Introduction (Cont'd):

Humans have an impact on their surroundings simply by virtue of being in that environment. Their influence upon the flora and fauna immediately surrounding lake habitats has been noted in studies in Alabama (Purcell 2011), Michigan (Hecht-Leavitt 2011). Minnesota (Berquist et al. 2005 and Williquett 2006), and Wisconsin (Asplund 2000 and Garrison et al. 2005). Representative human impact is shown in the two pictures below taken during the 2013 ground truthing trip in northern Iowa on two of the glacial lakes in the study area. The figure on the left was taken on Upper Gar Lake (dock UG010) and the figure on the right was taken on Spirit Lake (docks SP598 in the foreground and SP599 the closest one in the





Type 7 multiple dock (2013) Spirit Lake individual docks. (2013) The Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership (MGLP) supplied a grant to study the glacial lakes in Iowa to ascertain human impact caused by piers and docks, not all of which are attached to the shore. This study grant was influenced in part by an article in Fisheries magazine entitled "Potential Impacts of Docks on Littoral Habitats in Minnesota Lakes" (Radomski *et al.* 2010). As outlined in that paper, five counties in northern Minnesota containing more than 2000 lakes regulated by Minnesota shoreland rules were studied. Using those rules, the authors created a sub-set of 174 lakes, which were separated into three classes and subjected to a stratified random sampling scheme (51 of these lakes had no dock structures) to ensure equal representation across the study area. The authors identified 9,284 docks that were categorized into seven classifications based on size and complexity. The hypothesis behind their study was that docks caused a littoral and adjacent area impact whether through shading or direct and indirect human actions on the flora and fauna within a 25-foot buffer area surrounding the docks. Similar studies conducted on Minnesota lakes by Payton and Fulton (2004), Beachler and Hill (2003) and Asplund (2000), and on Wisconsin lakes by Jennings et al. (1999) and Garrison et al. (2005) have looked at direct shading effects killing plants and allowing suspension of sediments with boat traffic and swimming, direct human actions of placing sand for beaches around the docks, humans killing plants with herbicides and a limited impact study on how

these actions affect the fish community and spawning activities.

MGLP has designated 100 lakes in their Iowa portion of sponsibility that are glacial in origin. Of these, 60 do not have structures and the remaining 40 have at least one (using Google Earth Pro and figures from the Iowa DNR). Complete analysis of the centage of shoreline and overall lake coverage impacted in addition comparisons with habitat quality indices supplied by Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership (MGLP) is the scope of this presentation. MGLP has provided data on the Cumulative Natural Quality Index (CNQI) and the Cumulative Anthropogenic Stress Index (CASI) figures for four (4) focus groups: (1) lake trout, lake whitefish and lake herring/cisco (coldwater species), (2) walleye (coolwater species), (3) bluegill (warmwater species), and (4) northern pike (species of special interest, keystone species). The addition of MGLP CNQI and CASI figures to this endeavor gives more weight to the findings in this study.

The 100 Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership (MGLP) Lake IDs, Lake Names and Desig-

7315 Goose Lake (Hamilto

74.13188 7031.93929 Goose Lake (Kossuth)

69.72371 13618.297 Greene_3

43.78515 7918.58189 Guthrie 2

61.53145 11384.9687 Kossuth 1

161.2011 15316.0922 Marble Lake

50.40379 8357.34003 Palo Alto 2

169.1947 11344.9731 Pickerel Lake

5330.093 82984.4292

52.58784 8734.50371 West Slough

52.0194 7066.33466 Zerbel Slough

Dock and boat hoist viewed from lake (SP264).

ASIL74 Silver Lake (Palo Alto)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Midwest Glacial Lakes tnership have developed a Boosted Regression Tree (BRT) model with two designated categories to explain habitat quality indices: response variables and predictor variables. The response variables ere typically in-stream measures of condition, including biological easures such as species abundance, presence, richness, or in-stream sicochemical measures, such as pH, conductivity, or physical habitat measures or scores. The predictor variables were typically measures of land use or land cover derived from a GIS analysis, such as percent impervious surface area or road crossing density. The process utilizes a statistical modeling approach, called Boosted Regression Trees (BRT), to relate the in-stream response variable to the landscape-based predictor variables. The statistical outcomes are used to generate post-modeling indices of anthropogenic stress and natural habitat quality. These indices are derived directly from the measures of variable influence and their functional relationships with the response. Specifically, each predictor variable in the statistical model is extracted, along with its importance value and functional olot, to generate an individual metric for use in calculating a rumulative index of stress or natural quality. The individual predictors that are anthropogenic in nature (e.g., impervious surface cover) are d to generate anthropogenic stress metrics and the cumulative thropogenic stress index (CASI), whereas predictors that are of natural origin (e.g., bedrock geology) are used to generate natural quality metrics and the cumulative natural quality index (CNQI). Also the two indices, CNQI and CASI, can be used to generate and risualize restoration and/or protection priorities. For example, areas of high natural quality (i.e., high CNQI score) and low stress (i.e., low CASI score) could represent protection priorities, whereas areas of

high natural quality and high stress may represent restoration priorities

(Bergquist et al. 2012).

lakes in Iowa in an attempt to enhance the understanding of the effects of human (manmade) structures on the lake habitat. To accomplish these objectives, values will be gleaned from all of the various studies and compared with the findings for the glacial lakes in Iowa. These comparisons will, in turn, be used to confirm and modify the mathematical formula (if needed) used to predict dock and pier impacts. Through this process, it is hoped that a potential link between dock frequency and habitat quality can be found.

The objective of this thesis is to expand on the studies completed in Alabama, Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin and to apply them to glacial

Beyond Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership's (MGLP's) request for information in this research project is the importance of this study to provide for the building of better remediation and conservation of fisheries habitats by the MGLP and others who apply the results of this study to fisheries. This study will also help the state of Iowa manage the width, length and number of docks, piers and other structures built upon their lakes. Lakes and their structures then become a portion of Iowa's Department of Natural Resources management focus. The control, licensing and taxation of those lakes and their structures by the state of Iowa can assist with the proper management of Iowa's natural resources for future generations.

