures, artificial beach, active erosion)		8	13%
Littoral Zone		# of parcels	% of parcels
Human structures in littoral zone (e.g., piers, boat lifts, swim rafts, water trampolines, boat houses over water, marinas, other)		40	67%
Emergent and/or floating aquatic plants		55	92%
Evidence of aquatic plant removal		1	2%
Large Wood Habitat			
Total Number of large wood pieces		152	
Number of large wood pieces per mile of shoreline		43.8	



# Exhibit 5. Twin Island Lake Riparian Coverage - % Canopy - 2018



**Legend**

**Percent Canopy**

- 0 - 20
- 21 - 40
- 41 - 60
- 61 - 80
- 81 - 100

**Shoreland Parcels**

**County Boundary**

**Municipality**

**State Boundaries**

**County Boundaries**

**Major Roads**

- Interstate Highway
- State Highway
- US Highway

**County and Local Roads**

- County HWY
- Local Road

**Railroads**

**Tribal Lands**

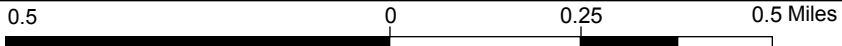
**Rivers and Streams**

**Intermittent Streams**

**Open Water**

**Great Lakes**

1: 15,840



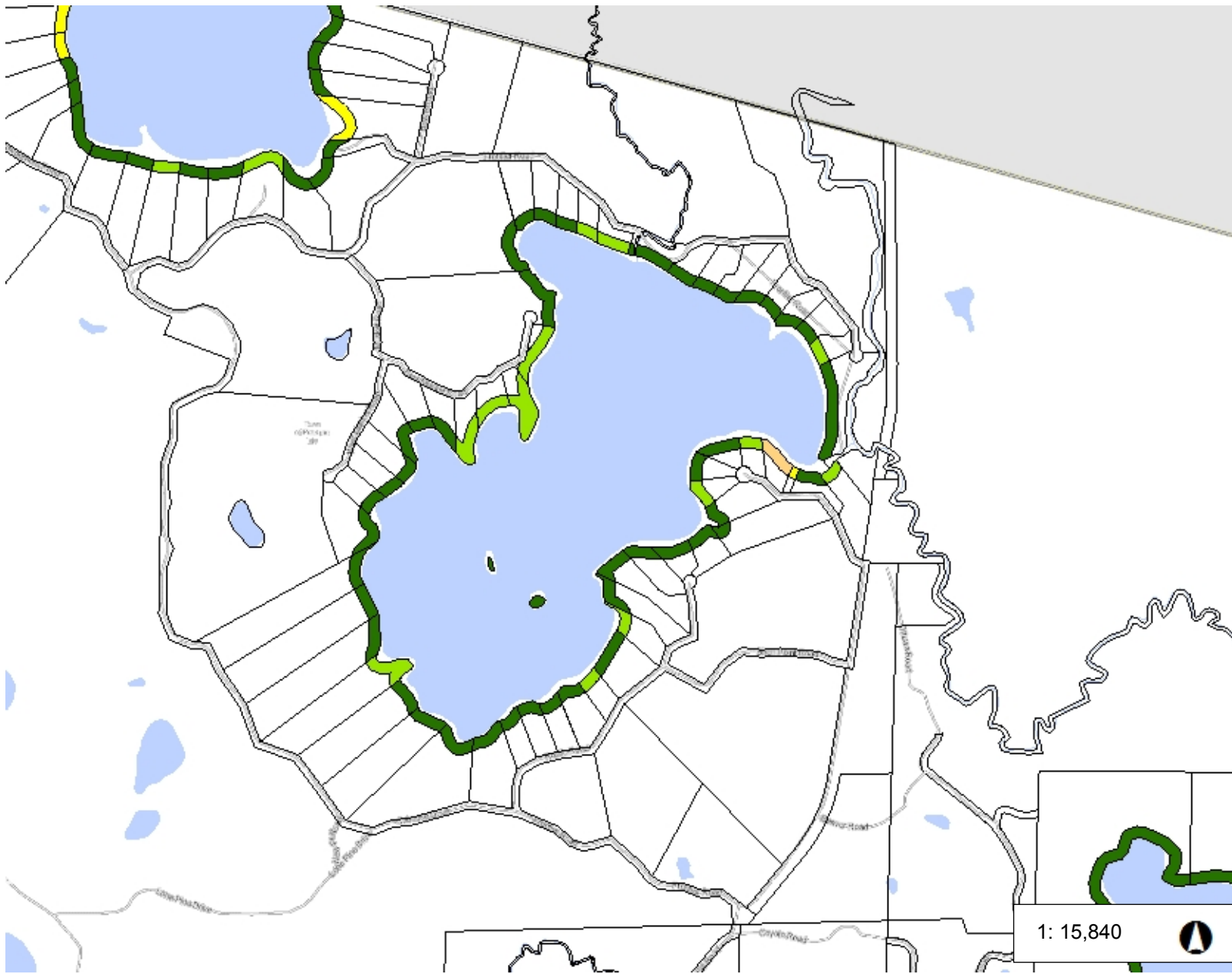
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**Notes**



