AMENDMENT 3
Aquatic Plant Management Plan, Lake Monona and Monona Bay, Lower Rock River Basin, Dane County Wisconsin

Approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on 2/22/2024

Prepared by Dane County Land and Water Resources Department (LWRD) staff Pete Jopke, John Reimer, Kris Marchioni and Michelle Richardson.

Plant surveys were conducted by James Scharl of Wisconsin Lake & Pond Resource LLC in 2023 for the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provided funding to the Department to support this plan amendment.

Introduction

This is the third amendment to the Aquatic Plant Management Plan, Lake Monona, Lower Rock River Basin, Dane County Wisconsin, published in December 2011 by the Dane County Office of Lakes and Watersheds. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources approved the 2011 plan in December 2011. The first amendment to the 2011 plan was approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on March 27, 2014. Aquatic Plant Management Plans are required under NR 109.04(d), Wisconsin Administrative Code, to guide mechanical harvesting activities and the effective management of aquatic plants in water bodies.

This plan is prepared in support of Dane County's permit for its mechanical aquatic plant harvesting program, operated in accordance with NR 109 Wisconsin Administrative Code. Individuals and groups that propose herbicide treatments of aquatic plants in Dane County waters would need to go through a separate planning and permitting process with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Recent Plant Survey Methods and Results

Dane County contracted with Wisconsin Lake & Pond Resource to conduct surveys of the aquatic plant community of Lake Monona and Monona Bays in July 2023.

Wisconsin Lake & Pond Resource staff followed Wisconsin DNR approved protocols and used the point intercept method. Refer to the point intercept maps in the 2011 plan for the sampling locations for the Monona and Monona Bay surveys.

Tables 1 and 2 below indicate species present during the 2023 survey for Lake Monona and Monona Bay (includes both north and south triangles), and Figures 1 and 2 indicate species richness from 2008-2023 for Monona and Monona Bay.

Species richness is a count of the total number of different plant species found in a lake. Generally, the better the water quality the higher the species richness count.

Appendix A includes Lake Monona plant statistics from the 2023 Wisconsin Lake & Pond Resource survey. Appendix B includes Monona Bay plant statistics from the 2023 Wisconsin Lake & Pond Resource survey. Appendices D and E include mapped plant distributions for Lake Monona and Monona Bay, respectively, for 2023.

Table 1. Species present during 2023 aquatic plant survey – Lake Monona

Genus	Species	Common Name	Category
Algae	*sp.*	Filamentous algae	Submersed
Ceratophyllum	*demersum*	Coontail	Submersed
Chara	*sp.*	Muskgrass	Submersed
Elodea	*canadensis*	Common waterweed	Submersed
Heteranthera	*dubia*	Water star-grass	Submersed
Lemna	*minor*	Small duckweed	Free floating
Myriophyllum	*spicatum*	Eurasian water-milfoil	Submersed-Invasive
Najas	*flexilis*	Slender naiad	Submersed
Nelumbo	*lutea*	American lotus	Emergent
Potamogeton	*foliosus*	Leafy pondweed	Submersed
Potamogeton	*crispus*	Curly-leaf pondweed	Submersed - Invasive
Potamogeton	*richardsonii*	Clasping-leaf pondweed	Submersed
Potamogeton	*zosteriformis*	Flat-stem pondweed	Submersed
Stuckenia	*pectinata*	Sago pondweed	Submersed
Vallisnera	*americana*	Wild celery	Submersed
Wolffia	*columbiana*	Common Watermeal	Floating
Zannichellia	*palustris*	Horned pondweed	Submersed
Lemna	*trisucla*	Forked duckweed	Floating

