

Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI

Aquatic Plant Survey

August, 2025



## Introduction

In August of 2025, Solitude Lake Management conducted an Aquatic Plant Survey on Lake Denoon at the request of the Lake Denoon Lake District. This survey and report, along with others conducted earlier in 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2020, are subsequent to whole-lake treatments conducted in 2019 and 2020 using SonarOne, and a treatment with ProcellaCOR EC in 2024 (both herbicides by SePRO Corporation). A fifth survey was conducted in 2013 by the Southeast WI Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC).

The following report discusses the current state of the aquatic plant population and provides a comparison with these earlier surveys.

## Methodology

The protocol for this aquatic plant survey was the same as the earlier surveys. It called for the sampling of vegetation at 420 pre-determined sites within the lake. These locations were spaced apart by approximately 40 meters in north-south and east-west transects across Lake Denoon using waypoints (longitude and latitude coordinates) provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (Figure. #1, following page).

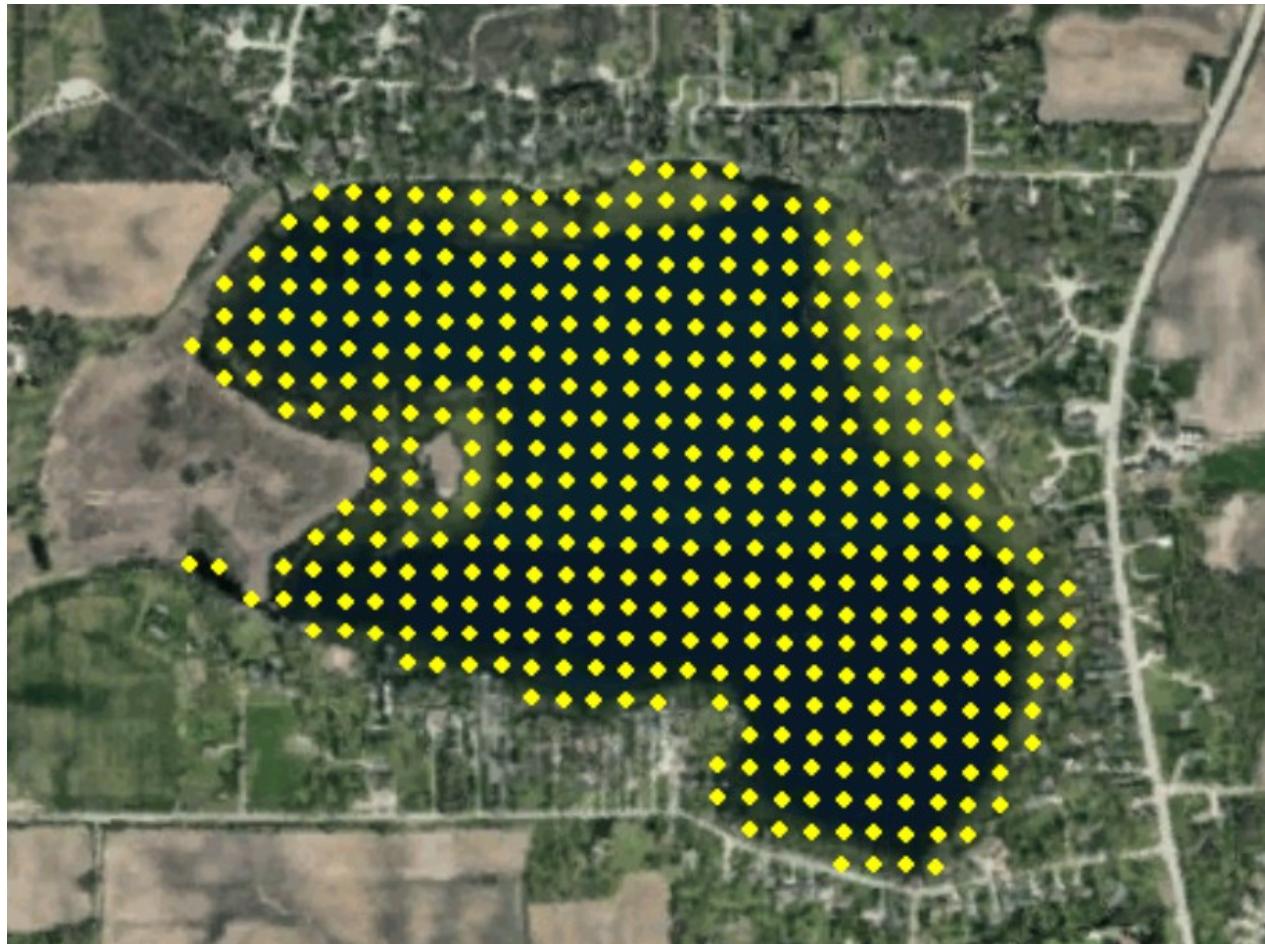
After downloading of the waypoint coordinates onto an on-board Lowrance Hook-9 Global Positioning System (GPS), the sampling crew navigated to each of the waypoints. At each point, water depth was collected using a Lowrance Model X45 Depth Finder and recorded.

Finally, a double-sided rake head attached to a Pole (P) was lowered to the lake bottom to sample plants at depths of up to 15 feet during the 2025 and 2024 surveys (during earlier surveys, 10 ft.) At greater depths a rake attached to a Rope was cast out, allowed to settle on the bottom, and retrieved. Plants collected were identified to genus with species (if known). Individual plant species density (rake fullness for a single plant type) and total plant density (rake fullness for all plants) determined. This data was then recorded for each site. The rake fullness ratings are as follows:

Fullness Rating	Coverage	Description
1		Only few plants. There are not enough plants to entirely cover the length of the rake head in a single layer.
2		There are enough plants to cover the length of the rake head in a single layer, but not enough to fully cover the tines.
3		The rake is completely covered and tines are not visible.

continued on page 3

Figure 1  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Aquatic Plant Survey Point Intercept (PI) Points



Total # PI Points: 420

## Aquatic Plant Survey Results

During the 2025 survey the number of plant species sampled by rake (20) was similar to the earlier surveys, which ranged from a low of 13 (2020) to a high of 22 (2022). These include both native and non-native species sampled during the surveys. There are many factors which can impact the diversity of a native plant population over time, including changes in water clarity, fluctuations in water levels and/or abundance of invasive species present.

As a result of a dramatic increase in the amount of Eurasian/Hybrid water-milfoil (EWM/HWM) in 2023, the Lake Denoon Management District contracted with Solitude Lake Management in 2024 to conduct a treatment utilizing the herbicide, ProcellaCOR EC (SePRO Corporation). On June 17, 2024 a total of 26.0 acres of water were treated with a total of 640 Prescription Dose Units (PDU's) of ProcellaCOR EC (Treatment Report and Map in Appendix).

As the map found in Figure 3 (page 7) indicates, the treatment was very successful, with no EWM/HWM being collected (or observed) during the August, 2024 survey. We are pleased to see that while present, the amount of Eurasian/Hybrid water-milfoil (EWM/HWM) is quite small, being observed at only 8 sites. The amount collected was quite small compared to other species at the same time — usually only a single or a few stems. Also, the EWM/HWM was similar in extent to the few plants observed in Spring during our Visual Survey that was conducted prior to our treatment of Curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*) present.

The amount of Curly-leaf pondweed observed was a significant increase from last year—being sampled or observed at 16 sites in 2025 as compared to 10 in 2024 (Figure 4, page 8). However, it was similar to the 14 sites where observations were made in 2022.

Starry Stonewort (*Nitella obtusa*, figure 5, page 9) was found at a total of 15 sites in 2025, an increase from the 7 where SSW was found in 2024. Seven of these were located in the southeast bay, where it had been documented earlier.

Finally, while not sampled directly, our survey crew kept on the alert for Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*). Unlike earlier years it was very difficult to find as the typical purple flower spikes had not bloomed. The two plants found earlier in the year, during the cancelled Purple Loosestrife treatment we began in July were heavily damaged, without blooms and with leaves apparently chewed upon by insects.

A summary of all species present during the five surveys is listed both by the number of sites present (Table 1, page 4) and by Frequency of Occurrence (Table 2, page 5). This list includes both those species collected by rake, as well as those simply observed during the survey (Purple Loosestrife, Watermeal, Duckweed).

These Tables are followed by a series of maps detailing the location of all vegetation observed during the survey (figure 2, page 6), any exotic species (figures 3-6, pages 7-10), and those representing the six top native species, ranked according to abundance (# of sites present) beginning on page 11.

A discussion of the meaning of the Summary Statistics, Frequency of Occurrence, and Maximum Depth of Colonization begins on page 17, along with presentation of the data.

Table 1  
 List of Aquatic Plant Species Sampled - Lake Denoon, Waukesha County  
 2013\*, 2020 & 2022-2025, Point—Intercept Surveys  
 # of Sites Collected by Rake (V=Visual Identification Only)

\*2013 Plant Data collected by Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission staff.

