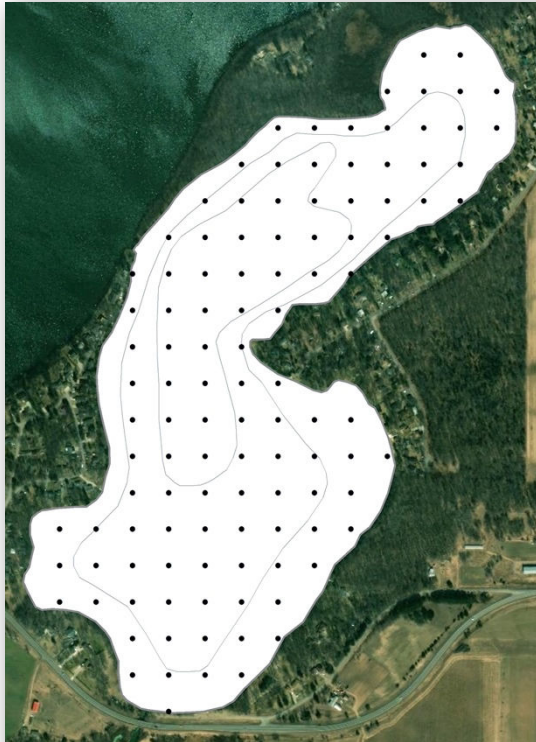


Aquatic Plant Community of Rush Lake: 2023

Rush Lake (#71-0147)
Sherburne County, MN

Surveyed July 31, 2023



Survey, Analysis, and Reporting by:

James A. Johnson – Aquatic Ecologist, Freshwater Scientific Services, LLC



Certified Lake Manager
www.NALMS.org

Funding Provided by:

Three Lake Improvement District – Clear Lake, MN

Survey & Analysis Methods

Point-Intercept Survey

Freshwater Scientific Services, LLC surveyed plants in Rush Lake on July 31, 2023 using the point-intercept method described by Madsen (1999). This survey incorporated assessments at a total of 112 sample points (all littoral; ≤ 15 ft) arranged in a uniform grid (75-m spacing; Figs 1 and 2). We generated these sample points using desktop GIS software to project a grid of points over an aerial images of the lake. We then loaded the selected sample locations onto a handheld GPS unit (Garmin GPSMAP-78) for navigation to each point while in the field.

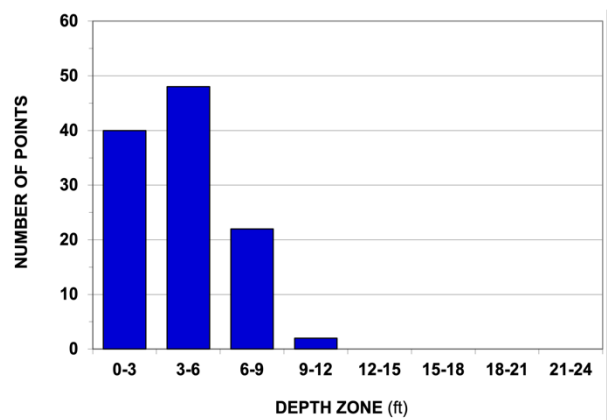
At each designated sample location, we collected plants using a double-headed, 14-tine rake on a on a rope. For each rake sample, we dragged the rake over the lake bottom for approximately 5 ft before retrieving. Retrieved plants were piled on top of the rake head and assigned density scores from 1 to 4 based upon rake head coverage (Table 3) for each individual species and for all plants collectively.

We calculated the littoral frequency (≤ 15 ft, % occurrence) and littoral mean density score (plant abundance) for each encountered plant species (Table 1), as well as lake-wide and littoral community metrics (Table 2). We also used desktop GIS software to map the distribution and abundance of plants in the lake (pages 5–11). Additional species that were observed floating or growing in the vicinity of a sample point but not retrieved on the rake were given a rating of zero for that location. These “zero” species were noted as being present on the plant distribution maps (shown as an “X”), but “zero” ratings were excluded from calculations of plant community metrics and statistics (not treated as denoting presence). At each location, we also documented water depth and overall plant height.

Figure 1. Designated sample locations for the 2023 Rush Lake plant survey.



Figure 2. Sampling effort (number of locations sampled) within successive 3-ft depth zones



Results

Statistical Summary of Findings





Table 1. Littoral frequency (% occurrence) and abundance (mean density score) of plant species found in Rush Lake (Sherburne Co., MN) during the 2023 survey. % Occurrence and Mean Density (1-4 scale) were calculated using all littoral points (water depth ≤15 ft).

| PLANT TAXA | COMMON NAME | % OCCUR | MEAN DENSITY |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| ALL TAXA (combined) | | 85 | 1.9 |
| SUBMERSED TAXA | | | |
| <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> | Coontail | 80 | 1.5 |
| <i>Elodea canadensis</i> | Canadian waterweed | 32 | 0.4 |
| <i>Najas flexilis</i> | Slender naiad | 21 | 0.3 |
| <i>Heteranthera dubia</i> | Water stargrass | 19 | 0.2 |
| <i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> | Sago pondweed | 16 | 0.2 |
| <i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> | Small pondweed | 12 | 0.1 |
| <i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i> | Northern watermilfoil | 9 | 0.1 |
| <i>Chara</i> sp. | Muskgrass | 7 | 0.1 |
| <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> | Curly-leaf pondweed | 3 | <0.1 |
| <i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i> | Clasping-leaf pondweed | 1 | <0.1 |
| <i>Vallisneria americana</i> | Wild celery | 1 | <0.1 |
| FLOATING TAXA | | | |
| <i>Wolffia columbiana</i> | Common watermeal | 10 | 0.1 |
| <i>Lemna minor</i> | Small duckweed | 9 | 0.1 |
| <i>Nymphaea odorata</i> | White waterlily | 8 | 0.1 |
| <i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> | Large Duckweed | 7 | 0.1 |
| EMERGENT TAXA | | | |
| <i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> | Hardstem bulrush | P | – |
| <i>Typha</i> sp. | Cattail | P | – |

