Agenda
Village of Chenequa Lake Management Committee Meeting
Wednesday, August 20, 2025, 10:00 A.M.
31275 W. County Road K, Chenequa, WI 53029

Wednesday, August 20, 2025, 10:00 A.M.

This is official notice that a meeting of the Chenequa Lake Management Committee will be held on Wednesday, August 20, 2025, at 10:00 a..m.. at the Village Hall, Training Room, 31275 W County Road K. *The following matters will be discussed, with possible actions:*

1) Call to order.
2) Approval of April 21, 2025, minutes.
3) Discussion of Wakeboats: St Anthony Falls Study #2, a depth study. Review and implications for policy for wake and non-wakeboats.
4) Discussion of Chloride-results of 4 new samples, levels at which chloride is affecting biology of the lake, recommendations where /when to measure going forward, source reduction recommendations.
5) Aquatic invasive species-update.
6) Discussion of venue for eduction if LMC recommends to Village Board / Plan Commission.
7) Items for future meetings.
8) Propose next meeting date.
9) Adjourn.

Requests from persons with disabilities who need assistance to participate in this meeting or hearing should be made to the Village Administrator with as much advance notice as possible. It is possible that members of and possibly a quorum of members of other governmental bodies of the municipality may be in attendance at the above-stated meeting to gather information. No action will be taken by any other governmental body except by the governing body noticed above.

NOTICE OF POSTING TO VILLAGE HALL BULLETIN & WEBSITE

Lake Management Committee

Minutes

April 21, 2025

1)The meeting was called to order at 10:05 am

2)Attendance: Villavicencio, Hansen, Gehl, Seidel, Lincoln, Wheeler

Absent: Manegold

3) **Wakeboating:** The status/pace of bans throughout WI was reviewed, and then locally. Most bans have been up north till this year. Smaller shallower lakes banning more quickly. No current bills in WI legislature pertaining to this, DNR is not expected to act. Lakes At Stake/Last Wilderness Alliance discussed. Quick review of propeller boats effect on lakes as to mixing depth of motors/sediment. Options discussed to recommend to VB: Town Hall, survey of riparian owners with simple ban/no ban option, time control of wake activities (very unpopular.) The Committee voted unanimously to recommend a survey of riparian owners to the Village Board at May VB meeting. Hopefully executed end of May will discuss in early June meeting. We will also ask for the officer at landing to keep a log of types of boats coming on and whether they are riparian owners or not. We will ask Chief if citations can include the type of boat, specifically looking at wakeboats.

4) **Freshwater salinization:** We reviewed the data of rising chloride levels in SE WI lakes and wells. Sources discussed. The Codys reviewed Chenequa's annual salt use, number of plowable events and that salting only occurs on hills, intersections and curves, no straightaways. Brine pros and cons reviewed. The last Pine Lake chloride measurement was 2006. LMC voted and recommends 4 spot measurements, $30 per test, between Fiedler/Gallun, Beaver lake input, a deep spot in middle of lake and outlet to North Lake, taking measurements now and again in fall. The need for all four spots twice a year will be reviewed going forward though we expect annual measurements over time. Funds from launch money. Newsletter blurb early winter to alert residents about checking their water softeners and minimizing salt use in winter recommended, balancing with the safety of our elderly residents.

5) **Invasive Species:** We reviewed historical data of Pine Lake chemical use from Solitude Lake Management. Mainly good news with less and less chemical being used over the last 10 years, rotating chemicals to avoid hybridization. We fight the same weeds as everybody else, Eurasian milfoil and curly leaf pondweed. Treatment recommendations are based on a pre-treatment weed survey by boat and a second weed survey conducted in fall to assess response. Spreadsheet of other lakes, their challenges and vendors shared. Range of approaches form zero chemicals/weedcutters to spot chemicals to annual chemical treatments. Cody shared his discussion with Heidi Bunk/DNR. DASH was discussed mainly as an option for small areas given cost. Will share a positive blurb in newsletter about trends in invasive species. Goals include preserving healthy native aquatic species.

6) **Aerators:** Winter safety and recent fatality on Pewaukee 1/25 discussed. Question of whether nearby aerator with unmarked open ice contributed. UTV with plow being used in Pewaukee case and Pine does

not allow motorized vehicles. Simple safety blurb planned in winter newsletter to residents who use the ice about unsafe ice near aerators and that owners of aerators mark their open ice. Fritz only saw 3 aerators this winter attached to boathouses not piers.

7) **LCCW 14 lakes concerns** reviewed from February LCCW meeting. Judy recommended we as a Committee ask for the top lake management concerns from riparian residents along with wakeboating survey. We agreed to add an open ended section for that.

8) The minutes of August 2024 were approved.

9) New business: Discuss spring/summer aerator use next meeting plus survey followup.

10) Meeting was adjourned 11:23 a.m.

11) Next meeting: early June after survey TBD.

Respectfully submitted,

Debbie Wheeler, Chair.

Lake Management Committee

Notes 6/6/25

No quorum: present: Villavicencio, Hansen, Lincoln, Village Attorney, Wheeler

Absent: Seidel, Gehl

1) We reviewed wakeboat litigation, then survey as written. Plan is to send it out after week of July 4.
2) We discussed pros and cons of spring/summer/fall aerator use. Plan is blurb in Windword about sediment and proper siting of aerator plus link to DNR info sheet.
3) Chloride-samples are pending at lab.
4) We discussed High Quality Water designation from DNR/SEWRPC/EPA plus threats to.
5) We discussed boat lift covers with sides and DNR rules re boat shelters. Plan is blurb including DNR link.

Debbie Wheeler

Lake Management Committee

June 6 2025

LMC Agenda 6/6/2025

- Meeting to order
- Attendance:
- Approval April 21 2025 minutes
- Review wakeboat survey as written
- Chloride levels
- Aerators -spring/summer use
- High Quality Water designation from DNR/SEWRPC/EPA
- Boat covers/DNR
- Suggestions for new business
- Adjourn

Lake Management Committee Survey

Lake Management Committee Survey

The Village of Chenequa Lake Management Committee is interested in your opinion as a riparian owner. There is a survey question about wakesurfing and an open question about your lake management concerns. One response per riparian lot please.

1. Do you favor a ban of wakesurfing activities on Pine Lake or continuing the current voluntary posted restrictions?

Village Ordinance Ban: A ban written as a Village Ordinance would prohibit wake augmentation with ballast or wake shapers. The boat itself is not banned; you can still wake board in ski mode and waterski in ski mode.

Current Restrictions: The current ten voluntary restrictions and map are posted at the landing and on the Village of Chenequa website. These restrictions show where you should and should not wakesurf based on water depth, distance from shore, proximity to other boats, etc. These restrictions can be further refined based on resident feedback.

Link to the Village website to view the current voluntary restrictions, https://www.chenequa.org/wakeboating-guidelines

Choose One:

- ○ Village Ordinance banning wave augmentation with ballast and wake shapers
- ○ Continued voluntary restrictions

2. The Lake Management Committee would like to know your top five (5) Lake Management concerns as a riparian owner.

Concern #1:

Concern #2:

Concern #3:

Concern #4:

Concern #5

Done

Aerators: Spring/Summer use

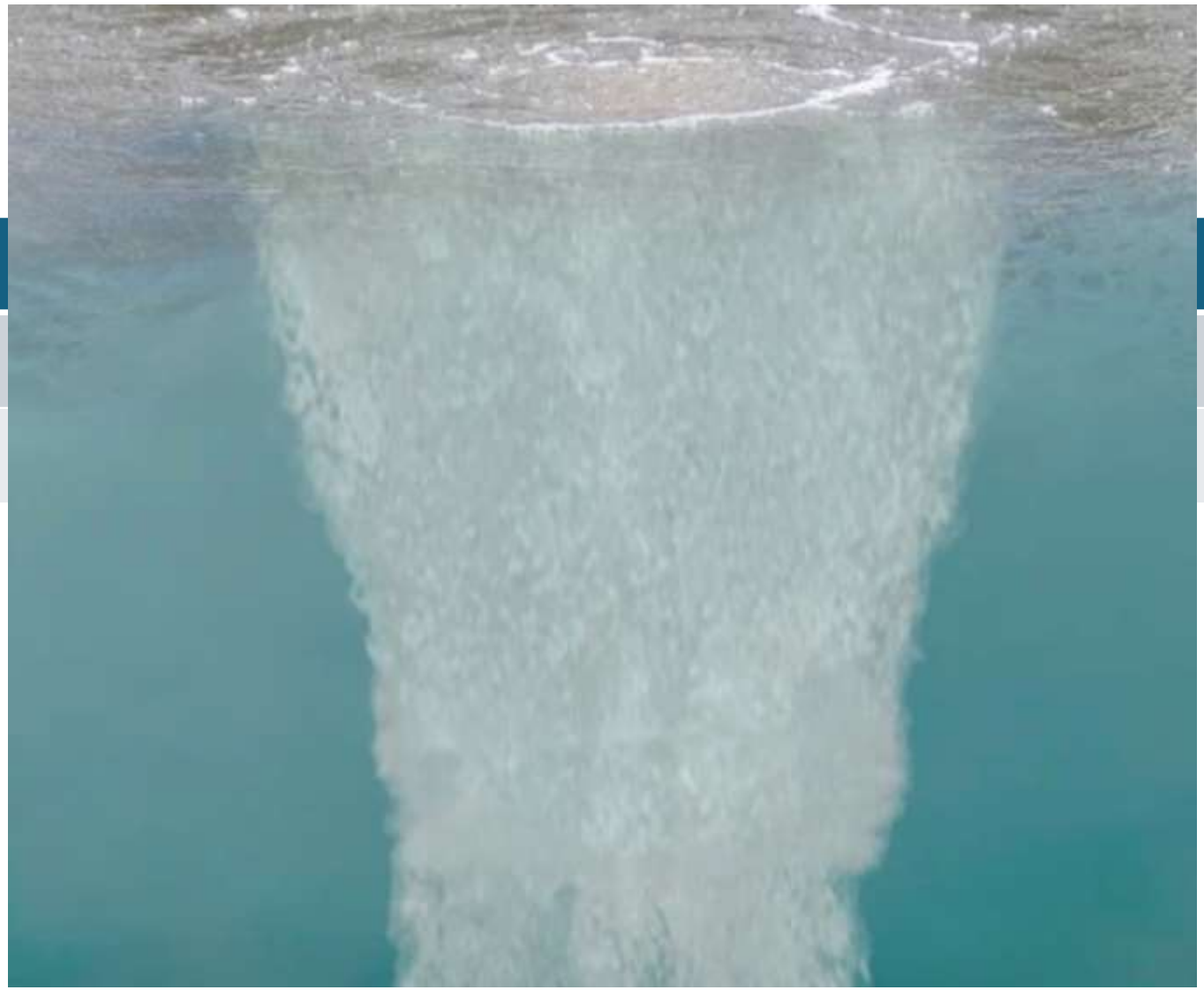
- 1) improves lake oxygenation when mixing promoting aerobic bacteria over anaerobic
- 2) decreases phosphorus by precipitation with iron
- 3) destratifies the water column mimicking spring turnover-drives algae spores deeper into the water where they cannot grow
- 4) decreases muck levels-aerobic bacteria break down the muck
- 5) improves fish habitat for warm water fish
- 6) decrease fish kill with less low oxygen areas
- 7) horizontal surface blowers decrease mosquito population disrupting still areas
- 8) prevents ice formation where needed

