

Oconto County Lakes Project

WISCOBEE LAKE STUDY

SUMMARY REPORT

2022

Oconto County Lakes Project Reports:

**State of the
Oconto County
Lakes**

**Lake Study
Summary
Reports**

**Operational Strategy and
Plan for Surface Water
Management and
Protection**

**Lake
Management
Plans**



Center for Watershed Science and Education
College of Natural Resources
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

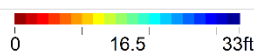
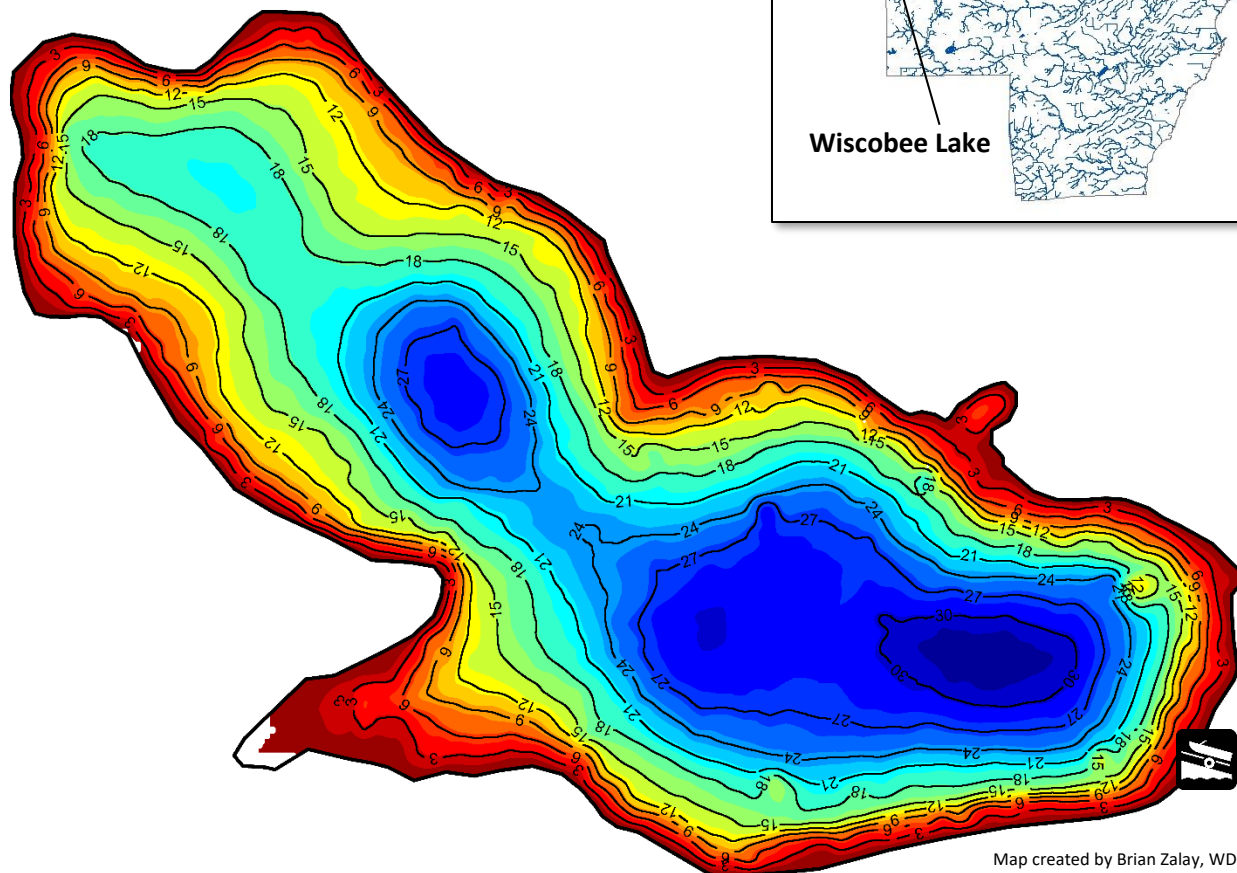
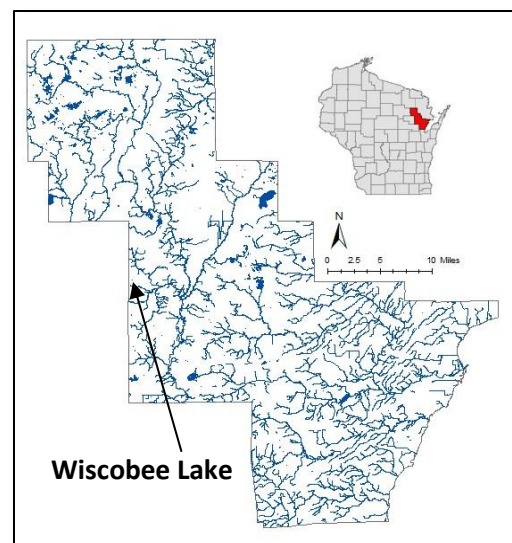
Background

- Wiscobee Lake is a 39-acre drainage lake in west central Oconto County with a maximum depth of 40 feet.
- Most water enters and leaves Wiscobee Lake via Wiscobee Creek and groundwater. Surface water runoff and direct precipitation also contribute water.
- Visitors have access to the lake from one public boat launch located on the lake's east side.
- This report summarizes data collected during the 2020-2021 lake study.

