

Beecher Lake AIS Control Project

(ACEI-073-10.1)

Final Report



Marinette Co. LWCD
1926 Hall Avenue
Marinette, WI 54143

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PROJECT AREA

Beecher Lake is located in the Township of Beecher (T36N, R20E, S28) in Marinette County, Wisconsin. The lake actually consists of two separate lakes, Beecher Lake and Upper Lake that are connected by a narrow channel. Locally the combined lakes are referred to as Beecher Lake. The lakes drain to the Pike River, an Outstanding Resource Water and State designated Wild River (figure 1).

The Upper Lake basin covers 21 acres with a maximum depth of 18 feet. The Beecher Lake basin covers 35 acres with a maximum depth of 47 feet. A dam on the outlet of Beecher Lake maintains a head of six feet and controls the water level in both basins. Water quality is typically good with moderate to darkly stained water and low relatively phosphorus concentrations. A water quality study conducted in 1996-97 found the lakes consistently in the mesotrophic range.

AQUATIC PLANT COMMUNITY & INVASIVE SPECIES

Beecher Lake has a well-developed and diverse aquatic plant community with an average floristic quality index of 34.7. The maximum rooting depth varies from 7 to 12 feet due to variations in water level and water clarity. Water clarity varies considerably from year-to-year based on the volume of tannin stained runoff from the lakes 2,800 acre watershed.

Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) was discovered in Beecher and Upper Lakes in June 2007. Plant samples were collected and verified by the Freckman Herbarium at UW-Stevens Point. A cursory survey of the lake in October 2007 found EWM was primarily limited to the Beecher lake basin with moderate to dense stands covering more than 6.5 acres.

AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

In response to the discovery of EWM, the Beecher Lake District applied for and received Wisconsin AIS Control Grant funding in March 2008 to

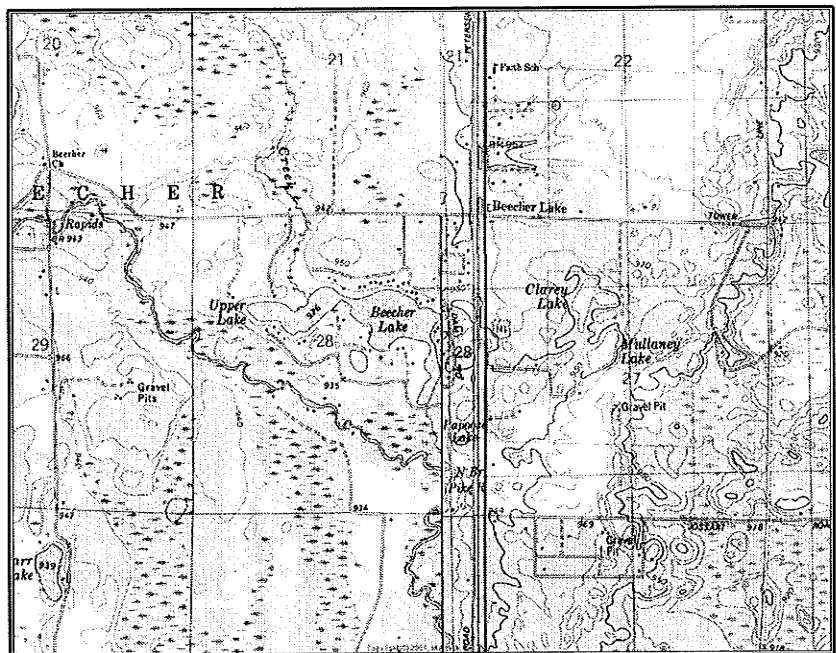


Figure 1. Beecher and Upper Lakes

develop an aquatic plant management plan to address the newly discovered EWM infestation. Concurrent with the EWM planning efforts the District worked with the DNR and Marinette County Land & Water Conservation Division (LWCD) to treat EWM in the spring of 2008 and 2009 with mixed results.

The WDNR approved Aquatic Plant Management Plan for Beecher Lake was completed in January 2010. The plan calls for the selective control of Eurasian water milfoil and restoration of the native plant community. Recommendations included modification of the Beecher Lake dam to allow for periodic winter drawdown of Beecher and Upper Lakes to achieve long-term control of EWM. In the interim the plan recommended the use of early-season herbicide treatment with 2,4-D to selectively control EWM along with hand pulling to control scattered EWM.

PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant (ACEI-073-10.1) was awarded to the Beecher Lake District in 2010 with the goal of implementing the recently approved EWM management plan for Beecher and Upper Lakes.

The proposal called for implementing a four-year multi-faceted strategy to prevent Eurasian water milfoil domination in Beecher Lake and preserve the diverse aquatic plant community. The approved EWM management strategy included the judicious use of selective aquatic herbicides, a winter drawdown to evaluate its effectiveness as a management tool, hand pulling of isolated plants, and the use of biocontrol agents where applicable. Routine aquatic plant monitoring was included to track changes in the frequency and density of EWM and evaluate impacts to the native plant community.

PROJECT RESULTS

All elements of the project have been completed as proposed. As is typical, unforeseen events and variations in the effectiveness of management activities required deviations from the original schedule and changes to the EWM management program.

Aquatic Plant Monitoring

Whole-lake point-intercept surveys of both lake basins were conducted in the summer of 2008, 2013, and 2014 according to WDNR protocols using 100 foot (30 meter) point spacing. More intensive surveys of four representative areas were conducted in 2010, 2011 and 2012 using a 50-foot (15 meter) point spacing to document the effects of winter drawdown on the lakes aquatic plant community.

All aquatic plant survey data was entered into EXCEL spreadsheets provided by the Wisconsin DNR to evaluate aquatic plant surveys. The spreadsheets were modified to calculate total aquatic plant and individual species frequency and abundance by depth and sediment type. Aquatic plant survey data was also entered into GIS and used to create distribution maps for each plant species.

Areas supporting dense EWM were mapped in the fall of each year to track changes in the community and help plan for subsequent herbicide treatments. GIS shape files of all EWM reconnaissance data were created for mapping and analysis.

Aquatic plant survey and mapping data can be found in Appendix A. All aquatic plant data and GIS shapefiles have been transmitted electronically to the WDNR.

Aquatic Plant Genetic Testing

Samples of milfoil from Beecher and Upper Lakes were genetically tested in 2008, 2013, and 2014. Results indicate that the EWM in both lake basins has not hybridized with northern watermilfoil (*M. sibiricum*) or Whorled watermilfoil (*M. verticillatum*), both of which are native to Beecher and Upper Lakes and can still be found in some areas.

Winter Drawdown

The Beecher Lake dam consists of a fixed weir spillway with a width of 24.5 feet. There are no gates or valves for water level control. The winter drawdown was completed using siphons made from 6-inch pvc pipe and fittings available at most hardware or plumbing supply stores (figure 2). Each siphon consists of a 6-foot tall riser pipe, priming port, and intake pipe with anti-backflow valve and trash guard (figure 3). Strips of rigid foam insulation are fastened to the intake pipes to provide flotation. Intake pipes are joined using rubber couplers so they remain flexible as the water level drops and can be extended as needed. To prime the siphon, a tight fitting expansion plug is installed on the outlet end and water is pumped through the 2" priming pipe until the

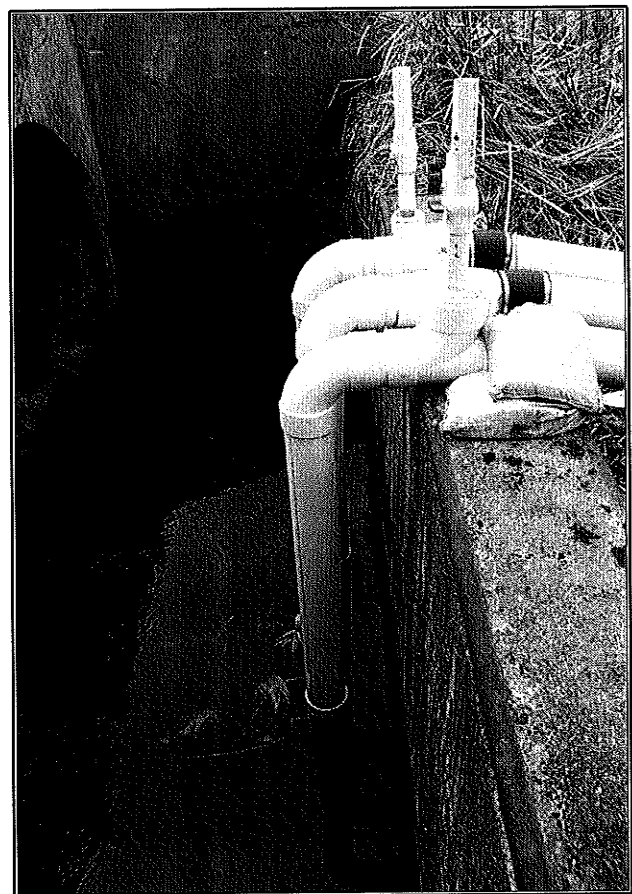


Figure 2. Siphons are constructed using 6" PVC pipe and fittings.

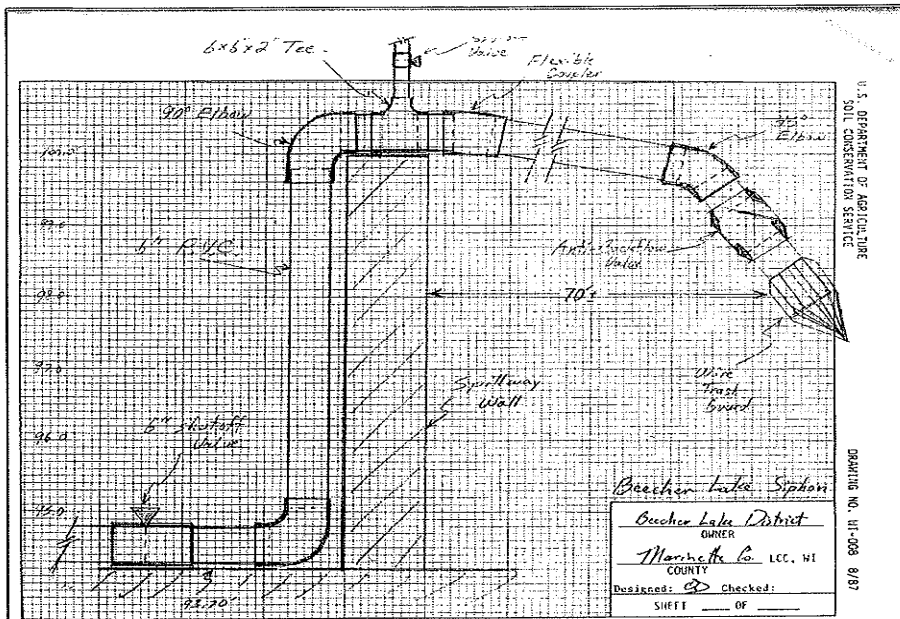


Figure 3. Beecher Lake siphon design.

A drawdown of the lake using four siphon tubes was attempted in September 2010. Good progress was made and a two-foot water level change was achieved by mid-September. Unfortunately, a late season storm dropped nearly 4.5 inches of rain on the surrounding area and the lake quickly refilled. The drawdown attempt was abandoned on October 5, 2010 when it became obvious that the drawdown could not be completed in a timely manner to protect reptiles and amphibians.

A second drawdown attempt was made in 2011 with the installation of four 80-foot long siphons on August 27 (figure 4). The water level fell rapidly and three siphons were extended to 120 feet on September 9. The lake elevation in front of the dam was 4.4 feet below full pool on September 18. By early October the water level was 5.0 feet below full pool, where it was maintained by two siphons (figure 5). Both siphons were removed on December 28 and the lake was allowed to begin refilling. Water levels in the lake rose slowly throughout the winter, returning to normal before ice-out in the spring of 2012.

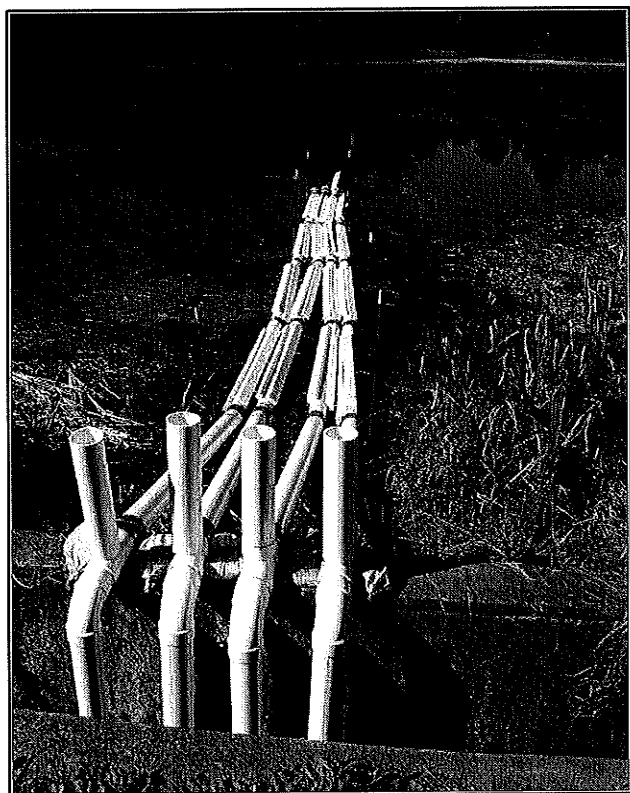


Figure 4. Siphons installed at the Beecher Lake Dam.

siphon is completely full of water. When full, the ball valve on the priming pipe is closed and the plug is removed from the outlet.

A single siphon tube was installed in Beecher Lake in the summer of 2010 to demonstrate proof-of-concept. The test was successful and the siphon operated for two weeks without interruption. A



Figure 5. Five foot water level drawdown at the Beecher Lake Dam.

Although the siphons were effective during warm weather, they were difficult to maintain during the winter as the pipes became encased in ice and frozen mud. While continuous flow prevented ice formation in the pipes, any interruption in flow during sub-zero weather allowed the intake pipes to freeze solid in a matter of hours. These factors severely limit the utility of siphons for winter drawdown purposes.

While the drawdown was successful in moving water over the dam it failed to achieve the expected water level reduction in Beecher and Upper Lakes. The Beecher Lake dam is located on Beecher Creek approximately 1,300 feet downstream from the lakes natural outlet. While the siphons did lower the water level near the dam, a build-up of sediment in the creek bed between the dam and the lake prevented the main body of the lake from draining sufficiently. A survey of the dewatered lake bed in December showed that the water level near the dam was 5 feet below full pool while 1,300 feet away, the water level in the main body of Beecher and Upper Lakes was only 2.5 feet below full pool.

Unfortunately, the winter of 2011/12 was also exceptionally warm and less than three inches of frost penetration was achieved before snow effectively insulated the sediment. As a result, acceptable EWM control was not achieved in most areas of the lake. In fact, it appears that a non-lethal drawdown may have actually stimulated increased EWM growth. A detailed aquatic plant survey conducted after the drawdown showed a 94% increase in

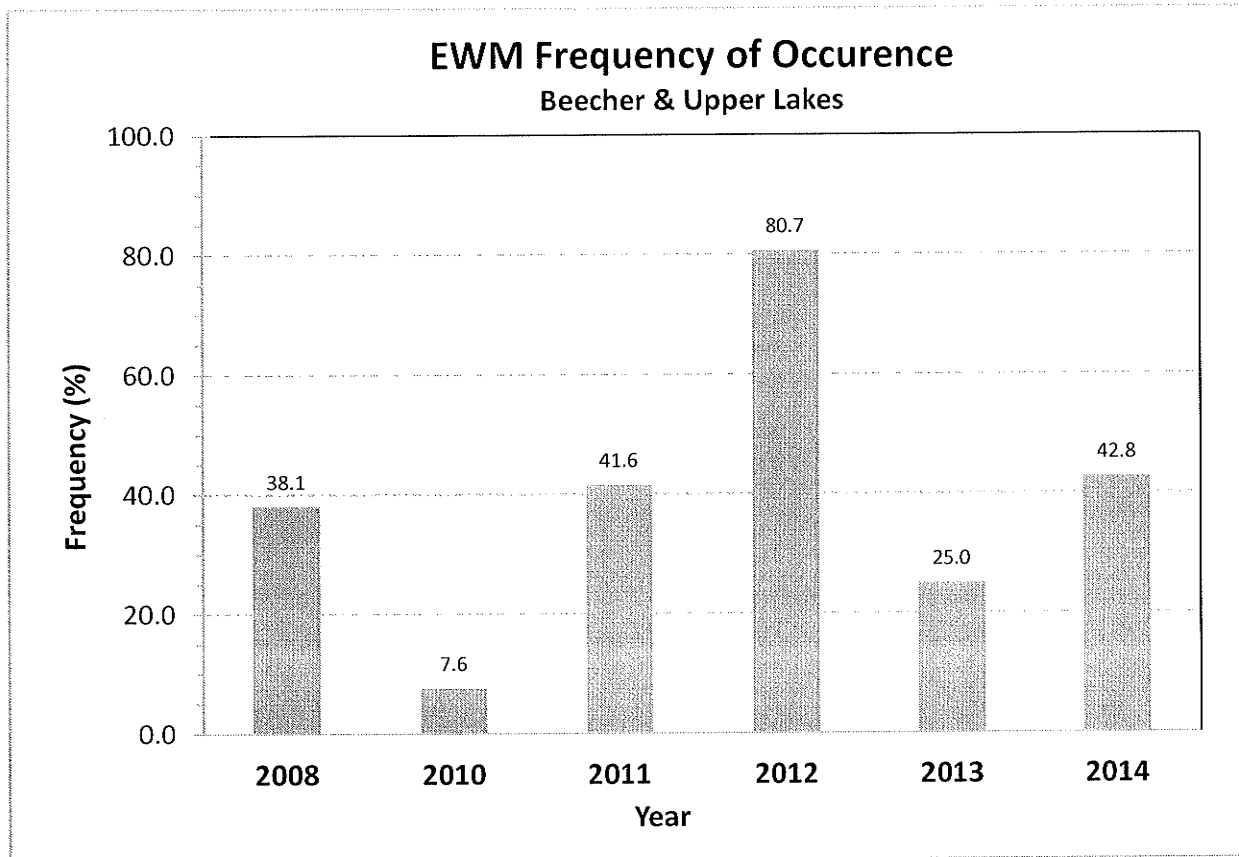


Figure 6. EWM Frequency during the project period.

the frequency of EWM (figure 6). The one exception was the south arm of the lake near the dam where the drawdown was complete and the sediment was exposed for a much longer period of time. In this area EWM control was nearly complete and recolonization has been slow. As a result of this attempt, winter drawdown was abandoned as a management tool until the factors limiting its use can be resolved.

Aquatic Herbicide Use

Shortly after its discovery in June, 2007 approximately 6.5 acres of moderate to dense EWM was mapped along the north and east shores of the Beecher Lake basin. By the fall of 2007 EWM had expanded to cover nearly 9.5 acres. Over the next several years, multiple herbicide treatments were conducted with mixed results (figure 6).

2008

In June of 2008 nearly 14.6 acres was treated with Navigate 2,4-D at a rate of 100 lbs/acre. Due to an early spring and scheduling conflicts with the applicator, the treatment occurred later than desired and EWM was dense and already nearing the surface. Success was

limited and a whole-lake point intercept survey conducted in August found EWM at 39% of sample points shallower than the maximum rooting depth. A significant amount of herbicide damage was noted on plants in the treatment areas. Fall EWM reconnaissance showed nearly 13 acres of dense EWM.

2009

An early season treatment of 14.6 acres was conducted in the spring of 2009 using Navigate 2,4-D at a rate of 150 lbs/acre. This treatment was much more successful than the previous year and dense EWM declined by more than 75 percent to 3.1 acres. Although no aquatic plant survey was conducted in 2009, a drastic reduction in EWM was noted throughout the lake.

A lake-wide decline in watershield (*Brassenia schreberi*) was also noted in the fall of 2009. The decline in watershield was confirmed in 2010 with a 25% drop in frequency of occurrence. By 2011 watershield had declined by nearly 78% from its high in 2009. In hindsight, it appears the 2009 "spot treatment" resulted in an unintended whole-lake treatment. A back calculation shows an estimated lake-wide 2,4-D concentration of 381 ug/l ae, which is higher than the target concentration in subsequent whole-lake treatments.

2010

2010 was the first year of the AIS control project. In early spring approximately 5.8 acres was treated with Navigate 2,4-D at a rate of 150 lbs/acre. A partial lake survey completed in late summer showed that, as a result of aggressive management, EWM frequency of occurrence fell to 7.6%, an 80% reduction from its high in 2008.

2011

No herbicide treatment was conducted in 2011 and EWM expanded significantly, with frequency of occurrence increasing from 7.6% to 41.6%. The expansion was not even however and all of the increase came from the Beecher Lake basin.

A winter drawdown for EWM control was completed in the winter of 2011/12.

2012

In an effort to evaluate the effects of the previous winter drawdown, no herbicides were used in the spring of 2012. Unfortunately, as discussed above, unforeseen technical issues and uncooperative weather greatly reduced drawdown effectiveness and EWM expanded significantly.

An aquatic plant survey conducted in late August showed that EWM frequency of occurrence had increased to 83.5%. By the fall of 2012 dense EWM covered more than 11 acres of Beecher and Upper Lakes.

2013

In an attempt to control the rapidly expanding EWM population, a whole-lake treatment using Dow DMA-4 (liquid 2,4-D) was conducted on May 17, 2013. The herbicide was applied to the EWM infested areas with a lake wide target concentration of 335 ug/l. Post-treatment herbicide residuals were monitored at seven different sites at 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, and 22 days after treatment (DAT) as part of a whole lake treatment study in a cooperative effort with the WDNR and US Army Corps of Engineers. Results show the average herbicide concentration in Upper Lake at 7 DAT was 232 ug/l. The average herbicide concentration for Beecher Lake during at 7 DAT was 377 ug/l, indicating some flushing of herbicide from Upper Lake (upstream basin) into Beecher Lake (downstream basin).

An aquatic plant survey conducted on July 18, 2013 showed an overall reduction in EWM frequency of occurrence of 69%. However, the results were not even distributed throughout the lakes (figure 7). Beecher Lake saw an 84% reduction in EWM while EWM frequency in Upper Lake was only reduced by 35%. While the treatment was initially viewed as a success, EWM reconnaissance in September of 2013 showed a strong resurgence in EWM growth with moderate to dense EWM beds covering more than 9.6 acres of the lake and scattered plants throughout the littoral zone.

2014

A second whole lake treatment was conducted on June 4, 2014 using Dow DMA-4 (liquid 2,4-D). The relatively late treatment date was the result of a very late start to the growing season. The target concentration was increased to 375 ug/l in an effort to improve EWM control. An aquatic

plant survey conducted on August 20, 2014 showed a 71% increase in EWM frequency in the lakes. However, as in 2013, the treatment was more successful in Beecher Lake than in Upper Lake (figure 7). Like the previous year, the whole lake treatment initially appeared successful but there was a similar resurgence of EWM in late summer.

