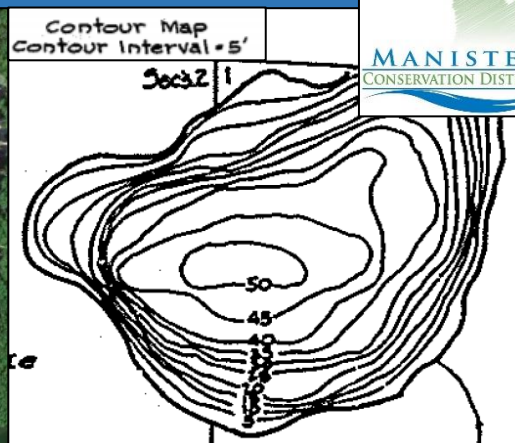


# Sand Lake

Water Quality Report – 2017



Michigan DNR bathymetric map

## Overview:

Sand Lake is located in the northwest portion of Michigan's Lower Peninsula, within the Manistee National Forest. It has a maximum depth of 50 feet and has a surface area of 53 acres. The land surrounding Sand Lake is dominated by oak and the soil consists of well-drained sand. Great Lakes Restoration Initiative funding was provided by the US Forest Service to complete this project. All data was collected using the Michigan Clean Water Corps' Cooperative Lakes Monitoring Program which enables citizen volunteers to monitor the health of their lakes. To learn more about the CLMP program or any of the water quality parameters used in this report, visit <https://micorps.net/lake-monitoring/>

**We need your help.** Collecting consistent data year after year is critical to ensuring the long-term health of Sand Lake. We need the help of local volunteers to keep this monitoring going. To become a volunteer, contact the Manistee Conservation District 231-889-9666 or Chris Riley (USFS) 231-723-2211 x3122

## Parameters:

**Secchi Transparency** refers to the depth to which a black and white Secchi disk can be seen in the lake water. Water clarity is affected by two primary factors, algae and suspended particulate matter.

**Chlorophyll-a** is the most dominant chlorophyll pigment in algae and is often used as a direct estimate of algal mass.

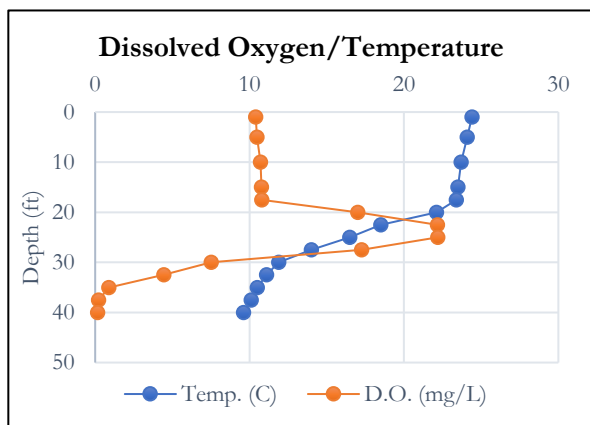
**Phosphorus** is an essential plant nutrient and most often controls aquatic plant growth. It is found in fertilizers, animal waste, and yard waste.

**Dissolved Oxygen (DO)** is the dissolved gaseous form of oxygen. It is essential for respiration of fish and other organisms. In general, a minimum of 7 mg/L is required for cold-water fish and 5 mg/L is needed for warm-water fish.

**Carlson TSI Score** uses summer measurements of secchi transparency, total phosphorus, and chlorophyll-a to assign a

## Summer 2017 Water Quality Results:

Parameter	# Readings	Min	Max	Average	St. Dev	Carlson TSI
Secchi Disk Transparency (feet)	8	15	23	18.7	2.9	35
Chlorophyll-a (parts per billion)	5	1	2	0.9	0.6	30
Spring Total Phosphorus (parts per billion)	1	3	3	3.0	NA	NA
Summer Total Phosphorus (parts per billion)	1	3	3	3.0	NA	20



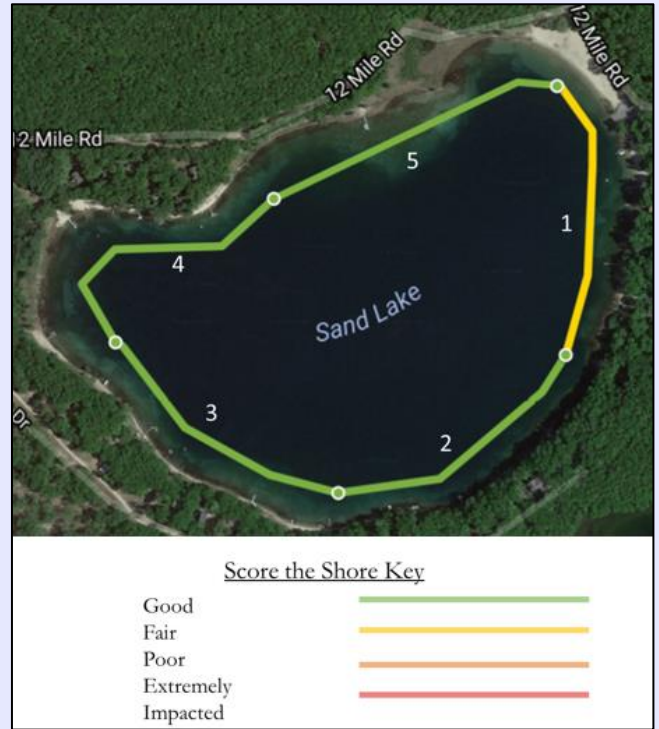
## Summary:

