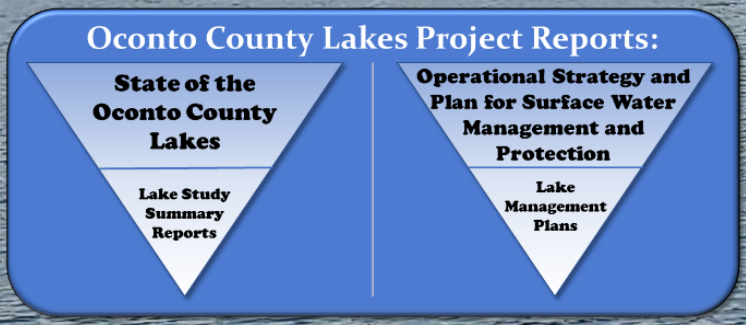
Oconto County Lakes Project

LONG LAKE (BRAZEAU) STUDY

SUMMARY REPORT

2023



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

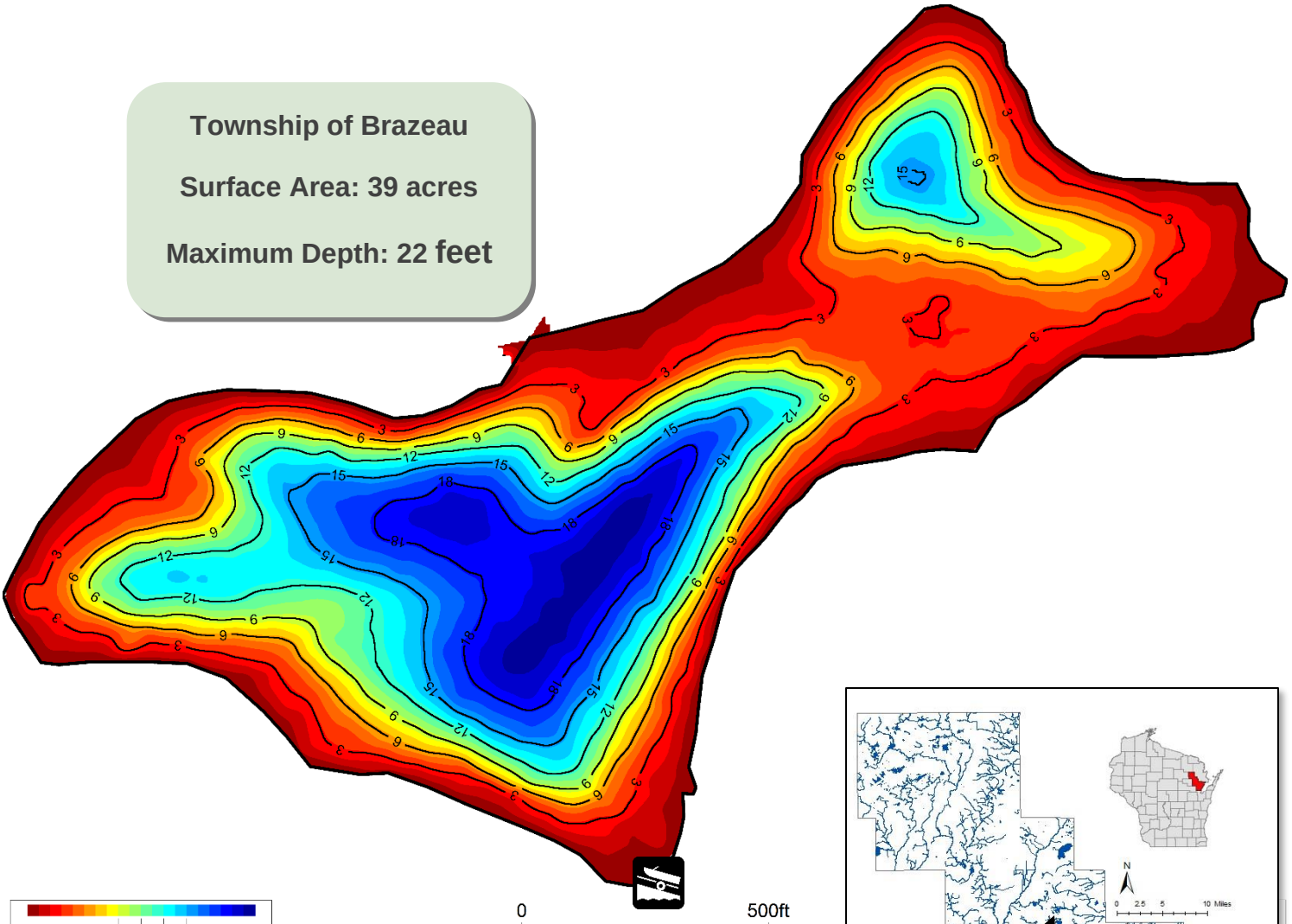
Background

- Long Lake is a 39-acre seepage lake in central Oconto County with a maximum depth of 22 feet.
- Most water enters and leaves Long Lake via 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 south side.
- This report summarizes data collected during the 2021-2022 lake study.

