

LITTLE LEMONWEIR RIVER WATERSHED (LW29)

All streams in the Little Lemonweir River Watershed, located in west central Juneau and northeastern Monroe Counties, drain to the Lemonweir River. Many streams drain large wetlands and isolated spring ponds throughout the watershed. The population in the watershed for the year 2000 was estimated to be 14,374. There are several small municipalities in the watershed including Camp Douglas, Clifton, Hustler, Oakdale, Tomah and Tunnel City. Overall population growth over the past ten years in this watershed is slightly above average.

Table 1: Growth in Municipalities in the Watershed

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Camp Douglas	512	592	15.6%
Clifton	587	693	18.0%
Hustler	156	113	27.6%
Oakdale	162	297	183.0%
Tomah	7,570	8,419	11.2%

The dominant land cover in the Little Lemonweir River Watershed is agricultural. In addition, approximately 32% of the watershed is forested and 13% is considered wetland. The majority of the wetlands and lowland areas are located in the upper stretches of the Little Lemonweir River and the South Fork of the Lemonweir River. Grassland is also an important component, covering just over 10% of the watershed.

Table 2: Land Cover in the Watershed

<i>Land Cover</i>	<i>Percent of Watershed</i>
Agriculture	37.6%
Forest (Total)	31.7%
<i>Broad-Leaf Deciduous</i>	<i>30.6%</i>
<i>Coniferous</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
Wetland (Total)	13.1%
<i>Emergent/Wet Meadow</i>	<i>4.6%</i>
<i>Lowland Shrub</i>	<i>2.3%</i>
<i>Forested</i>	<i>6.3%</i>
Grassland	11.6%
Barren	2.9%
Development	2.0%
Open Water	1.0%

Watershed At A Glance

Drainage Area (m²): 223.5

Total Stream Miles: 223.2

Trout Stream Miles: 36.7

Sport Fishery Miles: 53.3

Lakes: Lake Tomah, New Lisbon Lake

Exceptional/Outstanding Resource Waters: Deer Creek, Fountain Creek, Little Lemonweir River

Municipalities: Camp Douglas, Clifton, Hustler, Oakdale, Tomah and Tunnel City

Major Public Land or Reservations: Camp Williams Military Reservation, Mill Bluff State Park, Kennedy County Park

Concerns and Issues:

- ◆ Lake Tomah algae blooms
- ◆ Atrazine
- ◆ Nonpoint source pollution

Initiatives and Projects:

- ◆ Lake Tomah Priority Watershed Project
- ◆ Wild Trout Reintroduction
- ◆ Trout Habitat Improvement

Five municipal wastewater treatment plants discharge to surface and groundwater in the Little Lemonweir River Watershed: Tomah, Wyeville, Oakdale, Hustler and Volk Field WANG. Tomah has constructed a new wastewater treatment facility to better treat commercial, domestic and industrial wastewater and discharges to the South Fork of the Little Lemonweir River. Preliminary treatment of the wastewater consists of screening and grit removal. Secondary treatment consists of biological treatment of the waste load using a fermentation tank, oxidation ditch-selector basins for phosphorus removal and final clarifiers. The final treatment step involves seasonal disinfection via ultraviolet radiation and aeration of the wastewater prior to its discharge into the South Fork of the Little Lemonweir River. Sludge is thickened by a belt filter press and stored on-site as cake. It is sold as a soil additive or land applied. The Village of Wyeville's wastewater treatment facility treats domestic wastewater at a septic tank and discharges the treated wastewater to groundwater via a soil absorption mound system. Wyeville has had preliminary discussions regarding replacing the facility with a recirculating sand filter system due to the failing mound system. The Village of Oakdale has recently upgraded its wastewater treatment facility from a lagoon system to a recirculating sand filter system. Sludge is removed from the septic tank and disposed of by a contractor as needed. The Oakdale facility discharges to a tributary of Allen Creek. Hustler discharges to the Little Lemonweir and Volk Field WANG discharges to the Lemonweir. The Hustler Coop Creamery discharges treated wastewater to groundwater.