Figure 1. Species richness - Lake Monona 2008 - 2023

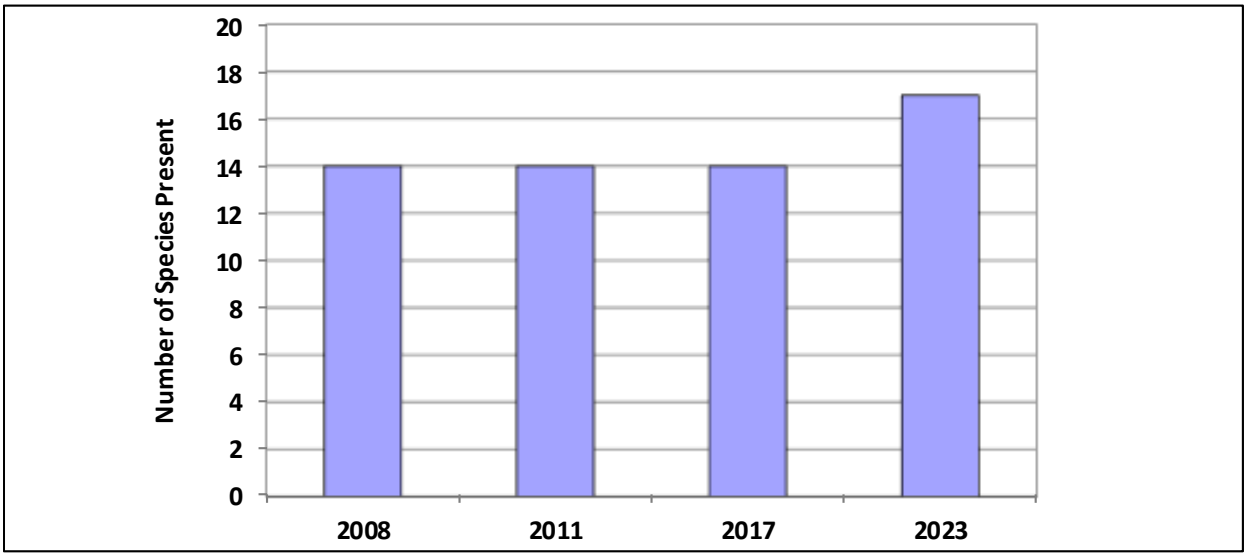
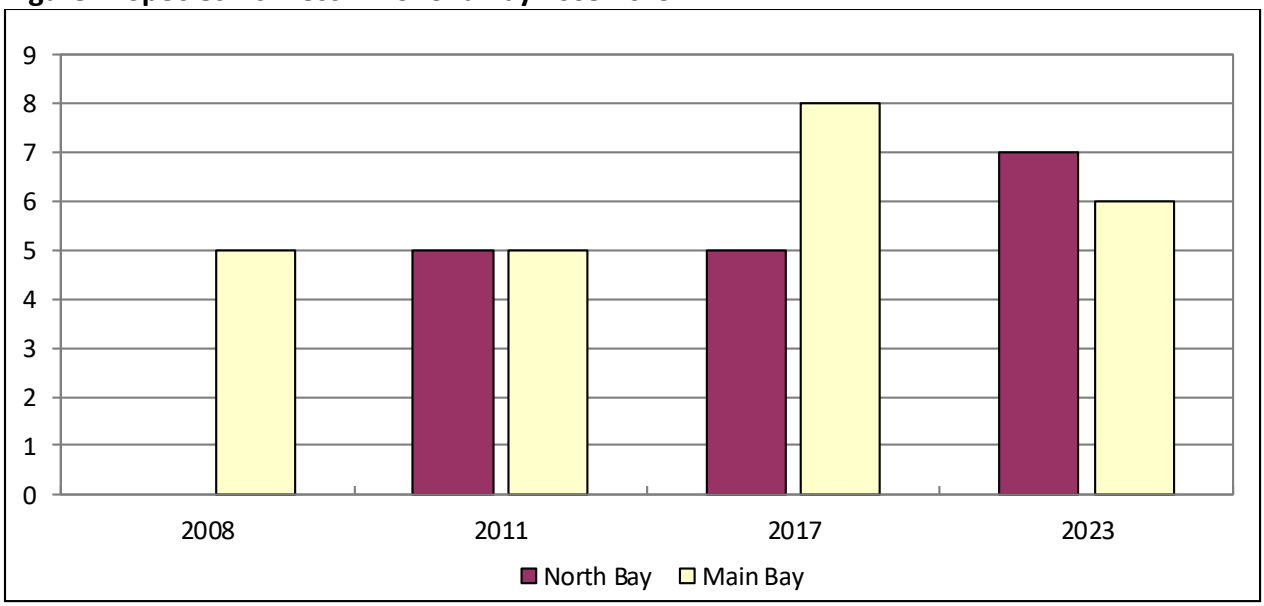


Table 2. Species present during 2023 aquatic plant survey – Monona Bay

Genus	Species	Common Name	Category	Locations Sampled
Algae	*sp.*	Filamentous algae	Submersed	All Bays
Ceratophyllum	*demersum*	Coontail	Submersed	All Bays
Elodea	*canadensis*	Common waterweed	Submersed	Main Bay
Myriophyllum	*spicatum*	Eurasian water-milfoil	Submersed-Invasive	All Bays
Nymphaea	*odorata*	White water lily	Floating leaf	Main Bay
Vallisneria	*americana*	Wild celery	Submersed	Main Bay
Lemna	*trisulca*	Forked duckweed	Floating	North Bay only
Potamogeton	*foliosus*	Leafy pondweed	Submersed	Main and North Bays
Stuckenia	*pectinata*	Sago pondweed	Submersed	North Bay only
Potamogeton	*crispus*	Curly-leaf pondweed	Submersed	North Bay only