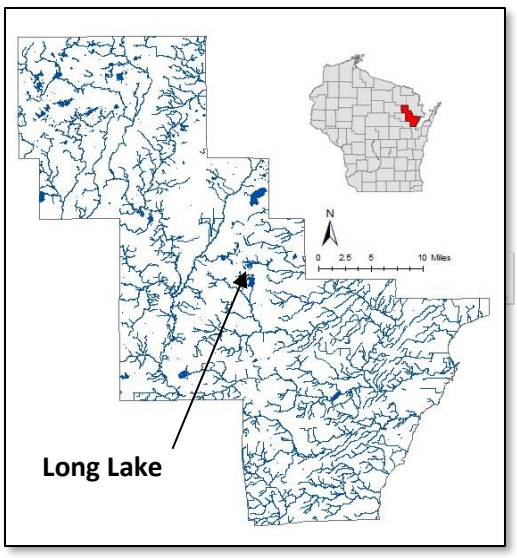
Township of Brazeau

Surface Area: 39 acres

Maximum Depth: 22 feet



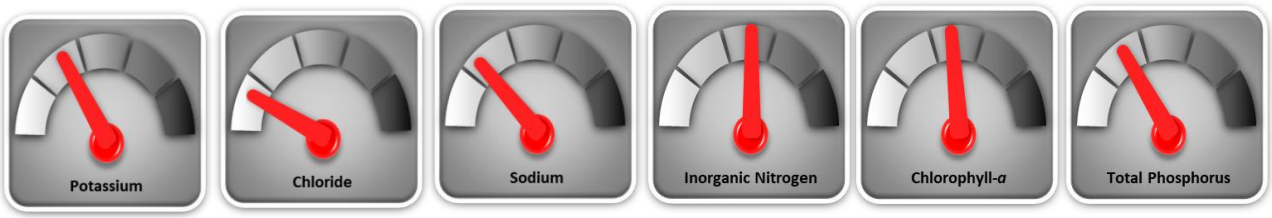
Map created by WDNR.

