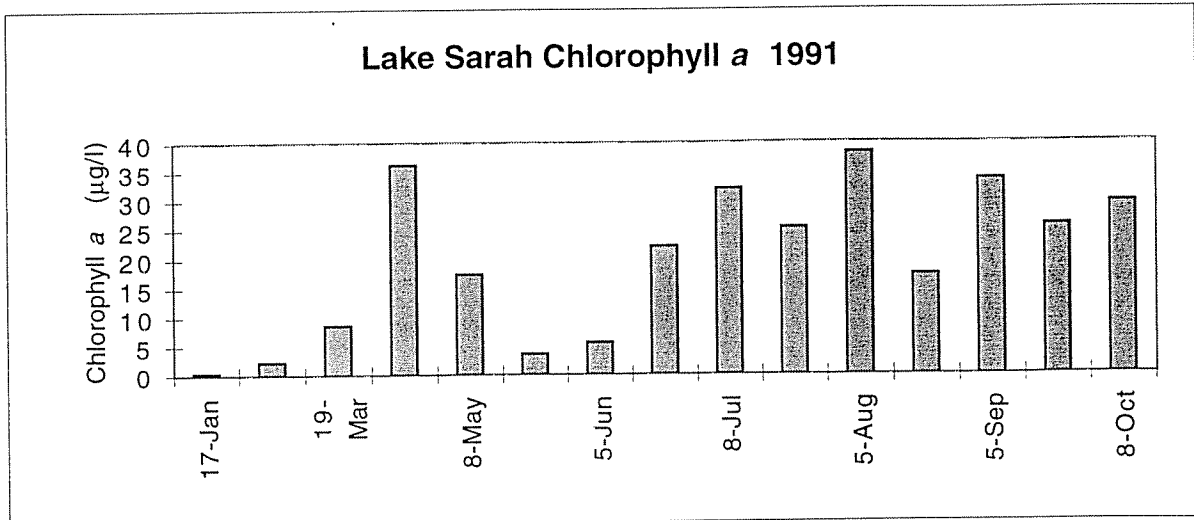
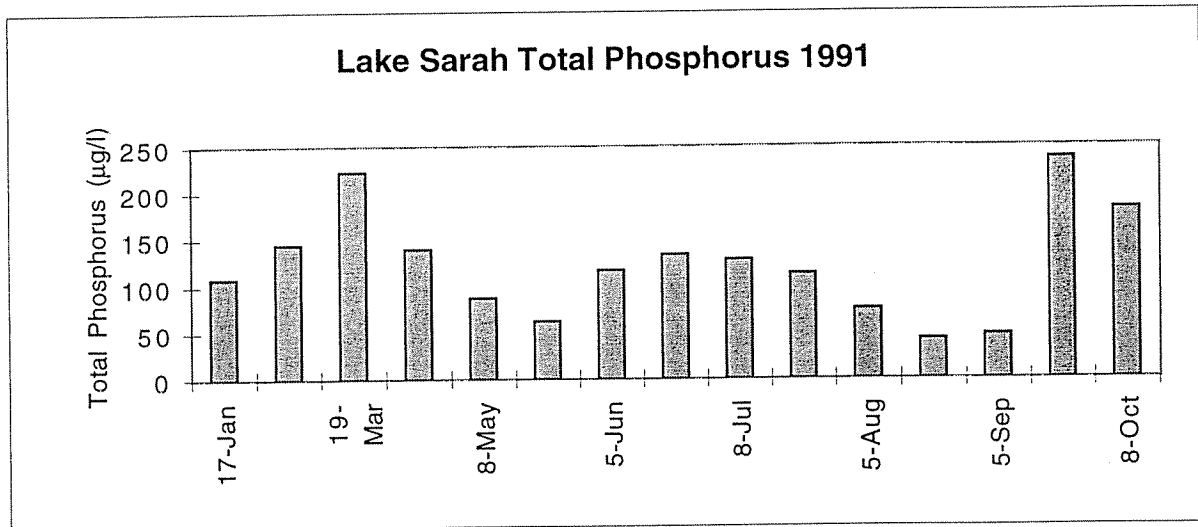
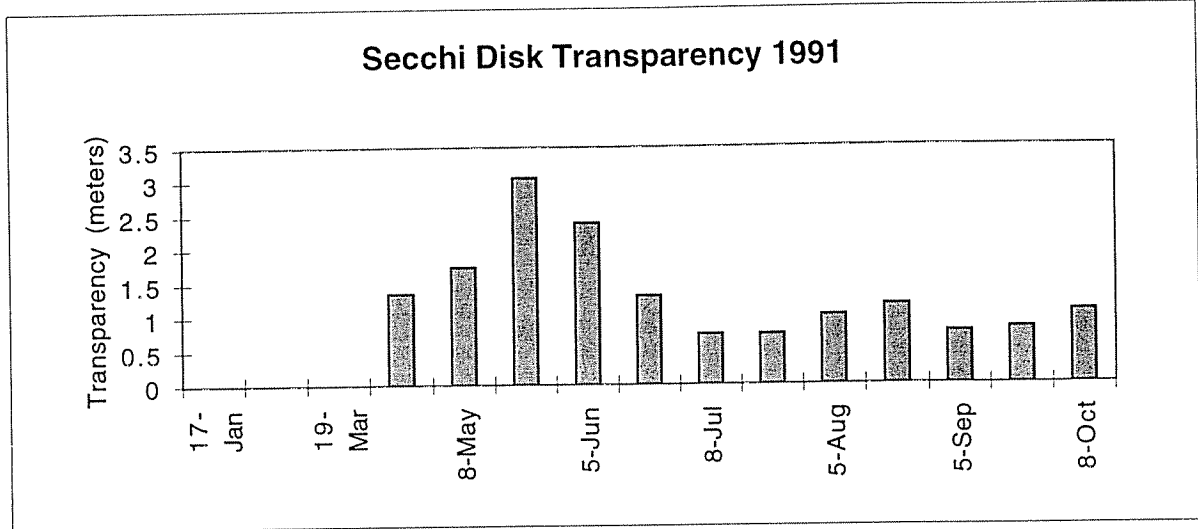
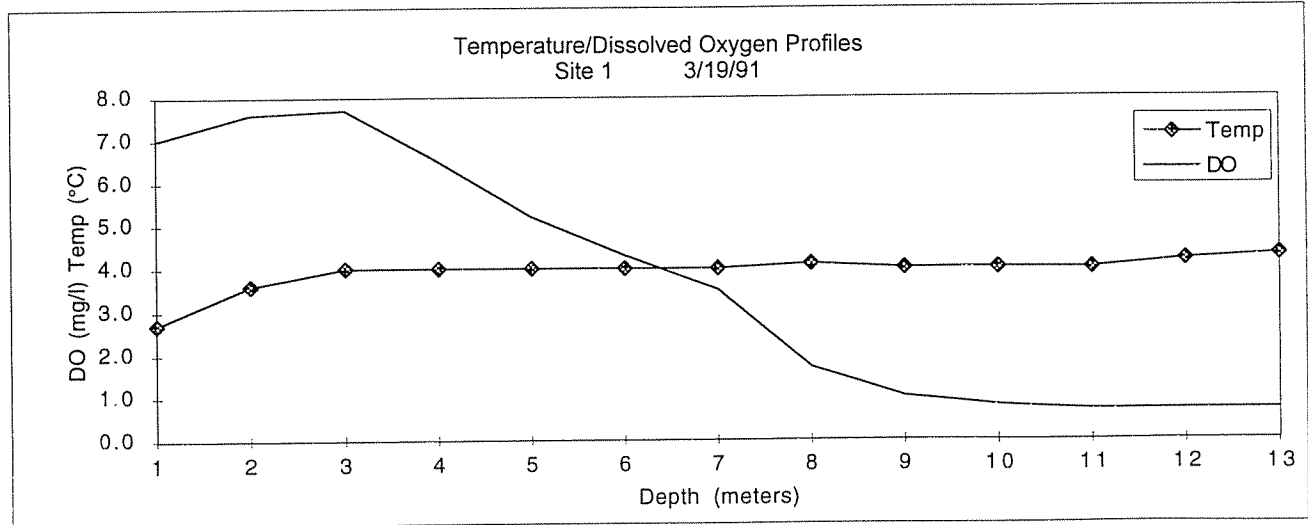
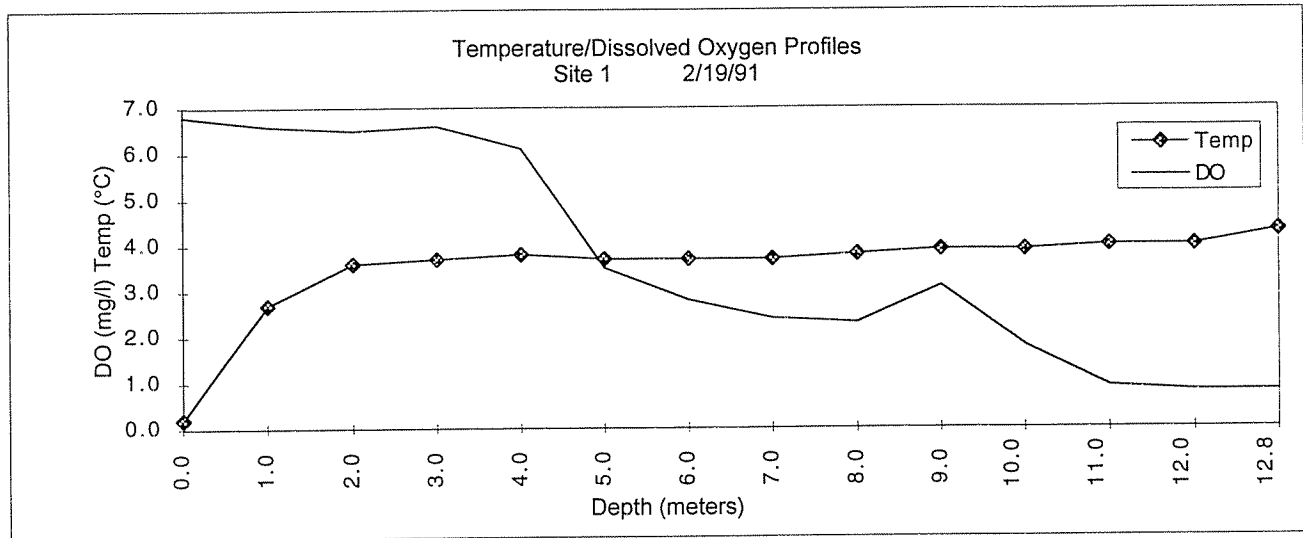
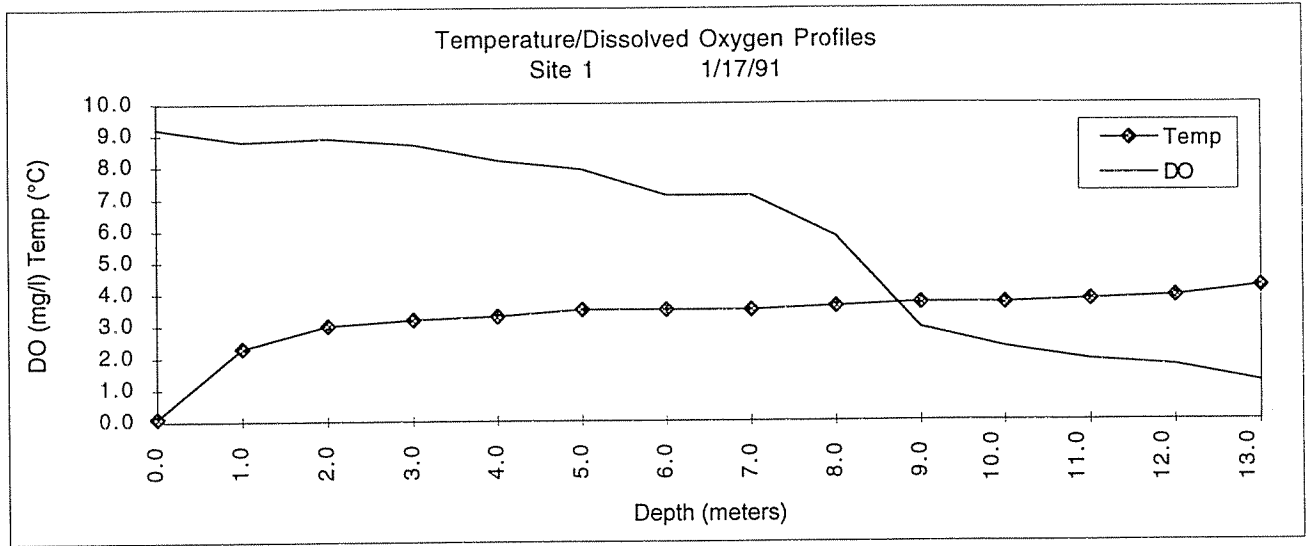