# Exhibit 6. Twin Island Lake Riparian Coverage - % Shrub Herbaceous - 2018



**Legend**

**Percent Shrub Herbaceous**

- 0 - 20
- 21 - 40
- 41 - 60
- 61 - 80
- 81 - 100

**Shoreland Parcels**

**County Boundary**

**Municipality**

**State Boundaries**

**County Boundaries**

**Major Roads**

- Interstate Highway
- State Highway
- US Highway

**County and Local Roads**

- County HWY
- Local Road

**Railroads**

**Tribal Lands**

**Rivers and Streams**

**Intermittent Streams**

**Open Water**

**Great Lakes**

1: 15,840



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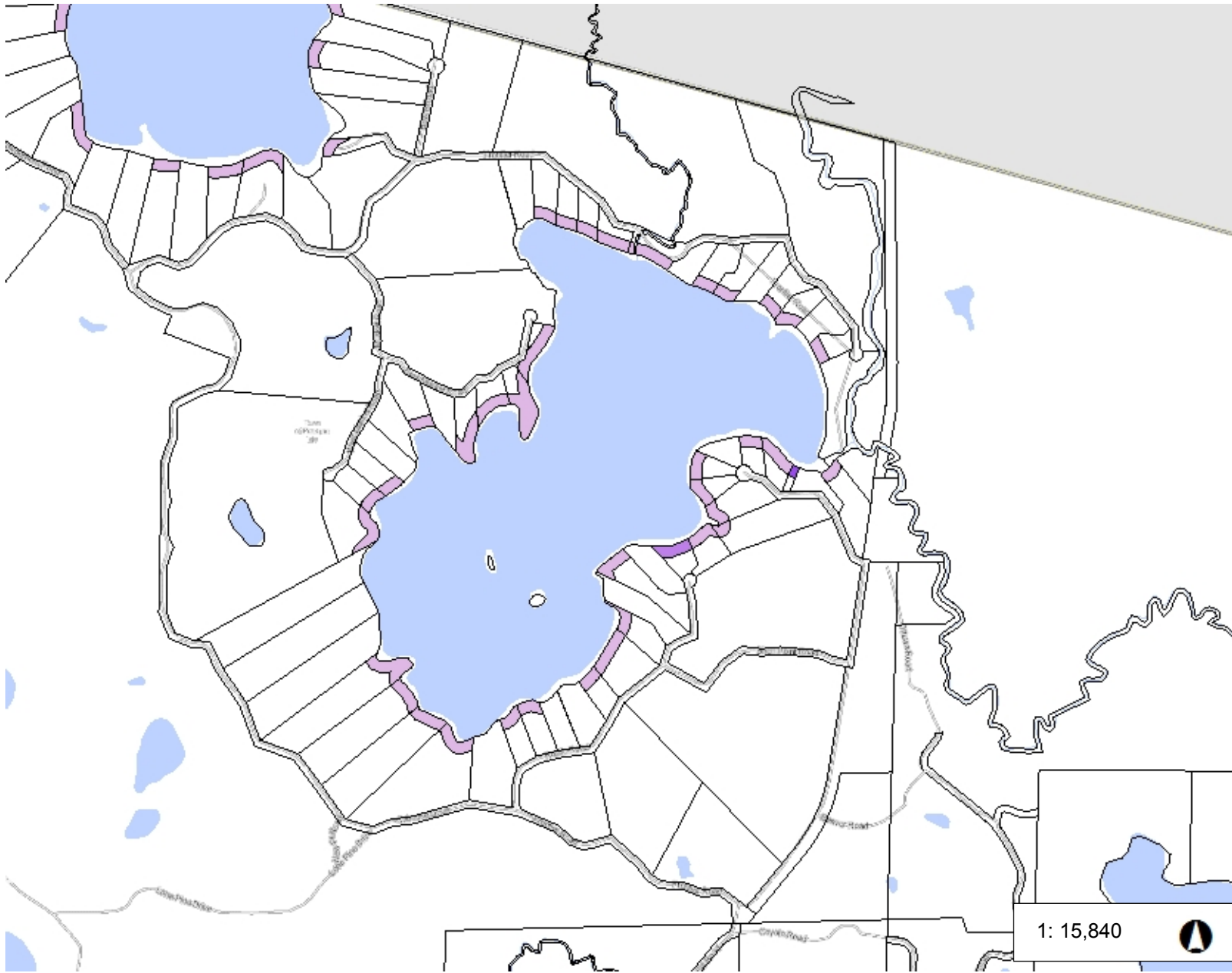
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**Notes**





