

Oconto County Lakes Project

BASS LAKE STUDY SUMMARY REPORT 2019

*University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and
Oconto County Staff and Citizens*

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**

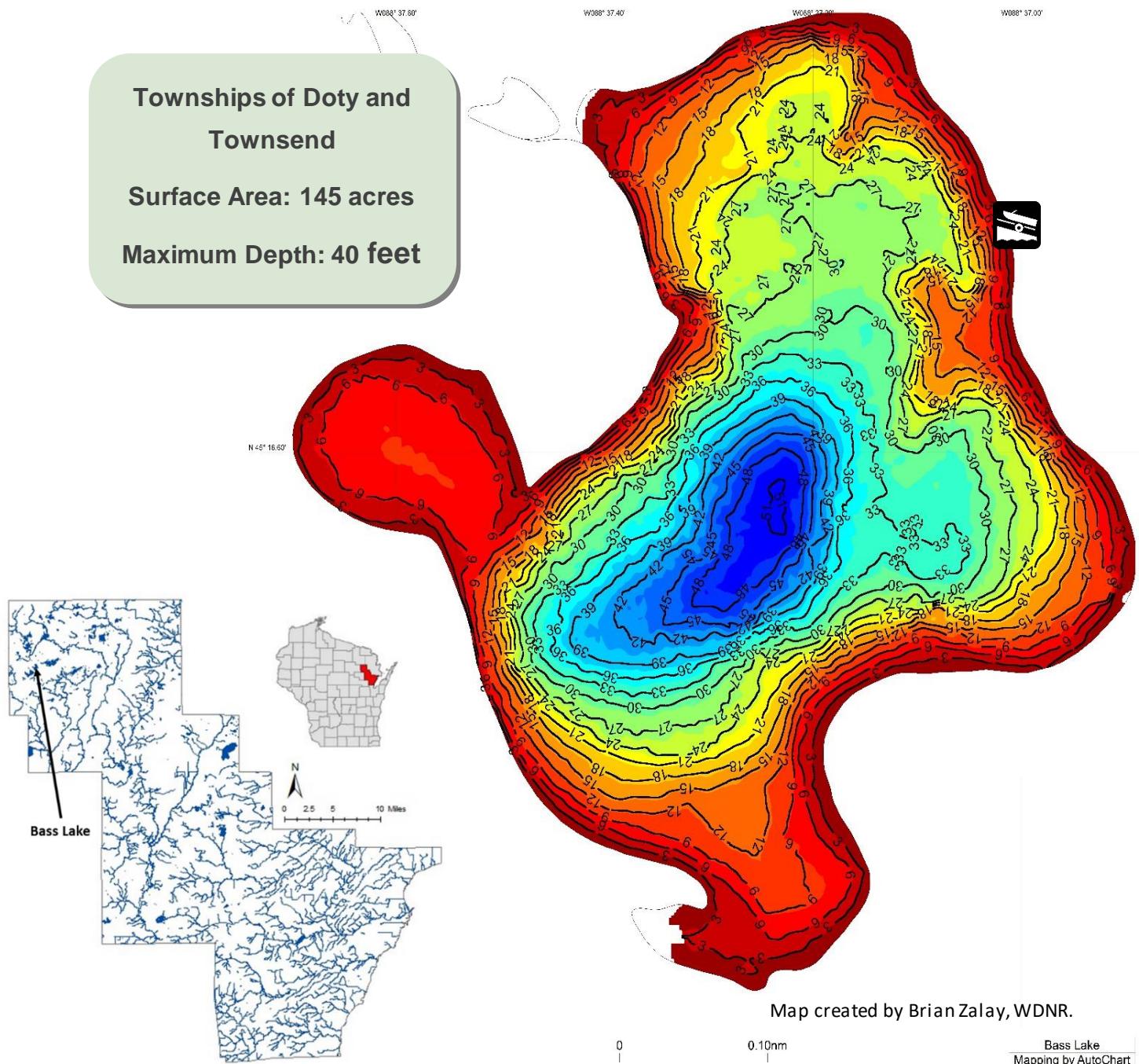
Lake
Management
Plans



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

Background

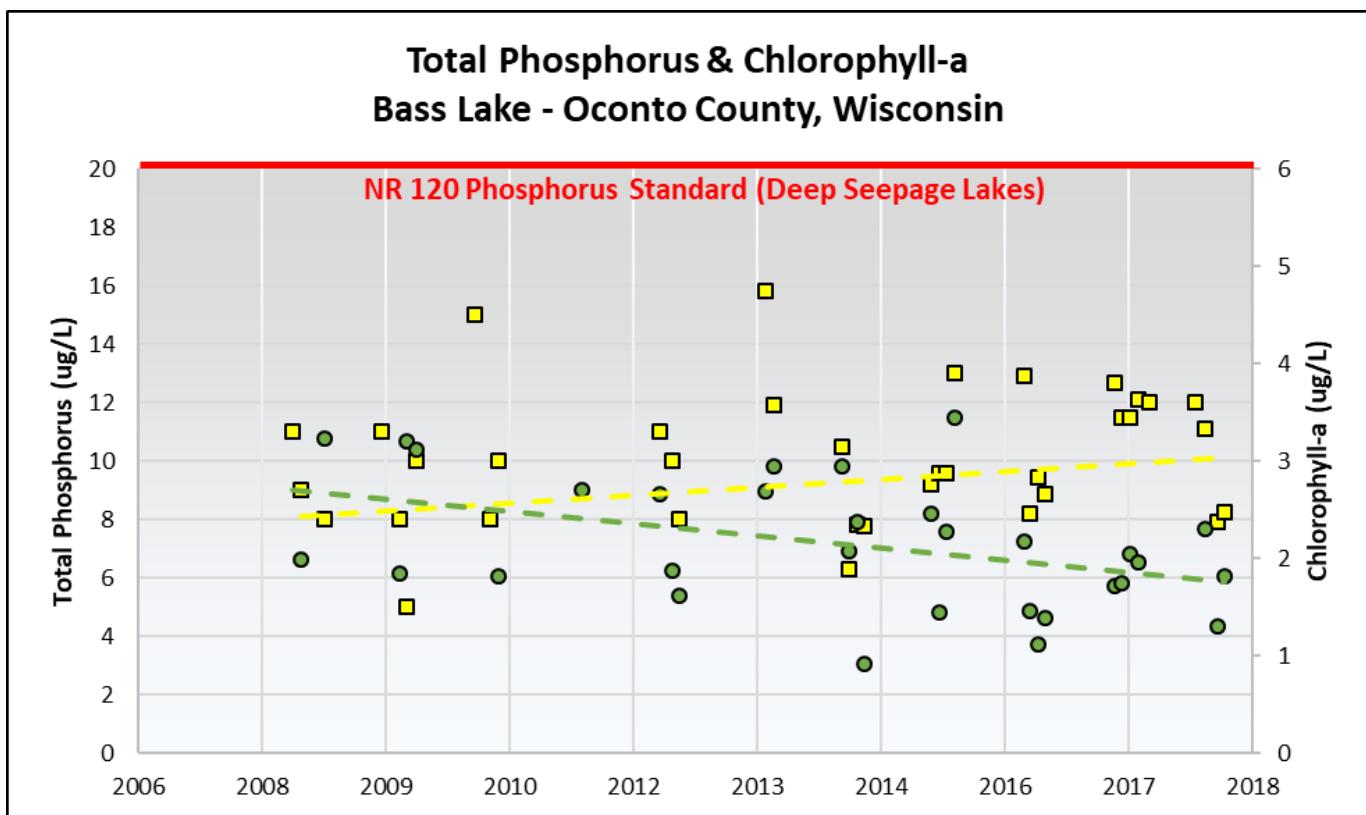
- Bass Lake is a 145-acre seepage lake in northern Oconto County with a maximum depth of 40 feet.
- Most water enters Bass Lake via groundwater. Surface water runoff and direct precipitation also contribute water.
- Visitors have access to the lake from one public boat landing located on the lake's east side.
- This report summarizes data collected during the 2017-2018 lake study.