Negatives

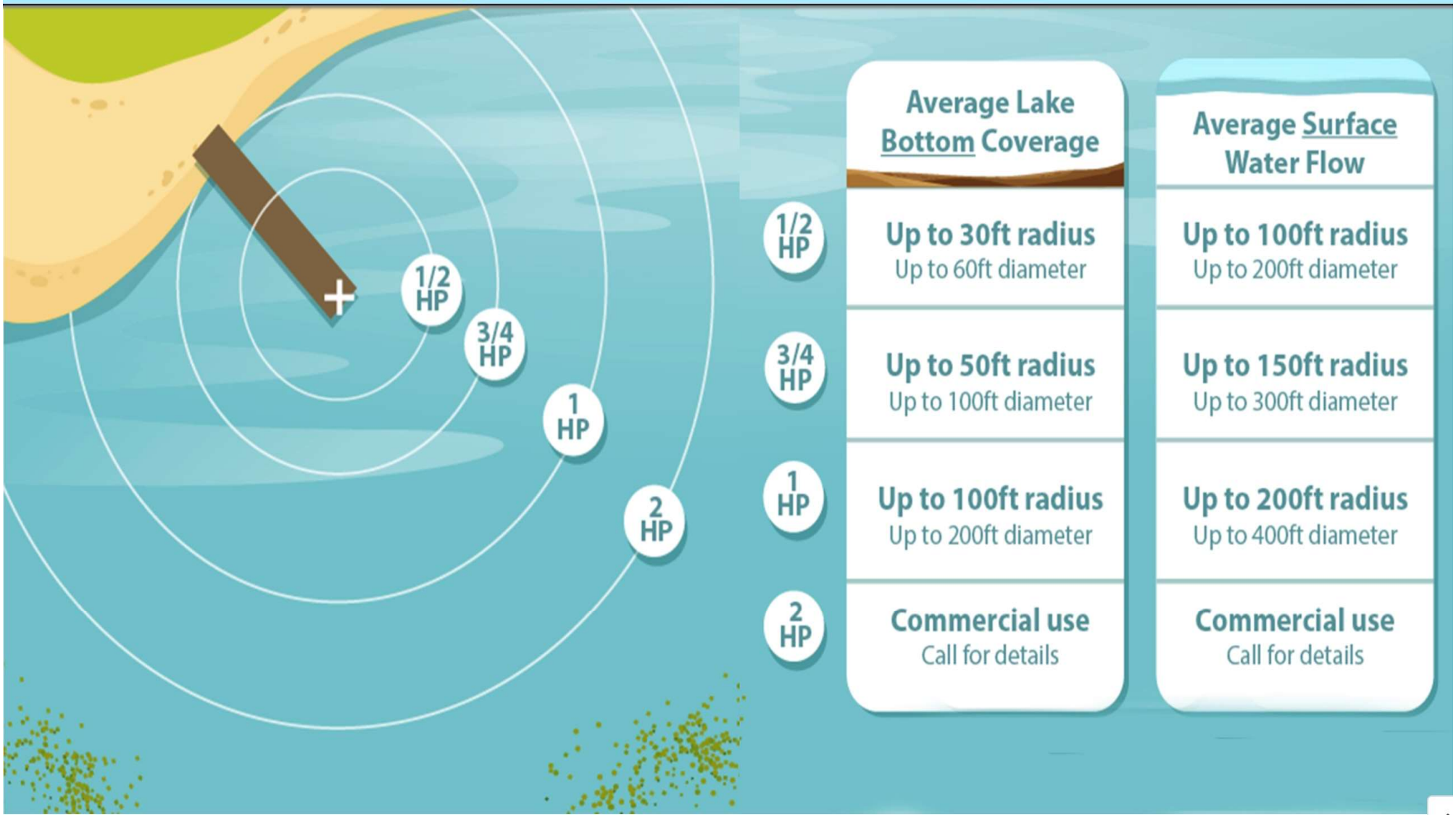
- 1) may be promoting warm water fish over cold water fish by mixing
- 2) open ice a danger, open ice increases sunlight exposure of algae spores
- 3) If not properly sited moves sediment

Types

- Bottom diffused aerators bubbling up: small high density of bubbles preferred-has to be at least 10-12 feet or sediment will be disrupted
- Surface aerators
- Fountains
- Circulators




360°
DEFENDS AGAINST FLOATING
WEEDS AND ALGAE



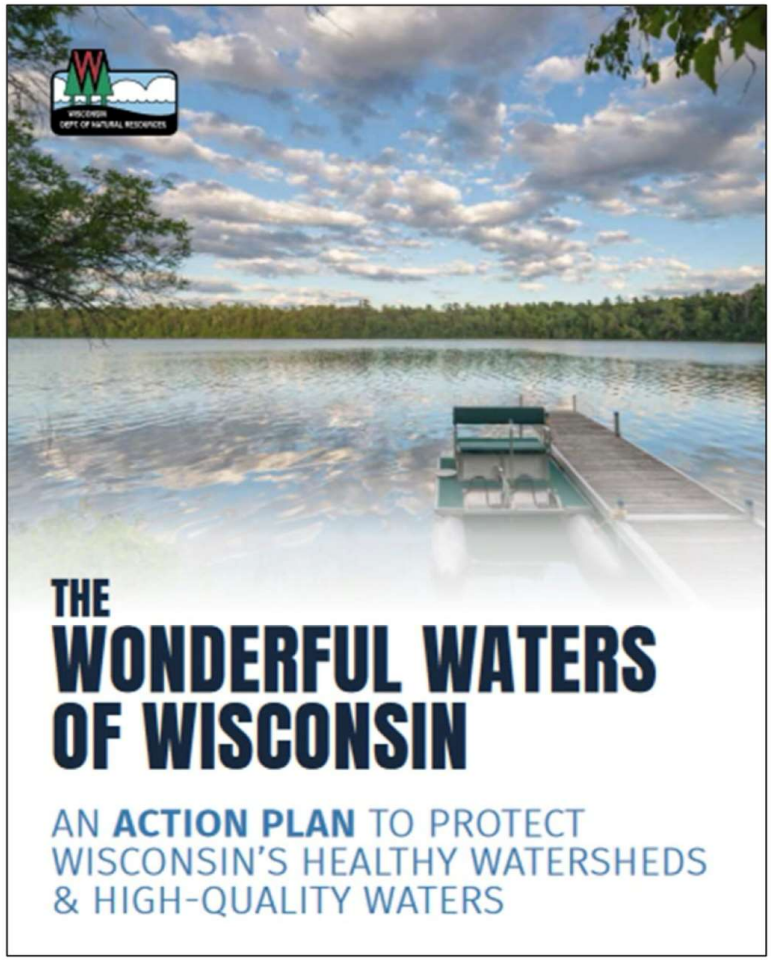
	Average Lake Bottom Coverage	Average Surface Water Flow
1/2 HP	**Up to 30ft radius** Up to 60ft diameter	**Up to 100ft radius** Up to 200ft diameter
3/4 HP	**Up to 50ft radius** Up to 100ft diameter	**Up to 150ft radius** Up to 300ft diameter
1 HP	**Up to 100ft radius** Up to 200ft diameter	**Up to 200ft radius** Up to 400ft diameter
2 HP	**Commercial use** Call for details	**Commercial use** Call for details

What is a "High Quality Water"?

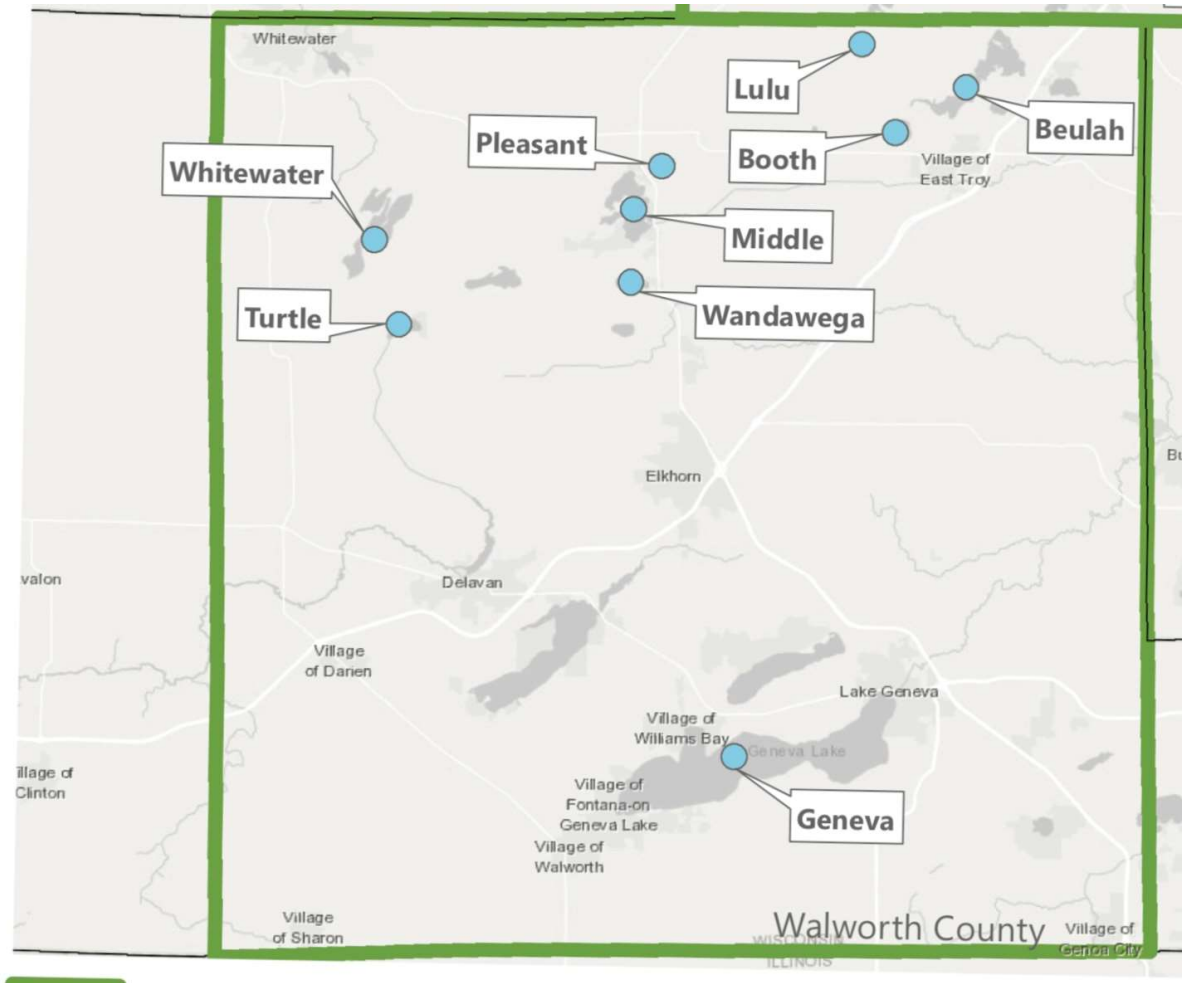
- Background
  - Attention and funding often geared toward restoring impaired waters
  - Interest in identifying and protecting high-quality waters before they become degraded