Scientific name	Common Name	2025 (#)	2024 (#)	2023 (#)	2022 (#)	2020 (#)	2013 (#)
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	7	0	63	5	0	58
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curlyleaf Pondweed	13	7	2	13	9	2
<i>Nitella obtusa</i>	Starry stonewort	15	7	3	1	0	0
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	V	V	0	1	0	0
<i>Chara, sp.</i>	Chara	86	74	72	92	24	80
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	40	66	65	62	30	154
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Elodea	3	3	0	1	0	5
<i>Heterantheria dubia</i>	Waterstargrass	9	6	19	4	4	11
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Small duckweed	V	V	V	V	V	0
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Forked duckweed	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender naiad	36	6	5	9	0	28
<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>	Southern naiad	0	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Najas marina</i>	Spiny naiad	2	2	1	0	0	5
<i>Nitella sp.,</i>	Nitella	4	1	0	2	0	0
<i>Nuphar variagata</i>	Spatterdock	1	5	1	4	1	7
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White water lily	7	10	4	11	6	25
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Water smartweed	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large-leaf pondweed	3	1	3	1	3	0
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	Leafy pondweed	0	0	0	0	V	0
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Variable pondweed	8	4	5	1	3	32
<i>Potamogeton illoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed	12	9	6	2	0	0
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White-stem pondweed	0	1	0	0	1	32
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Small pondweed	1	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Clasping-leaf pondweed	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformes</i>	Flat-stem pondweed	17	12	4	15	11	0
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sago pondweed	45	22	5	10	69	19
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>	Fine-leaved pondweed	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common bladderwort	0	0	1	2	1	0
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Eelgrass	52	50	49	33	23	59
<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	Common watermeal	V	V	V	0	0	0
	Filamentous algae	2	7	0	8	109	0

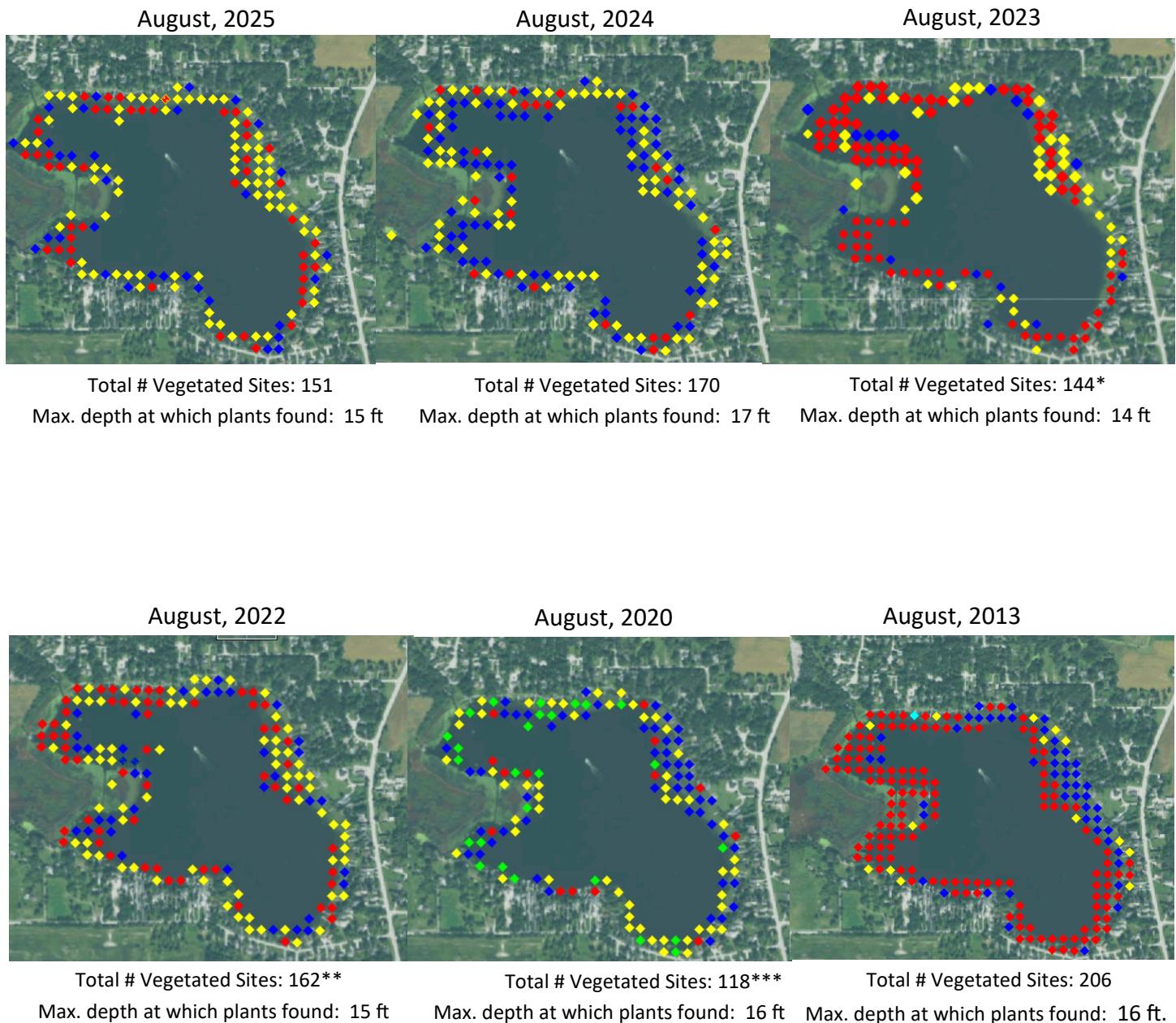
Table 2  
 List of Aquatic Plant Species Sampled - Lake Denoon, Waukesha County  
 2013\*, 2020, and 2022-2025 Point—Intercept Surveys  
 Frequency of Occurrence %

\*2013 Plant Data collected by Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission staff.

Scientific name	Common Name	2025 (%)	2024 (%)	2023 (%)	2022 (%)	2020 (%)	2013 (%)
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	4.64	-	43.75	3.09	-	28.2
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curlyleaf Pondweed	8.61	4.12	1.39	8.02	7.62	1.0
<i>Nitella obtusa</i>	Starry stonewort	9.74	4.12	2.08	0.62	-	-
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	V	V	-	0.62	-	-
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	26.49	37.06	45.14	38.27	25.42	74.8
<i>Chara, sp.</i>	Chara	56.95	44.71	50.0	56.79	20.34	38.8
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Elodea	1.98	1.76	-	0.62	-	2.4.
<i>Heteranthis dubia</i>	Waterstargrass	5.96	3.53	13.19	2.47	3.39	5.3**
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Small duckweed	0.66	V	V	V	V	-
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Forked duckweed	-	1.18	-	-	-	-
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender naiad	23.84	3.53	3.47	5.56	-	13.6
<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>	Southern naiad	-	-	-	1.85	-	-
<i>Najas marina</i>	Spiny naiad	1.32	1.18	0.69	0	-	2.4
<i>Nitella sp.,</i>	Nitella	2.65	0.59	-	1.23	-	-
<i>Nuphar variagata</i>	Spatterdock	0.66	2.94	0.69	2.47	0.85	3.4
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White water lily	4.64	5.88	2.78	6.79	5.08	23.1
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Water smartweed	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large-leaf pondweed	1.99	0.59	2.08	0.62	2.54	-
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	Leafy pondweed	-	-	-	-	V	-
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Variable pondweed	5.30	2.35	3.47	0.62	2.54	15.5
<i>Potamogeton illoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed	7.95	5.29	4.17	1.23	-	-
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White-stem pondweed	-	0.59	-	-	0.85	15.5
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Small pondweed	0.66	-	-	1.85	-	-
<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Clasping-leaf pondweed	-	-	-	-	-	3.1
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformes</i>	Flat-stem pondweed	11.26	7.06	2.78	9.26	9.32	-
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sago pondweed	29.80	12.94	3.47	6.17	58.47	9.2***
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>	Fine-leaved pondweed	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common bladderwort	-	-	0.69	1.23	0.85	-
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Eelgrass	34.44	29.41	34.03	20.37	19.49	28.6
<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	Common watermeal	V	V	V	V	V	
	Filamentous algae	1.32	4.12		8	88.98	

## Figure 2

### Lake Denoon– Waukesha County, WI Vegetated Survey Sites



\*Another (50) sites could not be navigated to given shallow depth and were marked as "ShallowLillies" under Comments section of Excel Workbook. \*\* Another (24) sites were inaccessible and were marked as "Shallow/Lillies".

\*\*\*Additional (26) sites (Lime Green) contained filamentous algae alone.