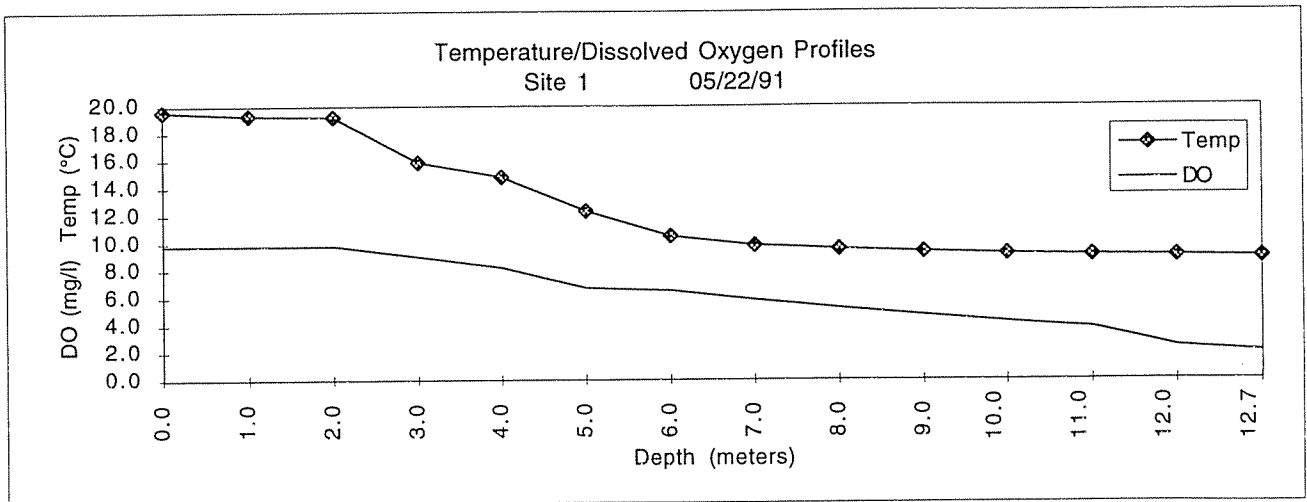
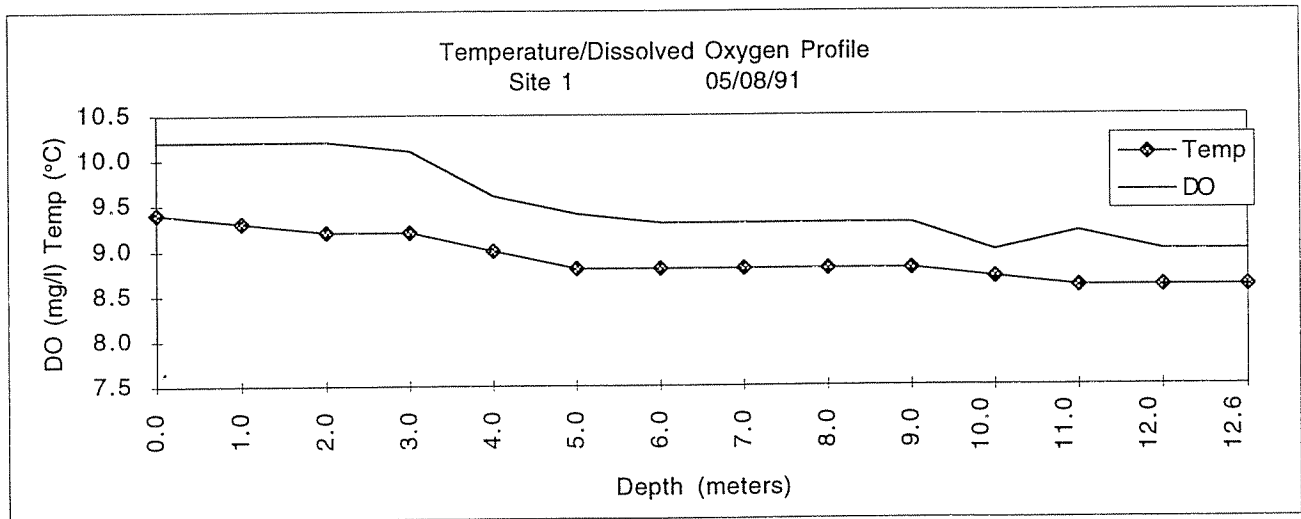
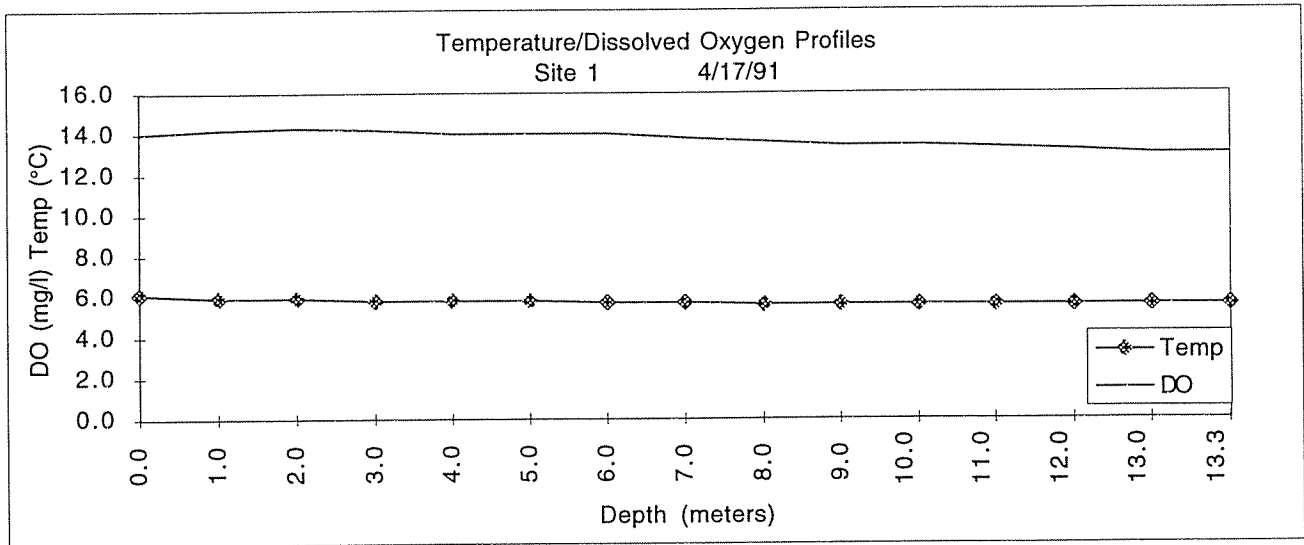
Figure 5. Lake Sarah Water Quality 1991