Township of How

Surface Area: 39 acres

Maximum Depth: 40 feet



0 200ft

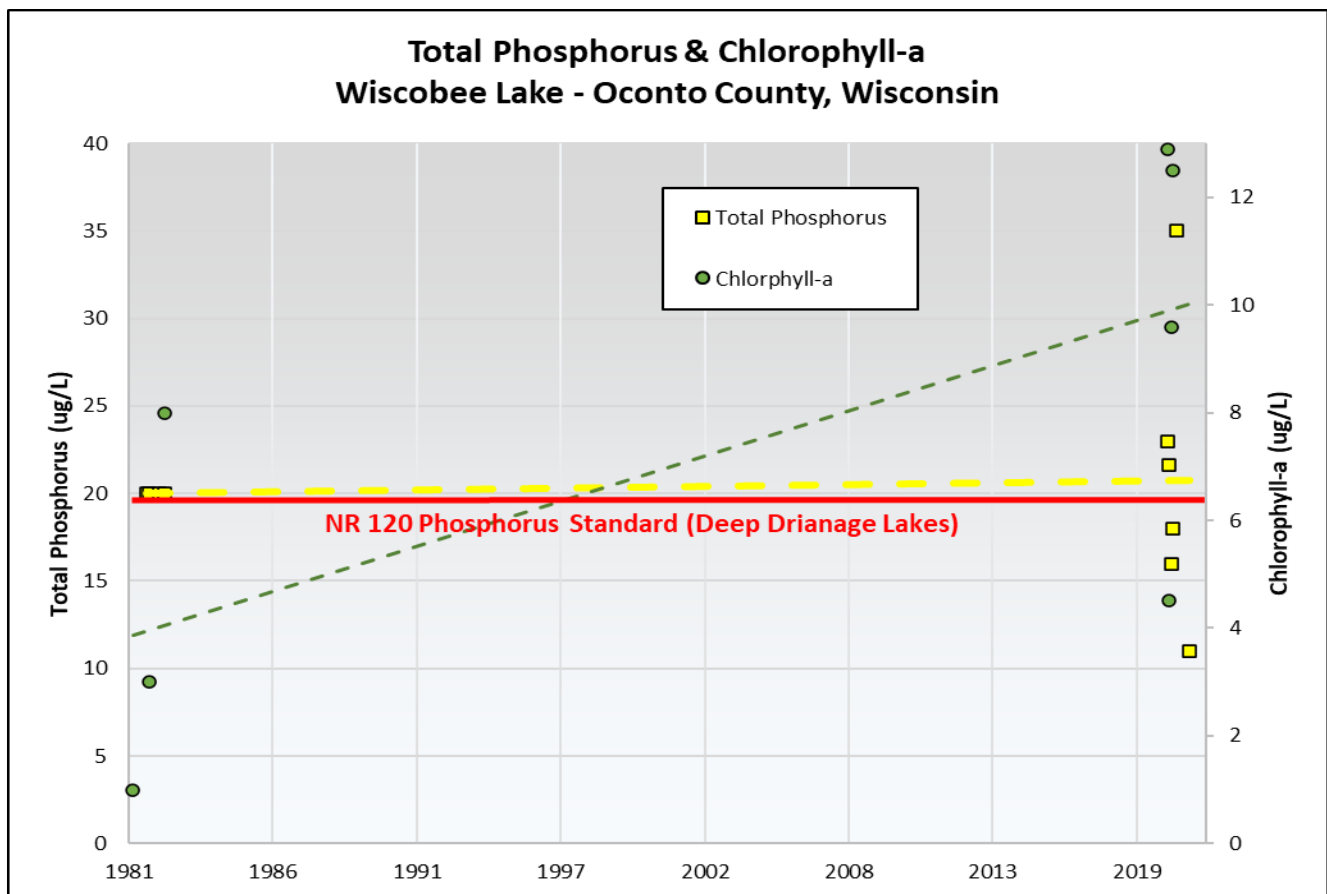
Map created by Brian Zalay, WDNR.

