



# **Big Star Lake 2019 Aquatic Vegetation, Water Quality, and 2020 Management Recommendations Report**



**December, 2019**

# Big Star Lake 2019 Aquatic Vegetation, Water Quality, and 2020 Management Recommendations Report

---



© Restorative Lake Sciences  
18406 Big Star Spring Lake Road  
Spring Lake, Michigan 49456  
Email: [info@restorativelakesciences.com](mailto:info@restorativelakesciences.com)  
Website: <http://www.restorativelakesciences.com>

# Table of Contents

Section 1: Big Star Lake Summary (2019) .....	4
Section 2: Big Star Lake Water Quality Data (2010-2019).....	6
Section 3: Big Star Lake Aquatic Vegetation Data (2019) .....	15
Section 4: Management Recommendations for 2020 .....	20

# **Big Star Lake 2019 Aquatic Vegetation, Water Quality, and 2020 Management Recommendations Report**

***The following Big Star Lake report is a summary of key lake findings collected in 2019.***

**T**he overall condition of Big Star Lake is ranked in the top 15% of developed lakes of similar size in the state of Michigan. The water clarity in the summer of 2019 was between 14-18 feet which is excellent. Some of this clarity is due to filtration of the water by Zebra Mussels; however, the majority of the clarity is due to coarse bottom sediment that does not create silty, turbid conditions when high wave or boat activity agitates the lake water (such as sands). Additionally, the lake has enough nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) to support some algae and submersed aquatic plant growth, but the nutrient levels are considered moderate. Invasive species such as Eurasian Watermilfoil are able to grow in moderate nutrient waters and thus are a challenge to the Big Star Lake ecosystem. However, management of the plant has been a large success over the past several years with a total of 4.3 acres requiring herbicide treatment in 2019. Protection of the 21 native aquatic plant species is paramount for the health of the lake fishery and these plants should not be managed unless they are a nuisance to lakefront property owners and possess navigational and recreational hazards (i.e. lily pads).

The lake did not experience a high depletion of dissolved oxygen with depth during mid-summer which is rare for a large inland lake that stratifies. On June 7, 2019 dissolved oxygen was high and averaged 8.5 mg/L and the water temperature varied by just under 2°C. Conductivity continues to be low which is favorable at 159 mS/cm which was lower than in 2018. Total phosphorus remained similar to previous years as well and was moderately low even at the lake bottom. The total nitrogen is considered moderate as well.

## Big Star Lake Water Quality Data (2019)

### Water Quality Parameters Measured

There are hundreds of water quality parameters one can measure on an inland lake but several are the most critical indicators of lake health. These parameters include water temperature (measured in °F), dissolved oxygen (measured in mg/L), pH (measured in standard units-SU), conductivity (measured in micro-Siemens per centimeter- $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ), total alkalinity or hardness (measured in mg of calcium carbonate per liter-mg  $\text{CaCO}_3/\text{L}$ ), total dissolved solids (mg/L), Secchi transparency (feet), total phosphorus and total nitrate nitrogen (both in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ ), chlorophyll-*a* (in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ ), and algal species composition. Graphs that show trends for each parameter of each year are displayed below. Water quality was measured in the deep basin of Big Star Lake in late spring and summer of 2019. Trend data was calculated using mean values for each parameter for each season over the sampling location. Table 1 below demonstrates how lakes are classified based on key parameters. Big Star Lake would be considered mesotrophic (relatively productive) since it does contain ample phosphorus, nitrogen, and aquatic vegetation growth but has good water clarity and moderate algal growth. General water quality classification criteria are defined in Table 1. 2019 water quality data for Big Star Lake is shown below in Tables 2-3.