Figure 2. Species richness - Monona Bay 2008-2023



Discussion of historical plant community changes

Definition of terms used in this section

Maximum depth of plant growth is the deepest depth at which plants were found in the lake. This is a function of water clarity. The clearer the water, the better the light penetration and presumably the deeper plants are able to grow. Not all plants grow in deep water. Some may prefer the shallower parts of the lake, but with clearer water the opportunity to grow deeper is available. Oligotrophic lakes (very clear water lakes) will have some plants growing in waters deeper than 20 feet. Hypereutrophic lakes (the opposite of oligotrophic) are characterized by excessive algal blooms and turbid poor water quality and clarity. Rooted plants are few and restricted to either unusual weather conditions or very shallow water where light can penetrate. Plant diversity is usually restricted to species that can tolerate poor water clarities.

Frequency of occurrence is calculated by taking the total number of times a species is sampled divided by the total number of points at which depth was less than or equal to the maximum depth of plant growth.

The photic zone is the area where light penetrates enough to support plant growth.

The Floristic Quality Index (FQI) is a metric that evaluates the closeness of the flora in a lake to that of an undisturbed condition. The higher a FQI value, the closer that plant community is to an undisturbed ecosystem. Just for reference, compare a lake's numbers to the statewide average (24) or ecoregion average (20) (lakes also within the Southeast Glacial Plans ecoregion - see map here http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/landscapes/documents/StateMaps/Map_S1_ELs.pdf), calculated from a subset of approximately 250 lakes across Wisconsin.

Coefficients of conservatism (C) range from 0 to 10 and represent an estimated probability that a plant is likely to occur in a landscape relatively unaltered from what is believed to be a pre-settlement condition (see the end of Table 3 in Appendix A and Table 9 in Appendix B). The lower numbers indicate more of a disturbed ecosystem, while the higher numbers indicate a community more like one that would have been found before human settlement.

Lake Monona

Prior survey results

Lake Monona was last sampled in 2017. Prior surveys were in 2008 and again in 2011. Since then, the aquatic plant community has seen little change. During both the 2008 and 2011 surveys, 14 species were found with coontail and Eurasian water-milfoil (EWM) being the two most prevalent species. There are a few, minor changes evident in the community as a whole and single species abundance.

For the 2011 plant community, maximum depth of plant growth decreased to 11 feet from 14 in 2008. This can potentially be caused by reduced water clarity either overall or in the particular year of the survey, which does vary from year to year. In turn, total frequency of occurrence at photic zone sites also decreased slightly from 80.53% to 74.01% in 2011. The Floristic Quality Index (FQI) and mean coefficient of conservatism (C) calculated both rose respectively from 16.88, 5.09 in 2008 to 18.89, and 5.64 in 2011. These values can be used to gauge the health of the lake and potentially show an increasingly healthy aquatic plant community on the lake.

Though 14 species were found during each survey, there were limited changes in species composition between the two. Muskgrass, horned pondweed, and flat-stem pondweed were not identified during the 2008 survey but were present in 2011. Conversely, leafy pondweed, large duckweed, and sago pondweed were present in 2008 but not 2011. While these species were likely present during each survey, due to the relatively low frequency of occurrence and the dynamic nature of aquatic ecosystems their abundance may have changed slightly between the two surveys. Given this, the presence or absence of these species should not be a cause for concern, but should be monitored on future surveys.

The 2017 survey revealed the maximum depth of plant growth increased to 15 feet from 11 in 2011. Total frequency of occurrence at photic zone sites decreased slightly from 74.01% to 71.09% in 2017. The FQI and mean C decreased to 16.88 and 5.09 respectively. This decrease was not a cause for concern as species may have been present but not sampled.

2023 survey results

Sampling of the main lake occurred from July 18-20, 2023. A total of 511 sites were visited with 314 of those sites having plants. Maximum depth of plants remained at the 15ft. The frequency of occurrence at photic zone sites increased slightly from 71.09% in 2017 to 73.36% in 2023. The FQI increased from 16.88 in 2017 to 20.65 in 2023. The increase can be attributed to additional plant species that were observed during this survey. The 2017 survey had 14 total species while in 2023 the total rose to 17. *(Filamentous algae while noted, does not factor into any of the calculation metrics).* The mean C did have a slight increase from 5.09 in 2017 to 5.33 in 2023.