**Figure 6. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 1**



**Figure 6. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 1 (cont.)**



**Figure 6. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 1 (cont.)**

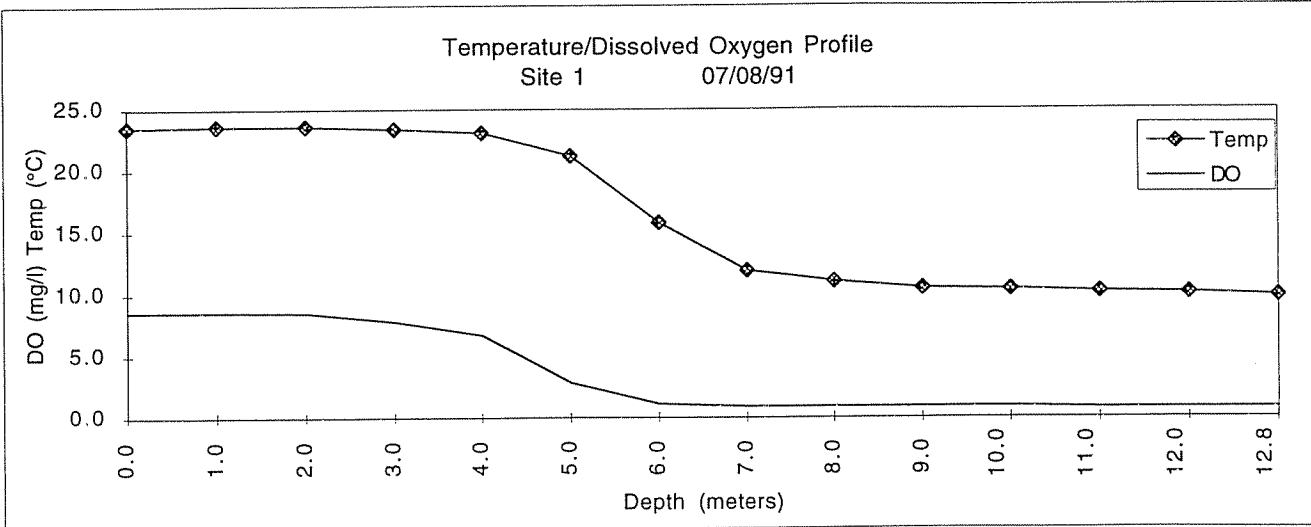
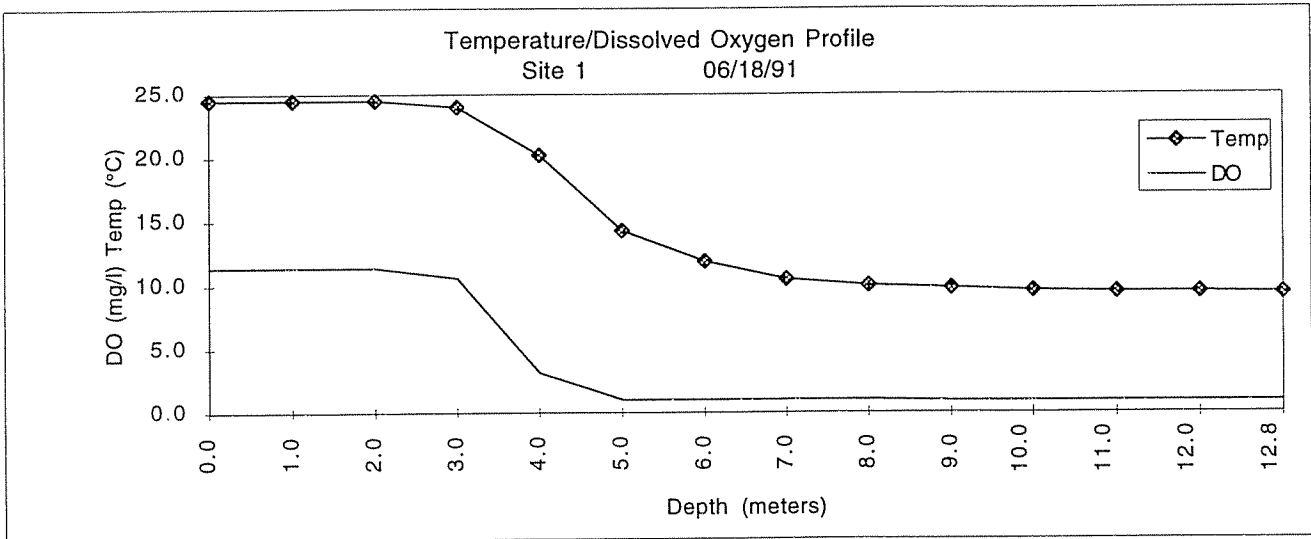
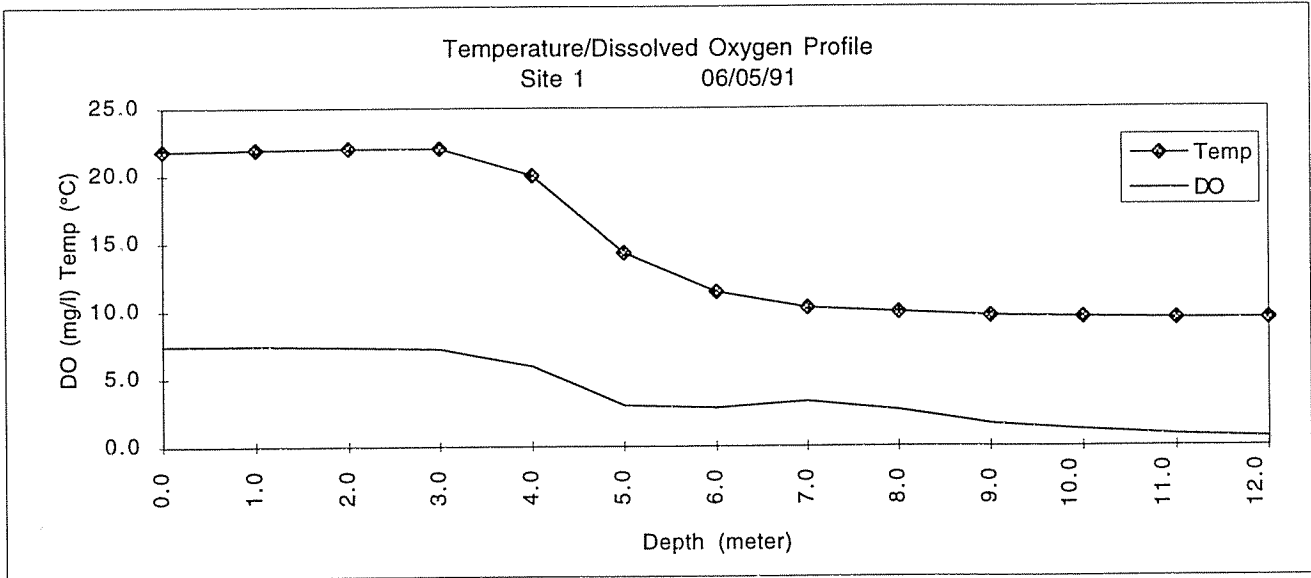


Figure 6. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 1 (cont.)