**Table 1. Lake trophic classification (MDNR).**

<i>Lake Trophic Status</i>	<i>Total Phosphorus (<math>\mu\text{g L}^{-1}</math>)</i>	<i>Chlorophyll-<i>a</i> (<math>\mu\text{g L}^{-1}</math>)</i>	<i>Secchi Transparency (feet)</i>
Oligotrophic	< 10.0	< 2.2	> 15.0
Mesotrophic	10.0 – 20.0	2.2 – 6.0	7.5 – 15.0
Eutrophic	> 20.0	> 6.0	< 7.5



**Table 2. Big Star Lake water quality parameter data collected over the deep basin on June 07, 2019.**

<i>Depth ft.</i>	<i>Water Temp °C</i>	<i>DO mg L<sup>-1</sup></i>	<i>pH S.U.</i>	<i>Cond. µS cm<sup>-1</sup></i>	<i>Turb. NTU</i>	<i>ORP mV</i>	<i>Total Dissolved Solids mg L<sup>-1</sup></i>	<i>Total Alk. mg L<sup>-1</sup> CaCO<sub>3</sub></i>	<i>Total Phos. mg L<sup>-1</sup></i>
0	17.9	9.0	8.5	159	0.9	149.9	60	60	0.010
11	16.9	8.4	8.5	159	1.1	150.0	62	60	0.010
22	16.1	8.2	8.4	159	1.4	137.2	66	58	0.020

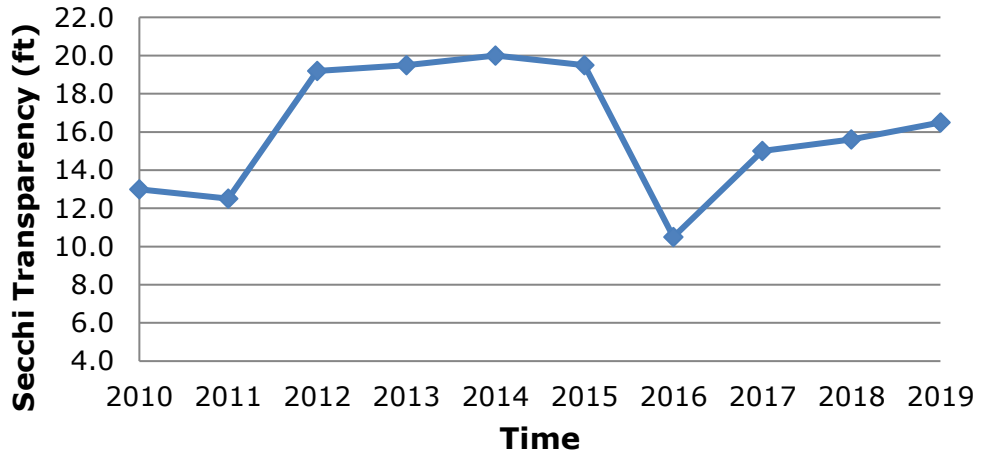
**Table 3. Big Star Lake water quality parameter data collected over the deep basin on September 03, 2019.**

<i>Depth ft.</i>	<i>Water Temp °C</i>	<i>DO mg L<sup>-1</sup></i>	<i>pH S.U.</i>	<i>Cond. µS cm<sup>-1</sup></i>	<i>Turb. NTU</i>	<i>ORP mV</i>	<i>Total Dissolved Solids mg L<sup>-1</sup></i>	<i>Total Alk. mg L<sup>-1</sup> CaCO<sub>3</sub></i>	<i>Total Phos. mg L<sup>-1</sup></i>
0	22.6	8.8	8.6	140	1.0	150.8	66	58	0.010
11	20.9	8.5	8.5	140	1.1	142.6	68	58	0.010
22	20.6	8.3	8.5	144	1.2	130.1	70	58	0.020

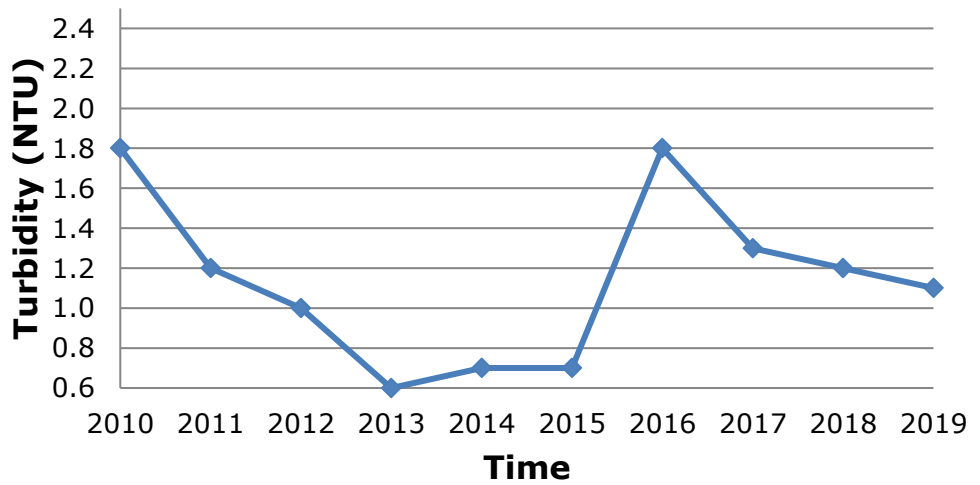
### **Water Clarity (Transparency) Data**