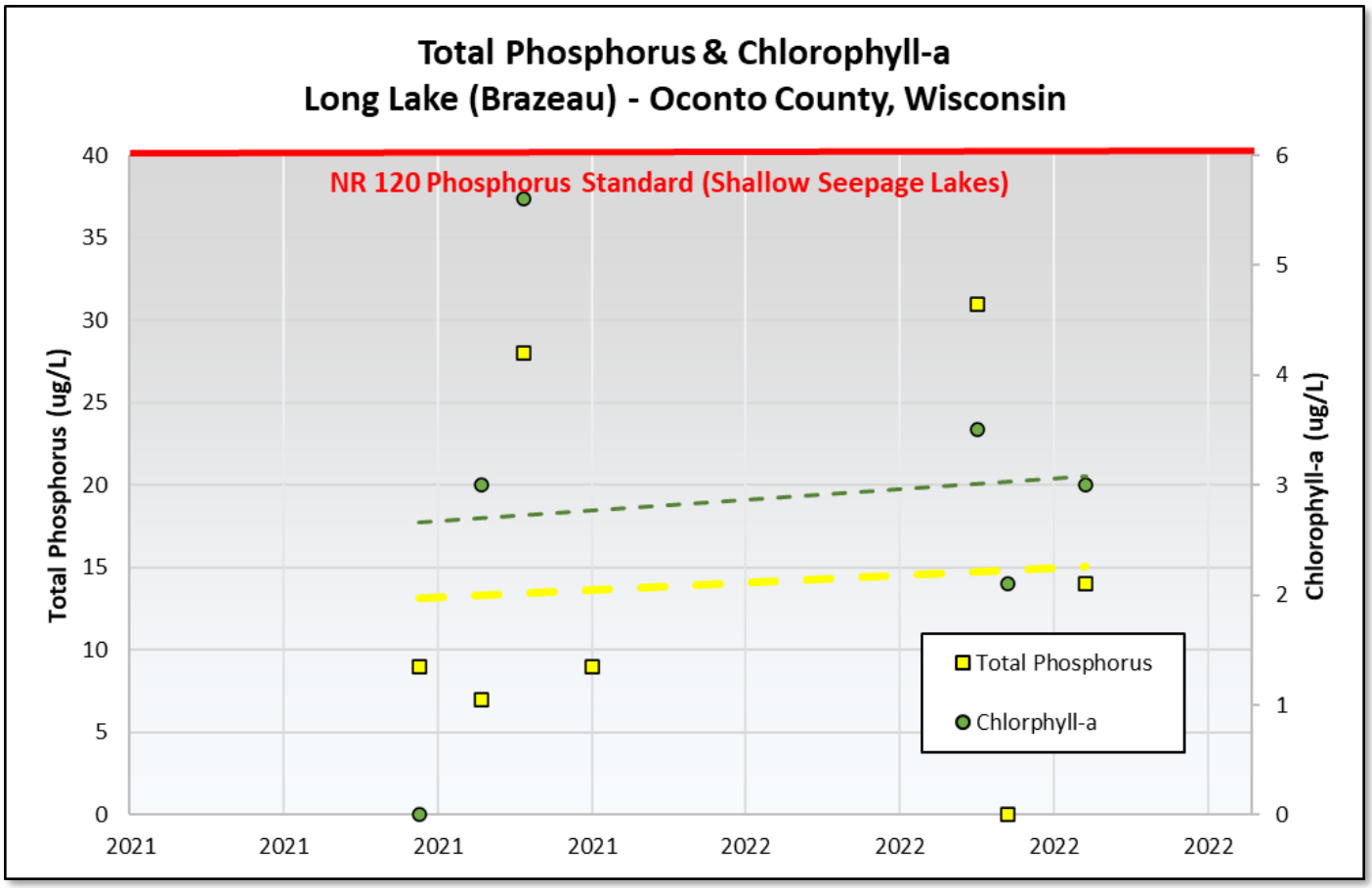


Water Quality

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.

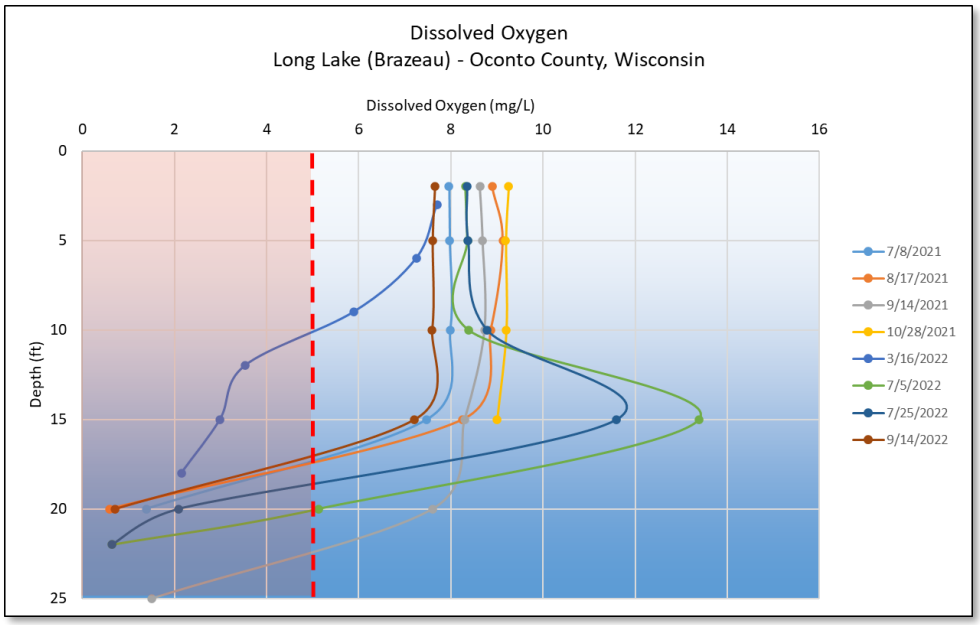
- Total Phosphorus was consistently below the Wisconsin state standard of 40 ug/L for shallow seepage lakes during the two-year study. Continued monitoring is necessary to determine any trends.
- Inorganic nitrogen remained below the threshold of 0.3 mg/L when algal blooms increase.
- Chlorophyll-a, an indirect measure of algae, remained below the threshold of 6 ug/L throughout the study.