Water Quality

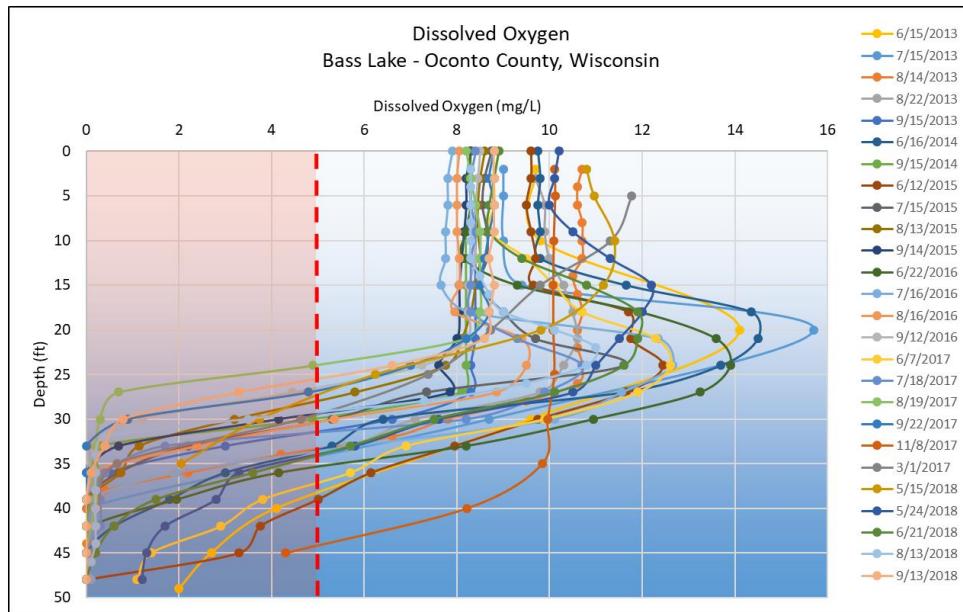
Nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen are what feed aquatic plants and algae in a lake. Excessive amounts of nutrients delivered to a lake will result in abundant plant and algae growth. Disturbance within a watershed combined with the landscape's inability to infiltrate and filter runoff is what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

- Total Phosphorus was consistently below the standard of 20 ug/L for deep seepage lakes during the two-year study. The 14-year trend is slightly decreasing.
- Inorganic nitrogen remained below the threshold of 0.3 ug/L when algal blooms increase.
- Chlorophyll-a remained below 6 ug/L and appears to be decreasing over the long term.