- Objective
  - Identify the "healthiest" waterbodies in Wisconsin using the best known and available scientifically defensible datasets to enable water resource protection activities

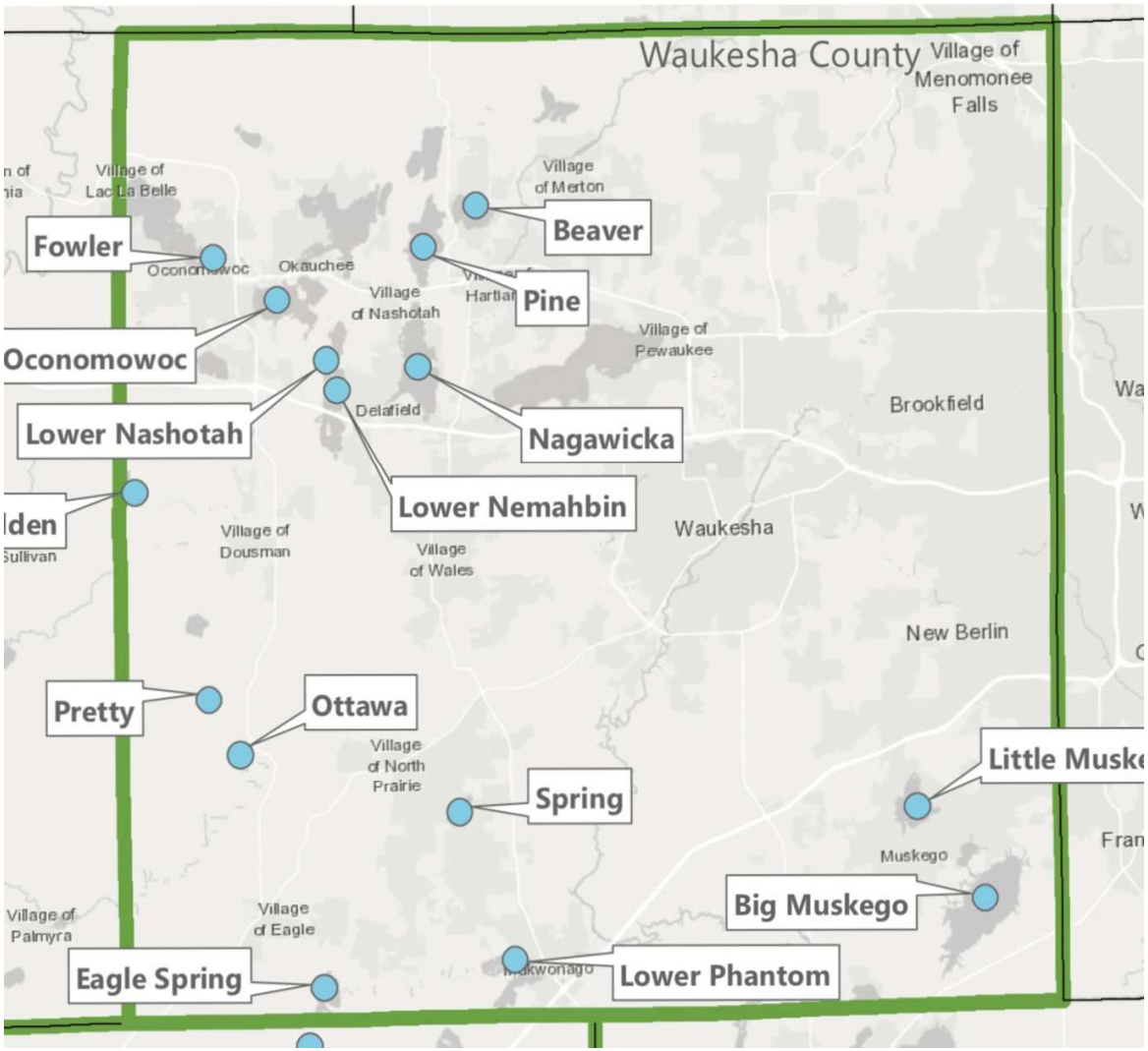
- A "high-quality water" must meet two of the following attributes
  - Unique or rare resource
  - Attainment of state water quality standards
  - "Good" or "Excellent" biotic integrity



			Both: •••	LAKE LOCATION)		LAKE LOCATION)	(COUNT)			
Beaver Lake		774400	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900010502		1	1	2
Brandy Brook	Pebble Cr	771400		Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060104	1	1	1	3
Eagle Spring Lake	Eagle Lake, Eagle Spring Lake 22	768600	•	Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060202	1	1		2
Fowler Lake		849400		Waukesha	Rock	070900010503	1	1		2
Genesee Creek		769800	•	Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060701	3	2	2	3
Golden Lake		775900	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900020304		1	1	2
Jericho Creek		768300	•	Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060202	1	1	1	3
Little Muskego Lake		762700		Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060301		1	1	2
Lower Nashotah Lake		827300	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900020303	1		1	2
Mukwonago River		765500	•	Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060203	7	4	6	3
Nagawicka Lake		828000	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900020301	1	1	2	3
Oconomowoc Lake		849600		Waukesha	Rock	070900010503	1	1	3	3
Ottawa Lake	Silver,Lean	822200	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900020101	1	2	2	3
Pebble Creek		771300		Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060703	1	2	6	3
Pewaukee River		771700		Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060105		1	1	2
Pine Lake		779200	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900010502	1	1		2
Pretty Lake		779300	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900020305		1	2	2
Rosenow Creek		848900		Waukesha	Rock	070900010503	2	1		2
Scuppernong Creek		825600	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900020305		1	1	2
South Branch Genesee River		3000069	•	Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060701		1	1	2
Spring Brook	Stoney Cr	770300	•	Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060701	1	1	2	3
Spring Lake		770600	•	Waukesha	Upper Illniois	071200060701	1	1		2
Unnamed		821400	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900020101	2	1		2
Upper Nemahbin Lake		827100	•	Waukesha	Rock	070900020303	1	1		2


Whitewater
Lulu
Beulah
Pleasant
Booth
Village of
East Troy
Whitewater
Middle
Turtle
Wandawega
Elkhorn
Delavan
Village
of Darien
Lake Geneva
Village of
Williams Bay
Geneva Lake
Village of
Fontana-on
Geneva Lake
Geneva
Village of
Walworth
Village
of Sharon
Walworth County
Village of
Genoa City
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
Waukesha and Walworth County Boundaries
Designated High Quality Water Lakes

a High Quality Waters in Waukesha and Walworth Counties



Threats to High Quality Waters

- Increased developments, thus increased lake usage
- Invasive species
- Pollution
- Watershed management (or lack thereof)
- Climate change

WI DNR on boat covers

- A seasonal boat shelter as defined in s. 30.01(1c)(a) – defined as a structure designed to cover a boat slip or place for a watercraft - must be removed from the water between December 1 and April 1 annually.

- Unless placed in accordance with s. 30.01(1c)(b), a seasonal boat shelter may not exceed an outside dimension of 12 feet wide by 24 feet long on waters under 1,000 acres in size and may not exceed an outside dimension of 14 feet wide by 24 feet long on waters 1000 acres and larger in size.

- A boat shelter may include a roof which shall be pitched not less than one foot nor more than 2.5 feet from the roof peak to the bottom of the eaves. Only the size and number of vertical components required to support the watercraft and any roof are permitted. Storage facilities may only be included above the eaves of a boat shelter.

- A boat shelter may include temporary sides to protect a boat that has a wooden hull or is designated as a boat with significant historic or cultural value, as determined by the state, county, or local historical society. The sides must be comprised of flexible material with a minimum openness factor of 5%. The temporary sides must be placed no less than 36 inches above the water surface.

Lake Management Committee

April 21 2025

Agenda

- Wakeboat update
- Freshwater salinization in SE Wisconsin
- Invasive Species in Pine Lake: control, trends, other lakes
- Aerators: winter safety 2.0
- Lake Country Clean Waters: 14 lakes concerns
- Future items