Water Quality

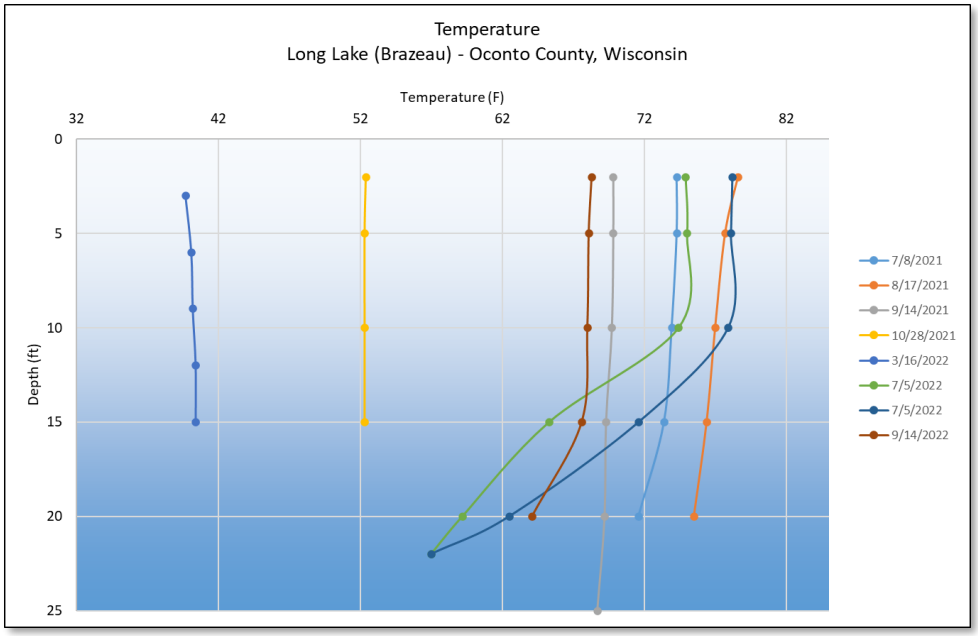
Sufficient **dissolved oxygen** in lake water is essential to the survival of aquatic organisms. The amount of dissolved oxygen present within a lake varies by season and depth. It is determined by the biological activity that consumes or produces oxygen, by water mixing through wind, changes in temperature,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



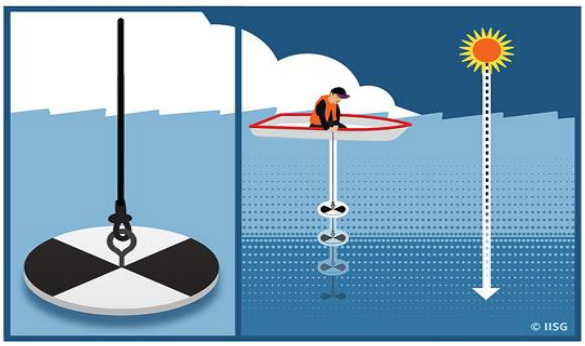
- Sufficient oxygen is available in the water column of Long Lake throughout the year. Even in late winter, the upper 10 feet of water remains well oxygenated.

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

- Temperature profiles in Long Lake are typical of a shallow, mixed lake with similar water temperatures from surface to bottom at each sampling event.

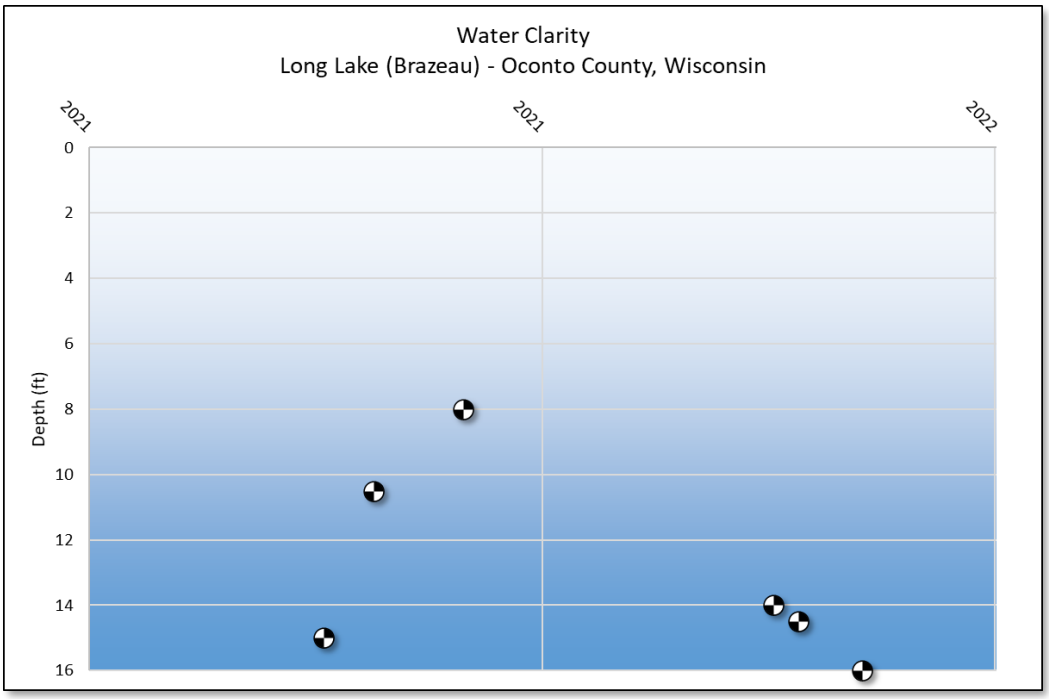


Water Quality



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.
- Limited data suggests an average water clarity of 13 feet, which is considered good.