Water Quality

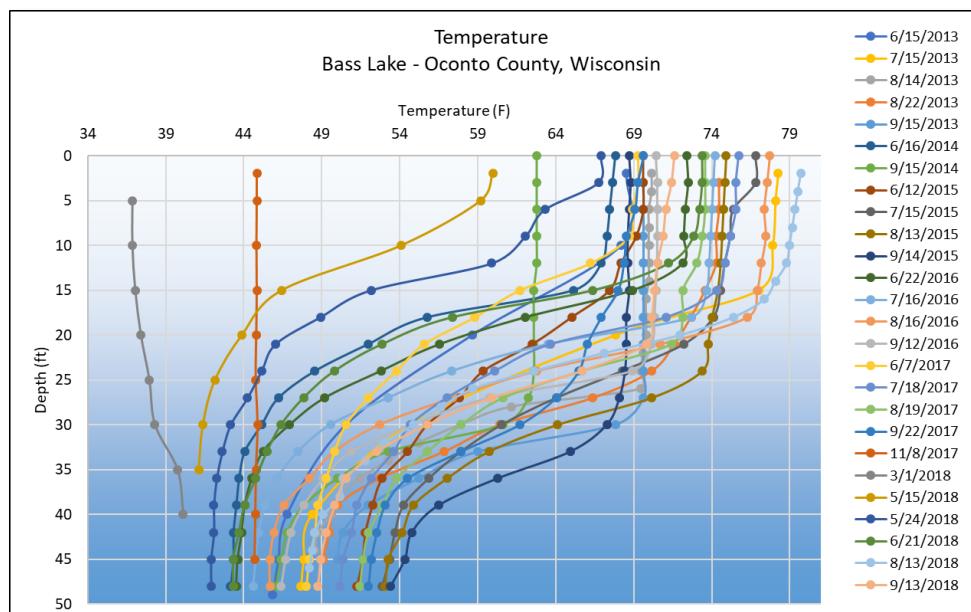
Sufficient **dissolved oxygen** in lake water is essential to the survival of aquatic organisms. The amount of dissolved oxygen present within a lake varies by season and depth. It is determined by the biological activity that consumes or produces oxygen, by water mixing through wind, changes in temperature,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



- Sufficient oxygen is available in Bass Lake throughout the year in the upper 25 feet of the water column.
- Bumps in dissolved oxygen concentrations at 15-30 feet suggest mild algal activity.

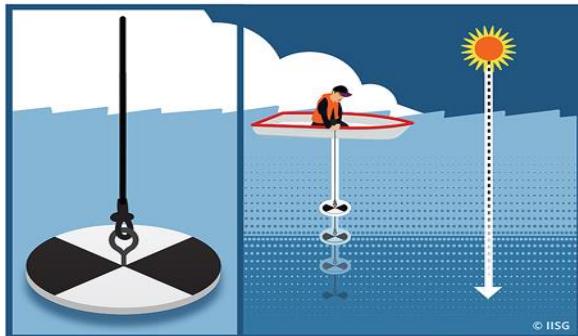
Lake water **temperature** has a significant impact on water chemistry, spatial distribution of fish, microbial growth and oxygen content.

- The temperature gradient in Bass Lake shows a clear thermocline between 15-30 feet during much of the year.