- Categorization of dock outlines was identified by Garrison et al. (2005). As there had not been any previously documented representative pier structure diagrams, this proved to be the only source. Garrison's example only showed one dock with one deck and one lateral as a representative category of dock structures, but it aided in the establishment of a chart to identify and categorize docks into ten (10) categories for this study.
- Identification and categorization of docks into six (6) categories using air and satellite photos was refined and updated to ten (10) after a method suggested by Bergquist et al. (2005). For my presentation, Google Earth Pro provided composite overhead views with sufficient quality to provide identification and allow categorization following the lead provided by Bergquist et al. (2005). Bergquist et al. also showed how to digitize the docks and piers to determine surface area impact. Additionally, this method seemed to be the most logical and easiest to use for
- Radomski et al. (2010) also categorized docks and piers based on shapes and sizes, from which identification, categorization and enumeration of docks and piers was accomplished using Google Earth Pro satellite views. Additionally, Radomski et al. made the first introduction of figures showing how to identify, build and map impacted shorelines areas and Habitat Impact Arearound pier structures. This also seems to be the best process for methodology.
- MGLP supplied natural quality (Cumulative Natural Quality Index, CNQI score) values and anthropogenic stress (Cumulative Anthropogenic Stress Index, CASI score) values for: (1) lake trout, lake whitefish and lake herring/cisco (coldwater species), (2) walleye (coolwater
- species), (3) bluegill (warmwater species), and (4) northern pike (species of special interest, keystone species) habitat quality index figures. These were used to establish a comparison against dock frequency. Additionally, MGLP also provided a Shoreline Development Index (SDI) that will be used to verify the human impact on the glacial lakes with structures in Iowa.
- The United States Environmental Protection Agency (2012), State of Washington Department of Ecology (2014) and Boyd (2004) provided information on Secchi disks. The articles describe how to use Secchi disks and the formula used to convert direct readings to Secchi depths. Secchi depth is a measure of the clarity of the water (low turbidity) and of how deep sunlight can penetrate to encourage plant growth and oxygen generation. The information and formula make it possible to convert Secchi depths to percent of light penetration.

The Secchi ground truthing field trip was completed in July 2014.

Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership

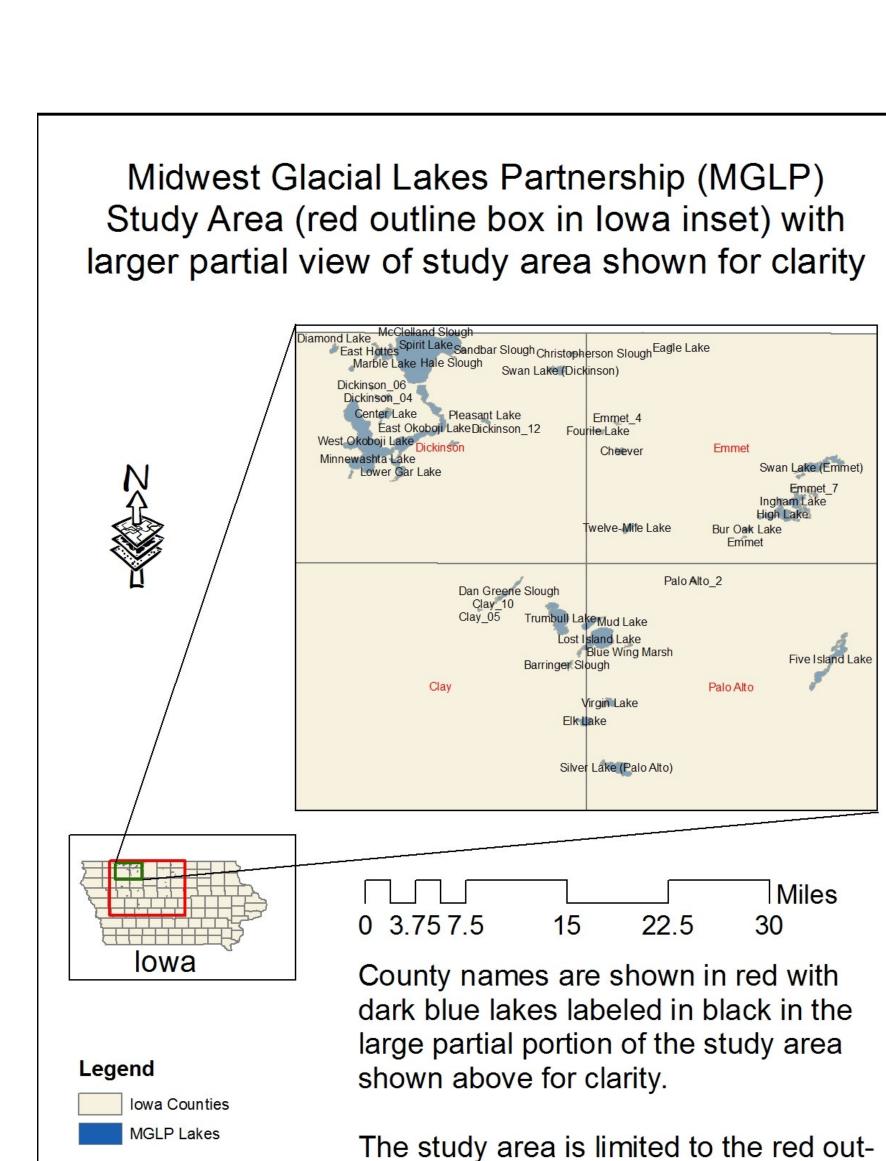
CORRELATING HABITAT QUALITY TO DOCK FREQUENCY:

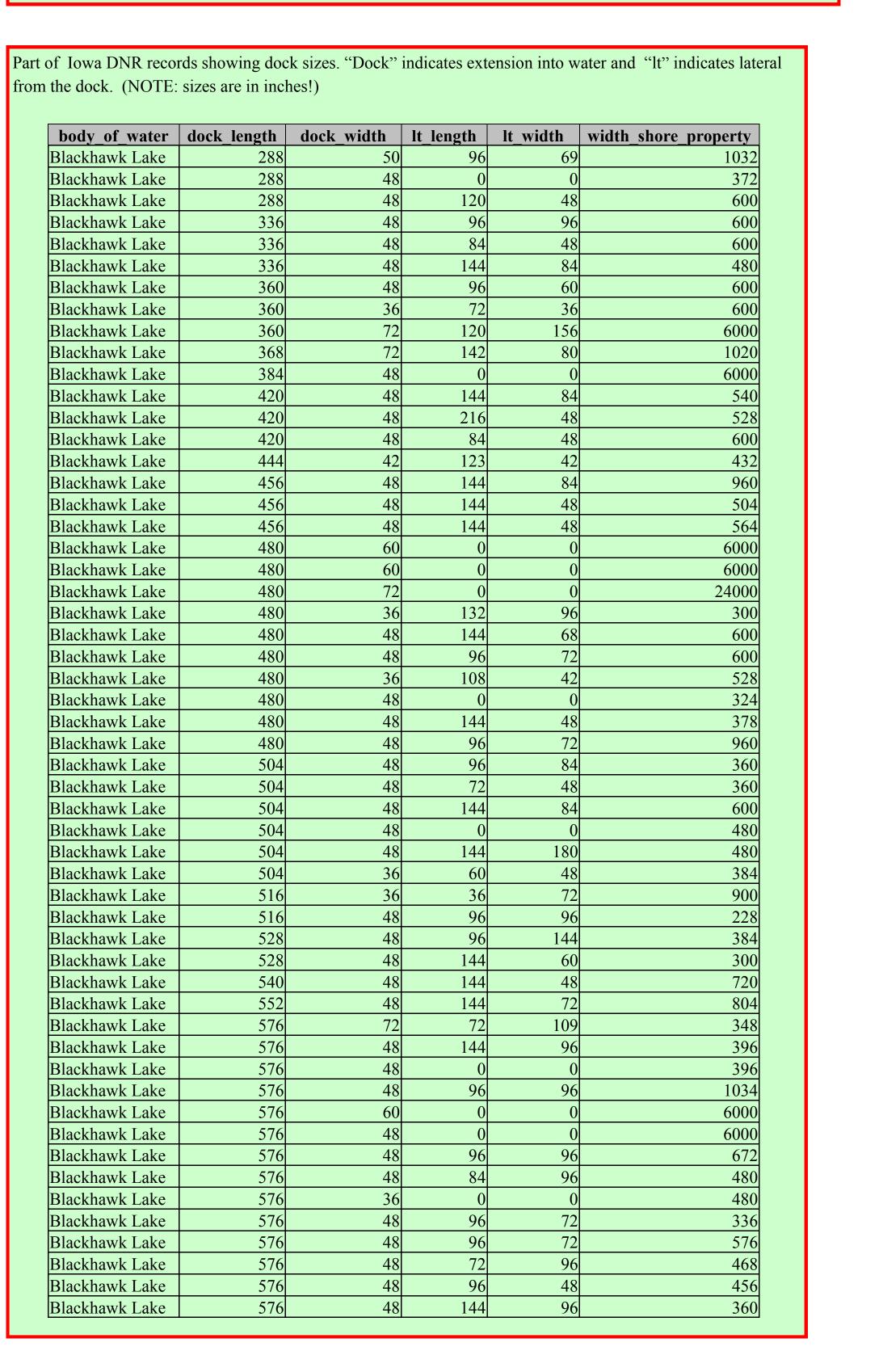
Lonnie E. Treese, Dr. Aaron W. Johnson & Maureen Gallagher