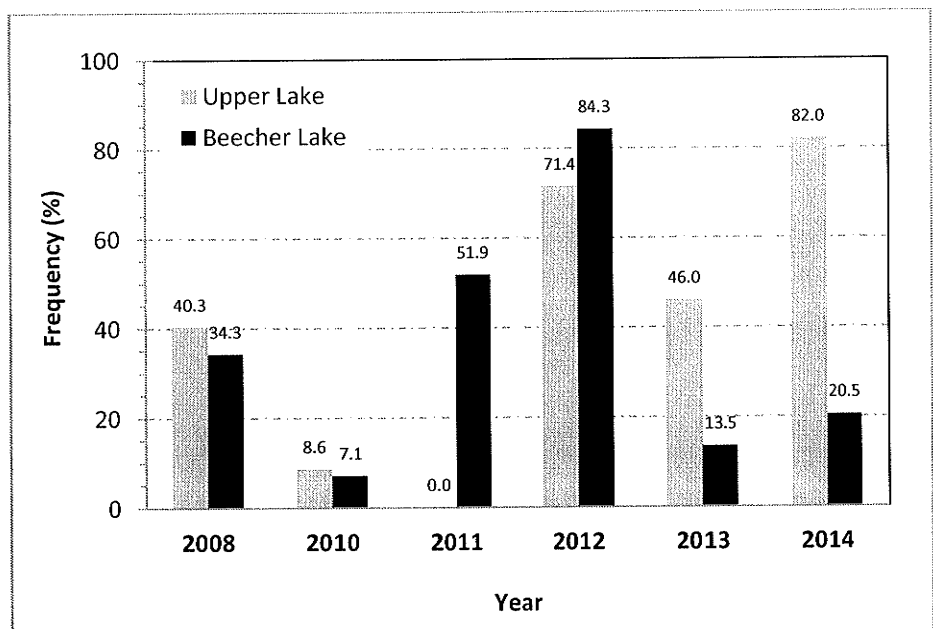


Figure 7. EWM frequency by lake basin.

Manual EWM Harvesting

The Marinette County LWCD received an AIS control grant (ACEI-112-12) in 2012 to fund the construction and operation of a hydraulic conveyor system for diver-assisted hydraulic harvesting of EWM. The project called for using the harvester on Little Newton, Thunder, and Beecher/Upper Lakes from 2012 through 2016. Due to construction delays the harvester was not operational until the summer of 2013.

Diver assisted hydraulic harvesting is a very precise management tool, ideal for selectively removing scattered EWM plants and small colonies. However, it's also labor intensive and not well suited for managing large dense stands of EWM.

While the harvester was used with excellent results on Little Newton and Thunder Lakes, the winter drawdown and herbicide treatments did not sufficiently reduce the EWM population to a level where hydraulic harvesting would be effective on Beecher Lake. As a result, the hydraulic harvester was not deployed on Beecher and Upper Lakes during the grant period.

Evaluate potential for milfoil Weevil control of EWM

The native milfoil weevil (*Euhrychiopsis lecontei*) feeds on native and Eurasian watermilfoil and is suspected in the natural decline in EWM in some unmanaged lakes. The weevil has also been reared and stocked in lakes as a control method.

The project proposal called for weevil reconnaissance to assess whether the native weevils could be found in sufficient numbers to effect EWM population in Beecher and Upper Lakes. Milfoil weevil reconnaissance was completed in 2010, 2012 and 2014 along the north and west shore of Upper Lake and near the Beecher Lake dam. Both of these areas have supported abundant EWM adjacent to shorelines with natural vegetation where milfoil weevils can overwinter. During the reconnaissance meristematic tissue and the top foot or two of actively growing plants were collected and observed with a hand lens for adult milfoil weevils and entrance/exit holes in the plant stems. No milfoil weevils were found and no collapsing or declining EWM plants were noted during the project period.

DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary goal of the AIS control project was to use winter drawdown as the primary means of EWM control with limited use of aquatic herbicides. While largely unsuccessful, the failures taught us a lot about the behavior of EWM in Beecher and Upper Lakes and how to manage it in the future.

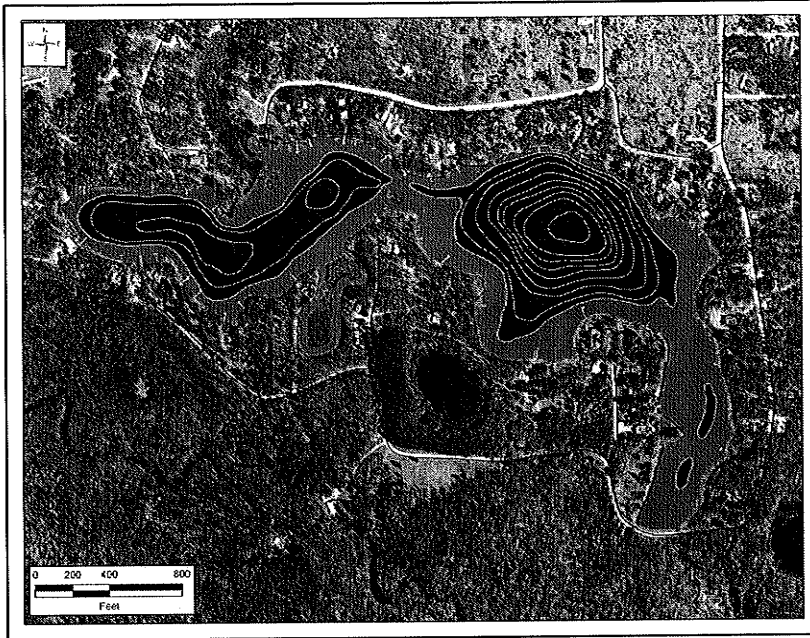


Figure 8. Area exposed by a 5-foot winter drawdown of Beecher Lake.

Winter drawdown

It was clear from the two drawdown attempts that more work is needed before winter drawdown is a viable EWM management tool on Beecher Lake. While it is technically feasible to conduct a drawdown using only siphons, experience shows they are not effective during wet years and too difficult to maintain during the winter months.

If winter drawdown is to be used as an effective management tool it will be

necessary to modify the Beecher Lake dam to simplify the drawdown process. The installation of a drain pipe and valve through the Beecher Lake dam would allow for maintenance-free water level control as needed.

It will also be necessary to dredge a channel from the main body of the lake to the dam. This will greatly increase the maximum drawdown in the main lake basins, from the current 2.5 feet to 5.5 feet below full pool. When the maximum drawdown is achieved more than 76% of the littoral zone will be subject to freezing conditions and EWM control (figure 8).

Although the winter drawdown did not result in sufficient sediment freezing for EWM control, there was a noticeable impact on several native plant species. Dominant species including coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), and stonewort (*Nitella* sp.) declined in frequency while Bushy pondweed (*Najas flexilis*), muskgrass (*Chara* sp.) and variable pondweed

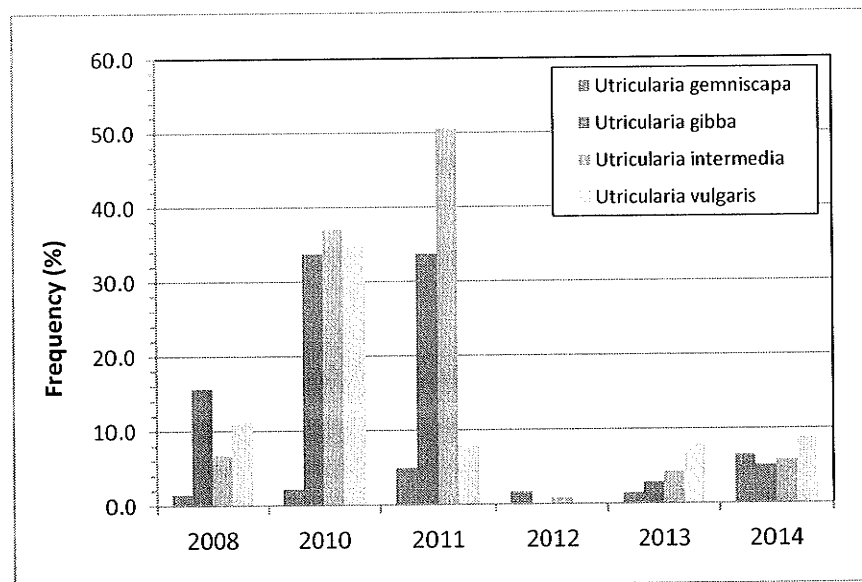


Figure 9. Changes in *Utricularia* frequency of occurrence in response to the winter drawdown.

(*Potamogeton gramineus*) increased. As a group, the bladderworts experienced significant declines following the winter drawdown (figure 9).

Aquatic herbicide use

Since the discovery of EWM in 2007, the Beecher Lake District has relied on the routine use of aquatic herbicides for EWM control. The result of these efforts has been mixed at best.

The whole-lake treatments conducted in 2013 and 2014 appeared promising at first but the effects were short lived. The 2013 treatment resulted in the greatest measured reduction in EWM frequency (69%). However, the apparent success seems to be, at least in part, a product of the timing of the aquatic plant survey. When the 2013 plant survey was conducted on July 18th EWM appeared to be well controlled and few plants were topped out. However, when the lake was re-visited in late August, EWM was topped out and had expanded to cover nearly 9.6 acres of the lake. In 2014 the treatment also appeared successful through the early summer. However, there was again a noticeable rebound in EWM by years end. When the aquatic plant survey was conducted on August 20 there was actually a measured increase in EWM frequency from the previous year (figure 6).

Both whole-lake treatments resulted in better EWM control in the Beecher Lake basin and little or no control in the Upper Lake basin (figure 7). This may be due to increased flushing and dilution of the herbicide. The lake inlet is located adjacent to the boat landing on the north shore of Upper Lake. Flow from the creek likely follows the north shore of Upper Lake through the narrow channel between the two lake basins. EWM in this area of Upper Lake has consistently been difficult to control through chemical means.

The most successful herbicide treatment for EWM control was actually the 2009 “spot treatment” using Navigate 2,4-D at 150 lbs/ac. Navigate is a granular herbicide which may have resulted in the active ingredient staying in place for a longer period of time. As discussed earlier, the 2009 treatment may have resulted in an unintentional whole-lake treatment at a higher lake-wide concentration than seen in 2013 or 2014.

The relatively aggressive use of aquatic herbicides in Beecher and Upper Lakes during the last 7 years has impacted the native plant community. Watershield (*B. Schreberi*) experienced a significant decline as early as 2010. Many of the small pondweeds, most notably Fries’ pondweed (*Potamogeton fresii*), stiff pondweed (*P. strictifolius*), and small pondweed (*P. pusillus*) experienced significant declines (figure 10) in response to both the early -season 2,4-D spot treatments (2008-2010) and the whole-lake treatments (2013, 2014). No herbicides were used in 2011 or 2012 and all three species rebounded.

The Future of EWM management in Beecher & Upper Lakes

Experience has shown that EWM is a very aggressive invader in Beecher and Upper Lakes. Left unmanaged, EWM will likely expand to cover most of the littoral zone, overwhelming an otherwise rich and diverse native plant community and severely impacting recreation on Beech and Upper Lakes.

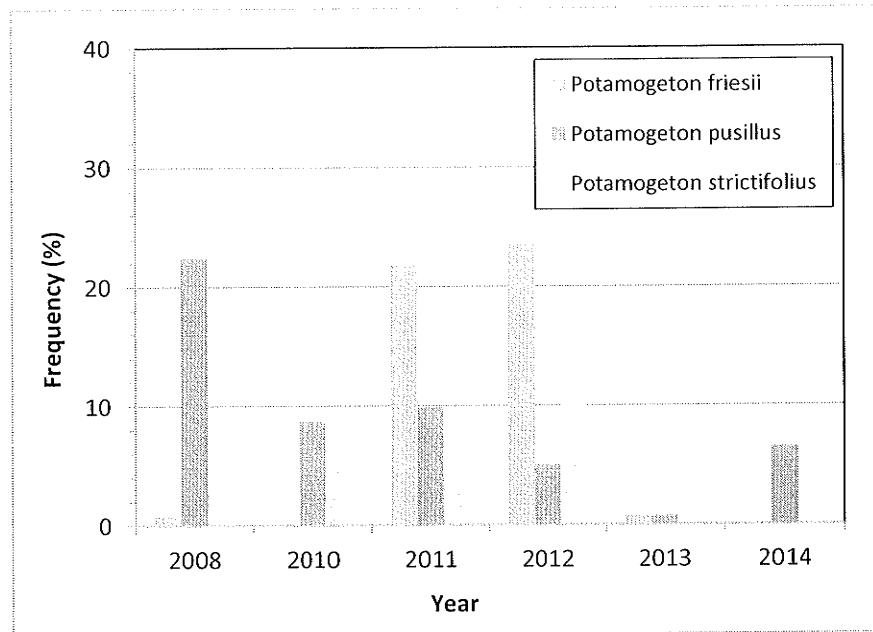
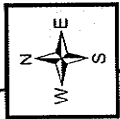


Figure 10. Selected small pondweed response to herbicide treatments in Beecher and Upper Lakes.

In response to the EWM invasion, over the last seven years, the Beecher Lake District has conducted five herbicide applications costing in excess of \$24,000.00. Each treatment has been met with a rapid resurgence and continued expansion of EWM. As a result, the District does not feel that routine herbicide use is an effective use of their limited financial resources.

Although the 2011/12 winter drawdown was not effective at controlling EWM throughout most of the lake, the failure was due to factors beyond the control of the Lake District. Winter drawdown has proven effective on local waters (High Falls, Cauldron Falls, and Peshtigo Flowages) and elsewhere in Wisconsin. With the necessary dredging and modifications to the Beecher Lake Dam, winter drawdown still represents the best alternative for the long-term and sustainable control of EWM in Beecher and Upper Lakes.

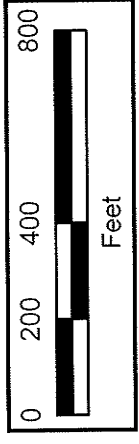
The Beecher Lake District should apply for AIS Control Grant funding to modify the Beecher Lake Dam and dredge a channel from the dam to the main body of Beecher Lake. This project would allow the District to employ periodic winter drawdown as the primary EWM management tool and reduce or eliminate the need for aquatic herbicide use in the future.



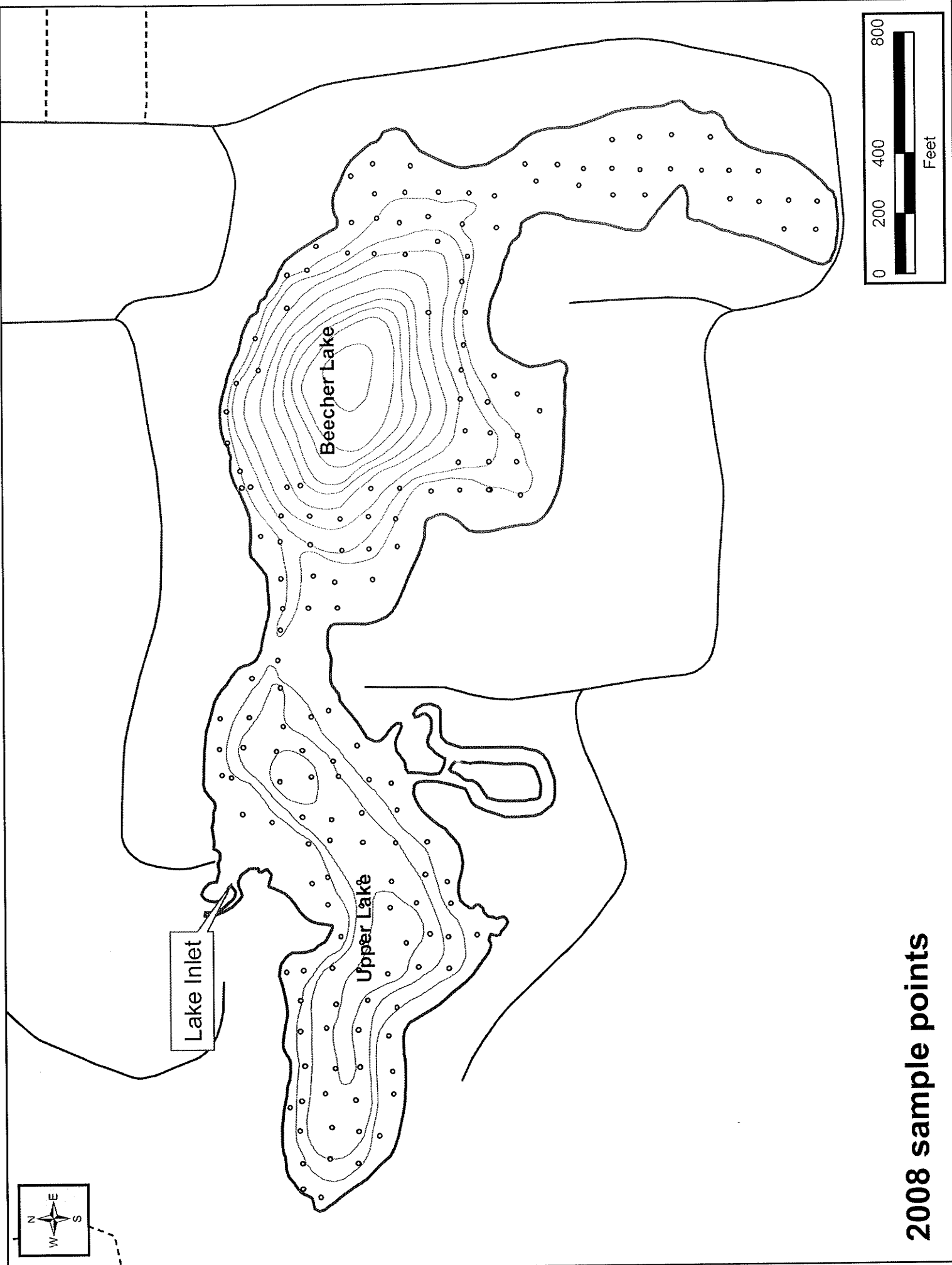
Lake Inlet

Beecher Lake

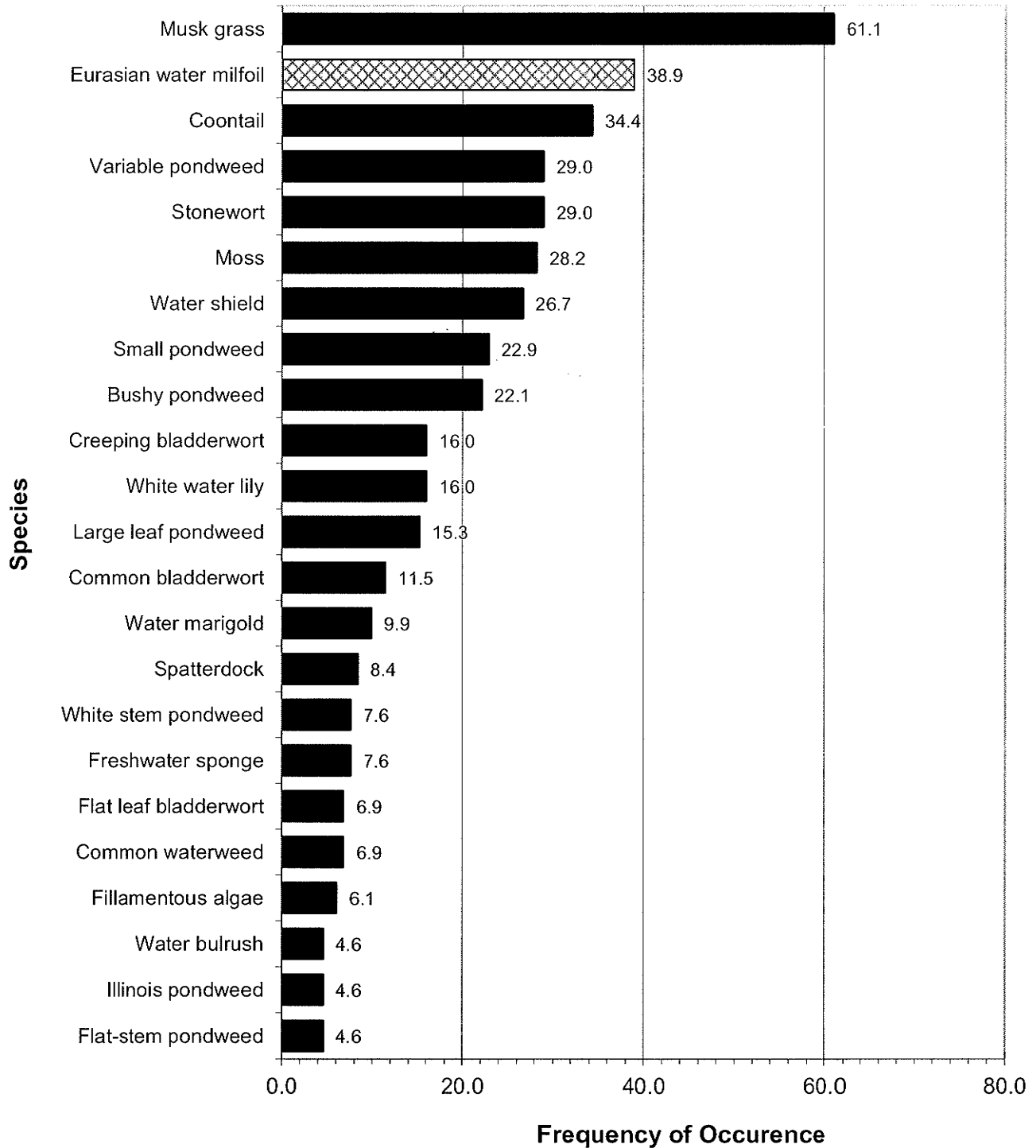
Upper Lake



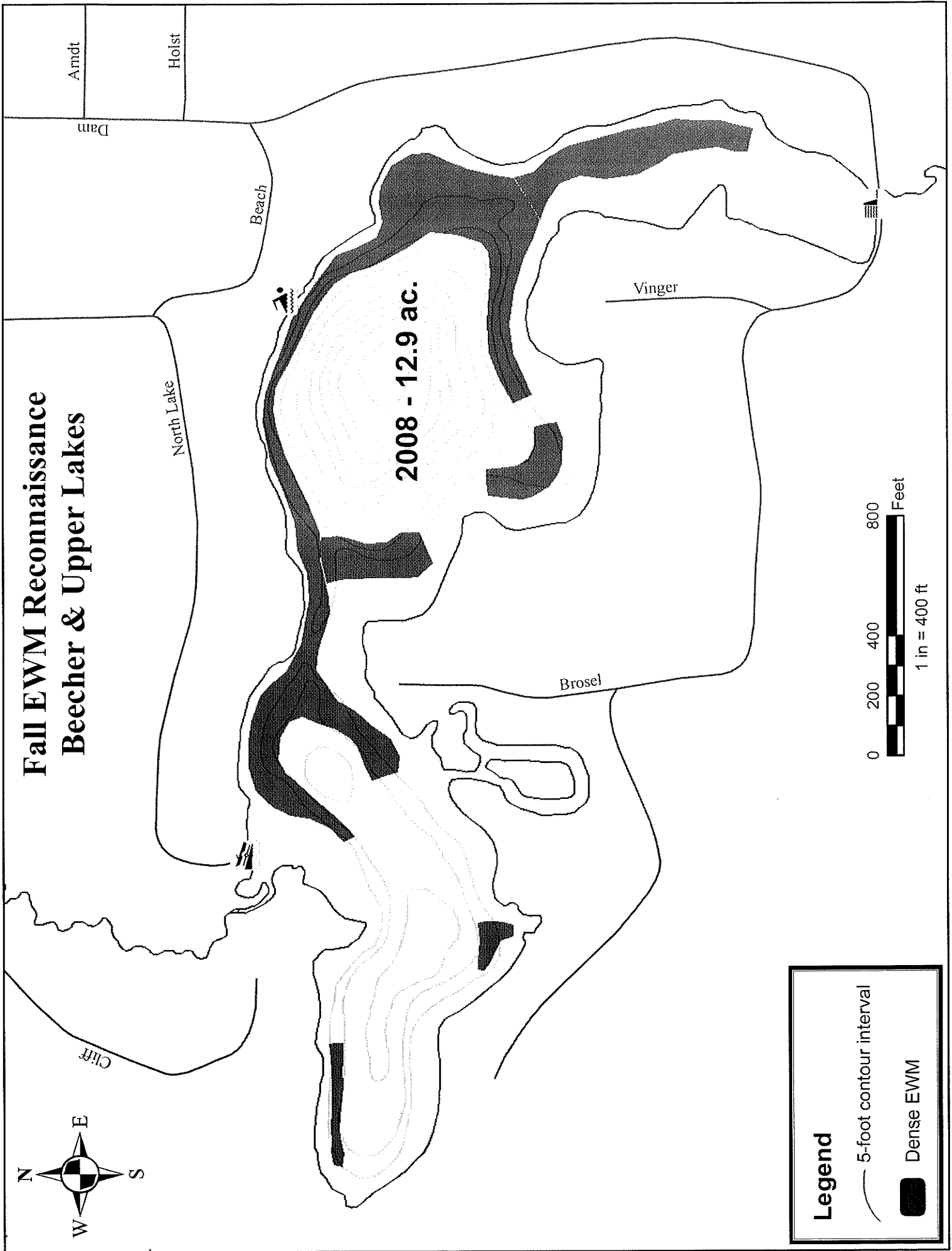
2008 sample points



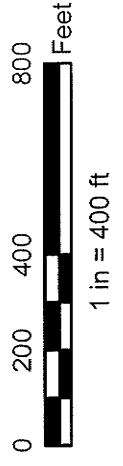
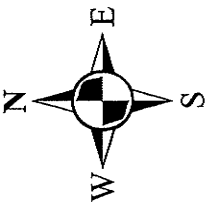
Aquatic Plant Frequency Beecher & Upper Lakes - 2008



Fall EWM Reconnaissance Beecher & Upper Lakes



2008 - 12.9 ac.