Monona Bay

Prior survey results

The Monona Bays (North, South, and the Main bay) have historically had limited aquatic plant communities present. This trend was found during the 2011 aquatic plant surveys. A maximum of five species was found in North Bay and the Main Bay while only three species were found in South Bay.

For the 2011 plant community, maximum depth of plants remained consistent at 7-8 feet throughout all bays, but decreased from the 2008 maximum depth of 12 feet found in the Main Bay. Total frequency of occurrence at photic zone sites increasing varied from a low of 12.72% in the Main Bay to 42.11% and 48.65% in South and North Bays, respectively, in 2011. In 2008, total frequency of occurrence was at 35.69% in the Main Bay. From 2008, the FQI and average C was 6.93 and 4.00, respectively within the Main Bay. In 2011, this rose to 10.00 and 5.00. North Bay had a FQI of 7.51 and average C of 4.33 while South Bay had a FQI of 4.24 and average C of 3.00 in 2011. These values can be used to gauge the health of the lake and show a stable plant community with limited diversity.

Similar aquatic plant communities were present during each survey and in each respective bay. In all areas and throughout all surveys, coontail and EWM were the most prevalent plant species sampled. Within the Main Bay, small pondweed and horned pondweed were not identified during the 2008 survey but were present in 2011. Conversely, leafy pondweed and filamentous algae were present in 2008 but not 2011. While these species were likely present during each survey, due to the relatively low frequency of occurrence and the dynamic nature of aquatic ecosystems their abundance may have changed slightly between the two surveys. Given this, the presence or absence of these species should not be a cause for concern, but should be monitored on future surveys.

The 2017 survey also showed limited aquatic plant communities present. A maximum of eight species were found in the Main Bay, while only five species were found in North Bay. South Bay was not surveyed.

The 2017 plant community, maximum depth of plants in the Main Bay was 9 feet with 12 feet the maximum in the North Bay. Total frequency of occurrence at the photic zone sites was 95.12% in the Main Bay and 80.0% in the North Bay. The FQI was 10.29 in the Main Bay and 9.63 in the North Bay. The average C was 4.6 in the Main Bay and 4.0 in the North Bay. These values can be used to gauge the health of the lake and show a stable plant community with limited diversity.

Similar aquatic plant communities were present during each survey and in each respective bay. In all areas and throughout all surveys, coontail and EWM were the most prevalent plant species sampled. Within the Main Bay, small pondweed and horned pondweed were not identified during the 2008 survey but were present in 2011 and not present again in 2017. Conversely, leafy pondweed and filamentous algae were present in 2008 but not 201. Flatstem pondweed and filamentous algae were present in 2017. While these species were likely present during each survey, due to the relatively low frequency of occurrence and the dynamic nature of aquatic ecosystems their abundance may have changed slightly between the three surveys. Given this, the presence or absence of these species should not be a cause for concern, but should be monitored on future surveys.