A MEASURE OF HUMAN IMPACT ON GLACIAL LAKES



Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership (MGLP)





structures docks

The study area covers the 100 glacial lakes in Iowa as designated by the

This presentation is limited to the portion extending into Iowa.

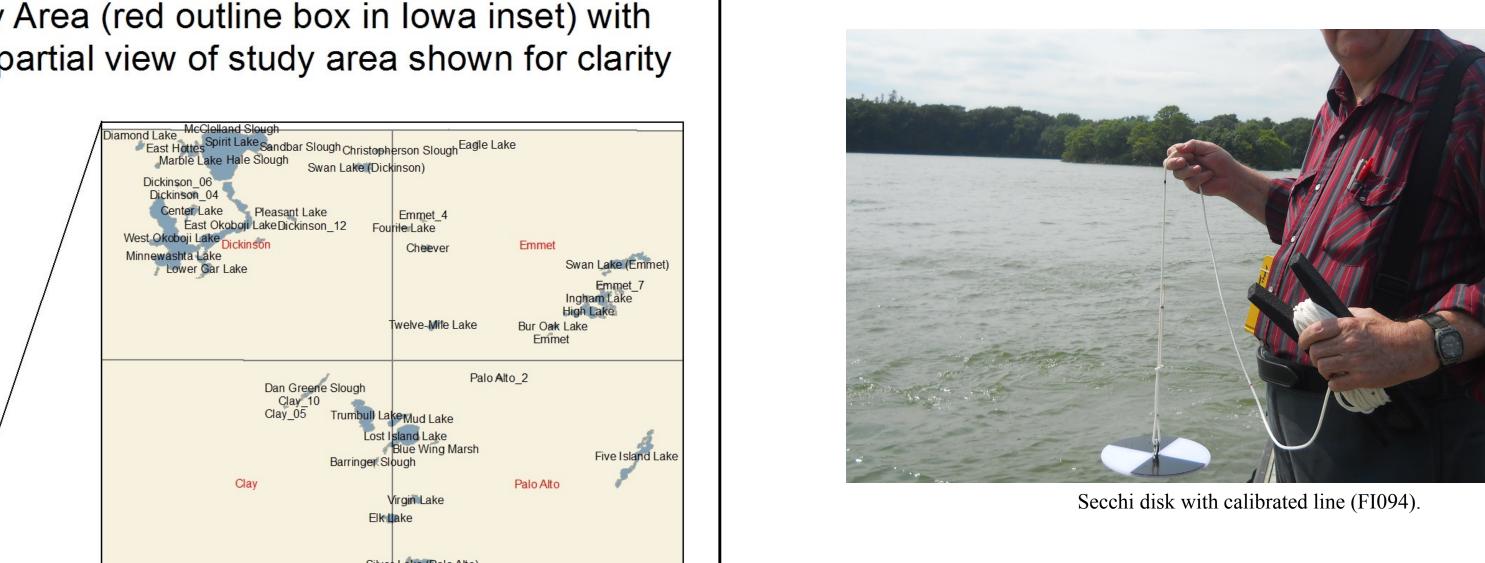
Google Earth Pro (GEP) identified structures and Iowa DNR listed docks/piers. (Table limited to just the

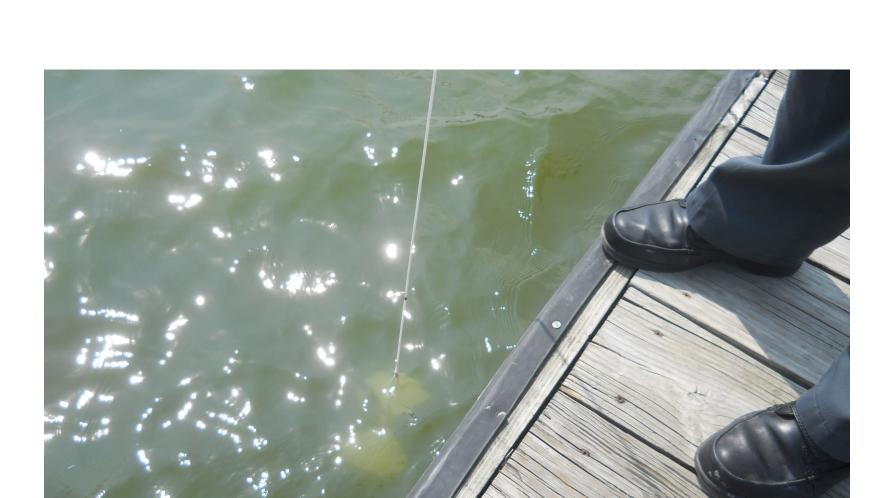
Glacial Lakes Partnership region.