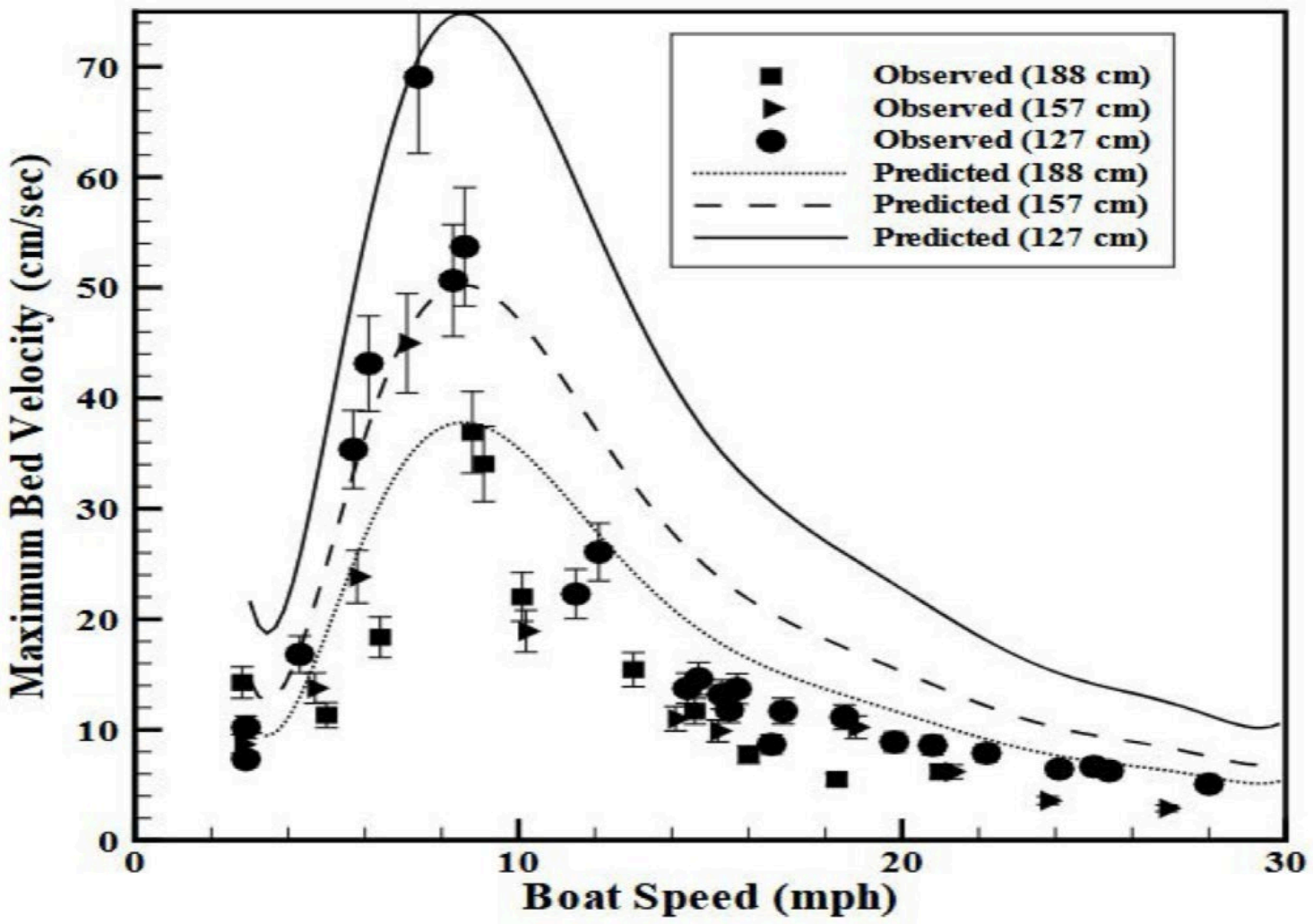
Wakeboats

- LCCW winter review with Don Gallo
- Lakes At Stake Terra Vigilis Study in NH
- UMN Phase 2 not out yet
- Dr. Banholzer: Professor of Civil Engineering UWMadison rebuttals
- Lakes At Stake Coalition/Last Wilderness Alliance
- Status of legislation in Madison: none
- DNR
- Local

Legislation

- Public Trust doctrine
- 2 bills 2023/2024 went nowhere
- State seems bifurcated: up north there are bans, southern part of the state is doing exactly what we are doing, voluntary guidelines, not ordinances, wake area maps or buoys
- Lobbying: Lakes At Stake coalition expected to introduce a bill 2025 to new legislators: 30 feet depth, 700 feet from shore but is encouraging lakes to ban

Boating Impacts to Lakes



Source: Beachler and Hill, 2003

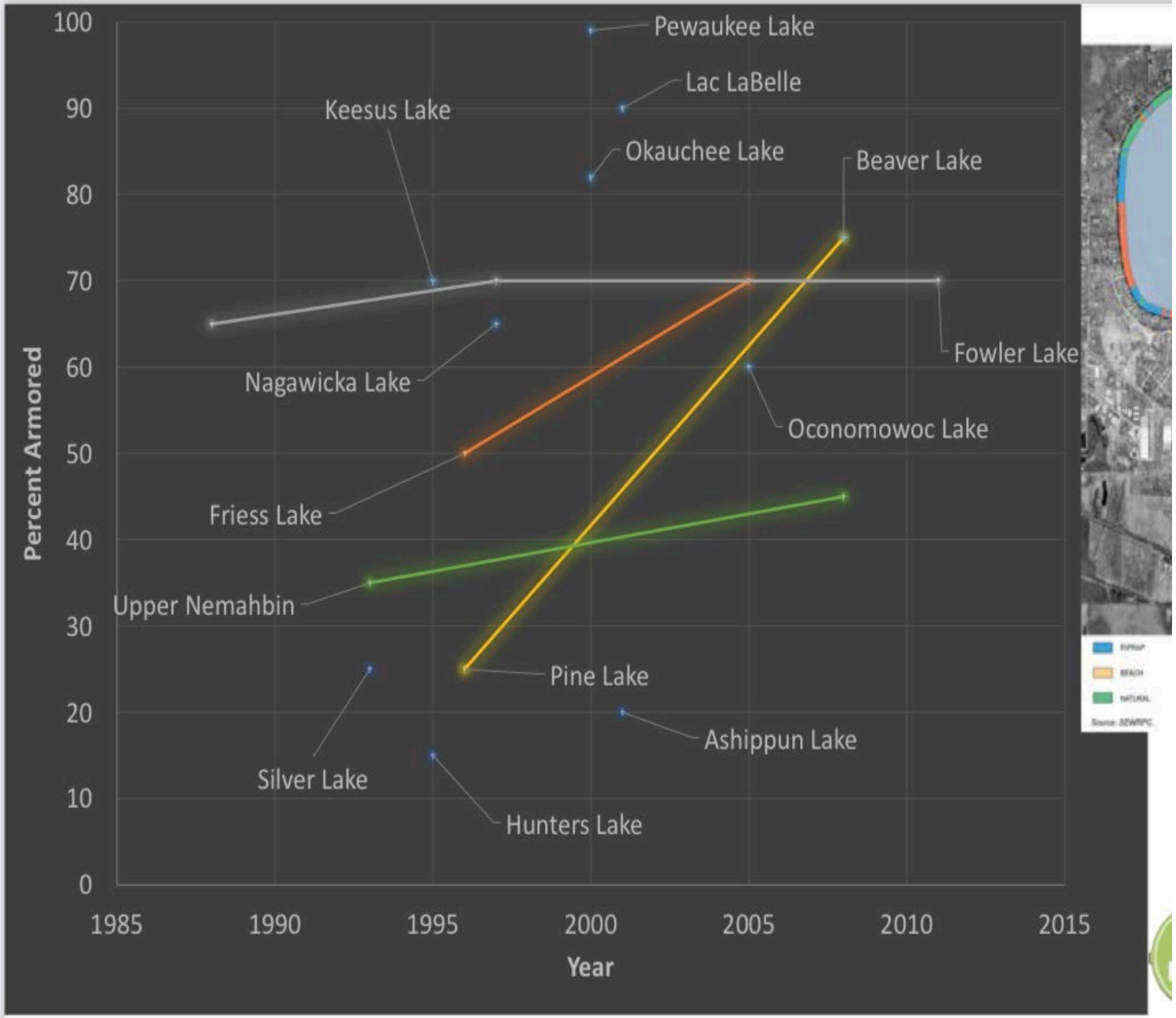
Effective Mixing Depth

Effective mixing depth is the maximum depth at which the engine stirs up the water and, in turn, the lake bottom sediment. The importance of these findings is that power boating in shallow areas on lakes is likely to stir up bottom sediments, decreasing water clarity and releasing nutrients from the lake bottom, which can feed algae blooms.

Effective Mixing Depth by Engine Size

Horsepower	Mixing Depth
10	6 feet
28	10 feet
50	15 feet
100	18 feet

Source: *Lakeline*, December 1991


Percent Armored
Year
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
Pewaukee Lake
Lac LaBelle
Keesus Lake
Okauchee Lake
Beaver Lake
Fowler Lake
Nagawicka Lake
Oconomowoc Lake
Friess Lake
Upper Nemahbin
Pine Lake
Ashippun Lake
Silver Lake
Hunters Lake

Options

- ? Survey
- ?Open house
- Maintain voluntary guidelines of 2024
- Control time-all wakes? Very unpopular
- Ordinance?
- What about the similar and well known effects of all propeller boats?
- Legal risk is real and enforcement will be difficult

Freshwater Salinization of SE WI

- The lakes are getting “salty”

