

Appendix B 2024 Aquatic Plant Survey Tech Memo

Technical Memorandum -DRAFT

3159 Voyager Drive • Green Bay, WI 54311

To: Michael T. Kading, City of Neenah
CC: Little Lake Butte des Morts Leadership Team
From: Korin Doering, CLM, and Stephanie Cole
Date: October 30, 2024
Re: 2024 Aquatic Plant Survey Results
Little Lake Butte des Morts Comprehensive Planning – Phase 1
City of Neenah, WI
Project No.: 2403578

1. Introduction

In July of 2024, an aquatic plant Point Intercept (PI) survey was conducted on Little Lake Butte des Morts (LLBDM) for Phase 1 of the LLBDM Comprehensive Planning project (**Appendix D.1 [Figure 1]**). This report summarizes the 2024 aquatic plant survey methods and results. LLBDM is an approximately 1,234-acre¹ lake which conjoins with Lake Winnebago and the Fox River. This system flows south to north and feeds into the Green Bay, Lake Michigan.

The City of Neenah retained GEI Consultants, Inc. (GEI) to complete the aquatic plant surveys as a part of the LLBDM project. The primary goal of the survey is to establish a baseline of aquatic plant presence, abundance, and diversity to inform lake and aquatic plant management planning and action.

2. Survey Design and Methods

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) standardized aquatic plant PI survey protocol was used for this survey [1]. This protocol provides consistency in sampling over time and space in a way that allows for quantitative analysis of aquatic plant communities and also offers the opportunity to repeat identical survey methods in the future to assess any plant management techniques used on site.

2.1. Sampling Grid Generation

The WDNR provided the sampling grid for this survey (Appendix A). To generate the point-intercept sampling grid, the WDNR applied a formula using a GIS polygon of the lake. The calculation took the lake's size, depth, and shape into consideration to determine the locations and number of sampling points for this survey. The resulting grid included 658 sampling points that were regularly spaced, with 288.7 feet (88 meters) between each point.

To conduct the surveys, the field technicians travelled to the pre-determined locations by boat using a Humminbird SOLIX 10 MEGA S+ G3 sonar unit (Humminbird) integrated global positioning system (GPS) receiver with +/- 8.2 feet (2.5-meter) accuracy. The locations of each site were pre-loaded onto the

¹ Little Lake Butte des Morts Area of Interest (AOI) as defined for lake management planning purposes.

Humminbird head unit that is mounted on the GEI field boat. When navigating to a site by boat, approximate depth was initially determined using the boat's onboard depth sonar. Sites equal to or less than 12 feet deep were sampled using the pole rake. At sites deeper than 12 feet, the type of sampling rake (pole or rope) was selected on a site-specific basis. Sites greater than 12 feet deep with visible vegetation were sampled using the rope rake. Sites greater than 12 feet deep with limited to no visible vegetation were sampled with the pole rake.

The type of rake used at each site was determined by assessing sampling depth with consideration for vegetation conditions. At each point as per [WDNR survey protocols](#) [1], a double-headed pole rake was lowered straight through the water column to rest lightly on the bottom. The pole was then turned twice by the field technician and pulled straight out of the water for inspection. If the site was too deep for the pole rake and it was deemed necessary to use the rope rake, the field technician dropped the rope rake straight into the water alongside the boat. The field technician would then drag the rake along the sediment surface for approximately one foot and pull the rake to the surface. The pole rake had a length of 12.5 feet with an additional 6-foot extension available. The rope rake was approximately 40 feet in length.




The Humminbird's integrated GPS receiver has an accuracy of 8.2 feet (2.5-meters). The location reported by the GPS receiver has an element of error that varies under different conditions. To maximize accuracy, the boat operator used less than an 80-foot zoom level and aimed to completely cover the sampling site symbol on the GPS receiver with the onscreen navigation arrow when positioning at a site for sampling. At 80-foot zoom, the locator arrow shown on the screen represents approximately 25 feet in length.

2.2. Data Collection

Data collected in the field at each pre-determined site included: depth, dominant sediment type, rake type, rake fullness, species present, visual sitings, and inaccessible sites. These data were recorded on paper using the field sheet format from the [WDNR Plant Point-Intercept Survey Data Entry and Analysis Form](#) [2]. Descriptions of each field parameter are provided in **Appendix E.1 (Table 1)**. Any inaccessible survey points were documented as such. Rake fullness was documented based on the categorization displayed in **Illustration 1**.

A separate boat survey data form was used to document observations made during the survey that were in areas outside of the grid or in between sampling sites. When feasible, the site number closest to the observation was recorded along with observation notes. Emergent near-shore vegetation was only recorded if the plant was rooted in the water or was of significance for the project.

Illustration 1. Rake fullness ratings [1].

Fullness Rating	Coverage	Description
1		Only few plants. There are not enough plants to entirely cover the length of the rake head in a single layer.
2		There are enough plants to cover the length of the rake head in a single layer, but not enough to fully cover the tines.
3		The rake is completely covered and tines are not visible.

2.2.1. Collecting and Identifying Voucher Samples

Voucher specimens were collected for aquatic plant species observed during the aquatic plant surveys to be submitted to the University of Wisconsin Madison State Herbarium to catalog plant species present in the lake and bolster the state collections.

Plant specimens were collected for all aquatic plant species observed on the rake samples. As many parts of the plants were collected as possible including leaves, flowers, fruiting structures, roots, etc. Large duckweed (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*), small duckweed (*Lemna minor*), common watermeal (*Wolffia columbiana*), and other species observed through visual observations or during the boat survey were not collected for voucher samples.

2.2.1.1. Specimen Collection for Vouchers

When a species was observed for the first time, a sample was collected and placed into a plastic zip-loc bag. Approximately 2 inches, or enough water to cover the entire plant specimen, was added to the zip-loc bag. A permanent marker was used to label the outside of the bag with the sample point number, date, project name, and plant species name. If the identification of a plant specimen was unknown during field collection, it was labeled as “Unknown #X” to be identified at a later date. If additional specimens of the same species were added to the same bag, the label was updated with the additional sample point number. The bag was placed on ice in a cooler to protect the specimen from degrading while in the field.

Upon returning to the office each day, specimen bags were reviewed for label completeness and accuracy. The bags were placed into a refrigerator to preserve the specimens until they could be floated and pressed.

Once aquatic plant surveys were completed, the GEI Project Manager reviewed the collected specimens for identification accuracy. Voucher specimens were then floated and pressed in preparation for shipment to the University of Wisconsin Madison State Herbarium.

2.2.1.2. *Specimen Voucher Preparation*

Voucher specimens were mounted and pressed on August 10, 2024. Plant specimens were assigned a unique identifier. For each specimen, a piece of mounting paper was labeled with the specimen's unique identifier, lake name, and plant name.

Each specimen was either floated or placed onto the mounting paper. The plant was then covered with a sheet of waxed paper and placed inside folds of newspaper. The newspaper was placed between two sheets of blotting paper and the blotting paper placed between two sheets of corrugated cardboard. The specimens were stacked between plant press boards and compressed with ratchet straps. The straps remained in place for several weeks to allow the plants to dry.

An electronic spreadsheet was prepared with the following information:

- a. Specimen Identifier
- b. Collector Name
- c. Preparer's Name
- d. Lake Name
- e. County
- f. Date collected
- g. Specimen Name
- h. Habitat (ie. muck over sand)
- i. Associated Species (if known)
- j. Township, Range, and Section (TRS) (ex. T41N R07E S29)
- k. Waterbody Identification Code (WBIC) (ex. 1861700)
- l. More detailed location (if known)
- m. GPS lat/long coordinates (if known)
- n. Herbarium of deposition (ex. Madison)

A copy of the spreadsheet is provided as Appendix B. Mark Wetter at the University of Wisconsin Madison State Herbarium (Madison herbarium) was notified on October 15, 2024, of GEI's intent to ship the vouchers to their facility. The aquatic plant survey vouchers will be sent to the Madison herbarium following confirmation from Mark Wetter as to whether the facility is accepting new submissions.

2.2.2. **Plant Identification and Troublesome Taxa**

Plants were identified to species whenever possible, except for filamentous algae and aquatic moss (*Fontinalis* sp.). Those species are referred to simply as filamentous algae and aquatic moss. If a plant specimen was not able to be identified in the field, a specimen was collected, labeled as "Unknown #X", and identified in the lab prior to vouchering.

3. **Data Entry, Analysis and Reporting**

3.1. **Data Entry**

Data from the field forms were entered into a digital version of the WDNR Plant Point-Intercept Survey Data Entry and Analysis Form [2]. The WDNR form has embedded formulas for calculating statistics from the aquatic plant survey data. The latitude and longitude information for the sample sites were pulled

from the GPS text file and entered into the datasheet. The lake and county name, WBIC, survey date, and the names of the field technicians were recorded. If any additional species had been observed that were not already listed in the WDNR form, those species would have been added in the columns at the end of the alphabetical list.

Information recorded on the boat survey forms or other field notes were transferred from hard copy to the electronic form. Additional comments about field conditions, known management activities, or other observations were also recorded in this worksheet.

The electronic form of the aquatic plant survey data workbook is included as **Appendix C**.

3.2. Quality Assurance

Once the data were transferred from the hard copy field sheets to the electronic format, the GEI Project Manager conducted a quality check by comparing the electronically entered data against the original field datasheets to check for errors or omissions. Errors or omissions identified were corrected before data were used for data analysis. Hard copy field forms were scanned and saved to the project record for backup documentation.

3.3. Data Analysis

Data collected during the survey were used to calculate summary statistics that describe the quality, diversity, and density of aquatic plants in LLBDM. Definitions of the summary statistics are provided below in **Appendix E.2** (Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.). The embedded formulas in the WDNR Plant Point-Intercept Survey Data Entry and Analysis Form [2] were used to calculate most of the summary statistics per the statewide protocol. Additional data analysis was completed to summarize statistics for dominant sediment types, average growth form, and average water level across the lake. Due to the WDNR aquatic plant survey workbook having embedded formulas and text restrictions, the dominant sediment type was updated in ArcGIS Pro following completion of fieldwork. The notes recorded for each sample point were used to create an updated sediment type feature, which allowed for a more accurate description of observed sediment.

3.4. Reporting

All electronic data were sent by email to the WDNR at DNRBaselineAquaticPlants@wisconsin.gov and submitted to the client. This included the following:

1. Raw data from the quantitative survey which provides a lakewide plant species list, distribution, and rake fullness data for each species observed.
2. Summary statistics useful in characterizing and comparing populations.
3. Observations from the general boat survey.

This technical memorandum summarizing methods, analysis, and results including map figures and tables will also be provided to the WDNR and client. The aquatic plant survey vouchers will be sent to the Madison herbarium following confirmation from Mark Wetter as to whether the facility is accepting new submissions.