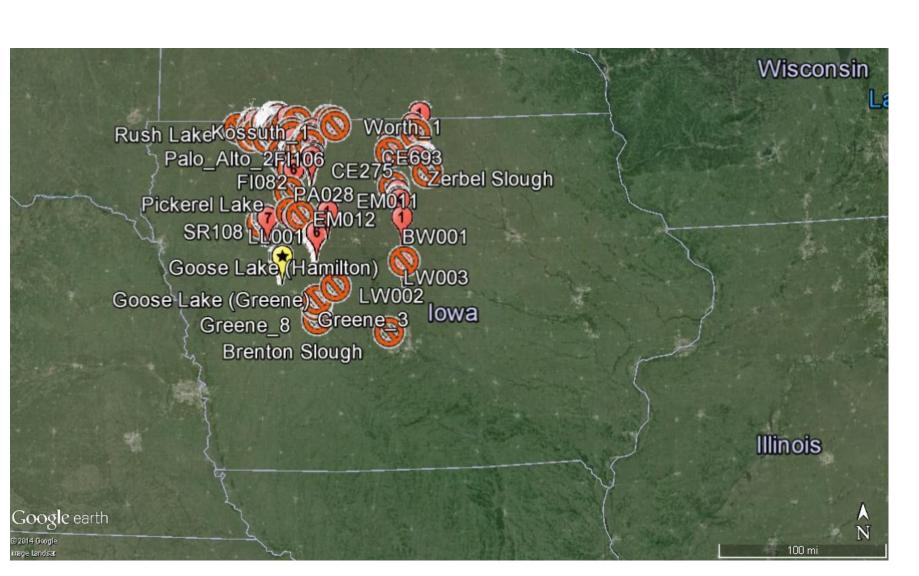
lakes with structures.)

Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership (MGLP). MGLP's Region of Fisheries and Habitat

Management is shown at right. The area shaded in gold, comprises the entire Midwest