# Exhibit 7. Twin Island Lake Riparian Coverage - % Impervious - 2018



**Legend**

**Percent Impervious**

- 1 - 5
- 6 - 15
- 16 - 35
- 36 - 100

Shoreland Parcels

County Boundary

Municipality

State Boundaries

County Boundaries

**Major Roads**

- Interstate Highway
- State Highway
- US Highway

**County and Local Roads**

- County HWY
- Local Road

Railroads

Tribal Lands

Rivers and Streams

Intermittent Streams

Open Water

Great Lakes

1: 15,840



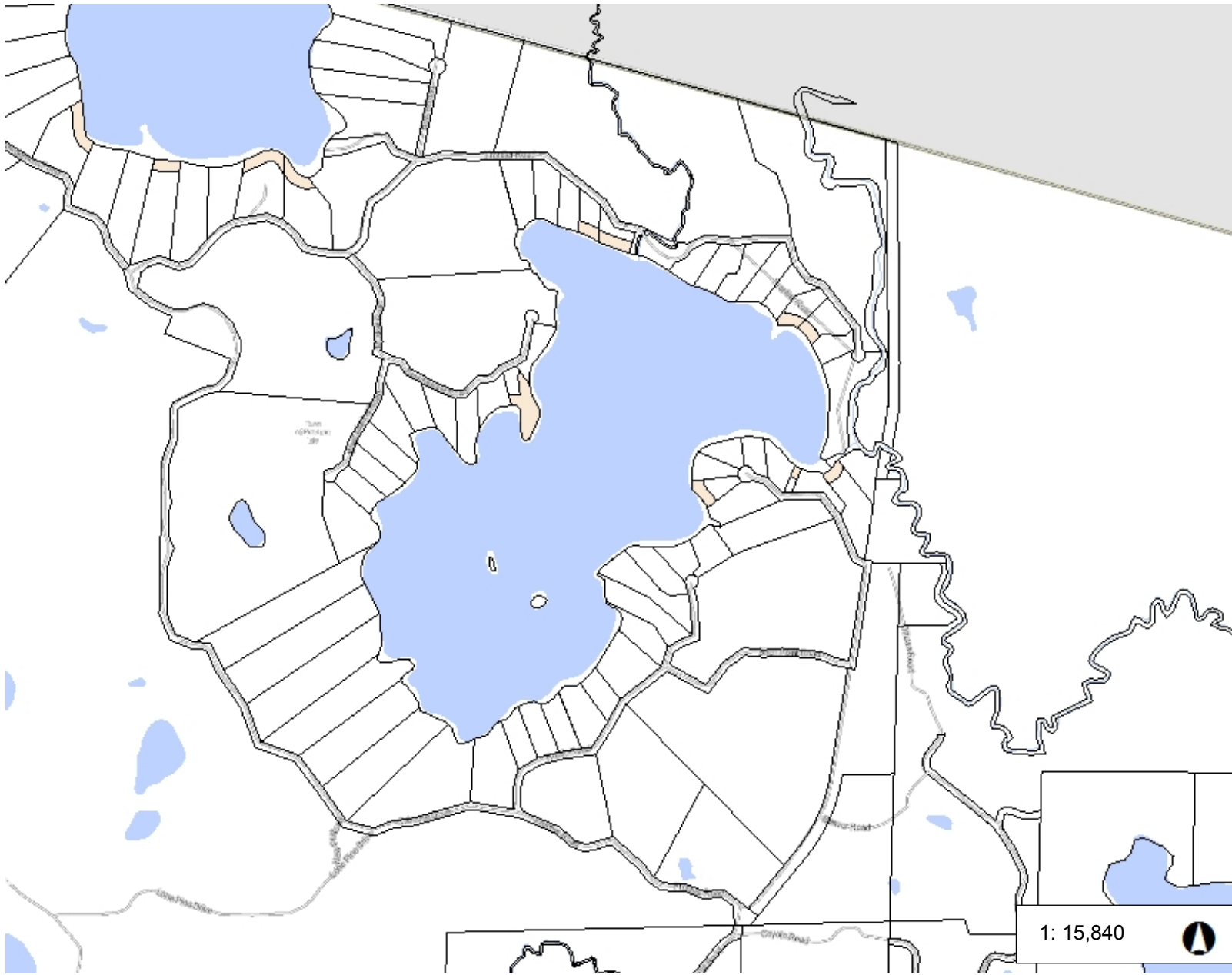
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**Notes**



# Exhibit 8. Twin Island Lake Riparian Coverage - % Manicured Lawn - 2018



### Legend

- Percent Manicured Lawn**
  - 1 - 25
  - 26 - 50
  - 51 - 75
  - 76 - 100
- Shoreland Parcels
- County Boundary
- Municipality
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Roads**
  - Interstate Highway
  - State Highway
  - US Highway
- County and Local Roads**
  - County HWY
  - Local Road
- Railroads
- Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Open Water
- Great Lakes

1: 15,840



0.5 0 0.25 0.5 Miles

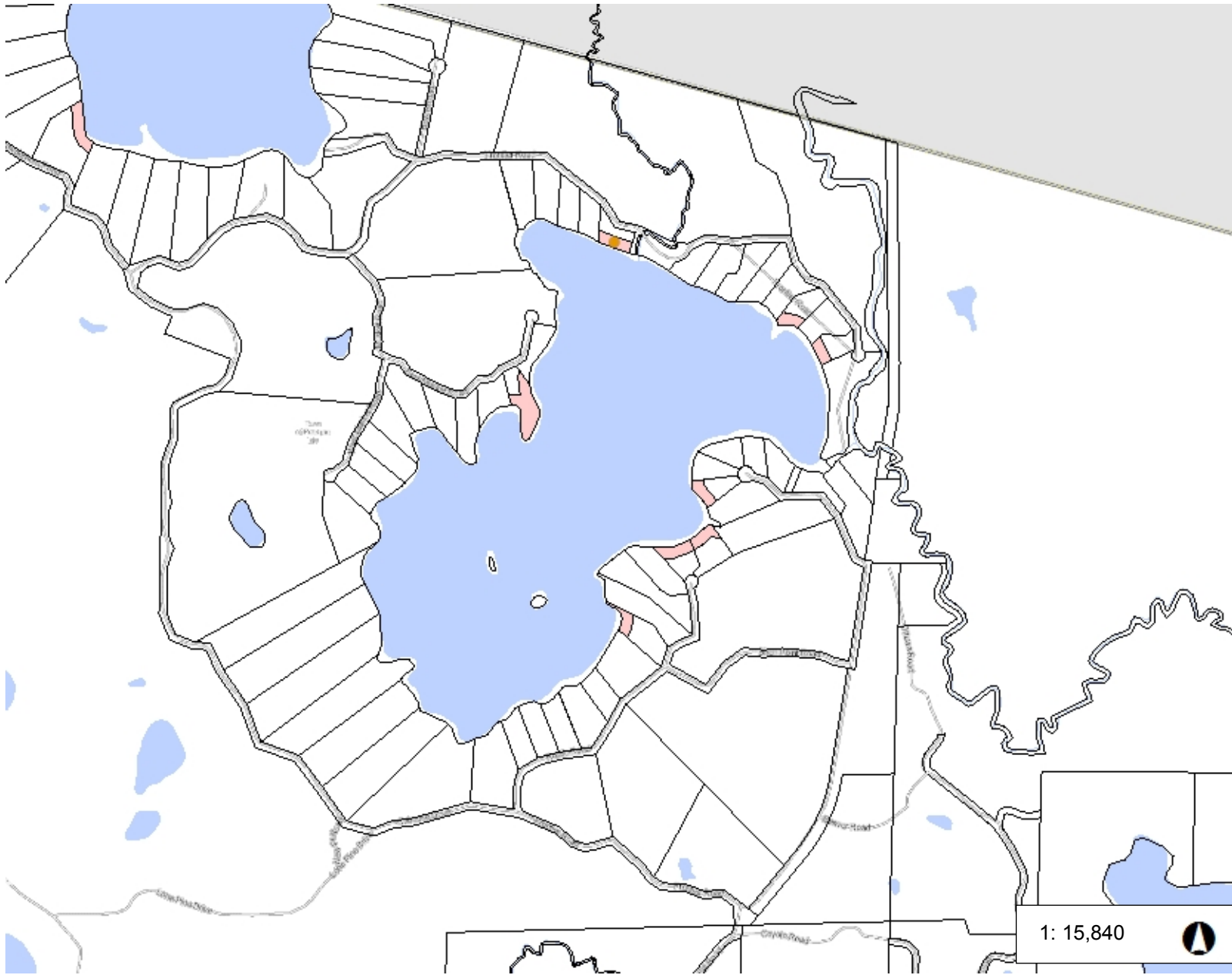
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### Notes