Legend

- 5-foot contour interval
- Dense EWM

Fall EWM Reconnaissance Beecher & Upper Lakes

Amdt

Holst

Dam

Beach

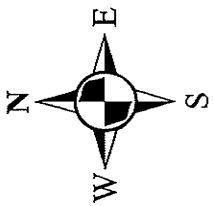
North Lake

2009 - 3.1 ac.

Vinger

Brosel

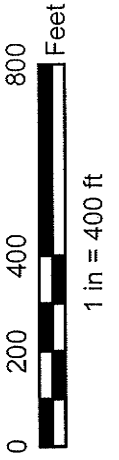
Cliff



Legend

— 5-foot contour interval

■ Dense EWM



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	STATS	Total vegetation	Myrtophyllum spracum	Potamogeton crispus	Nympha odorata	Utricularia vulgaris	Chara spp.	Najas flexilis	Potamogeton zosteriformis	Potamogeton amplifolius	Utricularia gibba	Miella sp.	Utricularia intermedia	Moss	Ceratophyllum demersum	Potamogeton gramineus	Stuckenia pectinata	Eleocharis acicularis	Najas variegata	Potamogeton
2	Lake Name	Beecher & Upper Lakes																		
3	County	Marquette																		
4	WBIC																			
5	Survey Date	08/10/10																		
6	INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:	Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)	8.14	36.05	37.21	68.60	44.19	9.30	29.07	36.05	10.47	39.53	9.30	39.53	25.58	1.16	3.49	3.49	9.30	
7	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	Relative Frequency (%)	7.61	33.70	34.78	64.13	41.30	8.70	27.17	33.70	9.78	36.96	8.70	36.96	23.91	1.09	3.26	3.26	8.70	
8	Relative Frequency (%)	Number of sites where species found	1.7	7.7	7.9	14.6	9.4	2.0	6.2	7.7	2.2	8.4	2.0	8.4	5.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.0	
9	Average Rake Fullness	#visual sightings	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	present (visual or collected)		7	31	32	59	38	8	25	31	9	34	8	34	22	1	3	3	8	
11			2.40	1.14	1.22	2.15	1.37	1.13	1.20	1.06	1.00	1.32	1.75	1.29	1.18	3.00	1.33	1.67	1.13	
12			9	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	
13			present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	
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114
86
92
93.48
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7.00
0
114
4.40
4.63
4.33
4.63
27
27

STATS

Beecher & Upper Lakes
 Marquette
 08/10/10
INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:
 Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)
 Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Relative Frequency (%)
 Number of sites where species found
 Average Rake Fullness
 #visual sightings
 present (visual or collected)

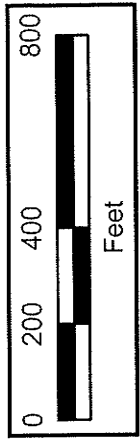
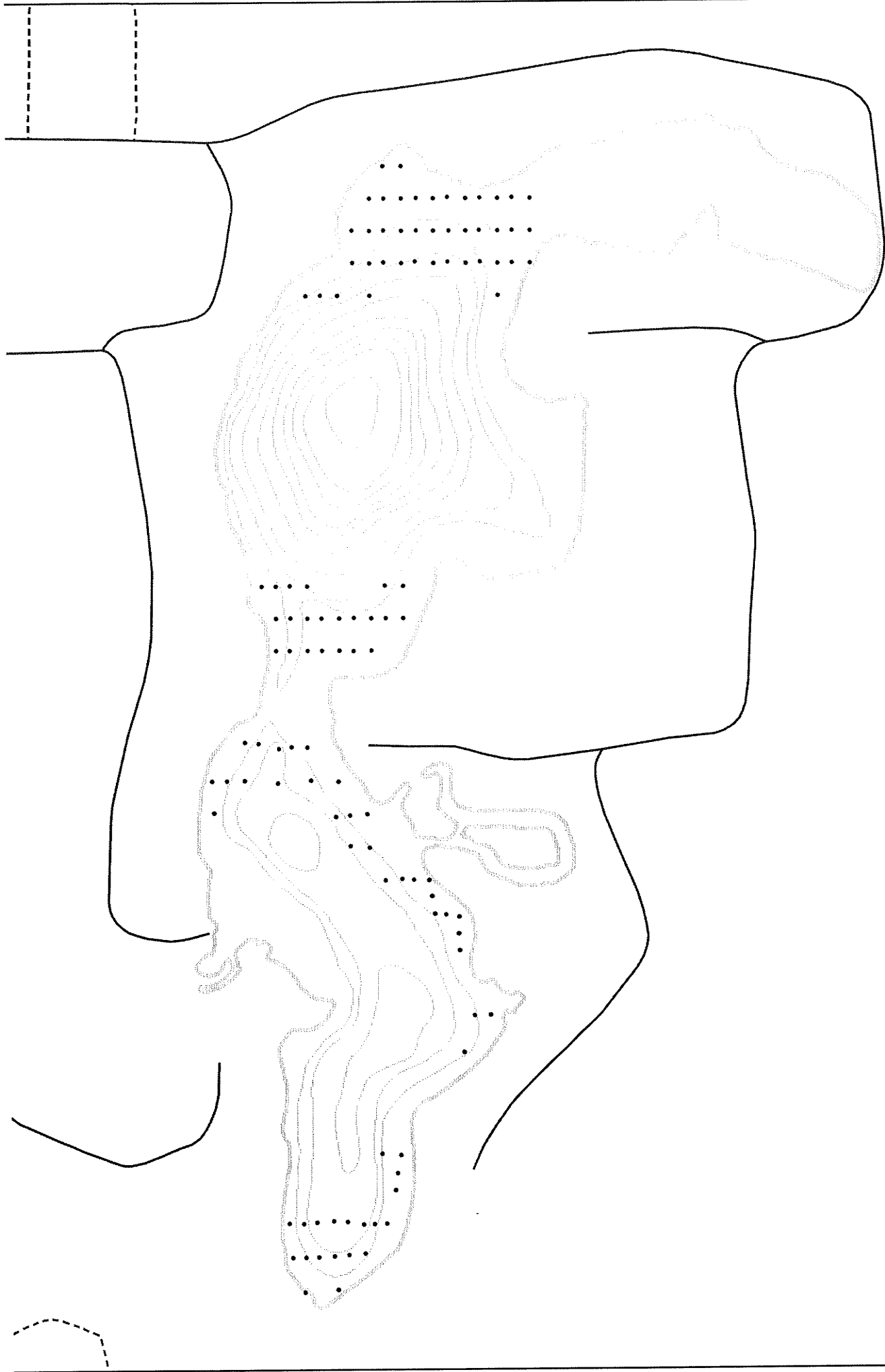
EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:

at surface
 # within 1 ft of surface
 # > 1 ft from surface
 # sparse
 # dense
 # unknown

SUMMARY STATS:

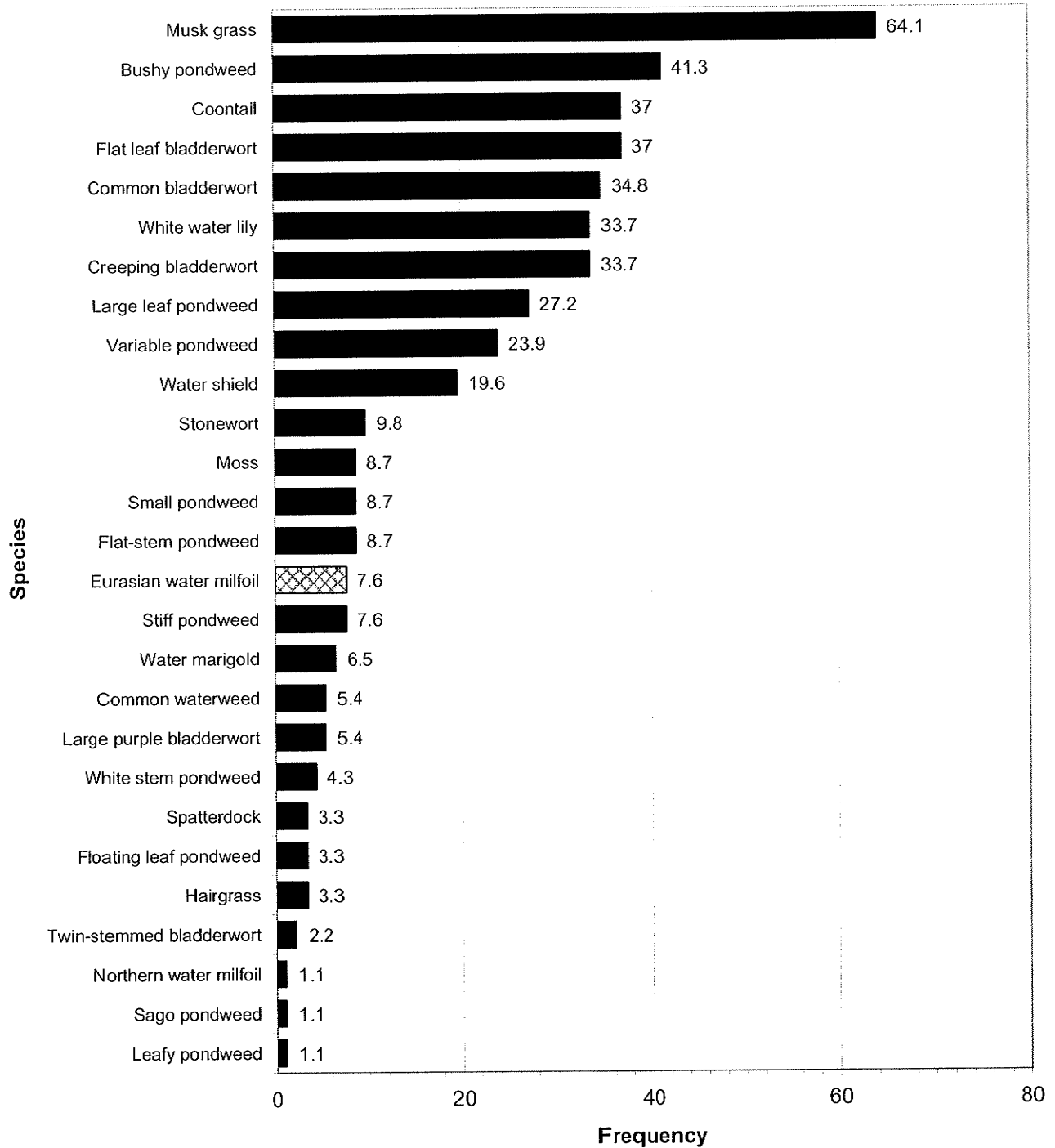
Total number of points sampled
 Total number of sites with vegetation
 Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Simpson Diversity Index
 Maximum depth of plants (ft)
 Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)
 Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)
 Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)
 Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)
 Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)
 Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)
 Species Richness
 Species Richness (including visuals)

	B													
	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF			
	Brassica schreberi	Cladonia canadensis	Megadontia beckii	Potamogeton naianus	Potamogeton strictifolius	Myriophyllum sibiricum	Utricularia purpurea	Utricularia geminiscapa	Potamogeton praelongus	Potamogeton tobiassus				
1	STATS													
2	Beecher & Upper Lakes													
3	Marinette													
4														
5	08/10/10													
6	INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:													
7	20.93	5.81	6.98	3.49	6.14	1.16	5.81	2.33	4.65	1.16				
8	19.57	5.43	6.52	3.26	7.61	1.09	5.43	2.17	4.35	1.09				
9	4.4	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.2				
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
11	18	5	6	3	7	1	5	2	4	1				
12	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
13	3			2					1					
14	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present				
15	EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:													
16	# at surface													
17	# within 1 ft of surface													
18	# > 1 ft from surface													
19	# sparse													
20	# dense													
21	# unknown													
22														
23														
24	SUMMARY STATS:													
25	Total number of points sampled													
26	Total number of sites with vegetation													
27	Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants													
28	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants													
29	Simpson Diversity Index													
30	Maximum depth of plants (ft)													
31	Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)													
32	Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)													
33	Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)													
34	Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)													
35	Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)													
36	Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)													
37	Species Richness													
38	Species Richness (including visuals)													
39														



2010 sample points

Aquatic Plant Frequency Beecher & Upper Lakes - 2010



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1																				
2	Lake Name	Beecher & Upper Lakes																		
3	County	Marquette																		
4	WBIC																			
5	Survey Date	7/29/2011 & 8/3/11																		
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11																				
12																				
13																				
14																				
15																				
16																				
17																				
18																				
19																				
20																				
21																				
22																				
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24																				
25																				
26																				
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28																				
29																				
30																				
31																				
32																				
33																				
34																				
35																				
36																				
37																				
38																				
39																				

STATS

INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:

Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)
 Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Relative Frequency (%)
 Relative Frequency (squared)
 Number of sites where species found
 Average Rake Fullness
 #visual sightings
 present (visual or collected)

EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:

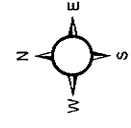
at surface
 # within 1 ft of surface
 # > 1 ft from surface
 # sparse
 # dense
 # unknown

SUMMARY STATS:

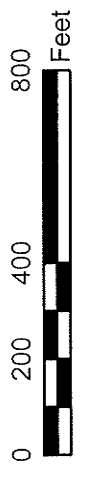
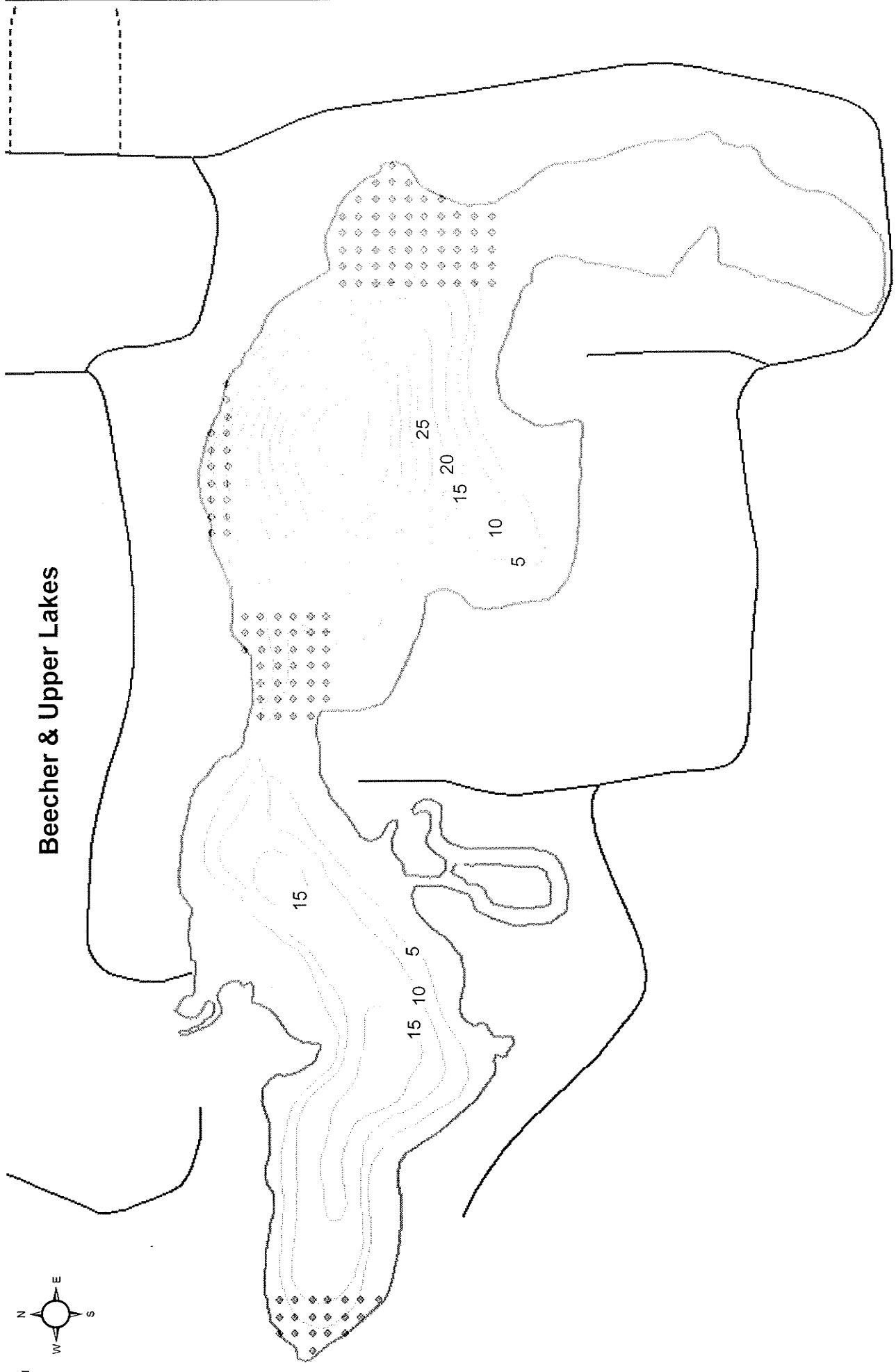
Total number of points sampled
 Total number of sites with vegetation
 Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Simpson Diversity Index
 Maximum depth of plants (ft)
 Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)
 Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)
 Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)
 Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)
 Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)
 Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)
 Species Richness
 Species Richness (including visuals)

0
0
0
0
0
0

114
94
101
93.07
0.94
8.00
0
115
5.49
5.45
5.07
5.45
28
29



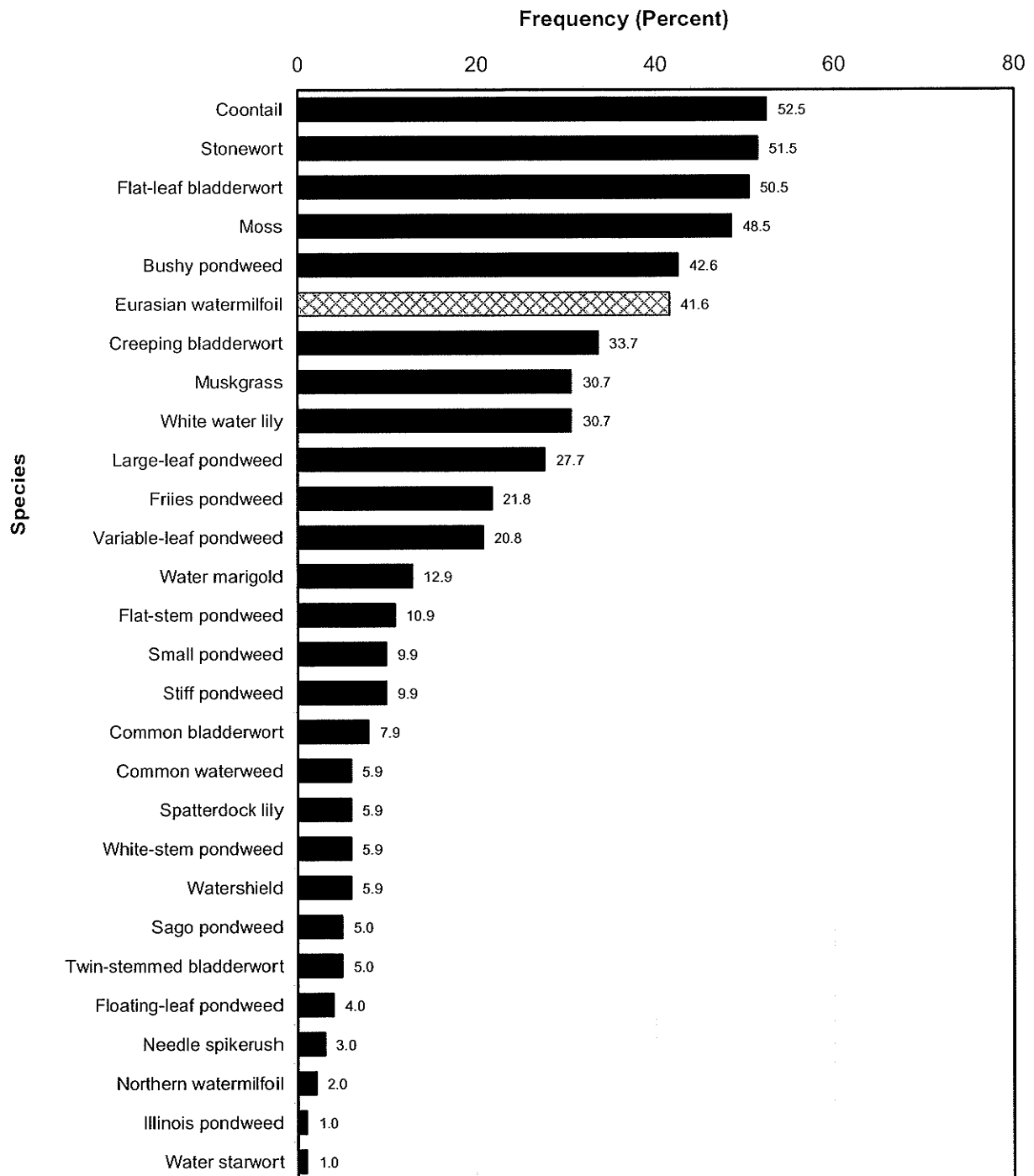
Beecher & Upper Lakes



2011 & 2012 sample points

Beecher & Upeer Lakes

2011 Plant Frequency



Fall EWM Reconnaissance Beecher & Upper Lakes

Amdt

Holst

Dam

Beach

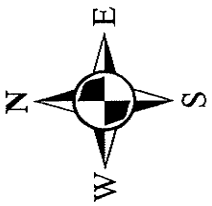
North Lake

2011 - 3.1 ac.

