



2018 Data Report for Dollar Lake, Oakland County

Site ID: 631274

42.6060°N, 83.3461°W

The CLMP is brought to you by:



Michigan Clean
Water Corps



About this report:

This report is a summary of the data that have been collected through the Cooperative Lakes Monitoring Program. The contents have been customized for your lake. The first page is a summary of the Trophic Status Indicators of your lake (Secchi Disk Transparency, Chlorophyll-a, Spring Total Phosphorus, and Summer Total Phosphorus). Where data are available, they have been summarized for the most recent field season, five years prior to the most recent field season, and since the first year your lake has been enrolled in the program.

If you did not take 8 or more Secchi disk measurements or 4 or more chlorophyll measurements, there will not be summary data calculated for these parameters. These numbers of measurements are required to ensure that the results are indicative of overall summer conditions.

If you enrolled in Dissolved Oxygen/Temperature, the summary page will have a graph of one of the profiles taken during the late summer (typically August or September). If your lake stratifies, we will use a graph showing the earliest time of stratification, because identifying the timing of this condition and the depth at which it occurs is typically the most important use of dissolved oxygen measurements.

The back of the summary page will be an explanation of the Trophic Status Index and where your lake fits on that scale.

The rest of the report will be aquatic plant summaries, Score the Shore results, and larger graphs, including all Dissolved Oxygen/Temperature Profiles that you recorded. For Secchi Disk, Chlorophyll, and Phosphorus parameters, you need to have two years of data for a graph to make logical sense. Therefore if this is the first year you have enrolled in the CLMP, you will not receive a graph for these parameters.

Remember that some lakes see a lot of fluctuation in these parameters from year to year. Until you have eight years worth of data, consider all trends to be preliminary.

To learn more about the CLMP monitoring parameters or get definitions to unknown terms, check out the CLMP Manual, found at: https://cdn.cloud1.cemah.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/63/2018/03/CLMP_Manual_2018.pdf

Thank you!

The CLMP leadership team would like to thank you for all of your efforts over the past year. The CLMP would not exist without dedicated and hardworking volunteers!

The CLMP Leadership Team is made of: Marcy Knoll Wilmes, Jean Roth, Jo Latimore, Paul Steen, Mike Gallagher, Laura Kaminski, and Erick Elgin

Questions?

If you have questions on this report or believe that the tabulated data for your lake in this report are in error please contact:

Paul Steen (psteen@hrwc.org), MiCorps Program Manager

Dollar Lake, Oakland County 2018 CLMP Results



Secchi Disk Transparency (feet)

Year	# Readings	Min	Max	Average	Std. Dev	Carlson TSI
2018	12	6.5	12.0	9.3	1.9	45
2018 All CLMP Lakes	2949	2.0	52.0	12.3	2.7	42

No graph: Not enough data

Chlorophyll-a (parts per billion)

Dollar Lake does not have Chlorophyll-a data available. Consider enrolling in this parameter next year. Chlorophyll-a is the green photosynthetic pigment in the cells of plants. The amount of algae in a lake can be estimated by measuring the chlorophyll-a concentration in the water. As an algal productivity indicator, chlorophyll-a is used to determine the trophic status of a lake.

Spring Phosphorus (parts per billion)

Dollar Lake does not have spring total phosphorus data available. Consider enrolling in this parameter next year. Phosphorus is one of several essential nutrients that algae need to grow and reproduce. An increase in phosphorus over time is a measure of nutrient enrichment in a lake. A surface water sample taken in the spring, shortly after spring turnover, will be a representative sample for estimating the total amount of phosphorus in the lake.

Summer Phosphorus (parts per billion)

Year	# Samples	Min	Max	Average	Std. Dev	Carlson TSI
2018	1	26.0	26.0	26.0	NA	51
2018 All CLMP Lakes	248	<= 3	84.0	14.1	10.4	42

No graph: Not enough data

Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature Profile

This lake does not have recent (within 5 years) dissolved oxygen/water temperature data available. Consider enrolling in this parameter next year. Fish, insects, mollusks, and crustaceans need dissolved oxygen to live in water. By late summer, many lakes stratify, with cold anoxic water on the bottom and warm, oxygen rich water on the surface. Anoxic (oxygen-depleted) water occurring too close to the surface is a sign of nutrient enrichment. Understanding the pattern of dissolved oxygen and water temperature in a lake is important for assessing nutrient problems as well as the health of the biological community.