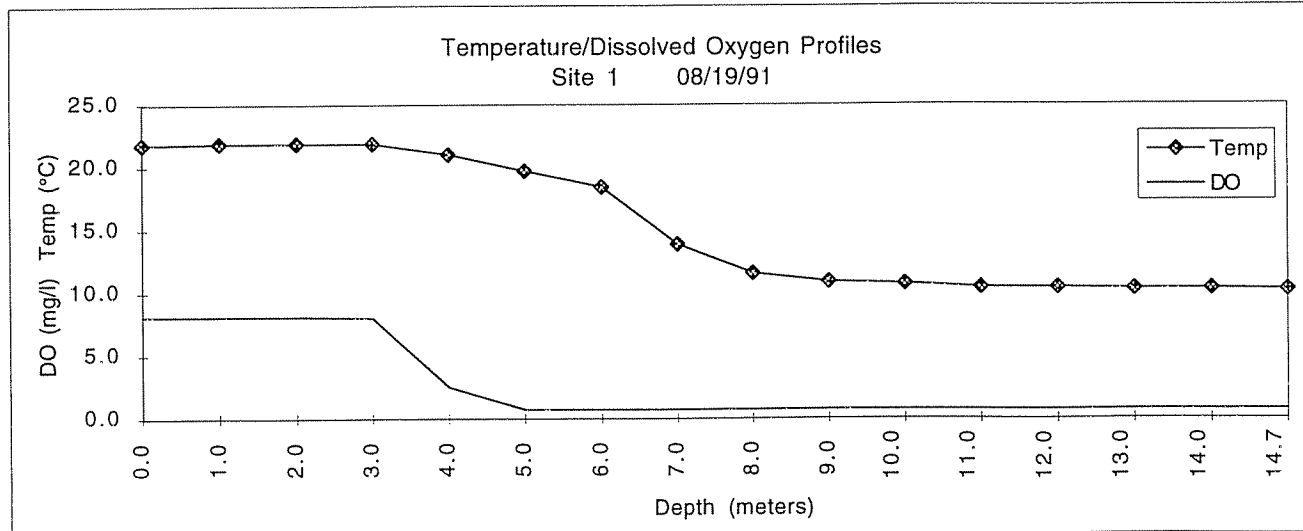
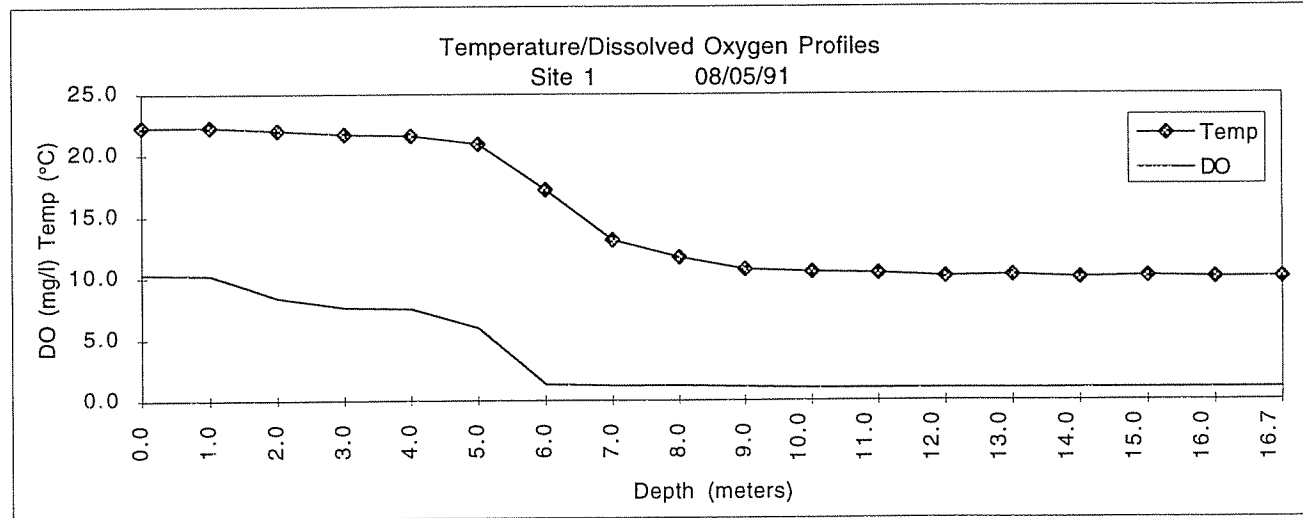
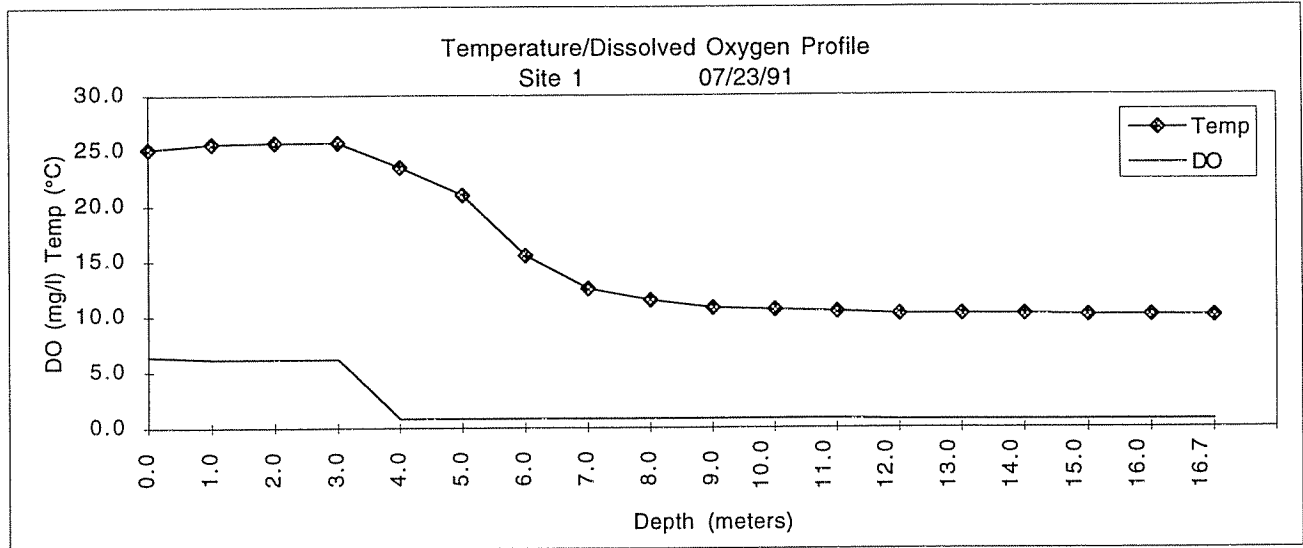
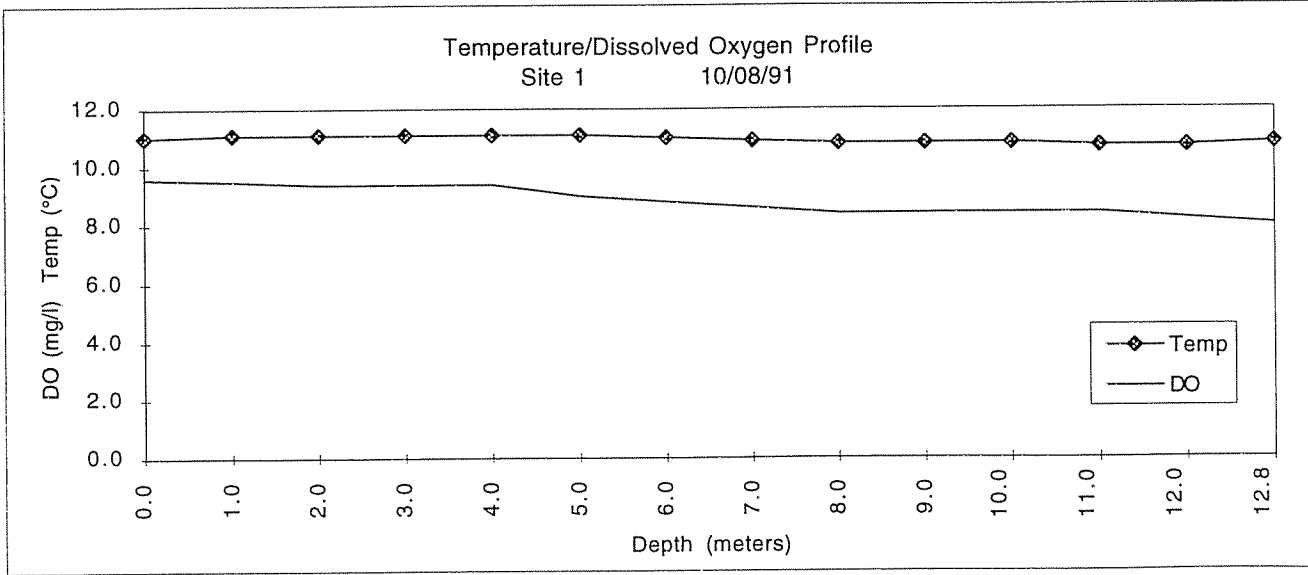
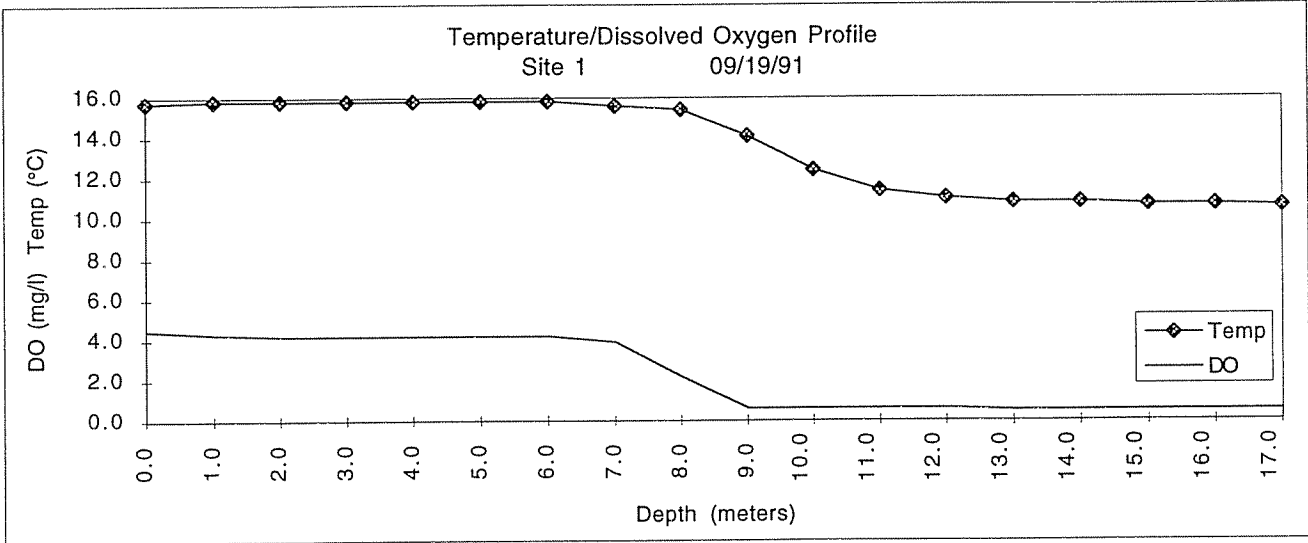