# Exhibit 9. Twin Island Lake Bank Erosion and Modifications- 2018



**Legend**

- Bank Erosion >1ft
- Bank Erosion <1ft

**Vertical Sea Wall**

- 1 - 50 ft
- 51 - 100 ft
- 101 - 200 ft
- 200 + ft

**Rip Rap**

- 1 - 50 ft
- 51 - 100 ft
- 101 - 200 ft
- 200+ ft

**Other Bank Modifications**

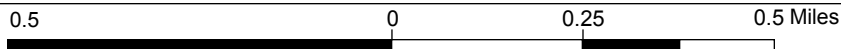
- 10 - 50 ft
- 51 - 100 ft
- 101 - 200 ft
- 200+ ft

**Artificial Beach**

- 0 - 50 ft
- 51 - 100 ft
- 101 - 200 ft
- 200+ ft

- Shoreland Parcels
- County Boundary
- Municipality
- State Boundaries

1: 15,840

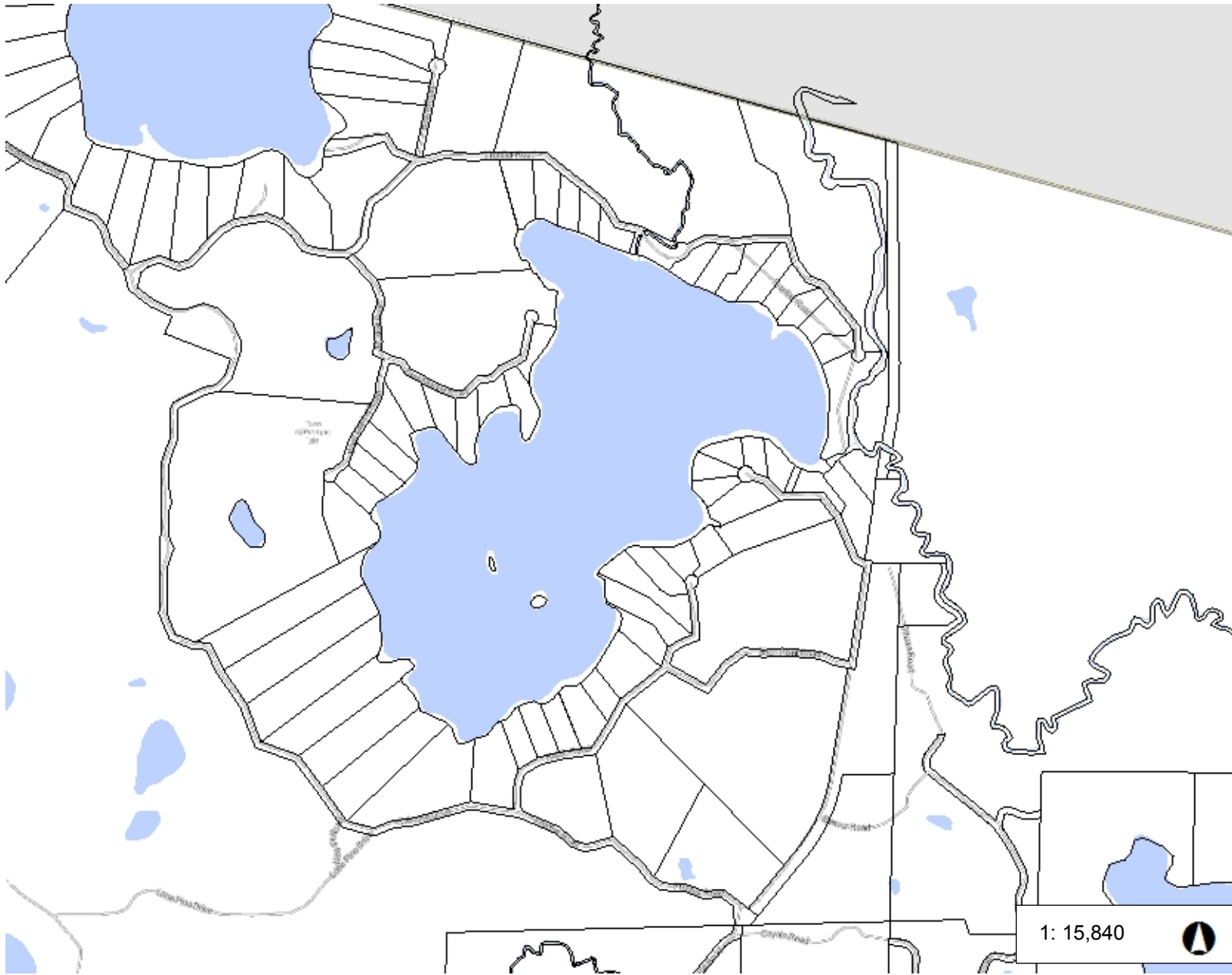


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**Notes**



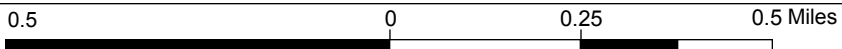
# Exhibit 10. Twin Island Lake Runoff Concerns - 2018