Rake Fullness: 1 

2

3 ◊

e: 

Algae: ◊

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Figure 3  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Point Intercept (PI) Points with Eurasian Water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum specatum*)

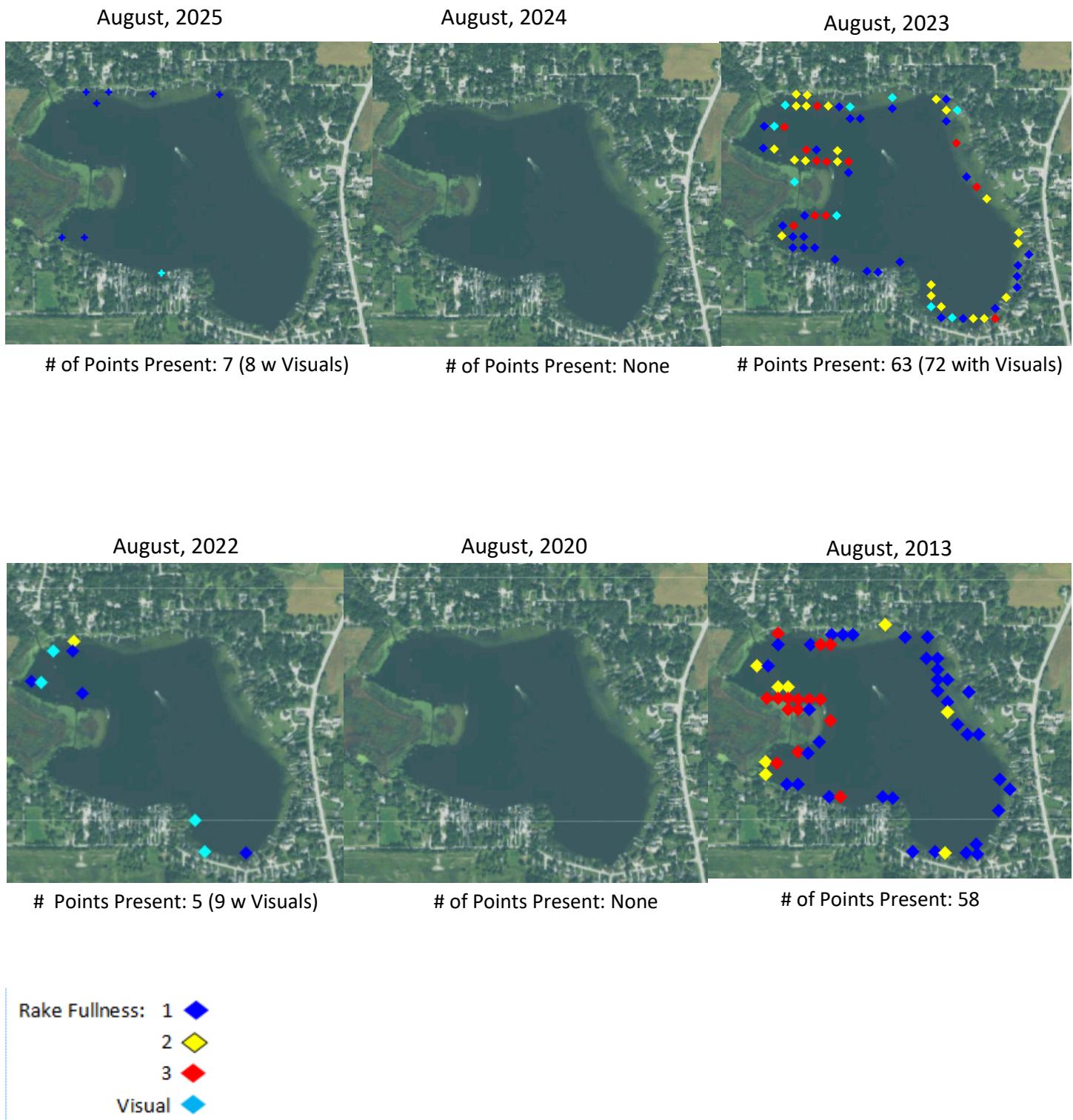
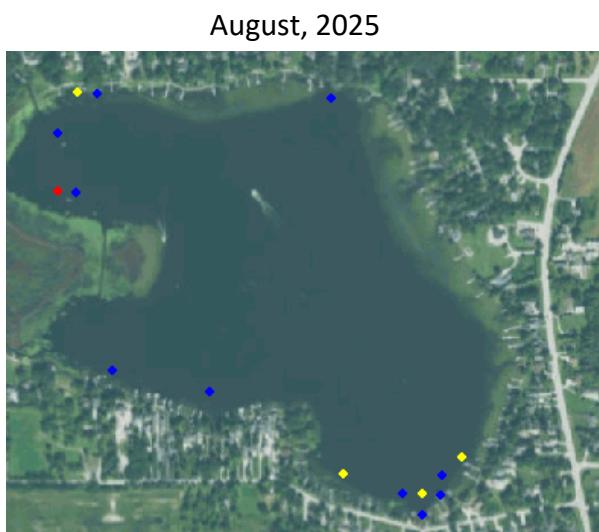


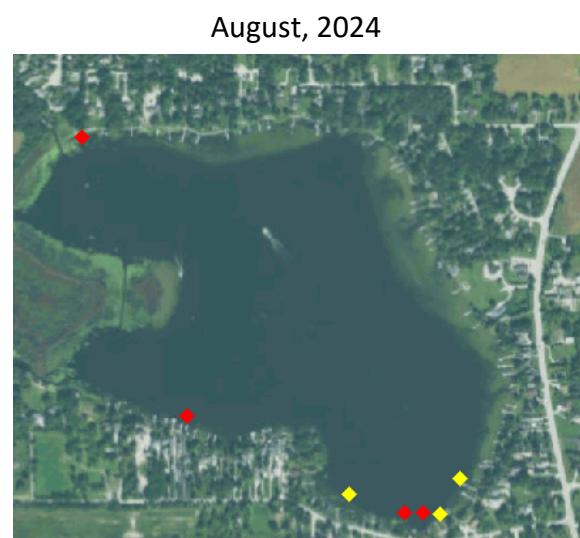
Figure 4  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Point Intercept (PI) Points with Curly-leaf Pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)



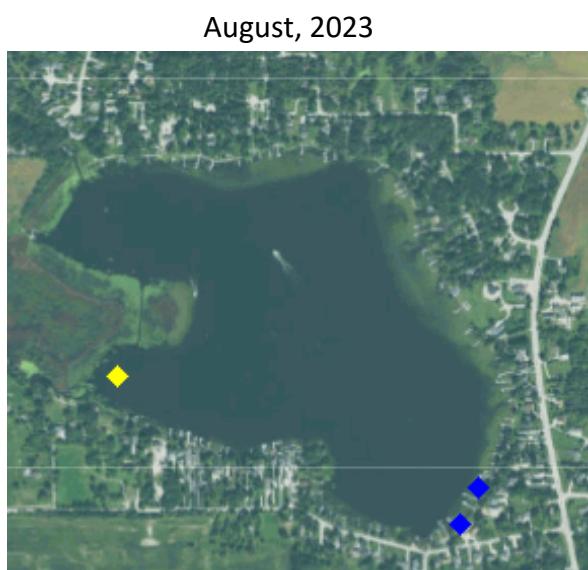
Figure 5  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Point Intercept (PI) Points with Starry Stonewort (*Nitella obtusa*)