Wiscobee Lake
Mapping by AutoChart

Water Quality

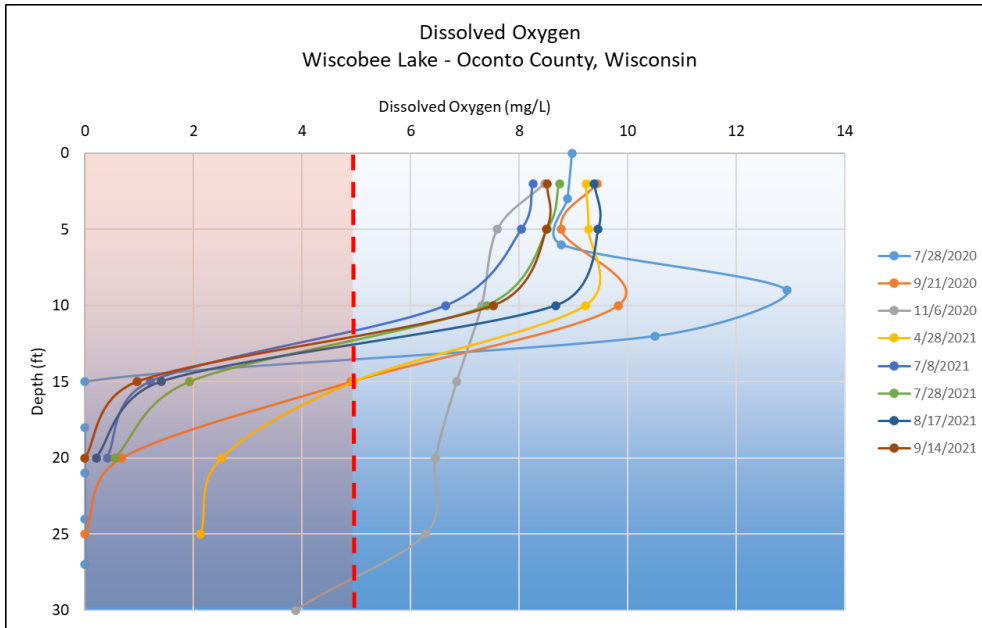
Nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen are what feed aquatic plants and algae in a lake. Excessive amounts of nutrients delivered to a lake will result in abundant plant and algae growth. Disturbance within a watershed combined with the landscape's inability to infiltrate and filter runoff is what primarily delivers nutrients to a lake.

- Total Phosphorus was routinely above the Wisconsin state standard of 20 ug/L for deep drainage lakes during the two-year study. The long-term trend (based on summer samples) suggests a stable average concentration.
- Inorganic nitrogen was above the threshold of 0.3 mg/L when algal blooms tend to increase.
- Chlorophyll-a, an indirect measure of algae, remained below the threshold of 6 ug/L. Limited historic data suggests a increasing trend.



Water Quality

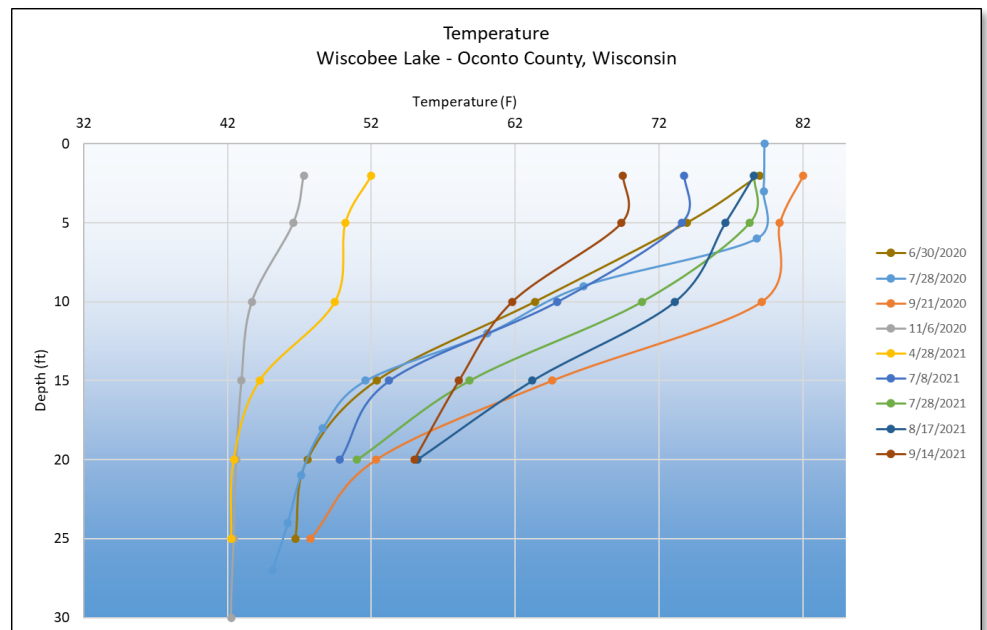
Sufficient **dissolved oxygen** in lake water is essential to the survival of aquatic organisms. The amount of dissolved oxygen present within a lake varies by season and depth. It is determined by the biological activity that consumes or produces oxygen, by water mixing through wind, changes in temperature, and inputs of surface and groundwater. Generally, at least 5 mg/L oxygen is required for fish.