Summary

Average TSI	2018
Dollar Lake	48
All CLMP Lakes	41

With an average TSI score of 48 based on 2018 Secchi transparency and summer total phosphorus data, this lake is rated between the mesotrophic and eutrophic lake classification.

Welcome to the CLMP! The longer you stay in the program and the more parameters you monitor, the more interesting this report will become. Once you have eight years of data there will be enough history to analyze the long-term trend.

Trophic Status Index Explained

In 1977, limnologist Dr. Robert Carlson developed a numerical scale (0-100) where the numbers indicate the level of nutrient enrichment. Using the proper equations, we can convert results from Summer Total Phosphorus, Secchi Depth, and Chlorophyll-a to this Trophic Status Index (TSI). The TSI numbers are furthermore grouped into general categories (oligotrophic, mesotrophic, eutrophic, and hypereutrophic), to quickly give us a way to understand the general nutrient level of any lake.

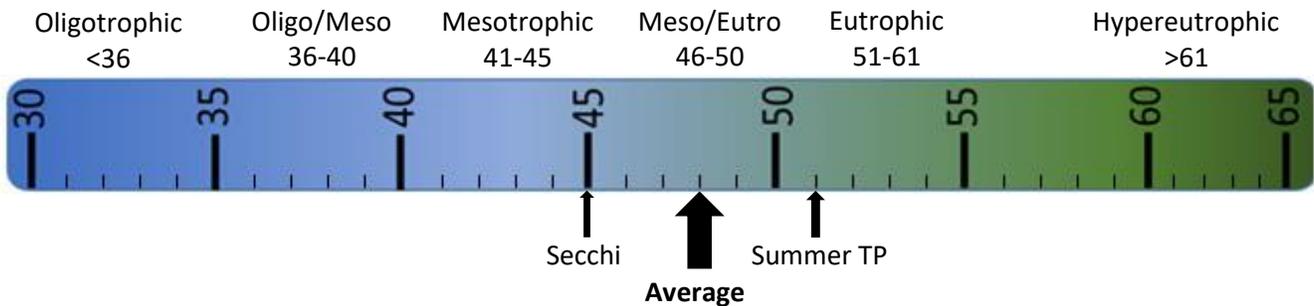
The tables below give the results-to-TSI conversions for the water quality data ranges normally seen in the CLMP. The formulas for this conversion can be found in the CLMP manual: https://cdn.cloud1.cemah.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/63/2018/03/CLMP_Manual_2018.pdf

Phosphorus (ppb)	TSI Value
<5	<27
6	30
8	34
10	37
12	40
15	43
18	46
21	48
24	50
32	54
36	56
42	58
48	60
>50	>61

Secchi Depth (ft)	TSI Value
>30	<28
25	31
20	34
15	38
12	42
10	44
7.5	48
6	52
4	57
<3	>61

Chlorophyll-a (ppb)	TSI Value
<1	<31
2	37
3	41
4	44
6	48
8	51
12	55
16	58
22	61
>22	>61

TSI for Dollar Lake in 2018	
Average	48
Secchi Disk	45
Summer TP	51
Chlorophyll-a	



Oligotrophic: Generally deep and clear lakes with little aquatic plant or algae growth. These lakes maintain sufficient dissolved oxygen in the cool, deep-bottom waters during late summer to support cold water fish, such as trout and whitefish.

Mesotrophic: Lakes that fall between oligotrophic and eutrophic. Mid-ranged amounts of nutrients.

Eutrophic: Highly productive eutrophic lakes are generally shallow, turbid, and support abundant aquatic plant growth. In deep eutrophic lakes, the cool bottom waters usually contain little or no dissolved oxygen. Therefore, these lakes can only support warm water fish, such as bass and pike.

Hypereutrophic: A specialized category of eutrophic lakes. These lakes exhibit extremely high productivity, such as nuisance algae and weed growth.

Dollar Lake, Oakland County 2018 Exotic Aquatic Plant Watch Results



The Exotic Aquatic Plant Watch was conducted on Dollar Lake in 2018.

