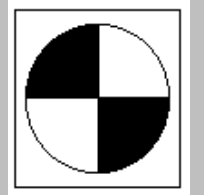


December 2013

Editor:  
Roger Edwards

# LAKE WISE

A Voice for Quiet Waters



The newsletter of the Oregon Lakes Association

## OLA Works Well in Washington

As the rush into the year-end holiday season intensifies, there is reason to pause briefly to consider some lingering lacustrine matters. Several of these items stem from the annual Conference in Vancouver WA last October. Like the first joint OLA/WALPA Conference in 2006, the meeting was highly successful by OLA standards. Total registration was 154, a crowd large enough to attract eleven major sponsors. This turnout further distinguished itself by the generous contributions made to, and the spirited participation in the silent auction and raffles, which were part of the Conference activities.

Active OLA members are encouraged to watch for and return the election ballots that were sent out on December 5<sup>th</sup>, and must be returned by the 18<sup>th</sup>. Should the voting conform to expectations, the OLA Board will add Larry Blumenstein as Secretary and Richard Litts, who has been appointed as a Director. Larry comes from Staats Lake in Keizer OR, and Richard is part of the Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership. Other Board members for 2014 are Steve Wille, continuing his term as President, Paul Robertson as President-Elect, and Kit Rouhe as Treasurer. Al Johnson and Andy Schaedel begin new two year terms as Directors, and Wayne Carmichael and Theo Dreher volunteered to extend their Director terms through 2015. The terms of Directors Michelle DeRosa, Trish Carroll, Vanessa Howard, and Rich Miller run through 2014, and Ben Johnson, Karen Williams, and Roger Edwards will let their Board participation expire. Ben has served as Secretary and Director from 2006. Karen has been Secretary or President since 2006. Roger has completed terms as Secretary, President, Director, and *Lake Wise* editor from 1998.

As the Conference concluded, OSU grad student Connor Driscoll's poster titled, "Putative Novel Cyanophage Genomes Identified from a *Mircystis* Bloom Metagenome" was recognized as the crowd favorite. PSU grad student Jeff Brittain was awarded the 2013 OLA scholarship to aid his research on the response of alpine lakes to experimental simulations of atmospheric nitrogen deposition. Kristin Richardson, the recipient of the 2012 OLA scholarship presented a progress report of her research on the sedimentary history at Loon Lake. Although it is only in its second year, the scholarship is proving to be a very positive program for OLA. The financial stimulus it received at this Conference will boost Pacific Northwest lake research for years to come.

This issue of *Lake Wise* is being published in both a printed and an electronic version. The printed issue will only be sent to current members, and they may elect to waive this courtesy by contacting the webmaster at [OregonLakesAssociation@gmail.com](mailto:OregonLakesAssociation@gmail.com). The electronic format option is very attractive to the Board as it offers a simple means to add color displays and eliminate space limitations, while cutting printing and postage costs. These features will make OLA's voice for quiet waters more effective, and better demonstrate our appreciation to our Conference sponsors in this and in subsequent issues.

While it is not exactly OLA news, Steve Wille is finalizing arrangements with PSU's Center for Lakes and Reservoirs to endow a limnology lecture series for visiting scholars. The gift is Steve's tribute to his alma mater and a way to extend the lake management perspective of CLR graduates beyond local topics. OLA's commitment to lake monitoring was reaffirmed in recent weeks in a letter sent to the Oregon Watershed

Enhancement Board over concern about the falling water levels in Lake Abert. Read on to learn how OLA is working to sustain Oregon's HAB program.