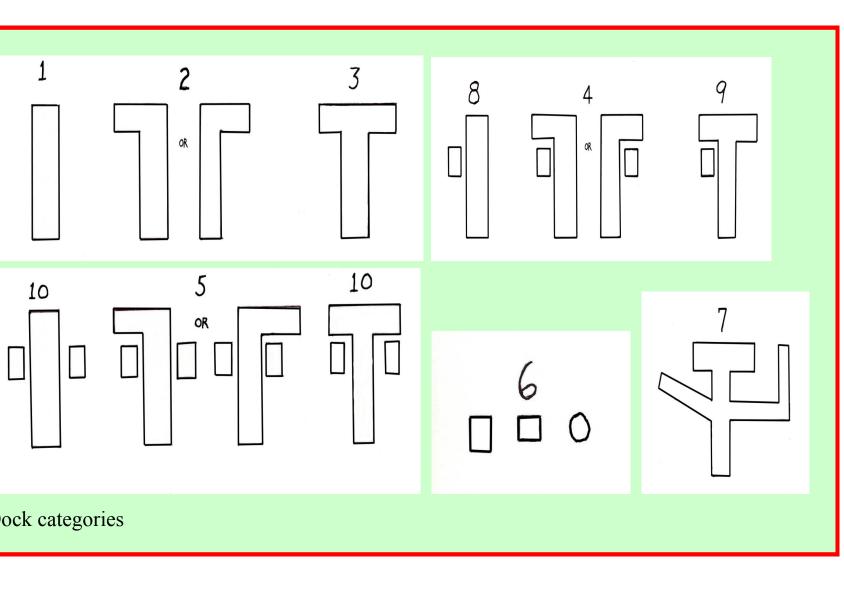


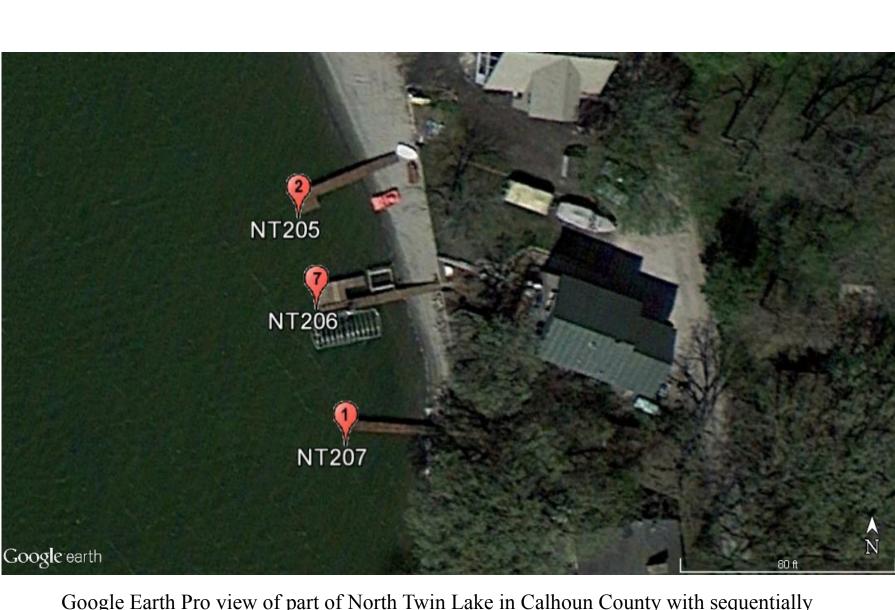




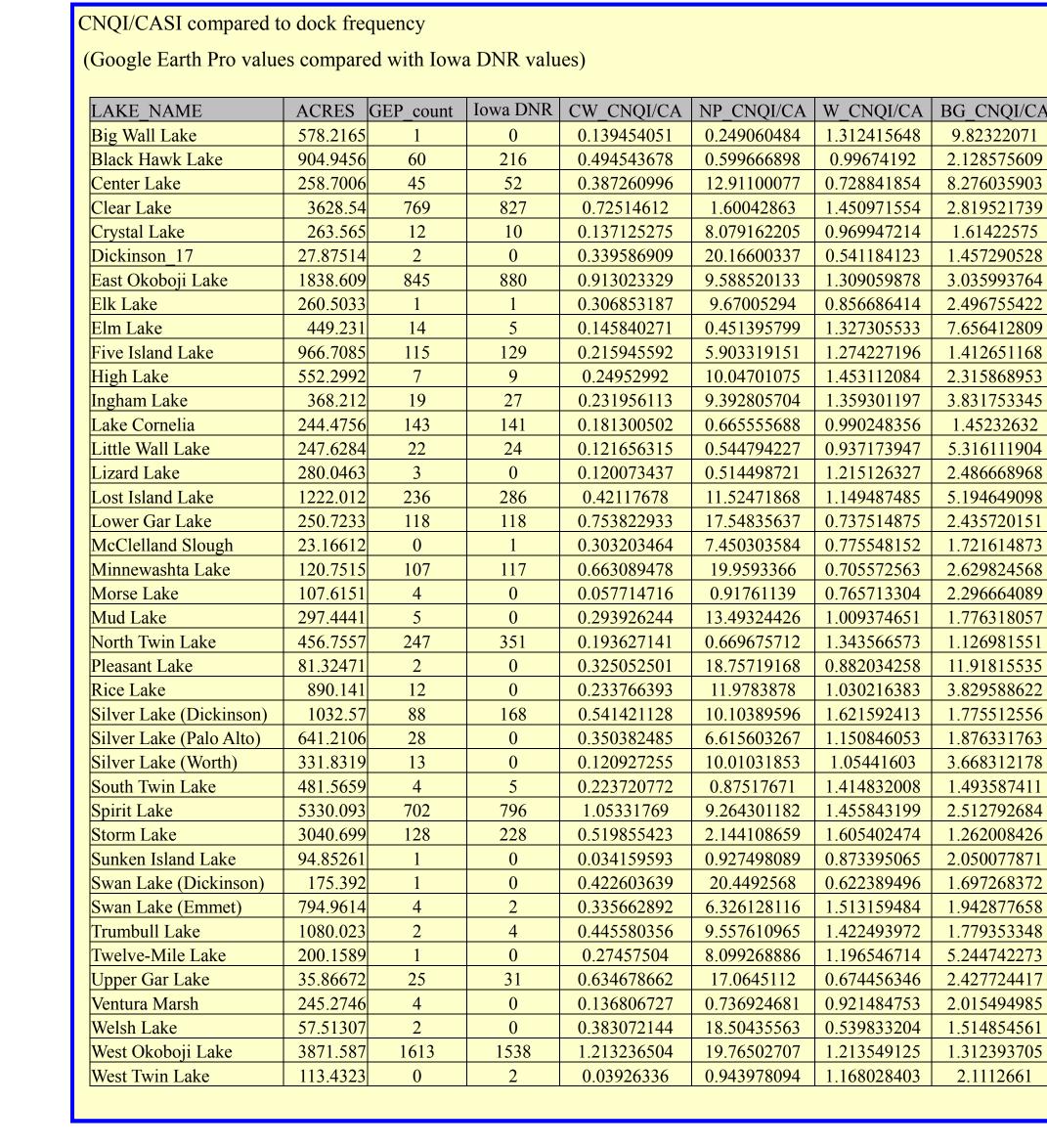
line shown on the small map of lowa.

Google Earth Pro map of Study Area showing several lakes. Lakes are shown by name and a barred circle or a sequentially numbered designator with a balloon indicating dock/pier category.





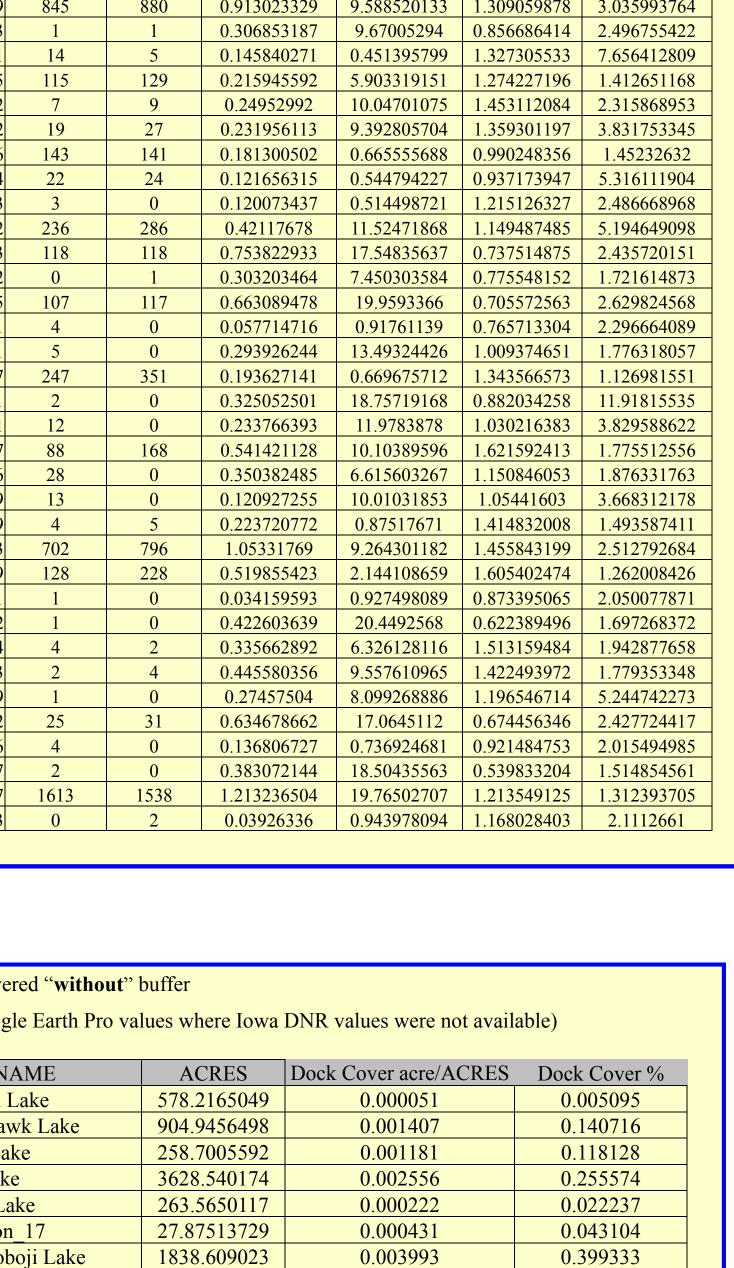
LAKE_NAME	ACRES	GEP_count	Iowa DNR	CW_CNQI/CA	NP_CNQI/CA	W_CNQI/CA	BG_CNQI/C
Big Wall Lake	578.2165	1	0	0.139454051	0.249060484	1.312415648	9.82322071
Black Hawk Lake	904.9456	60	216	0.494543678	0.599666898	0.99674192	2.12857560
Center Lake	258.7006	45	52	0.387260996	12.91100077	0.728841854	8.27603590
Clear Lake	3628.54	769	827	0.72514612	1.60042863	1.450971554	2.81952173
Crystal Lake	263.565	12	10	0.137125275	8.079162205	0.969947214	1.61422575
Dickinson_17	27.87514	2	0	0.339586909	20.16600337	0.541184123	1.45729052
East Okoboji Lake	1838.609	845	880	0.913023329	9.588520133	1.309059878	3.03599376
Elk Lake	260.5033	1	1	0.306853187	9.67005294	0.856686414	2.49675542
Elm Lake	449.231	14	5	0.145840271	0.451395799	1.327305533	7.65641280
Five Island Lake	966.7085	115	129	0.215945592	5.903319151	1.274227196	1.41265116
High Lake	552.2992	7	9	0.24952992	10.04701075	1.453112084	2.31586895
Ingham Lake	368.212	19	27	0.231956113	9.392805704	1.359301197	3.83175334
Lake Cornelia	244.4756	143	141	0.181300502	0.665555688	0.990248356	1.45232632
Little Wall Lake	247.6284	22	24	0.121656315	0.544794227	0.937173947	5.31611190
Lizard Lake	280.0463	3	0	0.120073437	0.514498721	1.215126327	2.48666896
Lost Island Lake	1222.012	236	286	0.42117678	11.52471868	1.149487485	5.19464909
Lower Gar Lake	250.7233	118	118	0.753822933	17.54835637	0.737514875	2.43572015
McClelland Slough	23.16612	0	1	0.303203464	7.450303584	0.775548152	1.72161487
Minnewashta Lake	120.7515	107	117	0.663089478	19.9593366	0.705572563	2.62982456
Morse Lake	107.6151	4	0	0.057714716	0.91761139	0.765713304	2.29666408
Mud Lake	297.4441	5	0	0.293926244	13.49324426	1.009374651	1.77631805
North Twin Lake	456.7557	247	351	0.193627141	0.669675712	1.343566573	1.12698155
Pleasant Lake	81.32471	2	0	0.325052501	18.75719168	0.882034258	11.9181553
Rice Lake	890.141	12	0	0.233766393	11.9783878	1.030216383	3.82958862
Silver Lake (Dickinson)	1032.57	88	168	0.541421128	10.10389596	1.621592413	1.77551255
Silver Lake (Palo Alto)	641.2106	28	0	0.350382485	6.615603267	1.150846053	1.87633176
Silver Lake (Worth)	331.8319	13	0	0.120927255	10.01031853	1.05441603	3.66831217
South Twin Lake	481.5659	4	5	0.223720772	0.87517671	1.414832008	1.49358741
Spirit Lake	5330.093	702	796	1.05331769	9.264301182	1.455843199	2.51279268
Storm Lake	3040.699	128	228	0.519855423	2.144108659	1.605402474	1.26200842
Sunken Island Lake	94.85261	1	0	0.034159593	0.927498089	0.873395065	2.05007787
Swan Lake (Dickinson)	175.392	1	0	0.422603639	20.4492568	0.622389496	1.69726837
Swan Lake (Emmet)	794.9614	4	2	0.335662892	6.326128116	1.513159484	1.94287765
Trumbull Lake	1080.023	2	4	0.445580356	9.557610965	1.422493972	1.77935334
Twelve-Mile Lake	200.1589	1	0	0.27457504	8.099268886	1.196546714	5.24474227
Upper Gar Lake	35.86672	25	31	0.634678662	17.0645112	0.674456346	2.42772441
Ventura Marsh	245.2746	4	0	0.136806727	0.736924681	0.921484753	2.01549498
Welsh Lake	57.51307		0	0.383072144	18.50435563	0.539833204	1.51485456
West Okoboji Lake	3871.587		1538	1.213236504	19.76502707	1.213549125	1.31239370
West Twin Lake	113.4323		2	0.03926336	0.943978094	1.168028403	2.1112661