4. Survey Results

Field technicians sampled 641 out of the 658 pre-determined sampling locations as shown in **Appendix D.2 (Figure 2)**. Seventeen locations were not sampled due to shallow water conditions that prevented access. Four sample locations were moved approximately 100 feet away from their original survey point due to shallow water or non-navigable plant conditions present at the original location. The updated survey points were the nearest, accessible point that the boat could reach in a safe and proactive manner.

4.1. Summary Statistics

Definitions of aquatic plant statistics are provided in **Appendix E.2 (Table 2)**. Summary statistics for the 2024 aquatic plant sampling effort are provided in **Appendix E.3 (Table 3)**.

A total of 24 aquatic species were observed during the 2024 survey including native and invasive aquatic plants, aquatic moss, emergent plant species, and filamentous algae. Twenty species were found on the sampling rake or were visual findings within six feet of a sample point. Four species were observed in other parts of the lake outside of the pre-determined sampling grid but were included in data collection to provide the most detailed and truthful description of the aquatic plant community within LLBDM.

A total of 347 of the 641 sites sampled (54.13%) were considered vegetated (vegetation pulled up on sample rake(s)). Average total rake fullness across vegetated sites was 2.05, and average total rake fullness across all sampled sites was 1.07. Average growth form across vegetated sites was 3.87, and average growth form across all sampled sites was 2.08. Total rake fullness observed across the lake is displayed in **Appendix D.5 (Figure 5)**. Growth form observed across the lake is displayed in **Appendix D.6 (Figure 6)**.

There were 17 aquatic plant species observed on rake samples (species richness). Aquatic moss and filamentous algae were also found on the rake but are not included in total rake fullness because they are not considered aquatic plants, but they were recorded when observed. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum* [81%]) and common waterweed (*Elodea canadensis* [76%]) were the most frequently observed species across vegetated sample sites. The mean Floristic Quality Index (FQI) for LLBDM was 20.91, the Simpson Diversity Index (SDI) was 0.83, and the mean C-value was 5.4. A list of species observed on solely rake samples are provided in **Appendix E.4 (Table 4)**.

One additional species, watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*), was identified through visual observations within a 6-foot radius around each sample location. A total of 22 aquatic plants species, as well as filamentous algae and aquatic moss, were observed through visual observations. This includes rake samples, visual observations, and additional species observed during the boat survey. A complete species observation list is included in **Appendix E.5 (Table 5)**.

4.2. Dominant Sediment Type

The updated dominant sediment type data indicated that six sediment types were observed across the lake as shown in **Appendix D.7 (Figure 7)**. Muck was the most prevalent sediment type observed across sample points (60.7%). Clay and rock mix was the least prevalent sediment type observed across sample points (0.3%). Dominant sediment type summary statistics are included in **Appendix E.6 (Table 6)**. At seven sample locations where water depth exceeded the pole rake's extent of 18.5 ft, predominant sediment types at adjacent locations were referenced to infer sediment characteristics.

4.3. Depth Profile and Maximum Depth of Plants

Water depth was recorded at sample points to the nearest 0.25-foot. The minimum water depth observed at a sample point was +/- 1.0 feet. The maximum water depth observed at a sample point was +/- 23.0 feet. The average water depth observed across all sample points was 7.23 feet.

To illustrate the data, water levels were broken down into 3-foot increments. These increments were chosen to condense the wide array of water depths and because most aquatic plant harvesters are unable to harvest plant material in water levels shallower than three feet. Water depth data is displayed in **Appendix D.8 (Figure 8)**.

Based on the hand recorded field data sheets, the maximum depth where plants were observed was 18.0 feet at site 657 which had a rake fullness of 3. Plant species observed at that site include: coontail, common waterweed, sago pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinata*), and wild celery/eel grass (*Vallisneria spiralis*). Site 657 was likely vegetated due to the proximity of the site to a dense plant community northwest of the site, near Strobe Island, and the flow of water which may provide better water clarity than other areas. Although this site had vegetation 5.25 feet deeper than the original second deepest depth of plants, it was included in the calculations due to the complexity of the lake and river system.

4.4. Invasive Plant Findings

Aquatic invasive species (AIS), found in water or wetlands, are non-native plant or animal species likely to cause economic, environmental, or human harm. Once established, invasive species can threaten ecological systems by disrupting the natural diversity and stability of plants, animals, and water quality conditions. AIS observed on rake samples and by visual observations include Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*).

Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) was observed on the rake at 135 of the 641 sampled sites and via visual observation at an additional 22 sites as shown in **Appendix D.3 (Figure 3)**. The frequency of EWM occurrence within vegetated areas was 38.8%.

Curly-leaf pondweed (CLP) was observed on the rake sample at 39 of the 641 sampled sites and via visual observation at an additional 4 sites as shown in **Appendix D.4 (Figure 4)**. The frequency of CLP occurrence within vegetated areas was 11.2%. Rooted CLP plants and turions were observed during the surveys.

Additional AIS observed along the LLBDM shoreline during the boat survey include three purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) plant clumps, one large phragmites/common reed (*Phragmites australis*) monoculture stand near US Highway 10, and a large monoculture stand of hybrid cattail (*Typha x glauca*) near Strobe Island.

4.5. Additional Site Observations

Additional site observations noted in the Boat Survey include:

- The boat launch was completely filled with aquatic plant debris and fragments, filamentous algae, and blue-green algae on 7/22/24, making launching very difficult. A photo is provided below.

- Aquatic plant debris had been removed from the boat launch by the Village of Fox Crossing prior to visiting the site on 7/24/24.
- The active harmful algal bloom (HAB) was present throughout the lake during the week of aquatic plant surveys. The HAB was at its worst throughout the entire lake on 7/26/24.
- An active bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest was observed near site 136, with one adult and two juvenile bald eagles present.
- Although native, coontail, and common waterweed were observed to be growing in dense, monocultures in certain areas of LLBDM.

Illustration 2. Fritse Park Boat Launch, July 2024.



5. Discussion

Field technicians sampled 641 out of the 658 pre-determined sampling locations. Seventeen locations were not sampled due to accessibility challenges in areas with shallow water. The locations of three sample sites were adjusted due to non-navigable conditions of the original, predetermined location.

Survey results indicate that 348 of the 641 sites sampled (54%) were vegetated (vegetation pulled up on sample rake). One additional species was identified through visual observations within a 6-foot radius around each sample location. A total of 24 aquatic species were observed throughout the survey, which includes rake samples, visual observations, and additional species observed during the boat survey (**Appendix E.4 & E.5 (Table 4 & 5)**).

5.1. Regional and Statewide Comparison

Results from the 2024 surveys were compared to the Wisconsin Lakes Statewide and Southeastern Wisconsin Till Planes (SWTP) Ecoregion averages. This information is useful for understanding ecosystem quality and informing future management and restoration goals. Results from this comparison are provided in **Appendix E.7 (Table 7)**.

The comparison indicates that LLBDM had a higher species richness (17 species) than both the statewide (13 species) and SWTP ecoregion averages (14 species). The mean Floristic Quality Index (FQI) and Simpson Diversity Index (SDI) were similar in LLBDM (20.91, 0.83) compared to the statewide (22.2, 0.85) and SWTP ecoregion averages (20.90, 0.91), with LLBDM being greater than the SWTP ecoregion averages and lower than the statewide average. However, the mean C-value was slightly lower within LLBDM (5.4) than the statewide (6.0) and SWTP (5.6) averages. Given that the species richness was higher in LLBDM than the statewide and SWTP average, a lower C-value indicates that the plants present are tolerant of impaired or disturbed conditions.

5.2. Limitations and Challenges

Limitations to data collection were experienced during the surveys due to survey timing and water quality conditions. It is not anticipated that these limitations had a significant impact on overall survey results. Limitations and challenges experienced during the surveys include:

- Some invasive species, such as CLP, grow early in the season and senesce before the peak growth period of most other aquatic plants in Wisconsin. This aquatic plant survey targeted the native plant peak growth period which is late July and early August. It is possible that the survey missed the window of growth for CLP. A greater density of CLP may have been documented if surveys for CLP were conducted earlier in the growing season.
- The depth and predominant sediment types were measured using a pole rake for most samples. A rope rake was utilized at 17 sample locations. However, it can be difficult to discern between sand and muck when using the rope rake, and the best scientific judgment had to be made. Additionally, at seven sample locations where water depth exceeded the pole rake's extent of 18.5 ft, the Humminbird depth finder was used to measure water depth. Predominant sediment types at adjacent locations were referenced to infer sediment characteristics.
- Water clarity was poor during the survey due to an active HAB with a scum layer. This limited visibility of the water column, so it is possible that small patches of aquatic plants were missed during visual and boat surveys.
- Voucher specimens did not include large duckweed (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*), small duckweed (*Lemna minor*), common watermeal (*Wolffia columbiana*), or other species observed through visual observations or during the boat survey.

5.3. Recommendations

Management should address submergent invasive species (EWM and CLP), emergent invasive species (phragmites, purple loosestrife, hybrid cattail), and dominant native species where plants were observed growing at nuisance levels (common waterweed, coontail). This would improve conditions for recreation and navigation and help to enhance aquatic ecosystem health in LLBDM. A thorough analysis of environmental conditions (water quality, clarity, sediment, wind/waves, invasive species density, sensitive native species locations etc.) is needed to pinpoint areas and species for management and set attainable restoration goals. Water depths likely suitable for aquatic plant harvesting (greater than three feet) are displayed in **Appendix D.9 (Figure 9)**. Further analysis and recommendations will be included in the Aquatic Plant Management Plan.