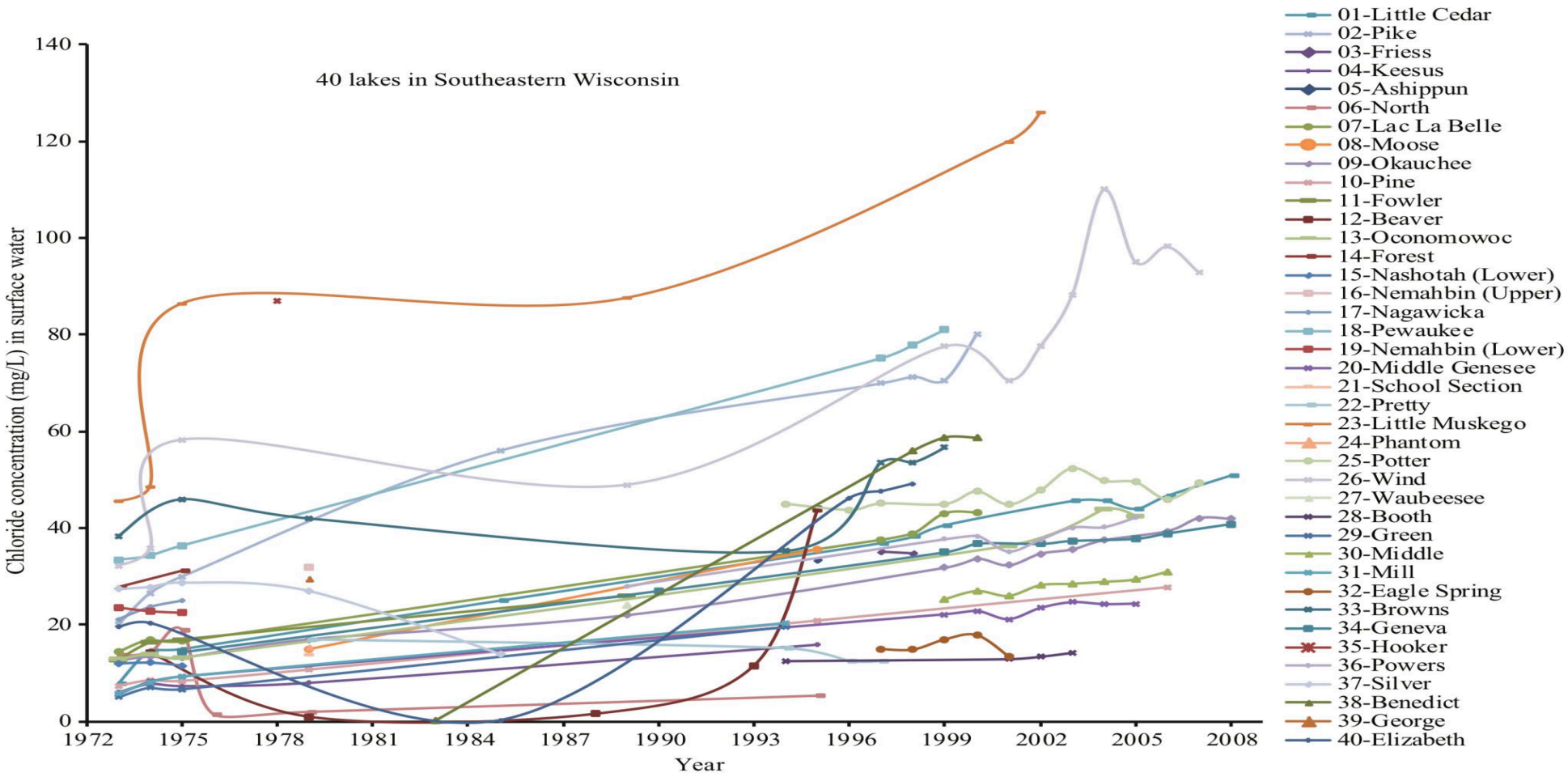
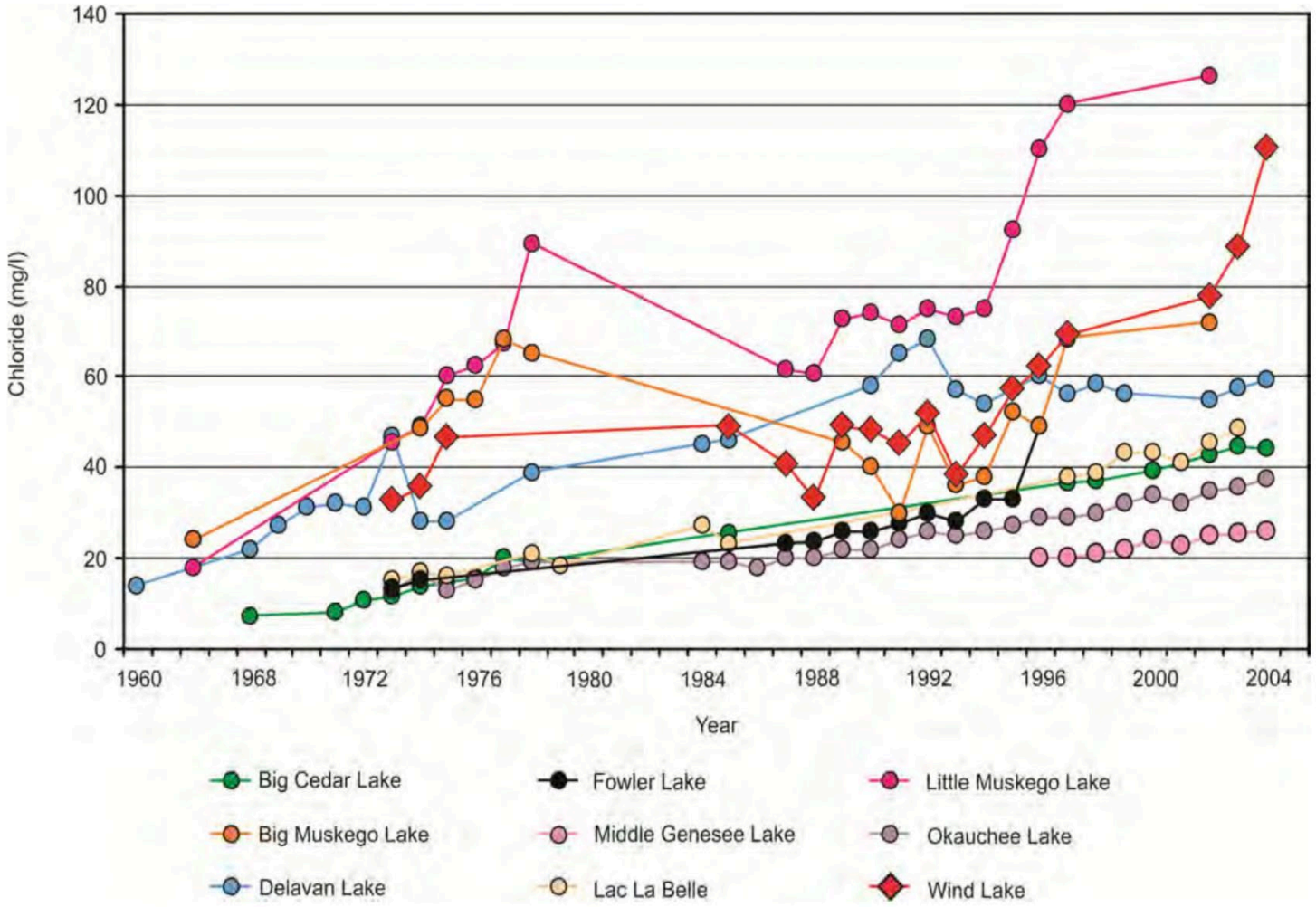
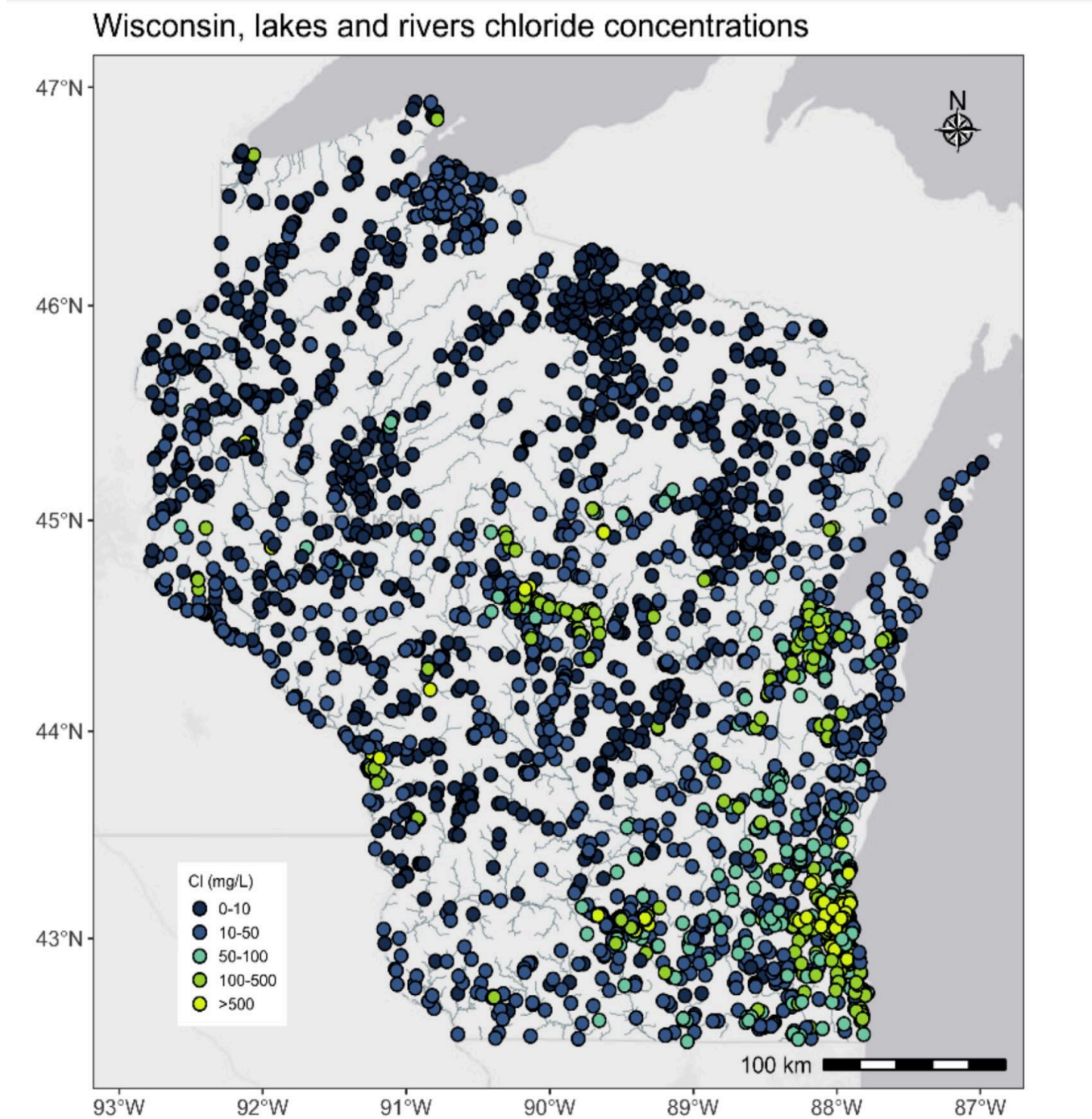


Fig.3 Chloride concentrations in surface waters of Southeastern Wisconsin: 1970–2010

SEWRPC Chloride Impact Study




Wisconsin, lakes and rivers chloride concentrations
47°N
46°N
45°N
44°N
43°N
93°W
92°W
91°W
90°W
89°W
88°W
87°W
N
Cl (mg/L)
0-10
10-50
50-100
100-500
>500
100 km