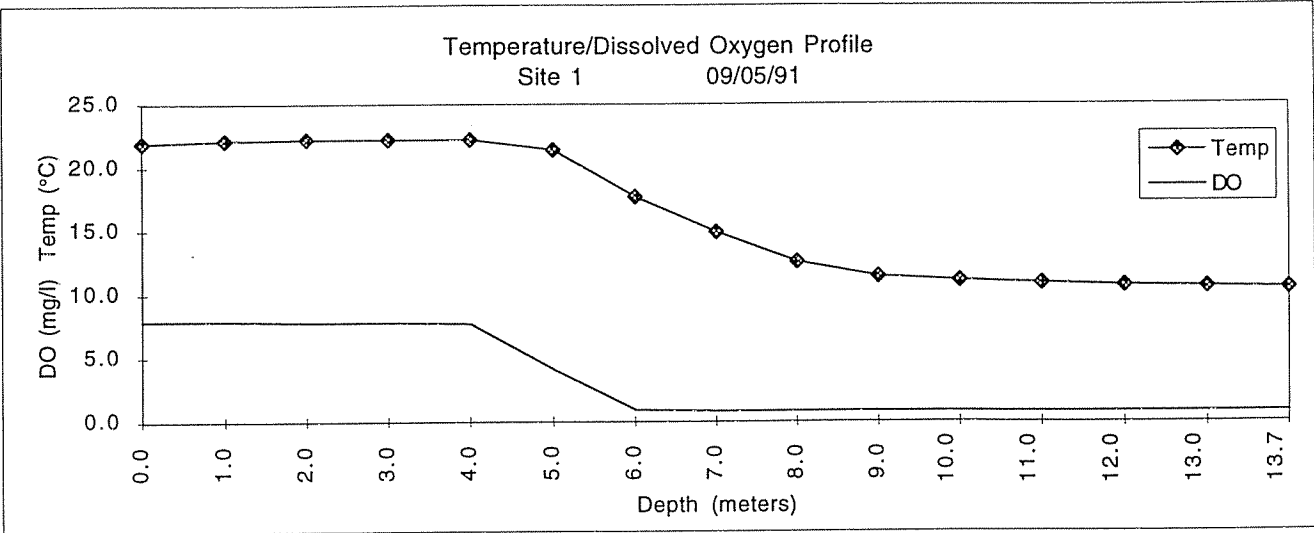
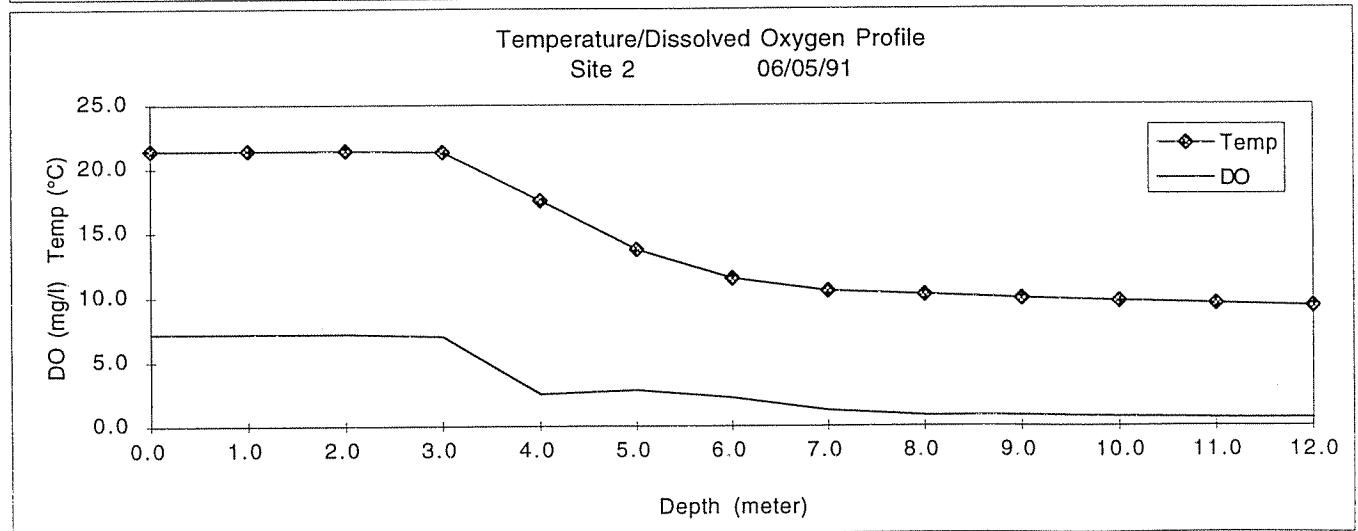
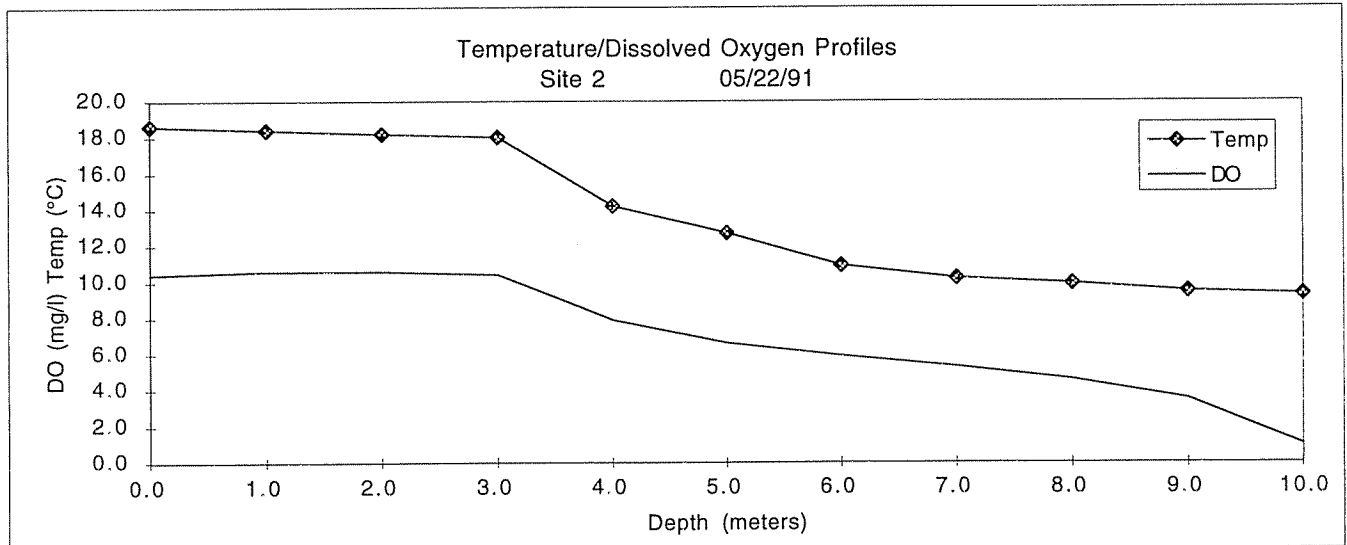
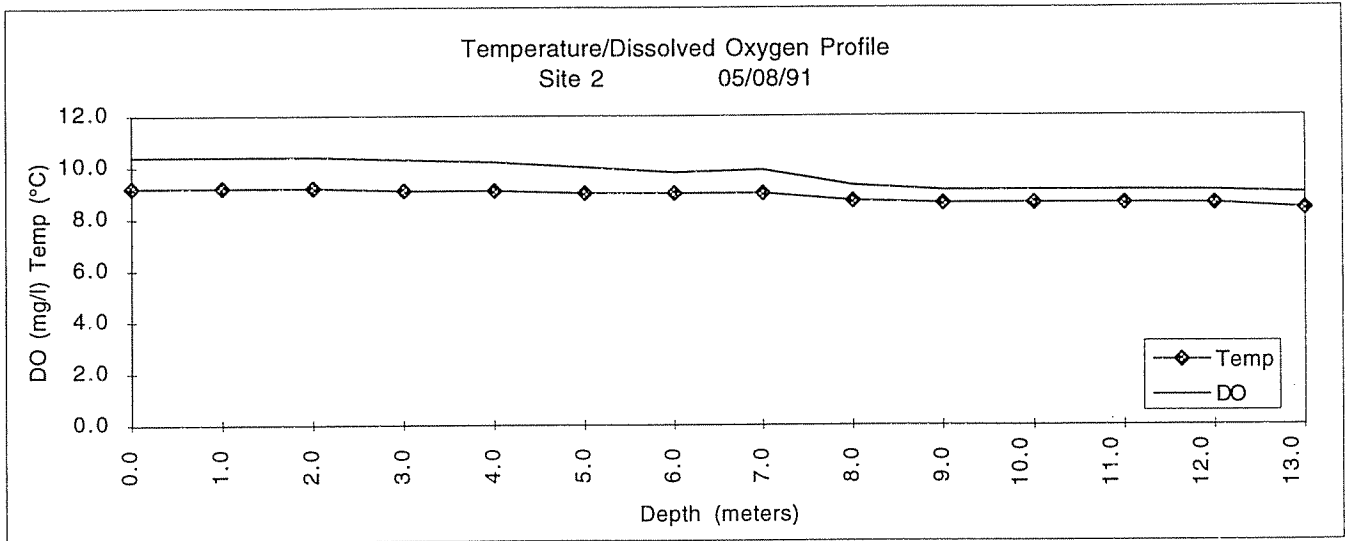