KMD /B. Majka:admin initials

B:\Working\NEENAH, CITY OF\2403578 LLBDM Management\06_In_Progress\2d_Aquatic Plant Survey\Aquatic Plant Survey Report\2024_10_23_LLBDM Aquatic Plant Survey Report_Final draft for client review.docx

Appendices

- Appendix A WDNR Aquatic Plant PI-Survey Grid
- Appendix B 2024 LLBDM Aquatic Plant Voucher List
- Appendix C Aquatic Plant Survey Data Workbook
- Appendix D Figures
- Appendix E Tables

6. Citations

1. J. Hauxwell, S. Knight, K. Wagner, A. Mikulyuk, M. Nault, M. Porzky, et al. Recommended Baseline Monitoring of Aquatic Plants in Wisconsin: Sampling Design and Laboratory Procedures, Data Entry and Analysis, and Applications [Internet]. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; 2010. Report No.: PUB-SS-1068 2010. Available from: <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/UWEXLakes/Documents/ecology/Aquatic%20Plants/PI-Protocol-2010.pdf>
2. WDNR. Plant Point-Intercept Survey Data Entry and Analysis Form [Internet]. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; 2009 Oct. Available from: <https://apps.dnr.wi.gov/swims/Documents/DownloadDocument?id=111509551>
3. Nichols SA. Distribution and Habitat Descriptions of Wisconsin Lake Plants. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. 1999;Bulletin 96:266.
4. Nichols SA. Floristic Quality Assessment of Wisconsin Lake Plant Communities with Example Applications. Lake and Reservoir Management. 1999;15(2):133–41.
5. Omernik JM, Gallant A. ECOREGIONS OF THE UPPER MIDWEST STATES [Internet]. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; 1988. Report No.: EPA/600/3-88/037 (NTIS PB89138440). Available from: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?Lab=NHEERL&dirEntryId=29611

Appendix A WDNR Aquatic Plant PI-Survey Grid



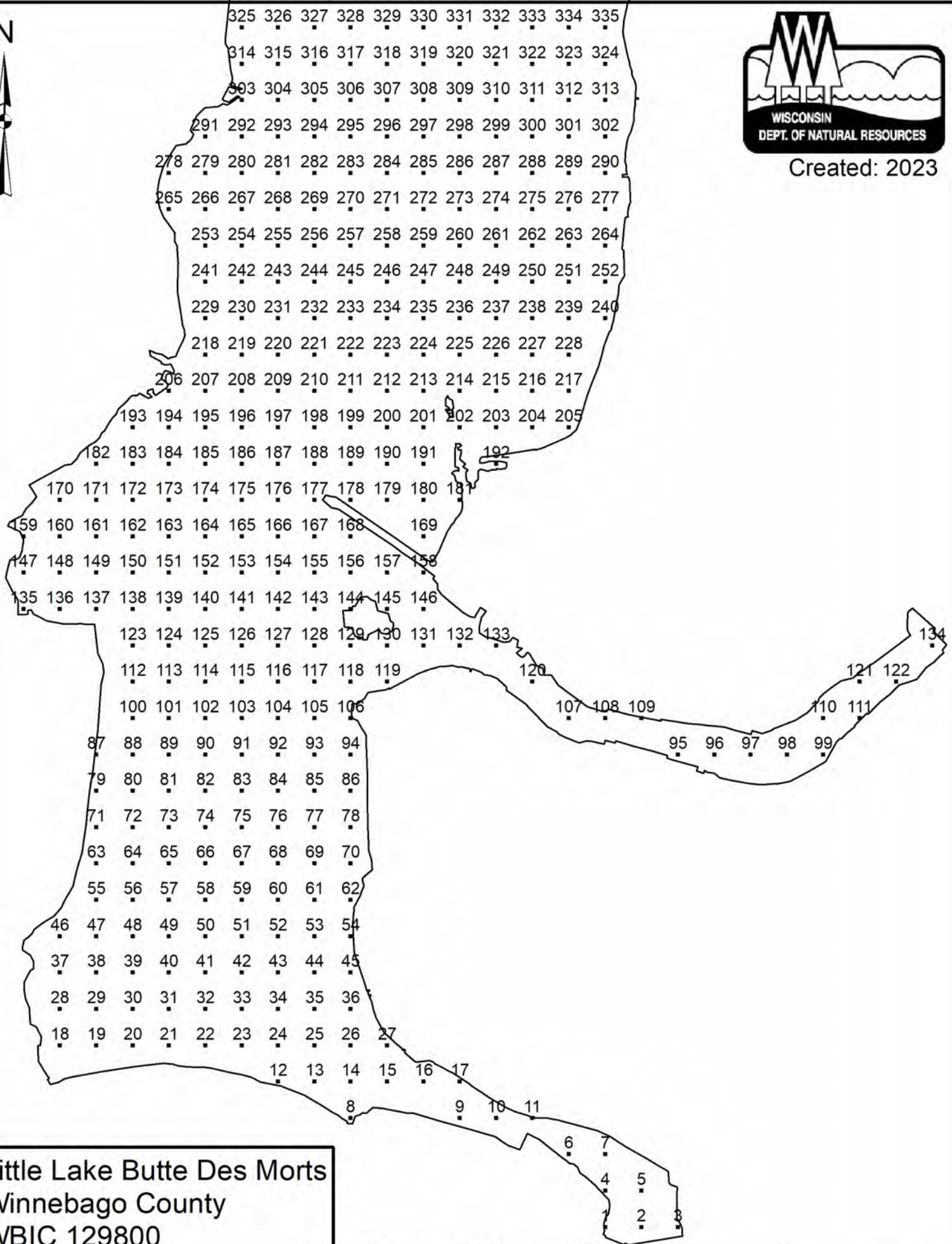
Little Lake Butte Des Morts
Winnebago County
WBIC 129800
T20N R17E S03
1256 acres / 508 ha
658 Sampling Points
88m between Points
Site1: Lat. 44.18656724
Long. -88.45705291

Created: 2023





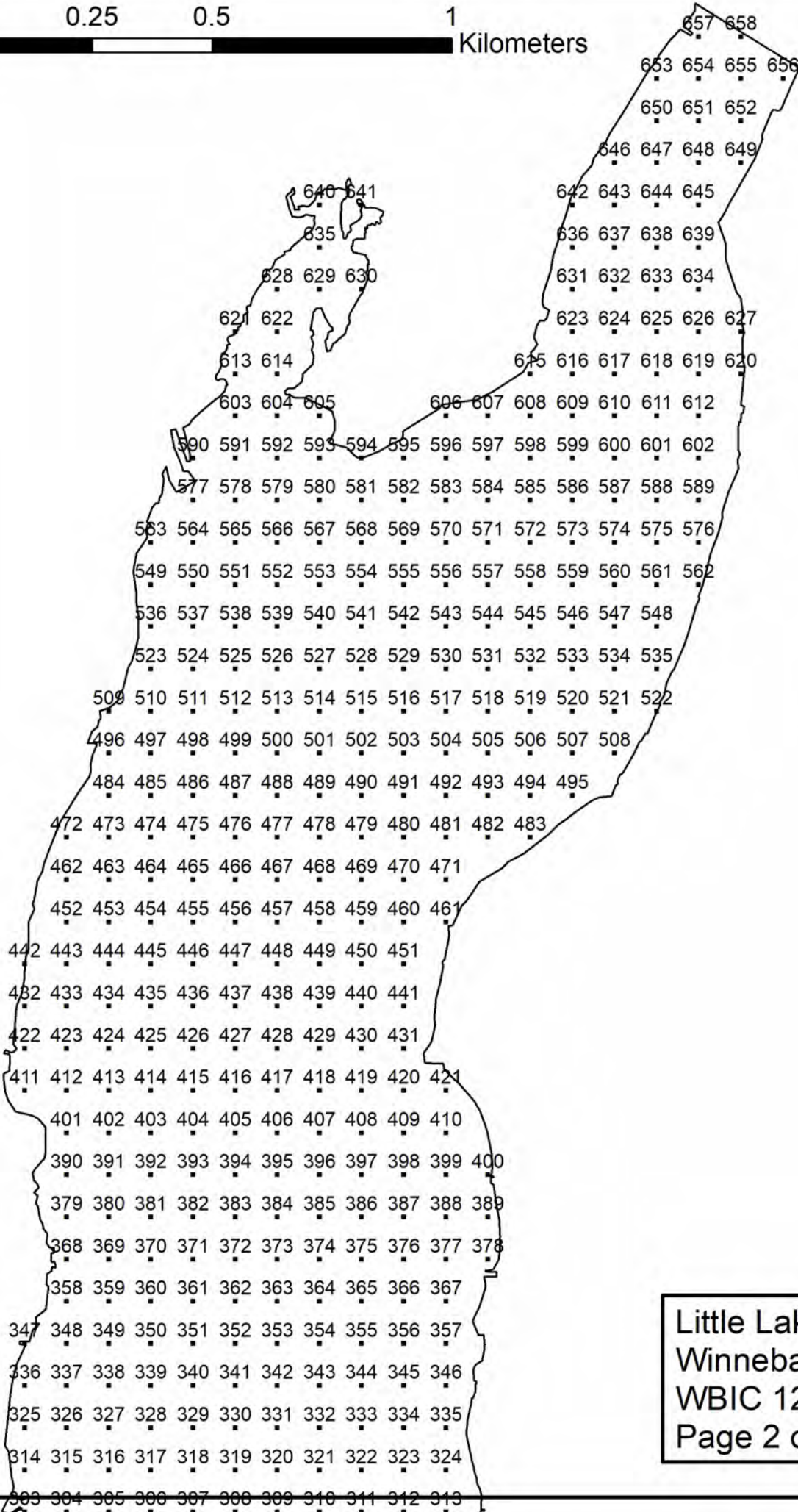
Created: 2023



Little Lake Butte Des Morts
Winnebago County
WBIC 129800
Page 1 of 2



0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers



Little Lake Butte Des Morts
Winnebago County
WBIC 129800
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Created: 2023

Appendix B 2024 LLBDM Aquatic Plant Voucher List

2024 LLBDM Aquatic Plant Vouchers

Specimen Identifier	Collector Name	Preparer Name	Lake Name	County	Date Collected	Point ID	Specimen ID Common	Specimen ID Scientific	Habitat	AssociaTRS	WBIC	GPS lat/long	Herbarium of deposition
KD2024-01	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		176 Sago pondweed	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.20254059, -88.46654815	UW-Madison
KD2024-02	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		105 Leafy pondweed	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	Muck	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.19777382, -88.46557054	UW-Madison
KD2024-03	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		176 Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.20254059, -88.46654815	UW-Madison
KD2024-04	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		14 Long-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	Rocky	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.18983906, -88.46467535	UW-Madison
KD2024-05	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		14 Slender naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Rocky	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.18983906, -88.46467535	UW-Madison
KD2024-06	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		168 Water stargrass	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.20171901, -88.46436679	UW-Madison
KD2024-07	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/26/2024		562 Northern watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	Rocky	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.22845328, -88.44934783	UW-Madison
KD2024-08	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		176 Curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.20254059, -88.46654815	UW-Madison
KD2024-09	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/25/2024		238 Flat-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Muck	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.20639682, -88.45873811	UW-Madison
KD2024-10	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		157 Fries' pondweed	<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	Rocky	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.2009122, -88.46328643	UW-Madison
KD2024-11	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		176 Water celery	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.20254059, -88.46654815	UW-Madison
KD2024-12	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		167 White-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.2017338, -88.46546774	UW-Madison
KD2024-13	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024		167 Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.2017338, -88.46546774	UW-Madison
KD2024-14	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024	176, 158, 157	Slender waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.20254059, -88.46654815	UW-Madison
KD2024-15	Stephanie Cole	Korin Doering	Little Lake Butte des I Winnebago		7/22/2024	176, 158, 157	Common waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Sand	T20N R17E S3	129800	44.20254059, -88.46654815	UW-Madison

Specimen labeled "elodea" in the field was determine to be two different species of elodea during voucher preparation (KD2024-14 and -15)

Specimen labeled Illinois Pondweed in the field was determined to be white-stem pondweed during voucher preparation (KD2024-12)