## **Harmful Algae Bloom (HAB) Updates**

by OLA Board members Wayne Carmichael and Theo Dreher

As Oregon's 2013 HAB season winds down, so does the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) sponsored HAB monitoring program for Oregon. In response to the increasing incidence of cyanobacteria harmful algae waterblooms, the CDC funded 9 states to undertake a 5 year monitoring program beginning in 2008. Oregon was one of those states and its HAB program was designed to:

- Track occurrence and characteristics of Harmful Algae Blooms (HABs)
- Collect case reports of human and animal illness from exposure to HABs
- Alert public when a toxic bloom is detected
- Maintain relationships with partners to ensure continued collection of quality environmental and health data
- Provide guidance on assessing health risks associated with HAB toxins
- Raise awareness through education and outreach
- Identify drinking water sources vulnerable to HABs

### **Current Status of Oregon's HAB Program**

As explained on the current Oregon Health Authority (OHA) website at:

<http://public.health.oregon.gov?HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/index.aspx>.

“Staff of the Harmful Algae Bloom Surveillance (HABS) program has been working to gain a better understanding about the occurrence of toxic algae blooms in Oregon, and over the years has advised the public when a bloom has been detected, so people can take protective action to avoid illness. Funding for the HABS program ended as of September 30, 2013, and many program functions are no longer available. However, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) will continue to collect and review information on harmful algae blooms and to inform the public through the issuing and lifting of advisories when water sampling data warrants. In order to issue and lift advisories, the OHA must rely on water sampling performed, and data provided, by our partners. OHA staff will also continue to answer any health related questions, and will continue to receive illness reports for you or your pets if you believe you have been exposed to a bloom.

After September 30, we will continue to encourage our partners to submit blue-green algae data on monitored lakes. Without this data, program staff are unable to advise the public on monitored waterbodies, and to make recommendations regarding recreational activities. We will also provide the public with information for our partners (local health departments and waterbody managers) who can give them the most up-to-date information about local recreation areas, water quality and sampling.”

OLA has agreed to be one of those partners. OLA has agreed to pass on to OHA reports of HABs and through our partner network we can provide opportunities to stay connected to lake and HAB issues. OLA maintains a database of contact information for these partners and invites you to participate. As a new contact and potential member, you will be eligible to receive updates on upcoming HAB technical workshops and information on conferences, educational training and events that OLA provides throughout the year. While membership is not required to receive announcements, it does offer discounts on training and provides updates on OLA projects and useful ways your agency or organization can help support them.

OLA or its members will also help to coordinate the annual stakeholder meetings, which have brought together people with varied interests in freshwater cyanobacterial HABs to review recent blooms and advisories, regulatory changes, monitoring practices, etc. These meetings, held in February or March, have become an important opportunity for connecting and informing those with interests in HABs in Oregon.

### **Oregon's HAB summary for 2013**

Oregon had 12 advisories at 9 waterbodies in 2013 compared with just 9 advisories in 2012. There was a reduced number of advisories over historical numbers because of a decision by some waterbody managers to perform toxin testing when a bloom is first identified, and then also throughout the bloom lifecycle. This "toxin-based monitoring" provides "actual" toxin and exposure data rather than "potential" for exposure to toxins that may or may not be present at harmful levels. When initial toxin data show that health advisory guidelines for recreational waters are not exceeded and therefore not harmful to human health, no advisory is issued. This protocol allows the public to enjoy a lake or reservoir even though a bloom is present. Note that minor reactions such as skin rashes (caused by bacterial LPS, lipopolysaccharide) may occur when contacting any cyanobacterial bloom. It is always good practice to avoid contact with any scums associated with HABs.

When toxin testing is not performed, advisories are issued if lab analysis identifies blue-green algae cells with the potential to produce toxins, and at cell counts above recreational guideline values. The table below summarizes the current information on advisories issued and lifted throughout the season for waterbodies that are monitored. Only a fraction of Oregon waterbodies are monitored due to limited resources.