Nonpoint source pollution is a problem in the watershed. As a result, in 1990, the Lake Tomah Priority Watershed Project was funded by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The goal of the project is to reduce sources of nonpoint pollution. The streams draining to Lake Tomah were assessed, water quality goals set for the streams and Lake Tomah, and a nonpoint source control plan was written. The Monroe County Land Conservation Department has implemented this plan for the past nine years by working with land owners to determine how to reduce sediment and nutrients from reaching nearby streams, and ultimately Lake Tomah. Details about the Lake Tomah Priority Watershed Project are found in the Lake Tomah narrative later in this chapter.

An overall nonpoint source rank for streams is unavailable for the Little Lemonweir River Watershed since no recent stream data exists. Recommendations to survey many streams in this watershed may enable a rank to be calculated in the future. The groundwater nonpoint source rank is high for this watershed.

Elevated levels of atrazine, a herbicide used on corn, has been found in some tested private water wells in the town of La Grange along Mill Creek. Soils are permeable, which allows atrazine to reach groundwater in some locations. There are two atrazine prohibition sites in the watershed including in the town of Tomah adjacent to the South Fork of the Lemonweir and the town of Adrian north of Chub Creek. See Appendix B.

The Little Lemonweir River Watershed has a variety of good quality habitats and rare plant communities that are listed on the state's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI), kept by the Bureau of Endangered Resources. These communities include:

- ◆ Dry cliff
- ◆ Dry-mesic prairie
- ◆ Mesic prairie
- ◆ Moist cliff
- ◆ Northern dry forest
- ◆ Northern dry-mesic forest
- ◆ Pine barrens
- ◆ Pine relict
- ◆ Southern dry forest
- ◆ Southern dry-mesic forest
- ◆ Floodplain forest
- ◆ Stream--fast, hard, cold

In addition to these special communities, the watershed is also home for a variety of rare plant and animal species including; 1 species of beetle, 2 species of birds, 2 species of butterflies, 2 species of fish, 1 species of frog, 1 species of lizard, 2 species of moths, 1 species of mussel, and 14 plant species. These plants and animals are also listed on the state's Natural Heritage Inventory.

Mill Bluff State Park is located 2.5 miles off of I-90/94 just south of Tomah. This park is recognized for its sandstone buttes that rise abruptly from the surrounding plains some 80 to 120 feet. They were once islands in the ancient Glacial Lake Wisconsin. Hiking, swimming and camping can all be enjoyed at this park. The Camp Williams and Volk Field National Guard Base is also located in this watershed near Camp Douglas. Activities on the base are internally monitored and regulated to preserve wildlife and natural habitats within its boundaries. The Department of Natural Resources has also acquired several fishing easements on Class I and II trout streams throughout the watershed.

STREAMS AND RIVERS IN THE WATERSHED

Allen Creek

Allen Creek, located in eastern Monroe County, flows for four miles in a northeasterly direction before reaching Bear Creek. Much of Allen Creek has been straightened. A 1990 fishery survey documented several forage fish species.

Bear Creek

Bear Creek, located in eastern Monroe County and western Juneau County, flows in a northeasterly direction for 12 miles before reaching the Lemonweir River. The majority of Bear Creek has been straightened. Only the extreme upper portion of Bear Creek remains in its natural condition. Bear Creek is not a classified trout stream. Since the last survey was conducted in 1965, an updated fish and habitat survey should be conducted to determine its current condition.

Chub Creek

Chub Creek, located in eastern Monroe County, flows in a northeasterly direction for three miles before reaching the South Fork of the Lemonweir River upstream of Lake Tomah. This stream has a gradient of 34 feet per mile. Chub Creek is managed as a warm water forage fishery and the stream bottom is primarily silt and sand with some gravel and rubble. Chub Creek is limited by sedimentation, low dissolved oxygen levels, turbidity and sluggish flow. A dissolved oxygen reading of 1.83 mg/l was recorded during the summer of 1991, well below the water quality standard of 5.0 mg/l.

Council Creek

Council Creek, located in eastern Monroe County, flows in a northerly direction for 10 miles before reaching the South Fork of the Lemonweir River east of Tomah. This stream has a very low gradient of 5.5 feet per mile and drains hilly agricultural and wooded land as well as lowland pasture and portions of the City of Tomah. The uppermost 4 miles is a Class III trout stream while the remainder of the stream supports forage fish species.