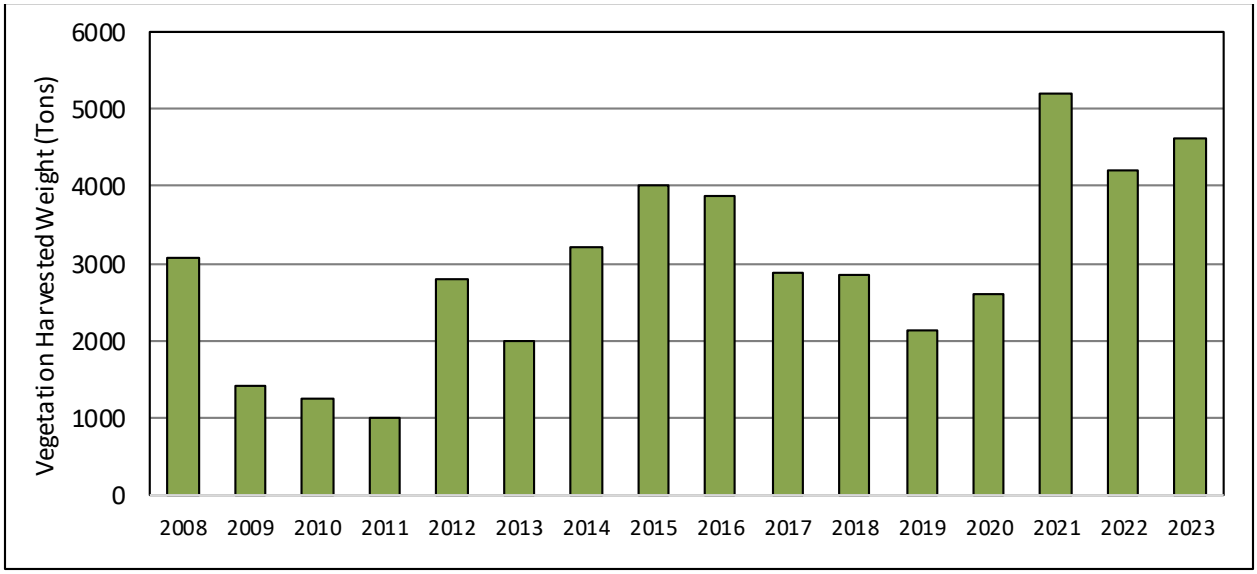
2023 Plant Survey Results

All three bays (Main Bay, North Bay and South Bay) were sampled on July 18, 2023. A total of 9 different plant species were found. *This includes survey data from all three bays*. As with all previous surveys the plant community was dominated by EWM and coontail. Maximum depth of plants remained similar at 9.5 feet. Total frequency of occurrence at the photic zone was 95.45% in the main bay and 91.11% in the North Bay. South bay was 92.5%. The FQI and mean C values for the main bay was 10.3 and 4.8, North Bay 9.3 and 4.2 and south bay 6.3 and 4.5. Additional plant species from the 2017 survey included common watermeal, forked duckweed and horned pondweed.

Mechanical Harvesting Aquatic Plant Management Records

Figure 3 summarizes Dane County's mechanical harvesting operations in Lake Monona since 2007. According to Wisconsin DNR, the last permit granted for herbicide use on Lake Monona was in 2011.

Figure 3. Historical Lake Monona aquatic plant harvesting weight (including Monona Bay)



Public Input Opportunities

The complete draft plans can be viewed on the webpage:
https://lwrd.countyofdane.com/What-We-Do/lake-management/aquatic-plant-management/Aquatic-Plant-Management-Plan-Updates

Public comment will be solicited until December 30, 2023.

Aquatic Plant Management in Dane County

The overall goal of Dane County's mechanical harvesting program is to cut and harvest Eurasian water-milfoil and other nuisance vegetation to help provide for reasonable use of the lakes for boating, fishing and swimming, while preserving the health and balance of the lake ecosystem. During periods of high water, harvesting of plants in the Yahara River between lakes Waubesa and Kegonsa becomes the highest priority to reduce the extent and duration of flooding.

Aquatic plant growth varies from lake to lake and year to year. Dane County has staff evaluate plant growth conditions and recommend appropriate harvesting in response, within the limits of the plan harvesting priority areas and DNR permit. In times of heavy plant growth, local residents often advocate for additional harvesting in their areas, harvesting longer into the season (into the fall), or dedicating a harvester for a particular waterbody. County managers balance staff and harvesting equipment resources and priorities with needs and ecological conditions countywide.

Dane County holds annual training sessions for new and returning harvester operators before the harvesting season begins. In that training, permanent and seasonal staff receive instruction on many topics including aquatic invasive species prevention protocols, plant identification, and communications. The Lakes Management Supervisor directs the day-to-day operations of the staff, guided by the Water Resources Planner who verifies based on field visits. Particular concerns with a water body; deep versus shallow harvesting; collection of plant fragments from harvesters, plant self-fragmentation, and boat propellers etc. are all addressed in the supervision.

Working closely with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department has developed harvesting priority maps that are included in many of the aquatic plant management plans and referred to in DNR harvesting permits issued to Dane County. Not every area that is identified for potential harvesting on the map will be harvested in any given harvesting season if there is little to no plant growth, because attention to higher priority areas does not permit it, or due to budget constraints. Harvester operators are instructed not to cut and remove plants outside of harvesting priority areas identified on these maps, unless authorized by their Supervisor in consultation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Harvesting machines are designed to cut, collect and remove plant fragments. Machine operators do not cut and harvest aquatic plants in water less than three feet in depth except where it is permitted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in the Yahara River.

Limits of the equipment, staff, and budget mean that plant harvesting for collection of wind-blown plant fragments due to boat propeller action, and the removal of plants that release from the sediment and float free in the fall cannot generally be accomplished. However, Dane County helps clean up plant materials at beaches and other public access points, even when the plant material is not associated with harvesting operations. Program managers also do their

best to accommodate special requests for collection of naturally-occurring windblown and boat motor chopped plant fragments near private shorelines, as time and budget permit, and in consultation with Wisconsin DNR. Occasionally this collection of plant fragments occurs in waters less than three feet deep. The Dane County Lake Management Operations Manual provides instructions to harvesting machine operators about plant fragment collection.