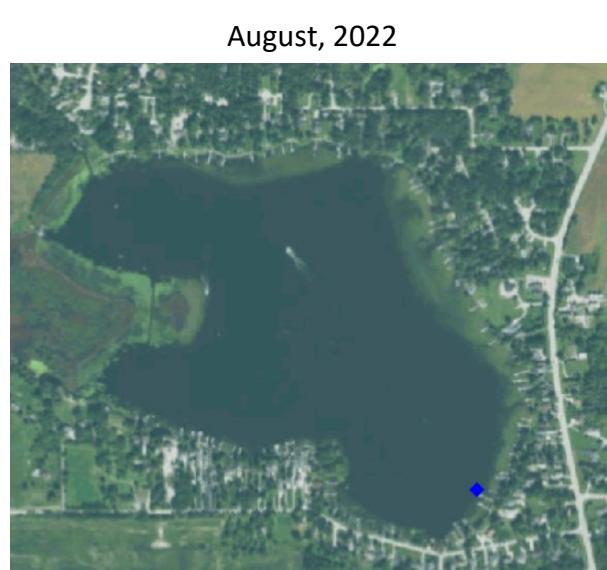
# Points Present: 15



# Points Present: 7



# Points Present: 3



# Points Present: 1

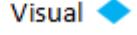
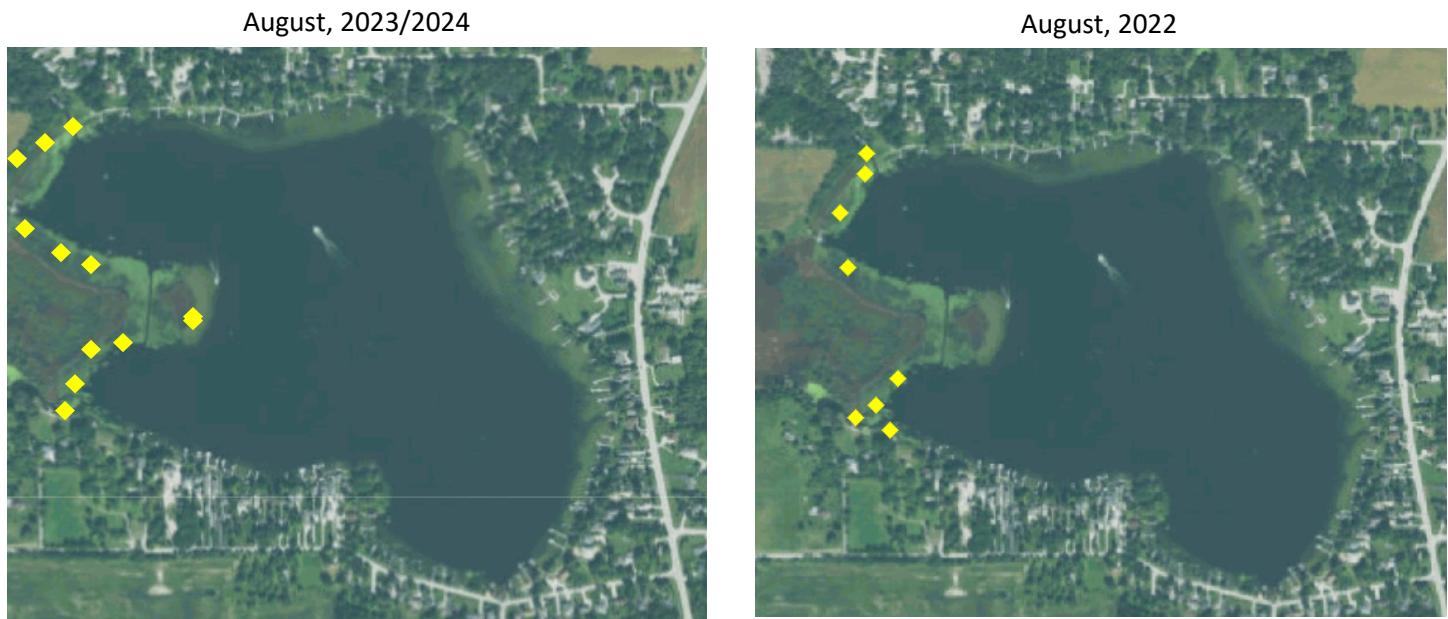
Rake Fullness: 1   
2   
3   
Visual 

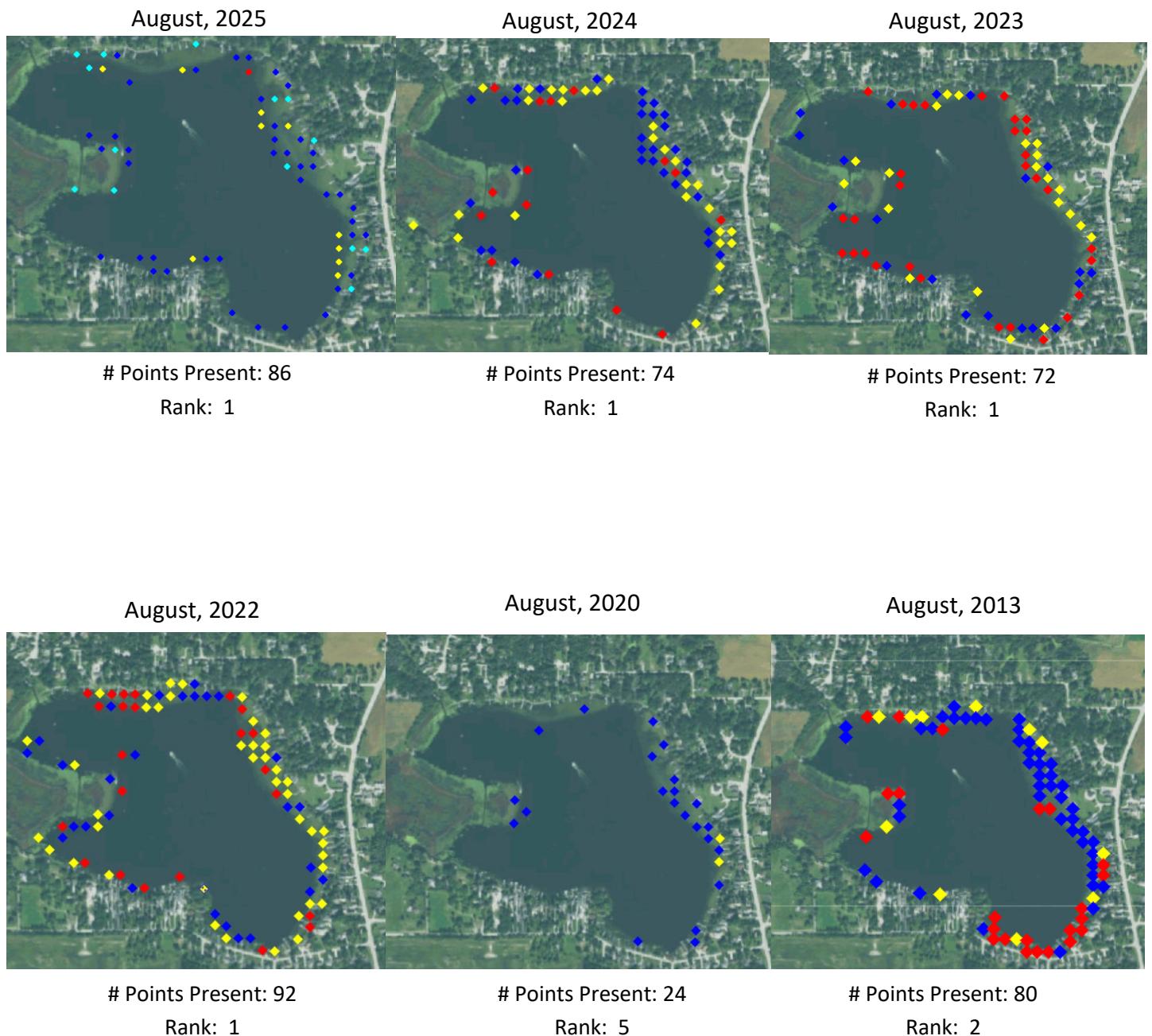
Figure 6  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Approximate Location of Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)\*



\*Observations made from distance during 2022-2024 surveys

Note: No plants were observed during the August, 2025 survey due to poor condition of plants.

**Figure 7**  
**Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI**  
**Point Intercept (PI) Points with Chara (*Chara sp.*.)**



Rake Fullness: 1   
2   
3   
Visual

Figure 8  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Point Intercept (PI) Points with Eelgrass (*Vallisneria americana*)