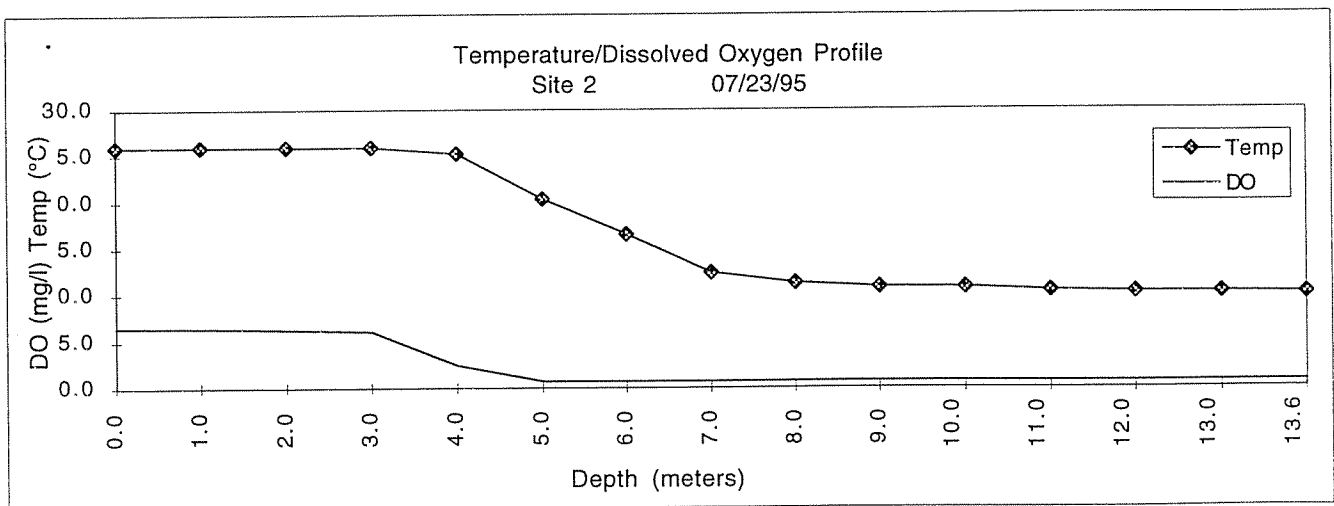
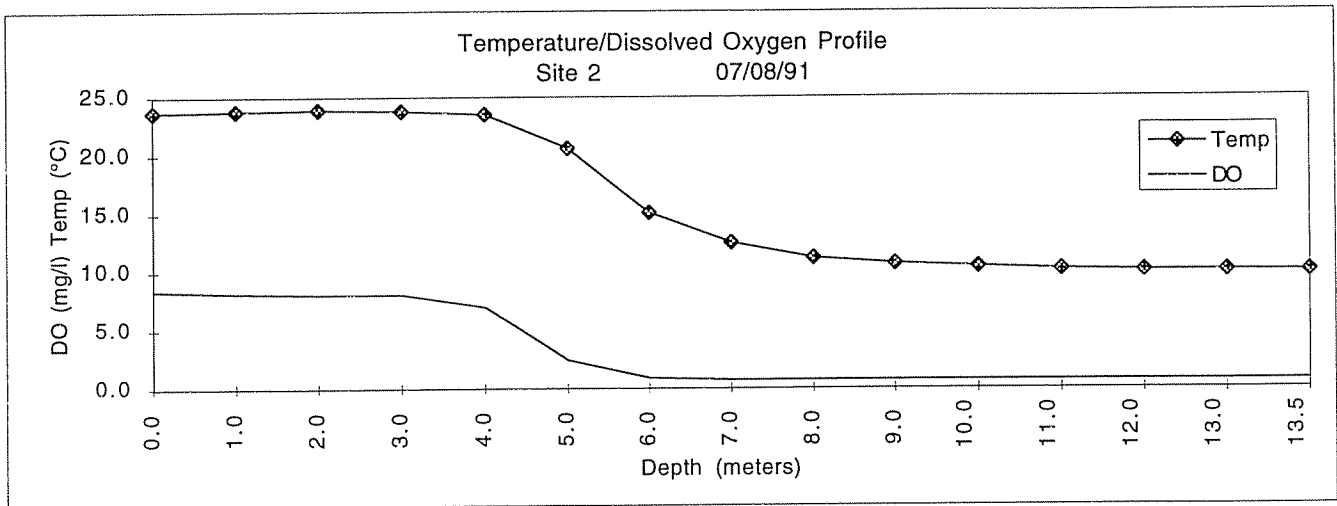
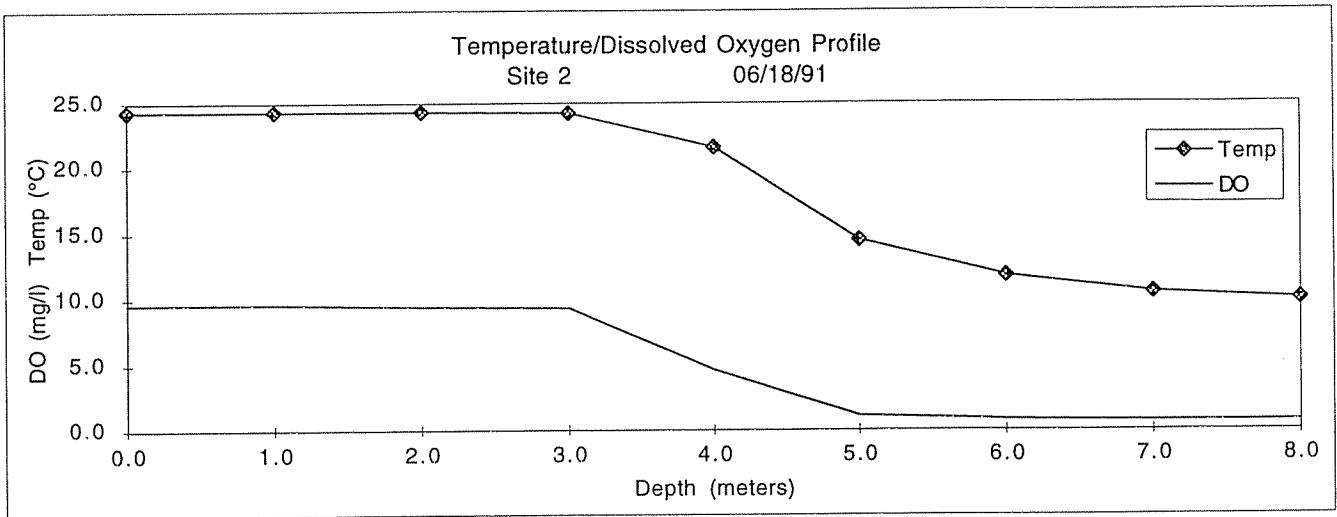
Figure 6. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 1 (cont.)