There is a common misperception that excessive external nutrients carried into lakes in runoff from the watershed causes macrophyte (large aquatic plant) problems. In fact, external nutrient loading usually produces algal blooms that shade and reduce macrophyte biomass. Attempts to control biomass by controlling nutrients in the water column are unproductive, according to G. Dennis Cooke and others in the third edition of Restoration and Management of Lakes and Reservoirs (2005). This is because rooted macrophytes, such as the nuisance Eurasian water-milfoil, usually get their phosphorus and nitrogen directly from sediments. In the short-term, reduced phosphorus in the water column resulting from watershed controls may actually result in more macrophyte growth, because clearer water permits more light penetration that fosters plant growth.

It could take many years to reduce the historical nutrient additions to lake sediments, especially in agricultural areas. Much important work is underway in the Yahara River watershed to reduce watershed phosphorus loadings. In the long-term, scientists and managers hope that community efforts can reduce sediment phosphorus, thereby more directly affecting plant growth.

Fisheries

Anglers sometimes raise concerns over harvesting vegetation in late spring and early summer during the fish spawning period. Harvesting aquatic vegetation during this critical time impacts a small fraction of the available spawning habitat for any given species and we continue to monitor the fish populations closely for any impacts aquatic plant harvesting may have. Dane County works closely with WDNR Fisheries and there appears to be no negative impact on the fishery as a whole. The Yahara Chain of Lakes continue to provide excellent fishing opportunities of all sorts including panfish, walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, and musky.

Invasive Species

Much of the focus of Dane County's mechanical harvesting program is to cut and harvest Eurasian water-milfoil and other invasive and nuisance plants to help provide for reasonable use of the lakes for boating, fishing and swimming.

Dane County staff will continue to take steps to ensure that its plant harvesting equipment is cleaned and disinfected before moving it to other waterbodies, and follow all other Wisconsin invasive species laws (see Appendix C) to prevent transport of invasive plants to other waterbodies.

The invasive species below are more recent arrivals to the Yahara chain of lakes. Dane County staff, along with recreational users, following cleaning and disinfecting protocols will help prevent the spread of these and other invasive plants and animals.

Spiny Waterfleas

In 2009 populations of spiny waterfleas (SWF) were verified by the Wisconsin DNR to be present in the Yahara chain of lakes. Spiny waterfleas are zooplankton that are native to Europe and Asia. Introduction of SWF into the Great Lakes by ballast water discharged from ocean going ships most likely occurred in the 1980's, and since then the spread to inland waters has continued.

The most likely method of introduction of SWF into the Yahara chain of lakes was by a boat, bilge water, or live well that had not be decontaminated. Research suggests that the SWF were introduced into Lake Mendota in the mid 1990's based upon sediment core samples where spines are present. By 2009 SWF were found in Lake Mendota at densities that are higher than any other waterbody in its native or invaded range. (Walsh 2016)

The SWF are carnivorous predators eating native herbivorous zooplankton. This loss of native zooplankton can have negative impacts on the lake ecology, impacting the zooplankton structure and distribution. This loss of native zooplankton can also affect fish populations that rely on the zooplankton as a food source. Small fish try to prey upon SWF but their spines make them difficult to swallow. The loss of zooplankton can also increase the amount of phytoplankton, leading to greater turbidity, degraded plant health and reduced maximum depth where plants grow. As a result we see greater algal blooms and more impacts on people using the water.

One of the impacts to anglers is that SWF clog fishing rod eyelets and accumulate on fishing lines.

Zebra Mussels

In 2011 in Lake Mendota a population of zebra mussels was verified by the Wisconsin DNR. Additionally in 2016 a population of zebra mussels was verified by the Wisconsin DNR in Lake Monona. Zebra mussels are native to Europe and Asia. The zebra mussel is a small bottom dwelling clam that spread through microscopic larvae called veligers. The zebra mussels were introduced into the Great Lakes in the 1980's most likely through the ballast water from ocean going ships, and since then zebra mussels have been spread to other inland waters.

The most likely method of introduction of zebra mussels into the Yahara chain of lakes was by a boat, bilge water, or live well that had not been decontaminated. The first observation of zebra mussels in the Yahara was in Lake Monona in 2001 when adults were found.