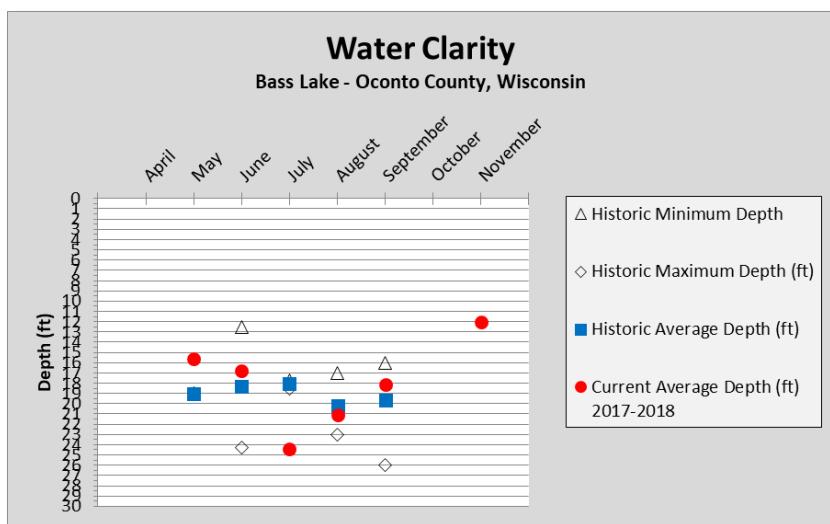


Water Quality

Secchi Disk

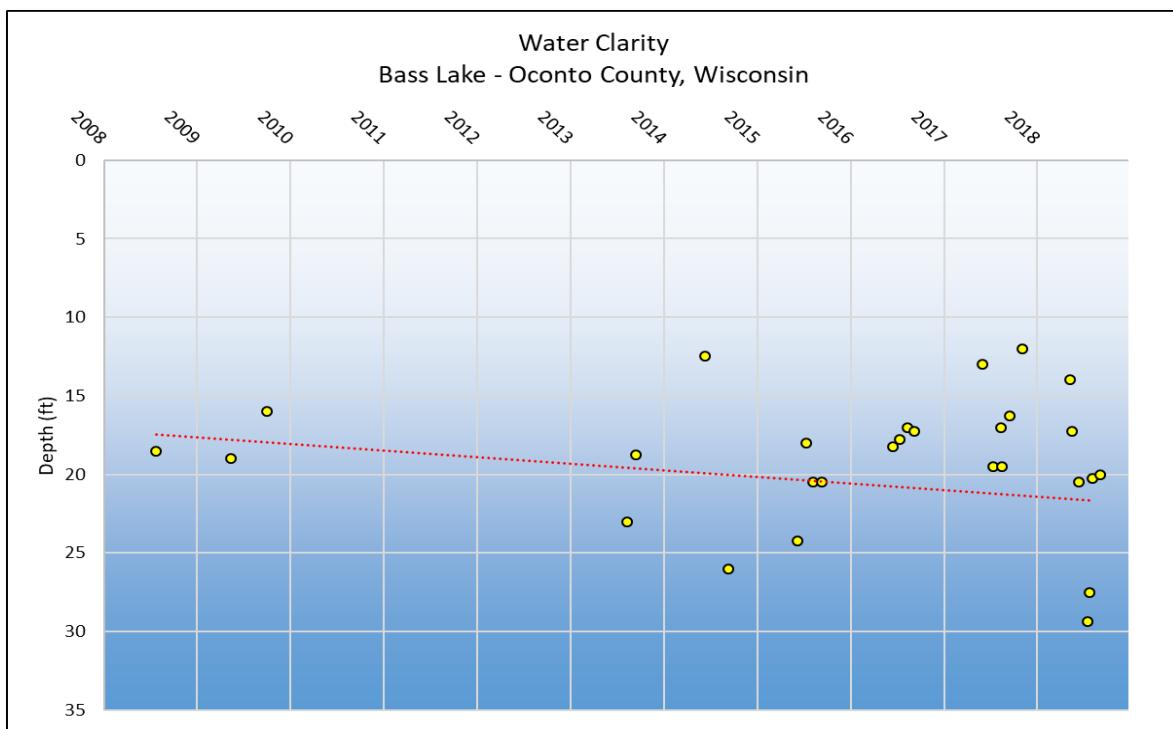


© IISG



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.

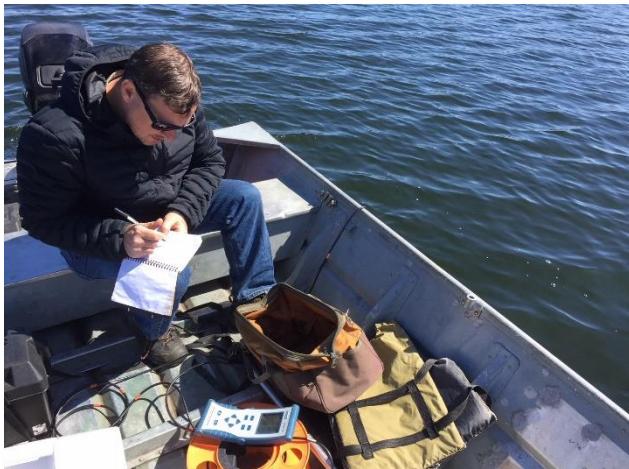
- The graph below shows water clarity measurements taken between April and November. It is typical for water clarity to vary throughout the year.
- During 2017-18, on average, the poorest water clarity in Bass Lake was in May and November and the best was in July. This is consistent with previous observations and demonstrates a slightly increasing trend over the past 10 years.



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 (0.678 mg/L), sodium (2.25 mg/L) and chloride (5.1 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 Bass Lake is moderately hard (104 mg/L CaCO₃), having an elevated level of dissolved minerals. Hard water lakes tend to produce more fish and aquatic plants than soft water lakes and have clearer water as the minerals tend to bind with phosphorus making it unavailable to algae blooms.