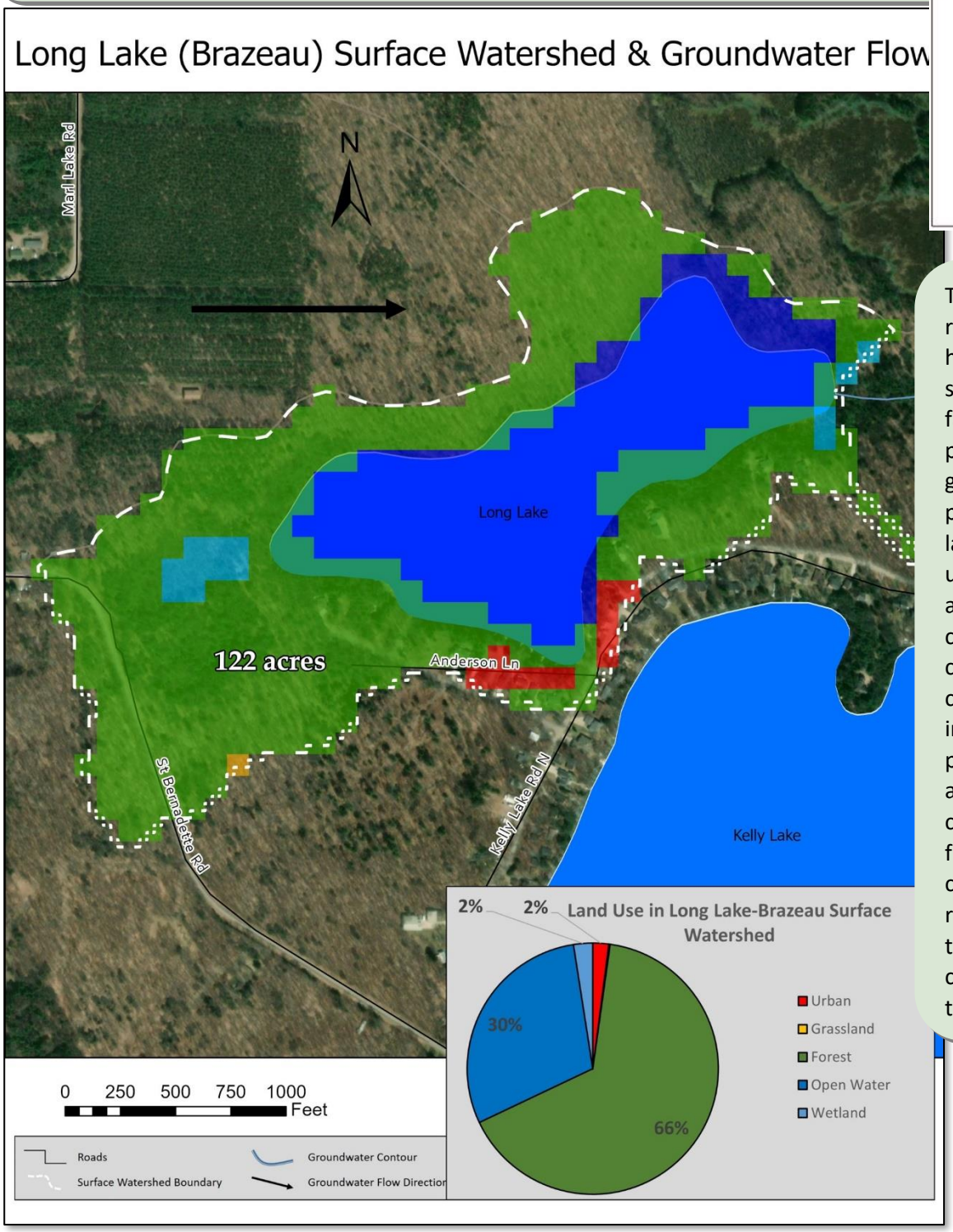


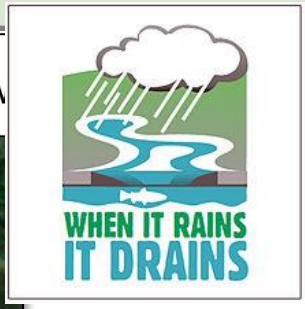
Other chemistry data was collected from lake water samples, such as basic cations, pollutants and acid rain input, and physical parameters. Results of such analyses can provide insights into a variety of other potential impacts to the lake. While concentrations of these compounds in lake water is usually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

- Concentrations of potassium (0.685 mg/L), chloride (1.7 mg/L) and sodium (1.402 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 Long Lake is hard (124 mg/L CaCO3), having an elevated level of dissolved minerals. These minerals tend to bind with phosphorus making it unavailable to algae blooms.