Vinger

Brosel

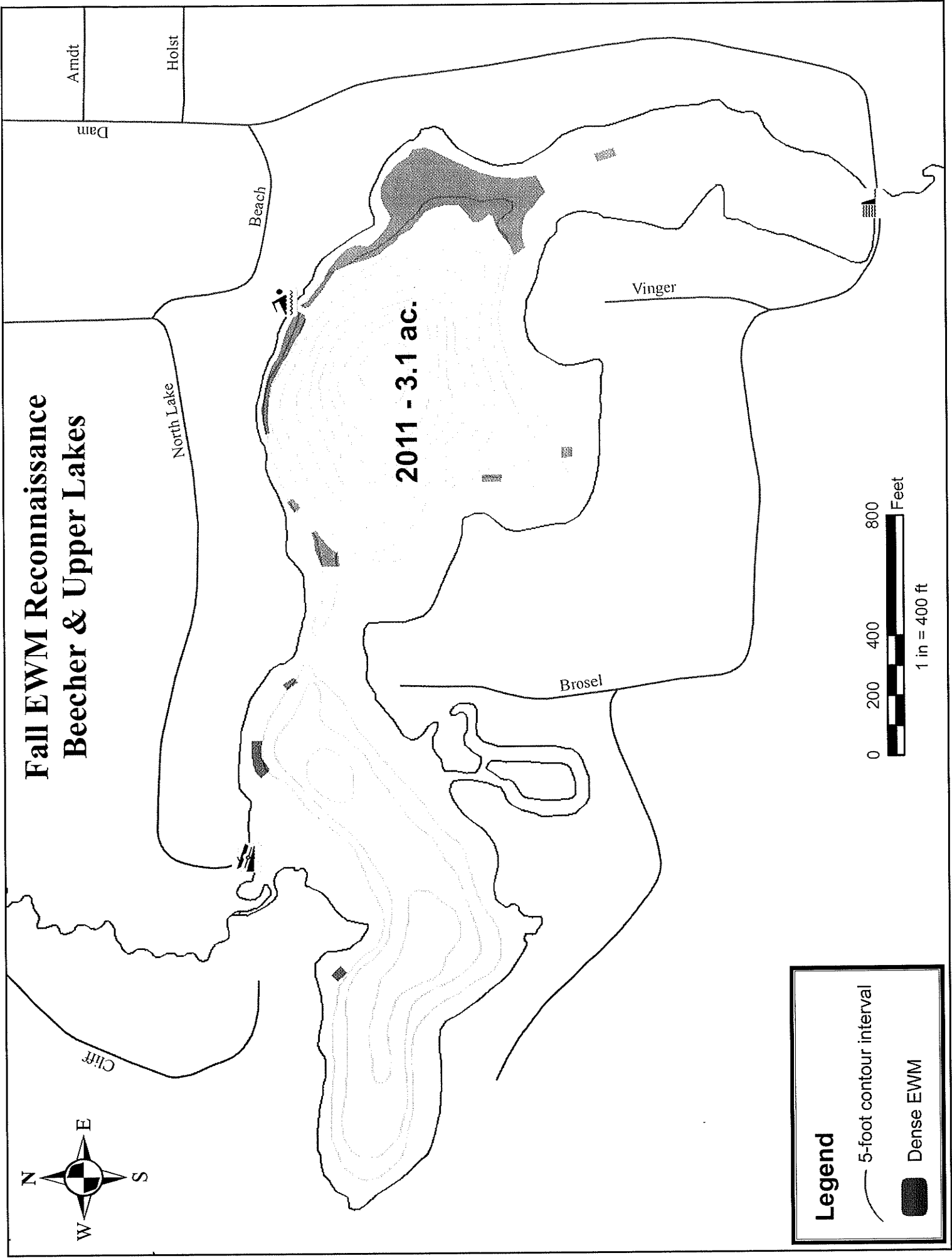
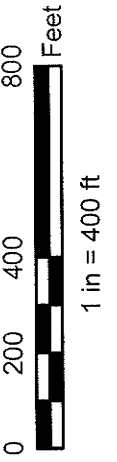
Cliff



Legend

5-foot contour interval

Dense EWM



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
1																											
2	Lake Name	Beecher & Upper Lakes																									
3	County	Marquette																									
4	WBIC	0																									
5	Survey Date	08/22/12																									
6																											
7	INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:																										
8	Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)																										
9	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants																										
10	Relative Frequency (%)																										
11	Relative Frequency (squared)																										
12	Number of sites where species found																										
13	Average Rake Fullness																										
14	#Visual sightings																										
15	present (visual or collected)																										
16																											
17	EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:																										
18	# at surface																										
19	# within 1 ft of surface																										
20	# > 1 ft from surface																										
21	# sparse																										
22	# dense																										
23	# unknown																										
24																											
25	SUMMARY STATS:																										
26	Total number of points sampled																										
27	Total number of sites with vegetation																										
28	Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants																										
29	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants																										
30	Simpson Diversity Index																										
31	Maximum depth of plants (ft)																										
32	Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)																										
33	Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)																										
34	Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)																										
35	Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)																										
36	Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)																										
37	Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)																										
38	Species Richness																										
39	Species Richness (including visuals)																										

STATS

INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:

Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)
 Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Relative Frequency (%)
 Relative Frequency (squared)
 Number of sites where species found
 Average Rake Fullness
 #Visual sightings
 present (visual or collected)

EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:

at surface
 # within 1 ft of surface
 # > 1 ft from surface
 # sparse
 # dense
 # unknown

SUMMARY STATS:

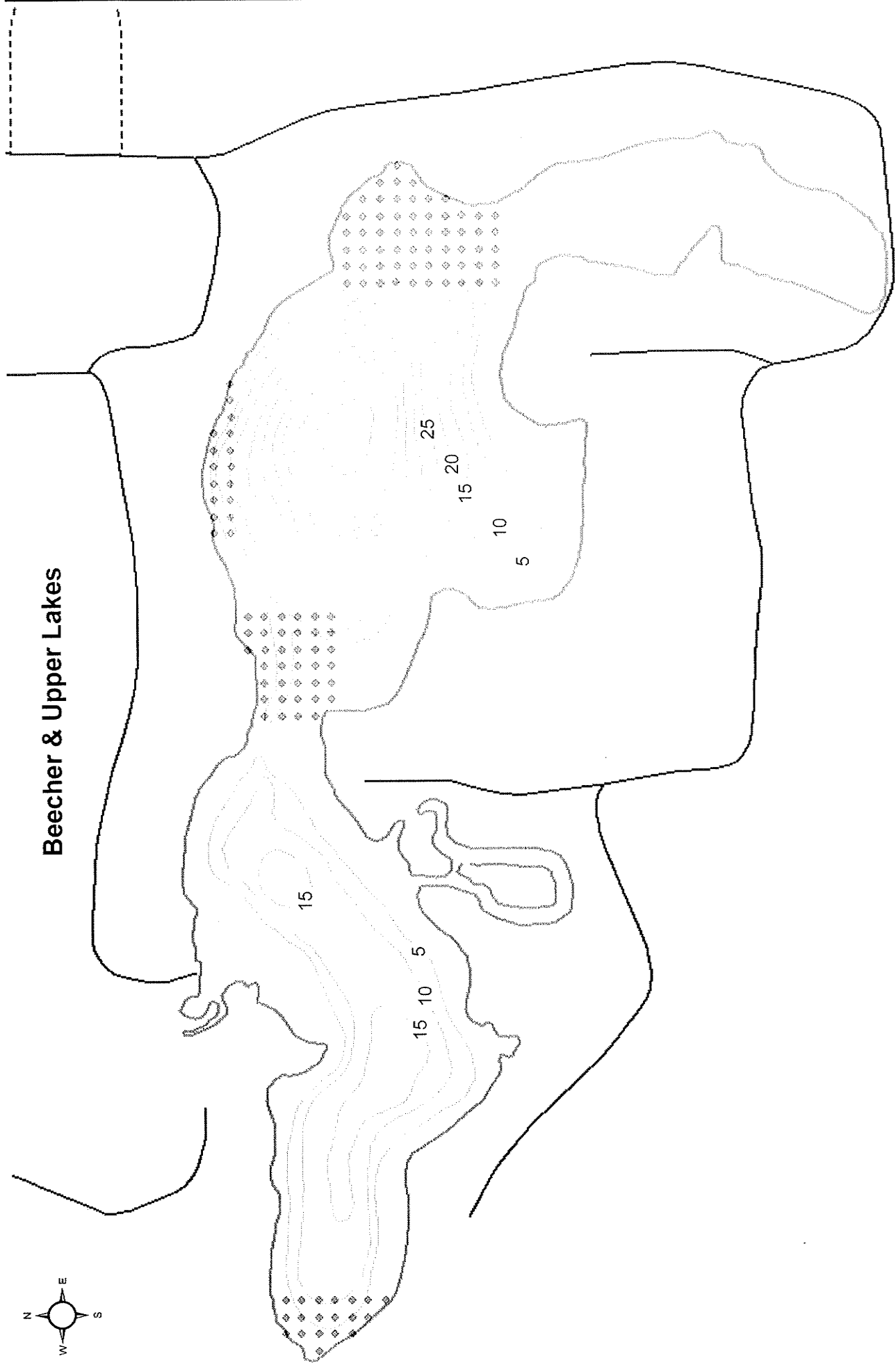
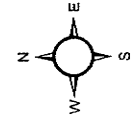
Total number of points sampled
 Total number of sites with vegetation
 Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
 Simpson Diversity Index
 Maximum depth of plants (ft)
 Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)
 Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)
 Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)
 Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)
 Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)
 Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)
 Species Richness
 Species Richness (including visuals)

0
0
0
0
0
0

121
115
119
96.64
0.88
11.00
121
0
3.72
3.18
2.92
3.18
27
27

	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW
1	STATS																					
2	Beecher & Upper Lakes																					
3	Marinette																					
4	0																					
5	08/22/12																					
6	INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:																					
7	10.43	5.22																				
8	10.08	5.04																				
9	2.7	1.4																				
10	0.00	0.00																				
11	12	6																				
12	1.00	1.00																				
13	5																					
14	present	present																				
15																						
16	EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:																					
17	# at surface																					
18	# within 1 ft of surface																					
19	# > 1 ft from surface																					
20	# sparse																					
21	# dense																					
22	# unknown																					
23																						
24	SUMMARY STATS:																					
25	Total number of points sampled																					
26	Total number of sites with vegetation																					
27	Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants																					
28	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants																					
29	Simpson Diversity Index																					
30	Maximum depth of plants (ft)																					
31	Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)																					
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36	Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)																					
37	Species Richness																					
38	Species Richness (including visuals)																					
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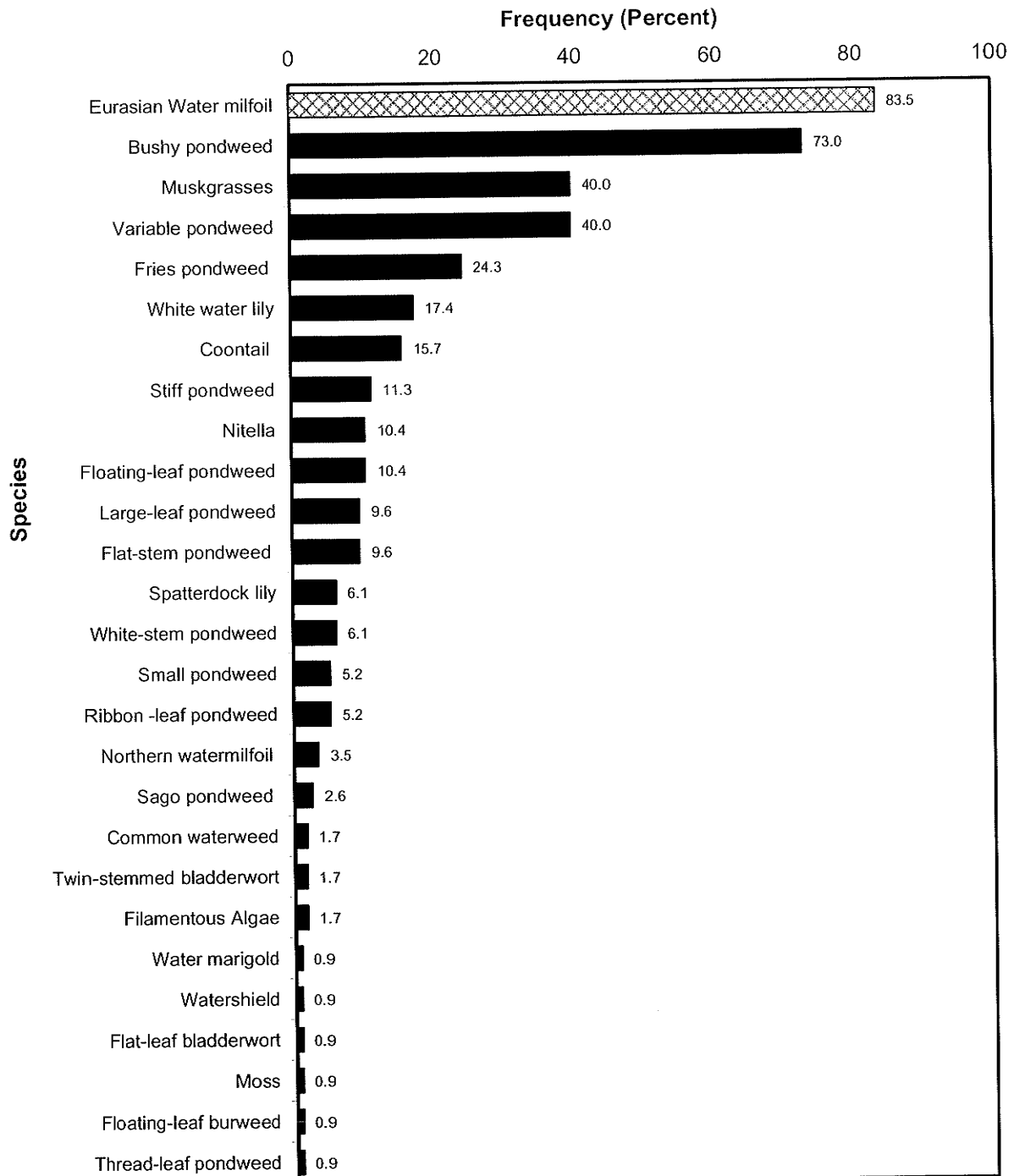
Beecher & Upper Lakes



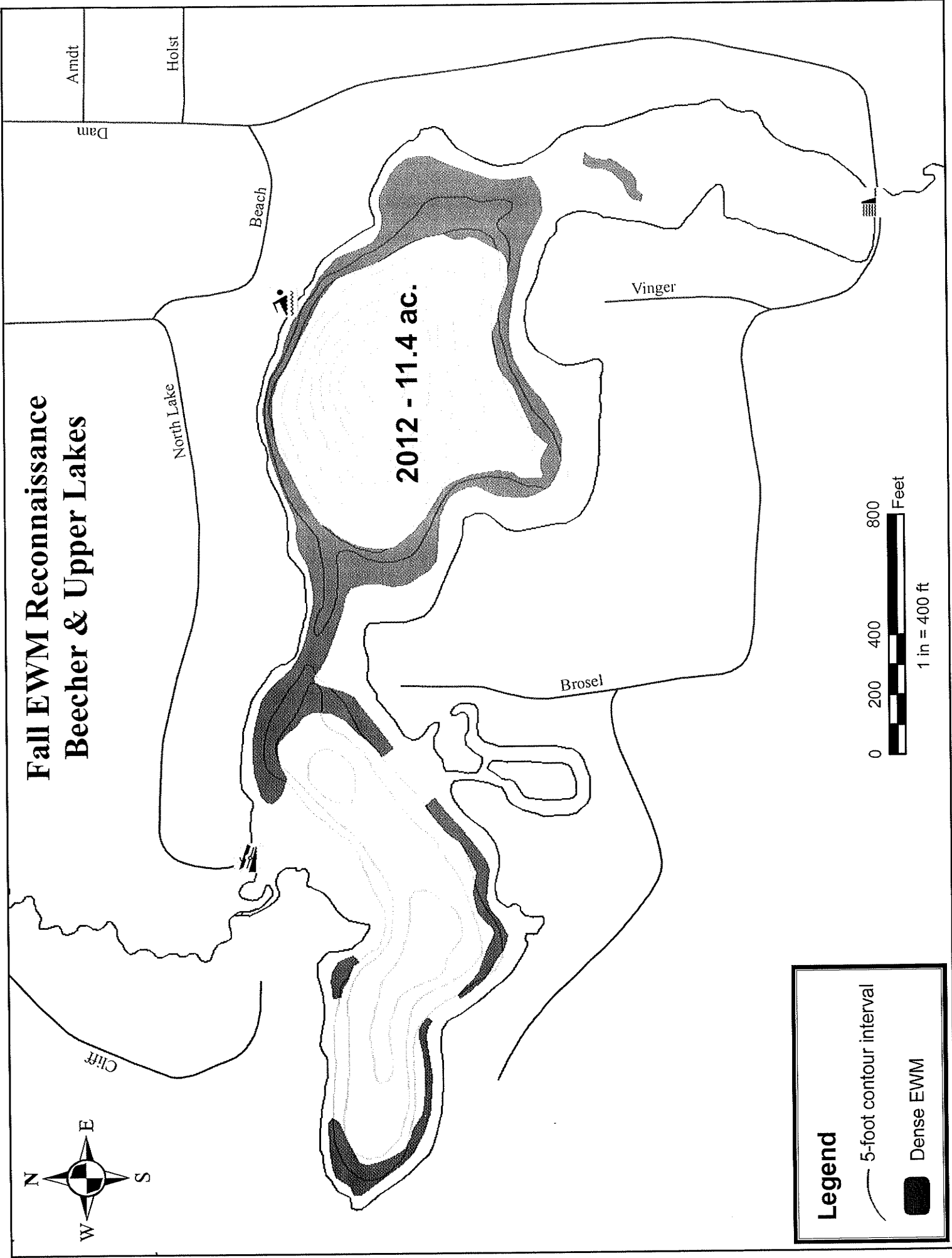
2011 & 2012 sample points

Beecher & Upper Lakes

2012 Plant Frequency



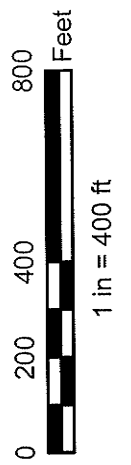
Fall EWM Reconnaissance Beecher & Upper Lakes



2012 - 11.4 ac.

Legend

- 5-foot contour interval
- Dense EWM



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1	STATS	Total vegetation	Myriophyllum spicatum	Moss	Ceratophyllum demersum	Chara	Elodea canadensis	Najas flexilis	Nitella sp.	Nymphaea odorata	Potamogeton fresii	Potamogeton gramineus	Potamogeton illinoensis	Potamogeton natans	Potamogeton pusillus	Potamogeton zosterifolius	Utricularia minor	Utricularia vulgaris	Potamogeton	
2	Lake Name	Beecher & Upper Lakes																		
3	County	Marquette																		
4	WBIC																			
5	Survey Date	07/08/13																		
6	INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:	Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)	28.00	4.00	18.40	58.40	1.60	13.60	8.80	12.80	0.80	35.20	0.80	4.00	0.80	2.40	3.20	8.80	9.60	
7	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	25.00	3.57	16.43	52.14	1.43	12.14	7.86	11.43	0.71	31.43	0.71	3.57	0.71	2.14	2.86	7.86	8.57		
8	Relative Frequency (%)	11.1	1.6	7.3	23.1	0.6	5.4	3.5	5.1	0.3	13.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.3	3.5	3.8		
9	Relative Frequency (squared)	0.10	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
10	Number of sites where species found	35	5	23	73	2	17	11	16	1	44	1	5	1	3	4	11	12		
11	Average Rare Fullness	1.70	1.43	1.00	1.35	1.26	1.00	1.12	1.55	1.69	2.00	1.39	2.00	1.40	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.45	1.50	
12	#visual sightings	16		3						22		14		14	1	2	5	12		
13	present (visual or collected)	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	

#REF!
#REF!
#REF!
#REF!
#REF!

211
125
140
89.29
0.90
10.00
11
129
2.23
2.32
1.31
1.89
31
33

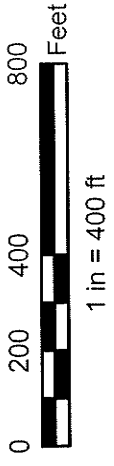
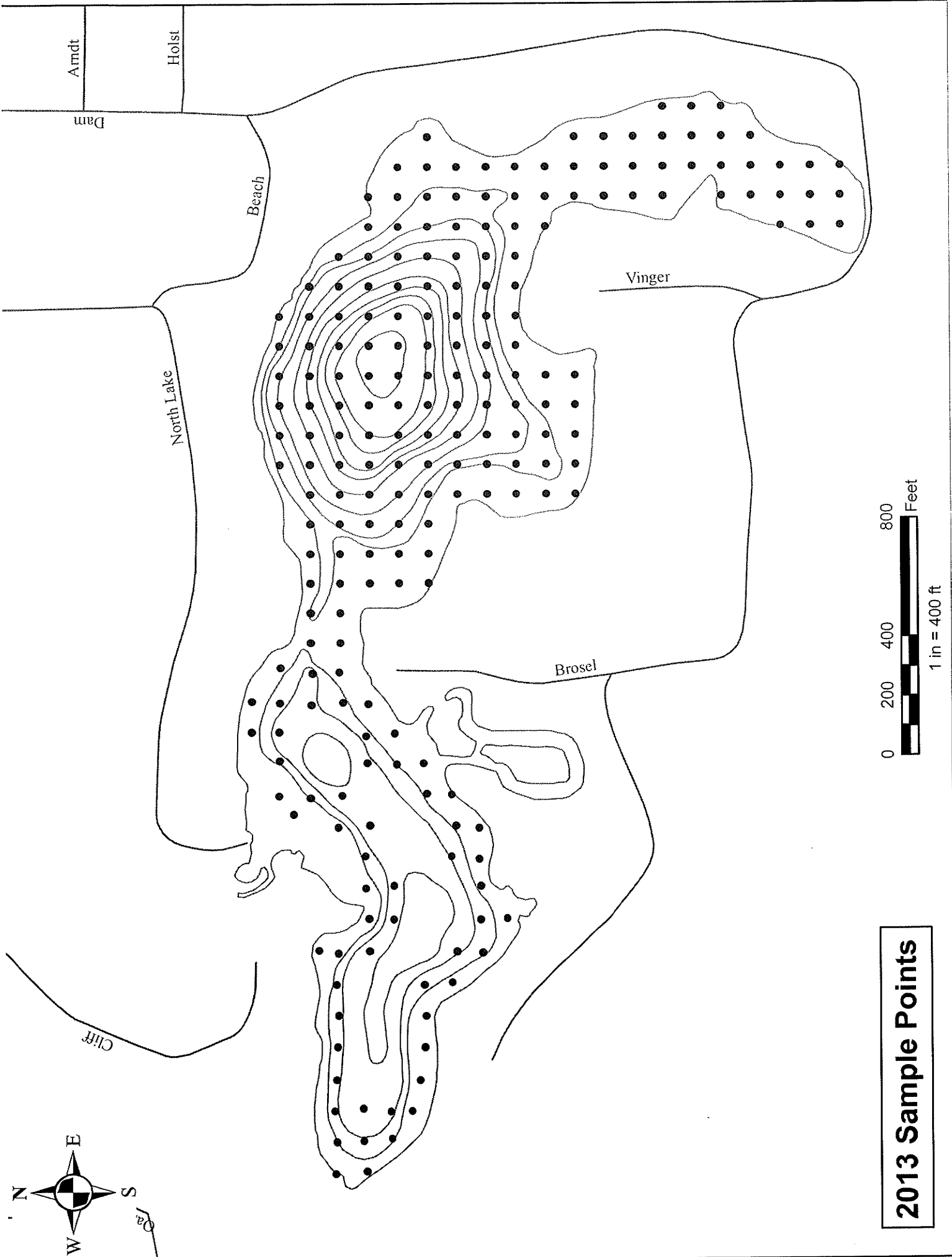
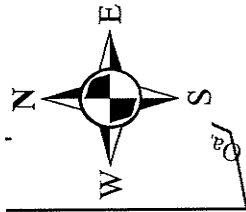
EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:

- # at surface
- # within 1 ft of surface
- # > 1 ft from surface
- # sparse
- # dense
- # unknown

SUMMARY STATS:

- Total number of points sampled
- Total number of sites with vegetation
- Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
- Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants
- Simpson Diversity Index
- Maximum depth of plants (ft)
- Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)
- Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)
- Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)
- Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)
- Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)
- Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)
- Species Richness
- Species Richness (including visuals)

