



SO YA WANNA KNOW ABOUT CLMP DO YA?

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“BLESS YOU, FATHER ANGELO SECCHI”









THE GLQO WATERSHED JOURNAL

The Gull Lake Watershed includes Gull Lake, Little Long Lake, Grassy Lake, Little Gull Lake, Miller Lake, Bullhead Lake, Duck Lake, Backus Lake, Dale Lake, Ellison Lake, Mud Lake, Windermere Lake, and Prairieville Creek.



GULL LAKE QUALITY ORGANIZATION



FALL FLING FUNDRAISER

You are cordially invited to the GLQO's second annual "Fall Fling", to be held at the Gull Lake Country's Club's Lakeview Room on Sunday, September 25th, from 5:00PM to 8:00PM.

Learn what the GLQO is doing – as well as what you can do – to protect water quality in the Gull Lake Watershed. The theme of this meeting will be 'Lakescaping', and Julia Kirkwood, Watershed Project Manager for the MDEQ, will be there to share her expertise and answer questions.

A taqueria / salad buffet and cash bar will be featured, and prizes from local businesses will be awarded throughout the evening.

Tickets at \$40, and can be purchased at our website (glqo.net) or by calling or texting Sara Miller at (239) 398-9387.

Summer 2022

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The Gull Lake Quality Organization is an all-volunteer organization. Our mission is to address concerns and provide education regarding the use of natural resources of the Gull Lake Watershed.

The Many Benefits of Natural Shorelines

By Gary Mittelbach

Why 'go natural'? Many of the things that we love about lakefront living depend on natural shoreline vegetation. A more natural shoreline (including some woody debris at the water's edge) provides habitat for turtles, fish, birds and other wildlife and importantly helps reduce nutrient and herbicide runoff into the lake. Another big benefit of not mowing to the water's edge is that it makes your lawn less attractive to Canada Geese who like a clear line of sight to the water!



Example natural shoreline on Little Long Lake

Continued on next page...



• B



ALERT!

**HARMFUL INVASIVE SPECIES
IN GULL LAKE**

Zebra Mussels



Starry Stonewort



LEAVE THEM HERE!

DON'T take them with you to other lakes

DON'T bring any more into Gull Lake

PLEASE DO THIS

Drain your bilge water and live well

Clean off weeds and dry off your boat

Empty your bait in the trash



Aquatic Invasive Species Landing Blitz







Michigan Clean
Water Corps

MiCorps Fact Sheet

Secchi Disk Transparency

What do measurements with a Secchi Disk tell us about a lake?

What is transparency?

Transparency, sometimes referred to as water clarity, is a measure of how far light can travel in water.

What affects transparency?

Transparency is directly affected by the level of suspended particles and dissolved materials in the water.

The main types of suspended particles that affect transparency are algae and sediment. Algae are naturally occurring microscopic plant life found in most water bodies. Algae are a part of a healthy aquatic ecosystem, but their populations can increase dramatically when there are high nutrient inputs into a lake. Too much algae can block sunlight from penetrating deeper into the water, restricting plant growth and altering the balance of the ecosystem.

Suspended sediments can come from many sources. During storm events, high runoff can carry silt and sand from streets, yards, fields and construction sites into aquatic ecosystems. In shallow waters, boats and high winds can stir up bottom sediments. Also in shallow waters, aquatic life, such as carp and crayfish, can stir up the lake sediment. For some lakes, the formation of fine particles of calcium carbonate (marl) in the water is a major factor affecting transparency.



The Secchi disk is named after Pietro Angelo Secchi, who in 1865 used a white disk to take transparency measurements in the Mediterranean Sea (credit: MiCorps).

Dissolved materials in the water can potentially change the water's color (for example, in a "tea" colored lake), which can also affect the water transparency.

Why is transparency important?

Transparency is a basic indicator for the health of an aquatic ecosystem. When transparency is measured consistently week to week and year to year, these measurements are a useful indicator of water quality changes and patterns. When assessed along with other parameters such as chlorophyll *a* and total phosphorus, transparency measurements give us useful insight into the level of biological productivity in a lake, and ultimately its water quality conditions.

How is it measured?

Transparency is most commonly measured using a Secchi disk. This gives a direct measure of how deeply sunlight is penetrating through the water. The Secchi disk is a weighted steel or heavy plastic disk, eight inches in diameter, attached to a line with calibrated measurements.