Appendix C Aquatic Plant Survey Data Workbook

Appendix D Figures

D.1. Aquatic Plant Survey Area and USGS Topographic Map

D.2. Aquatic Plant Survey Points

D.3. Eurasian Watermilfoil Observation Points

D.4. Curly-leaf Pondweed Observation Points

D.5. Total Rake Fullness

D.6. Growth Form

D.7. Dominant Sediment Type

D.8. Water Depth

D.9. Water Depth Ranges for Aquatic Vegetation Harvester

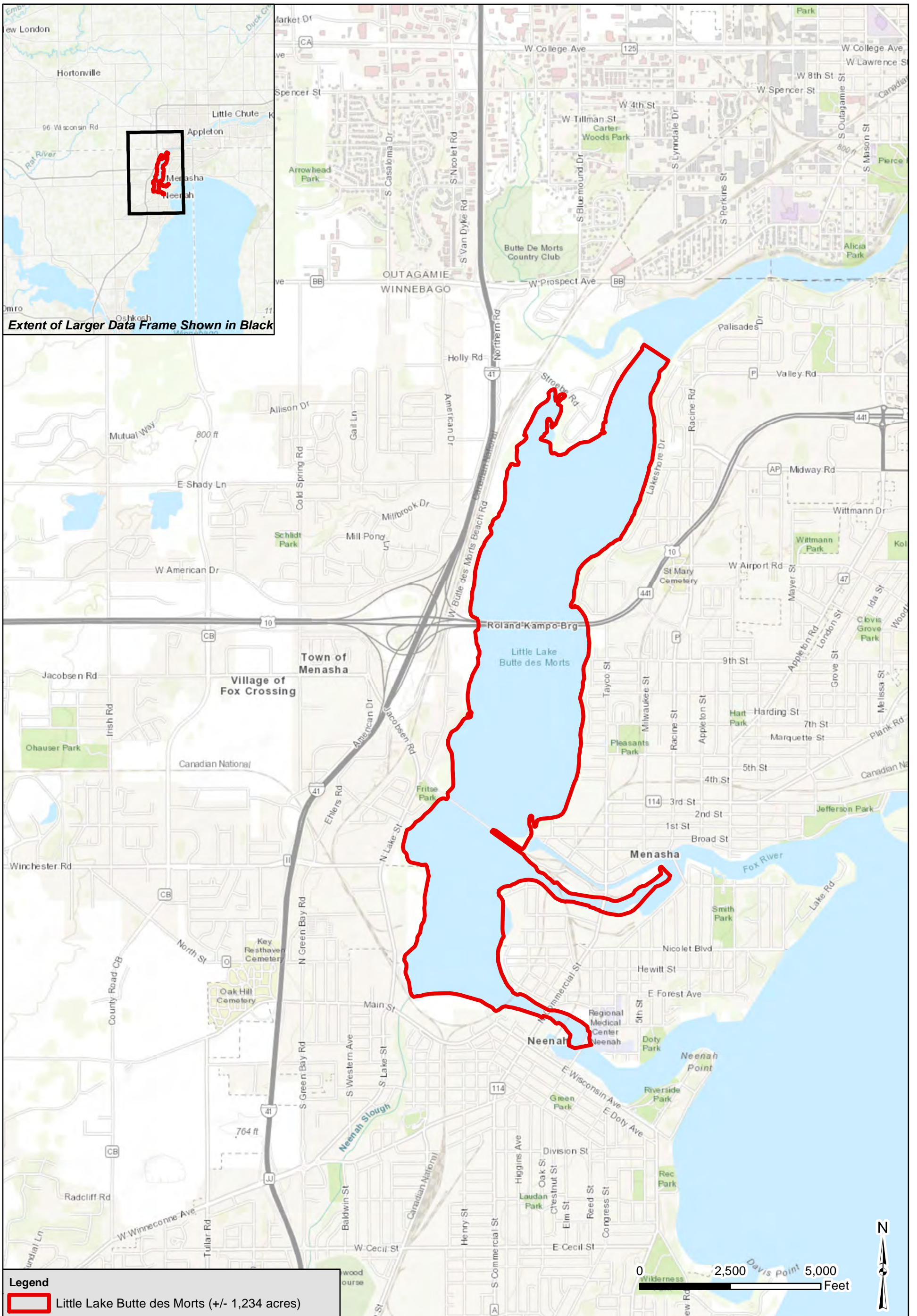


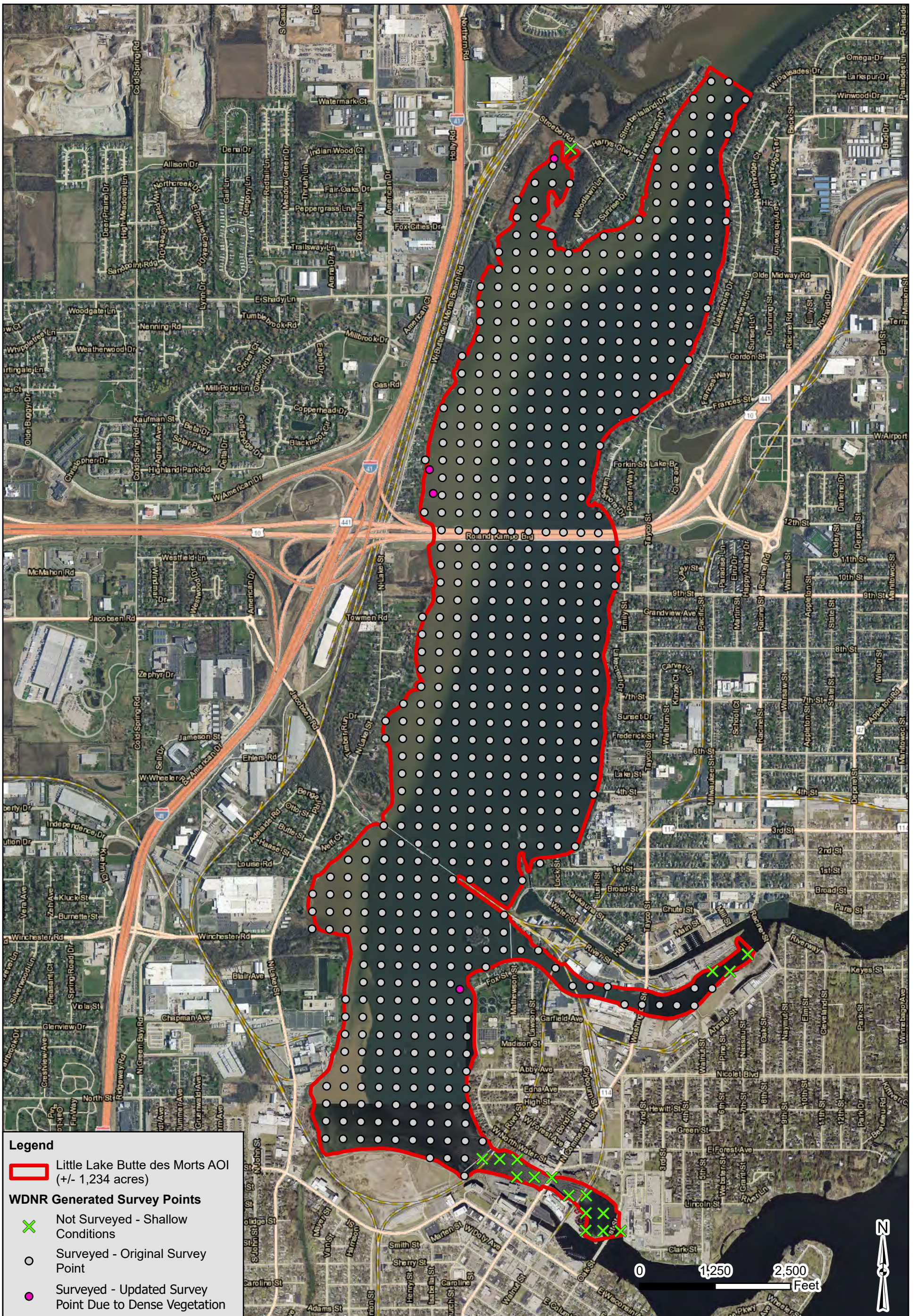
FIGURE 1
AQUATIC PLANT SURVEY AREA & USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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 LITTLE LAKE BUTTE DES MORTS MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

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Legend

- Little Lake Butte des Morts AOI (+/- 1,234 acres)
- WDNR Generated Survey Points**
- X Not Surveyed - Shallow Conditions
- Surveyed - Original Survey Point
- Surveyed - Updated Survey Point Due to Dense Vegetation



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FIGURE 2
AQUATIC PLANT SURVEY POINTS

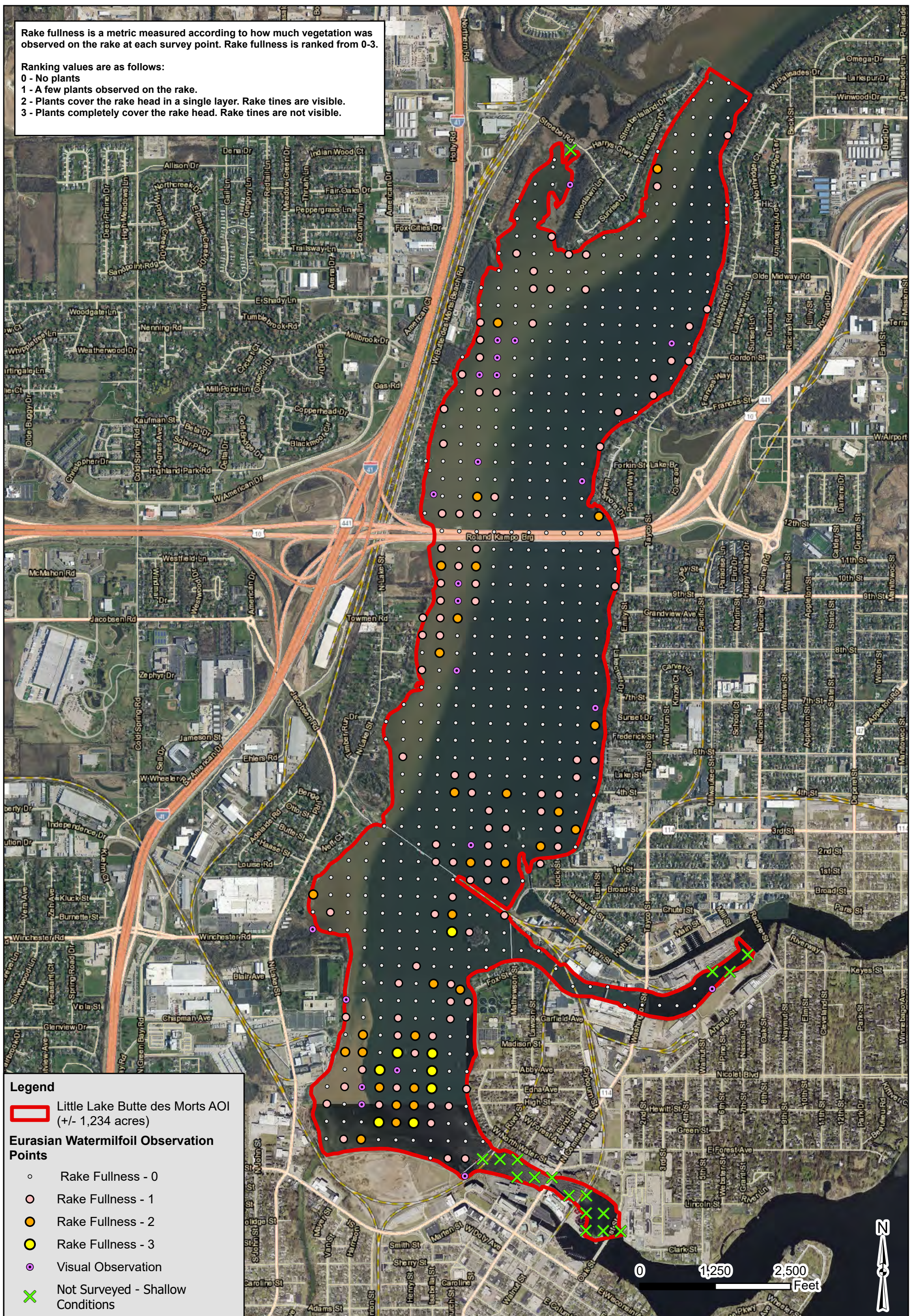
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Rake fullness is a metric measured according to how much vegetation was observed on the rake at each survey point. Rake fullness is ranked from 0-3.