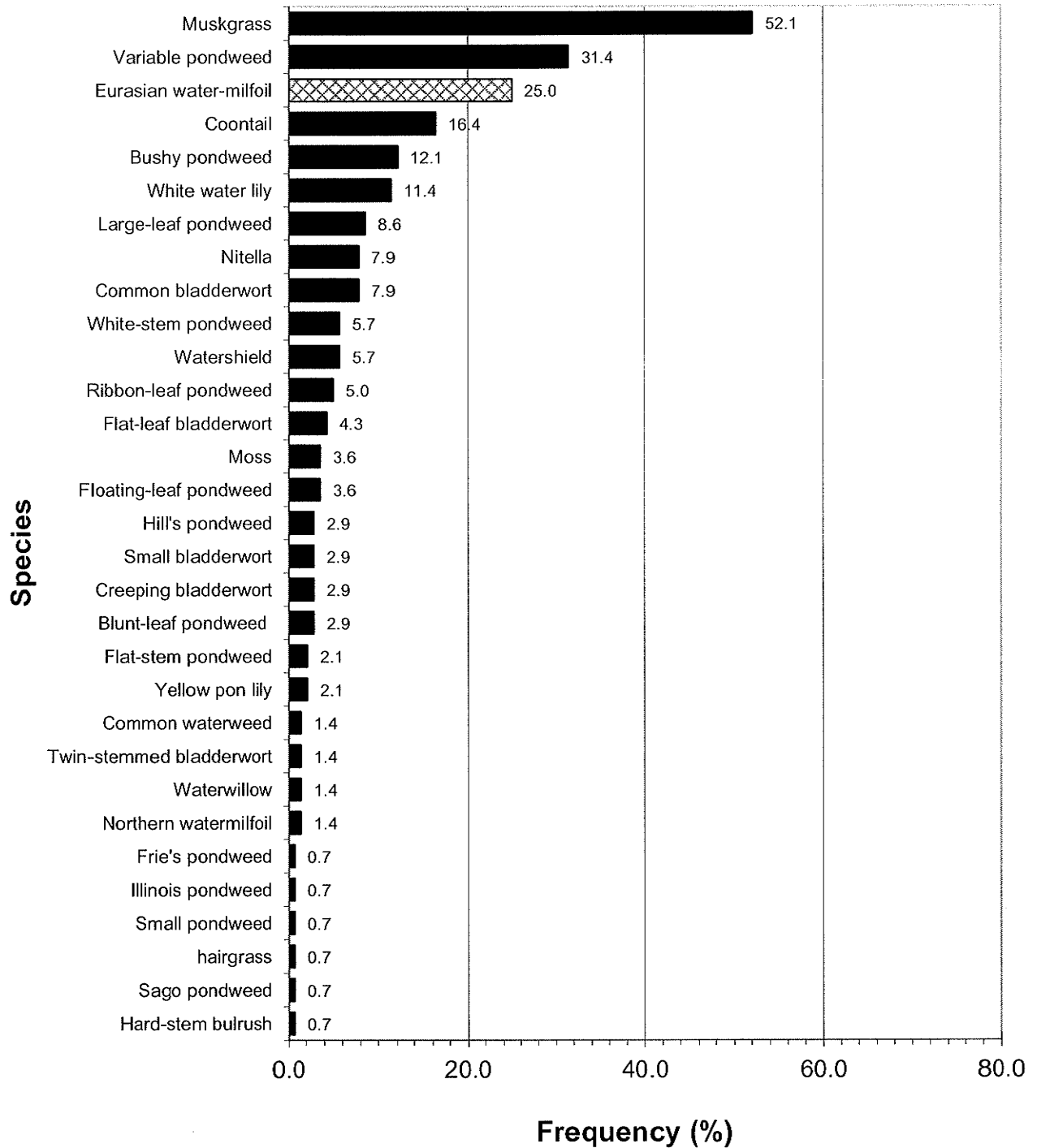
	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	
1	B																			
2	STATS																			
3	Beecher & Uper Lakes																			
4	Marinette																			
5	07/08/13																			
6	INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:																			
7	Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)																			
8	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants																			
9	Relative Frequency (%)																			
10	Relative Frequency (squared)																			
11	Number of sites where species found																			
12	Average Rake Fullness																			
13	#visual sightings																			
14	present (visual or collected)																			
15	EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:																			
16	# at surface																			
17	# within 1 ft of surface																			
18	# > 1 ft from surface																			
19	# sparse																			
20	# dense																			
21	# unknown																			
22	# unknown																			
23	SUMMARY STATS:																			
24	Total number of points sampled																			
25	Total number of sites with vegetation																			
26	Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants																			
27	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants																			
28	Simpson Diversity Index																			
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32	Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)																			
33	Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)																			
34	Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)																			
35	Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)																			
36	Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)																			
37	Species Richness																			
38	Species Richness (including visuals)																			
39																				
	Sparganium chlorocarpum	Potamogeton Fraeolungus	Nuphar variegata	Brasenia schreberi	Potamogeton ephedrus	X	Eleocharis acicularis	Stuckenia pectinata	Utricularia gibba	Utricularia intermedia	Utricularia gemiscapa	Scheuchzeria palustris	Potamogeton hillii	Potamogeton obtusifolius	Justicia (waterwillow)	Myriophyllum sibiricum	Polygonum amphibium	X	X	
	6.40	2.40	6.40	5.60	5.60	0.80	0.80	3.20	4.80	1.60	0.80	3.20	3.20	3.20	1.60	0.80				
	5.71	2.14	5.71	5.00	5.00	0.71	0.71	2.86	4.29	1.43	0.71	2.86	2.86	2.86	1.43	0.71				
	2.5	0.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.3				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	8	3	8	7	7	1	1	4	6	2	1	4	4	4	2	1				
	1.25	1.33	1.25	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00				
	1	8	28	16	4			1	2		4	10	2	3		1				
	present	present	present	present	present			present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present				



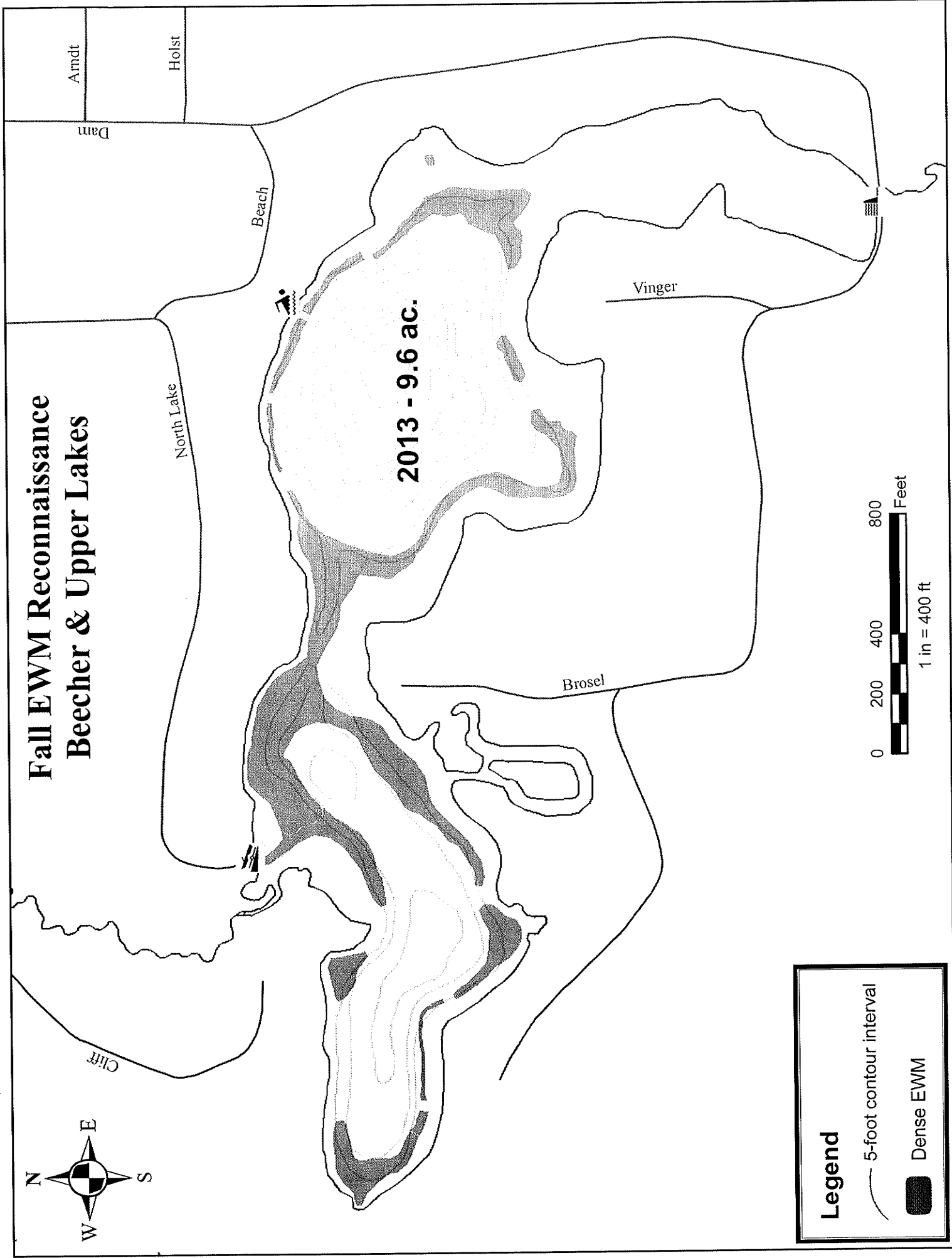
2013 Sample Points

Aquatic Plant Frequency

Beecher & Upper Lakes - 2013



Fall EWM Reconnaissance Beecher & Upper Lakes



Amdt

Holst

Dam

Beach

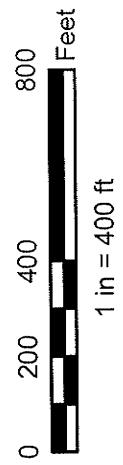
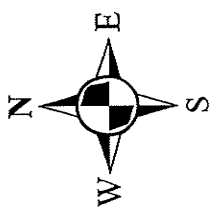
North Lake

2013 - 9.6 ac.

Vinger

Brosel

Cliff



Legend

- 5-foot contour interval
- Dense EWM

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	STATS	Total vegetation	Myrtilium spicatum	Potamogeton demersum	Potamogeton amplifolius	Moss	Nitella	Potamogeton pusillus	Nymphaea odorata	Nuphar variegata	Chara	Brasenia schreberi	Potamogeton praelongus	Utricularia vulgaris	Potamogeton gramineus	Utricularia gibba	Utricularia geminiscapa	Potamogeton natans	Megarrhiza
2	Lake Name	Beecher & Upper Lakes																	
3	County	Marquette																	
4	WBIC																		
5	Survey Date	08/13/14																	
6		INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:																	
7		Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)	44.70	30.30	15.91	31.06	8.33	6.82	17.42	9.85	62.88	8.33	6.82	9.09	24.24	5.30	6.82	8.33	2.27
8		Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	42.75	28.99	15.22	29.71	7.97	6.52	16.67	9.42	60.14	7.97	6.52	8.70	23.19	5.07	6.52	7.97	2.17
9		Relative Frequency (%)	13.1	8.9	4.7	9.1	2.4	2.0	5.1	2.9	18.4	2.4	2.0	2.7	7.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	0.7
10		Relative Frequency (squared)	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11		Number of sites where species found	59	40	21	41	11	9	23	13	83	11	9	12	32	7	9	11	3
12		Average Rare Fullness	1.96	1.61	1.45	1.24	1.07	1.00	1.48	1.31	1.49	1.27	1.22	1.08	1.09	1.00	1.00	1.55	1.00
13		#visual sightings	11	2	17	2	19	9	15	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	6	1
14		present (visual or collected)	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present	present
15																			
16																			
17		EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:																	
18		# at surface																	
19		# within 1 ft of surface																	
20		# > 1 ft from surface																	
21		# sparse																	
22		# dense																	
23		# unknown																	
24																			
25		SUMMARY STATS:																	
26		Total number of points sampled	167																
27		Total number of sites with vegetation	132																
28		Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	138																
29		Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	95.65																
30		Simpson Diversity Index	0.91																
31		Maximum depth of plants (ft)	8.00																
32		Number of sites sampled using rope on Rope (R)	0																
33		Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)	171																
34		Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)	3.27																
35		Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)	3.05																
36		Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)	2.10																
37		Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)	2.40																
38		Species Richness	23																
39		Species Richness (including visuals)	23																

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167
132
138
95.65
0.91
8.00
0
171
3.27
3.05
2.10
2.40
23
23

	B	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB
1									
2									X
3									X
4									
5									
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STATS

2 Beecher & Upper Lakes

3 Marinette

5 08/13/14

INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATS:

6	Frequency of occurrence within vegetated areas (%)	16.67	7.58	6.06	4.55	5.30	3.03
7	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	15.94	7.25	5.80	4.35	5.07	2.90
8	Relative Frequency (%)	4.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.6	0.9
9	Relative Frequency (squared)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Number of sites where species found	22	10	8	6	7	4
11	Average Rare Fullness	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.14	1.00
12	#visual sightings	1	2	1	1	1	1
13	present (visual or collected)	present	present	present	present	present	present

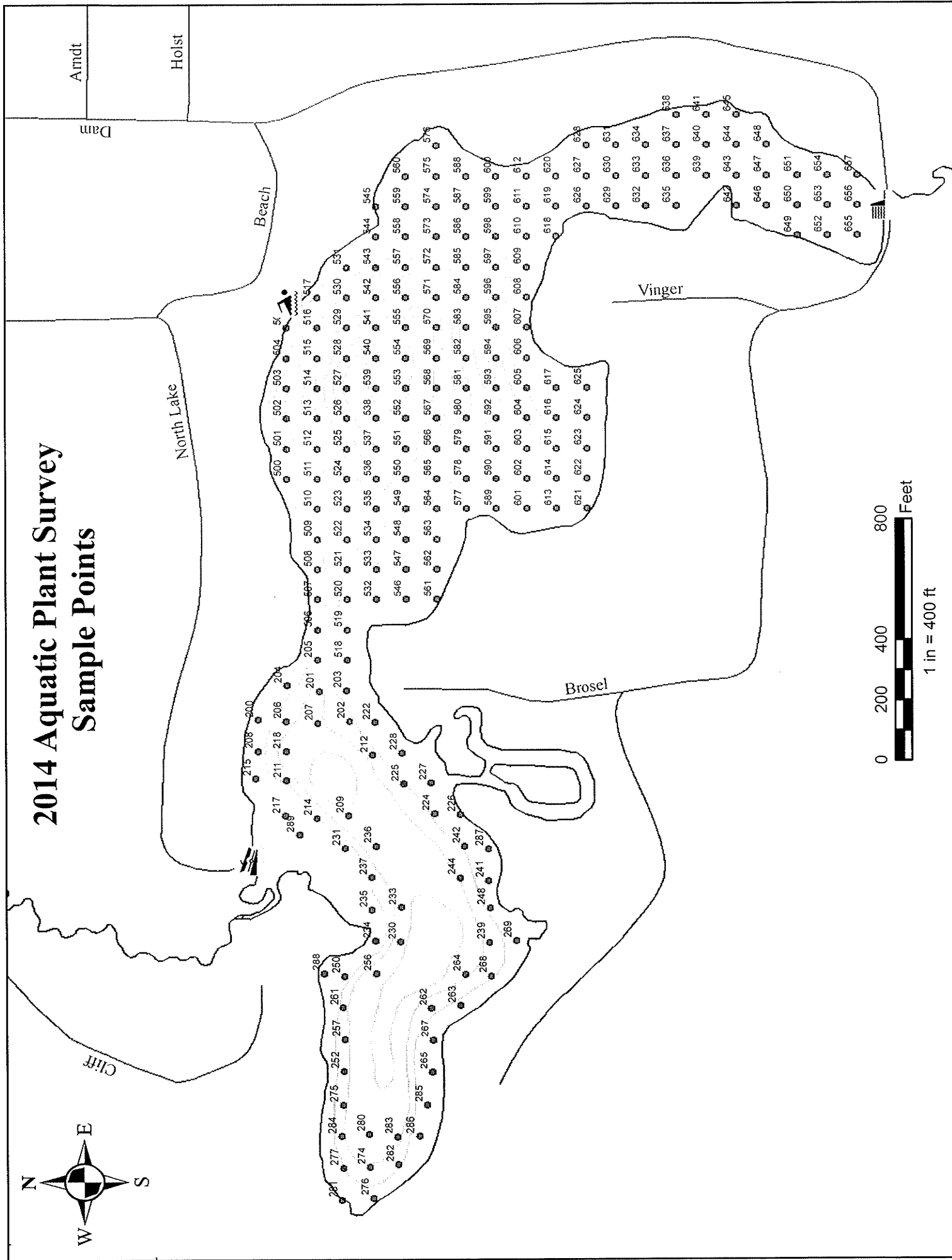
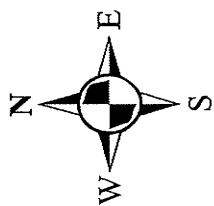
EXOTICS SPECIES STATS:

14	# at surface						
15	# within 1 ft of surface						
16	# > 1 ft from surface						
17	# sparse						
18	# dense						
19	# unknown						

SUMMARY STATS:

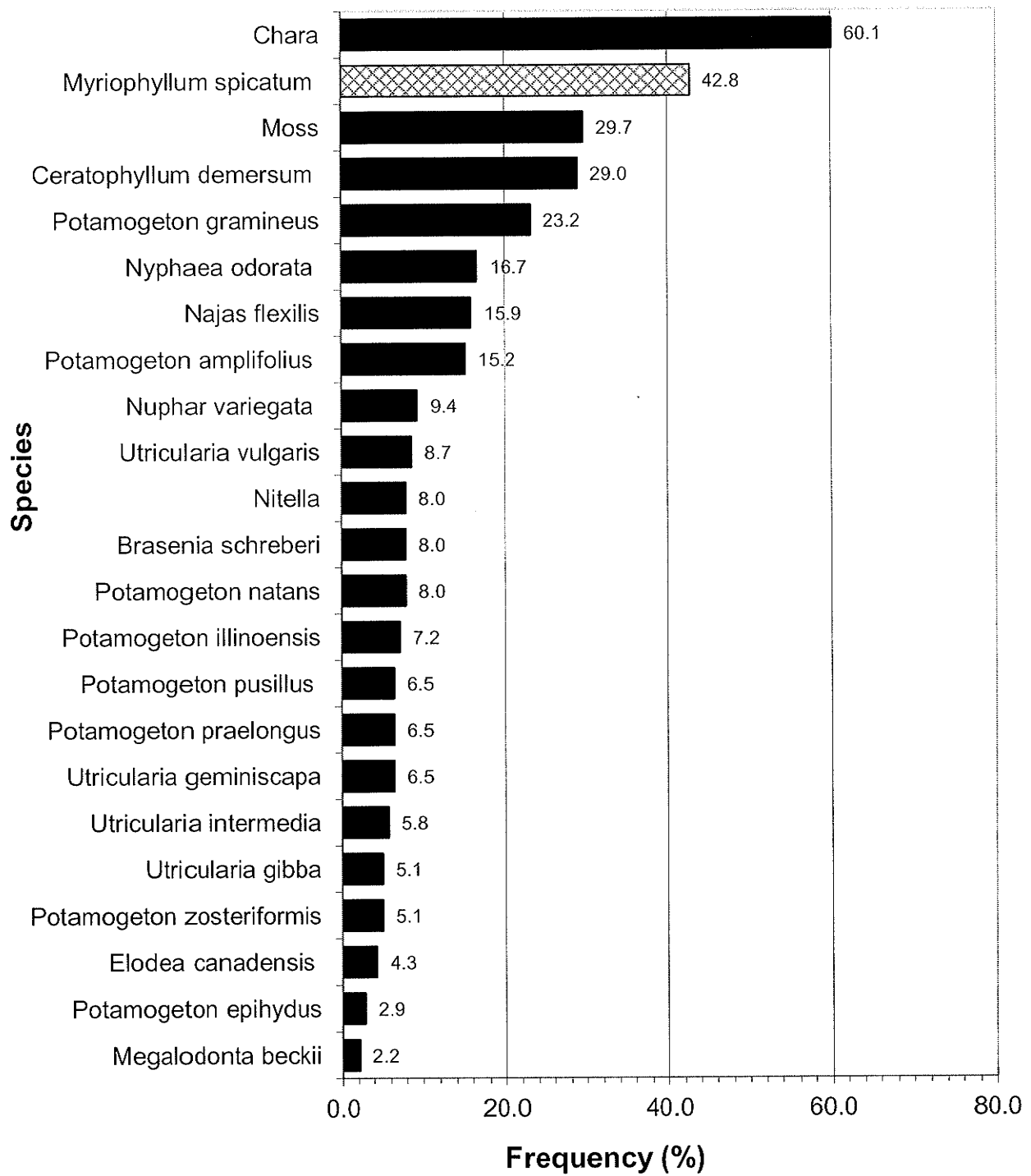
20	Total number of points sampled	
21	Total number of sites with vegetation	
22	Total number of sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	
23	Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	
24	Simpson Diversity Index	
25	Maximum depth of plants (ft)	
26	Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)	
27	Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)	
28	Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)	
29	Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)	
30	Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)	
31	Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)	
32	Species Richness	
33	Species Richness (including visuals)	