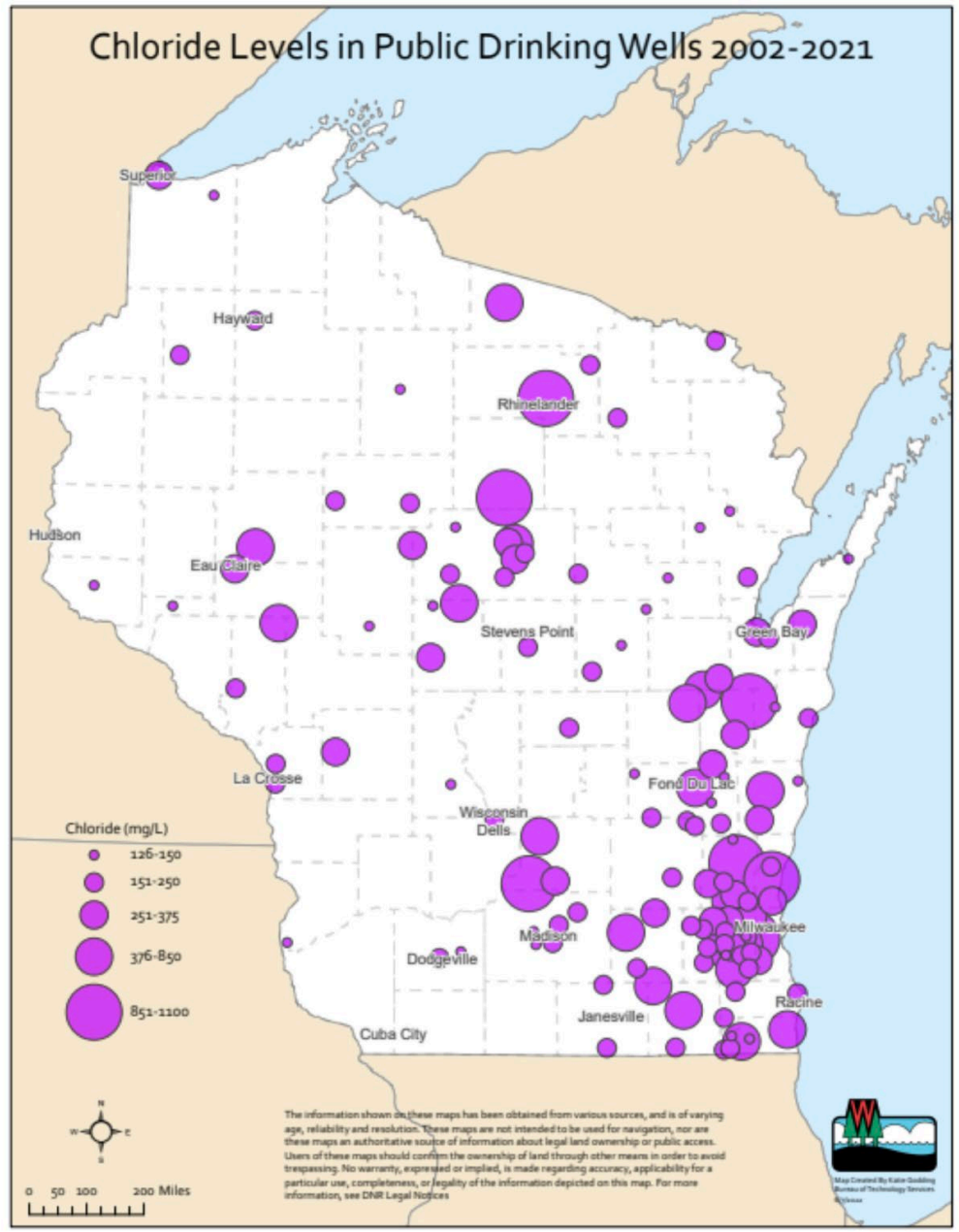
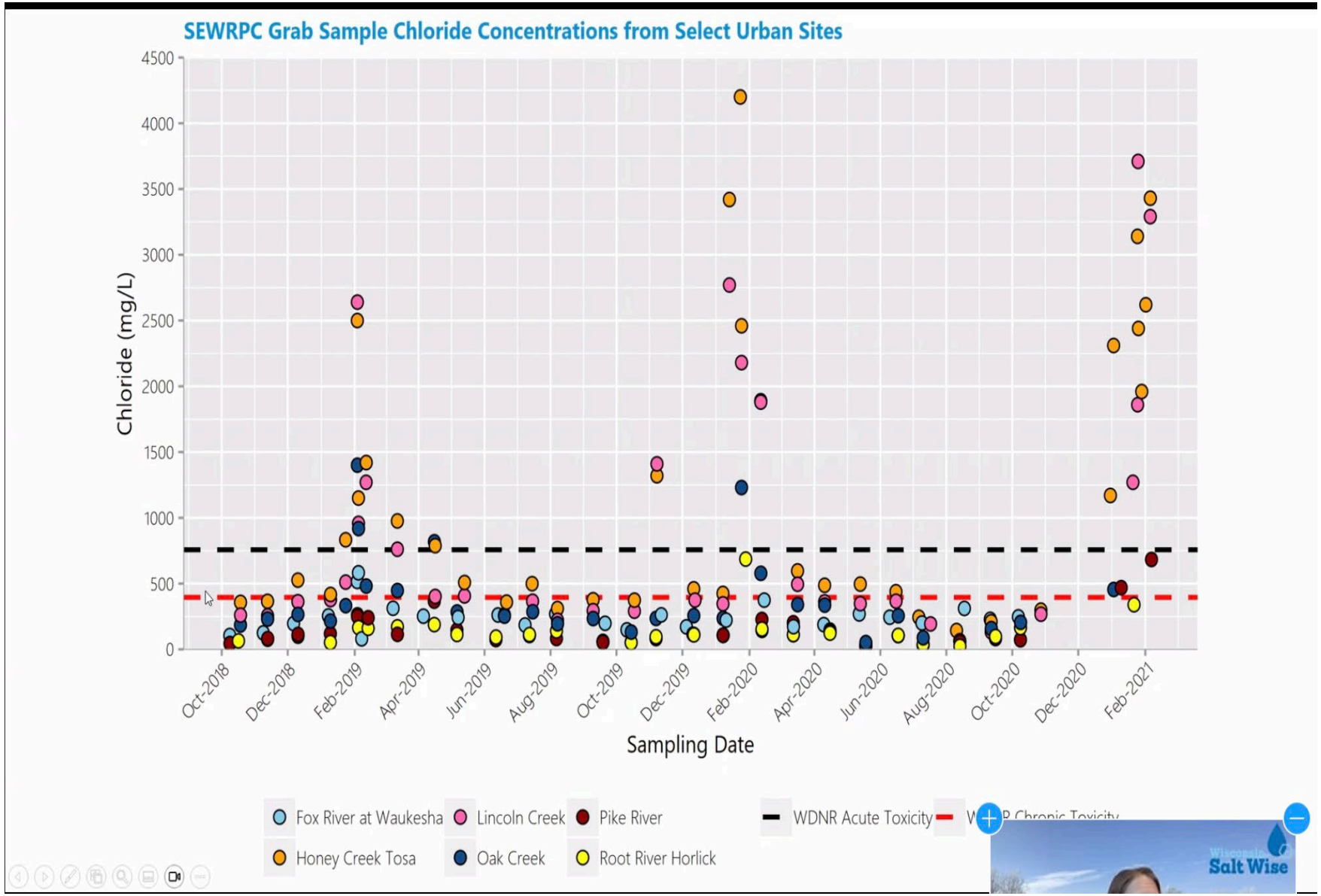


Figure 13. Wisconsin public drinking wells with chloride >120 mg/L (2002-2021).

Monthly Cl measurements-February spikes



Pine Lake Historical values

Table 8

ANNUAL MEAN WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS IN PINE LAKE: 1973-2006

Parameter	1970s						1980s		1990s		2000s				Total Average	Standards
	1973	1974	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1995	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006		
Conductance (UMHOS/cm)	300	323	320	--	353	366	340	350	355.5		354.5	497.5	400	399	354	**500-600**[a]
pH	8.3	8.25	8.35	--	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.2	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.3	**8.1**[a]
Dissolved Oxygen	6.2	10.2	11.95	--	9.4	9.2	10.3	9.9	10.4	8.8	8.65	11.4	12.6	12.3	10.0	**Above 5**[b]
Orthophosphates	0.16	0.16	0.13	--	0.029	0.033	0.026	--	0.012	--	--	--	0.008	0.011	0.15	**Below 0.01**[b]
Nitrate and Nitrite	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.048	0.02	0.02	--	--	--	--	0.028	--	0.07	**Below 10.0**[b]
Ammonium	0.035	0.085	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.054	--	--	0.017	<0.01	0.04	0.05	**Below 0.2**[b]
Organic Nitrogen	0.63	0.93	0.60	0.7	0.6	0.95	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	--
Turbidity (NTUs)	2.25	2.7	2.35	--	1.8	2.35	1.27	1.2	1	--	--	--	2.9	1.3	2.01	--
Calcium	37.9	32.5	30.5	--	29	25.5	32	28	31	24	--	27.3	31.1	29	30.51	**36**[a]
Magnesium	34	22.8	35.75	--	24	26.5	25	25	28	--	--	26.1	25.7	24.3	28.1	**32**[a]
Sodium	3.5	5.5	5.5	--	6	5	6	5	9.7	--	--	--	12.5	13	6.3	--
Potassium	1.9	1.5	2.5	--	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	--	--	--	--	2	2	1.9	--
Sulfate	13.5	17.5	18.25	--	21	20	--	21	21	--	--	--	20.6	21.1	18.4	**Between 20-40**[b]
Chlorides	7.5	8.25	8.5	--	8	12	--	--	20.7	--	--	--	27.9	27.8	11.9	**Below 250**[b]

NOTE: All measurements are in milligrams per liter (mg/l) unless otherwise noted.

[a] *Southeastern Wisconsin regional averages.*

[b] *Established standards for the State of Wisconsin.*

Beaver Lake historical values

Table 5 (continued)

Parameter	Date														Standards
	1973		1974				1975				1995				
	09/19	11/21	02/06	04/02	07/10	11/20	02/20	04/23	07/01	11/05	02/21	04/26	07/11	07/27	
Sodium (mg/l) Indicator of road salt pollution. Linked to cyanobacteria growth	12.5	8.1	9	6	6	10	6	7	11	19	--	20	--	--	--
Potassium (mg/l) An indicator of pollution and linked to cyanobacteria growth	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.2	0.5	2.8	5.5	2.5	4.8	12.8	--	1.7	--	--	--
Sulfate (mg/l) An indicator of acid rain	22	22	28	30	28	26	30	29	29	30	--	30	--	--	**Between 20-40**[b]
Chlorides (mg/l) An indicator of road salt pollution	13	12	14	14	17	13	15	14	14	15	--	43.9	--	--	**Below 250**[b]

NOTE: Red font indicates values above established standards.

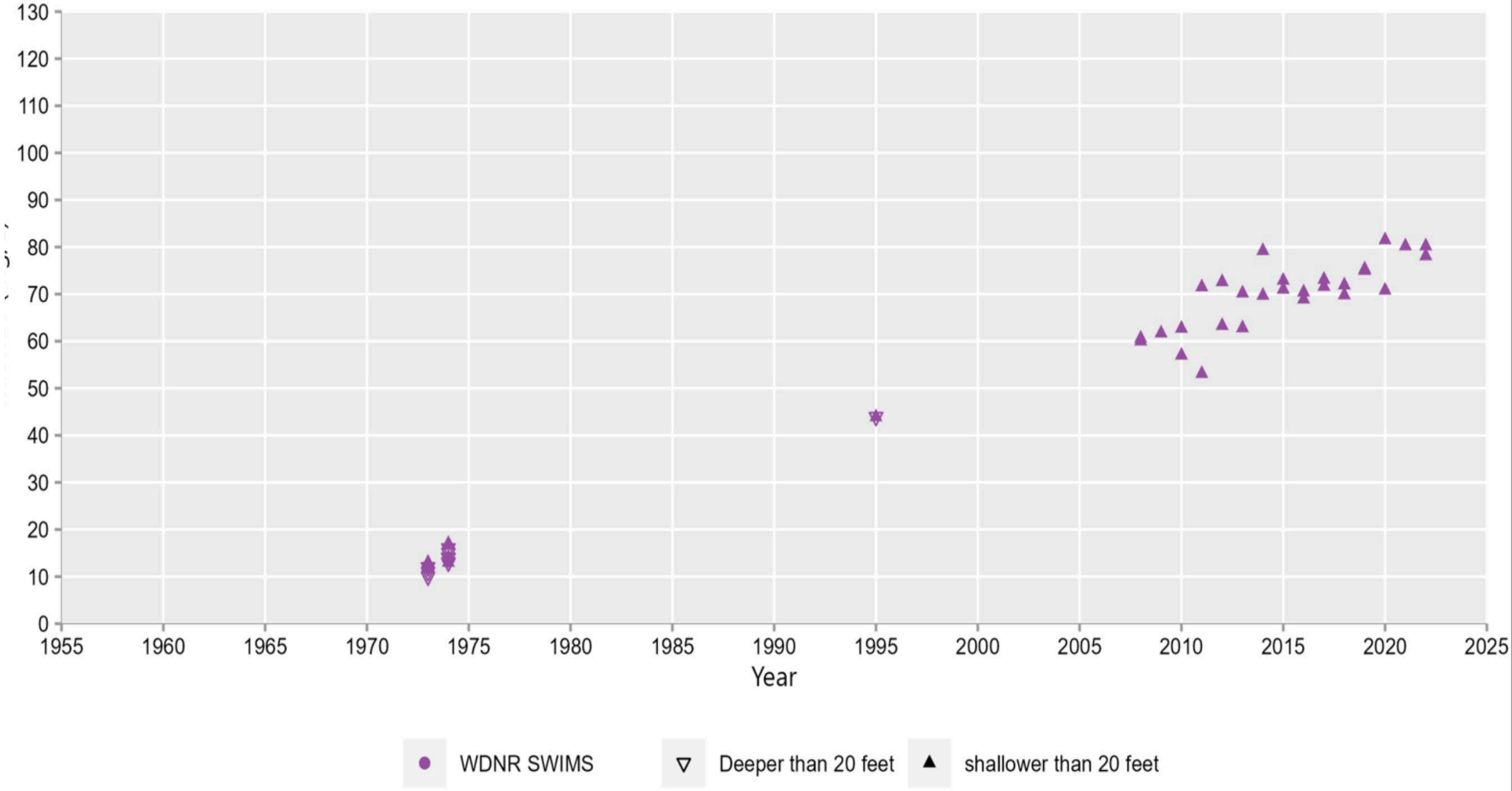
[a] *Southeastern Wisconsin regional averages.*

[b] *Established standards for the State of Wisconsin.*

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Citizen Lake Monitoring Data, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and SEWRPC.