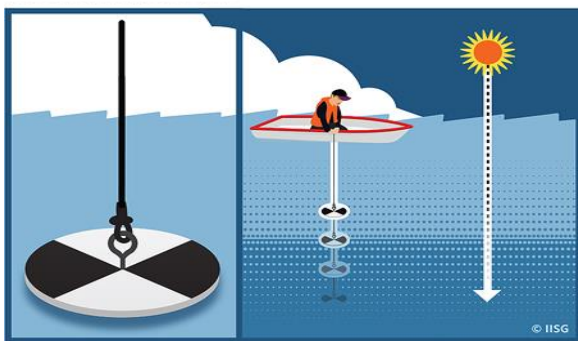
- Sufficient oxygen is available in the water column of Wiscobee Lake throughout the year. The lowest concentrations were observed in late summer when only the top 12 feet has enough oxygen to support most fish species.
- Algae blooms at depth (between 6 and 11 feet) were indicated by the profiles.

Lake water **temperature** has a significant impact on water chemistry, spatial distribution of fish, microbial growth and oxygen content.

- The temperature gradient in Wiscobee Lake shows a clear thermocline (~5-15 ft) during the growing season, typical of a deep, stratified lake.

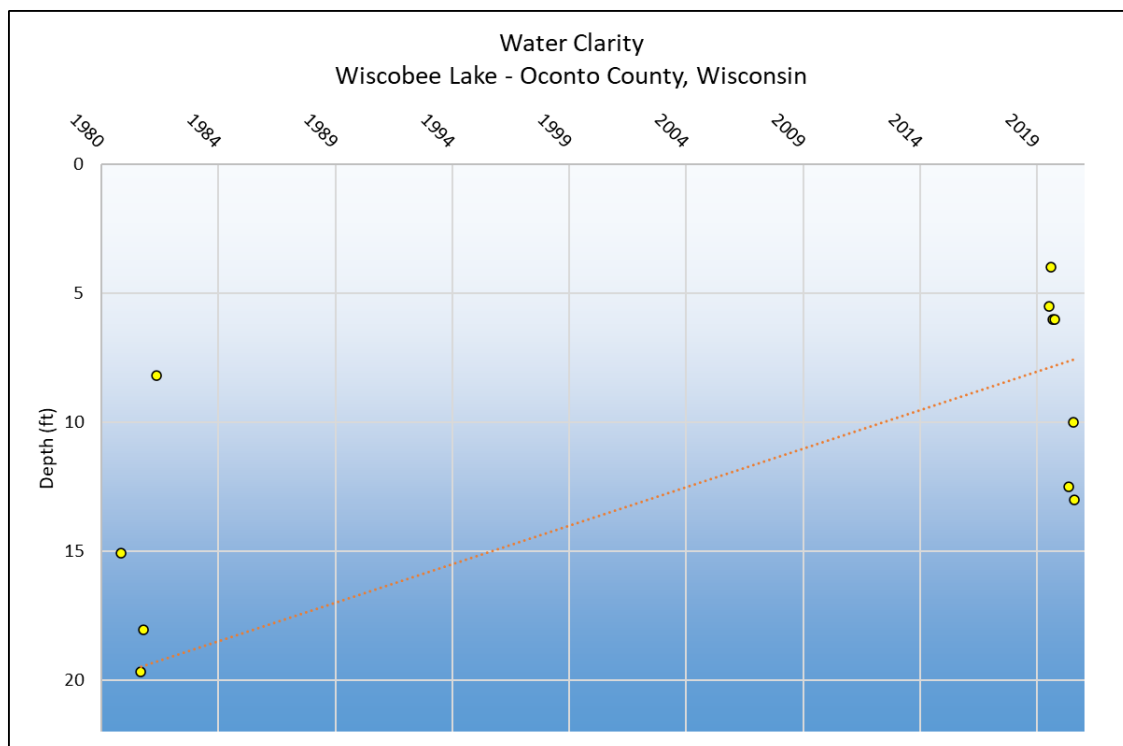
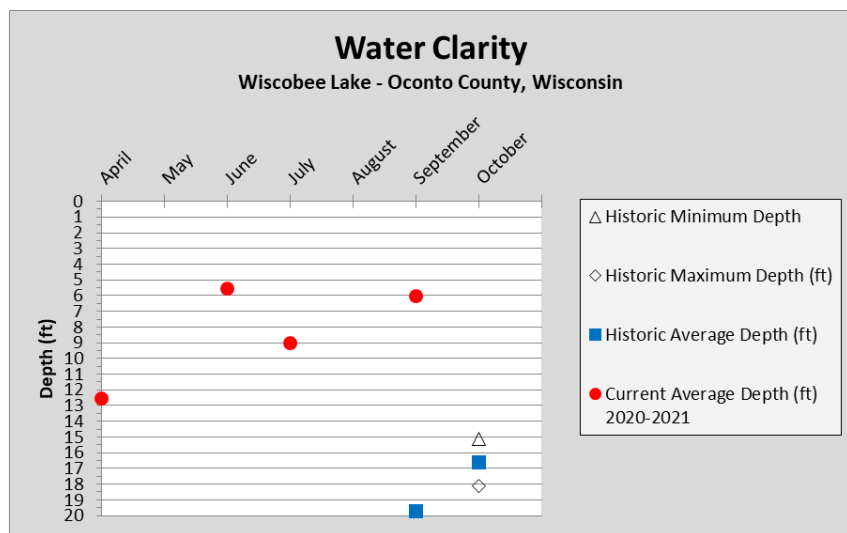


Water Quality



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. It is typical for water clarity to vary throughout the year.