Elevated Secchi transparency readings allow for more aquatic plant and algae growth. The transparency throughout Big Star Lake was adequate in 2019 (14-18 feet; below graph) to allow abundant growth of algae and aquatic plants in the majority of the littoral zone of the lake. Secchi transparency is variable and depends on the amount of suspended particles in the water (often due to windy conditions of lake water mixing) and the amount of sunlight present at the time of measurement. Other parameters such as turbidity (measured in NTU's) and Total Dissolved Solids (measured in mg/L) are correlated with water clarity and show an increase as clarity decreases. The turbidity and total dissolved solids in Big Star Lake have been quite low in 2019 at ≤1.4 NTU's (below graph) and ≤70 mg/L, respectively during the recent period which is highly favorable.

### Trend in Mean Secchi Transparency in Big Star Lake



### Trend in Mean Turbidity in Big Star Lake

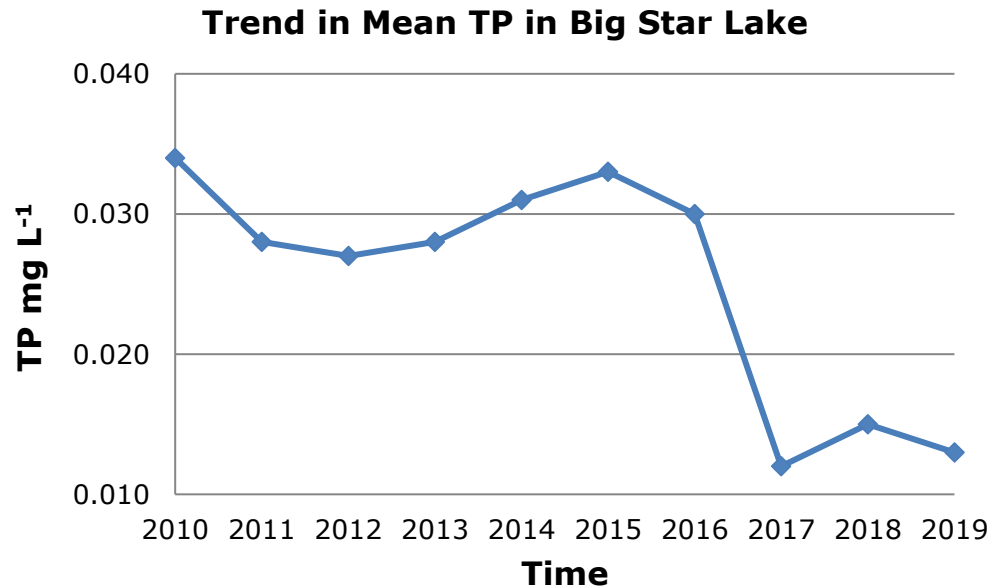


## Total Phosphorus

Total phosphorus (TP) is a measure of the amount of phosphorus (P) present in the water column. Phosphorus is the primary nutrient necessary for abundant algae and aquatic plant growth. TP concentrations are usually higher at increased depths due to higher release rates of P from lake sediments under low oxygen (anoxic) conditions. Phosphorus may also be released from sediments as pH increases. Fortunately, even though the TP levels in Big Star Lake are moderate, the dissolved oxygen levels are good