### Legend

- Channelized Flow
- Point Source
- Shoreland Parcels
- County Boundary
- Municipality
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Roads**
  - Interstate Highway
  - State Highway
  - US Highway
- County and Local Roads**
  - County HWY
  - Local Road
- + Railroads
- Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Open Water
- Great Lakes

1: 15,840



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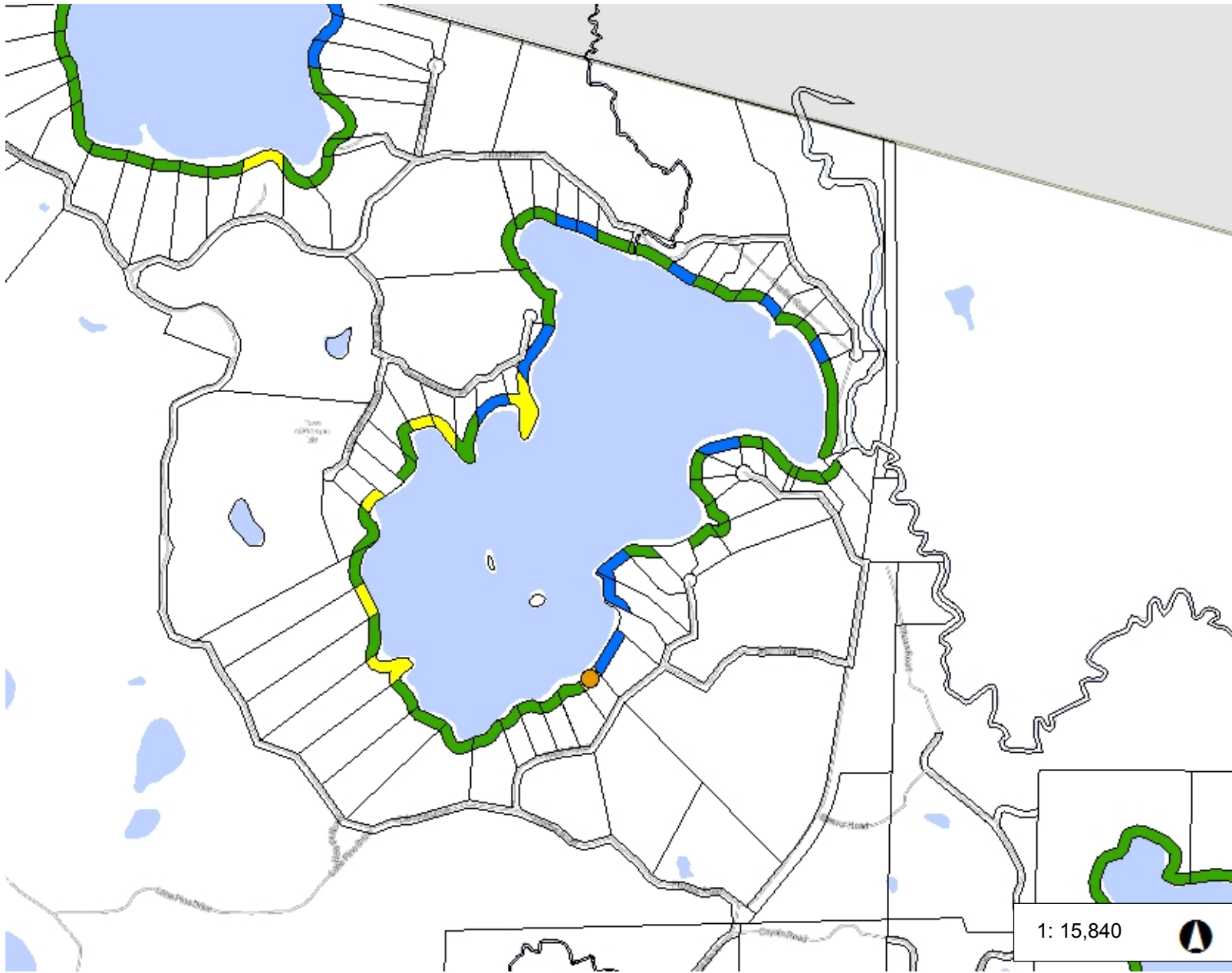
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### Notes





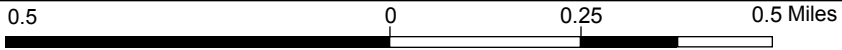
# Exhibit 11. Twin Island Lake Littoral Zone - Aquatic Plants - 2018



**Legend**

- Aquatic Plant Removal
- Floating & Emergent Plants
- Emergent Plants
- Floating Plants
- Shoreland Parcels
- County Boundary
- Municipality
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Roads**
  - Interstate Highway
  - State Highway
  - US Highway
- County and Local Roads**
  - County HWY
  - Local Road
- Railroads
- Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Open Water
- Great Lakes