- The graph below shows water clarity measurements taken between May and November.
- During 2020-21, the poorest average water clarity was in June and best was in April. Limited historic data suggests a decreasing trend.



Water Quality

Other chemistry data was collected from lake water samples, such as basic cations, pollutants and acid rain input, and physical parameters. Results of such analyses can provide insights into a variety of other potential impacts to the lake. While concentrations of these compounds in lake water is usually low, higher concentrations can be indicators of other potential issues.

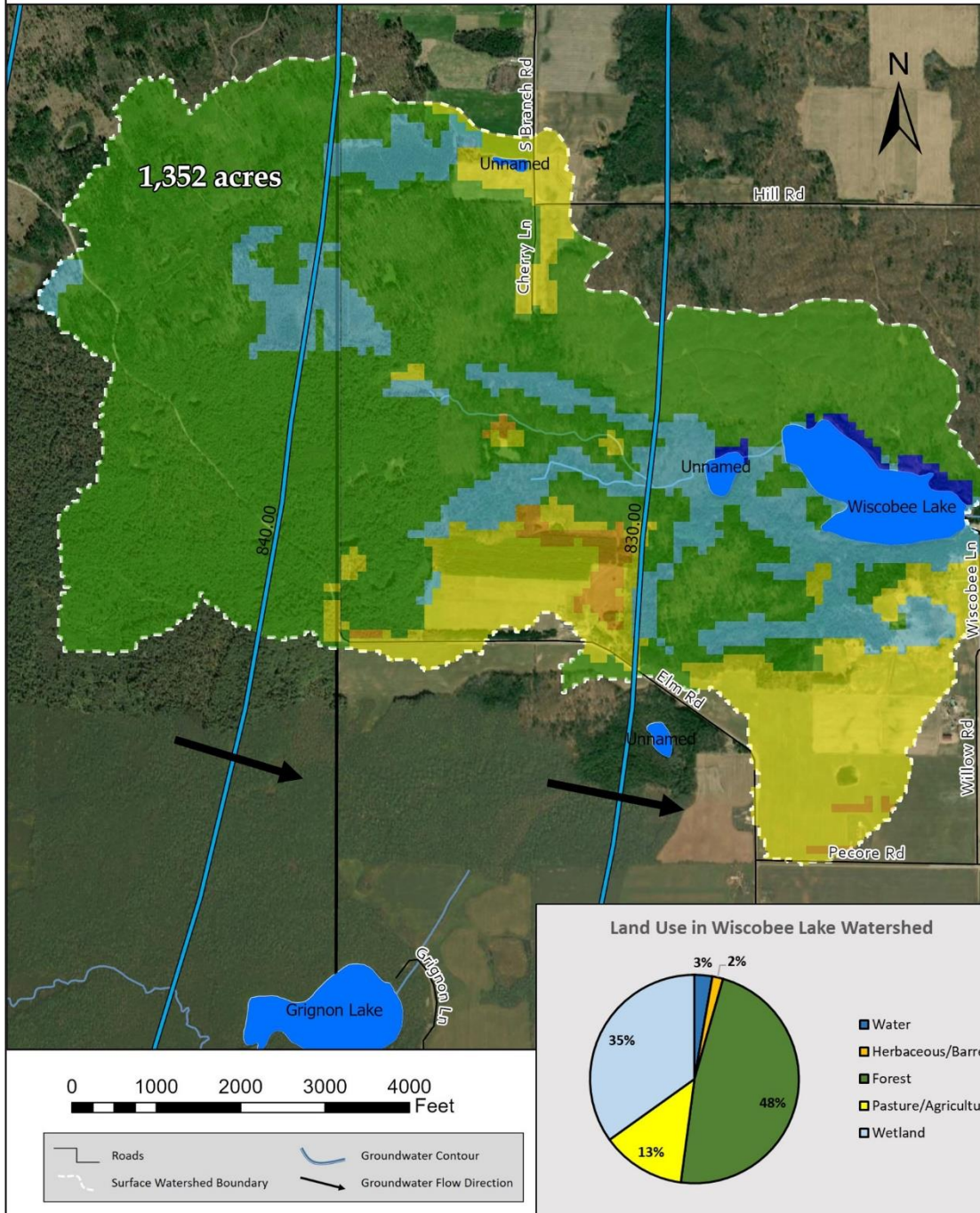
- Concentrations of potassium (1.36 mg/L), chloride (4.3 mg/L) and sodium (2.6 mg/L) were all low. This suggests minimal impact from septic systems, road salt, animal waste and fertilizers.
- DACT, a screening tool to determine if your lake is being impacted by pesticides, was not detected.
- Water in Wiscobee Lake is hard (218 mg/L CaCO_3), having an elevated level of dissolved minerals. These minerals tend to bind with phosphorus making it unavailable to algae blooms.