**Figure 7. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 2**

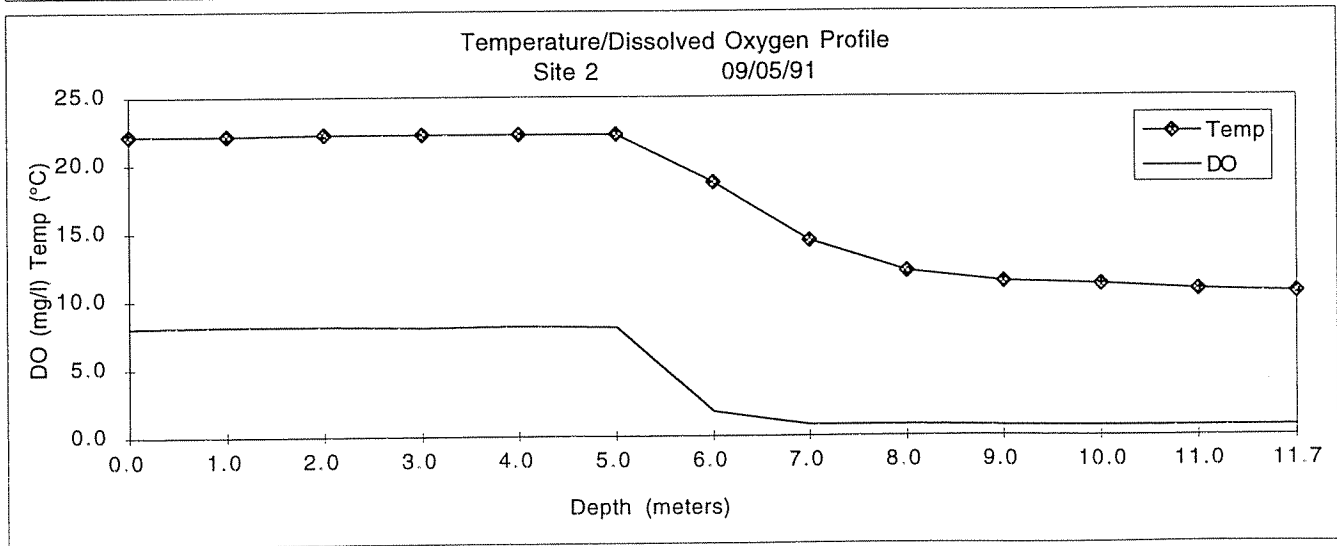
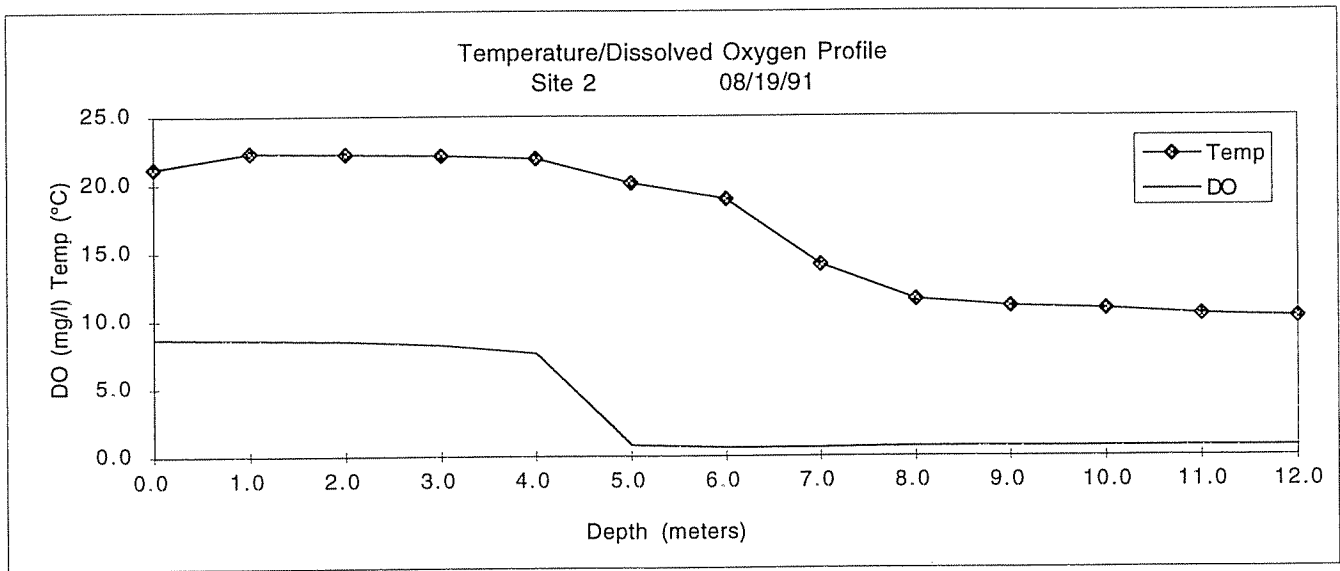
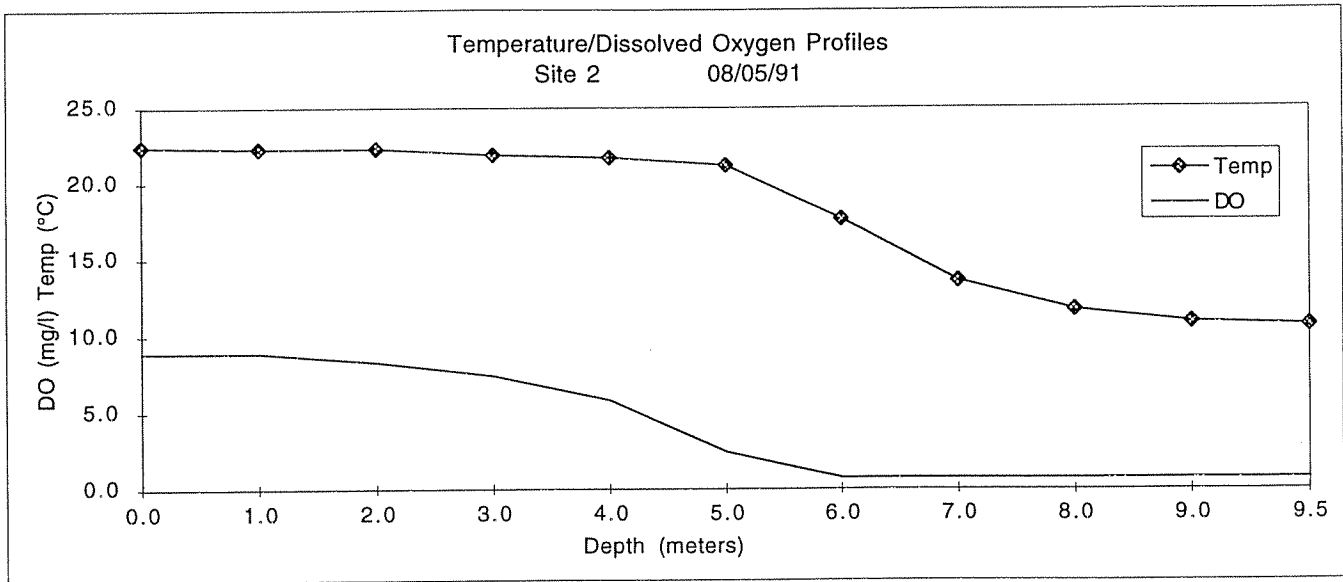