1: 15,840



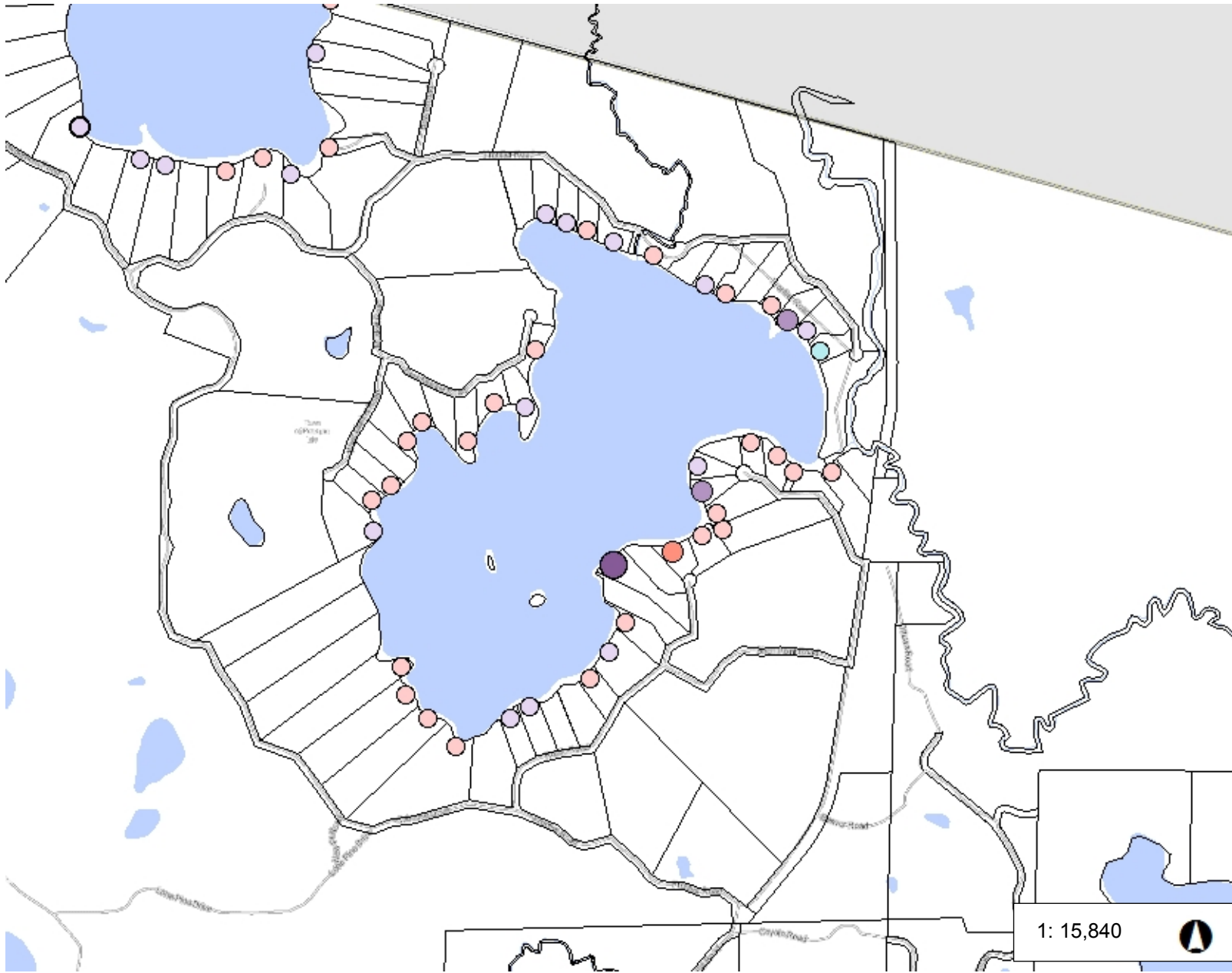
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**Notes**