Surface covered "with" buffer

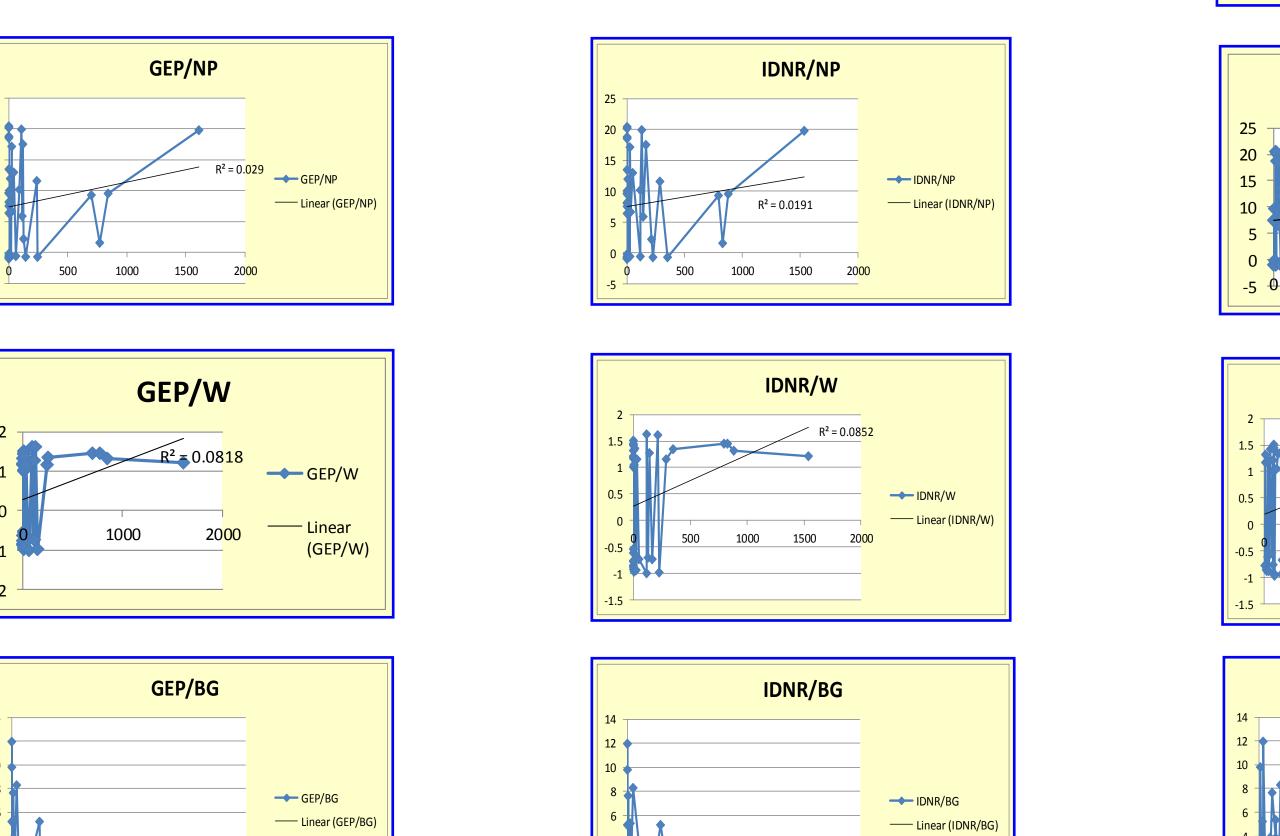
Swan Lake (Dickinson

(Using Google Earth Pro values when Iowa DNR values were not available)