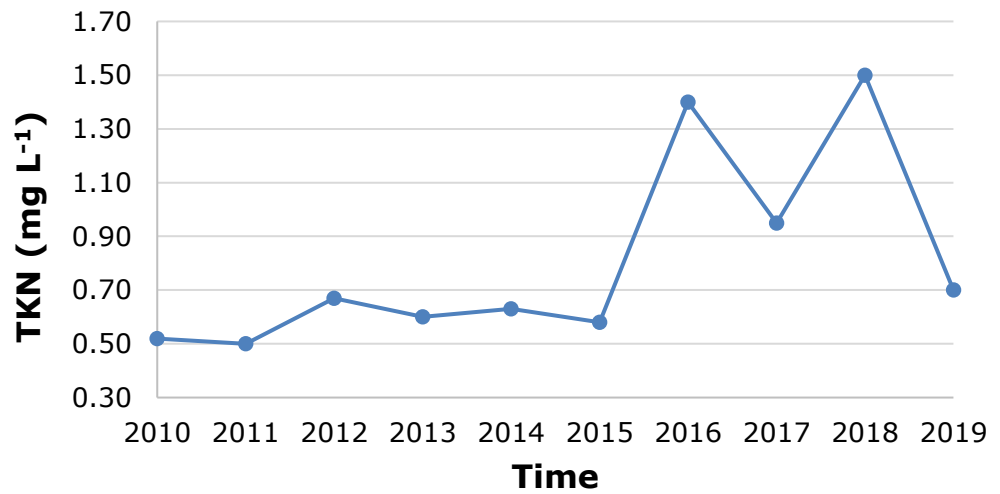
enough at the bottom to not cause release of phosphorus from the bottom. The mean TP concentration in summer of 2019 was  $0.013 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  (below graph), which is much lower than in recent years.



## Total Nitrogen

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) is the sum of nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), nitrite ( $\text{NO}_2^-$ ), ammonia ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), and organic nitrogen forms in freshwater systems. Much nitrogen (amino acids and proteins) also comprises the bulk of living organisms in an aquatic ecosystem. Nitrogen originates from atmospheric inputs (i.e. burning of fossil fuels), wastewater sources from developed areas (i.e. runoff from fertilized lawns), agricultural lands, septic systems, and from waterfowl droppings. It also enters lakes through ground or surface drainage, drainage from marshes and wetlands, or from precipitation (Wetzel, 2001). In lakes with an abundance of nitrogen ( $\text{N}:\text{P} > 15$ ), phosphorus may be the limiting nutrient for phytoplankton and aquatic macrophyte growth. Alternatively, in lakes with low nitrogen concentrations (and relatively high phosphorus), the blue-green algae populations may increase due to the ability to fix nitrogen gas from atmospheric inputs. Lakes with a mean TKN value of  $0.66 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  may be classified as oligotrophic, those with a mean TKN value of  $0.75 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  may be classified as mesotrophic, and those with a mean TKN value greater than  $1.88 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  may be classified as eutrophic. The mean TKN concentration in Big Star Lake in summer of 2019 averaged  $0.7 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ , which is moderately low for an inland lake. The graph below demonstrates the changes in total nitrogen with time in Big Star Lake.