The most recent biological survey, conducted in 1981, documented brook trout, white sucker and numerous forage fish species. The stream bottom consisted mainly of sand and silt with lesser amounts of gravel and rubble. Fish cover consisted of undercut banks, rocks and woody debris. Bank erosion was moderate. WDNR has not stocked Council Creek since 1969. Access to Council Creek is from seven road crossings.

Deer Creek

Deer Creek, located in eastern Monroe County, flows in a southeasterly direction for 2.2 miles before reaching the South Fork of the Lemonweir River in Tomah. This stream is a Class II trout stream for its entire length. Since the last biological survey of Deer Creek was in 1968, a fish and habitat survey should be conducted to assess its current condition and classification.

Fountain Creek

Fountain Creek, located in western Juneau County, flows in a northerly direction through the Village of Hustler for 3.5 miles before reaching the Little Lemonweir River. This stream has a gradient of 11 feet per mile and is a Class II trout stream for its entire length.

Fountain Creek is one of the most popular and heavily fished trout streams in Juneau County. The purchase of streambank easements has been an objective of WDNR Fisheries Biologists for many years. Local trout anglers expressed an interest in improvement of trout habitat in Fountain Creek, which is choked with tag alder, making it very difficult for anglers to fish. Many windfalls throughout the WDNR easement area were also causing streambank erosion. During the summer of 2001, three thousand eight hundred feet of in-stream trout habitat work was completed on Fountain Creek. Habitat work best suited to Fountain Creek was to cut brush along the stream and utilize it for brush bundles that were strategically placed throughout the entire project area. Brush bundles narrow the width of the stream channel, concentrating flow to a smaller area which in turn scours out unwanted sediments that eventually expose trout spawning substrate. Other work included installation of eighteen digger logs, which provide overhead cover for trout, and create pool areas; three log wing deflectors, which force the flow of the water to more stable banks; and four overhead log covers which provide cover for fish species. Many springs which feed Fountain Creek were cleaned out by removing brush and grasses. A fish and habitat survey of the section which recently received habitat improvements should be surveyed to determine existing conditions and classification. Access to Fountain Creek is from WDNR easements and three road crossings.

Hoton Creek

Hoton Creek, located in western Juneau County, flows in a northerly direction for two miles before reaching Fountain Creek near Hustler. This stream has a gradient of 11 feet per mile

and is a Class I trout stream for its entire length. A fish and habitat survey should be conducted of Hoton Creek to determine existing conditions and classification. Access to Hoton Creek is from two road crossings.

Indian Creek (Bear Creek tributary)

Indian Creek, located in eastern Monroe County, flows in a northerly direction for 4 miles before reaching Bear Creek. This stream has a gradient of 23 feet per mile and flows through Oakdale. Indian Creek is not a classified trout stream. Since the last biological survey was conducted in 1968, a fish and habitat survey should be conducted to assess its current condition and classification.

Indian Creek (Little Lemonweir River tributary)

Indian Creek, located in eastern Monroe County, flows in a southeasterly direction for 4 miles before reaching the Little Lemonweir River. This stream has a gradient of 36 feet per mile. All of Indian Creek is considered Class III trout water. Since the last survey was conducted in 1969, a fish and habitat survey should be conducted to assess its current condition and classification. Access to Indian Creek is from three road crossings.

Kreyer Creek

Kreyer Creek is a tributary to the South Fork of the Lemonweir River that supports forage fish. There is limited information about this stream.

Lemonweir River

The Lemonweir River flows through eastern Monroe County and west central Juneau County in a southeasterly direction for 56 miles before reaching the Wisconsin River between Castle Rock Lake and the Wisconsin Dells. The Lemonweir River in this watershed extends from the dam in New Lisbon upstream to where the South and East Forks of the Lemonweir River converge at Wyeville. These upper 25 miles of the Lemonweir River support a warm water sport fishery comprised of northern pike, walleye and panfish. The river is bordered by hundreds of wetland acres and agricultural lands. From Wyeville downstream past the confluence of Bear Creek, the Lemonweir River has been straightened. However, a low gradient of only three feet per mile in Juneau County creates a meandering river down to New Lisbon which can be difficult to navigate. Since the last biological survey was conducted in 1966, a fish and habitat survey should be conducted on the Lemonweir River upstream of New Lisbon to document existing conditions. Access to the Lemonweir River upstream of New Lisbon is from seven road crossings. The WDNR has been purchasing easements along sections of the river to establish riparian buffers to improve stream health.