Figure 5. Beaver Lake (Waukesha County), Annual Chloride_TS

Scatterplots of Chloride Concentrations Over Time for Beaver Lake: 1973 to 2022

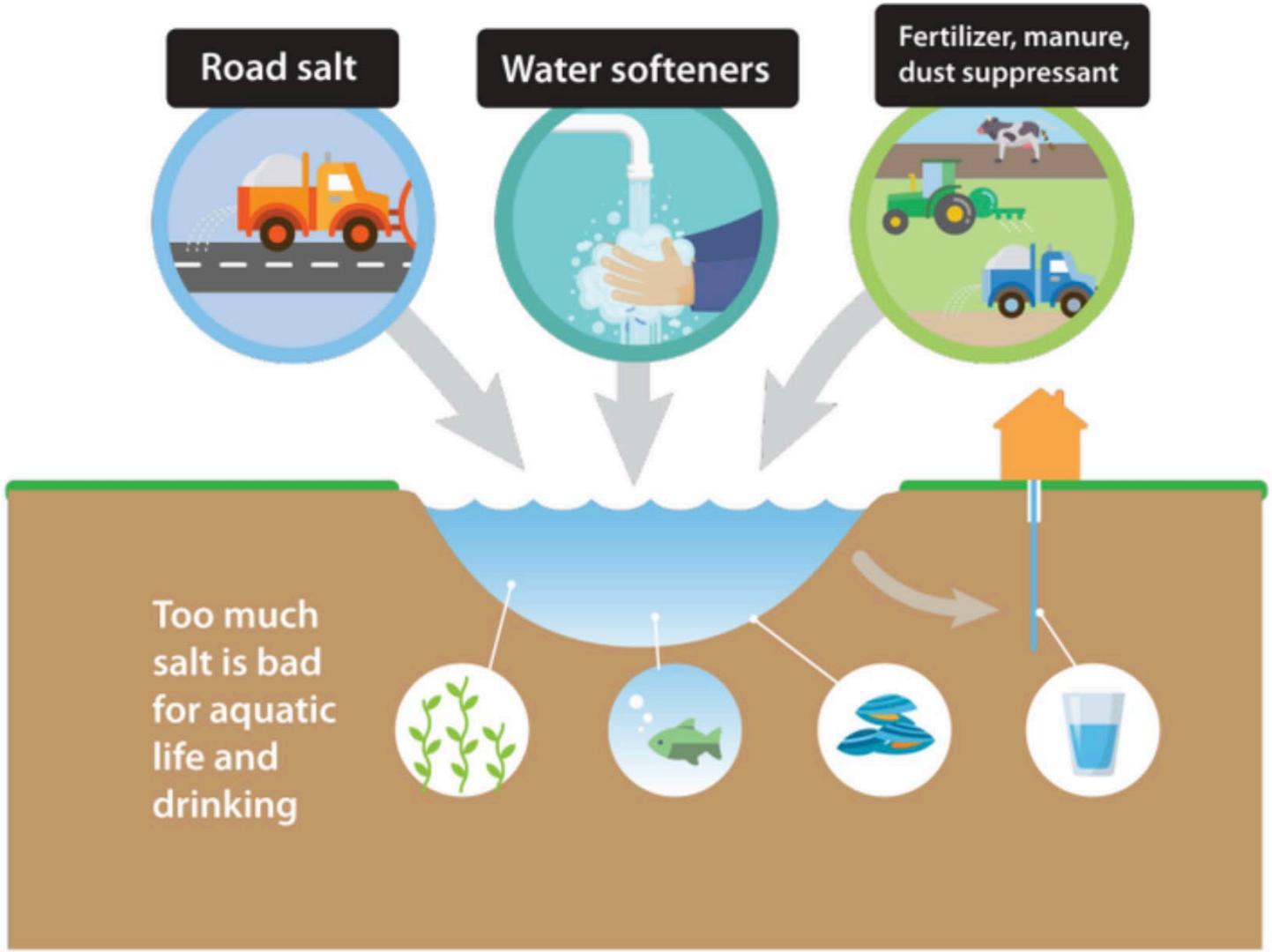


Sources of chloride

Chloride enters lakes, streams, wetlands, and groundwater from a variety of sources, including:

- salt applied to roads, parking lots, trails, and sidewalks for winter maintenance
- water softener brine discharge to municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs)
- water softener discharge to a septic system
- agricultural fertilizer
- industrial discharge
- land application of manure
- land application of WWTP sludge
- dust suppressant

From a statewide perspective, road salt use, fertilizers, and WWTPs make up the predominant sources of chloride.



The relative significance of each source of chloride is dependent on the watershed. For highly developed urban areas, winter maintenance activities are typically the primary source.

In rural areas, residential and commercial water softening represent the largest point sources of chloride to the environment.

Aquatic Invasive Species Treatment Pine lake

Pine Lake –Waukesha County, WI

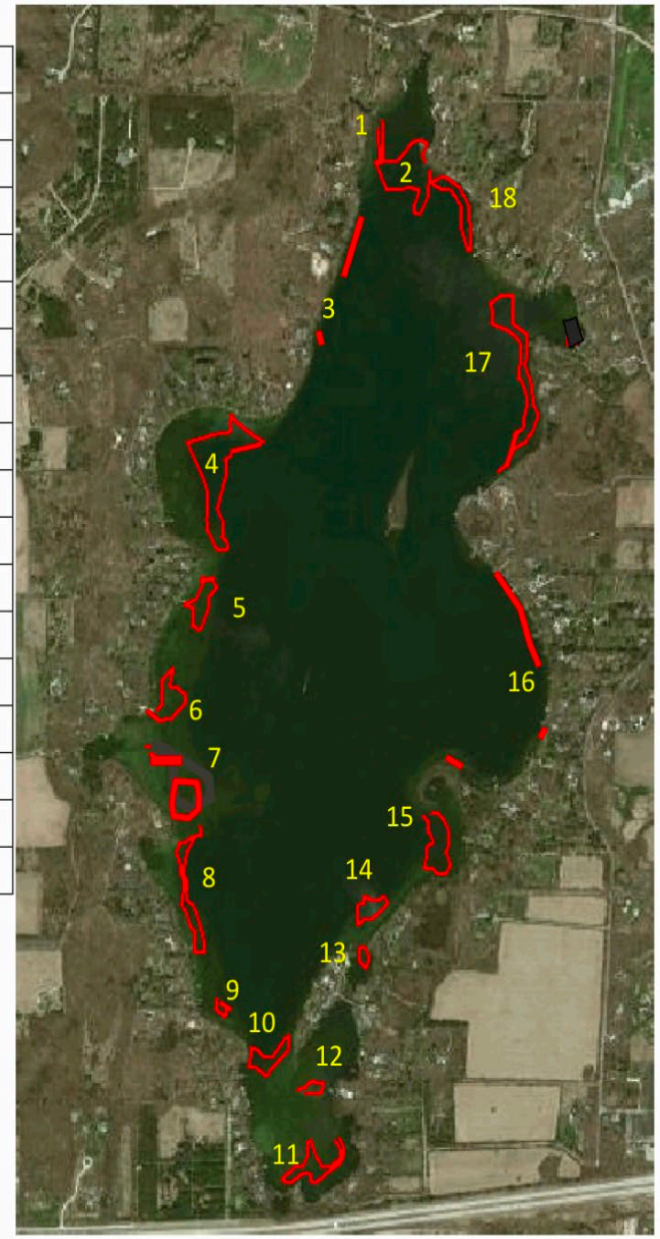
Treatment History—September, 2013 thru June, 2024

Year	Dates	2,4-D Gran. Acres	2,4-D Liq. Acres	ProcellaCOR EC Acres	Total Acres	Comments/Notes
2012	9/18 and 9/20/12 10/2/2012	40.5 0.17	1.9 2.1		42.4 2.27	
2013	6/18/2013 9/11/2013	5.85 7.1	4.7 8.5		10.55 15.6	
2014	6/18/2014 9/16/2014	13.8 3.0	 40.4		13.8 43.4	
2015	No Treatment (Lack of growth)	 0	 0		 0	
2016	7/11/2016	0.9	0		0.9	
2017	6/29/2017	1	6.5		7.5	
	9/13/2017					Survey Only. Treatment denied by DNR See Report
2018	6/28/2018	18.8			18.8	
2019	6/27/2019	0.1			21.25	Also treated 3 acres with Aquathol-K for control of Curly-leaf pondweed
2020	6/17/2020		24.1		24.1	
2021	6/16/2021		18.2		18.2	
2022	6/15/2022		17.3		17.3	
2023	6/14/2023		10.6	2.0	12.60	First year ProcellaCOR EC (evaluation)
2024	6/12/2024				12.89	Also treated 4.6 acres with Aquathol-K for control of Curly-leaf pondweed

Pine Lake—Waukesha County

September 16, 2014 Eurasian Watermilfoil Treatment

Area #	Acreage
1	0.5
2	5.0
3	0.7
4	8.6
5	2.0
6	2.1
7	4.1
8	2.5
9	0.3
10	1.7
11	2.3
12	0.5
13	0.4
14	1.3
15	3.0
16	1.0
17	5.4
18	2.0
Total Acreage	43.4



Overview Map of Pine Lake

June 12, 2024 Treatment Areas

Area	EWM Acres	CLP Acres
1	0.07	
2	0.07	
3	0.6	0.6
4	0.03	
5	3.0	3.0
6	0.5	
7	0.5	
8	1.7	
9	0.25	0.25
10	4	
11	0.8	0.8
12	0.8	
13	0.5	
14	0.07	
Total	12.89	4.65