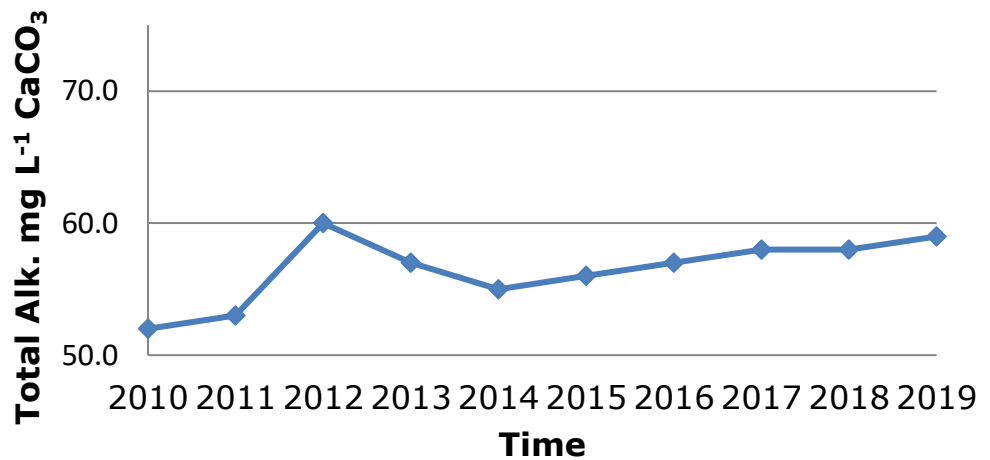
### Trend in Mean TKN in Big Star Lake



### Total Alkalinity

Lakes with high alkalinity (<math><60 \text{ mg L}^{-1}</math> of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) are able to tolerate larger acid inputs with less change in water column pH. Many Michigan lakes contain high concentrations of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  and are categorized as having “hard” water. Total alkalinity may change on a daily basis due to the re-suspension of sedimentary deposits in the water and respond to seasonal changes due to the cyclic turnover of the lake water. The alkalinity of Big Star Lake is moderately low and indicates a somewhat soft water lake. The graph below demonstrates the changes in total alkalinity over time.

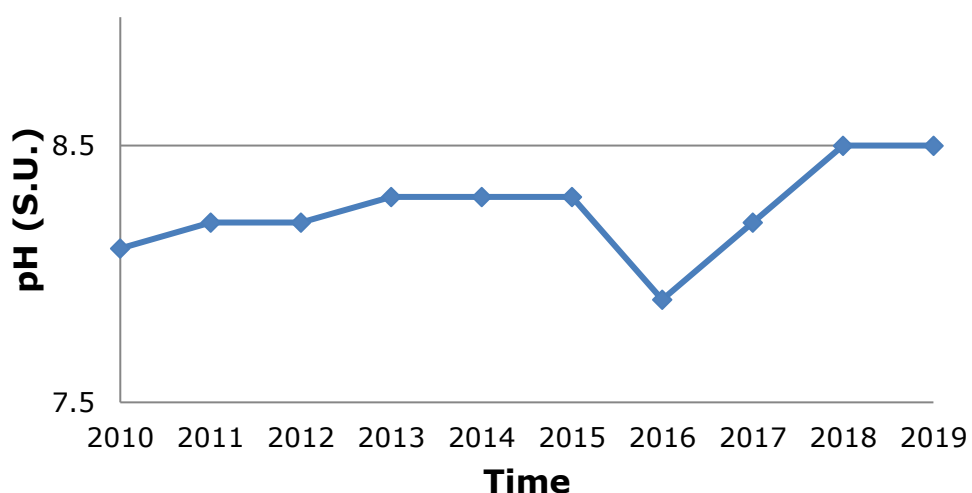
### Trend in Mean Total Alkalinity in Big Star Lake



## pH

Most Michigan lakes have pH values that range from 6.5 to 9.5. Acidic lakes (pH < 7) are rare in Michigan and are most sensitive to inputs of acidic substances due to a low acid neutralizing capacity (ANC). Big Star Lake is considered “slightly basic” on the pH scale. The pH of Big Star Lake averaged 8.5 S.U. (below graph) in the summer of 2019 which is ideal for an inland lake that has a healthy aquatic vegetation community which is actively photosynthesizing.