Ranking values are as follows:

- 0 - No plants
- 1 - A few plants observed on the rake.
- 2 - Plants cover the rake head in a single layer. Rake tines are visible.
- 3 - Plants completely cover the rake head. Rake tines are not visible.



Legend

Little Lake Butte des Morts AOI (+/- 1,234 acres)

Eurasian Watermilfoil Observation Points

- Rake Fullness - 0
- Rake Fullness - 1
- Rake Fullness - 2
- Rake Fullness - 3
- Visual Observation
- X Not Surveyed - Shallow Conditions



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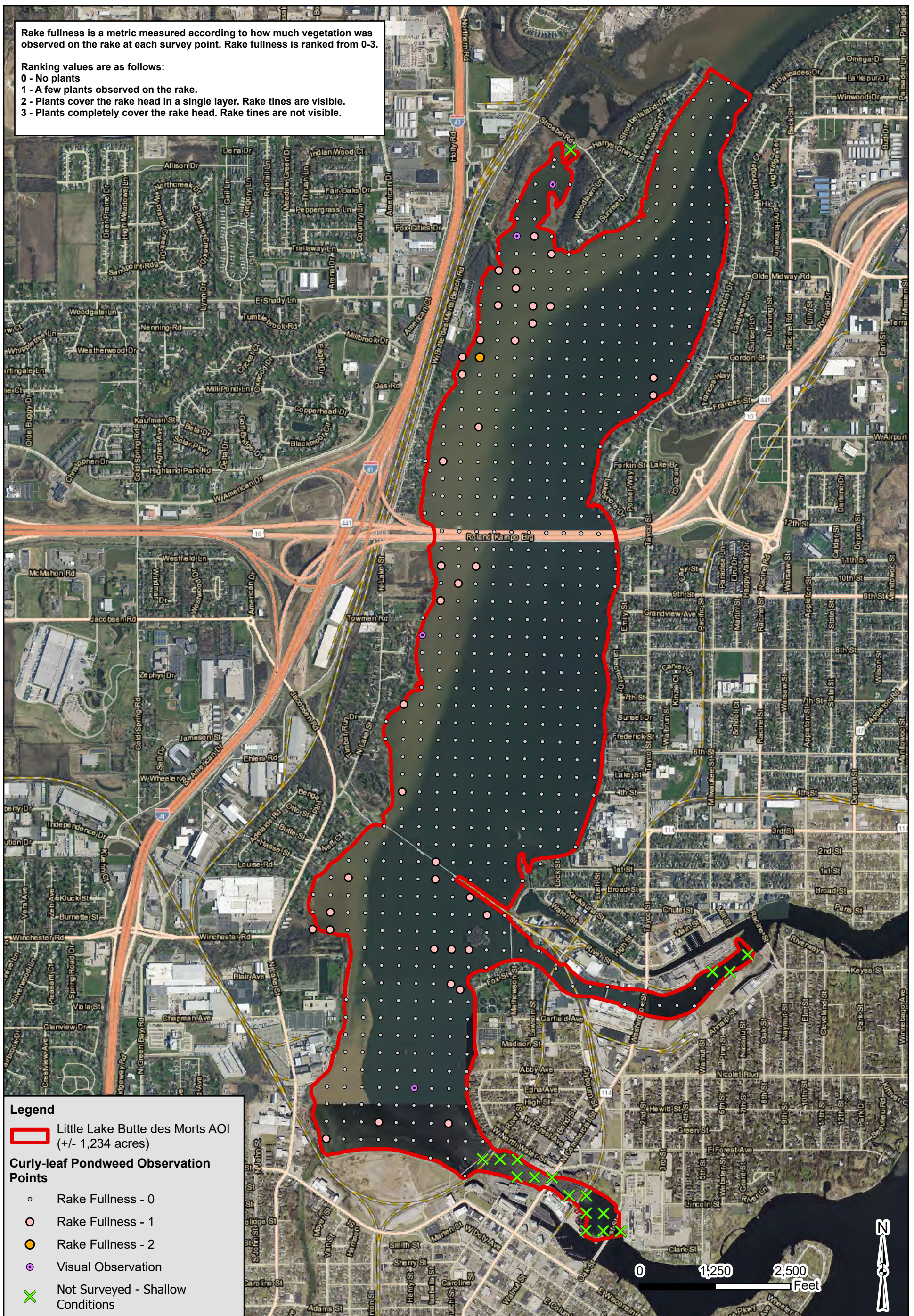
FIGURE 3
EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL OBSERVATION POINTS
CITY OF NEENAH
LITTLE LAKE BUTTE DES MORTS MANAGEMENT PROJECT
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN

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Rake fullness is a metric measured according to how much vegetation was observed on the rake at each survey point. Rake fullness is ranked from 0-3.

Ranking values are as follows:

- 0 - No plants
- 1 - A few plants observed on the rake.
- 2 - Plants cover the rake head in a single layer. Rake tines are visible.
- 3 - Plants completely cover the rake head. Rake tines are not visible.



Legend

Little Lake Butte des Morts AOI (+/- 1,234 acres)

Curly-leaf Pondweed Observation Points

- Rake Fullness - 0
- Rake Fullness - 1
- Rake Fullness - 2
- Visual Observation
- X Not Surveyed - Shallow Conditions



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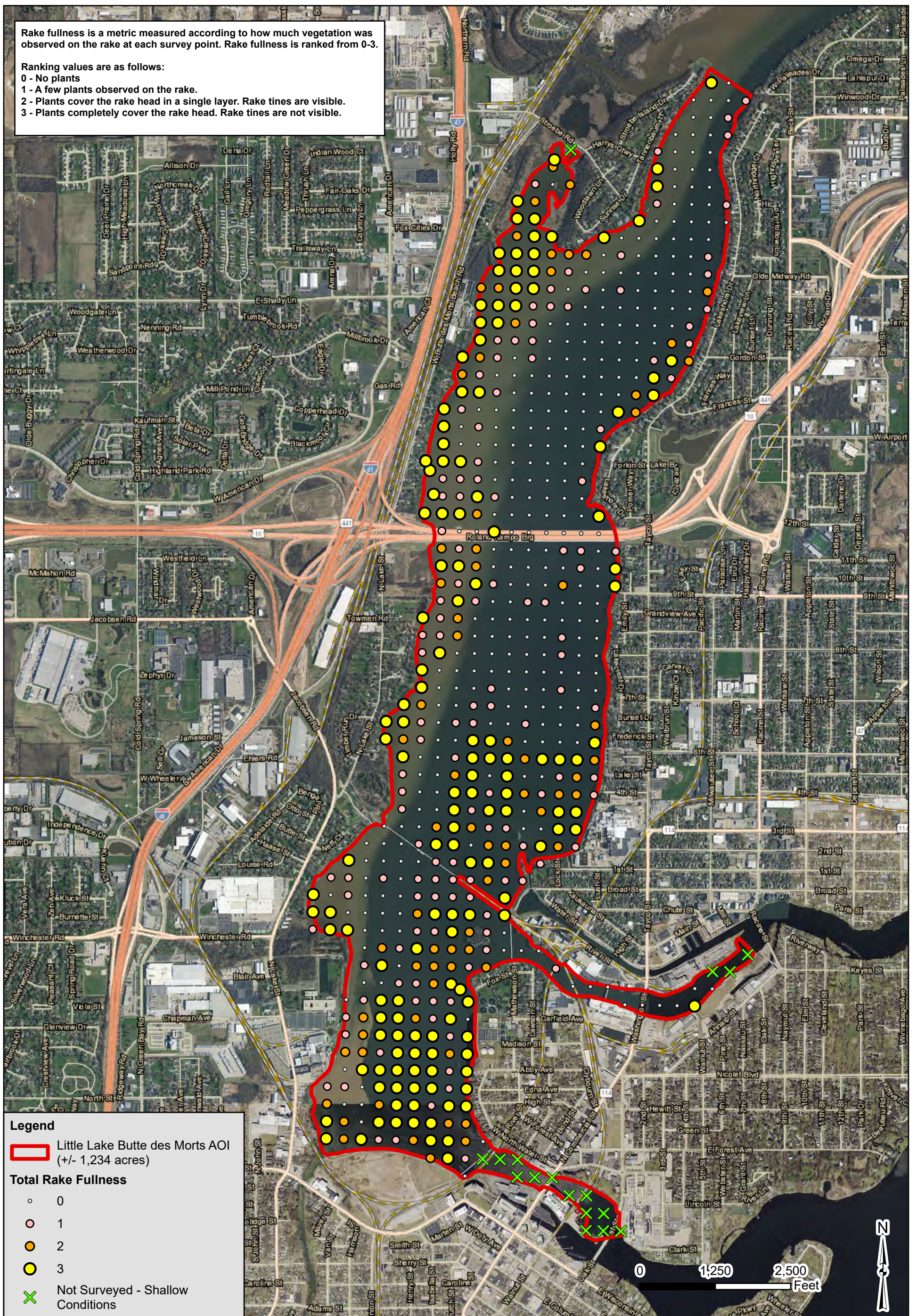
FIGURE 4
CURLY-LEAF PONDWEED OBSERVATION POINTS
CITY OF NEENAH
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Rake fullness is a metric measured according to how much vegetation was observed on the rake at each survey point. Rake fullness is ranked from 0-3.

Ranking values are as follows:

- 0 - No plants
- 1 - A few plants observed on the rake.
- 2 - Plants cover the rake head in a single layer. Rake tines are visible.
- 3 - Plants completely cover the rake head. Rake tines are not visible.