# Exhibit 12. Twin Island Lake Littoral Zone - Human Structures - 2018



### Legend

#### Swim Rafts

- 1
- 2
- 3-5
- 6+

#### Boat Lifts

- 1
- 2
- 3-5
- 6+

#### Piers

- 1
- 2
- 3-5
- 6+

#### Boat Houses

- 1
- 2
- 3-5
- 6+

#### Marinas

- 1
- 2
- 3-5
- 6+

Shoreland Parcels

1: 15,840



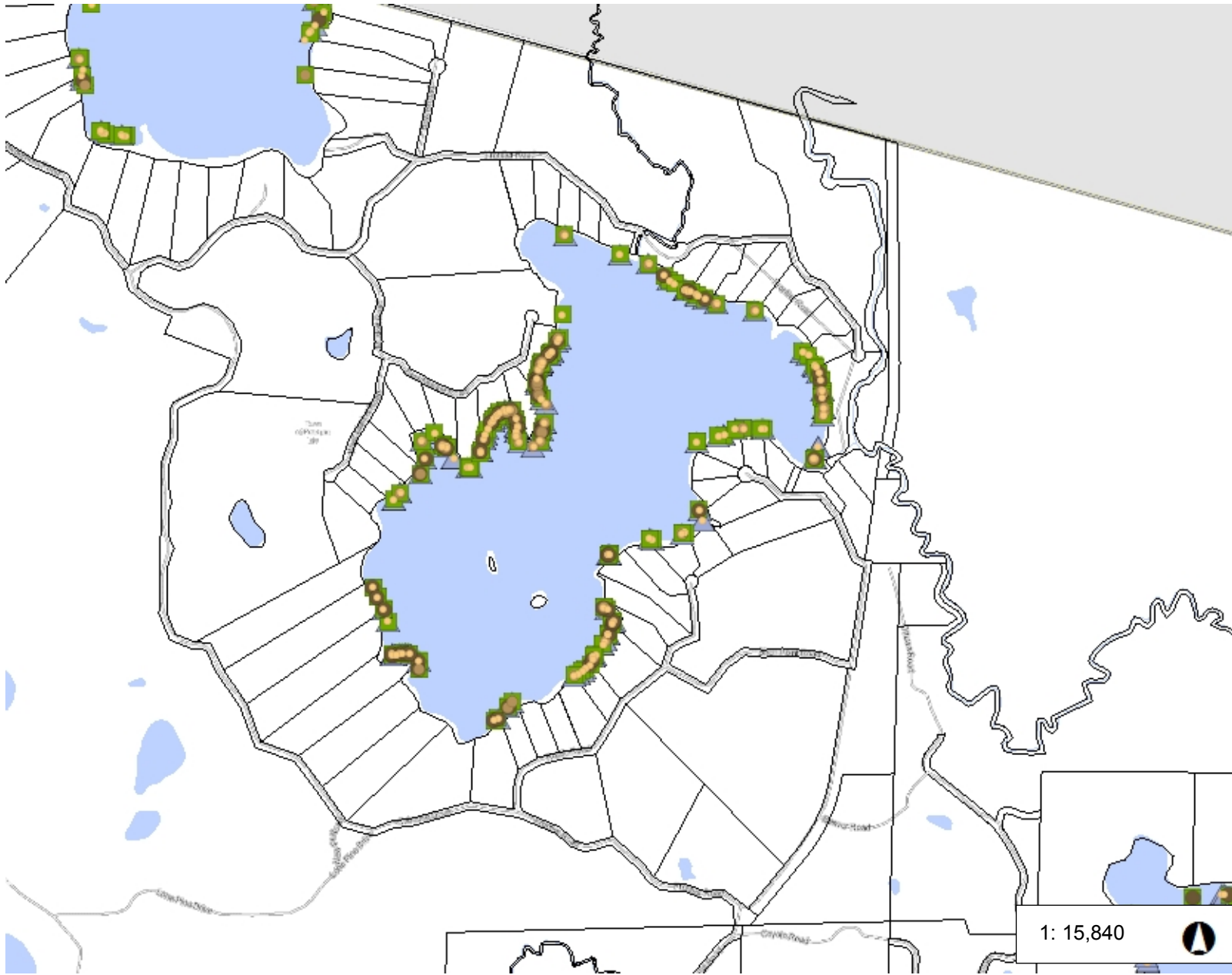
0.5 0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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### Notes



# Exhibit 13. Twin Island Lake Woody Habitat - 2018



### Legend

- WH Branchiness**
  - No branches
  - Few branches
  - Full tree crown
- WH Touching Shore
- ▲ WH In Water
- Shoreland Parcels
- County Boundary
- Municipality
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Roads**
  - Interstate Highway
  - State Highway
  - US Highway
- County and Local Roads**
  - County HWY
  - Local Road
- + Railroads
- ▨ Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Open Water
- Great Lakes

1: 15,840



0.5 0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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### Notes



## **Appendix E**

### **Twin Island Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Report**

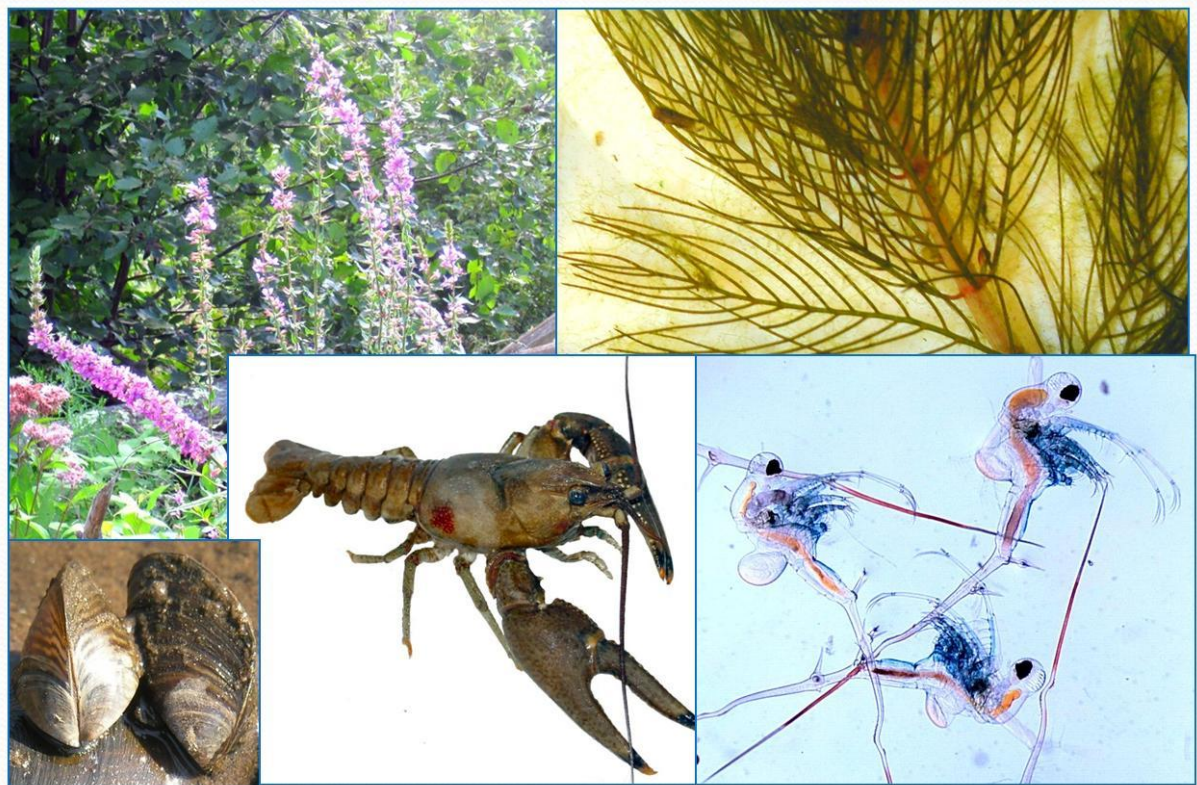


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# Twin Island Lake (Vilas County, Wisconsin)