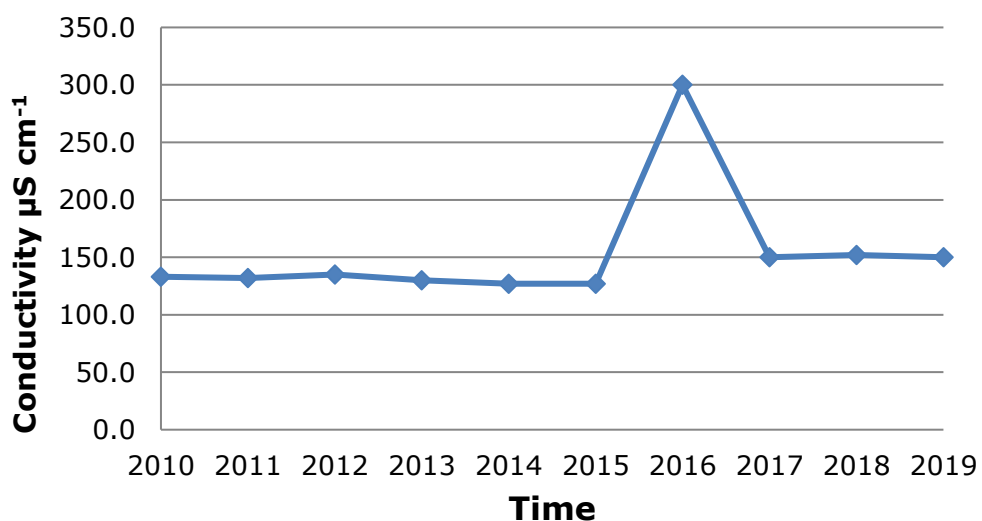
**Trend in Mean pH in Big Star Lake**



## Conductivity

Conductivity is a measure of the amount of mineral ions present in the water, especially those of salts and other dissolved inorganic substances. Conductivity generally increases as the amount of dissolved minerals and salts in a lake increases, and also increases as water temperature increases. The conductivity values for Big Star Lake decreased in 2019 to an average of 150  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  (below graph). If there is less salting of roads needed due to a mild winter, often these values will be lower for that season due to less salts and ions reaching the lake water. Severe water quality impairments do not occur until values exceed 800  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  and are toxic to aquatic life around 1,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ .

### Trend in Mean Conductivity in Big Star Lake

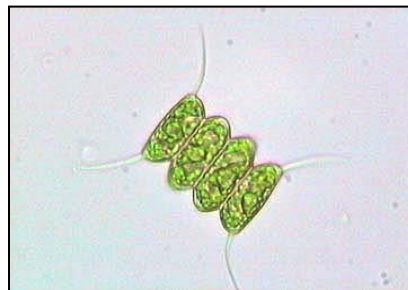
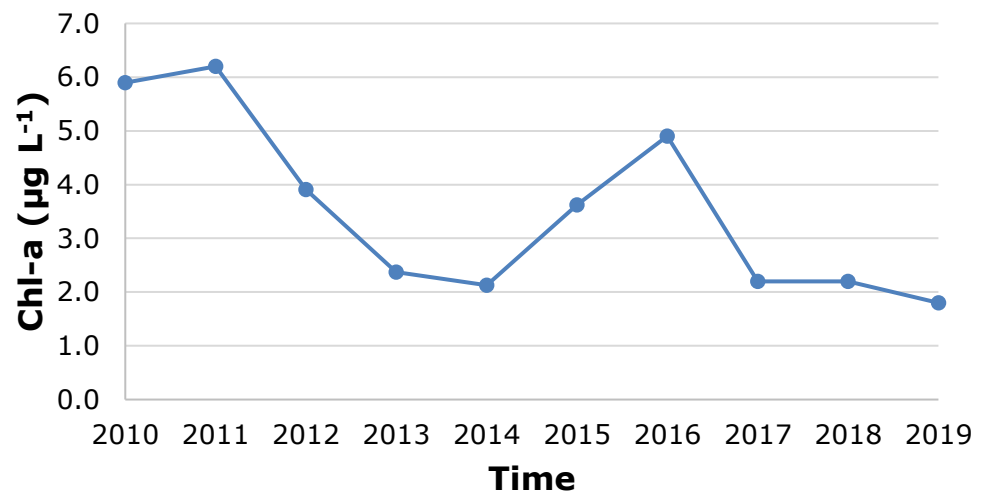


### Chlorophyll-*a* and Algal Species Composition

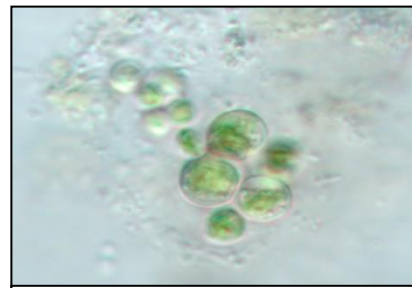
Chlorophyll-*a* is a measure of the amount of green plant pigment present in the water, often in the form of planktonic algae. High chlorophyll-*a* concentrations are indicative of nutrient-enriched lakes. Chlorophyll-*a* concentrations greater than 6  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  are found in eutrophic or nutrient-enriched aquatic systems, whereas chlorophyll-*a* concentrations less than 2.2  $\mu\text{g/L}$  are found in nutrient-poor or oligotrophic lakes. Chlorophyll-*a* concentrations vary among years but were slightly lower in 2019 (below graph).