2014 Aquatic Plant Survey Sample Points



Aquatic Plant Frequency

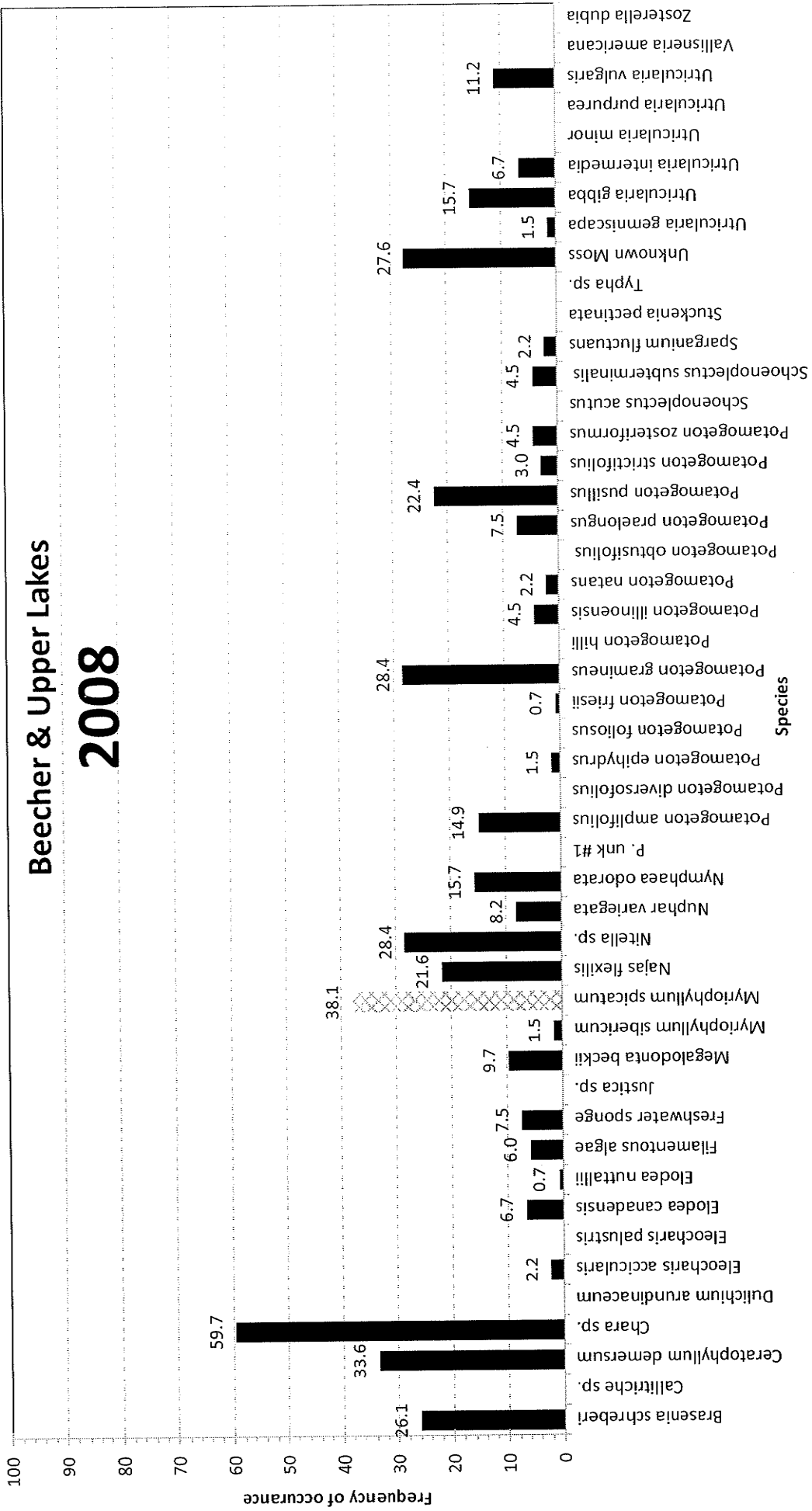
Beecher & Upper Lakes - 2014



Beecher & Upper Lakes

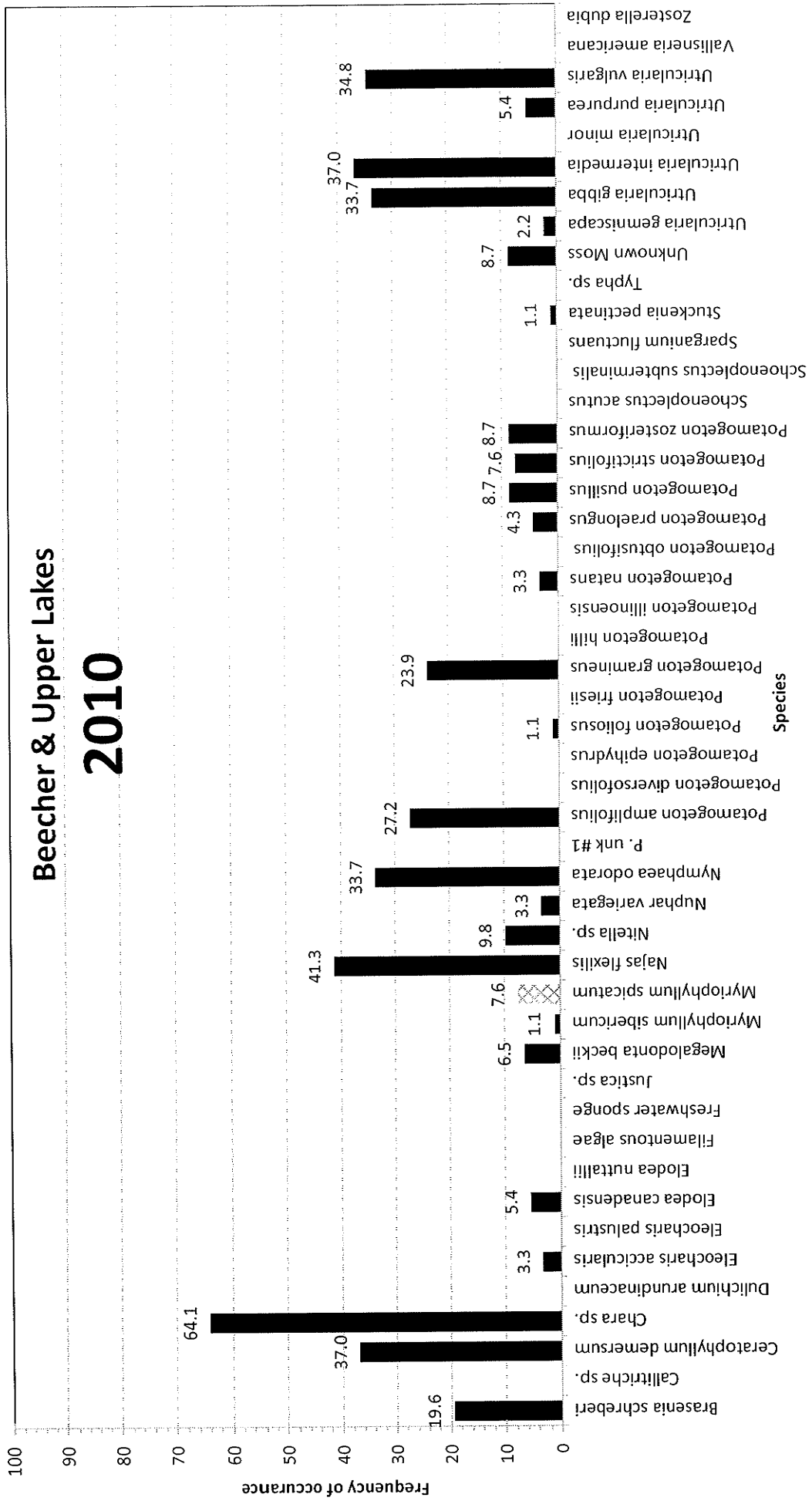
Scientific Name	Common Name	2008 Frequency	2010 Frequency	2011 Frequency	2012 Frequency	2013 Frequency	2014 Frequency
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Water shield	26.1	19.6	5.9	0.8	5.7	8.0
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	water starwort			1.0			
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	33.6	37.0	52.5	15.1	16.4	29.0
<i>Chara</i> sp.	Musk grass	59.7	64.1	30.7	38.7	52.1	60.1
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i>	Three way sedge			3.0		0.7	
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Hairgrass	2.2	3.3				
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Creeping spikerush			5.9		1.4	4.3
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Common waterweed	6.7	5.4		1.7		
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Slender waterweed	0.7					
Filamentous algae	Filamentous algae	6.0			1.7		
Freshwater sponge	Freshwater sponge	7.5					
<i>Justica</i> sp.	Water willow					1.4	
<i>Megalodonta beckii</i>	Water marigold	9.7	6.5	12.9	0.8		2.2
<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	Northern water milfoil	1.5	1.1	2.0	3.4	1.4	
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	38.1	7.6	41.6	80.7	25.0	42.8
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Bushy pondweed	21.6	41.3	42.6	70.6	12.1	15.9
<i>Nitella</i> sp.	Stonewort	28.4	9.8	51.5	10.1	7.9	8.0
<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	Spatterdock	8.2	3.3	5.9	5.9	2.1	9.4
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White water lily	15.7	33.7	30.7	16.8	11.4	16.7
P. unk #1	Unk. pondweed			27.7		8.6	15.2
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large leaf pondweed	14.9	27.2		10.1		
<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	Water-thread pondweed				0.8		
<i>Potamogeton ephedrus</i>	Ribbon leaf pondweed	1.5			5.0	5.0	2.9
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	Leafy pondweed		1.1				
<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	Frie's pondweed	0.7		21.8	23.5	0.7	
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Variable pondweed	28.4	23.9	20.8	38.7	31.4	23.2
<i>Potamogeton hillii</i>	Hill's pondweed					2.9	
<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed	4.5		1.0		0.7	7.2
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Floating leaf pondweed	2.2	3.3	4.0	10.1	3.6	8.0
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	Blunt-leaf pondweed					2.9	
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White stem pondweed	7.5	4.3	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.5
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Small pondweed	22.4	8.7	9.9	5.0	0.7	6.5
<i>Potamogeton strictifolius</i>	Stiff pondweed	3.0	7.6	9.9	10.9		
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformus</i>	Flat-stem pondweed	4.5	8.7	10.9	9.2	2.1	5.1
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	Hardstem bulrush					0.7	
<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	water bulrush	4.5					
<i>Sparganium fluctuans</i>	Floating leaf burreed	2.2			0.8		
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sago pondweed		1.1	5.0	2.5	0.7	
<i>Typha</i> sp.	Cattail						
Unknown Moss	Moss	27.6	8.7	48.5	0.8	3.6	29.7
<i>Utricularia gemmiflora</i>	Twin-stemmed bladderwort	1.5	2.2	5.0	1.7	1.4	6.5
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Creeping bladderwort	15.7	33.7	33.7	2.9	2.9	5.1
<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	Flat leaf bladderwort	6.7	37.0	50.5	0.8	4.3	5.8
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	Small bladderwort					2.9	
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Large purple bladderwort		5.4				
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common bladderwort	11.2	34.8	7.9		7.9	8.7
<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>	Water celery						
<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>	Water celery						
<i>Zosterella dubia</i>	Water stargrass						