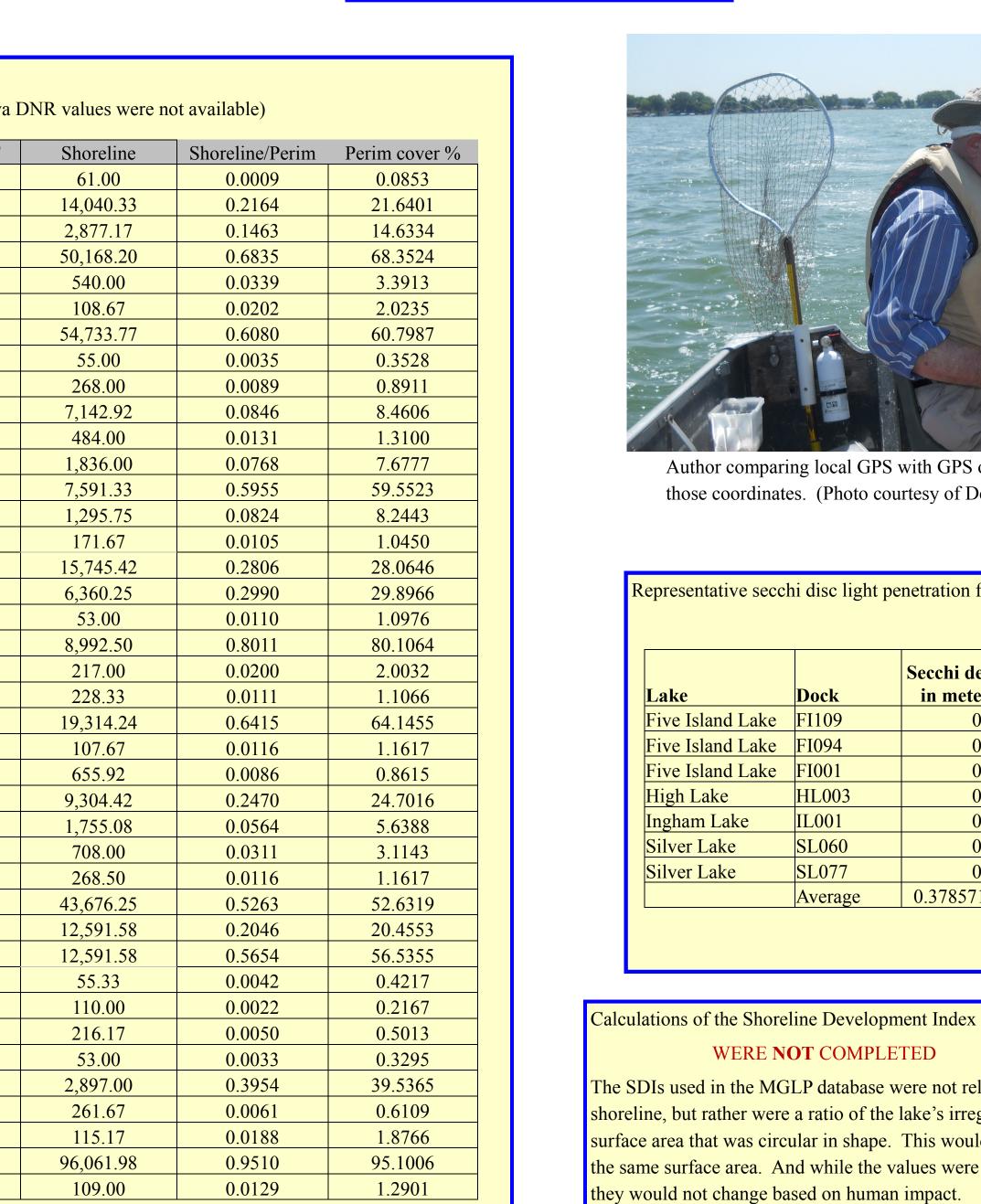
	A CD EC	D 1 C // CDEC	D 1-6	(Using Google Earth Pro value	ies whe
E_NAME	ACRES	Dock Cover acre/ACRES	Dock Cover %	Osing Google Lartin 1 to van	ues wiic
Vall Lake	578.2165049	0.000051	0.005095	LAKE_NAME	PERI
Hawk Lake	904.9456498	0.001407	0.140716	Big Wall Lake	71:
er Lake	258.7005592	0.001181	0.118128	Black Hawk Lake	648
Lake al Lake	3628.540174 263.5650117	0.002556 0.000222	0.255574 0.022237	Center Lake	196
nson 17	27.87513729	0.000222	0.022237	Clear Lake	733
Okoboji Lake	1838.609023	0.003993	0.399333	Crystal Lake	159
ake	260.5033494	0.003993	0.001102	Dickinson 17	537
Lake	449.2309624	0.000011	0.006265	East Okoboji Lake	900
sland Lake	966.7085046	0.000729	0.072920	Elk Lake	155
Lake	552.2991754	0.000063	0.006276	Elm Lake	
m Lake	368.2119662	0.000274	0.027445		300
Cornelia	244.4756466	0.002921	0.292076	Five Island Lake	844
Wall Lake	247.628427	0.000540	0.053969	High Lake	369
d Lake	280.0462756	0.000192	0.019241	Ingham Lake	239
sland Lake	1222.011713	0.001210	0.120951	Lake Cornelia	127
r Gar Lake	250.7232877	0.003072	0.307154	Little Wall Lake	157
elland Slough	23.16612374	0.000095	0.009513	Lizard Lake	164
				Lost Island Lake	561
ewashta Lake	120.7514797	0.006120	0.611961	Lower Gar Lake	212
Lake	107.6151359	0.000189	0.018942	McClelland Slough	482
Lake	297.4441354	0.000051	0.005131	Minnewashta Lake	112
Twin Lake	456.7557	0.004586	0.458607	Morse Lake	108
art Lake	81.32471141	0.000110	0.010968	Mud Lake	206
Lake	890.1409647	0.000063	0.006279	North Twin Lake	301
Lake (Dickinson)	1032.570486	0.000934	0.093355	Pleasant Lake	926
Lake (Palo Alto)	641.2105887	0.000273	0.027334	Rice Lake	761
Lake (Worth)	331.8318945	0.000381	0.038123	Silver Lake (Dickinson)	376
Twin Lake	481.56591	0.000049	0.004882	Silver Lake (Palo Alto)	311
Lake	5330.092741	0.001309	0.130942	Silver Lake (Worth)	227
Lake	3040.698657	0.000711	0.071105	South Twin Lake	231
n Island Lake	94.85261161	0.022794	2.279427	Spirit Lake	829
				Storm Lake	615
Lake (Dickinson)	175.3919504	0.000028	0.002792	Sunken Island Lake	222
Lake (Emmet)	794.9614056	0.000010	0.001011	Swan Lake (Dickinson)	131
oull Lake	1080.022625	0.000033	0.003317	Swan Lake (Emmet)	507
e-Mile Lake	200.1588976	0.000004	0.000367	Trumbull Lake	431
Gar Lake	35.86671598	0.013681	1.368110	Twelve-Mile Lake	160
ra Marsh	245.2745998	0.000216	0.021620	Upper Gar Lake	732
Lake	57.5130725	0.000100	0.010024	Ventura Marsh	428
Okoboji Lake	3871.587234	0.003806	0.380560	Welsh Lake	613
Twin Lake	113.4322667	0.000064	0.006436	West Okoboji Lake	101