This survey involves sampling at multiple locations around the lake to detect new invaders, and document the extent of known invaders. While notes on other plant species may be recorded during the survey, the effort focuses on five highly invasive species: Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), starry stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa*), curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*), Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), and European frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*).

The table below summarizes the results of the 2018 Exotic Aquatic Plant Watch on Dollar Lake.

Dollar Lake, Oakland County		
2018 Exotic Aquatic Plant Watch Results		
Survey Date(s): August 10		
<u>Species*</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Eurasian watermilfoil	not found	
Starry stonewort	FOUND	Lake generally ringed with thick mat from shore to 10' - 12' depth.
Curly-leaf pondweed	not found	
Hydrilla	not found	
European frog-bit	not found	

*other invasives noted: flowering rush, Phragmites, yellow lake iris, purple loosestrife, narrowleaf cattail.

Visit the MiCorps Data Exchange (<https://micorps.net>) or contact the lead volunteer on your lake for more details on the survey, including sampling locations, maps, and abundance information, and for information on past surveys.

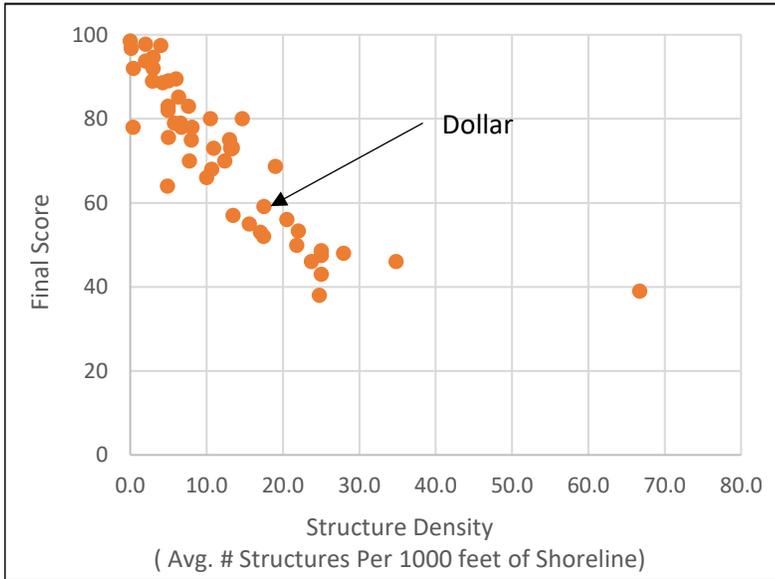
Dollar Lake, Oakland County 2018 Score the Shore Results



The Score the Shore Habitat Assessment was conducted on Dollar Lake in 2018.

This assessment involves rating 1000 foot sections of shoreline for aquatic vegetation, shoreline vegetation, erosion, and erosion control practices (like sea walls). Each shoreline section is given three scores ranging from 0-100 for the categories of Littoral, Riparian, and Erosion Management. The three scores are averaged to produce a average section score. Then a total score is given to the entire lake by averaging all of the average section scores. A score of 0 indicates a shoreline that has been extremely disturbed by human impacts and no natural shoreline remains. A score of 100 indicates a shoreline that is nearly pristine.

How does your lake compare to others in the program?



Dollar Lake:	
Number of Sections:	2
Number of Structures:	35
Structure Density:	17.5
Final Score:	59.1

All 42 Participating Lakes from 2015-2018:	
Avg. Number of Sections:	16.3
Avg. Number of Structures:	248.5
Avg. Structure Density:	15.2
Avg. Final Score:	70.5

Analysis specific to Dollar Lake:

Overall, the lakeshore habitat of Dollar Lake scored lower when average when compared to other lakes in the program, but probably scored exactly as expected considering the amount of development along the shores. Both of the 1000 foot sections scored in the fair category.

This lake scored best in the littoral score (averaged 71.6), meaning that (in general) erosion was low, fallen trees were present, and aquatic vegetation was present.

The riparian zone was the weakest point in the score (scoring an average of 50.1). Reduce the amount of mowed grass and increase the amount of unmowed native vegetation along the lakeshore to boost this aspect of the shoreline habitat. The erosion control score was slightly better (averaged 55.6). To improve the erosion control score, lake residents need to remove seawalls and riprapped slopes and replace them with a natural shoreline like those seen at www.mishorelinepartnership.org.