Beecher & Upper Lakes 2008



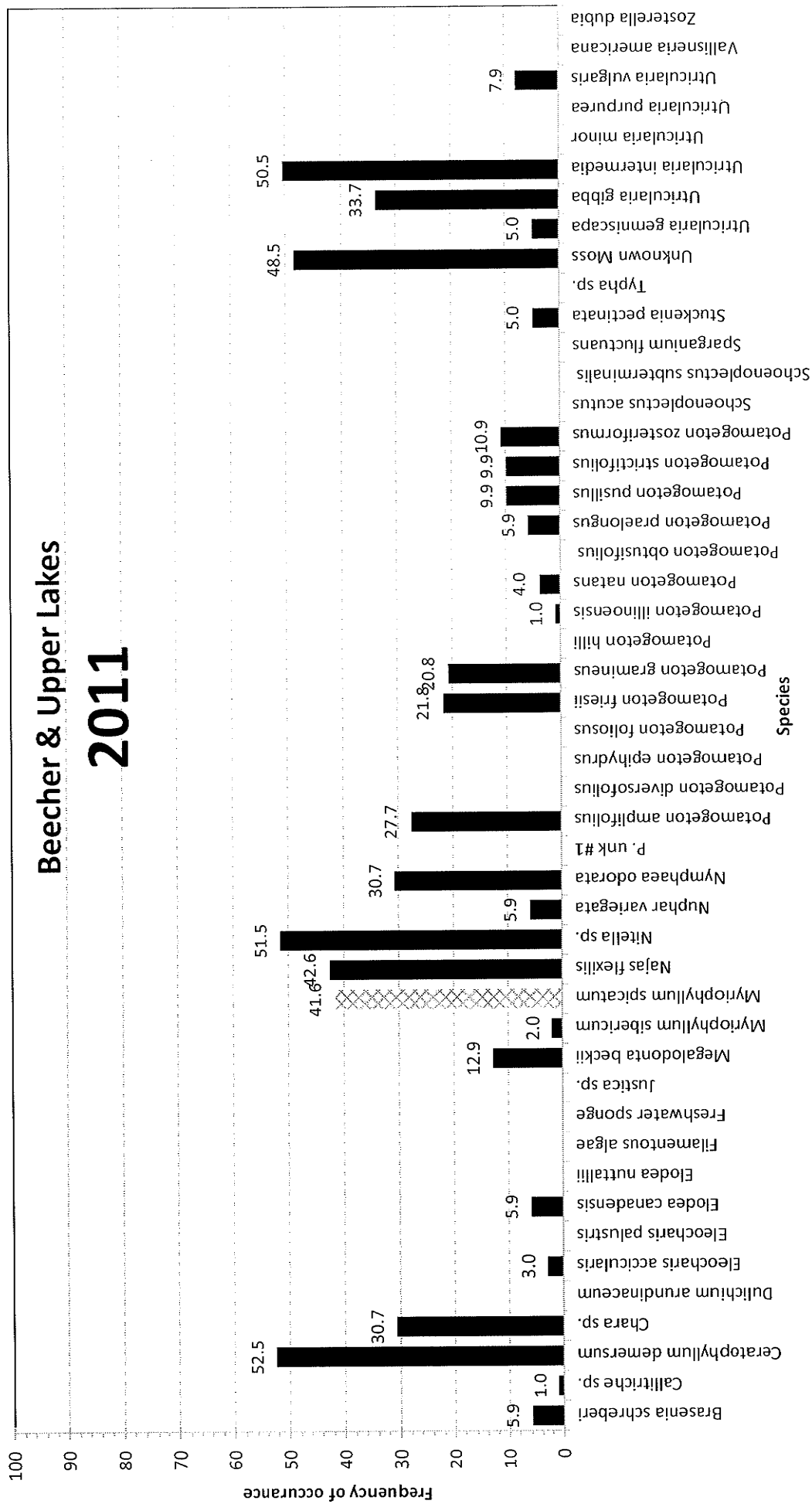
Beecher & Upper Lakes

2010



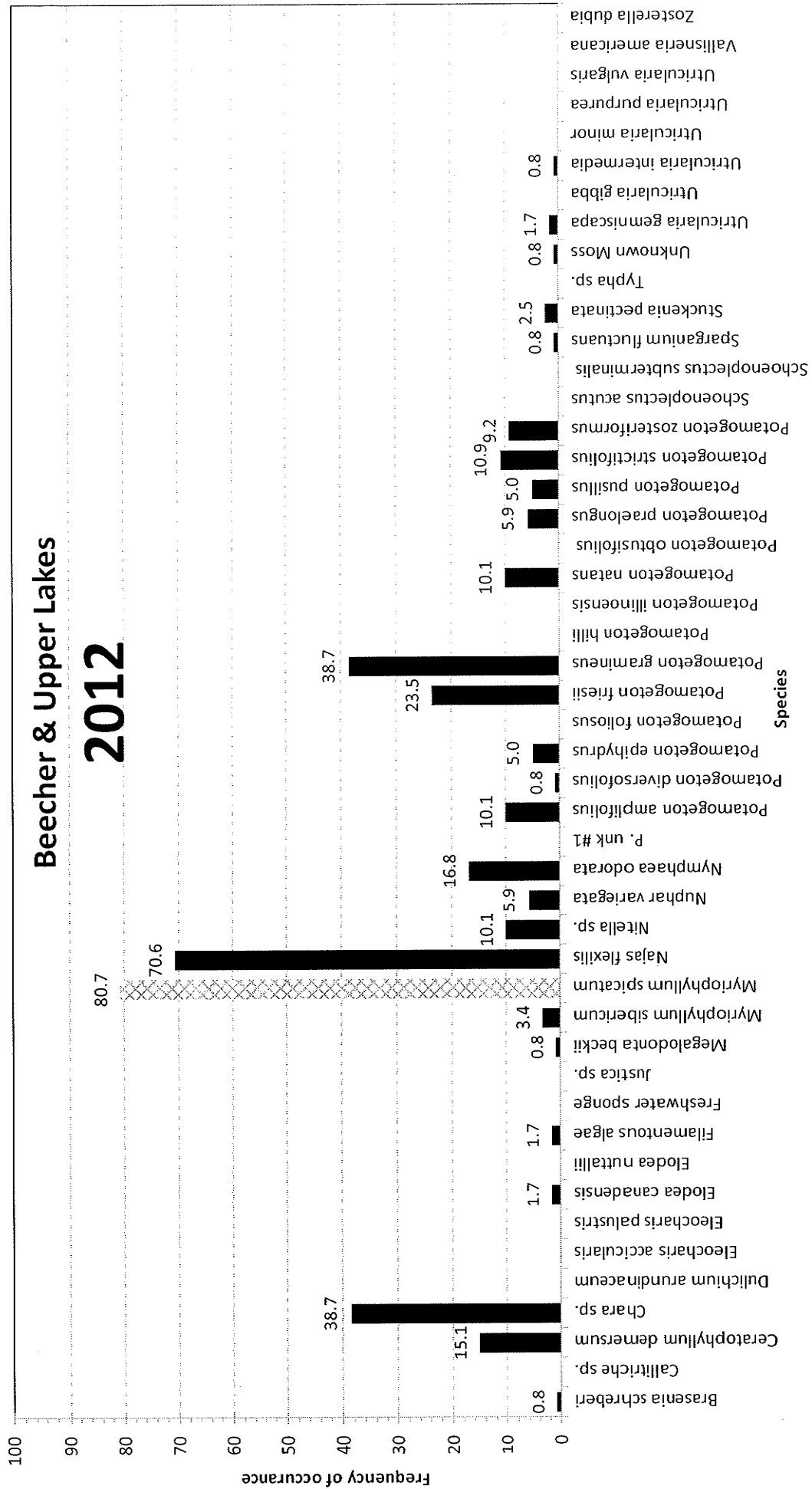
Beecher & Upper Lakes

2011

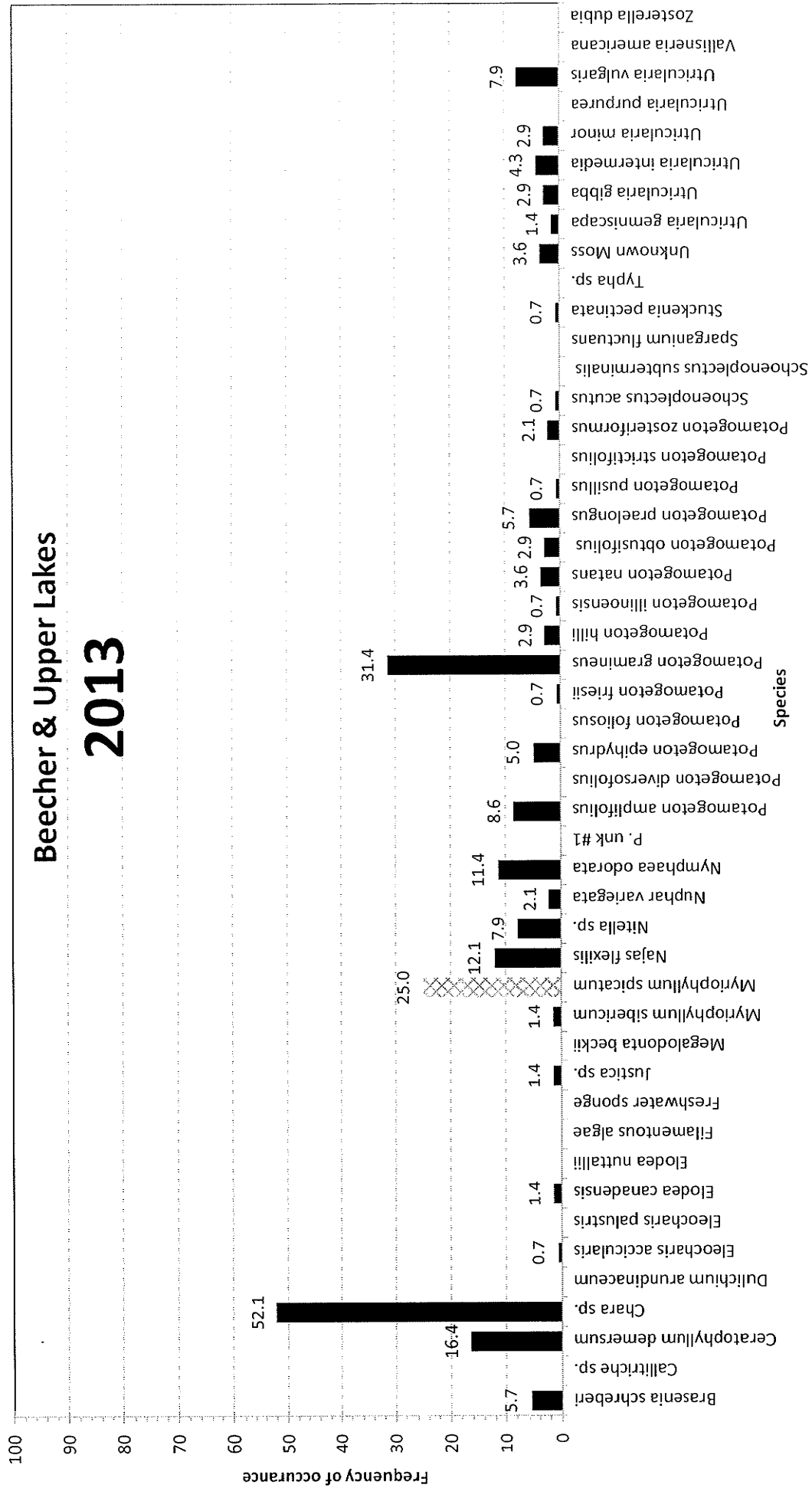


Beecher & Upper Lakes

2012

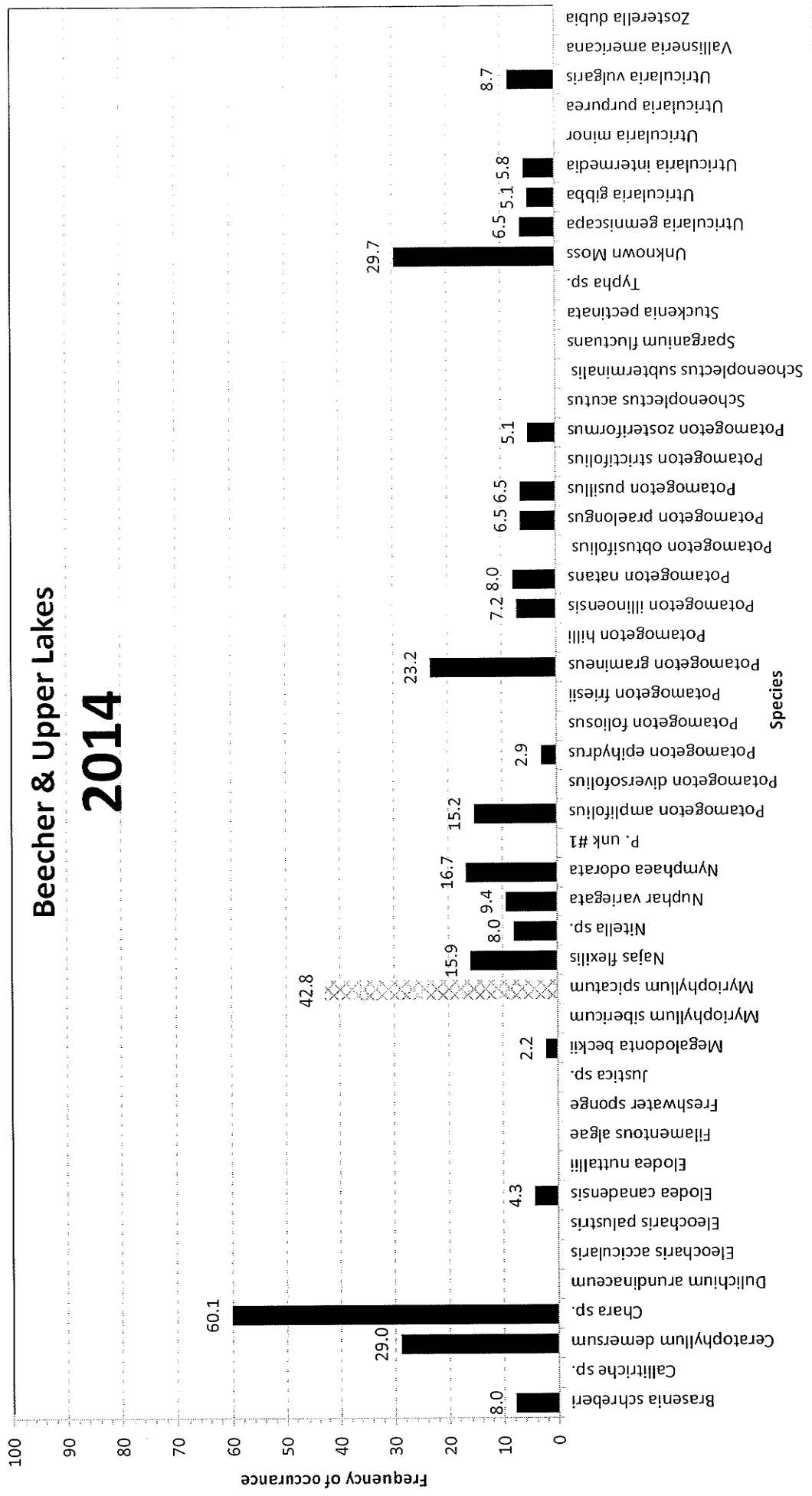


Beecher & Upper Lakes 2013



Beecher & Upper Lakes

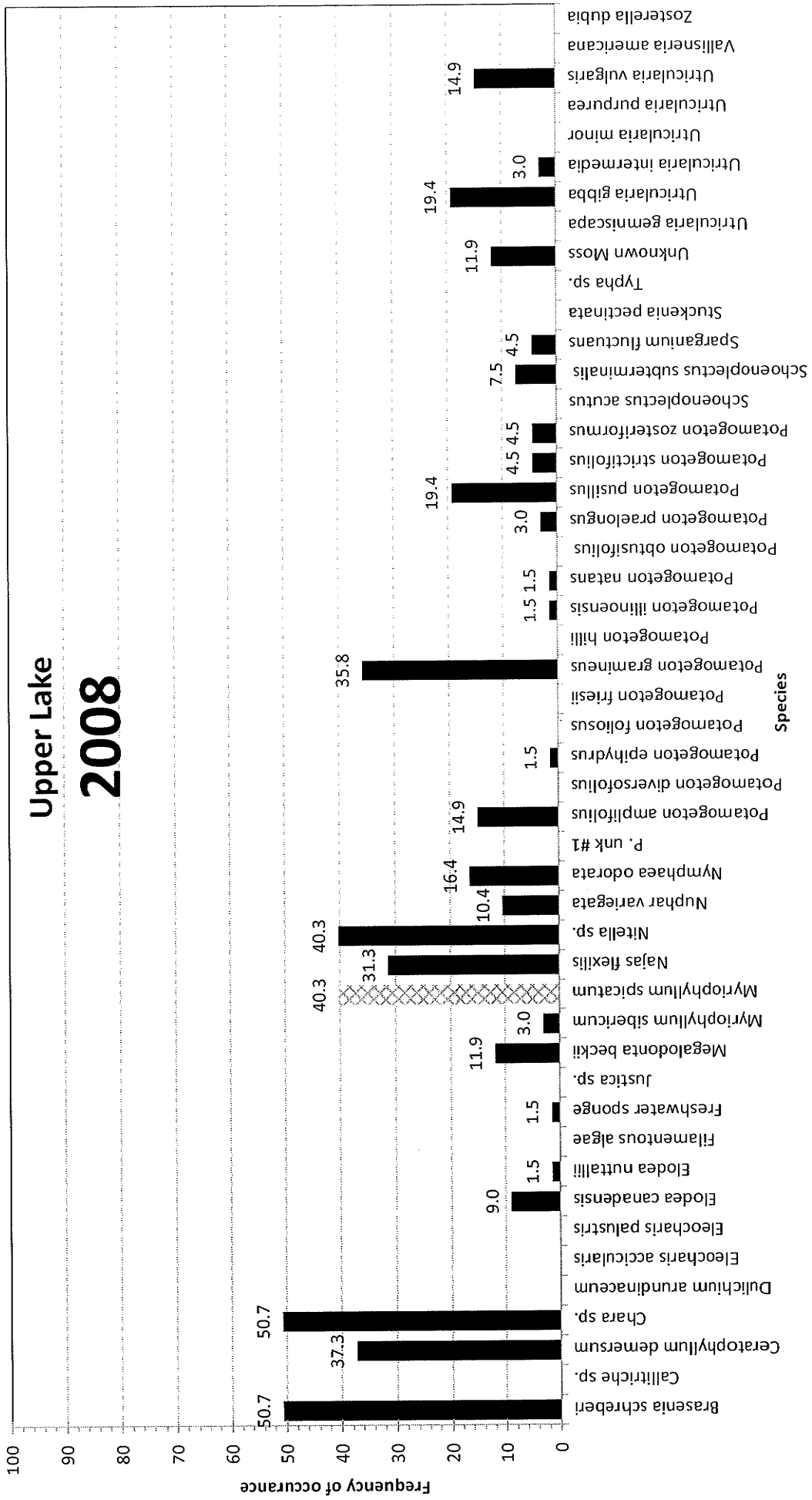
2014



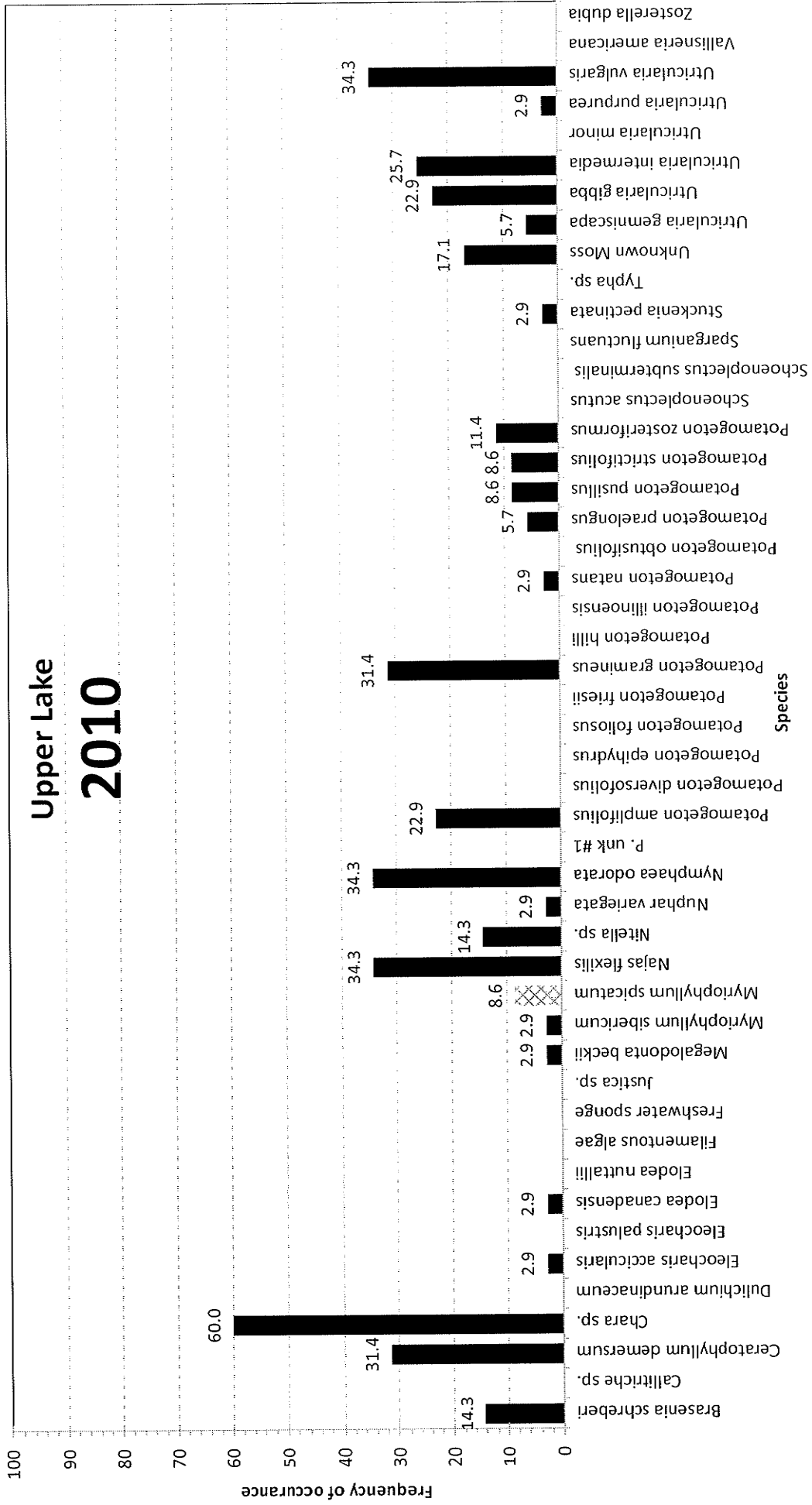
Upper Lake Plant Frequency

Scientific Name	Common Name	2008 Frequency	2010 Frequency	2011 Frequency	2012 Frequency	2013 Frequency	2014 Frequency
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Water shield	50.7	14.3	7.7			18.0
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	water starwort						
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	37.3	31.4	46.2	14.3	22.0	22.0
<i>Chara</i> sp.	Musk grass	50.7	60.0	38.5	57.1	36.0	50.0
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i>	Three way sedge						
<i>Eleocharis accularis</i>	Hairgrass		2.9	15.4		2.0	
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Creeping spikerush						
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Common waterweed	9.0	2.9		14.3	4.0	10.0
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Slender waterweed	1.5					
Filamentous algae	Filamentous algae						
Freshwater sponge	Freshwater sponge						
<i>Justica</i> sp.	Water willow						
<i>Megalodonta beckii</i>	Water marigold	11.9	2.9	7.7			2.0
<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	Northern water milfoil	3.0	2.9	7.7	14.3		
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	40.3	8.6		71.4	46.0	82.0
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Bushy pondweed	31.3	34.3	38.5	78.6	8.0	16.0
<i>Nitella</i> sp.	Stonewort	40.3	14.3	23.1	28.6	16.0	8.0
<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	Spatterdock	10.4	2.9			4.0	4.0
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White water lily	16.4	34.3	38.5	35.7	18.0	20.0
P. unk #1	Unk. pondweed					2.0	
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large leaf pondweed	14.9	22.9	30.8		16.0	12.0
<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	Water-thread pondweed						
<i>Potamogeton ephedrus</i>	Ribbon leaf pondweed	1.5				2.0	2.0
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	Leafy pondweed						
<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	Frie's pondweed			15.4	7.1	2.0	
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Variable pondweed	35.8	31.4	23.1	28.6	22.0	32.0
<i>Potamogeton hillii</i>	Hill's pondweed						
<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed	1.5		7.7		2.0	2.0
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Floating leaf pondweed	1.5	2.9			6.0	8.0
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	Blunt-leaf pondweed						
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White stem pondweed	3.0	5.7			8.0	14.0
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Small pondweed	19.4	8.6	7.7	35.7	2.0	6.0
<i>Potamogeton strictifolius</i>	Stiff pondweed	4.5	8.6		14.3		
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Flat-stem pondweed	4.5	11.4	7.7	7.1	2.0	6.0
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	Hardstem bulrush						
<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	water bulrush	7.5					
<i>Sparganium fluctans</i>	Floating leaf burreed	4.5			7.1		
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sago pondweed		2.9	7.7	14.3	2.0	
<i>Typha</i> sp.	Cattail						
Unknown Moss	Moss	11.9	17.1	30.8	7.1		22.0
<i>Utricularia gemmiscapa</i>	Twin-stemmed bladderwort		5.7	7.7	7.1	4.0	10.0
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Creeping bladderwort	19.4	22.9	7.7		6.0	10.0
<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	Flat leaf bladderwort	3.0	25.7	30.8		4.0	6.0
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	Small bladderwort						
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Large purple bladderwort						
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common bladderwort	14.9	34.3	7.7		14.0	12.0
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Water celery						
<i>Zosterella dubia</i>	Water stargrass						