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.





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.

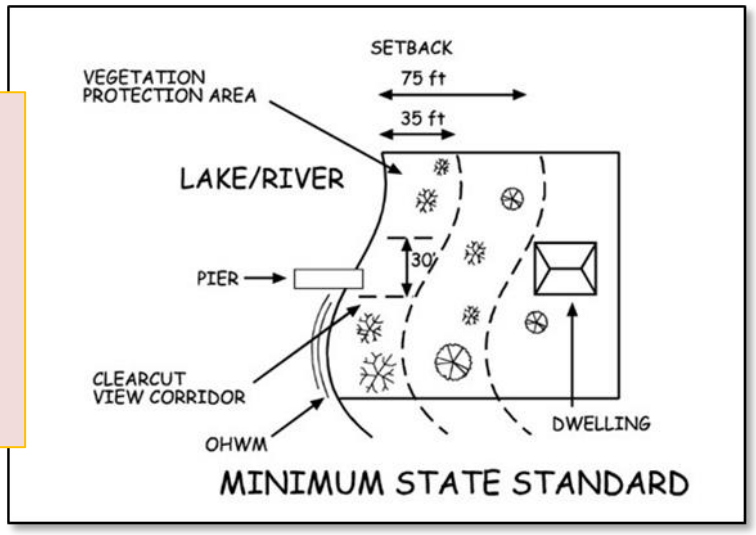
- Shorelands around Long Lake were surveyed in August 2021. Many shoreland areas are healthy, but some stretches are in need of restoration.

Total lakefront footage (feet)	No. Riparian lots	Measured shoreland disturbance (feet)	Measured shoreland disturbance (%)
7,084	31	2,012	28%

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:

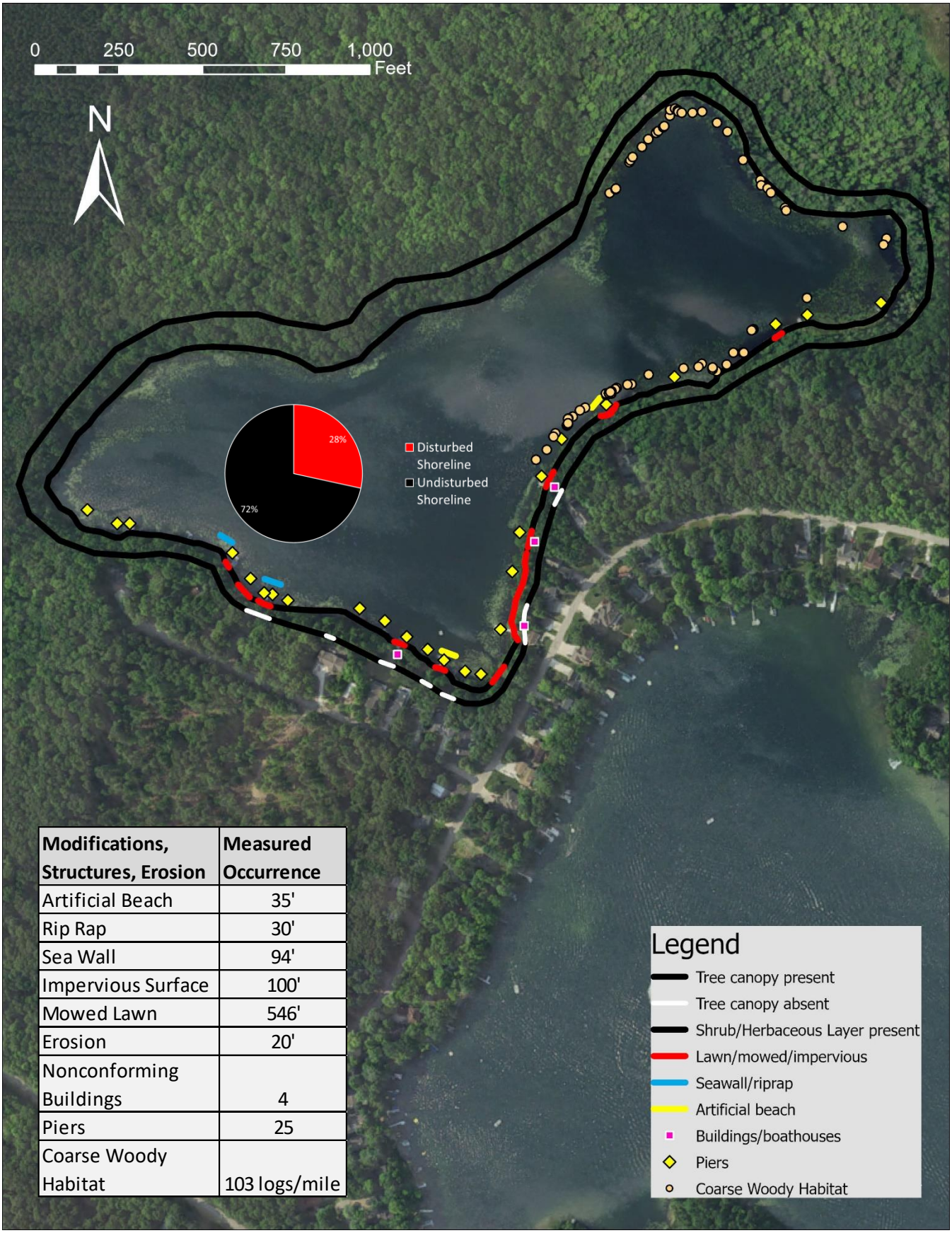
- Up to 30% of shoreline may be removed of shrubs and trees for a view corridor
- A mowed or constructed pedestrian path up to 5 feet wide to access lake