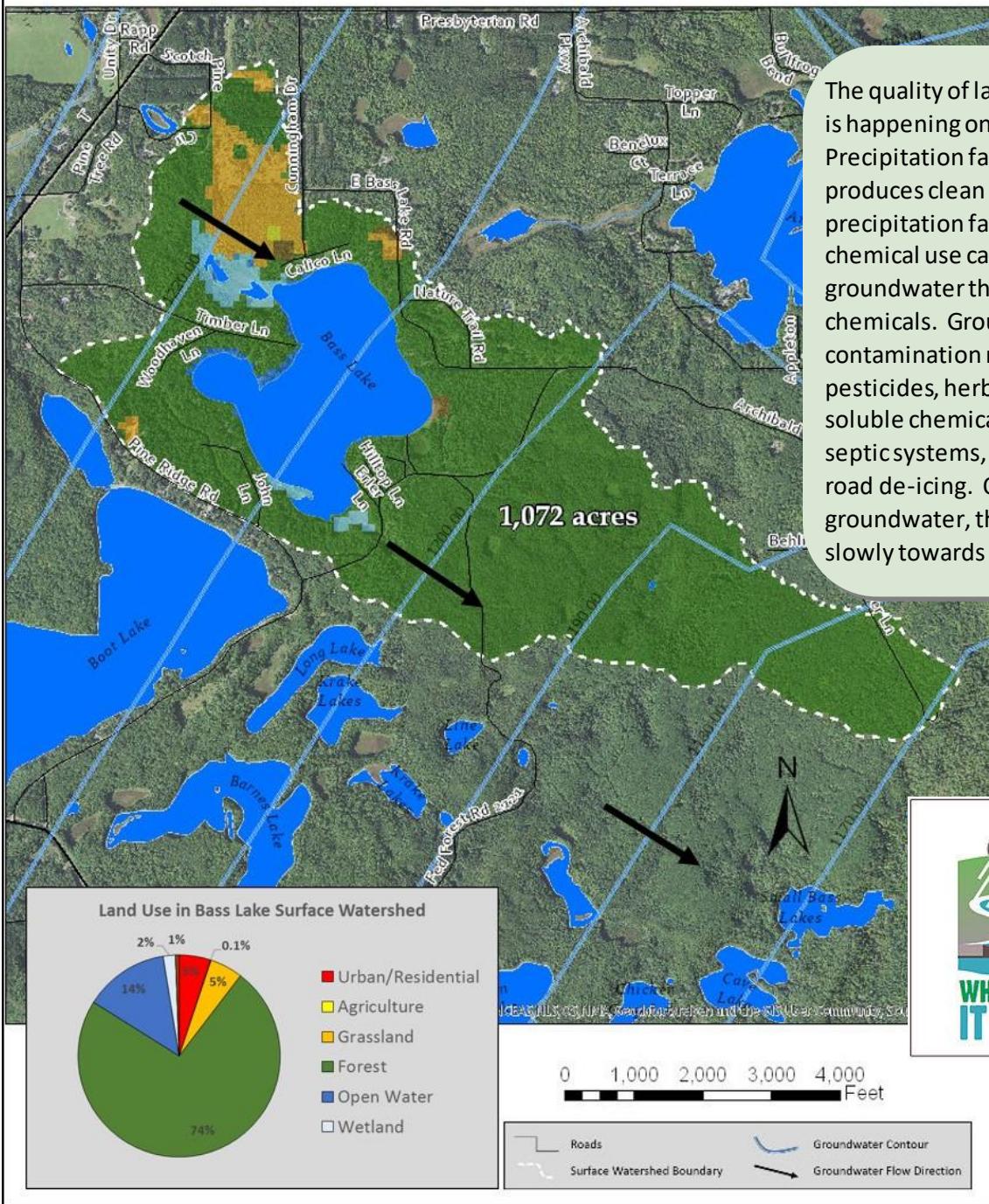


*For more information on how to interpret
your lake's water quality data, please refer to
the "State of the Oconto County Lakes
Report" that is on file with Oconto County.*

Watershed

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.

Bass Lake Surface Watershed & Groundwater Flow



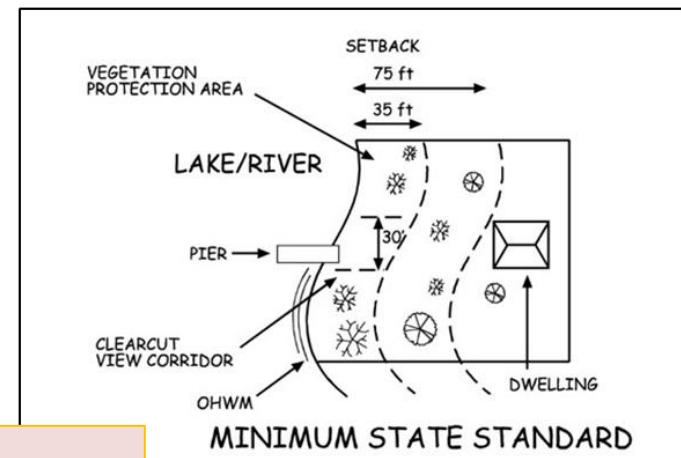
The quality of lake water reflects what is happening on the land surface. Precipitation falling on forests produces clean groundwater, whereas precipitation falling on land that has chemical use can produce runoff and groundwater that contains these chemicals. Groundwater contamination may include nitrogen, 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 Bass Lake were surveyed in August 2017. Much of Bass Lake's shoreland is healthy, but some stretches are in need of restoration. Restoration would benefit the lake.