The zebra mussels are the only freshwater mollusk that can attach themselves to solid objects. They become prolific in many lakes and efficiently filter water, creating greater clarity, and altering the food web. There may be increased plant abundance, as well as bluegreen algae blooms. Zebra mussels affect shoreline residents, boat owners and swimmers when their shells accumulate on hard surfaces, making them a hazard to grab or stand on. Adult females can produce one million eggs per year.

Chinese Mystery Snails

In 2012 these invasive snails were found in Lake Waubesa. In 2015 they were found in Stewart Lake, and in 2017 they were found in Lake Monona. These snails are native to eastern Asia and have been transported to the area for aquarium trade and possibly by boats or trailers. With a hard operculum (trap door that seals the shell) these snails can survive out of water for four weeks (*Unstad, K.M. and others. Management of Biological Invasions (2013) Volume 4, Issue 2: 123–127),* making their transport to a new waterbody likely. The impacts of these snails are not very well-studied.

Recommended management for Lake Monona and Monona Bays

Dane County staff have reviewed the plant survey data and public input, and recommend the management elements found in this section, which are largely unchanged since 2013.

Monona Goals

Because Eurasian water-milfoil has dominated the littoral zone (the shallow part of the lake where most of the rooted aquatic plants grow) for several decades, the goals for managing Lake Monona aquatic plants are to: (1) improve recreational access in the lake, (2) protect proposed Critical Habitat Areas defined under Wisconsin Administrative Codes, and (3) continue to restore documented and possible declines of high value species [NR 107.08(4)] in the lake including clasping-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton richardsonii*), horned pondweed (*Zannichelia palustris*), wild celery (*Vallisneria Americana*) and sago pondweed (*Struckenia pectinatus*). Other important native plants that have declined in Lake Monona and also require protection include flat-stem pondweed (*P. zosteriformis*) yellow water lily (*Nuphar*), white water lily (*Nymphaea tuberosa*), American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), *Chara*, slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*), leafy pondweed (*Potamogeton foliosus*), and water stargrass (*Heteranthera dubia*). These overarching aquatic plant management goals are coupled with the more specific goals of Dane County's mechanical harvesting program: to cut and harvest Eurasian water-milfoil and other nuisance vegetation to help provide for reasonable use of the lakes for boating, fishing and swimming, while preserving the health and balance of the lake ecosystem.

Monona Recommendations

1. Conduct large-scale mechanical harvesting in areas where EWM grows in dense monotypic stands. Goals for managing EWM are to improve boating access and fish habitat, and to expand native rooted plant species.
2. Avoid Critical Habitat Areas and where applicable, document high value native plants in regular field visits, including shoreline reference and GPS location.
3. Incorporate real time GPS location data with harvesters to allow interested parties and others to view current locations.
4. Continue the barge pick up program to service those areas that can only have manual removal options *(i.e. between piers or in areas less than 3 ft of water.)*
5. Dane County's mechanical harvesting crews should continue to take steps to prevent the spread of exotic invaders across Dane County lakes and streams. These steps include removing any visible plants, mud, debris, water, fish or animals from the machinery and thoroughly washing the equipment (see Appendix C).