What Can You Do To Help Long 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

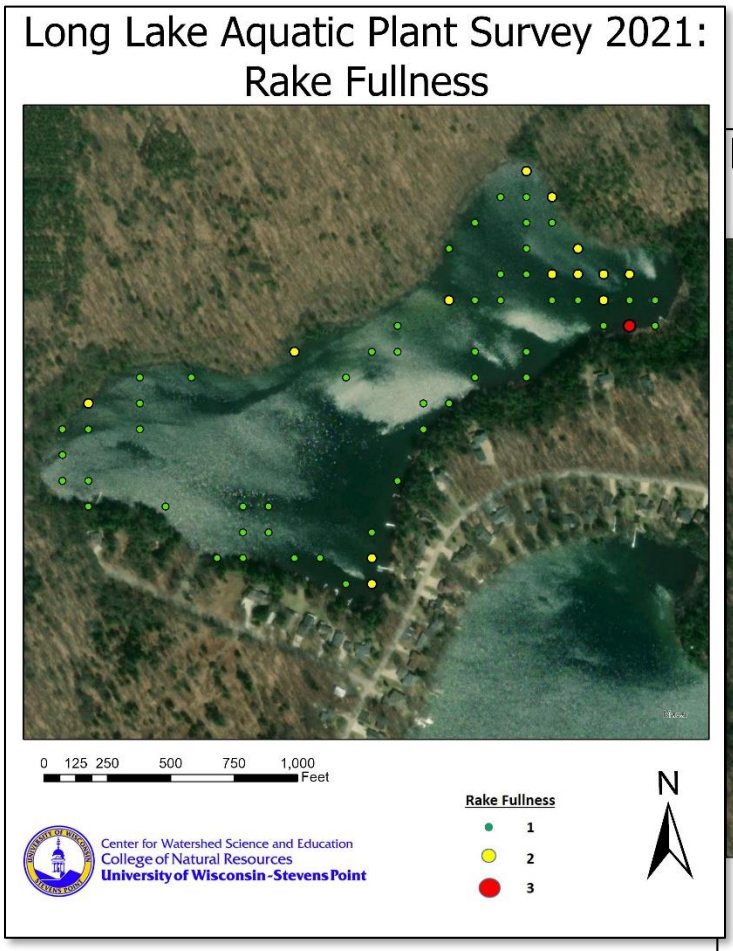


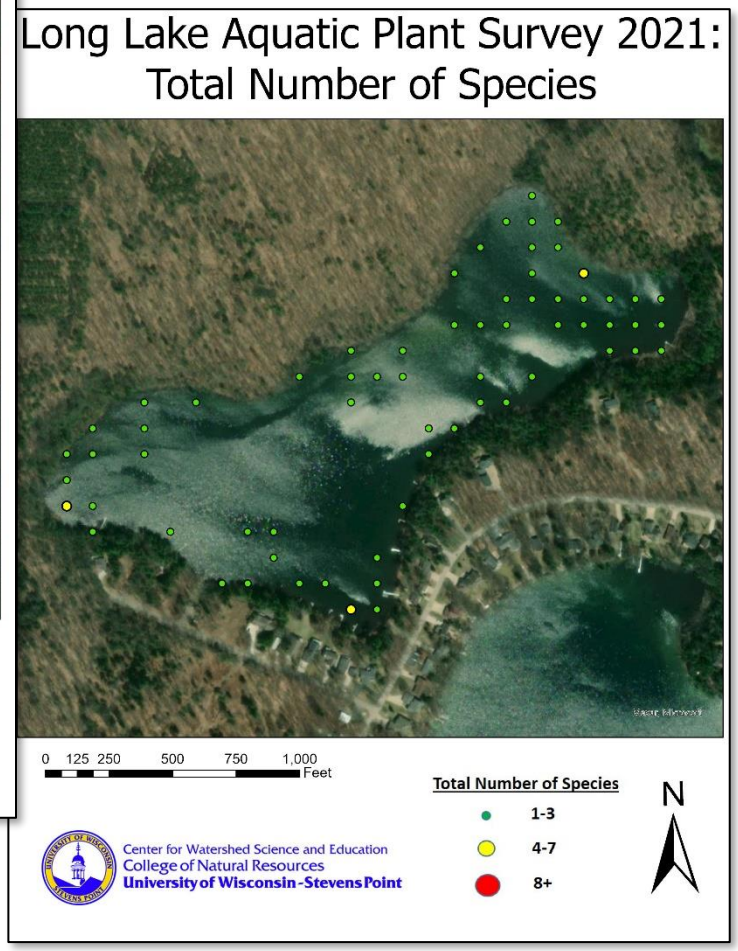
Modifications, Structures, Erosion	Measured Occurrence
Artificial Beach	35'
Rip Rap	30'
Sea Wall	94'
Impervious Surface	100'
Mowed Lawn	546'
Erosion	20'
Nonconforming Buildings	4
Piers	25
Coarse Woody Habitat	103 logs/mile

Aquatic Plants

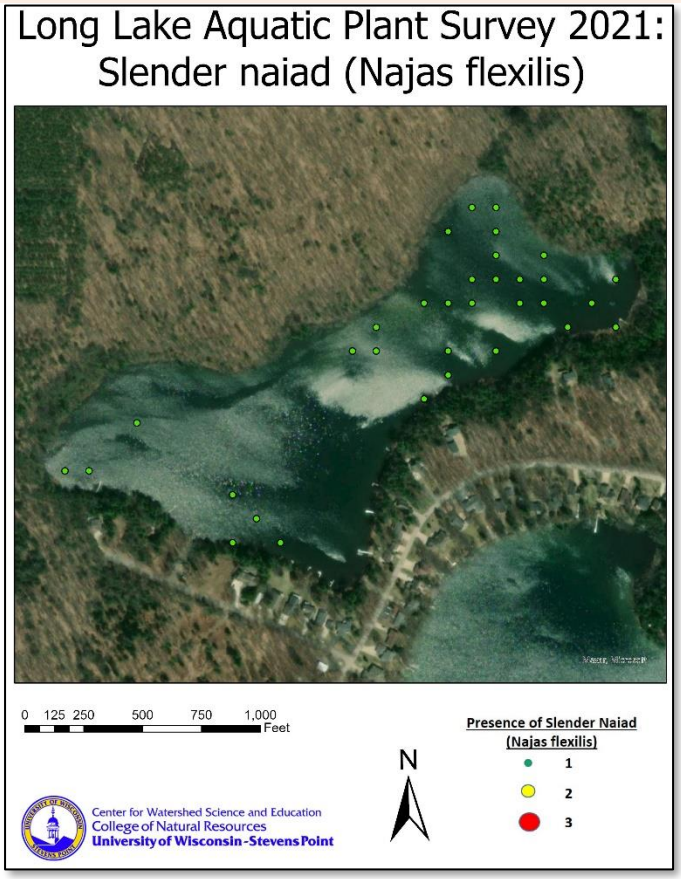
Aquatic plants are the forest landscape within a lake. They provide food and habitat for terrestrial and aquatic creatures such as fish, ducks, turtles, invertebrates and other animals. They increase oxygen levels in the water and utilize nutrients that would otherwise be used by algae. A healthy lake 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 Long 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 2021 survey.
- During the 2021 aquatic plant survey of Long Lake, 56% of visited sites had vegetative growth. The maximum depth of vegetation was 12 feet and the Floristic Quality Assessment (FQI) was 22.2.
- The most frequently encountered plant species were Slender naiad (49%), White water lily (35%), and Arrowhead (18%).
- No invasive species were observed.





Aquatic Plants



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.

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.

Aquatic Plants

Arrowhead is a small, potato-like tuber that provides a tasty treat for ducks and muskrats. "Wapato", by Native American name, was a regular part of meals.

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 2021 survey.
- Phragmites was previously documented in 2020.

Phragmites, a restricted species in Wisconsin, invades moist areas and can alter hydrology and choke out native species and wildlife habitat.

Acknowledgments

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.

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:

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
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Protection Grant Program
UW-Stevens Point Water and Environmental Analysis Lab