Legend

Little Lake Butte des Morts AOI (+/- 1,234 acres)

Total Rake Fullness

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- X Not Surveyed - Shallow Conditions



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**FIGURE 5
TOTAL RAKE FULLNESS**

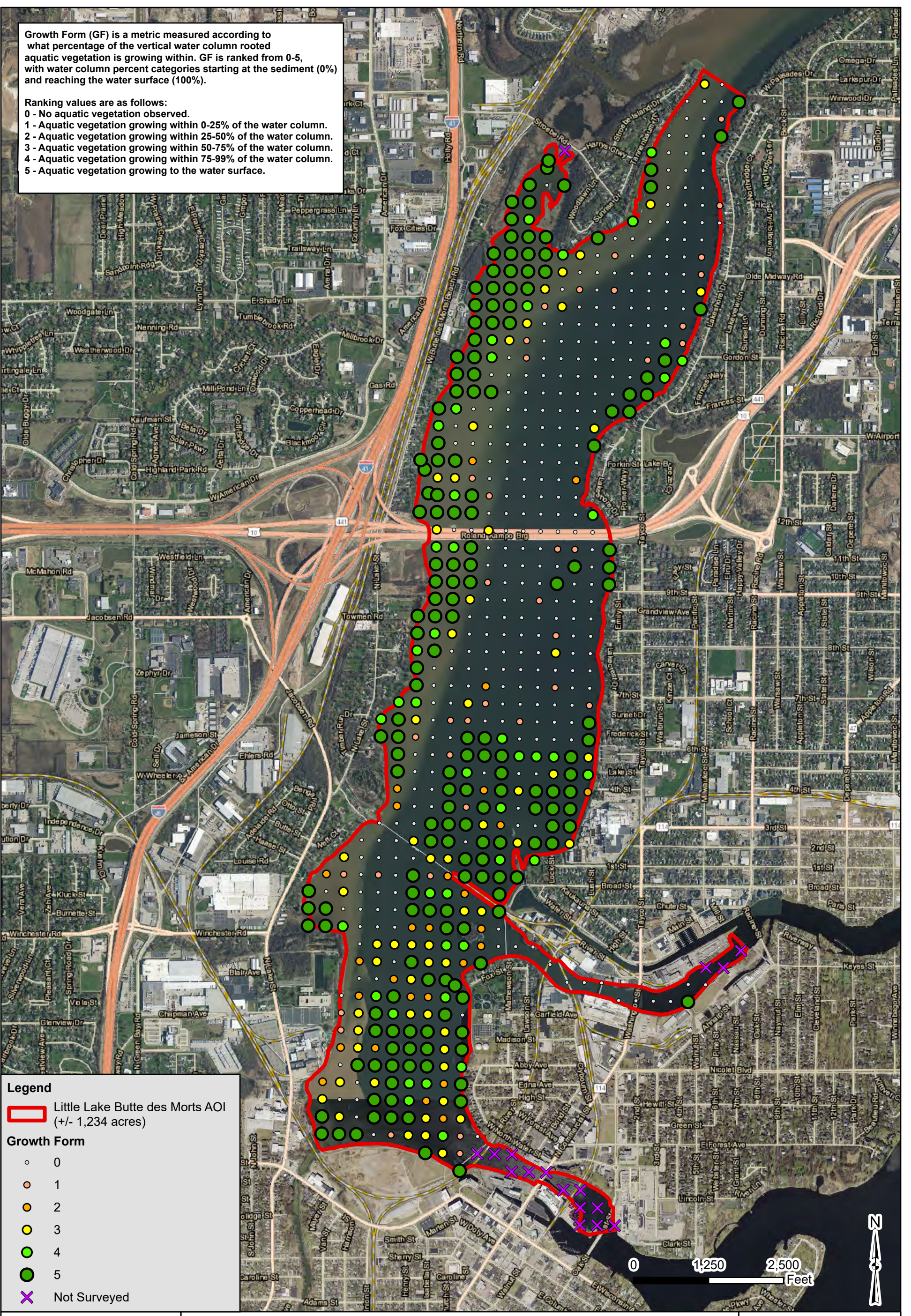
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Growth Form (GF) is a metric measured according to what percentage of the vertical water column rooted aquatic vegetation is growing within. GF is ranked from 0-5, with water column percent categories starting at the sediment (0%) and reaching the water surface (100%).

Ranking values are as follows:

- 0 - No aquatic vegetation observed.
- 1 - Aquatic vegetation growing within 0-25% of the water column.
- 2 - Aquatic vegetation growing within 25-50% of the water column.
- 3 - Aquatic vegetation growing within 50-75% of the water column.
- 4 - Aquatic vegetation growing within 75-99% of the water column.
- 5 - Aquatic vegetation growing to the water surface.



Legend

Little Lake Butte des Morts AOI (+/- 1,234 acres)

Growth Form

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- ✕ Not Surveyed

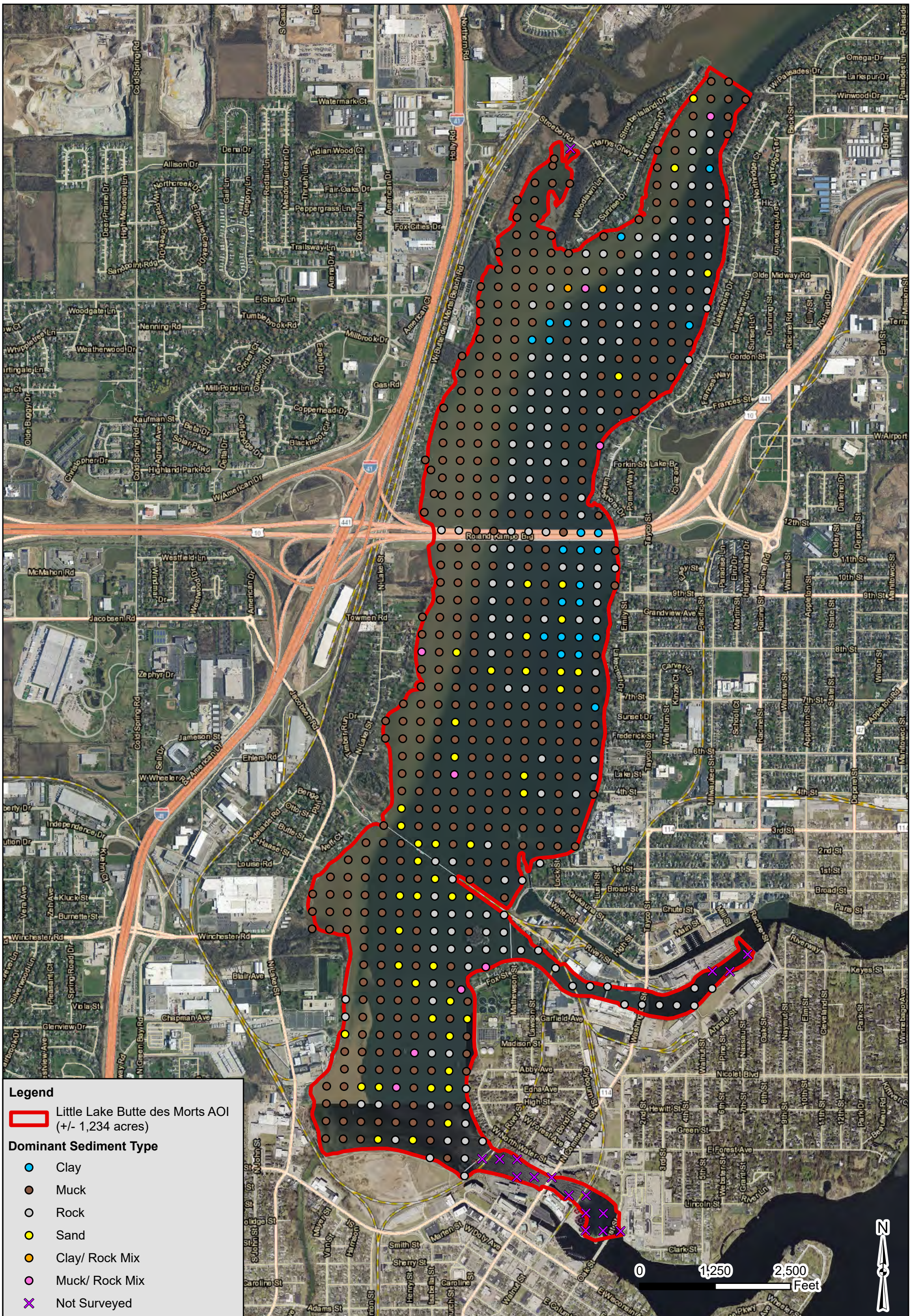


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**FIGURE 6
GROWTH FORM**

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Legend

Little Lake Butte des Morts AOI (+/- 1,234 acres)