**Figure 7. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 2 (cont.)**

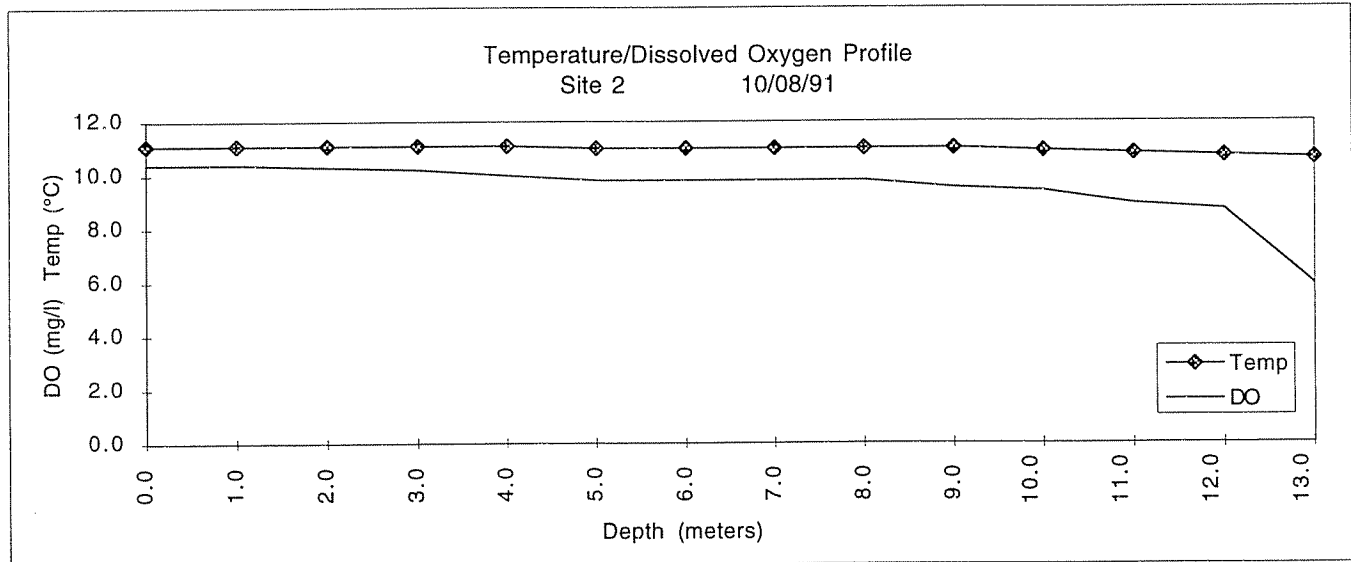
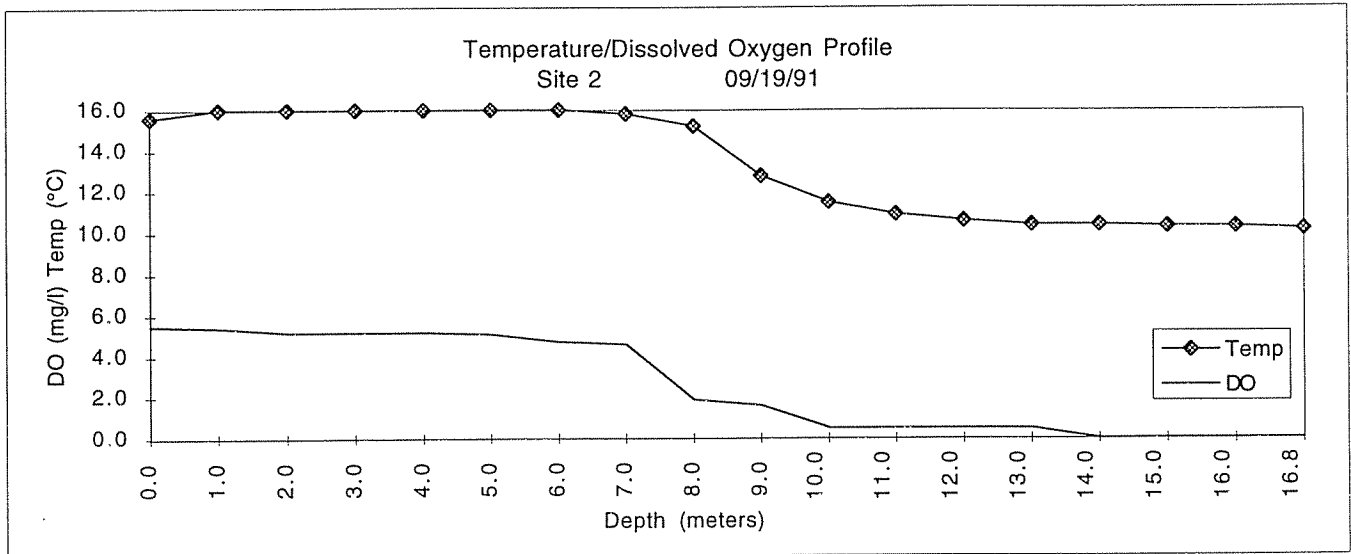




**Figure 7. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 2 (cont.)**



**Figure 7. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Profiles, Station 2 (cont.)**



### **2.2.2 Fisheries**

The DNR has been surveying Lake Sarah since 1953. The lake has a good Northern Pike population. In 1979 the DNR purchased an easement on property north of Lake Sarah where Dance Hall Creek (Rush Creek) flows through to the lake. The easement included a wetland and a portion of the ditch north of the wetland. The easement was purchased for use as a Northern Pike spawning area. In 1987 a fish barrier was placed downstream from the outlet to prevent rough fish from migrating into the lake from the Crow River.

The DNR conducted a full fisheries survey of Lake Sarah in 1991. The next survey is planned for 1996. A copy of the survey report and the most recent fisheries management plan are included as appendices 2 and 3. Lake Sarah's ecological and management classification is Centrarchid (largemouth bass). The Schupp's Lake Class is 24.

### **2.2.3 Recreation**

Lake Sarah's recreational use was determined in the DNR 1992 survey. Fishing was the primary use at 81.04 man-hours/acre. Boating of various types was the other most common use. Shady Beach Resort had a beach which was occasionally used for swimming. Lake Sarah is also used for skiing at 0.58 man-hours/acre. The 1991 DNR survey showed 183 resident boats on the lake. Ice fishing is a popular sport on Lake Sarah. During the winter of 1991, 77 fish houses were observed. In 1987, 168 fish houses were counted on the lake.

### **2.2.4 Macrophytes**

A survey of Lake Sarah was conducted on July 29 and 30, 1991. Dominant submergent species found at that time were *Ceratophyllum demersum* (coontail), *Myriophyllum spicatum*, (Eurasian watermilfoil). *Potamogeton crispus* (curlyleaf pondweed) was found in high densities earlier in the spring. The aquatic vegetation in Lake Sarah is undergoing a period of change at this time. This is due to the infestation of Eurasian watermilfoil which was discovered in the lake during the summer of 1990 while the Lake Sarah Project was in progress. Since that time the plant has spread and is now found at various locations around the shoreline and has become a nuisance. Submergent vegetation was found to depths of approximately 8 feet. Figure 8 shows the type and density of plants found during the survey.