<b>Recreational Advisories for 2013</b> (from OHA HABs website)				
WATERBODY	COUNTY	ADVISORY ISSUED	ADVISORY LIFTED	DOMINANT CYANOBACTERIA
Blue Lake	Multnomah	August 6 September 9	August 9 September 13	
Dexter Reservoir	Lane	July 3	September 19	<i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>
Devils Lake	Lincoln	August 1	November 21	<i>Microcystis</i>
Dorena Lake	Lane	July 25	September 25	<i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>
Fern Ridge Lake	Lane	August 15		
Lost Creek Lake	Jackson	June 20 September 13	July 5	<i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>
Tenmile Lakes	Coos	October 4	December 3	<i>Microcystis</i>
Walterville Pond	Lane	September 13	October 3	<i>Microcystis</i>
Willow Creek Reservoir	Morrow	June 18 October 25	August 13	<i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>

**\* Important note about the South Umpqua River in Douglas County** - There is a permanent advisory in place for this portion of the river. Signs are posted along the shoreline at most popular river access routes. Be aware of stagnant pools of water that can be stranded in the bedrock along the riverbank. These pools are known to develop blue-green algae blooms that can be very harmful to pets and children if exposed.

### **Notes and Acknowledgements:**

For a list of further resources regarding algae waterblooms in Oregon and elsewhere please visit:

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Operations/Treatment/Pages/algae.aspx>.

OLA would like to acknowledge and thank the group at OHA's Center for Prevention & Health Promotion who wrote and/or managed the program over the past 5 years. This includes Deanna Connors who wrote the grant and was the original co-PI along with Jae Douglas. Laura Boswell was the first program coordinator and Bonnie Widerburg was the public health educator. Curtis Cude managed the program all the way through while Jennifer Ketterman coordinated it during the middle 3 years. Rebecca Hillwig is the current coordinator, and can be reached at [rebecca.hillwig@state.or.us](mailto:rebecca.hillwig@state.or.us). She and Lorraine Backer ([lf9@cdc.gov](mailto:lf9@cdc.gov)), the person responsible for initiating the CDC cooperative program, would welcome comments regarding HAB programs.

## HAB's to BAB's or life along the Klamath

By Jim Carpenter, [www.CarpenterDesigns.com](http://www.CarpenterDesigns.com), [www.BirdandBoating.com](http://www.BirdandBoating.com)

Greetings from river mile 257 on the Klamath. Jim and Stephanie Carpenter here, lakeside across from Putman's Point, one of the premiere birding, fishing and boating locations on Upper Klamath Lake. Mid-November now and the huge squadrons of American White Pelicans have mostly left the lake for warmer climes. They seem to have had a great nesting year judging by the number of fuzzy beaked young in the mix. Now the Mergansers, Golden Eyes, Buffleheads, Coots, Shovelers, and dozens more winter residents are settling in.

The Lake is beginning to refill now the summer irrigation season has ended. In fact we're about a foot above last year's elevation at this time. Last year being an all time low, due to the drought and some anthropogenic impacts upstream, associated with irrigation practices. This year saw the long anticipated water rights adjudication of the Lake and its tributaries, and some calls on irrigators for the first time ever. After decades the Klamath has in place a system of allocating water diversions which most of the rest of the West has lived under for a long time. The Klamath Tribes' time immemorial rights trumped those junior rights and more water was left in the rivers to sustain the lake levels for the benefit of the two ESA listed species of Suckers. Not a popular outcome for many here who don't like change. (The Upper Basin irrigators have been largely unregulated for over a hundred years). Hay crops were lost, cattle sold or moved to greener pastures and the Water Master with a lot of backup, went around notifying irrigators to shut their headgates.

	<p><b>Nostoca Algae Laboratory</b>          Phytoplankton Identification and Taxonomy          Fresh and Marine Waters          Qualitative and Quantitative Algae Analysis          Photomicroscopy</p>	
	<p>Karl Bruun          Bainbridge Island Washington          206-842-1285  <a href="mailto:skogerman@earthlink.net">skogerman@earthlink.net</a>  <a href="http://www.nostoca.com">www.nostoca.com</a></p>	

However, on the Bureau of Reclamation Project lands farmers had a fairly normal year and only some deliveries were cut back. This was because of an arrangement the Klamath Tribes made with the Project irrigators as a part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). This, together with the Klamath Hydro Settlement Agreement (KHSA) are the latest proposals for the restoration of the ecology and economy of the entire

Klamath River Basin, but as many readers know these agreements are a long way from full implementation due to the huge price tag and small but well connected and vocal opposition from a segment of the population "change adverse" as mentioned above.