SOLitude Lake Management

Invasive Lake Weed Control-Surrounding lakes

LAKE	TARGETED WEEDS	APPROACH	VENDOR	COMMENTS
Lower Nemahbin	Starry stonewort at boat launch Eurasian Milfoil Hybrid water ilfoil	DASH 2019, 2020; hand pulling 2020-2023 Plus spot chemicals Spot chemical	Eco Waterway Services Marine Biochemists	DNR grant; few weeds, small areas treated
Upper Nemahbin	Eurasian Milfoil	DASH 2019-2023	EcoWaterways Services	Major dredging project
Lake Nagawicka	Eurasian milfoil, duckweed, algae, curly pondweed	Lake cutting, pier pickups of hand pulls Chemical: AquatholK, Sculpin G, Weedar 64	Lakeland Biologists	
North Lake	Eurasian Milfoil, curly pondweed, elodea	Chemical: Aquathol K, Tribune Hand pulling, pier pickups Weed harvester	SOLitude Lake Management	Major dredging project, invasives impeding navigation
Pewaukee	Eurasian milfoil	Weed harvester 0 chemicals since 1990 Hand pulling, hand raking hand weed harvesters	Eco-Resources + citizen advisory	
Beaver	Eurasian milfoil	Handpulling		
Little Cedar	Starry stonewort at boat launch Starry stonewort boat launch Eurasian Milfoil EWM, curly pondweed, purple loosestrife	Handpulling volunteers Diver assisted hand pulls no suction 2018-2023 Weed harvester, pier pickups for handpulls Raking nearshore by residents, handpulling		SEWPRC 2024: harvesting primary, little chemical use Chemicals only if EWM increases, spot treatment 30 lineal feet, 100 feet out
Big Cedar	Starry stonewort EWM EWM Curly pondweed Spiny naiad	Harvesting still primary,chemical spot treat Near shore handpulling and raking 30/100 Near shore hand pulling/raking Limiting boat traffic in sensitive areas Extend slow-no-wake areas, buoy markers		SEWPRC 2024 DCed 2,4 D 1987 No large scale chemicals Alum applications x 5 additional planned: sequestration Aluminum sulfate added to precipitate aluminum hydroxy-phosphate DASH has been around since 2014 SSW chemically insensitive DNR grants available DASH for small scale invasives, expensive Some private residents do DASH
Oconomowoc	EWM Spiny naiad			
LaBelle	EWM Tall manna grass Spiny naiad	Vegetation survey 2020	Onterra LLC	Focusing on water quality/clarity. Less good weeds overall Worried about algae with decreasing weeds Planting good weeds failed

		SNW in soft sediment bays	
Okauchee	Starry stonewort since 2019	Curtained chemicals, diver hand pull	
	EWM	Harvesting, pier pickups, chemical 2,4D, Procell SOLitude Lake Management	
	Curly leaf pondweed		
Pine	Eurasian Milfoil	2,4 D or ProcellaCor, 2024=Aquathol K and Weec SOLitude Lake Management	Decreasing number of acres treated, rotating chem to avoid hybrid
	Curly leaf pondweed	Same	
Beulah	Eurasian Milfoil	Harvester	
North Lake	Curly leaf pondweed	2, 4 D, Aquathol-K, Weedar 64	Major dredging project
	Eurasian milfoil		
	Elodea-native but so dense impeding navigation so t	Tribune	

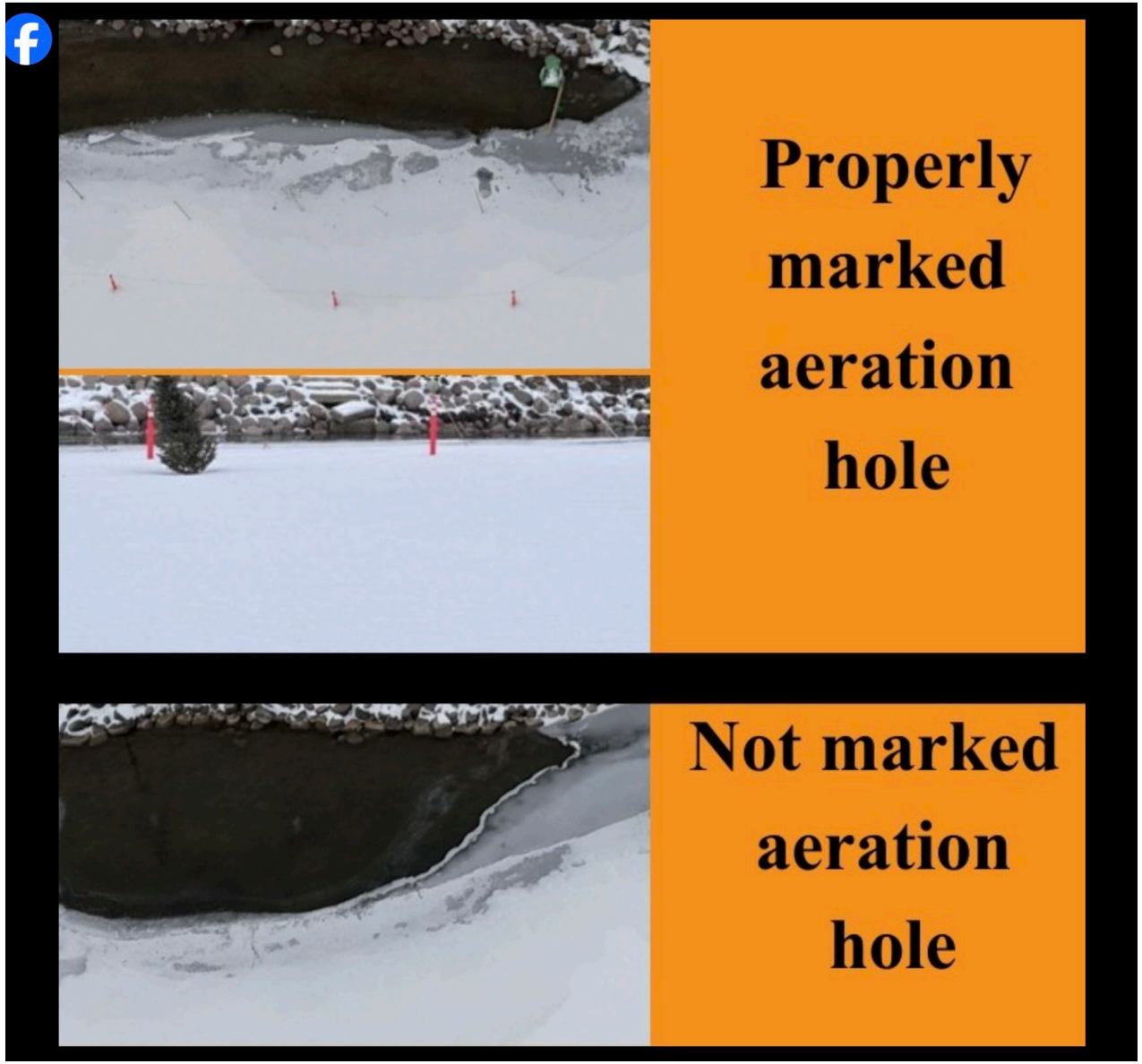
1) Physical-coverin Nags, alum
2) Mechanical-harvesting
3)Manual-raking pulling DASH
4) Chemical
5) Biological-insects

Aerators-winter safety

Lakeridge Landscaping

A heave on Pewaukee Lake on Sunday, Jan. 26.

Waukesha County Sheriff 2/14/25



News release: Minnesota DNR issues ice warning for aerated lakes

December 16, 2024

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has issued its annual ice safety warning for lakes with winter aeration systems.

The updated list of aerated lakes and more information is available on the DNR website.

“We urge people to use caution anytime they venture onto ice,” DNR Aeration Program Coordinator Denise Elston said. “Ice is never 100% safe, and extreme care should be taken on aerated lakes. Watch for the large orange and black warning signs at high use public accesses and the required thin ice signs around open water areas.”

The DNR permits aeration systems to help prevent winterkill of fish populations by adding oxygen to the lake and, in certain situations, to protect shorelines and structures from ice damage. They are generally operated from the time the lakes freeze until the ice breaks up in the spring. Aeration systems will be operating on 189 Minnesota lakes with public accesses this winter. Private hatchery operators also use aeration systems, usually on small lakes without public accesses.

A permit from the DNR is required to install and operate an aeration system. Permit holders must publish public notices, post warning signs and inspect the systems at least once every seven days. Lake users can watch for notices in local media or check out the DNR aeration webpage to find out which area lakes are aerated.

Some municipalities have ordinances that prohibit entering the thin ice marked area and/or prohibit the night use of motorized vehicles on lakes with aeration systems in operation. These local regulations are often posted at accesses where they apply.

Questions about winter fish kill or winter water quality can be directed to a regional or area fisheries office. Questions concerning aeration can be directed to DNR Aeration Program Coordinator Denise Elston at 218-580-8646.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

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Waukesha County Jail
Box 0217
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Waukesha County Huber
1400 Northview Road
Waukesha, WI 53188

ERIC SEVERSON, *Sheriff*

Safety Reminder

February 14th, 2025

Attention, community members – Special Attention Pewaukee Lake:

Aeration systems are being installed in our local lakes to prevent ice buildup and protect waterway structures. These systems help prolong the life of structures like piers by keeping areas of the lake ice-free through circulation.

Key Points to Remember:
Safety First: Aeration systems can create thin ice or open water spots. Always be cautious and look for warning signs before stepping onto the ice.

Marking Ice Holes: To ensure public safety, ice holes created by aerators should be properly marked with barriers and visible warnings, such as reflectorized or fluorescent materials.

Proper Installation: Aerators are often attached to existing structures. No additional DNR permitting is required if the installation meets specific criteria. However, it's important that these systems do not disturb the lake bed.

Regulations & Permits: If you are planning to install an aerator and are unsure about the regulations, visit the below links:
Avoid ice damage on permanent structures | Waterway protection | Wisconsin DNR
aeratorfactsheet.pdf

For everyone's safety, please stay informed and share this information with fellow lake users. Let's enjoy our beautiful winter scenery while being mindful of others.

Thank you, and stay safe!
Lieutenant Nicholas Wenzel
Waukesha County Sheriff's Office

Lake Country Clean Waters: 14 lakes concerns

- Wakeboats/High Performance Boats
- Invasive Species
- Salinity
- Aerators
- Lake Capacity
- Shoreline Health
- Light Pollution
- Other important topics mentioned were phosphorus levels, zoning controls, government resources (e.g., DNR enforcement, tree-cutting ordinances, water levels), muck management, algal blooms, weed harvesting, illegal boat slips, upstream lake communication, farm runoff, legal concerns, inter-lake partnerships, sediment issues, ecozone identification, watershed impacts, chlorides, and wildlife management (muskrats, beavers, geese). Preserving our lakes for future generations remains a shared priority.