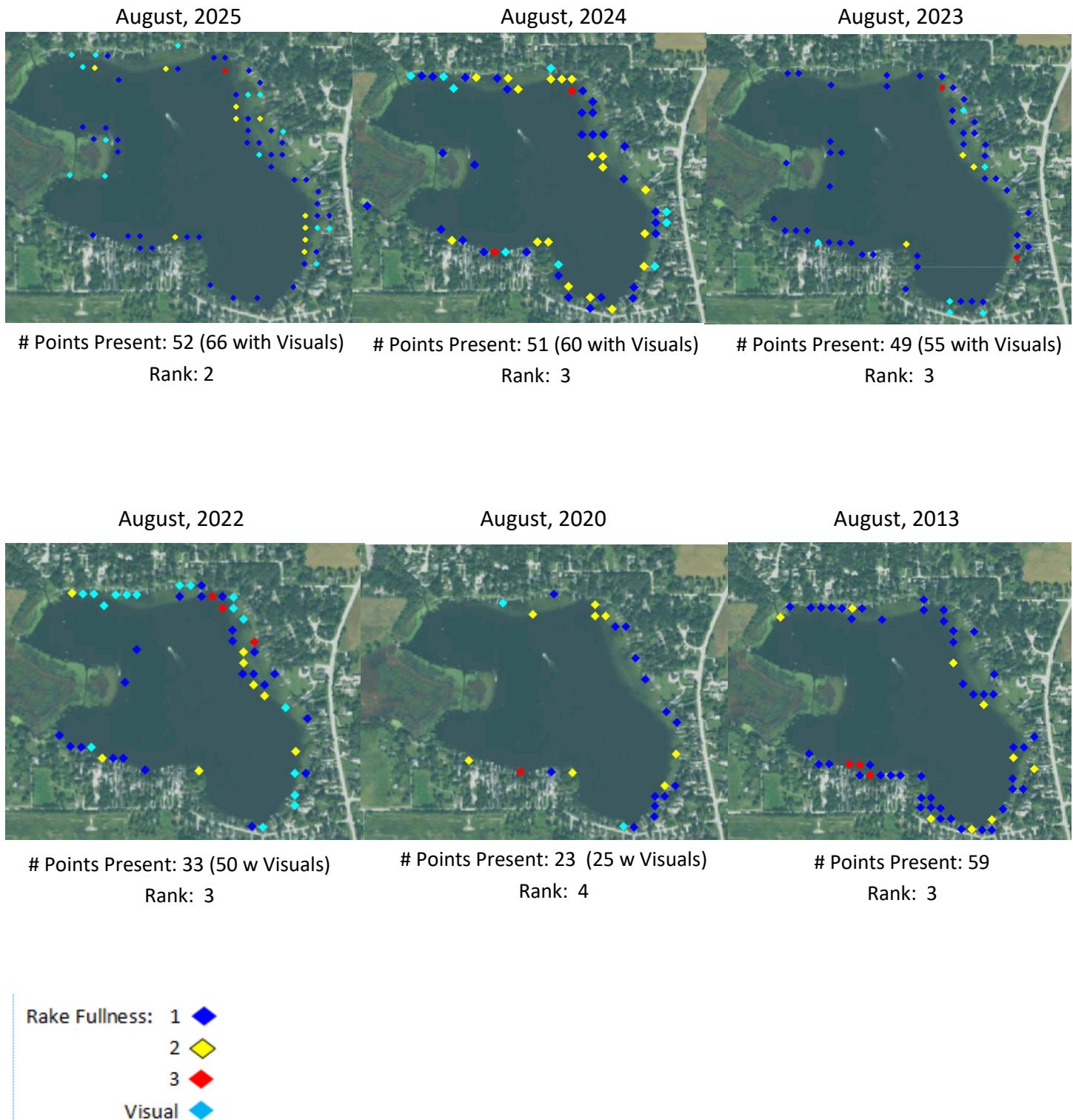
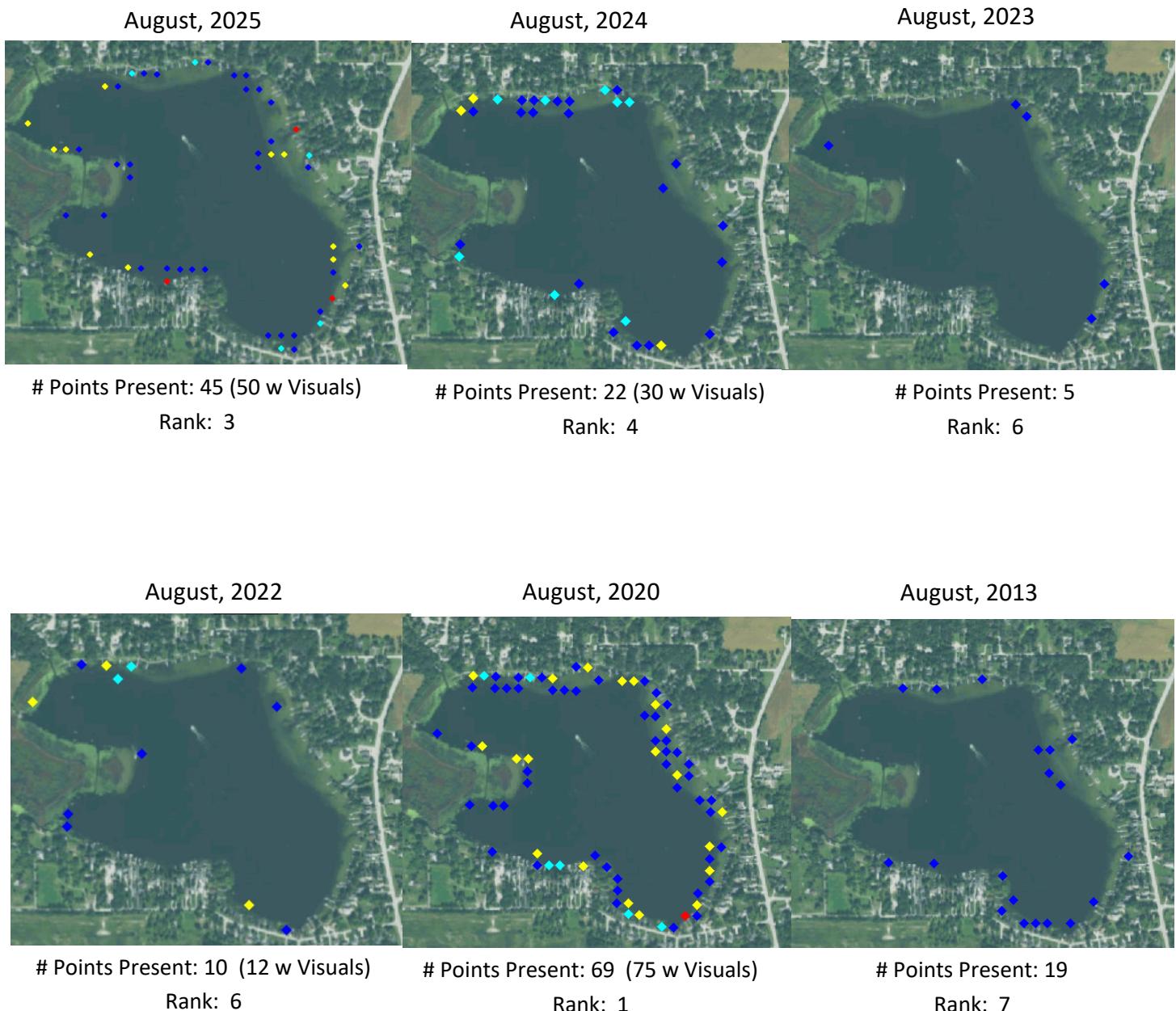


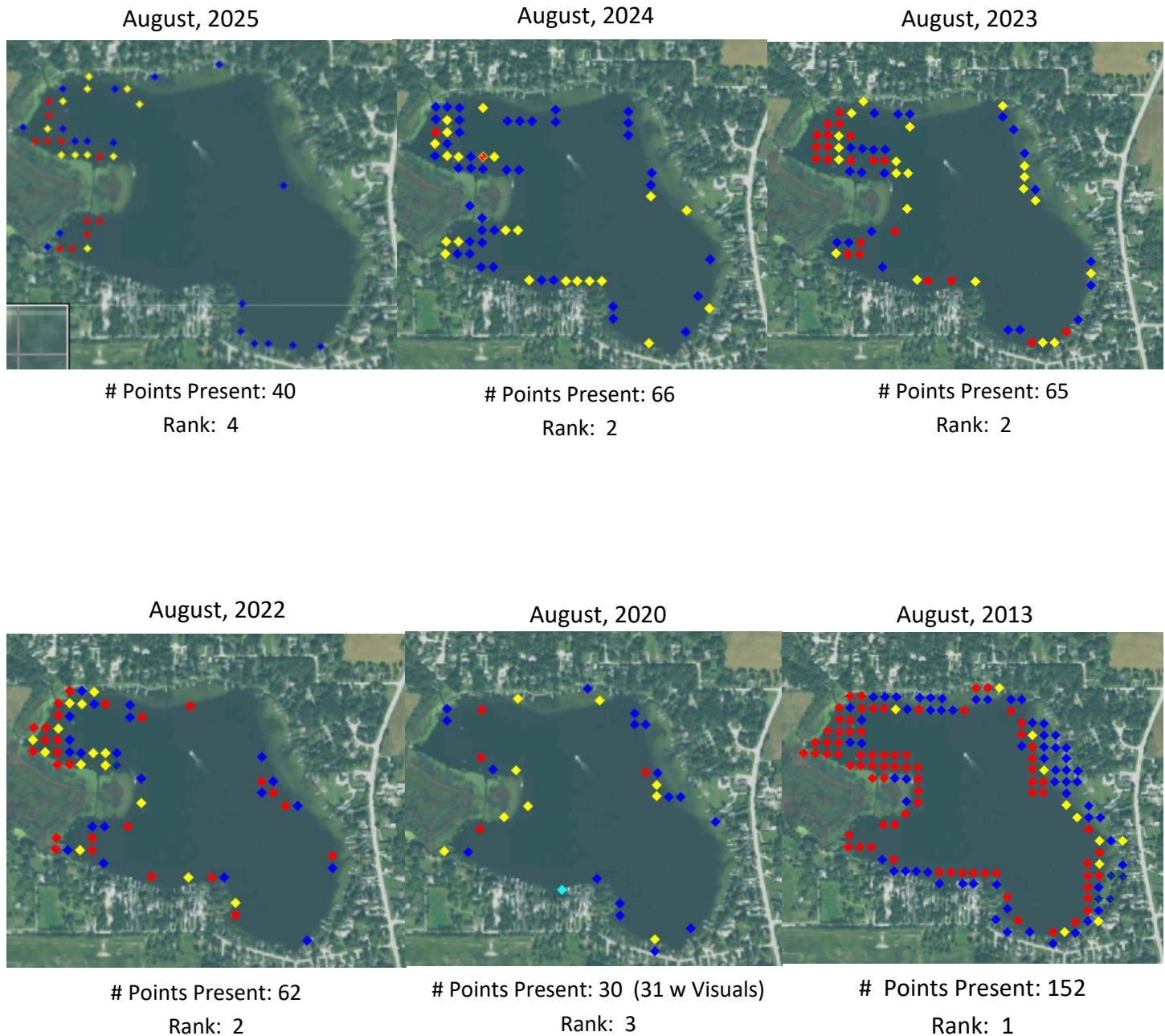
Figure 9  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Point Intercept (PI) Points with Sago Pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinata*)