The algal genera were determined from composite water samples collected over the deep basin of Big Star Lake in 2019 were analyzed with a compound bright field microscope. The genera present included the Chlorophyta (green algae; Figure 1): *Scenedesmus* sp., *Chloromonas* sp., *Chlorella* sp., *Cladophora* sp., *Radiococcus* sp., *Mougeotia* sp., *Pandorina* sp., and *Ulothrix* sp. The Cyanophyta (blue-green algae; Figure 2): *Oscillatoria* sp., the Bascillariophyta (diatoms; Figure 3): *Synedra* sp., *Navicula* sp., *Fragillaria* sp., and *Tabellaria* sp. The aforementioned species indicate a diverse algal flora and represent a good diversity of alga with an abundance of diatoms that are indicative of great water quality.

### Trend in Mean Chlorophyll-a in Big Star Lake



**Figure 1. A Green Alga**



**Figure 2. A Blue-Green Alga**



**Figure 3. A Diatom**

## Aquatic Vegetation Data (2019)

### Status of Native Aquatic Vegetation in Big Star Lake

The native aquatic vegetation present in Big Star Lake is essential for the overall health of the lake and the support of the lake fishery. The June 7, 2019 whole-lake survey determined that there were a total of 21 native aquatic plant species in Big Star Lake. These include 12 submersed species, 3 floating-leaved species, and 6 emergent species. This indicates a very high biodiversity of aquatic vegetation in Big Star Lake. The overall % cover of the lake by native aquatic plants is low relative to the lake size due to the great mean depth and thus these plants should be protected unless growing near swim areas at nuisance levels. A list of all current native aquatic plant species is shown below in Table 4.

The most dominant aquatic plant species in June of 2019 included: 1) Leafless watermilfoil which appears as a small spike-like plant with fragile roots and has the appearance of sod on the lake bottom (Figure 4); 2) Common Bladderwort (Figure 5), which is bright green in color and has small clear bladders that trap zooplankton as a food source, and 3) the macro-alga Chara (Figure 6) which has a skunky odor and lies on the lake bottom. This macroalga is beneficial since it prevents EWM from rooting in the lake bottom and thus its growth is encouraged.

Table 4. Big Star Lake Native Aquatic Plant Species (June 7, 2019).

<i>Aquatic Plant Species and Code</i>	<i>Aquatic Plant Common Name</i>	<i>% Cover in Littoral (Shallow) Zone of Big Star Lake (2019)</i>
<i>Chara vulgaris</i> (macro alga)	Muskgrass	22.4
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Thinleaf Pondweed	4.1
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Variable-leaved Pondweed	16.8
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White-Stemmed Pondweed	7.0
<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	Illinois Pondweed	19.0
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large-leaf Pondweed	8.8
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Floating-leaf Pondweed	2.6
<i>Zosterella dubia</i>	Water Stargrass	0.8
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Wild Celery	11.3
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common Bladderwort	29.0
<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>	Southern Naiad	8.2
<i>Myriophyllum tenellum</i>	Leafless Watermilfoil	38.7
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White Waterlily	4.7
<i>Nuphar advena</i>	Yellow Waterlily	5.2
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	4.0
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cattails	3.8
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	Bulrushes	0.4
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blueflag Iris	1.0
<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	Swamp Loosestrife	3.8
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Water Smartweed	1.7
<i>Eriocaulon sp.</i>	Pipewort	3.3