With an **average TSI score of 28** based on secchi transparency, chlorophyll-a, and summer total phosphorus, this lake is rated as an oligotrophic lake. Oligotrophic lakes are characterized by having low nutrient content, low levels of algae, and clear water with high quality. The low level of nutrients in the lake results in dissolved oxygen being available throughout most of the water column for the entire summer.

Overall, water quality in Sand Lake is good but long-term monitoring is necessary for establishing a baseline and investigating trends.

### Score the Shore:

Shorelines are the primary habitat for many animals that live on or near a lake. Healthy shorelines are vital for preventing erosion, maintaining water quality, and slowing and filtering rain runoff. Shorelines are threatened by excessive development including construction of lawns, beaches, and sea walls. Using MiCorps' Score the Shore assessment, each 1000' section of the lake was rated based on three categories: littoral (aquatic) zone, riparian zone (land near shore), and shoreline erosion control practices. Section 1 of Sand Lake shoreline was rated as 'Fair' due maintained beaches and vegetation removal. To learn more about shoreline health, visit <http://www.mishorelinepartnership.org/>

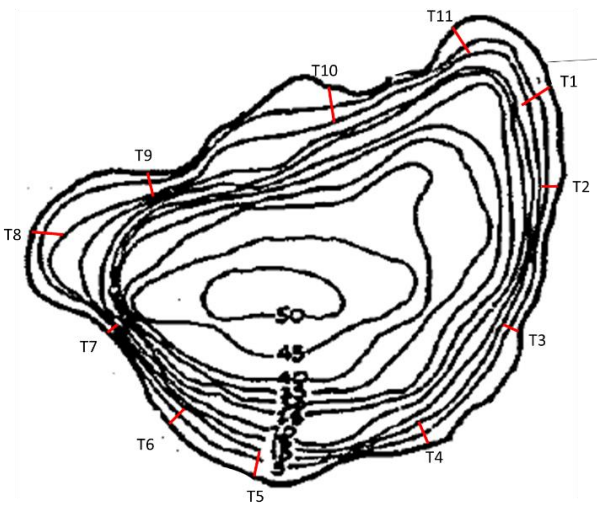


Section	Littoral Zone Score	Riparian Zone Score	Erosion Control Score	Overall Section Score	Section Rating
1	50	64	100	71	Fair
2	50	91	100	80	Good
3	56	73	100	76	Good
4	56	73	100	76	Good
5	81	73	100	85	Good

### Aquatic Plant Mapping:

The 2017 Sand Lake plant survey resulted in 16 native plant species and only one invasive species (non-native Phragmites; T8), however, a private consultant also identified invasive hybrid watermilfoil (near T1) though genetic analysis. Aquatic plants are an essential part of the lake and provide many services including holding sediments in place, reducing erosion and maintaining stability. They also provide habitat and food for many organisms. Overall, Sand Lake supports a healthy community of native plant species and should be protected from new invasions of potentially harmful invasives. .

Learn more: [michiganlakes.msue.msu.edu/uploads/files/WQ-55-1.pdf](http://michiganlakes.msue.msu.edu/uploads/files/WQ-55-1.pdf)



#### Plant Density Rating

Density	Rating
4 - 5	Dense
3 - 4	Heavy
2 - 3	Moderate
1 - 2	Sparse
0 - 1	Found

Plant Species	Density	Rating
chara	3.24	Heavy
variable-leaf pondweed	1.73	Sparse
naiad	0.88	Found
narrow-leaf pondweed	0.70	Found
native milfoil	0.64	Found
sago pondweed	0.64	Found
soft-stem bulrush	0.33	Found
bladderwort	0.18	Found
Illinois pondweed	0.18	Found
cattail	0.06	Found
flat-stem pondweed	0.06	Found
water smartweed	0.06	Found
white water lily	0.06	Found
elodea	0.03	Found
rush	0.03	Found
sedge	0.03	Found
yellow water lily	0.03	Found
non-native Phragmites	0.03	Found