Total lakefront footage	No. Riparian lots	Total allowable (NR115) disturbed shoreland-feet	Total allowable (NR115) disturbed shoreland-%	Measured shoreland disturbance-feet	Measured shoreland disturbance-%
16,374	94	2,820	17%	5,656	35%



State Shoreland Zoning Ordinance

NR 115 Wisc. Adm. Code for Unincorporated Municipalities

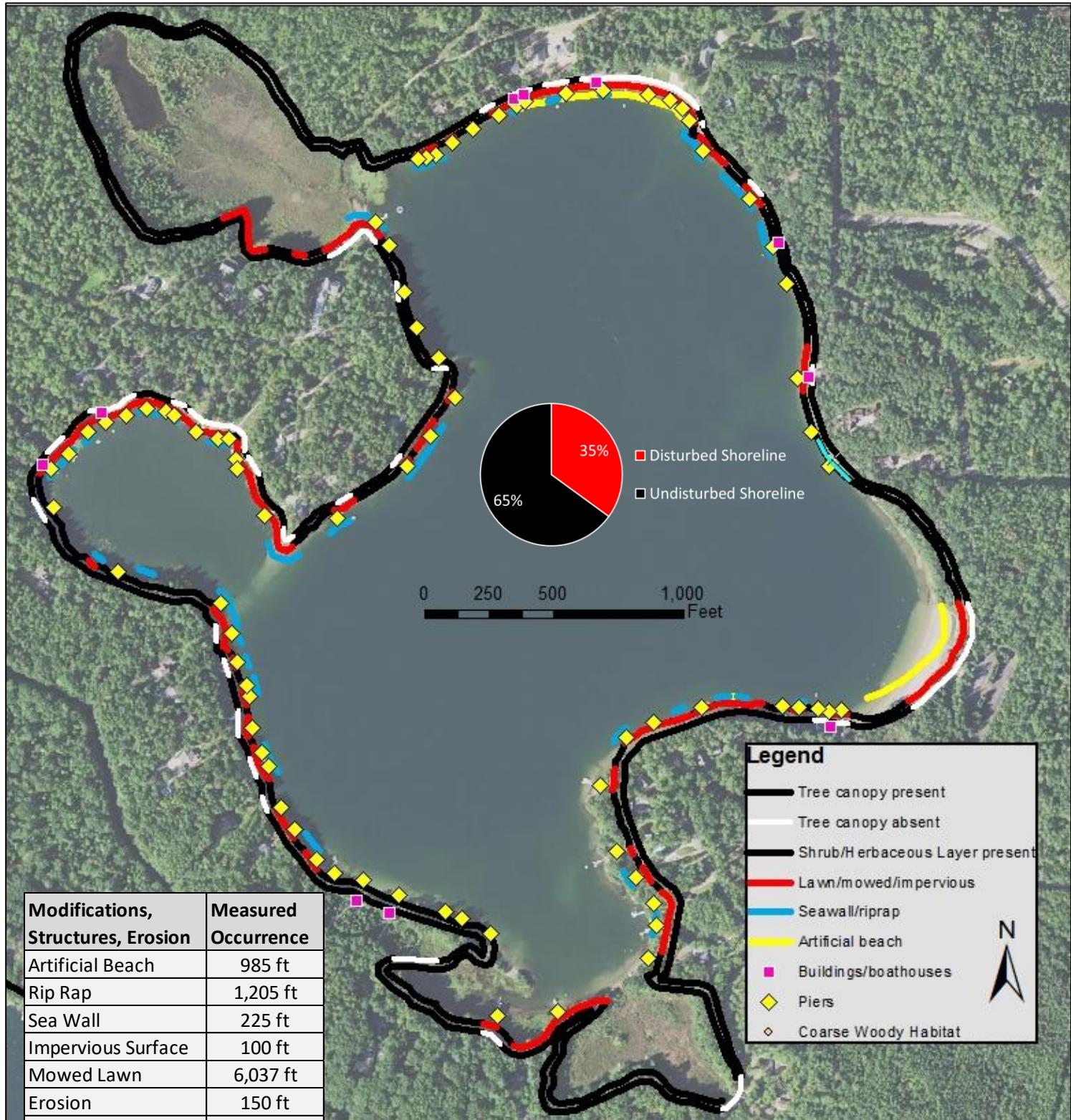
No vegetation within 35 feet of the lake's edge shall be removed except for:

- 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 Bass 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.

Shorelands

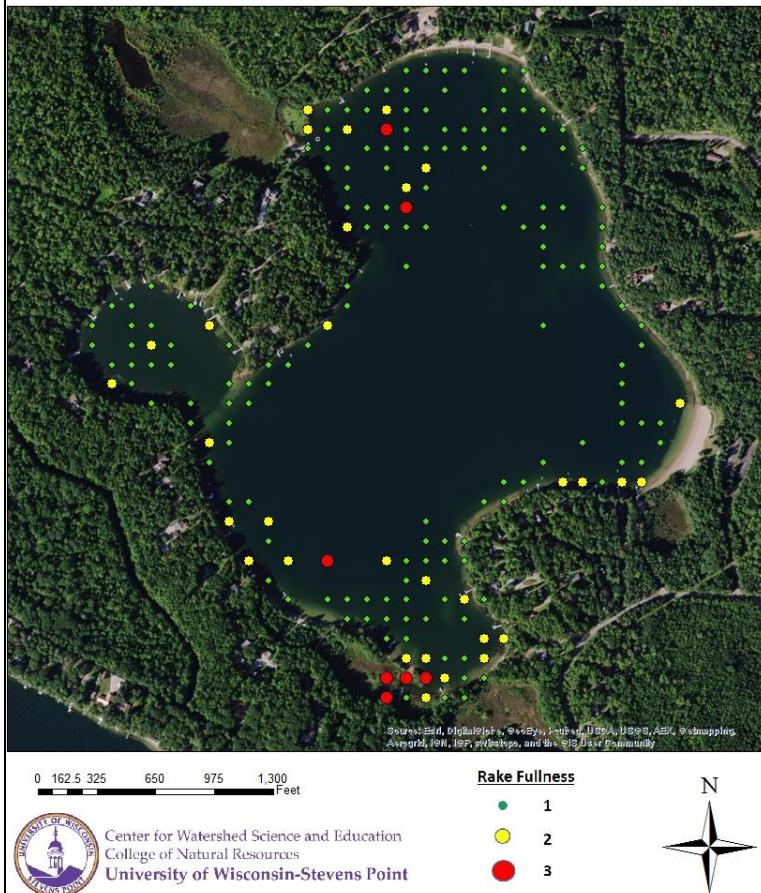


Aquatic Plants

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.