Rake Fullness: 1   
2   
3   
Visual 

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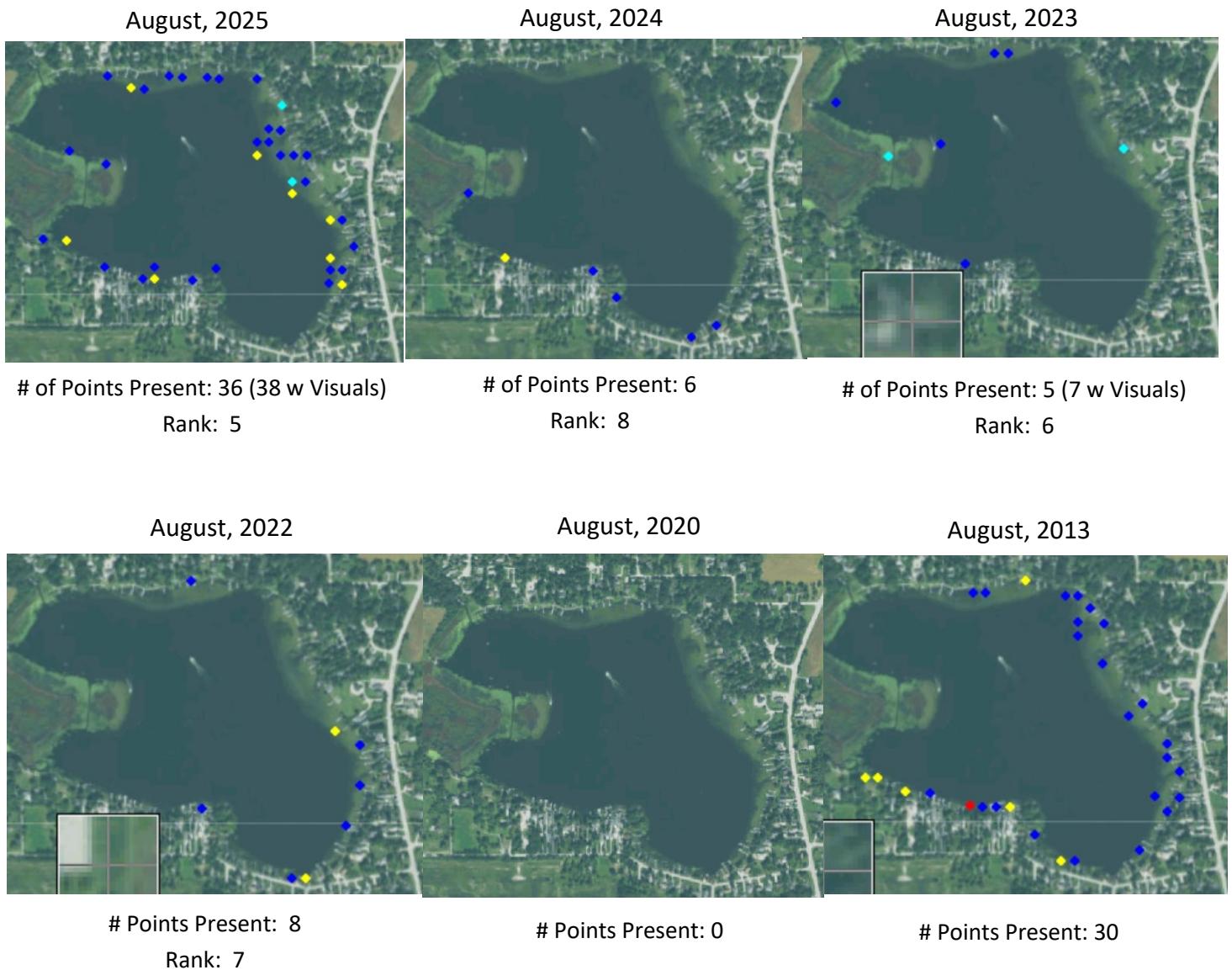
Figure 10  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Point Intercept (PI) Points with Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)



Rake Fullness: 1   
2   
3   
Visual 

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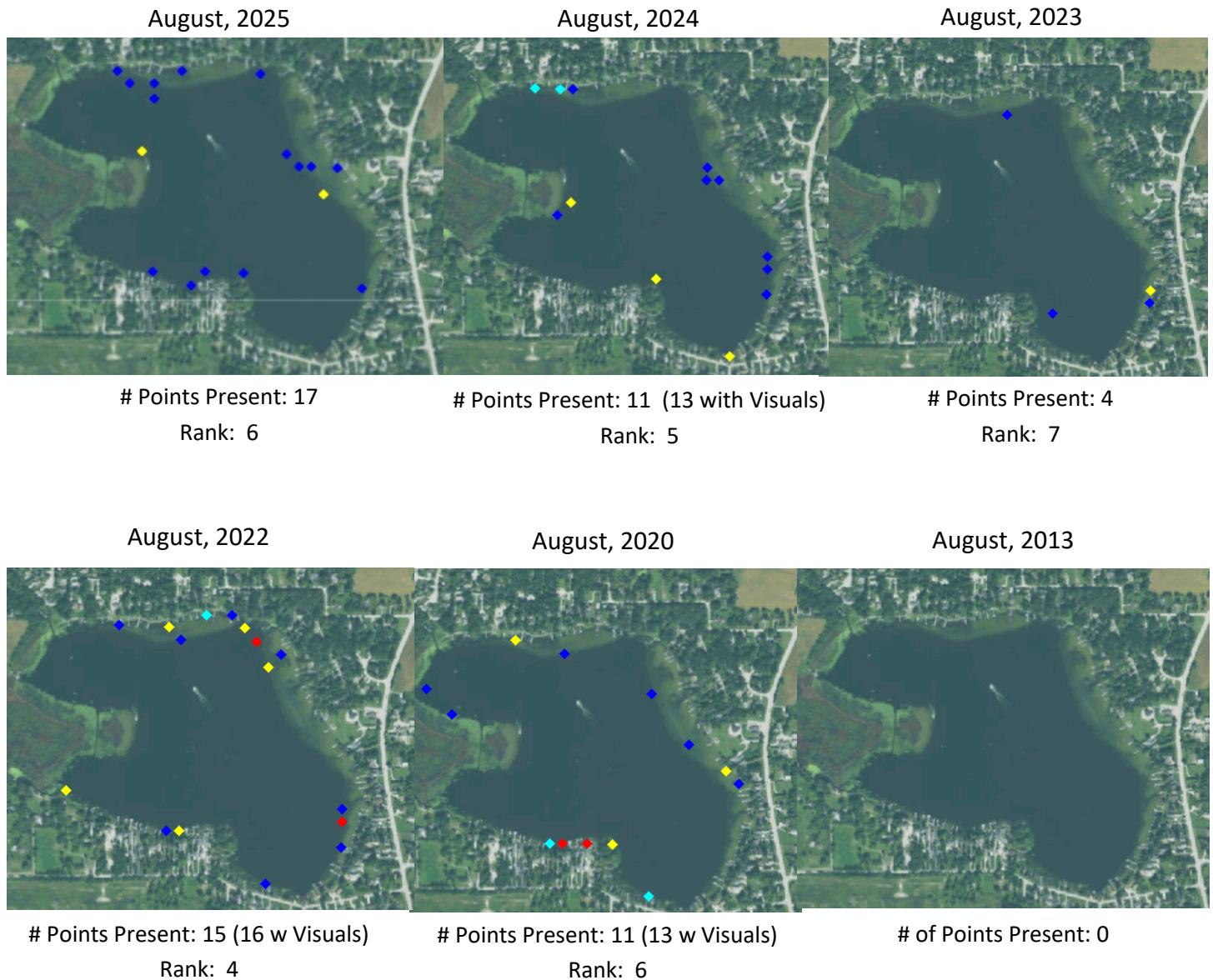
Figure 11  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Point Intercept (PI) Points with Slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*)



Rake Fullness: 1   
2   
3 

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Figure 12  
Lake Denoon—Waukesha County, WI  
Point Intercept (PI) Points with Flat-stem pondweed (*Potamogeton zosteriformes*)



Rake Fullness: 1   
2   
3   
Visual 

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## **Aquatic Plant Survey Results, cont'd. from page 3**

Table 3 (page 19) provides a Summary of Statistics for the five surveys conducted since 2013. A Floristic Quality Index for the surveys is found on Table 4 (page 21). Finally, Figures 13 & 14 (page 22-23) provides Depth/Colonization Charts for the 2025 survey, along with those from previous surveys..

A brief discussion of each of the Summary Statistics follows:

### ***Total # of Sites w/ Vegetation***

The number of sites having vegetation in Lake Denoon for 2025 was 151. The historical range for Lake Denoon is a low of 118 sites in 2020 and a high of 206 recorded in 2013. As in previous years there were many additional sites that had dense vegetation (White Lilly and/or Spatterdock) observed from a distance that could not be accessed due to limited water depth.

### ***Total # Sites Shallower Than Maximum Depth of Plants***

The number of sites shallower than the maximum depth of plants (15 ft.) for 2025 was 169. This falls within the historical range of 156 sites (2023), to a high of 193 (2013).

This parameter can be directly attributed to an increase/decrease in water clarity, as well as a changes in water levels that, along with dense plant growth in shallow water that can limit access to sampling points.