Dominant Sediment Type

- Clay
- Muck
- Rock
- Sand
- Clay/ Rock Mix
- Muck/ Rock Mix
- ✕ Not Surveyed

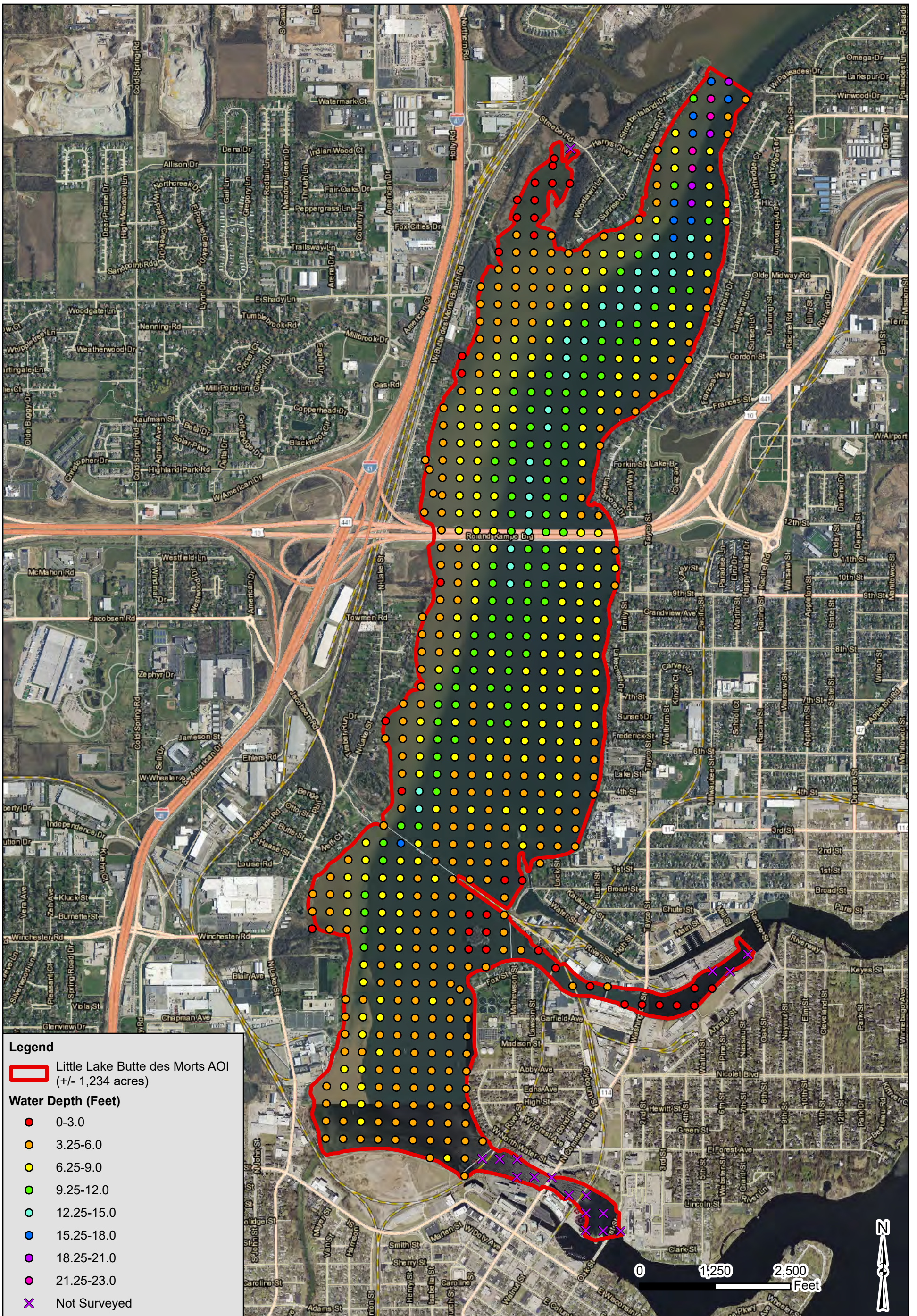


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FIGURE 7
DOMINANT SEDIMENT TYPE

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Legend

Little Lake Butte des Morts AOI (+/- 1,234 acres)

Water Depth (Feet)

- 0-3.0
- 3.25-6.0
- 6.25-9.0
- 9.25-12.0
- 12.25-15.0
- 15.25-18.0
- 18.25-21.0
- 21.25-23.0
- X Not Surveyed

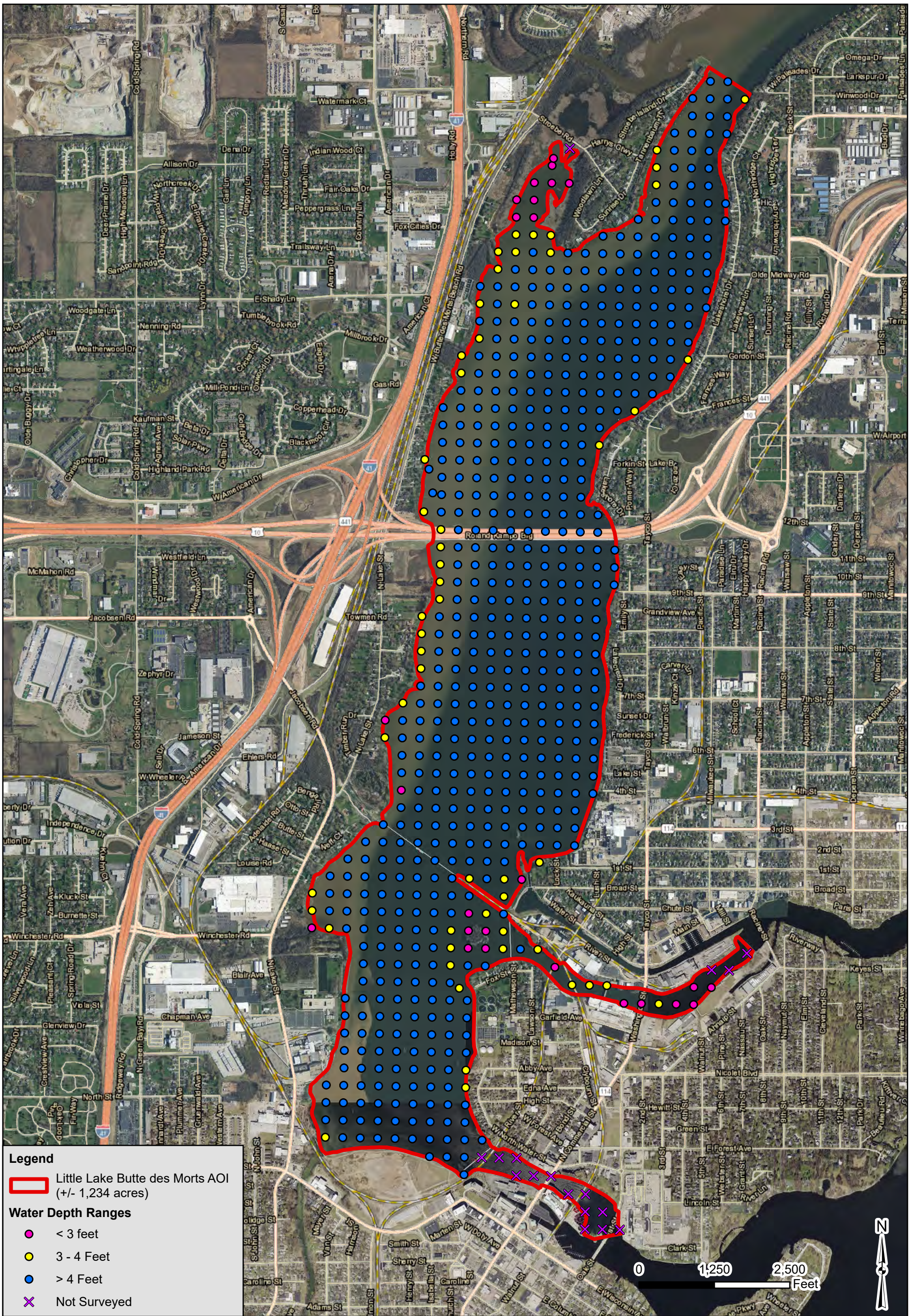


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**FIGURE 8
WATER DEPTH**

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Legend

- Little Lake Butte des Morts AOI (+/- 1,234 acres)
- < 3 feet
- 3 - 4 Feet
- > 4 Feet
- ✕ Not Surveyed

FIGURE 9
WATER DEPTH RANGES FOR AQUATIC VEGETATION HARVESTER

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Appendix E Tables

E.1. Table 1. Field Sheet Parameters Defined

E.2. Table 2. Definitions of Summary Statistics

E.3. Table 3. 2024 Survey Summary Statistics

E.4. Table 4. Species Observed on Sample Rake – 2024

E.5. Table 5. Species Observation List and Number of Findings

E.6. Table 6. Dominant Sediment Type Summary Statistics

E.7. Table 7. Statewide and SWTP Ecoregion Summary Statistics Comparison

Appendix E.1

Table 1. Field Sheet Parameters Defined

Field Parameter	Description
Depth	Water depth was estimated by using the incremental markings on the pole rake to the nearest 0.25 ft. If the rope rake was used, water depth was estimated using the digital depth sonar on the boat accounting for the difference between the surface of the water and the location of the sonar unit transducer (approximately 1.0 ft).
Sediment type	Dominant sediment type was recorded as mucky, sandy, or rocky by feeling the substrate with the rake and pole. The field technician(s) inferred the sediment type by the sound and texture that reverberates through the metal rake handle.
Rake fullness <i>(overall and by species)</i>	After pulling the rake from the water, overall rake fullness (based on a fullness rating) was recorded. A separate rake fullness score was also assigned to each species present on the rake at each location. Illustration 1 provides an example of the fullness rating. Rake fullness ratings for filamentous algae, aquatic moss, freshwater sponges, and liverworts were recorded for each species, but were not included in the overall rake fullness rating.
Rake type	Rake type was recorded for each sampling site (pole rake versus rope rake).
Growth Form*	At each site, field technicians observed the approximate height of rooted aquatic vegetation within the water column. Growth form (0-5) was recorded based on what percentage of the vertical water column the rooted aquatic vegetation was growing within. Table 2 provides an additional explanation of the ranking values that were utilized.
Species present	Field technicians sorted through the plants pulled in on the rake at each site and identified each species.
Visual sightings	At each site, field technicians performed a visual scan to observe any plant species within 6 feet of each sample location. Any visually observed species not collected on the rake but present within 6 feet of the boat or field technician if wading was recorded on the field sheet with a “V”. These species are included in total number of species observed. Species observed outside of the 6 ft radius were documented on the “boat survey” data sheet.
Inaccessible sites	Any sites that were inaccessible were documented as such (non-navigable due to plant density, terrestrial location, too shallow, rocks, dock, designated swim area, temporary obstacle, other).

*Growth form is not included on the WDNR Aquatic Plant Survey Data workbook. This metric was collected based on guidance provided by GEI Certified Lake Managers (CLMs) to aid in quantifying aquatic plant management recommendations.

Appendix E.2

Table 2. Definitions of Summary Statistics

Statistic	Definition
Total number of sites proposed	The total number of pre-determined sites included in the original sampling grid.
Total number of sites visited	The number of sites visited during the survey. The difference between the number of sites proposed and the number of sites visited is due to some sites being inaccessible during the survey.
Maximum depth of plants	The deepest site where vegetation was found during the survey. This generally represents the littoral zone.
Sites shallower than max depth of plants	The number of sites visited that were shallower than the deepest located where plants were found.
Vegetated sites	The number of sites visited that had vegetation on the rake or where vegetation was observed.
Percent of vegetated sites	The percentage of sampled locations where plants were found on the rake (the total number of sites with plants present divided by the total number of sites visited). This is helpful for understanding how frequently a sample site had plants present for all sites that were sampled and shows the degree of plant coverage.
Rake fullness	<p>At each sampling site, a score is assigned for total rake fullness and then for each individual species found on the rake. A score of “1” means only a few plants were found on the sampling rake; “2” means there were enough plants to cover the length of the rake head in a single layer; “3” means the rake was completely covered (Illustration 1). If no plants were found, nothing was recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total rake fullness (TRF): An indication of overall plant density at a sample site. Filamentous algae, aquatic moss, or freshwater sponges are not included in total rake fullness. • Average TRF: the average TRF across the project area. This can be used as an indication of plant density at sample sites and to understand overall plant density across the sampling area. • Species rake fullness: An indication of density of a particular species at each sample site. Filamentous algae, aquatic moss, or freshwater sponges are included in species rake fullness. • Average rake fullness by species: The average rake fullness for a particular species across the sampling area. This can be used to understand the overall density of a species across the sampling grid.
Growth Form	<p>At each sampling site, a ranking is assigned for the maximum growth form of rooted aquatic plants growing at the sample location. A ranking of “1” means the rooted aquatic vegetation was growing within 0-25% of the water column; “2” means the rooted aquatic vegetation was growing within 26-50% of the water column; “3” means that rooted aquatic vegetation was growing within 51-75% of the water column; “4” means that rooted aquatic vegetation was growing within 76-99% of the water column; “5” means that rooted aquatic vegetation was growing at or sprawling across the water surface. If no plants were found, a “0” was recorded.</p> <p>This metric can be paired with rake fullness to understand the approximate volume and potential recreational impact of aquatic vegetation throughout the lake.</p>
Average number of species	<p>Average number of species per site (shallower than max depth): The average number of species found across all sites shallower than the maximum depth of plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All species: this includes invasive and native species.