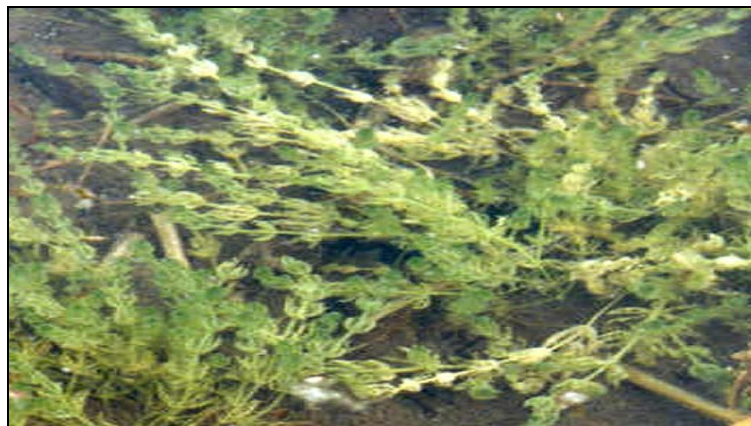




**Figure 4. Leafless Watermilfoil**



**Figure 5. Common Bladderwort**



**Figure 6. Chara**

## **Status of Invasive (Exotic) Aquatic Plant Species**

The amount of Eurasian Watermilfoil (Figure 7) present in Big Star Lake varies each year and is dependent upon climatic conditions, especially runoff-associated nutrients. In 2019, the June 7, 2019 survey revealed that approximately 4.3 acres of milfoil was found throughout the entire lake. On June 18, 2019, the milfoil was treated with high dose granular triclopyr (Renovate OTF®) and Sculpin® where far enough offshore both at does of 230 lbs/acre. The treatment was very successful with no further treatments needed in 2019.

Treatment maps for the EWM are shown in the maps below (Figures 8 and 9). Figure 10 shows the overall aquatic vegetation biovolume in Big Star Lake in June, 2019.



**Figure 7. Eurasian Watermilfoil**





## **Management Recommendations for 2020**

Aquatic vegetation surveys will be conducted in late May or early June of 2020 with treatments to follow within a week or two of the surveys. These surveys will prescribe treatments for EWM, CLP, and nuisance native aquatic vegetation. During this survey, bottom scans of the lake will take place to determine changes in bottom hardness, hydrographic bottom contours and bio-mass of the existing vegetation. An additional survey after the treatment will determine the efficacy of the treatment and any follow-up treatments that may be needed. EWM will be treated with Renovate OTF® at 230 pounds/acre in near shore areas and Sculpin G® at 230 pounds/acre for areas more off-shore as these doses were highly effective in 2019. Areas of less than an acre in size will be treated at 240 pounds/acre to better maintain herbicide contact in these areas. CLP will be treated with Aquathol K®. Diquat and/or Clipper® will be used on the nuisance native aquatic weeds if necessary. Areas in the wetlands near the boat launch and the marina will continue to be emphasized for possible treatment.

Water quality will be monitored in the lake in 2020 and graphed with historic data to determine any trends over time. In conclusion, water quality in Big Star Lake remains high. Water clarity is moderately high allowing light penetration to deeper water that helps support an abundant aquatic plant growth throughout many areas of the lake. Levels of nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen are moderate, but sufficient to support aquatic plant growth. There is a robust fishery in the lake. Management of EWM and nuisance natives will continue to be emphasized in 2020 and beyond.

## Glossary of Scientific Terms used in this Report

- 1) Biodiversity- The relative abundance or amount of unique and different biological life forms found in a given aquatic ecosystem. A more diverse ecosystem will have many different life forms such as species.
- 2) CaCO<sub>3</sub>- The molecular acronym for calcium carbonate; also referred to as “marl” or mineral sediment content.
- 3) Eutrophic- Meaning “nutrient-rich” refers to a lake condition that consists of high nutrients in the water column, low water clarity, and an over-abundance of algae and aquatic plants.
- 4) Mesotrophic- Meaning “moderate nutrients” refers to a lake with a moderate quantity of nutrients that allows the lake to have some eutrophic qualities while still having some nutrient-poor characteristics
- 5) Oligotrophic- Meaning “low in nutrients or nutrient-poor” refers to a lake with minimal nutrients to allow for only scarce growth of aquatic plant and algae life. Also associated with very clear waters.
- 6) Sedimentary Deposits- refers to the type of lake bottom sediments that are present. In some lakes, gravel and sand are prevalent. In others, organic muck, peat, and silt are more common.