Little Lemonweir River

The Little Lemonweir River begins in eastern Monroe County and flows east to its confluence with the Lemonweir River 26 miles later at New Lisbon in Juneau County. The lower six miles support a warm water sport fishery. Moving upstream, the Little Lemonweir River then transitions to a cold water fishery near HWY 12/18. For 4.3 miles upstream of this bridge, the Little Lemonweir River is a Class III trout stream, then Class II for another 6 miles, then finally Class I for the uppermost mile in Monroe County, totaling 11.3 miles of trout water. The one mile of Class I trout water is also designated as an Exceptional Resource Water

(ERW). The WDNR's Fisheries Management program has acquired fishing easements along portions of this stream in Juneau County. An improvement in stream and fishery health has been seen as a result of these easements. Nonpoint source problems affecting the Little Lemonweir River are cattle grazing of streambanks and barnyard runoff. Since the most recent biological survey was conducted in 1969, a fish and habitat survey should be conducted of the Little Lemonweir River to determine existing conditions and classification.

Mud Creek

Mud Creek, located in eastern Monroe County, flows in an easterly direction for approximately ten miles before reaching the South Fork of the Lemonweir River near Wyeville. For 0.7 miles upstream of Emerson Road, Mud Creek is Class I trout water and the 0.5 miles downstream of Emerson Road are Class II. The remaining length of Mud Creek winds its way through several cranberry impoundments. Since the last survey was completed in 1969, a fish and habitat survey should be conducted to assess the current condition and classification of Mud Creek.

Rocky Run

Rocky Run, located in eastern Monroe County, flows in a northerly direction for three miles before reaching the Little Lemonweir River. This stream has a gradient of 26 feet per mile. The lower 1.8 miles is a Class II trout stream. Since the last biological survey of Rocky Run was conducted in 1969, a fish and habitat survey should be conducted to determine existing conditions and classification.

South Fork of the Lemonweir River

The South Fork of the Lemonweir River, located in eastern Monroe County, flows in a northeasterly direction for 22 miles before reaching the Lemonweir River at Wyeville. A dam on this river in Tomah creates Lake Tomah. This river supports a marginal warm water sport fishery.

Fish and habitat surveys conducted in 1991 of the South Fork of the Lemonweir River upstream of Lake Tomah documented panfish and northern pike as well as numerous forage fish species. In-stream fish habitat consisted of overhanging vegetation and some undercut banks. Streambank erosion due to livestock grazing was observed. The stream bottom consisted of sand and silt. Stream temperatures documented in 1991 would not support a population of trout. Fecal coliform concentrations were above the state standard of 400 colonies/ml. Dissolved oxygen levels below the 5 mg/L standard in the South Fork of the Lemonweir River below the dam at Lake Tomah resulted in listing this section of river as an impaired water. Since very limited information exists about the South Fork of the Lemonweir River downstream of Lake Tomah, a fish and habitat survey should be conducted to determine existing conditions and classification.

LAKES IN THE WATERSHED

New Lisbon Lake

New Lisbon Lake is a shallow impoundment of the Lemonweir River at the Village of New Lisbon. A fish consumption advisory for walleye, 26 inches and under, exists due to high

levels of mercury found in tissue of fish taken from the lake. The source of the mercury remains undetermined.

Lake Tomah

Lake Tomah is a 225-acre impoundment of the South Fork of the Lemonweir River located in the City of Tomah. The average depth is around four feet and a city park with a boat landing is found along the eastern shore of the lake. The dam impounding the lake was severely damaged by flooding in the summer of 1990. The lake was subsequently drawn down, the dam repaired and the lake dredged. Lake Tomah was then refilled in 1993. A 2000 fish survey documented crappie, bluegill, largemouth bass, northern pike, walleye, and carp. Aquatic plant surveys documented a healthy aquatic plant community in 1994, however a severe decline in the aquatic plant population was discovered in 1999. The lack of water clarity was noted as a likely cause for the decline in plants. This water column turbidity may be caused by suspension of silt by carp, algae blooms, or both. Since the aquatic plant community in Lake Tomah wasn't extensive after the lake was dredged, the documented decline has alarmed fisheries managers. Aquatic plants serve as nurseries for young fish, nesting and spawning sites for some fish. These plants also reduce bank erosion by damping wave action and remove nutrients that would otherwise be available for algae blooms. An effort to reduce the carp population of Lake Tomah would help improve water quality conditions in the lake. Nutrients entering Lake Tomah have contributed to nuisance algae blooms resulting in pH levels above 9, which exceeds the water quality standard for pH. Consequently, Lake Tomah is classified as an impaired water. A volunteer self-help lake monitor has been trained to collect data on Lake Tomah. These self-help monitoring activities should continue on Lake Tomah.