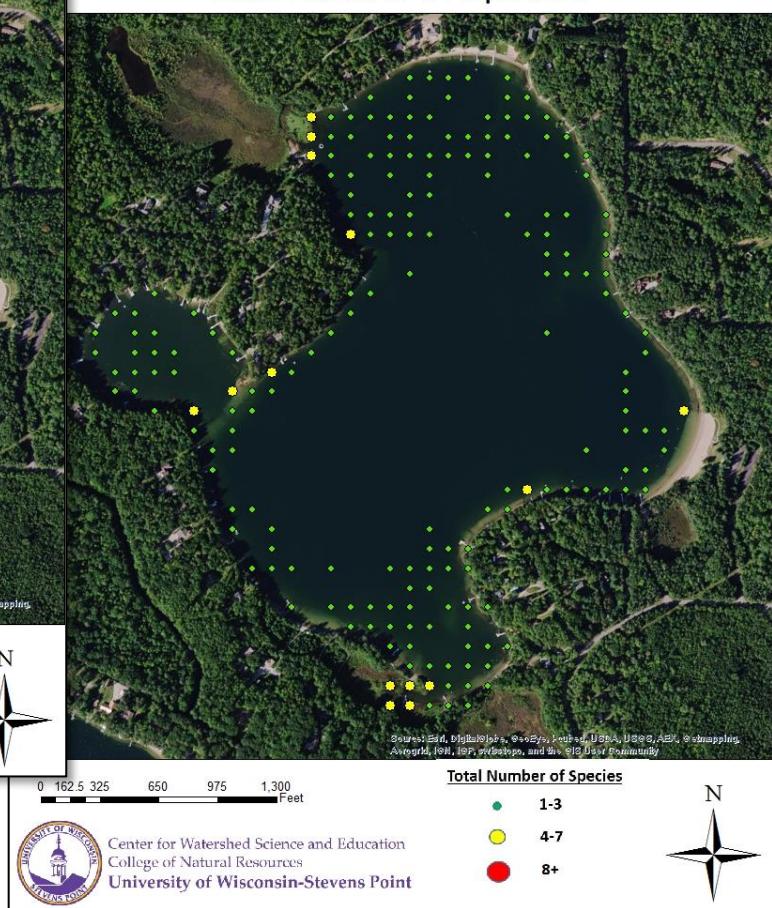
- The aquatic plant community in Bass Lake is characterized by above-average diversity of plant species when compared to other lakes in the Oconto County Lakes Project, with a total of 30 species in the 2017 survey.
- During the 2017 aquatic plant survey of Bass Lake, 41% of the sites (52% of littoral area) had vegetative growth. The maximum depth of vegetation was 29 feet.
- The most frequently encountered plant species were chara (77%), variable pondweed (16%), and slender naiad (14%). All three species are native to Wisconsin. Additionally, the rare small bladderwort (high quality, sensitive species) was observed.

Bass Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2017: Rake Fullness



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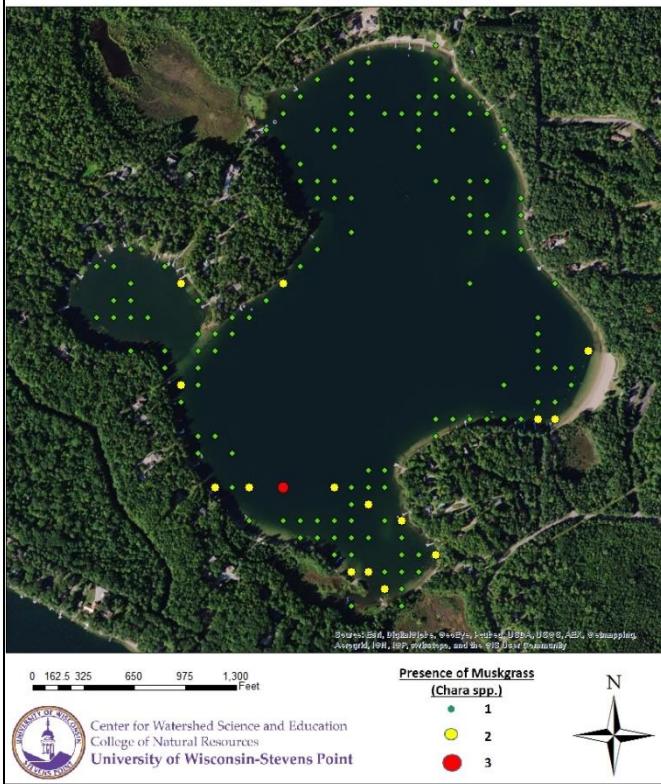
Bass Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2017: Total Number of Species