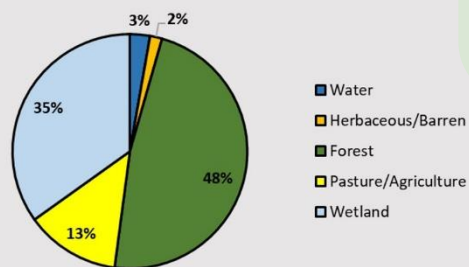
For more information on how to interpret your lake's water quality data, please refer to the "State of the Oconto County Lakes Report" that is on file with Oconto County.

Groundwater provides water to lakes in Oconto 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 snowmelt and rain events. Water that does not infiltrate to groundwater becomes **surface runoff** flowing across the surface of the landscape where it can move sediment and contaminants to the lake from within its watershed.

Wiscobee Lake Surface Watershed & Groundwater Flow



Land Use in Wiscobee Lake Watershed



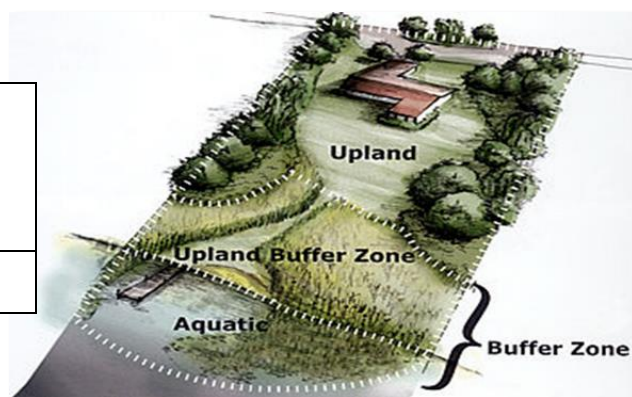
The quality of lake water reflects what is happening on the land surface. Precipitation falling on forests produces clean groundwater, whereas precipitation falling on land that has chemical use can produce runoff and groundwater that contains these chemicals. Groundwater contamination may include nitrogen, pesticides, herbicides and other soluble chemicals originating from septic systems, crops, barnyards, and road de-icing. Once in the groundwater, these chemicals move slowly towards a lake or river.

Shorelands

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 and quantity of the runoff that flows across the landscape towards the lake. Healthy shoreland vegetation includes a mix of tall, native grasses/flowers, shrubs and trees.

- Shorelands around Wiscobee Lake were surveyed in August 2020. Almost all of Wiscobee Lake's shoreland is healthy.

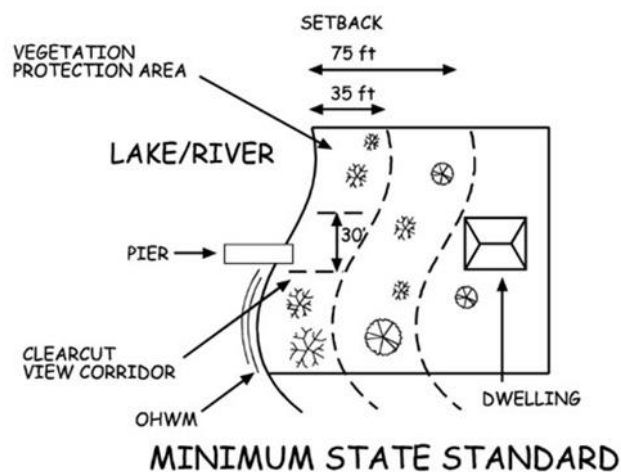
Total lakefront footage	No. Riparian lots	Measured shoreland disturbance (feet)	Measured shoreland disturbance (%)
6,957	12	36	1%



State Shoreland Zoning Ordinance NR 115 Wisc. Adm. Code for Unincorporated Municipalities

