Spring Lake

Final Study Results 2013

University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point
and
Waushara County Staff and Citizens
To protect the lake we must protect the “watershed,” the land that drains or sheds its water into the lake.
Spring Lake

South of Highway 21
Township of Marion

Surface Area: 50 acres
Maximum Depth: 37 feet

**Water Flow**

- Spring Lake is a groundwater drainage lake; most water enters via groundwater. Surface water runoff and direct precipitation also contribute water to lesser extents.
- Most water exits Spring Lake via its outlet stream.

**WAUSHARA COUNTY LAKES STUDY –**

1. Pine (Springwater)
2. Twin
3. Gilbert
4. Long (Saxeville)
5. Long (Oasis)
6. Huron
7. Wilson
8. Kusel
9. Silver (Springwater)
10. Round
11. Big Hills
12. Napowan
13. Beans
14. Morris
15. Pine (Hancock)
16. Fish
17. Marl
18. W. Branch Mill Pond
19. Porters
20. Pearl
21. Johns
22. Bughs
23. Irogami
24. Alpine
25. Silver (Wautoma)
26. Deer
27. Little Hills
28. White Riv. Flowage
29. Witters
30. Lucerne
31. Spring
32. Curtis
33. Pleasant
Land uses and land management practices occurring in a watershed can affect the water quality in a lake. Land uses and land management also play major roles in how water moves across the landscape and how much water soaks into the ground (for long-term storage) or quickly runs off the land. The surface watershed of Spring Lake is 1,229 acres. The primary land uses in the watershed are agriculture and forests. Developed land borders Spring Lake. Generally, the land closest to the lake will have the greatest immediate impact on its water quality.
Groundwater provides water to lakes in Waushara County throughout the entire year. Hard surfaces on the landscape prevent water from soaking into the ground and becoming groundwater. This results in less water flowing to the lake during the winter and between rains. Groundwater pumping can also reduce the amount of water entering lakes.

The quality of groundwater reflects what is happening on the land surface. Precipitation falling on forested land produces clean groundwater, whereas precipitation falling on lands that have chemical use can leach contaminants to groundwater. Groundwater contamination in central Wisconsin may include nitrogen, pesticides, herbicides and other soluble chemicals originating from septic systems, crops, barnyards, road maintenance, etc. Once in the groundwater, these chemicals slowly move towards a lake or river.

On the map below, arrows indicate the direction of groundwater flow to and from the lakes. Groundwater flows towards Spring Lake from the northwest.
Shoreland vegetation is critical to a healthy lake’s ecosystem. It provides habitat for many aquatic and terrestrial animals including birds, frogs, turtles, and many small and large mammals. It also helps to improve the quality of the runoff that is flowing across the landscape towards the lake. Healthy shoreland vegetation includes a mix of tall grasses/flowers, shrubs and trees.

Many stretches of the shoreland around Spring Lake have healthy shoreland vegetation (displayed in green); however, some stretches could benefit the lake by being restored.
The aquatic plant community in Spring Lake is characterized by an average diversity of plant species when compared to other lakes in the Waushara County Lakes Study, with a total of 26 species detected in the 2013 survey.

Five of the 26 species found in Spring Lake had a C-value of 8 or greater, indicating good health in the aquatic plant community. One of these species is small purple bladderwort, a species of special concern in Wisconsin.

The most frequently occurring aquatic species found in Spring Lake was muskgrass (*Chara* spp.), followed by coontail.
During the 2013 aquatic plant survey of Spring Lake, 89% of sites sampled had aquatic plants.

The greatest depth at which aquatic plant growth was found was 19 feet.

The survey documented Eurasian water milfoil (EWM) in one location, and curly-leaf pondweed (CLP) at two locations. EWM can create dense beds which can damage boat motors, make areas non-navigable, and prevent activities like swimming and fishing. CLP can become invasive and may contribute to nuisance algae blooms throughout the summer.

**Species Richness** is a count of the number of plant species found at a survey point. A greater number of species in a lake helps to make the aquatic plant community more resilient to year-to-year changes and aquatic invasive species. More plant species means more diverse habitat and food sources are available.

**Spring Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2013:**
*Total Number of Species Per Site*

- Muskgrass often grows in low, dense mats and is identified by its musky odor and rough texture. The water is often clear where muskgrass grows densely because of its ability to filter nutrients from water.

- Bladderworts are carnivorous plants. They use special trigger hairs to sense an insect—which then is drawn into digestive “bladders” in the plant.
Aquatic Invasive Species are non-native plants or animals that may cause significant harm to a lake's ecosystem. Typically, they are introduced to a lake by hitching a ride on clothing, boats, trailers and other water recreation equipment. Aquatic invasive species can be introduced to a lake accidentally or intentionally. Once in a lake, they may be impossible to completely remove and can be difficult and costly to remove. Prevention and early detection are the best ways to keep aquatic invasive species from establishing in a lake.