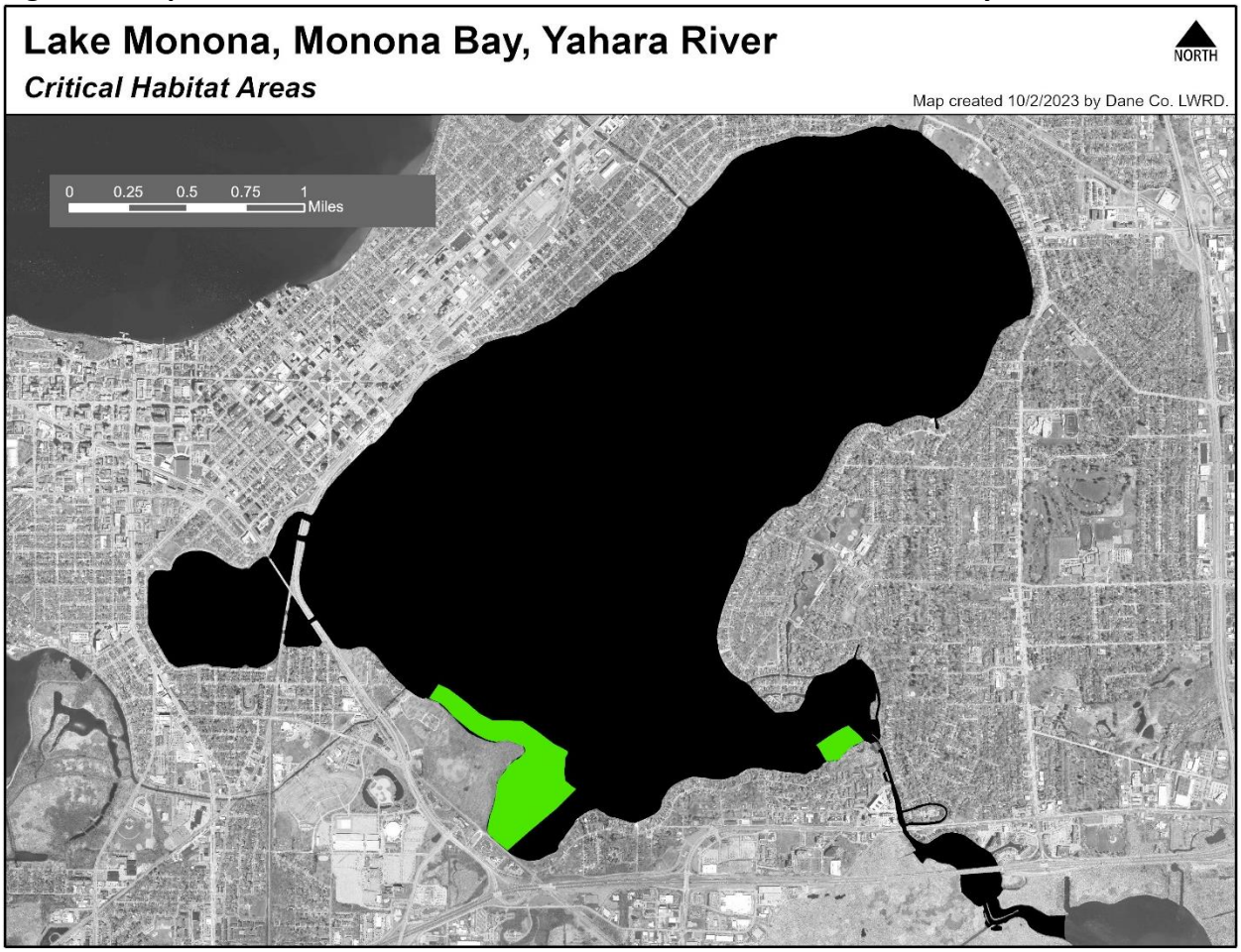
Proposed Critical Habitat Areas

Wisconsin DNR's website describes the importance of the DNR's designation of Critical Habitat Areas as follows: "Every waterbody has critical habitat - those areas that are most important to the overall health of the aquatic plants and animals. Remarkably, eighty percent of the plants and animals on the state's endangered and threatened species list spend all or part of their life cycle within the near shore zone. Wisconsin law mandates special protections for these critical habitats. Critical Habitat Designation is a program that recognizes those areas and maps them so that everyone knows which areas are most vulnerable to impacts from human activity. A critical habitat designation assists waterfront owners by identifying these areas up front, so they can design their waterfront projects to protect habitat and ensure the long-term health of the lake they where they live."

At this time, Dane County staff do not recommend any changes to the Lake Monona and Monona Bay Critical Habitat Areas from the 2017 Aquatic Plant Management Plan amendment. These areas already protect the undeveloped shoreline and offshore reef areas on the lake. Areas of emergent and floating-leaf vegetation, especially American lotus, have not deviated from those outlined in this report as well.

Figure 6 indicates the amended combined Critical Habitat Area map for both Monona and Monona Bay.

Figure 6. Proposed Critical Habitat Areas for Lake Monona and Monona Bay



Harvesting Priorities

Figure 7 is the updated mechanical harvesting priority map for Monona and Monona Bay. Harvesting priorities on Monona Bay were changed in the 2017. These changes reflected comments that desired a "spoke" pattern to alleviate boat congestion that was observed during previous harvesting patterns. Additional background on harvesting priorities is found in the Lake Management Operations Manual and posted on the LWRD website (https://wred-lwrd.countyofdane.com/Aquatic-Plant-Management/Aquatic-Plant-Harvesting-Program). Annual training and daily supervision of harvester operators reinforce that plants should be harvested only from these planned areas, unless a variance from the plan has been approved by Wisconsin DNR. Actual effort is dictated based on plant conditions, as evaluated and reported by the LWRD Water Resources Planner. *While the south bay was sampled, Dane County will not harvest in that area due to insufficient access that safely accommodates launching and retrieving of the mechanical harvester.*

Figure 7. Lake Monona (including Monona Bay) harvesting priorities