In 1990, the WDNR selected Lake Tomah and its watershed as a priority watershed project under the Wisconsin Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program. Successful implementation of the watershed plan would reduce sediment and nutrient delivery to Lake Tomah. Since 1992, the Monroe County Land Conservation Department has worked with landowners in the Lake Tomah Watershed to reduce an estimated 2,300 tons per year of sediment from reaching the lake. A reduction of 1,600 pounds per year of phosphorus has also been estimated. These reductions of pollutants are all due to conservation practices put in place within the Lake Tomah Watershed. This project is slated for completion in 2002.

Since lake dredging is an expensive undertaking, reduction of upstream sources of sediments are a cost effective option to prolong the life of an impoundment. The Lake Tomah Priority Watershed Project has been successful in accomplishing reductions in upstream sediment sources. In addition, a sediment trap was installed on the upper end of Lake Tomah where the South Fork of the Lemonweir River enters the lake. The City of Tomah is responsible for tracking the filling of this sediment trap and dredging it periodically when filled.

RECOMMENDATIONS (LW29)

- ◆ An updated fish and habitat survey should be conducted on **Hoton Creek, Bear Creek, Deer Creek, Indian Creek (both), Mud Creek, Rocky Run**, the portion of the **Lemonweir River upstream of New Lisbon, the Lemonweir River**, and the **South Fork of the Lemonweir River** downstream of Lake Tomah to determine their current conditions and classification.
- ◆ A fish and habitat survey of **Fountain Creek** on the section which recently received habitat improvements should be surveyed to determine existing conditions and classification.
- ◆ An effort should be made to reduce the carp population of **Lake Tomah** to improve water quality conditions in the lake.
- ◆ The City of Tomah must monitor the filling of the **Lake Tomah** sediment trap and dredge the trap on a periodic basis.
- ◆ The self-help monitoring of **Lake Tomah** should continue.
- ◆ The Village of Wyeville should construct a new wastewater treatment facility.

Watershed map

Streams in the Little Lemonweir River Watershed (LW29) Juneau and Monroe Counties Area: 223.5 sq miles