### ***Relative Frequency of Occurrence***

Relative Frequency of Occurrence, presented as a percentage, is the number of sites shallower than the maximum depth that contain vegetation. In 2025, 89.35% of the sites less than 15 feet in depth had vegetation present. This falls within the historical range for Lake Denoon for the surveys conducted since 2020—a low of 62.77% in 2020 and a high of 92.31% in 2023. This indicates that a significant percentage of the lake bottom contains suitable substrate and sufficient nutrients, that when combined with sunlight, will develop some form of aquatic vegetation.

### ***Simpson Diversity Index***

The Simpson Diversity Index (SDI) measures the diversity of a plant population, using the number of species surveyed and the number of species per site. The decimal scale ranges from 0 (low diversity) to 1 (high diversity). The SDI for the 2025 survey is 0.88, achieving the highest recorded during the six surveys, tied with the 2013 survey. Values for the other surveys were 0.84 (2024), 0.83 (2023), 0.82 (2022), 0.79 (2020) and 0.88 (2013). These indicate that the plant population has an above average level of diversity.

It should be noted that dominance by one or more species, or the presence of a significant non-native plant population can negatively impact this statistic.

### ***Maximum Depth of Plants***

Maximum depth of plants was 15 ft. for the 2025 survey, as compared to the 17 ft. recorded in 2024. The value obtained in 2025 falls within the range of 14-17 ft. recorded during the six surveys conducted since 2013. Since adequate sunlight is one requirement for plant growth, water clarity (sunlight penetration) has a direct impact upon this statistic. Thus, lakes with greater clarity are expected to have higher maximum depth of plants relative to lakes with poorer water clarity.

## Aquatic Plant Survey Results, cont'd.

### ***Average # of Species Per Site (Shallower than maximum depth) and Average # of Species (vegetated sites only)***

The Values recorded for the four surveys are as follows:

Statistic	2025	2024	2023	2022	2020	2013
Avg. # Species/Site (shallower than max. depth)	2.12	1.46	1.97	1.46	0.98	3.13
Avg. # Species/ Site (vegetated sites only)	2.38	1.69	2.14	1.72	1.57	3.01

The values for 2025 are significantly higher than previous surveys, with the exception being the one conducted in 2013. This can be attributed in large part to the herbicide treatment conducted on June 17, 2024 that eliminated Eurasian/Hybrid water-milfoil (EWM/HWM) from the lake, which was present at 63 sites (and observed at another seven) during 2023. Interesting enough, this value is very similar to the value recorded in 2022, which was two years after the SonarOne (fluridone) treatment conducted in 2020. During the 2022 survey, EWM/HWM was present at only 5 sites.

As discussed in earlier reports, the high number recorded in 2013 (3.13) is questionable due to the way in which data was recorded into the Survey Worksheet. In 2013 plant data (Rake Fullness of 1-3) was estimated for sites too shallow to navigate, rather than simply recording these sites as too shallow. This methodology will also explain some of the differences between statistics for the four surveys pertaining to the Avg. # of Native Species/Site immediately below.

### ***Avg. # of Native Species/Site (shallower than max. depth) and Avg. # of Native Species/ Site (vegetated sites only)***

These values were as follows:

These statistics reflect changes in the native plant community alone, as compared to averages for the entire community, including exotics (EWM/HWM, Curly-leaf pondweed and/or Starry Stonewort). The above indicates the highest number of native species per site since 2013.

Statistic	2025	2024	2023	2022	2020	2013
Avg. # Native Species/Site (shallower than max. depth)	1.99	1.42	1.55	1.37	0.94	2.80
Avg. # Native Species/ Site (vegetated sites only)	2.25	1.64	1.78	1.63	1.54	2.70

The two native species showing the greatest increase in frequency of occurrence during the 2025 survey were Sago pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinata*) and Slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*). Although less dramatic, Flat-stem pondweed (*Potamogeton zosteriformes*) increased in frequency as well.

continued on page 20

**Table 3**  
**Summary Statistics for 2023, 2022, 2020 and 2013 Aquatic Plant Surveys**  
**Lake Denoon —Waukesha County, WI**

Statistic	2025	2024	2023	2020	2020	2013
Total number of sites visited	383	390	356	389	387	193
Total number of sites with vegetation	151	170	144	162	118	206
Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	169	196	156	190	188	193
Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	89.35	86.73	92.31	85.26	62.77	106.74
Simpson Diversity Index	0.88	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.79	0.88
Maximum depth of plants (ft)**	15.0	17.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	16.0
Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)	9	27	37	65	33	0
Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)	170	183	131	151	144	193
Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)	2.12	1.46	1.97	1.46	0.98	3.13
Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)	2.38	1.69	2.14	1.72	1.57	3.01
Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)	1.99	1.42	1.55	1.37	0.94	2.8
Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)	2.25	1.64	1.78	1.63	1.54	2.7
Species Richness	20	19	17	22	13	19
Species Richness (including visuals)	22	22	19	23	16	19

### **Species Richness**

This Statistic indicates the number of species observed (either collected by rake or identified visually). The Species Richness for the six surveys are as follows:

Year	# Species	# Species (inc. Visuals)
2025	20	22
2024	19	22
2023	17	19
2022	22	23
2020	13	16
2013	19	19

A total of 20 different types of vegetation were collected by rake during the 2025 survey. An additional two species were identified by visual means. This number falls within the range sampled during prior surveys.

### **Floristic Quality of Index**

The Floristic Quality Index (FQI) is a measure of a plant community's closeness to an undisturbed condition. Urban lakes, or those with a high level of boat traffic have lower FQI's, meaning fewer species or lacking specific native species that are often associated with undisturbed conditions.

FQI's for any particular lake are often compared to regional or state-wide averages in order to provide perspective. FQI values representing the highest value of the lowest quartile, mean and bottom of the highest quartile of all Wisconsin lakes are 16.9, 20.9, and 27.5.

The FQI for the August 2025 survey is 22.5 (see Table 4, page 21). This lies within the range recorded earlier surveys, from a low of 20.78 in 2020 to a high of 26.15 recorded for the 2022 survey. The 2024 FQI places Lake Denoon above average for all Wisconsin Lakes in terms of disturbance.. For additional perspective, the lowest FQI measured 3.0 . (most disturbed), and the highest, 44.6 (most undisturbed).

By reviewing Table 4 closely you will observe that there is a direct correlation between the number of native species present and the Floristic Quality Index (FQI), with a higher number of native species present having a higher FQI. Another factor is the individual species present, with some having a higher Mean "C" , or coefficient of conservatism. Species with higher "C" values are associated with less disturbance, and those with lower values being tolerant of more disturbed conditions.

Finally, please note that the FQI *only includes those native species that have been collected by rake*,- species observed by Visual means are not included in this calculation. This can result in a significant difference in the resulting FQI value. For example. If the two species recorded by Visual means had been collected by rake (Watershield and Small duckweed, the resulting FQI would have been 23.8, as compared to 22.5.

This concludes the presentation and discussion of the data collected during the August, 2025 survey and comparison with the earlier surveys.

Table 4

Floristic Quality Index (FQI) and Summary Statistics (August, 2013, 2020 & 2022-2024)  
 Lake Denoon —Waukesha County, WI

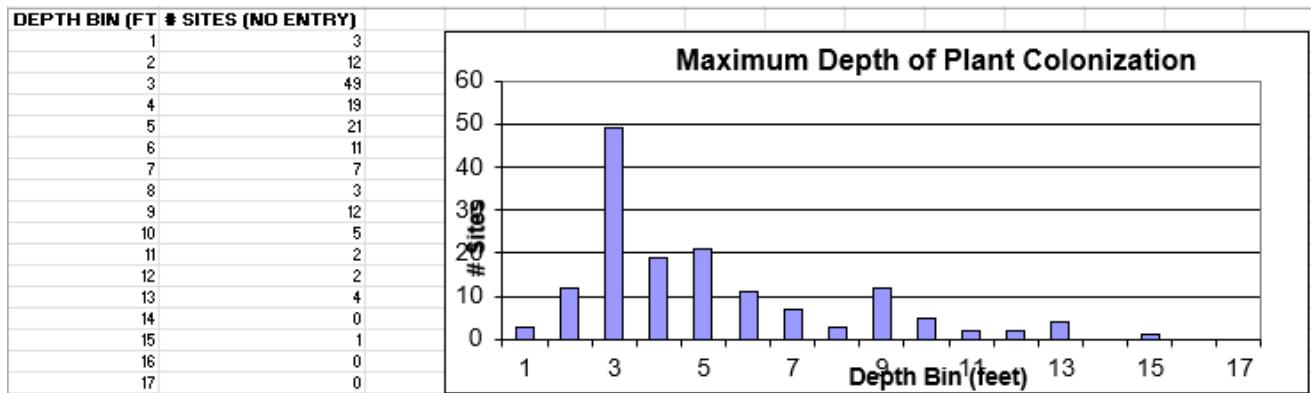
Species	Common Name	C	2025	2024	2023	2022	2020	2013
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	6				1		
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Chara</i>	Muskgrasses	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Common waterweed	3	1	1		1		
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	Water star-grass	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Small duckweed	4	1					
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Forked duckweed	6		1				
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender naiad	6	1	1	1	1		
<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>	Southern naiad	8				1		
<i>Nitella</i>	Nitella	7	1	1		1		
<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	Spatterdock	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White water lily	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Water smartweed	5						1
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large-leaf pondweed	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Variable pondweed	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed	6	1	1	1	1		
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White-stem pondweed	8		1			1	1
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Small pondweed	7	1			1		
<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Clasping-leaf pondweed	5						1
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Flat-stem pondweed	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>	Thread-leaf pondweed	8						1
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sago pondweed	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common bladderwort	7			1	1	1	
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Wild celery	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
N		16	16	13	19	12	14	
mean C		5.625	5.81	5.85	6	6	5.64	
FQI		22.5	23.25	21.08	26.15	20.78	21.11	

CITATION: Nichols, SA. 1999. Floristic Quality Assessment of Wisconsin Lake Plant Communities with Example Applications. *Journal of Lake and Reservoir Management*, 15(2):133-141.