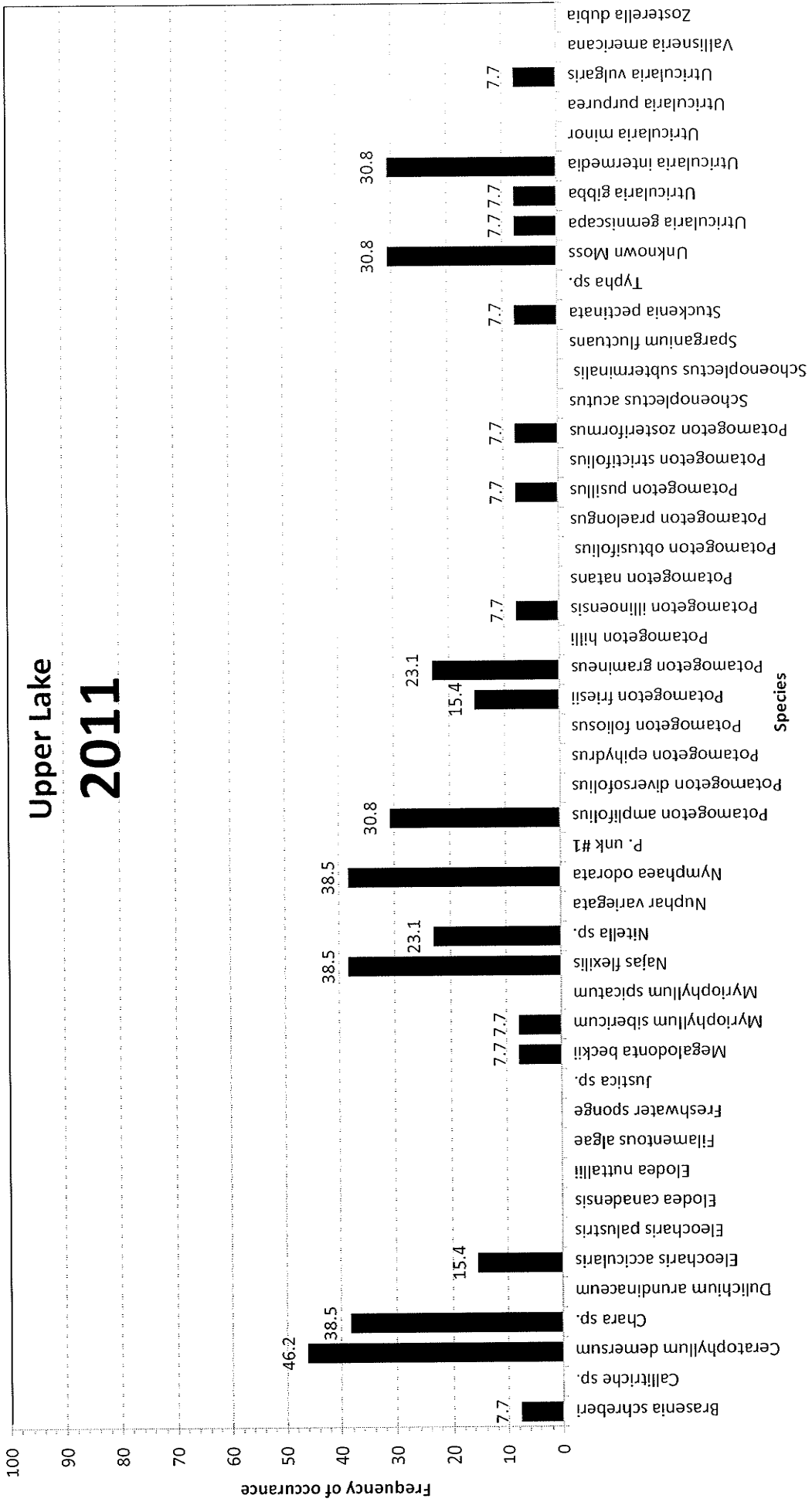
Upper Lake 2008



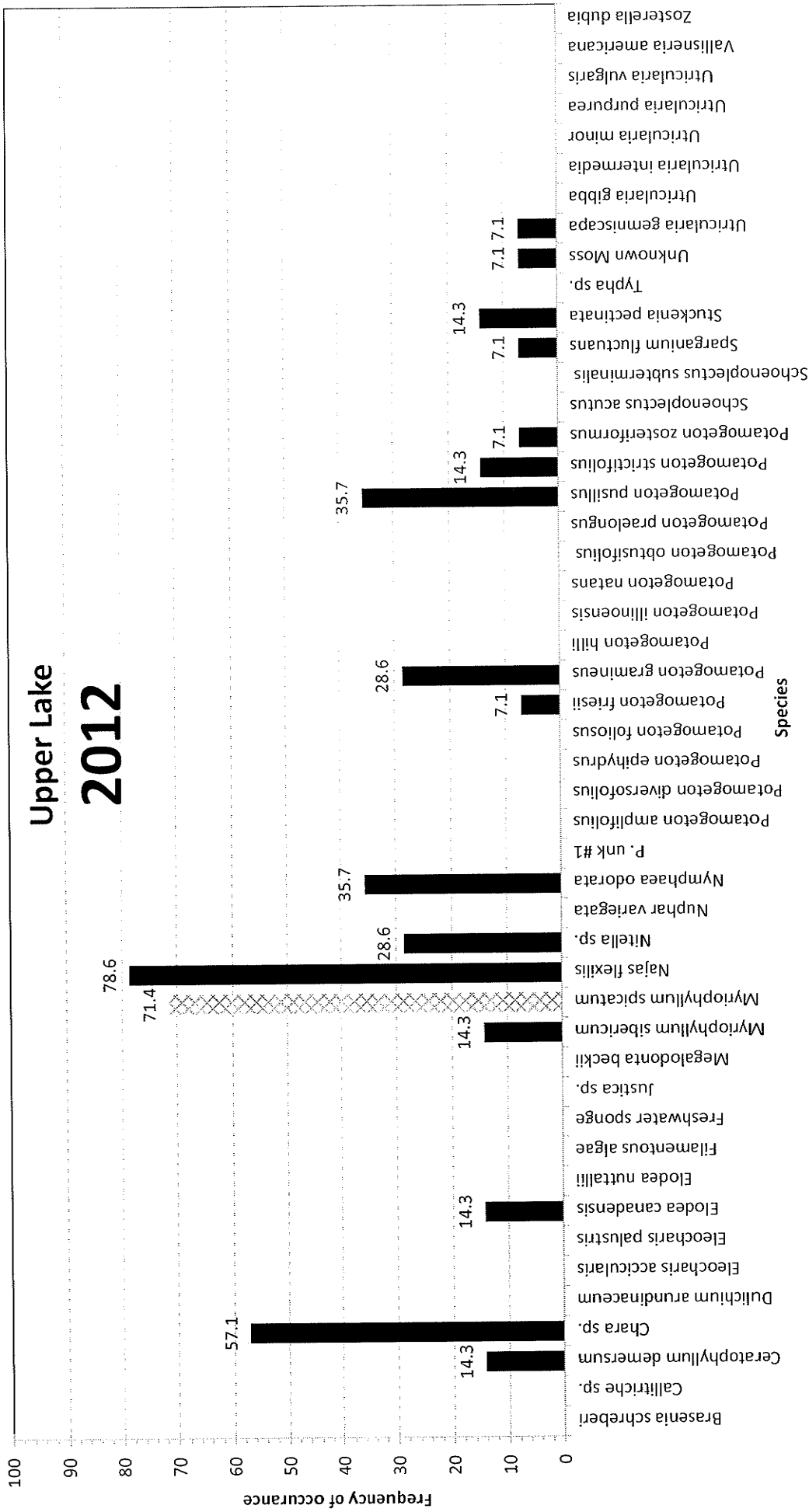
Upper Lake 2010



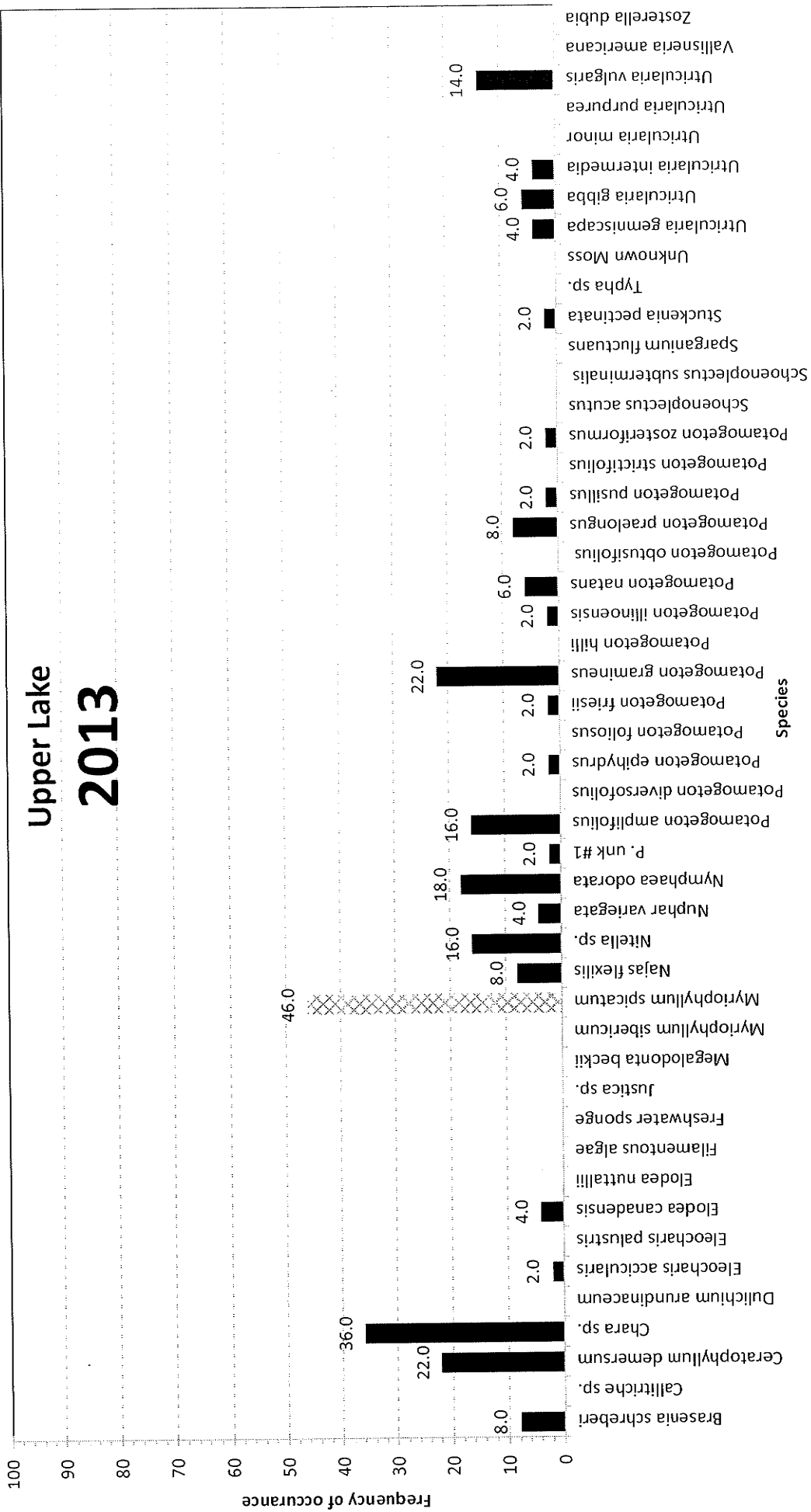
Upper Lake 2011



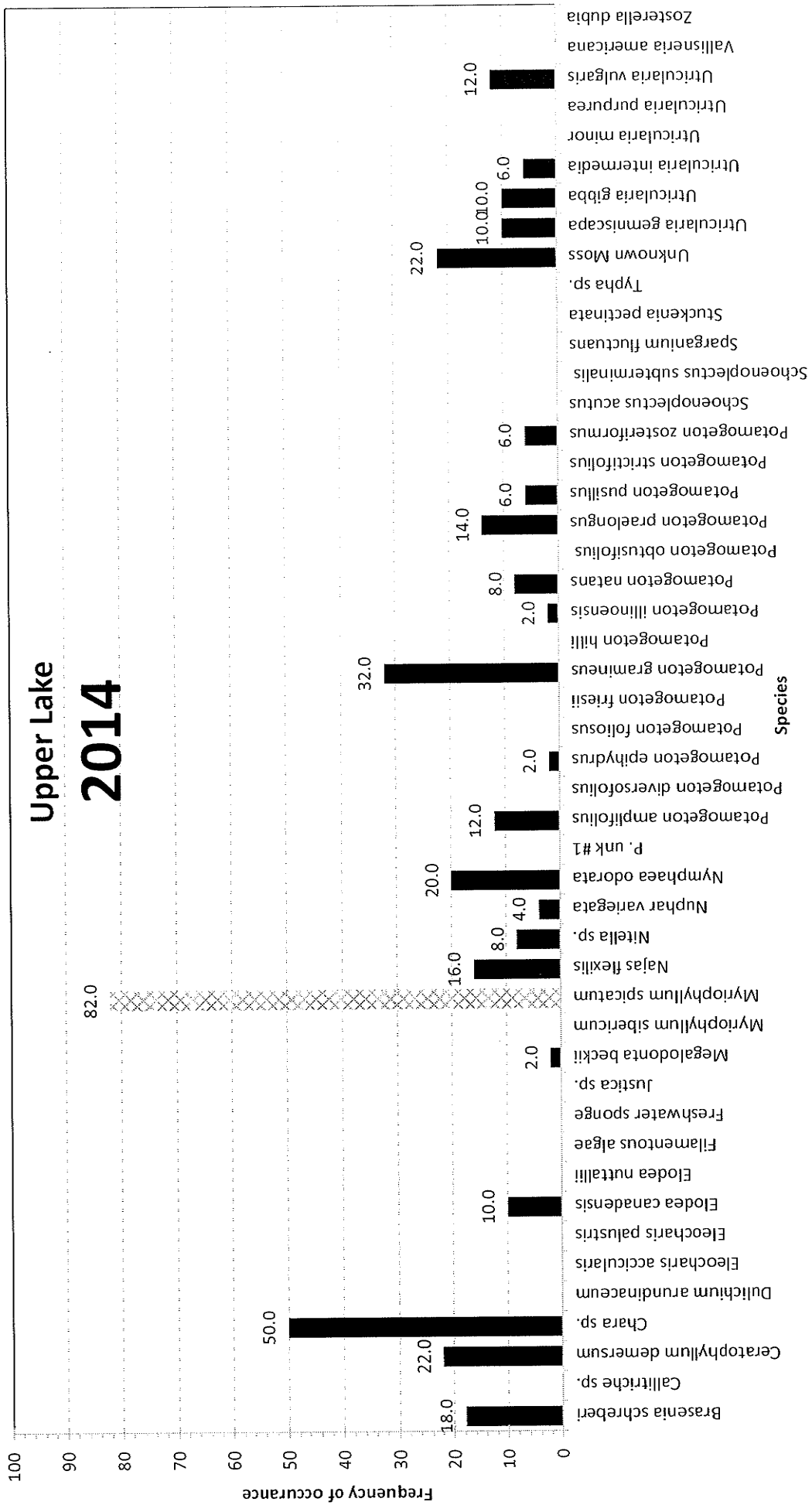
Upper Lake 2012



Upper Lake 2013



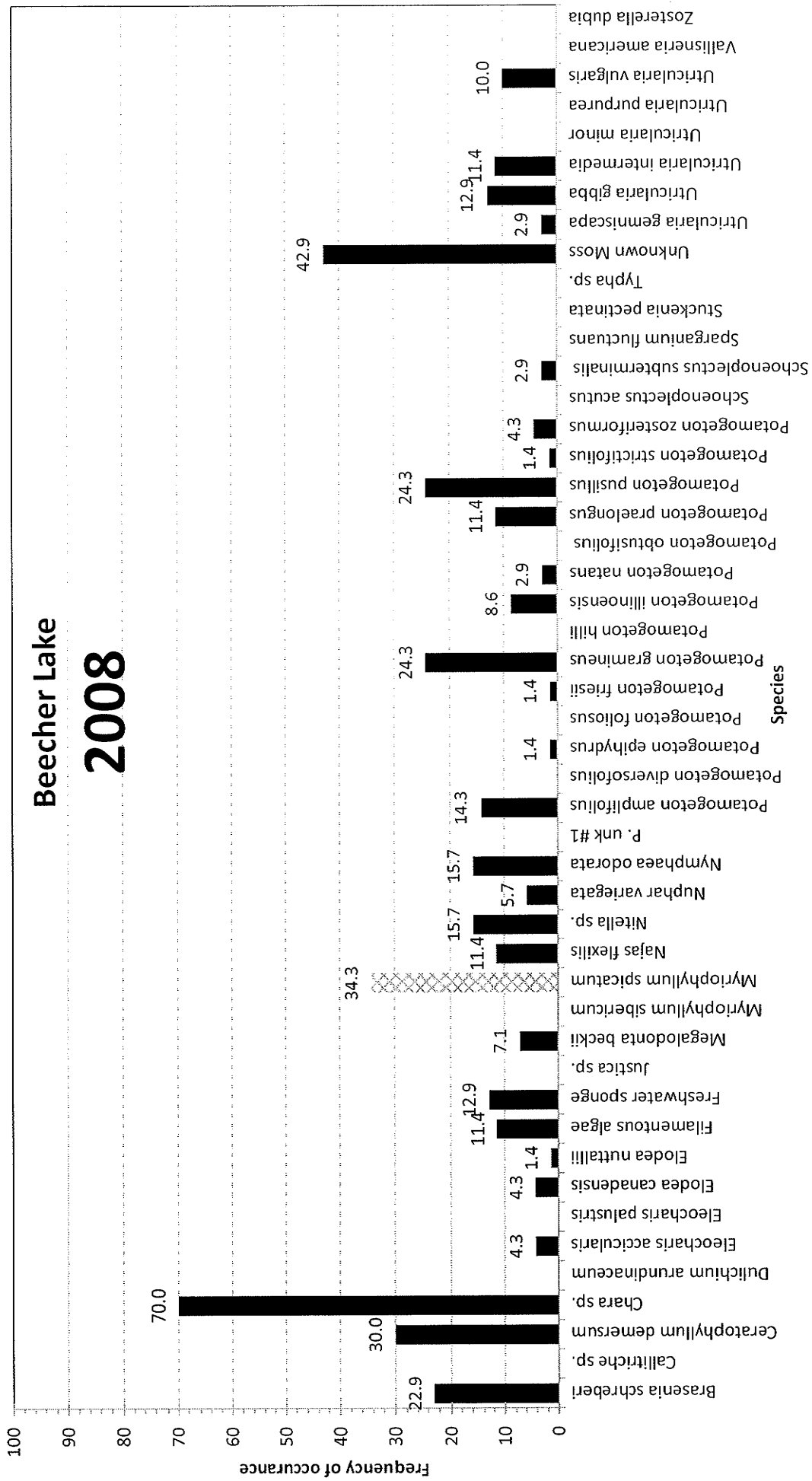
Upper Lake 2014



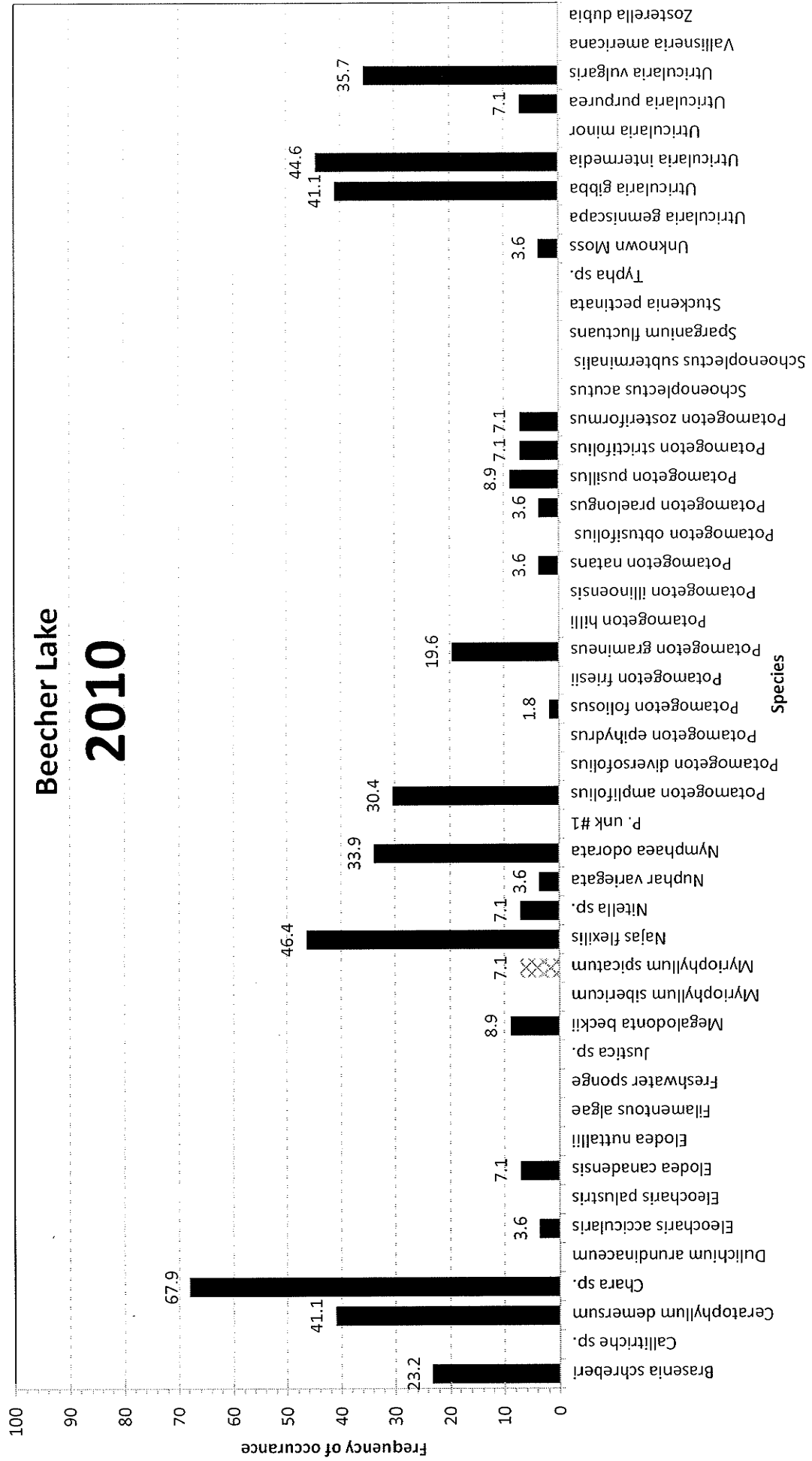
Beecher Lake Plant Frequency

Scientific Name	Common Name	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency
Brasenia schreberi	Water shield	22.9	23.2	6.2	1.0	4.5	2.3
Callitriche sp.	water starwort			1.2			
Ceratophyllum demersum	Coontail	30.0	41.1	58.0	15.7	13.5	33.0
Chara sp.	Musk grass	70.0	67.9	32.1	37.3	61.8	65.9
Dulichium arundinaceum	Three way sedge						
Eleocharis accicularis	Hairgrass	4.3	3.6	1.2			
Eleocharis palustris	Creeping spikerush						
Elodea canadensis	Common waterweed	4.3	7.1	7.4			1.1
Elodea nuttallii	Slender waterweed	1.4					
Filamentous algae	Filamentous algae	11.4			2.0		
Freshwater sponge	Freshwater sponge	12.9					
Justica sp.	Water willow					2.2	
Megalodonta beckii	Water marigold	7.1	8.9	14.8	1.0		2.3
Myriophyllum sibiricum	Northern water milfoil			1.2	2.0	2.2	
Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian water milfoil	34.3	7.1	51.9	84.3	13.5	20.5
Najas flexilis	Bushy pondweed	11.4	46.4	46.9	71.6	14.6	15.9
Nitella sp.	Stonewort	15.7	7.1	60.5	7.8	3.4	8.0
Nuphar variegata	Spatterdock	5.7	3.6	7.4	6.9	1.1	12.5
Nymphaea odorata	White water lily	15.7	33.9	32.1	14.7	7.9	14.8
P. unk #1	Unk. pondweed						
Potamogeton amplifolius	Large leaf pondweed	14.3	30.4	29.6	11.8	4.5	17.0
Potamogeton diversifolius	Water-thread pondweed				1.0		
Potamogeton epihydrus	Ribbon leaf pondweed	1.4			5.9	6.7	3.4
Potamogeton foliosus	Leafy pondweed		1.8				
Potamogeton friesii	Frie's pondweed	1.4		24.7	26.5		
Potamogeton gramineus	Variable pondweed	24.3	19.6	22.2	41.2	37.1	18.2
Potamogeton hillii	Hill's pondweed					3.4	
Potamogeton illinoensis	Illinois pondweed	8.6					10.2
Potamogeton natans	Floating leaf pondweed	2.9	3.6	4.9	11.8	2.2	8.0
Potamogeton obtusifolius	Blunt-leaf pondweed					4.5	
Potamogeton praelongus	White stem pondweed	11.4	3.6	7.4	6.9	4.5	2.3
Potamogeton pusillus	Small pondweed	24.3	8.9	11.1	1.0		6.8
Potamogeton strictifolius	Stiff pondweed	1.4	7.1	12.3	10.8		
Potamogeton zosteriformus	Flat-stem pondweed	4.3	7.1	12.3	9.8	2.2	4.5
Schoenoplectus acutus	Hardstem bulrush					1.1	
Schoenoplectus subterminalis	water bulrush	2.9					
Sparganium fluctuans	Floating leaf burrreed						
Stuckenia pectinata	Sago pondweed			4.9	1.0		
Typha sp.	Cattail						
Unknown Moss	Moss	42.9	3.6	55.6		5.6	33.0
Utricularia gemmiscapa	Twin-stemmed bladderwort	2.9		4.9	1.0		4.5
Utricularia gibba	Creeping bladderwort	12.9	41.1	40.7		1.1	2.3
Utricularia intermedia	Flat leaf bladderwort	11.4	44.6	58.0	1.0	4.5	5.7
Utricularia minor	Small bladderwort					4.5	
Utricularia purpurea	Large purple bladderwort		7.1				
Utricularia vulgaris	Common bladderwort	10.0	35.7	8.6		4.5	6.8
Vallisneria americana	Water celery						
Zosterella dubia	Water stargrass						

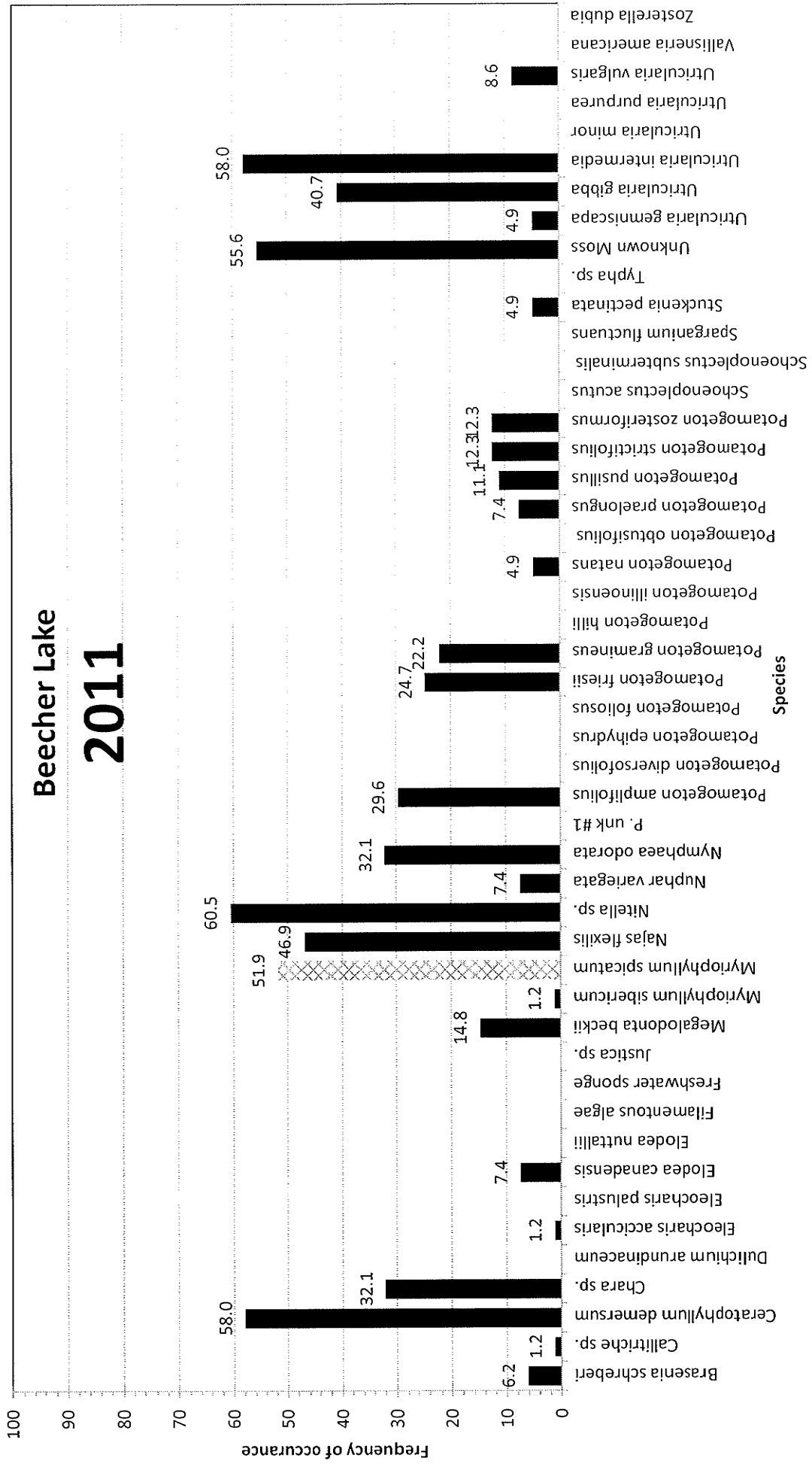
Beecher Lake 2008



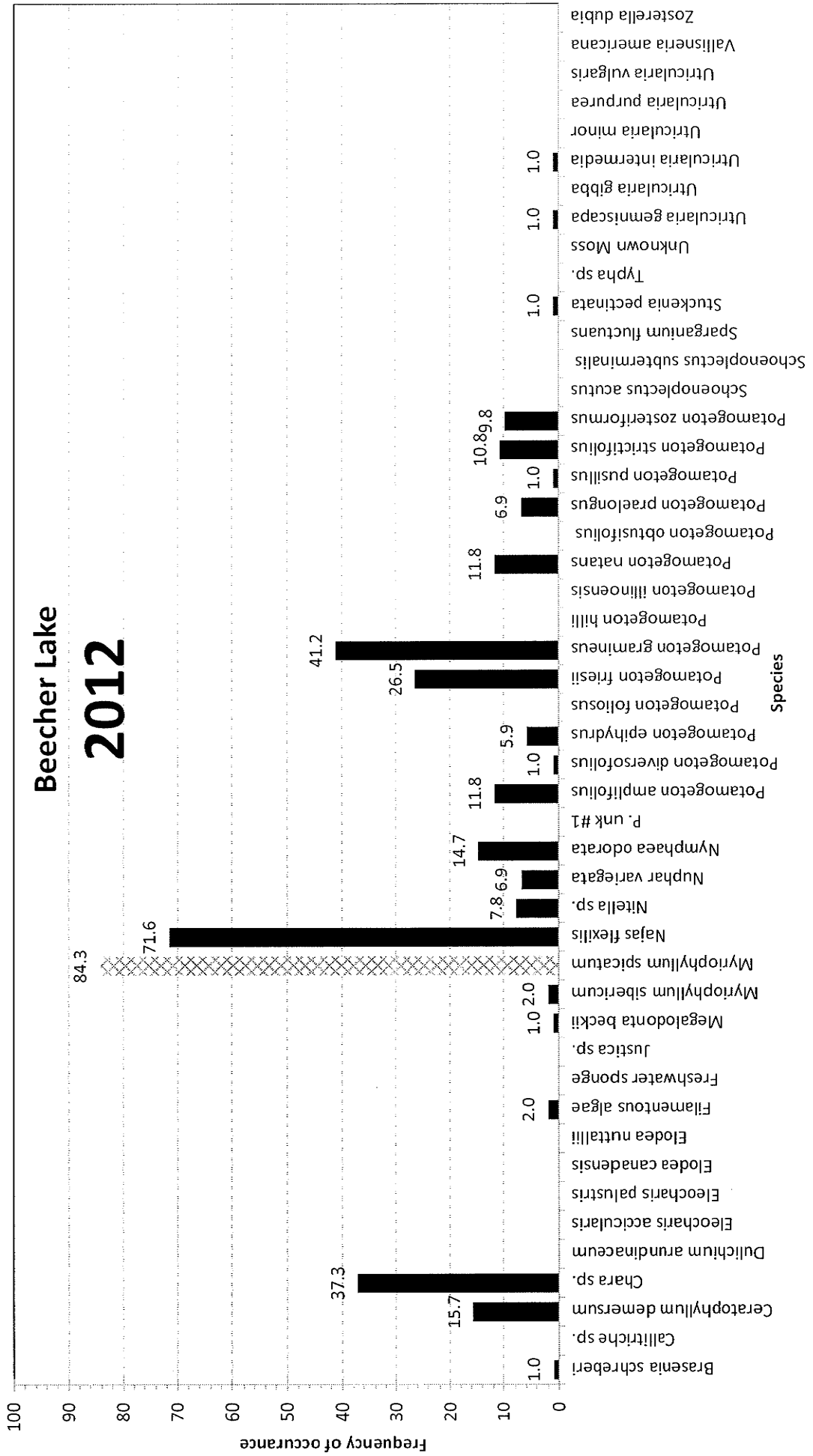
Beecher Lake 2010



Beecher Lake 2011

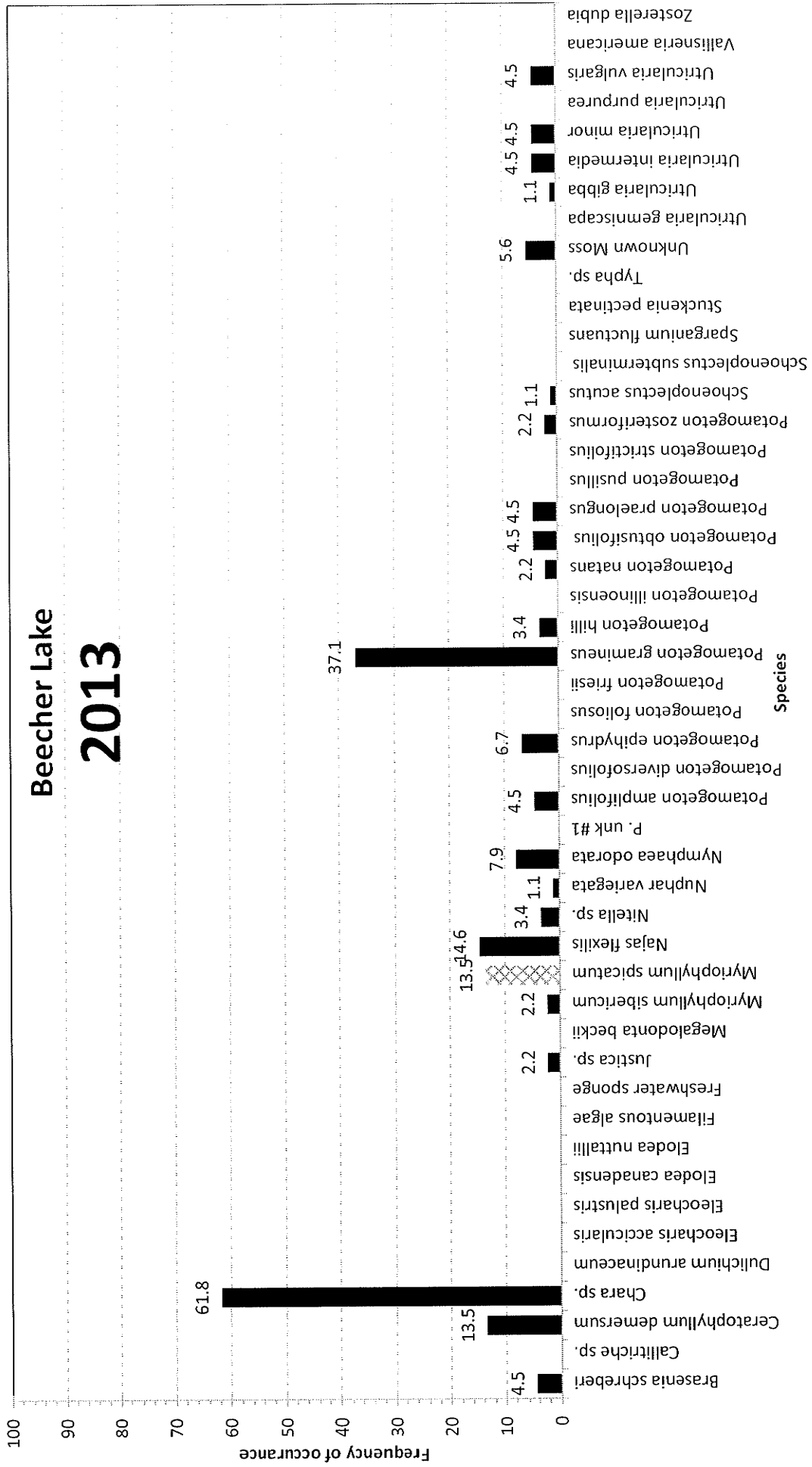


Beecher Lake 2012



Beecher Lake

2013



Beecher Lake 2014