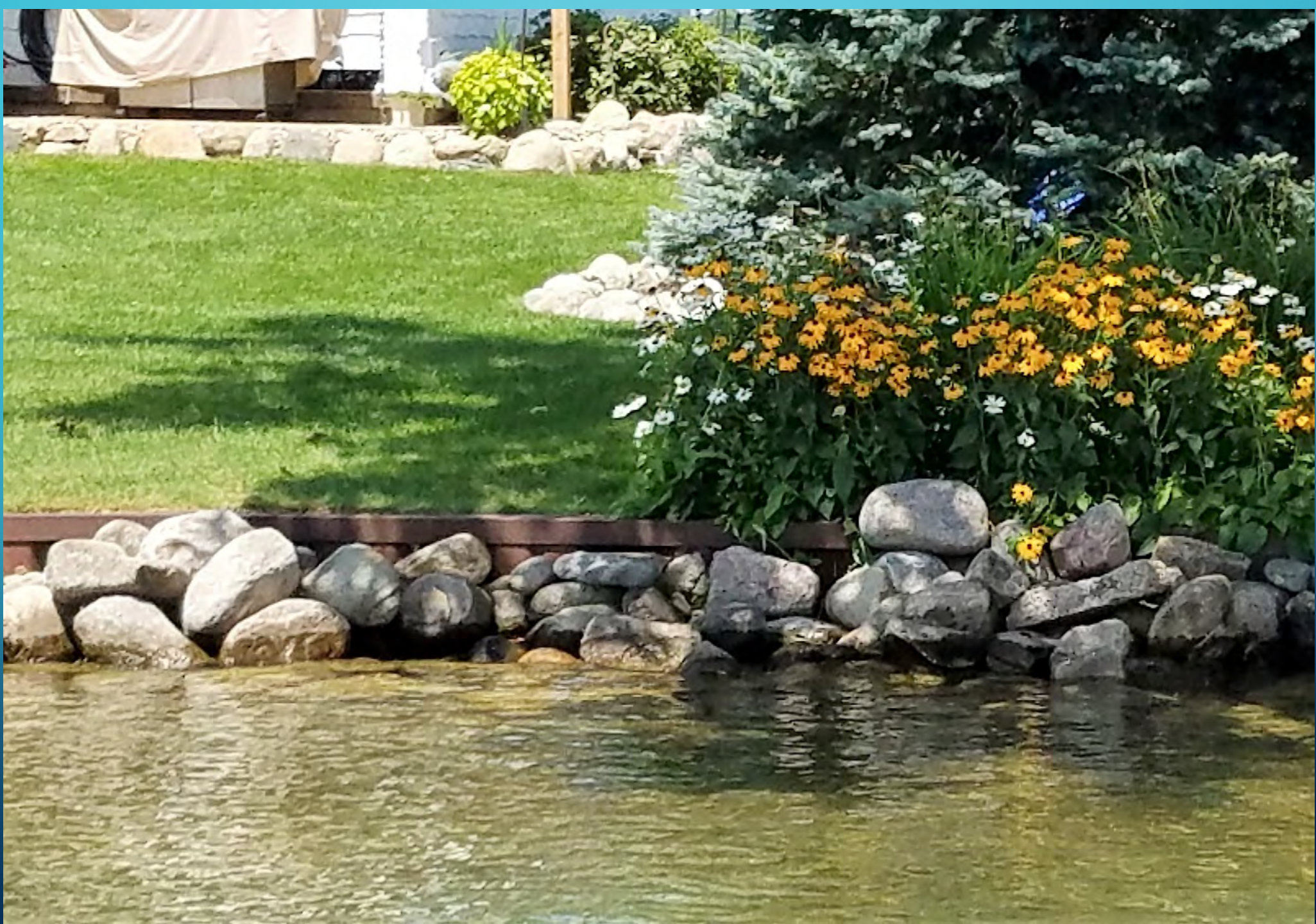
In the Cooperative Lakes Monitoring Program (CLMP), volunteer monitors measure transparency by lowering the disk down into the water until it is no longer visible, noting the depth on the calibrated line, pulling the disk up until it is visible again, and noting the depth a second time. The Secchi disk transparency is the average of these two depths, rounded to the nearest half foot.

CLMP volunteers measure Secchi disk transparency regularly from mid-May through mid-September. Repeated measurements are necessary throughout the growing season since algal species composition in lakes can change significantly during the spring and summer months, dramatically affect overall water clarity.



The CLMP is the lake monitoring program of the Michigan Clean Water Corps (MiCorps). MiCorps was created through Michigan Executive Order #2003-13 to assist the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy in collecting and sharing water quality data for use in water resources management and protection programs. For more information about the MiCorps program, please visit www.micorps.net.









RAIN GARDENS

This is a 100' long rain garden. It was designed by Gull Lake Landscape Co. to reduce run off from the street. Sand, dirt, road salt and oil can all end up in the lake if not stopped or contained. This garden includes over 150 plants: joe pye weed, irises, lilies and ostrich fern among others. All plants are native to Michigan. Generally, it is dry but may retain standing water after heavy rains, which means it is working properly. These plants have adapted to thrive under dry conditions and temporary wet periods. Rain gardens can be installed almost anywhere to keep contaminants out of the lake. The naturally filtered water eventually makes its way to the lake so it doesn't impact lake levels.