The River flows on. Even without the agreements in place there are a lot of changes happening on the Klamath. Better riparian management, wetland restoration and erosion control structures are being put in place by agencies, groups and individuals up and down stream. Of course this is against the backdrop of well funded studies in lieu of action which always seem to dominate the landscape. A case in point being PacifiCorp's foot dragging on getting the four big dams out of the Klamath, two of which generate water conditions in the reservoirs ideal for toxic blooms of Blue Green Algae (HAB's). PacifiCorp proposed poisoning the algae to disperse it: out of sight, out of mind.

A free flowing river full of spawning salmonids, "volitional passage" in fish-head jargon, sounds like a more viable approach. It just seems like a no brainer in comparison, but as we have noted change comes slowly to the Klamath.

What about the BAB's? Those are the "Beneficial Algae Blooms" we have in Upper Klamath Lake. This is another species: *Aphanizommon Flos Aqua* or AFA for short, which is non-toxic, unlike the *Anabaena* or *Microcystis* that are often the source of the HAB's. AFA is the dominate algae species in Upper Klamath Lake due to the unique environmental conditions, warm shallow water with huge concentrations of Phosphorus from our volcanic geology. It's this abundance of Phosphorus which accounts for the BAB's : it's what AFA eats. For several decades now several local businesses have prospered harvesting and marketing the AFA for a variety of nutritional purposes, that's why we moved here 20 years ago. Yet the conventional wisdom is that it is pond scum, and the Lake a cesspool. Not a pretty picture for those of us that live on the Lake and have a little better understanding of what is really going on.

So here's what we're doing about it. We recently purchased the Klamath Belle, a reproduction paddle wheeler which had plied the Lake for years as an excursion boat. She had languished for some time along with the economy, but now we have reconditioned, renamed and repurposed her as a research vessel for the aquatic ecosystems of the Klamath.

She's now the Blue Green Belle and we hope will become a floating platform for the promotion and restoration of the Klamath River system. Once the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest salmon producer on the west coast, largest Ponderosa Pine forest on the planet, and agricultural cornucopia extraordinaire and still the largest lake in the west, the Klamath needs to refocus the discussion around water quality and quality of life including the economic potential of Blue Green Algae, for the Klamath River is a Belle in her own right. She just needs a little TLC.

## **Two cents worth: questions surround floating marsh-pennywort in the Willamette River**

By Vanessa Morgan, PSU Center for Lakes and Reservoirs

Lush, fast-growing aquatic plants growing near Sellwood in the lower Willamette River prompted calls to the Early Detection/Rapid Response program of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) this past September. Concerned citizens at both the Portland Rowing Club (PRC) and the Oregon Yacht Club (OYC) reported the plants because they were new to the area and spreading quickly. The plant in question at both sites is floating marsh-pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*) – in the same family as terrestrial ornamental plants like English ivy (*Hedera helix*), paperplant (*Fatsia japonica*), and ivy palm (*Shefflera actinophylla*). But the spreading buoyant stems of floating marsh-pennywort (hereafter 'pennywort') allow this species to form large rafts or mats with vibrant, lobed green leaves emerging above the water. It inhabits slow-flowing water on the

edges of rivers and lakes and in ditches where it forms dense interwoven mats of vegetation. Pennywort is considered native to large areas of the Americas including Oregon; it is on conservation watch lists in Washington and British Columbia and is listed as threatened or endangered in certain northeastern U.S. states.