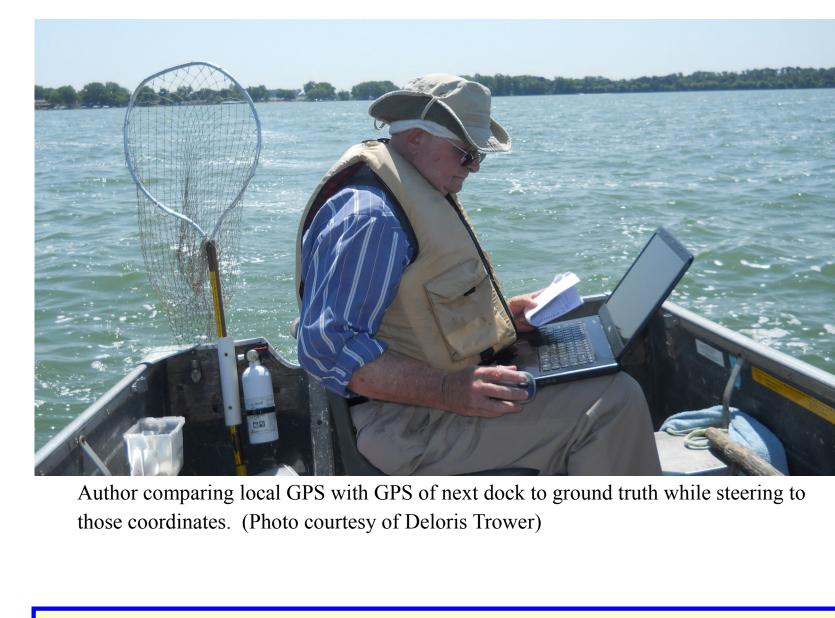
BUFFER acre/ACRES BUFFERED



0 500 1000 1500 2000

IDNR/CW





2000 4000 6000

ACRE/CW

Representative secchi disc light penetration figures Five Island Lake Five Island Lake F Average 0.378571429 0.757142857 5.183571429 2.484065

Calculations of the Shoreline Development Index (SDI)
WERE NOT COMPLETED
The SDIs used in the MGLP database were not related to the human impact or development of the
shoreline, but rather were a ratio of the lake's irregular surface area compared to a lake with identical
surface area that was circular in shape. This would equate to a lake with the smallest perimeter, but having
the same surface area. And while the values were used in the calculations of the CNQI and CASI values,

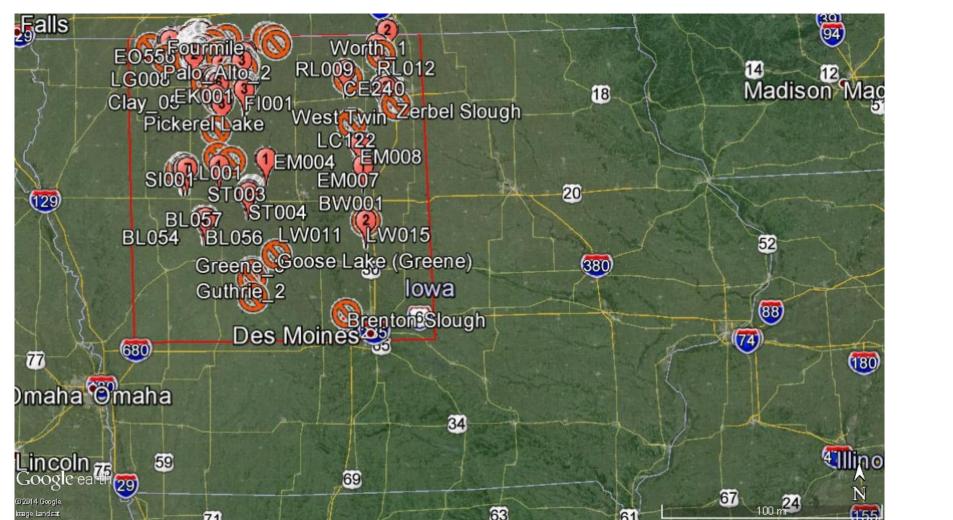
500 1000 1500 2000

As evidenced by the table of Google Earth Pro (GEP) identified structures and the Iowa DNR dock/pier listings, there is some disparity between the two sources used to enumerate the docks. The GEP identified structures were taken from visible overhead (satellite and/or aerial) views and included individual structures (docks, piers, swim docks, boat hoists, etc.) that were either on the lake surface or on shore and would have been put on the lake at some time during the year. The Iowa DNR listing contains only the docks/piers that are licensed with their sizes whether or not they are actually on the lake surface. Except for 5 instances where the GEP count exceeds the Iowa DNR count, the Iowa DNR count is equal to or greater than the GEP count. There were 14 lakes where GEP identified structures that the Iowa DNR has no listings for licensed docks; and there is only one lake where the Iowa DNR has licensed docks, but GEP detected no structures on that lake. It must be noted that most of the GEP views date from 2011 and 2012 while the Iowa DNR records date from 2013 and some 2014.

Lake surface area covered by docks (no buffer included) ranged from a low of 0.001% on two lakes to a high of 2.279% on one lake. When the buffer area was included, the lowest surface area covered was 0.012% and the highest was 13.555%. The lake shoreline impact zone was based on a 25 foot area on each side of the dock plus the width of the dock, which was then converted to a percentage of the perimeter of the lake. These percentages ranged from a low of 0.085% to a high of 95.101%. And as stated in a panel located above this one, the shoreline development index was not recomputed as it had nothing to do with human impact.

Representative Secchi disk measurements gave a rather high "K" value (an average of 5.184). According to numerous sources, the depth of light penetration can be figured to be twice the measured Secchi disc depths, which, as shown in the accompanying table, amounts to about 2.48 feet of Standard light penetration depth. Although not all lakes in the study area were subjected to Secchi disc measurements, the ones which were measured serve as a representative standard for all of those in the study area.

The above charts show comparisons of CNQI/CASI to dock frequency; both Google Earth Pro count and Iowa DNR count were used, as well as a comparison to the lake sizes in acreage. The largest R² value obtained was 0.2125 when comparing GEP count values to the CW (Cold Water species CNQI/CASI) values. All other R² values were lower than this value and clearly indicate that there is very little correlation between either set of dock counts and the CNQI/CASI values. Additionally, there is very little correlation between lake sizes and the CNQI/CASI values. Therefore, the conclusions reached with this study indicate that the habitat quality values (CNQI/CASI) are not influenced by the number of docks and piers on the lakes.



Google Earth Pro map showing Study Area outlined in red.



Google Earth Pro view of part of North Twin Lake in Calhoun County with sequentially numbered designators and balloons showing dock category based on shape.