Statistic	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native species: this does not include invasive species <p>Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only): The average number of species found for only vegetated sites.</p>
Species richness	<p>The number of different individual aquatic plant species found in a lake during the survey. Richness is a measure of diversity. There are four ways to report species richness based on the results from a PI survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species richness (sampled on rake): Total number of species sampled on the rake at sample sites (does not including visual sightings). • Native species richness (only those sampled on the rake): Total number of native species sampled on a rake at sample sites (does not including invasive species or visual sightings). • Species richness including visuals: Total number of species observed including visual sightings recorded within 6 feet of the sample site (but does not include additional species found during the boat survey). • Total species richness (including visuals and boat survey): Total number of species observed including visual sightings within 6 feet of the sample site as well as additional plants observed in other areas of the lake.
Frequency of occurrence (FOO)	<p>FOO at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants is expressed as a percentage and describes how often plants were found at sites shallower than the maximum depth of plants.</p> <p>FOO by species is expressed as a percentage and describes how often a plant species was found across sites sampled. This indicates which species are most common in the plant community of a given area. The greater the value, the more frequent a plant species is present in the lake. FOO by species can be measured a few different ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOO at sampled sites: the percentage of sites sampled where a plant species was found out of all sites visited (the number of sites a plant was sampled divided by the total number of sites visited). • FOO at vegetated sites: the percentage of sites sampled where a plant species was found out of the total number of sites visited where plants were present. • Littoral Frequency of Occurrence (LFOO): the percentage of sampled locations within the littoral zone where a plant was found. This can be calculated for each species and for all plants combined. This statistic is helpful for understanding how frequent a plant species was found or how frequently a sample site had plants present within the maximum depth of plants.
Relative frequency	<p>A percentage that represents how often a plant species was found compared to the number of types of all other species that were found. This is a statistic that is calculated for each individual species and is not dependent on the number of points sampled.</p> <p>Multiple species can be found at a single site so to determine how often a species is found relative to other species, the number of occurrences for each species are added together and then the total occurrence of an individual species are divided by that number. This gives a truer measure of the dominant plant species present in a lake. The higher the relative frequency, the more frequent the plant is compared to other plants.</p>
Coefficient of Conservatism (C or C-value)	<p>Each vascular plant is assigned a coefficient of conservatism (C; C-value). This value ranges from 0-10 for each species and coincides with the quality of the system a plant can grow in as well as how commonly the plant is found in Lakes around Wisconsin.</p>

Statistic	Definition
	<p>Species with lower C-values are generally more tolerant of disturbance and are more common in Wisconsin Lakes. Species with higher C-values are more sensitive so they are typically found in more pristine habitats and tend to be rarer species. Plants with higher c-values are more likely to respond negatively to water quality issues and human disturbance. Average C-value (mean c-value) can be used as an indicator of quality of the waterbody and can be compared to the average C-value of other lakes that fall within the same ecoregion and across the state.</p>
<p>Floristic Quality Index (FQI)</p>	<p>FQI describes the quality of a lake’s aquatic plant community including the species present and their ability to tolerate changing conditions of water quality and habitat. A higher FQI value typically indicates a healthier aquatic plant community. The value is calculated using the C-value for each species found on the rake during a survey.</p> <p>FQI values are positively correlated with the area of a lake and Secchi depth and negatively correlated to alkalinity, conductivity, and pH [4]. For example, as Secchi depth values increase, the higher the FQI is likely to be. As pH values increase, FQI is likely to decrease [3].</p> <p>The FQI for a lake can be compared to the average FQI of other lakes that fall within the same ecoregion and across the state. FQI values can also be used to assess changes in a plant community if surveys are repeated using the same protocols in subsequent years.</p>
<p>Simpson’s Diversity Index (SDI)</p>	<p>This metric indicates the diversity of plant species in a lake, with values varying from 0 to 1.0. It represents the likelihood that two plants chosen randomly from the same lake belong to different species. This statistic takes into account the Frequency of Occurrence (FOO) and plant growth density observed during the survey.</p> <p>A higher index value signifies greater plant diversity. More diverse plant communities contribute to a healthier lake ecosystem. An index of "0" implies that only one species was present, whereas an index of "1.0" indicates that all sampled plants were of different species.</p>
<p>Dominant Sediment Type</p>	<p>The sediment types observed by the field technicians at each sampling point during the survey. Sediment is one of the factors that determine where aquatic plants can grow.</p>

Appendix E.3

Table 3. 2024 Survey Summary Statistics

Summary Statistics	Value
Total number of sites proposed	658
Total number of sites visited	641
Vegetated sites ¹	347
Percent of visited sites that were vegetated	54.13%
Maximum depth of plants (ft) ²	18.00
Sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	633
Average Rake Fullness ³	2.05
Average Growth Form ⁴	3.87
Number of sites sampled using rake on Rope (R)	24
Number of sites sampled using rake on Pole (P)	617
Average number of all species per site (shallower than max depth)	1.68
Average number of all species per site (veg. sites only)	3.07
Average number of native species per site (shallower than max depth)	1.41
Average number of native species per site (veg. sites only)	2.60
Frequency of occurrence at sites shallower than maximum depth of plants	54.82
Species richness (sampled on rake)	17
Native species richness (sampled on rake)	15
Species richness (including visuals)	18
Total species richness (including visuals and boat survey) ⁵	24
Simpson Diversity Index (SDI)	0.83
Mean C-value	5.4
Floristic Quality Index (FQI)	20.91

Table Notes:

1. Vegetated sites include true aquatic plants only. Filamentous algae and aquatic moss, which do not fall under the classification of a plant, were observed on rake samples but are not included in this metric.
2. Based on the hand recorded field data sheets, the maximum depth of plants was 18.0 feet due to a rake fullness of 3 observed at site 657. It is apparent that site 657 was vegetated due to the proximity of the site to a dense plant community northwest of the site, near Strobe Island. This site had vegetation 5.25 feet deeper than the second deepest depth of plants. A more detailed discussion of the maximum depth of plants in LLBDM is included in Section 5.1.
3. Average rake fullness is calculated across vegetated samples points. This parameter serves as an indicator of vegetation density across vegetated points only. The average rake fullness of 2.04 is representative of the 347 points where vegetation was observed on the rake sample. If sample points without vegetation were included in the calculation (rake fullness of 0), this will result in an average rake fullness across the Project Area of 1.07
4. Average growth form is calculated across vegetated sample points. This parameter serves as an indicator of vegetation height within the water column across vegetated points only. The average growth form of 3.87 is representative of the 347 points where vegetation was observed on the rake sample. If sample points without vegetation were included in the calculation (growth form of 0), this will result in an average growth form across the Project Area of 2.08.
5. Includes filamentous algae and aquatic moss.

Appendix E.4

Table 4. Species Sampled on the Rake - 2024

Common Name	Scientific Name	C-value	FOO by species (%)		Relative Frequency (%)	Average Rake Fullness
			Vegetated Sites	Littoral		
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	3	81%	44%	26%	2.0
Common watermeal	<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	5	7%	4%	2%	1.0
Common waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	3	76%	42%	25%	1.7
Curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	0	12%	6%	4%	1.0
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	0	39%	21%	13%	1.3
Flat-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	6	4%	2%	1%	1.1
Fries' pondweed	<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	8	3%	2%	1%	1.3
Large duckweed	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	5	5%	3%	2%	1.1
Leafy pondweed	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	6	1%	0%	0%	1.0
Northern water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	6	1%	0%	0%	1.0
Sago pondweed	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	3	5%	3%	2%	1.3
Slender naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	6	2%	1%	1%	1.0
Small duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	4	10%	5%	3%	1.1
Water star-grass	<i>Zosterella dubia</i> ²	6	37%	20%	12%	1.2
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	6	0%	0%	0%	0.0
White water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	6	1%	0%	0%	1.3
White-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	8	1%	0%	0%	1.0
Wild celery/eel grass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	6	22%	12%	7%	1.4
Aquatic moss ¹	--	--	--	--	0%	1.0
Filamentous algae ¹	--	--	--	--	0%	2.0

Table Notes:

1. Aquatic moss and filamentous algae were found on the rake but are not included in total rake fullness, and, as a result, are not given a species FOO or assigned a c-value.
2. Formerly known as *Heteranthera dubia* (Jacq.) MacM.

Appendix E.5

Table 5. Species Observation List and Number of Findings

Common Name	Species	Number of Sites		Boat Survey ²
		Rake Findings	Visuals ¹	
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	281	14	
Common watermeal	<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	25	3	
Common waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	263	5	
Curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	40	4	
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	135	22	
Flat-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	14	1	
Fries' pondweed	<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	12	1	
Large duckweed	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	19	31	
Leafy pondweed	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	3	1	
Northern water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	2	0	
Sago pondweed	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	19	5	
Slender naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	7	1	
Small duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	33	28	
Water star-grass	<i>Zosterella dubia</i> ³	129	17	
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	0	1	
White water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	3	17	
White-stem pondweed	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	2	1	
Wild celery	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	78	13	
Aquatic moss	--	1	0	
Filamentous algae	--	116	2	
Hybrid cattail	<i>Typha x glauca</i>	--	--	X
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	--	--	X
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	--	--	X
Nuttall's waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttalli</i>	--	--	X

1. Observed within six feet of the sample location.
2. The boat survey results are not mapped. Species observed on rake samples or visual observations were not included in the boat survey to eliminate redundancy.
3. Formerly known as *Heteranthera dubia* (Jacq.) MacM.

Appendix E.6

Table 6. Dominant Sediment Type Summary Statistics

Dominant Sediment Type	Number of Sample Points	Percentage of Sample Points
Clay	22	3.4%
Muck	389	60.7%
Rock	173	27.0%
Sand	46	7.2%
Clay/Rock Mix	2	0.3%
Muck/ Rock Mix	9	1.4%

Appendix E.7

Table 7. Statewide and SWTP Ecoregion Summary Statistics Comparison [4]

Summary Statistics	Wisconsin Lakes (Statewide) Average	SWTP Ecoregion Average	LLBDM 2024
Species richness	13	14	17
Mean C-value	6.0	5.60	5.4
Mean floristic quality index (FQI)	22.2	20.90	20.91
Simpson’s Diversity Index (SDI)	0.85	0.81	0.83

Notes:

1. Southeastern Wisconsin Till Plains (SWTP)