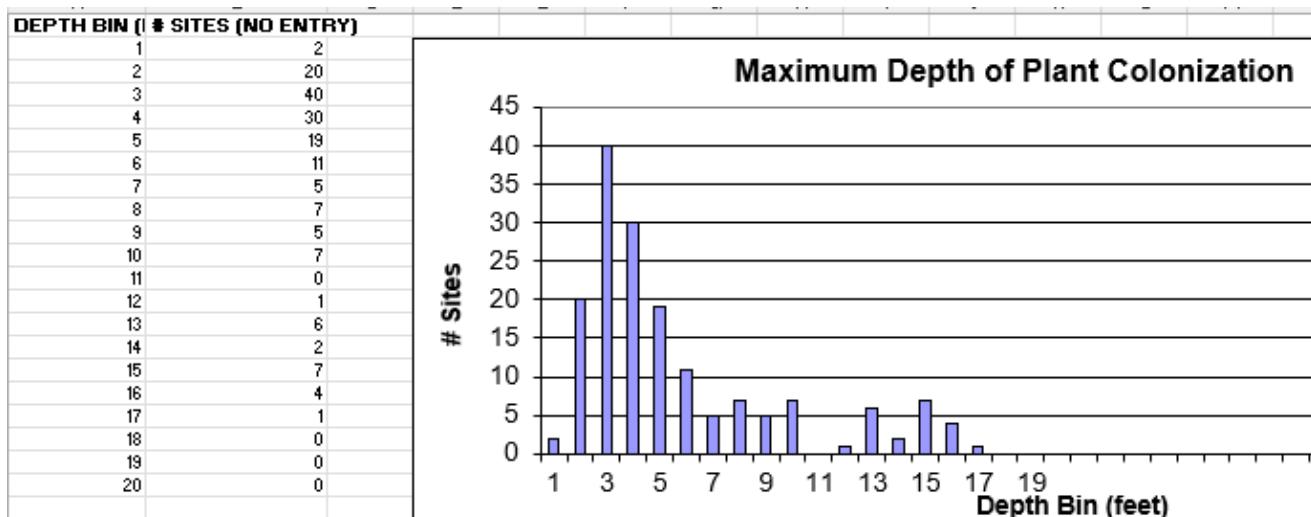
CITATION: University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2001. Wisconsin Floristic Quality Assessment (WFQA). Retrieved October 27, 2009 from: <http://www.botany.wisc.edu/WFQA.asp>

Figure 13  
 Depth/Colonization Chart for Lake Denoon –Waukesha County, WI  
 August, 2023—2025 Surveys

August, 2025 Survey



August, 2024 Survey



August, 2023 Survey

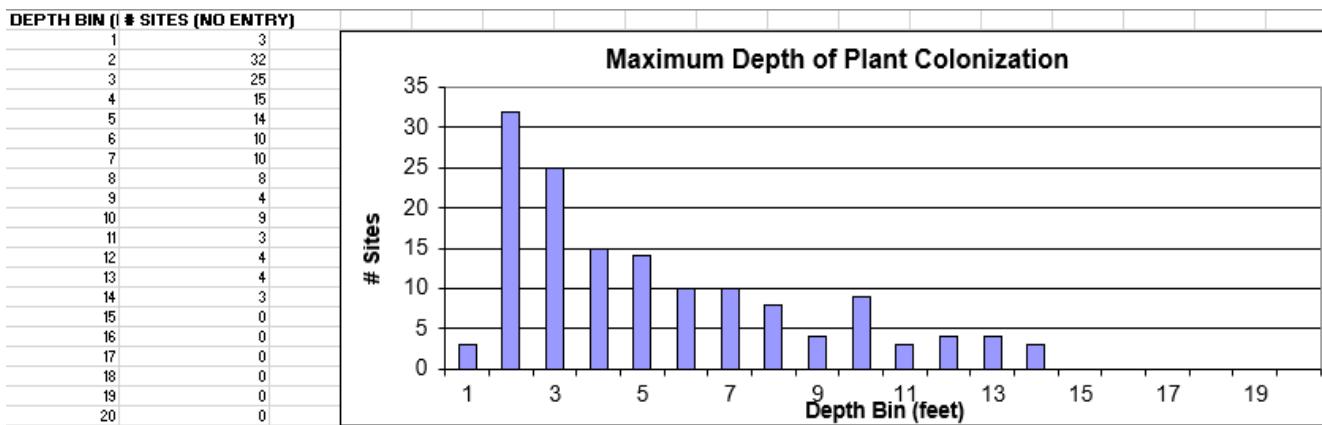
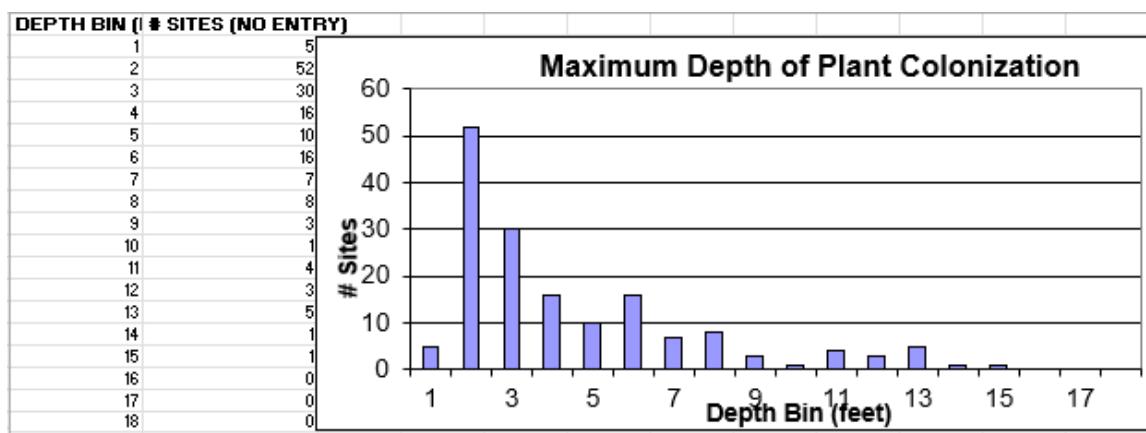
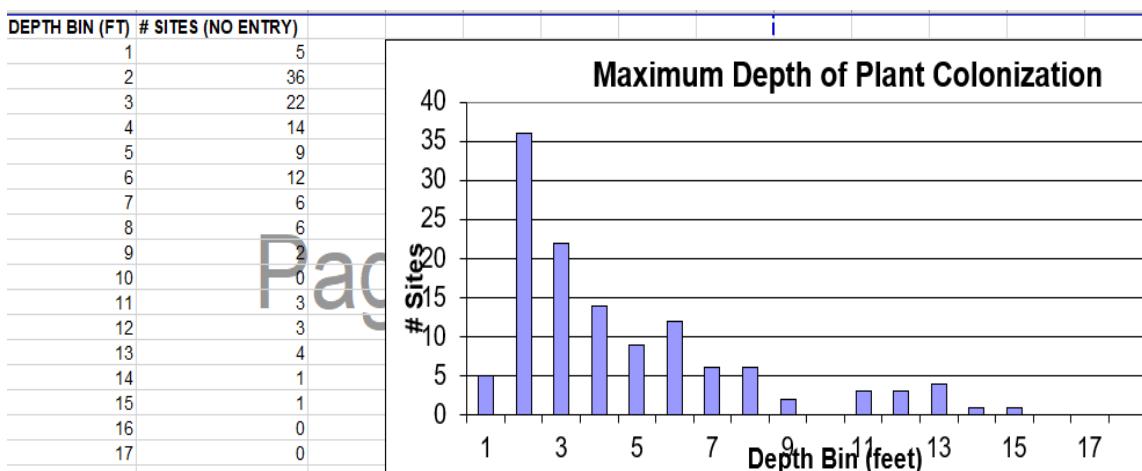


Figure 14  
Depth/Colonization Chart for Lake Denoon –Waukesha County, WI  
August, 2013—August, 2022 Surveys

August, 2022 Survey



August, 2020 Survey



August, 2013 Survey