How to Score the Shore

3 docks

>75% impervious
area near shore

3 houses

>75% Vertical Artificial
• Seawall



0% Emergent veg

Overall Score: ~32

>10% Sloped Artificial
• Concrete

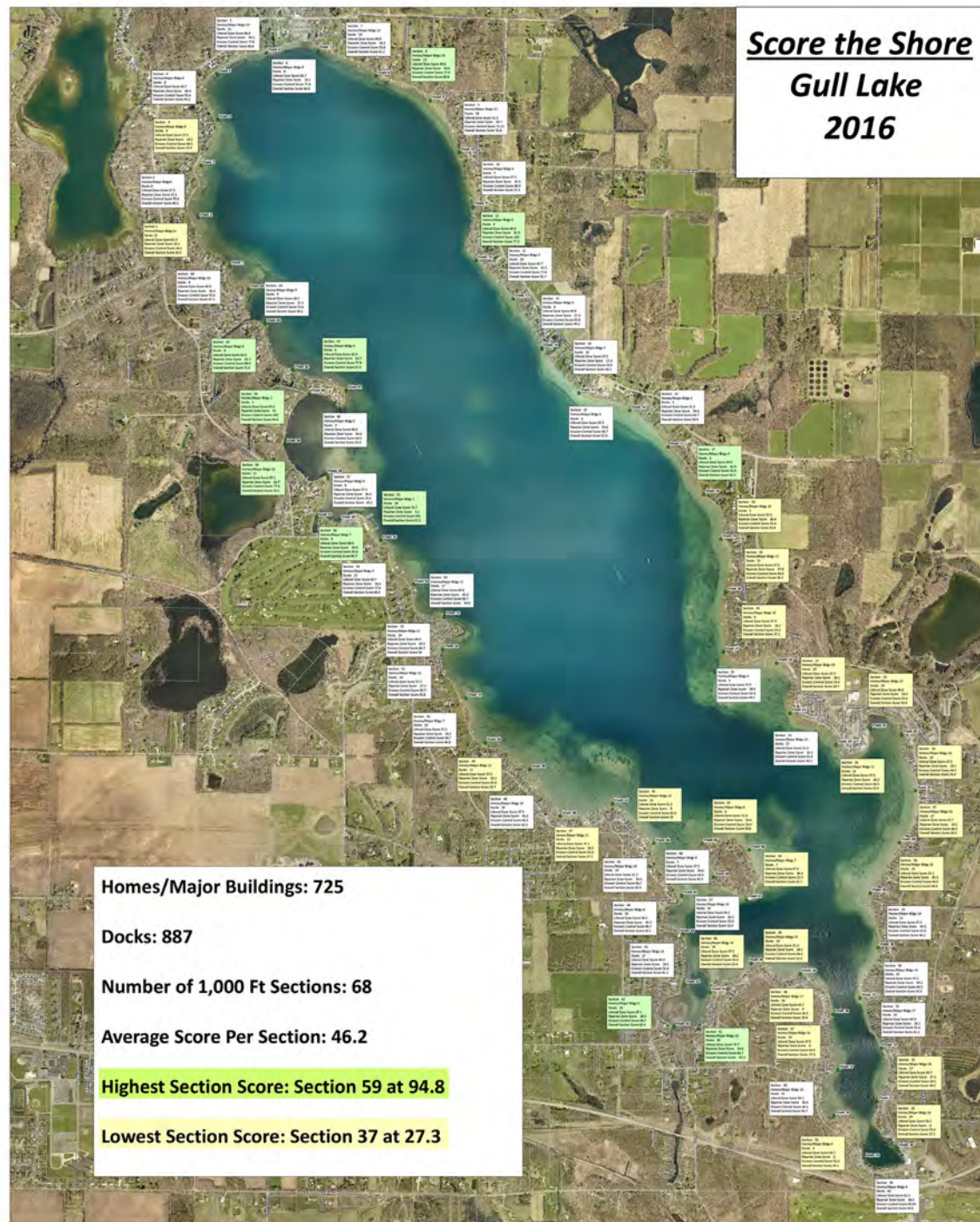
Plant
management

<10% unmowed
vegetation belt
• <10 ft. deep

SCORE THE SHORE

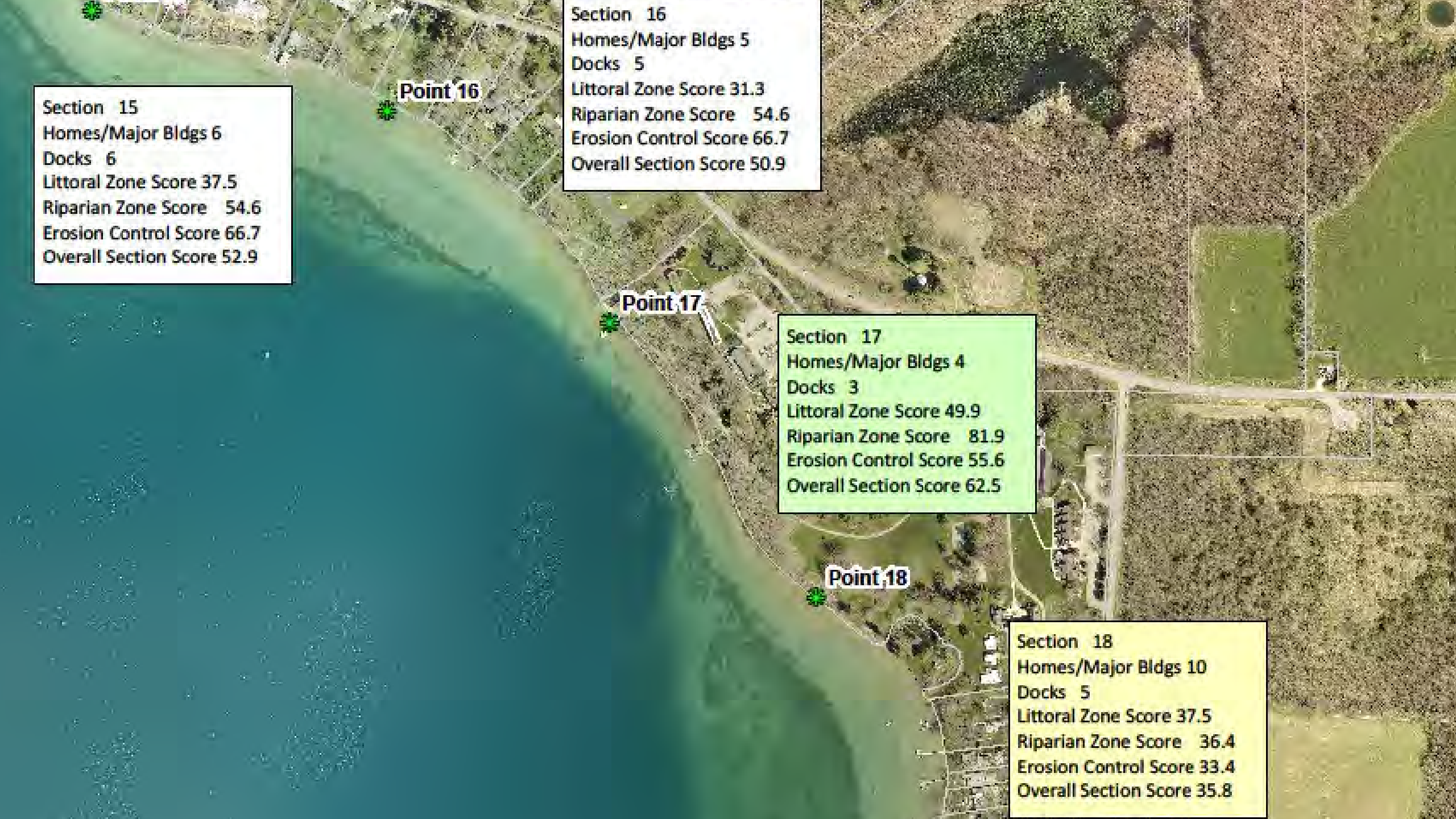
FUN COMPETITION

Score the Shore
Gull Lake
2016



Lowest Section Score: Section 37 at 27.3





Section 15
Homes/Major Bldgs 6
Docks 6
Littoral Zone Score 37.5
Riparian Zone Score 54.6
Erosion Control Score 66.7
Overall Section Score 52.9

Point 16

Section 16
Homes/Major Bldgs 5
Docks 5
Littoral Zone Score 31.3
Riparian Zone Score 54.6
Erosion Control Score 66.7
Overall Section Score 50.9

Point 17

Section 17
Homes/Major Bldgs 4
Docks 3
Littoral Zone Score 49.9
Riparian Zone Score 81.9
Erosion Control Score 55.6
Overall Section Score 62.5

Point 18

Section 18
Homes/Major Bldgs 10
Docks 5
Littoral Zone Score 37.5
Riparian Zone Score 36.4
Erosion Control Score 33.4
Overall Section Score 35.8



Thanks for visiting.

Come again!

It's time for questions and
comments.