Stream Name	WBIC	Length (miles)	Existing Use	Potential Use	Supporting Potential Use	Modified Use and Trout Stream Classification	Proposed Codified Use	303(d) Status	Rare Aquatic Species	Use Impairment		NPS Rank	Monitored/ Evaluated/ Unassessed	Data Level	Trend	Ref.*
										Source	Impact					
Allen Creek	1312100	4	WWFF	WWFF	Full	DEF	same	N	N	HM	HAB	L	E (1990)	B1	U	1, 2, 6, 28
Bear Creek	1311600	12	WWFF	U	U	DEF	same	N	N			NR	U		U	1, 2, 5, 6
Chub Creek	1342300	3	WWFF	same	U	DEF	same	N	N	NPS	DO	PWP			U	1, 2, 3, 6, 18
Council Creek	1341600	0-6 6.0-10	WWFF	WWFF	Full	DEF	same	N	N	NPS		NR	E (1981)	B1	U	1, 2, 6, 7, 33, 35
Deer Creek	1341900	2.2	COLD I	same	U	COLD I /ERW	same	N	N			NR	E(1968)	B1	U	1, 2, 6, 7
Fountain Creek	1306900	3.5	COLD II	same	U	COLD II	same	N	N			NR	U		U	1, 2, 6, 7
Holon Creek	1307000	2	COLD I	same	Full	COLD I /ERW	same	N	N			NR	U		U	1, 2, 6, 7
Indian Creek (Clifton)	1307800	4	COLD III	U	U	COLD III	same	N	N			NR	E(1969)		U	1, 2, 3, 6, 7
Indian Creek	1312500	4	WWFF	same	U	DEF	same	N	N			NR	E		U	1, 2, 3, 6
Kreyer Creek	1341200	5	WWFF	U	U	DEF	same	N	N			NR	U		U	1, 2, 3, 6
Lemonweir River	1301700	30.7-56	WWSF	same	Full	DEF	same	Y (at New Lisbon Flowage)	Y	NPS	HAB	NR	E (1994)	B2	U	1, 2, 6, 33
Little Lemonweir R.	1306100	0-6 6-10.3 10.3-16.3 16.3-17.3 17.3-26	WWSF	U	U	DEF	same	N	Y	NPS		NR	E (1973)	B1	I	1, 2, 6, 8, 33
Mud Creek	1338900	0-8.8 8.8-9.3 9.3-10	U	U	U	DEF	same	N	N						U	1, 2, 3, 6, 33
Rocky Run	1307500	0-1.8 1.8-3	COLD II	U	U	COLD II	same	N	N			NR	U		U	1, 2, 6
S.Fk. Lemonweir R.	1338500	22	WWSF	same	Thr	DEF	same	Y (at Tomah Lake)	N	NPS	HAB	NR	E (1991)		U	1, 2, 6, 8
Unnamed Trib to Council Cr. (T17NR1W, 28-3)	1341700	1.1	COLD III	same	U	COLD III	same	N	N			NR			U	1, 2, 6, 33, 35
Unnamed Trib to Mud Creek (T18 R1W, 20-12)	1341100	0.6	COLD I	same	Full	COLD I /ERW	same	N	N			NR	E		U	1, 2, 6
Unnamed Trib to Little Lemonweir R(T16 R1E, 13-1C)		0.3	COLD II	same	Full	COLD II	same					NR	E		U	8, 33
Unnamed Trib to Little Lemonweir R(T16 R1E, 13-1D)		0.8	COLD II	same	Full	COLD II	same					NR	E		U	8, 33
Unnamed Trib to Little Lemonweir R(T16 R1E, 14-1)		0.8	COLD II	same	Full	COLD II	same					NR	E		U	8, 33
Unnamed Trib to Little Lemonweir R(T16 R1E, 14-7)	1307700	2.2	COLD II	same	Full	COLD II	same					NR	E		U	8, 33

Stream Name	WBIC	Length (miles)	Existing Use	Potential Use	Supporting Potential Use	Codified Use and Trout Stream Classification	Proposed Codified Use	303(d) Status	Rare Aquatic Species	Use Impairment		NPS Rank	Monitored/ Evaluated/ Unassessed	Data Level	Trend	Ref.*
										Source	Impact					
Unnamed Trib to Creek 7-13 (T16 R1E, 12-13)		0.9	COLD II	same	Full	COLD II	same					NR	E		U	8, 33
Unnamed streams (13)		16.5				DEF			N			NR				
Unnamed Ditches (32)		64				DEF						NR				
Total Stream Miles																
COLD 223.2																
COLD I 9.9																
COLD II 6.5																
COLD III 16.8																
WWSF 13.4																
WWFF 53.3																
U 34																
89.3																

***The numbers in this column refer to the References found in the corresponding Watershed Narrative. See Appendix J: "How to Read the Stream Tables," in Chapter 7 of the State of the Lower Wisconsin River Basin Report.**

Lakes in the Little Lemonweir River Watershed (LW29)

Juneau and Monroe Counties

Lake Name	WBIC	County	Surface Area (Acres)	Max Depth	Lake Type	Winterkill	Access	SH	Hg	MAC	LMO	TSI	Lake Plan or Prot	P Sens	Comments
Tomah Lake	1342100	Monroe	225	19	DG	N	BR, P	Y	R		Y	75.5	72.3	2	Priority Watershed Project - Ends 2002
Unnamed T18N R01E S30-02	1339100	Monroe	40	8	DG	Y	NW						?	2	
Unnamed T18N R01W S22-13		Monroe	84		DG	Y	NW							2	
Unnamed T18N R01W S23-08	1340200	Monroe	120		DG	Y	NW							2	
Unnamed T18N R01W S23-12	1339300	Monroe	26		DG	Y	R							2	

See Appendix K: "How to Read the Lake Tables," in Chapter 7 of the Lower Wisconsin State of the Basin Report.

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