So what is peaking interest in these new populations? Although similar to many pennywort stands in the Pacific Northwest, two factors make these new populations distinctive. Firstly, the leaves are nearly twice the normal size; leaves of native plants are described as being 2-6 cm wide, whereas the Sellwood plants were approximately 7-10 cm (see photo). While aquatic plants are known to be quite plastic in their response to environmental factors like light and nutrients, the difference in this instance has been compared to the clear difference between cultivated strawberries and their wild parent species. Secondly, the growth rate at these new sites is remarkable. At the Portland Rowing Club site, plants were first noted in June of this year and by September had stretched across 150 feet in an area between the bank and a long dock. Staff at BES, PSU's Center for Lakes and Reservoirs (CLR), Metro and others are concerned these plants may be the first instances of a potentially troublesome aquatic invader. That concern is tied into what is known about the both pennywort's biology and history around the globe.

Plants with wide native ranges such as this one are often known to have distinct ecotypes – genetically distinct geographic varieties. This plant's popularity as an ornamental pond plant has led to its introduction in many areas; it has become naturalized and is regarded as highly invasive in Australia, and multiple countries within Asia, Europe and Africa. In its invaded range, leaves are described as typically 4-10 cm wide, but sometimes as large as 18 cm. Researchers generally believe these invasive plants in Europe were imported from North America, though that has not been clearly determined.



Examples of floating marsh pennywort.  
LEFT: typical native pennywort. RIGHT: Unusual large plants found at Portland Rowing Club.  
(Photo by D. Maze, BES)

To make things more interesting, four distinct lineages have been identified in Europe where this plant is clearly non-native and invasive. To resource managers and researchers in Oregon, this situation poses some interesting questions. Why are there two distinct types here in the Oregon - one of which is apparently new, doesn't fully match local descriptions, and more closely resembles invasive types in Europe? Could it simply be native pennywort responding to the specific conditions found along the Willamette River? To answer these questions, a common garden experiment is underway at the CLR to compare growth of plants gathered at the PRC and OYC populations to three populations from Oregon City, North Portland and Sauvie Island that appear more "normal". Cuttings of plants will be potted in uniform sediment and subjected to the same light and temperature conditions over the winter and early spring and then compared for leaf size, stem diameter and rate of growth. If differences persist, that might point to this being an introduced ecotype or a newly developed ornamental variety. If that is the case, genetic analysis might reveal the relationship between the two types and, possibly between plants offered for sale in the ornamental trade.

Can pennywort be deemed "invasive" or a "noxious" weed? If the common garden experiment and genetic research find evidence this is the native, it cannot be deemed a noxious weed since it would not fit the legal description as a "nonnative organism that cause economic or environmental harm". However, native plants can behave invasively when they respond to modified habitats or disturbance regimes in undesirable ways. In areas

of eastern Oregon where western juniper is encroaching on native grasslands, land managers are well-aware of the complexities surrounding management of an invasive native. If this pennywort is an introduced ecotype or hybrid, there is precedence for distinguishing specific cultivars or varieties from their parent species (i.e. butterfly bush and English ivy) in regards to propagation and sale.

Does it warrant removal or control? The potential impacts from heavy stands of pennywort include interference with recreational activities (boating, swimming and fishing), shading of submerged plants, reduced dissolved oxygen concentrations and the potential for fish kills. Animals and children sometimes mistake the dense mats of pennywort for solid land – putting them at an increased risk for drowning. Until more is known, troublesome populations will remain in limbo. So far management of these plants in Portland has been limited. In late September, BES decided to provide control measures at the PRC; the central idea leading that decision was to lessen potential spread downstream with winter storms until more is known. After exploring the recommended treatment options, a chemical application was completed using aquatic approved formulations of glyphosate. This single treatment appears to have been highly successfully with approximately 95% of the plants appearing affected a month afterwards. The OYC population is contained between floating booms and does not appear likely to be disturbed; the homeowners have agreed to let the plants overwinter to allow comparison to the treated site just up-river.

We'll follow up on this story next summer, when results from the common garden experiment are in and when more is known about other populations in Oregon.