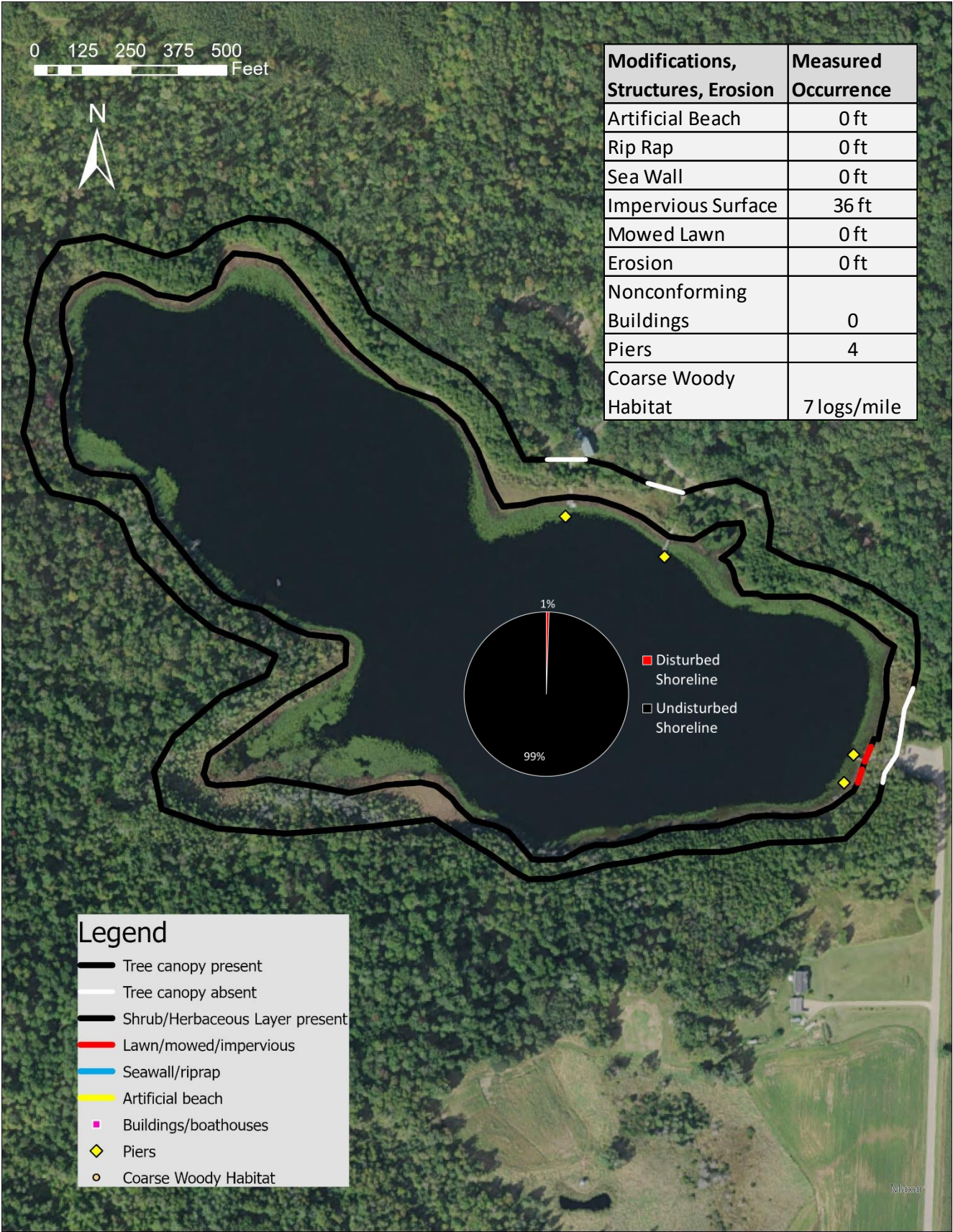
No vegetation within 35 feet of the lake's edge shall be removed except for:

- Up to 30% of shoreline may be removed of shrubs and trees for a view corridor
- A mowed or constructed pedestrian path up to 5 feet wide to access lake



What Can You Do To Help Wiscobee Lake?

- ✓ Leave natural shoreland vegetation in place or restore if it has been removed.
- ✓ Learn to identify and look for invasive plants and animals and know who to contact if found.
- ✓ Do not purchase prohibited and restricted species. Purchase native plants when possible.
- ✓ Never transplant water garden or aquarium plants into lakes, streams or wetlands. Properly dispose of them.
- ✓ Remove invasive exotic plants from your landscape and replace them with native plants or non-invasive exotics. Scout regularly for new invasive plants.
- ✓ Avoid using garden plants from other regions whose invasive potential is poorly understood.

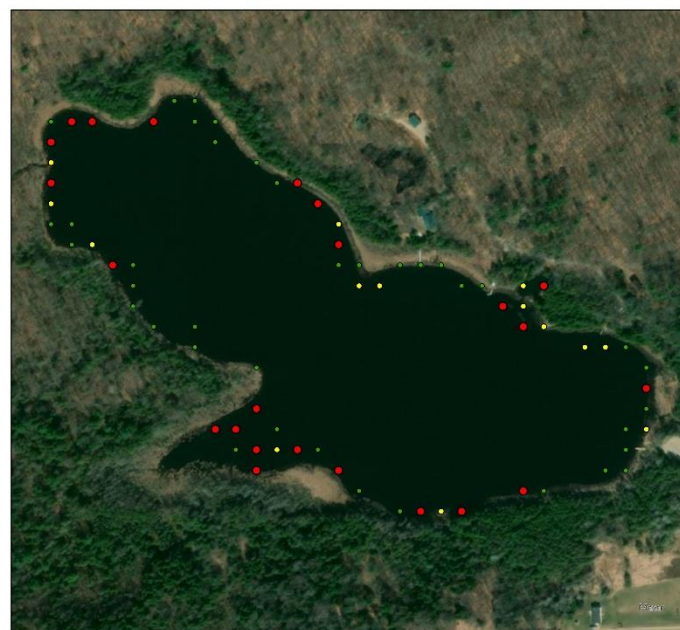


Aquatic Plants

Aquatic plants are the forest landscape within a lake. They provide food and habitat for terrestrial and aquatic creatures such as fish, ducks, turtles, invertebrates and other animals. They increase oxygen levels in the water and utilize nutrients that would otherwise be used by algae. A healthy lake typically has a variety of aquatic plant species creating diversity that can help to prevent the establishment of aquatic invasive species.