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Aquatic Plants

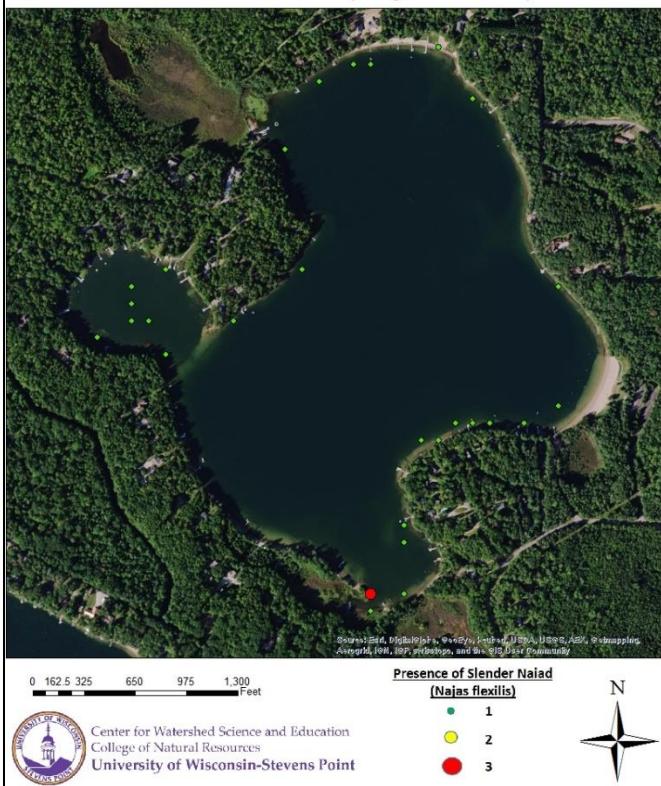
Bass Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2017: Muskgass (Chara spp.)



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



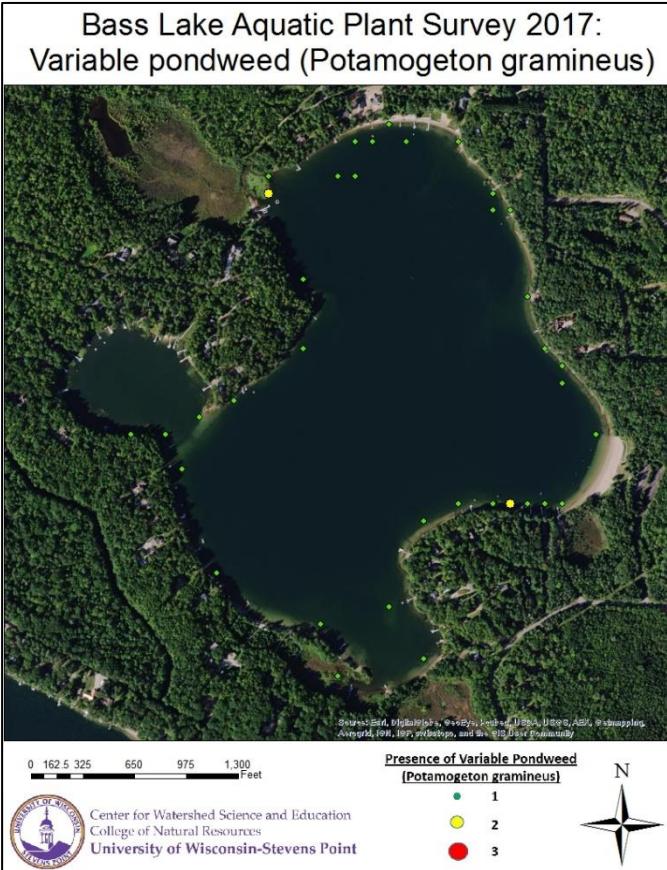
Bass Lake Aquatic Plant Survey 2017: Slender Naiad (Najas flexilis)



Slender naiad has glossy, finely toothed leaves appearing as whorls near the end of stems. Also known as the water-nymph, the whole plant is eaten by waterfowl and provides shelter for small fish and insects.



Aquatic Plants



Variable pondweed has both floating and submersed leaves which provide food and habitat for fish.



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 lake ecosystem.

- ✓ No invasive species were observed during the 2017 aquatic plant survey.
- ✓ Banded mystery snail (2014), Chinese mystery snail (2015), rusty crayfish (2015) and phragmites (2015) have been previously documented at Bass Lake.



Banded mystery snail



Chinese mystery snail



Rusty crayfish



Common reed
(*phragmites*)

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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Acknowledgments

We are grateful to our project partners for supporting this project by providing insight, enthusiasm, and funding:

Bass Lake Improvement Association

Oconto County Lakes and Waterways Association

Oconto County Land Conservation Department – Ken Dolata

Oconto County Staff and Citizens

UW Extension-Oconto County – Dale Mohr

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – Brenda Nordin, Brian Zalay, Christopher Long

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Protection Grant Program

UW-Stevens Point Water and Environmental Analysis Lab



University of Wisconsin-Extension



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