### **A Rotenone Renovation for Lofton Reservoir**

It was the need for an irrigation water supply that led Gilbert Lapham to construct Lofton Reservoir in 1900. The original dam was 6' high and stretched 100' across the upper reaches of Fishhole Creek. The stream forms on the west slope of Fishhole Mountain in Lake County, and flows into Klamath County to join the South Fork of the Sprague River. This first reservoir was just downstream of a series of seasonal pools, the largest of which bears the name Lofton Lake. In 1920, the reservoir was enlarged by raising the height of the dam to 14' and extending it to a length of 179'. The pool that stabilized behind the dam grew to an area of 33 acres, had a capacity of 251 acre feet, and a maximum depth of 12'.

Lofton Reservoir was enlarged to its present size in 1959 when the Oregon State Game Commission found the impoundment would be suitable for fish propagation. The dam is now 30' high and 250' long, and forms a 40 acre pool with a 650 acre foot capacity that is sufficient to meet the water rights for both irrigation and fish culture. The project included the addition of a simple campground and a boat ramp. Periodic stocking with rainbow trout showed that fingerlings would grow there to attain a size attractive to area anglers. The Oregon State Marine Board's 2008 ranking of waterbody use places Lofton Reservoir at 201, between Grande Ronde Lake and the Devils Lake of Deschutes County. The Lofton Reservoir rating of 63 annual boat use days is also notable as only electric motors are permitted on the reservoir.

Lately however, the fishing hasn't been so good. Competition from Tui chub and fathead minnows has increased to the point where just stocking rainbow fingerlings no longer produces legal sized fish. ODFW has compensated by adopting a put and take strategy with legal, larger, and trophy sized rainbows. This stocking plan is more expensive than letting fingerlings forage on their own, so the reservoir became a candidate for remediation.



Since the highly successful rotenone treatment of Diamond Lake in 2006, ODFW has continued to apply this remedy to troubled waterbodies. With each passing year, the agency acquires more experience, specialized equipment, and trained personnel for these applications. Rotenone is a natural plant substance that effectively suffocates animals drawing oxygen from water, while having little effect on air breathing animals. At the concentration used to kill fish, it poses little risk to application crews and it degrades to an undetectable level within weeks.

ODFW presented the plan to treat Lofton Reservoir with rotenone at public meetings in Lakeview and Klamath Falls in early September. By delaying the application until October, the project became simpler as Lofton Lake, which is immediately upstream of the reservoir, is reduced to a creek at that time of year. Restrictions on the size and the number of game fish caught were lifted for the summer until the season was closed on October 14<sup>th</sup>. The application occurred on October 22<sup>nd</sup>. Powdered rotenone was used in the reservoir and a liquid formulation was dripped into feeder streams. The reservoir will remain closed until March 31<sup>st</sup>, when an assessment will determine future stocking levels.

### **Alligator Snapping Turtle and a Dam Removed from Crooked River Basin**

Acting on a report from a surprised fisherman, ODFW captured an alligator snapping turtle (*Macrolemys tenminckii*) in Prineville Reservoir in mid October. It had surely been placed there by someone because the natural range of these turtles is in the southeastern states of the US. The species is the largest of aquatic North American turtles; it is not uncommon for individuals to weigh more than 150 pounds, so it was readily identified. ODFW has previously found these turtles west of the Cascades. However OAR 635-056-0050 (1) prohibits the importation, possession, sale, purchase, exchange or transport of listed non-native species in the state, and subsections (d) (A) (i) makes specific reference to all snapping turtles as non-native species. This perfectly fine specimen of a prohibited, non-native species was therefore destroyed, emphasizing the Zero Tolerance policy of ODFW regarding unwanted biological introductions. Pythons for Florida anyone?