- The aquatic plant community in Wiscobee Lake is characterized by average diversity of plant species when compared to other lakes in the Oconto County Lakes Project, with a total of 18 species in the 2020 survey.
- During the 2020 aquatic plant survey of Wiscobee Lake, 24% of visited sites had vegetative growth. The maximum depth of vegetation was 11.5 feet and the Floristic Quality Assessment (FQI) was 28.
- The most frequently encountered plant species were coontail (59%), chara (57%) and white water lily (39%). All three species are native to Wisconsin.
- No invasive species were observed.

Wiscobee Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2020:
Rake Fullness



0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Feet



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Rake Fullness

- 1
- 2
- 3



Wiscobee Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2020:
Total Number of Species



125 250 500 750 1,000
Feet



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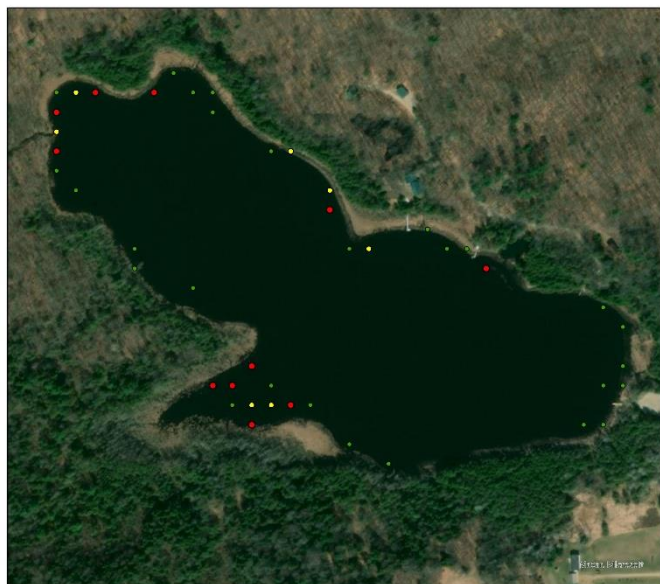
Total Number of Species

- 1-3
- 4-7
- 8+



Aquatic Plants

Wiscobee Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2020: Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)

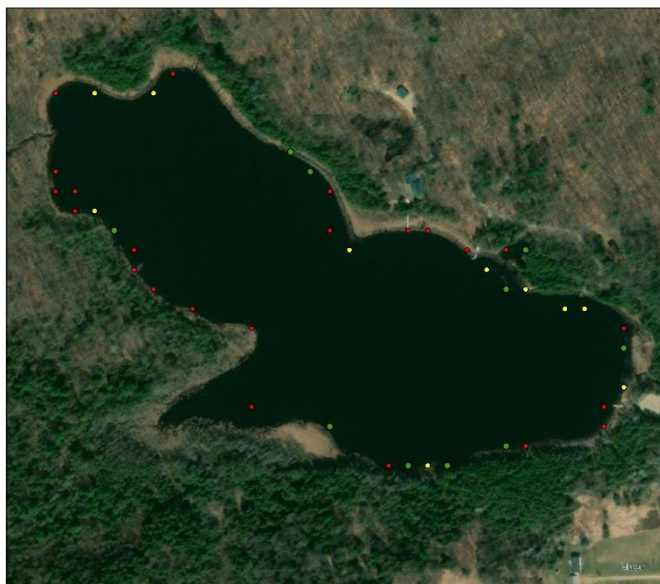


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Coontail lacks roots and can form dense mats just below the surface. It is usually in calm, nutrient-rich water and provides habitat for young fish and other aquatic animals. Waterfowl will eat the seeds and foliage.



Wiscobee Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2020: Muskgrass (*Chara* sp.)



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Chara is a type of macro algae that grows attached to muddy lake bottoms and has a musky odor. Muskgrass, as it is known, filters the lake water and is helpful in preventing the establishment of invasive species.



Aquatic Plants

Wiscobee Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2020: White water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*)



White water lily has round stalks that grow up from a rhizome in the sediment connecting to large round floating leaves. By mid-summer, white flowers also float at the surface. Lilies are important cover for fish, are food by many species, and help prevent erosion by slowing wave action.



(C) Paul Skawinski, 2009

Aquatic **invasive species** are non-native aquatic plants and animals that are most often unintentionally introduced into lakes by lake users. In some lakes, aquatic invasive plant species can exist as a part of the plant community, while in other lakes populations explode, creating dense beds that can damage boat motors, make areas non-navigable, inhibit activities like swimming and fishing, and disrupt the lakes' ecosystems.

- No invasive species were observed during the 2020 aquatic plant survey.



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HITCHHIKERS!™**

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www.ProtectYourWaters.net

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared as an appendix to the Oconto County State of the Lakes Report, which is on file with the Oconto County Land Conservation Department. Written and prepared by the Center for Watershed Science and Education at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

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