### Lakes with Aquatic Invasive Species in Waushara County, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lake Name</th>
<th>Banded Mystery Snail</th>
<th>Chinese Mystery Snail</th>
<th>Rusty Crayfish</th>
<th>Curly Leaf Pondweed</th>
<th>Eurasian Water Milfoil</th>
<th>Hybrid Eurasian/Northern Water Milfoil</th>
<th>Zebra Mussel</th>
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Learn to identify invasive species & look for them in your lake!
Lakes go through a natural aging process that results in increased aquatic plant growth, fish, and wildlife over time. Within a lake’s watershed, human activity on the land, in a wetland, or in the lake can dramatically accelerate this process. Depending on land management practices, changes in a lake that may have normally taken centuries to occur may take place in decades or even years. The amounts of nutrients, algal growth, and water clarity measurements help to define the age of a lake. Based on these measures, lakes can be classified for comparison to one another.

**Oligotrophic Lakes**

*Common uses:*
- Swimming
- Skiing
- Boating

*Vegetation of oligotrophic lakes:*
- Very little vegetation

**Mesotrophic Lakes**

*Common uses:*
- Boating
- Fishing

*Vegetation of mesotrophic lakes:*
- Increased vegetation
- Occasional algal blooms

**Eutrophic Lakes**

*Common uses:*
- Fishing
- Wildlife watching

*Vegetation of eutrophic lakes:*
- Lots of aquatic plants
- Frequent algal blooms

Winter fish kills can occur in shallow lakes due to low oxygen levels.
**Phosphorus** is a major nutrient that can lead to excessive algae and rooted aquatic plant growth in lakes. In fact, one pound of phosphorus entering a lake can result 300 to 500 pounds of algal growth. All Waushara County lakes have either sufficient or excessive nutrients for aquatic plant growth, so these lakes will benefit from limiting the addition of more nutrients. Sources of phosphorus include septic systems, animal waste, storm water runoff, soil erosion, and fertilizers for lawns, gardens and agriculture.

- Total phosphorus measured when the lake was well-mixed during spring and fall is displayed in the graph to the left.
- During fall and spring 2010-2012, the average total phosphorus level indicated that Spring Lake was similar to earlier measurements.

**Water clarity** is a measure of how deep light can penetrate (Secchi depth). Clarity is affected by water color, turbidity (suspended sediment), and algae. Water clarity helps determine where rooted aquatic plants can grow.

- The graph to the left shows water clarity measurements taken between May and November. It is typical for water clarity to vary throughout the year.
- During the summers of 2011 and 2012, on average, the poorest water clarity in Spring Lake was 12.2 feet in August and the best was 13.5 feet in July. In comparison to measurements prior to 2011, water clarity has increased slightly during the summer.
Spring Lake – What can you do to help?

Lake Users:
- Run boat engines efficiently
- Observe no/low wake zones
- Refuel away from water
- Dispose of trash properly
- Remove all aquatic plants from boats and trailers
- Respect wildlife and other lake users

Land Owners:
- Control soil erosion
- Keep livestock out of lakes and streams
- Control manure runoff
- Carefully manage nutrients and pesticides
- Leave natural shoreland vegetation in place or restore if it has been removed
- Learn to identify and look for invasive species

Home Owners:
- Leave natural shoreland vegetation in place or restore if it has been removed
- Leave woody habitat for young fish, turtles and frogs
- Eliminate the use of fertilizer or use no phosphorus fertilizer
- Eliminate or minimize use of pesticides
- Control soil erosion
- Control runoff from rooftops and hard surfaces
- Clean up after pets
- Learn to identify and look for invasive species

Stop the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species!

Wetlands and Shorelands:
- LEARN how to identify invasive plants and animals, and know who to contact if found.
- DO NOT PURCHASE prohibited and restricted species! Whenever possible purchase native plants.
- NEVER transplant water garden plants or aquarium plants into lakes, streams, wetlands, or storm water ponds. Properly dispose of unwanted plants and animals!
- REMOVE invasive exotic plants from your landscape and replace them with native plants or non-invasive exotic plants. Scout annually for new invasive plants.
- AVOID using garden plants from other regions whose invasive potential is poorly understood.

Lakes and Rivers:
- LEARN what Wisconsin invasive plants and animals look like and who to contact if seen in a lake or river.
- INSPECT your boat, trailer and equipment when traveling to different water bodies and REMOVE any attached aquatic plants or animals (before launching, after loading, and before transporting on a public highway).
- DRAIN all water from boats, motors, and all equipment after use at a lake.
- NEVER release live fish, bait or pets into a wetland or water body.
- BUY minnows from a Wisconsin bait dealer. Only use leftover minnows at that same water body.
Aquatic Plants
Golden Sands Resource Conservation & Development Council, Inc.

Sediment Core
Dr. Samantha Kaplan (UW-Stevens Point) and Paul Garrison (Wisconsin DNR)

Shoreland Assessments
Ed Hernandez and Waushara County Land Conservation Department Staff
Dan McFarlane (UW-Stevens Point)

Water Quality and Watersheds
Nancy Turyk, Dr. Paul McGinley, Danielle Rupp and Ryan Haney (UW-Stevens Point)

UW-Stevens Point Students

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