About 12 river miles downstream of Prineville Reservoir is the former location of Stearns Dam. It was built in 1911 by Sidney Stearns to divert irrigation water from the Crooked River into Stearns Ditch. Both the dam and the ditch are recognized features in the Geographic Names Information System of the USGS. The dam's need for regular repair and maintenance brought concrete reinforcements in 1934, and these enhancements persist as a barrier to passage during low flows. Water from Stearns Ditch is still used to irrigate the fields now controlled by Quail Valley Ranch, but the diversion point has long ago been moved downstream of Stearns Dam. The dam was notched in late October, setting off the final phase of the removal project, which was completed incrementally over the following weeks.

The Crooked River flows for 125 miles from its origin at the merging of Beaver Creek with the South Fork Crooked River, down to its confluence with the Deschutes River in Lake Billy Chinook. The direction of flow is west to northwest through mostly arid rangelands and canyons, where typical precipitation is just 8 to 12 inches per year. It is not surprising then that the Crooked River provides significant water for irrigation, even though the water stored in Prineville Reservoir is not all allocated for specific uses. The Oregon Water Resources Department's 1978 map for the Deschutes basin shows five dams between Lake Billy Chinook and the Bowman Dam at Prineville Reservoir. The Stearns dam is one of these, but there remains a lot of work before the Crooked River flows free.

### **Should Applegate Lake Host Power Boating?**

There is quite the controversy building in southern Oregon over the proposal to lift the existing 10 mph speed limit at Applegate Lake. This lake is a USACE multi-purpose reservoir that began filling in Water Year 1981. The 242' dam on the Applegate River forms a 988 acre pool with a capacity volume of 82,000 acre-feet, in the southwest corner of Jackson County. The reservoir is large enough to accommodate power boats, although it has a linear shape that undulates over a 4.5 mile length, and a secondary arm along its Squaw Creek tributary. The Oregon State Marine Board ranks Applegate Lake at 45<sup>th</sup> among Oregon waterbodies for annual boat use days in their 2008 Triennial Survey. The totals recorded were 10,119 for fishing and 576 for cruising. Emigrant Lake is a comparably linear, 878 acre reservoir within 30 miles to the east of Applegate Lake. It is ranked 30<sup>th</sup>, with totals of 6928 for fishing, 3514 for use of personal water craft, 6852 for waterskiing, and 1412 for cruising.

In April and May of 2013, ODFW stocked Applegate Lake with a total of 21,000 legal trout plus 500 larger sized trout. The challenge to this established fishery asks the OSMB to open the reservoir to power boating while keeping no-wake zones at Harr Point Campground, the French Gulch boat ramp, the cove near Carberry Campground, and the Seattle Bar area. The petitioners argue that the reservoir would be better utilized if more categories of recreation were allowed there, and the change would also relieve congestion at Emigrant Lake. Anglers counter that their tranquility would be lost and the reservoir would be threatened with elevated turbidity from bank wash produced by the wakes from high speed boating. Water quality is an issue at Applegate Lake because it can provide water from any depth to optimize conditions downstream and in the Rogue River.

The OSMB will hear testimony on the question at a meeting scheduled for the evening of December 16<sup>th</sup>, at Medford Library, 205 Central Avenue. Written comments will be accepted until December 31<sup>st</sup>, and should be sent to [osmb.rulemaking@state.or.us](mailto:osmb.rulemaking@state.or.us), or June LeTarte, Rules Coordinator, 435 Commercial Street NE, Salem OR 97301. A decision of whether to proceed with rulemaking will be announced at the January 9<sup>th</sup> OSMB meeting in Portland.

**LAKE WISE**  
**The Oregon Lakes Association**  
**Newsletter 2013 #4**

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**OLA Mission:** The Oregon Lakes Association, a non-profit organization founded in 1990, promotes understanding, protection, and thoughtful management of lake and watershed ecosystems in Oregon. For additional information on OLA, write to the address above, or visit our website.

OLA welcomes submissions of material that furthers our goals of education and thoughtful lake management in Oregon, and is grateful for the corporate support that helps sustain the organization. Corporate members are offered a one-time opportunity to describe their product or service to Lake Wise readers. These descriptions are not endorsements, and opinions appearing in Lake Wise are not OLA policy statements.

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