## Aquatic Invasive Species Report

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## INTRODUCTION

White Water Associates, Inc. has been retained by the Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee through a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Education, Prevention, and Planning Grant for lake consulting services on Twin Island Lake (Vilas County, Wisconsin). Some tasks for this grant focused on aquatic invasive species (AIS). Efforts are intended to increase the understanding of AIS as well as native species in Twin Island Lake. This work prepares the Twin Island Lake stakeholders to conduct actions that serve lake health. As part of this effort White Water staff monitored Twin Island Lake for AIS using WDNR protocol. This approach assesses the lake as to its vulnerability to AIS and documents aquatic invasive plant species as detected. Findings from the survey were entered into the SWIMS database. A *floating workshop* on lake health, riparian ecology, and AIS was conducted for interested Twin Island Lake stewards.

## AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES EARLY DETECTION MONITORING

In order to determine if other aquatic invasive species (AIS) were present in study areas, biologists followed the *Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection Monitoring Standard Operating Procedure* (WDNR, 2014). This procedure outlines several types of monitoring techniques, including: boat landing searches, sample site searches, targeted searches, waterflea tows and/or a Ponar dredge, and a meander search. The Twin Island Lake survey took place August 15, 2018.

Five sites around the lake shoreline were thoroughly searched and a meander search was conducted while traveling from one site to another. The public boat landing was surveyed for 30 minutes by checking the dock and walking 200 feet of shoreline. The other four shoreline sites were randomly selected and are identified in Exhibit 1 and 2. Snorkeling was not used to search for AIS due to poor visibility in tannic-stained water. A long rake was used to collect any suspicious aquatic plants for closer inspection and identification. A D-net was used to collect invertebrate animals to look for AIS. Any invasive species observed were recorded. In the event of a new AIS record, specimens are collected for verification.

Spiny water fleas are an aquatic invasive zooplankton that is found in a few lakes in Wisconsin. They can be monitored by way of plankton tow nets or by an examination of sediment for dead waterflea exoskeleton fragments. In Twin Island Lake, a Ponar dredge was used to collect a sediment sample in the middle of the lake (Exhibit 1 and 3). The sample was

brought back to the lab and filtered to look for spiny water flea spines under magnification. No AIS were found.

There were no known AIS that were established in Twin Island Lake prior to this survey. During the survey there was one invasive plant that was noted being reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). Reed canary grass was noted at Site 1. A specimen was vouchered during the aquatic plant survey and sent to Dr. Freckmann and was confirmed January, 2019. Sites 2-5 had no AIS present. Reed canary grass was found at five locations during the aquatic plant survey which were mentioned on the boat survey for 2018. Iris sp. was found at 8 locations on the boat survey data sheet. Please take a look in June when the Iris is in bloom to verify if they are the yellow iris or the blue flag iris. If they are indeed yellow (invasive) take a photo and contact your local AIS Coordinator to confirm.



<b>Exhibit 2. AIS Survey on Twin Island Lake 8/15/2018.</b>			
<b>Density (1-5), and live (L) or dead (D).</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Species found</b>
1	46.22234	-89.59168	Reed canary grass (L,4)
2	46.21929	-89.59418	None
3	46.22511	-89.59595	None
4	46.22895	-89.58575	None
5	46.22506	-89.58442	None

<b>Exhibit 3. Spiny Water Flea Sediment Sample from Twin Island Lake</b>			
<b>Date: 8/15/2018</b>	<b>GPS Coordinates</b>		<b>Depth of sample (feet)</b>
Dredge Site	46.224995	-89.59278	14

Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) grass has been found in nearly every county in Wisconsin. It is on the *Restricted* species list. It forms dense, monocultured stands in wetland and riparian areas (Czarapata, 2005). It reproduces by spreading rhizomes, and seeds (Czarapata, 2005). It is one of the first grasses to sprout in the spring, increasing its chances of out-competing other plants. Exhibit 4 shows reed canary grass along the shore of Twin Island Lake. I would also suggest contacting your local AIS Coordinator for suggestions on how to remove the reed canary grass. Here is a link to information on reed canary grass from the WIDNR website: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/fact/reedcanarygrass.html>.

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Exhibit 4. Photo of the reed canary grass along the shoreline, Twin Island Lake, 2018

Twin Island Lake stakeholders are the first line of defense when it comes to protecting the lake from introduction and establishment of AIS. Early detection and action is critical. The Wisconsin DNR has a very informative website on aquatic invasive species: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/>.

## **FLOATING WORKSHOP**

A floating workshop for Twin Island Lake stewards was conducted by Dean Premo (White Water Associates). This field trip discussed lake and riparian ecology including ways AIS might impact these important ecosystems. The workshop took place June 28, 2019 using several pontoon boats. Participants learned about the point-intercept plant survey and shoreland survey conducted on Twin Island Lake and how the information gathered from these surveys could influence lake stewardship. The Twin Island Lake aquatic plant community was discussed at length. Other aspects of the Twin Island Lake Stewardship Program were also discussed (wildlife observations, water quality, and more).

## **Literature Cited**

Czarapata, Elizabeth. 2005. *Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest: An Illustrated Guide to Their Identification and Control*. University of Wisconsin Press.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 2014. *Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection Monitoring Standard Operating Procedure*. Retrieved 2017.

<<http://dnr.wi.gov/water/wsSWIMSDocument.ashx?documentSeqNo=99459630>>