Table 2. Summary of Rush Lake plant community metrics from 2023 survey.

| RUSH LAKE | |
|---|-------------|
| WHOLE-LAKE METRICS | 2023 |
| Lake Area (acres) | 160 |
| Total Points Sampled | 112 |
| % Points Vegetated | 85% |
| % Points Veg. to Surface | 25% |
| Max Depth of Growth (95%) | 6.9 ft |
| Native Submersed Taxa | 10 |
| Native Floating/Emergent Taxa | 6 |
| Non-Native Submersed Taxa | 1 |
| | |
| LITTORAL METRICS (≤ 15 ft) | |
| Littoral Area (acres) | 160 |
| Littoral Points Sampled | 112 |
| % Littoral Points Vegetated | 85% |
| Mean Plant Height (ft) | 1.1 |
| % of Max Littoral Biovolume | 22% |
| Mean Native Taxa / Point | 2.3 |
| Simpson's Diversity ((1-D)*100) | 83 |
| Floristic Quality (FQI) | 16.8 |
| AMCI Score (Nichols et al. 2000) | 33.0 |

Table 3. Overview of rake density scores used to document plant abundance during point-intercept surveys.

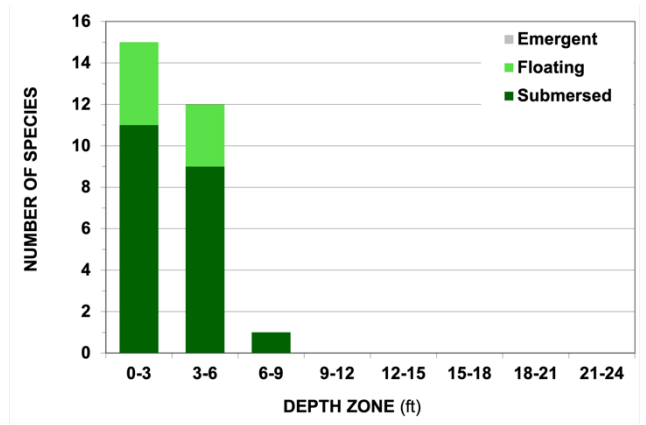
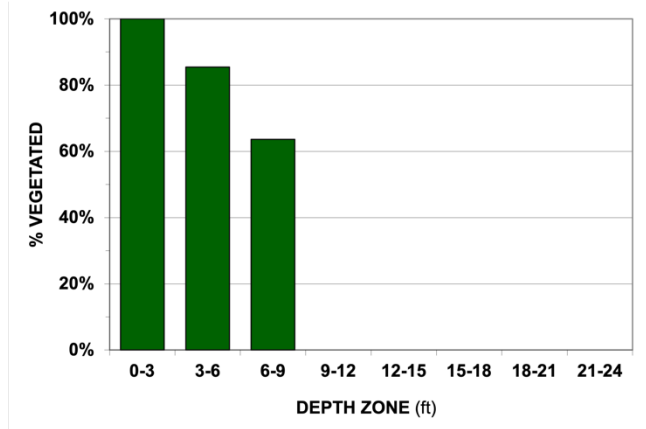
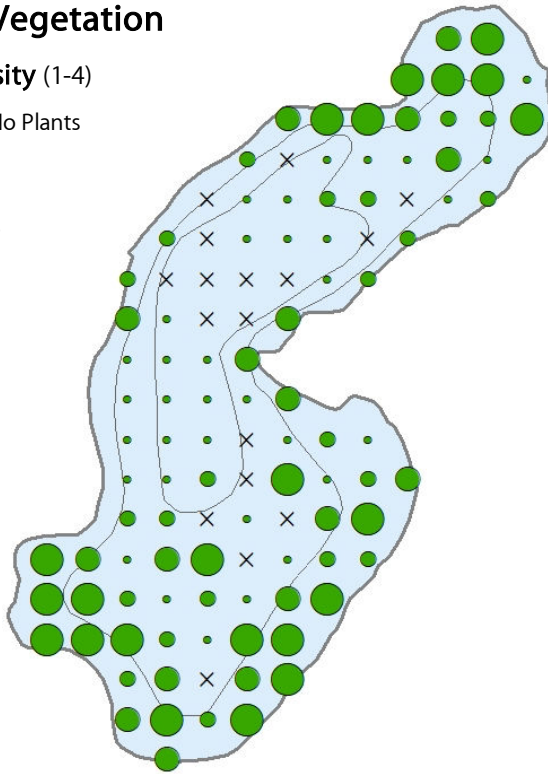
| Density Score | Rake Coverage | Description |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1 |  | Only a few plants retrieved |
| 2 |  | Full length of rake head covered, but tines only partially covered |
| 3 |  | Plants completely cover the rake head and tines |
| 4 |  | Enough plants to cover rake head and tines multiple times |

Rush Lake – Aquatic Plant Community

All Vegetation

Density (1-4)

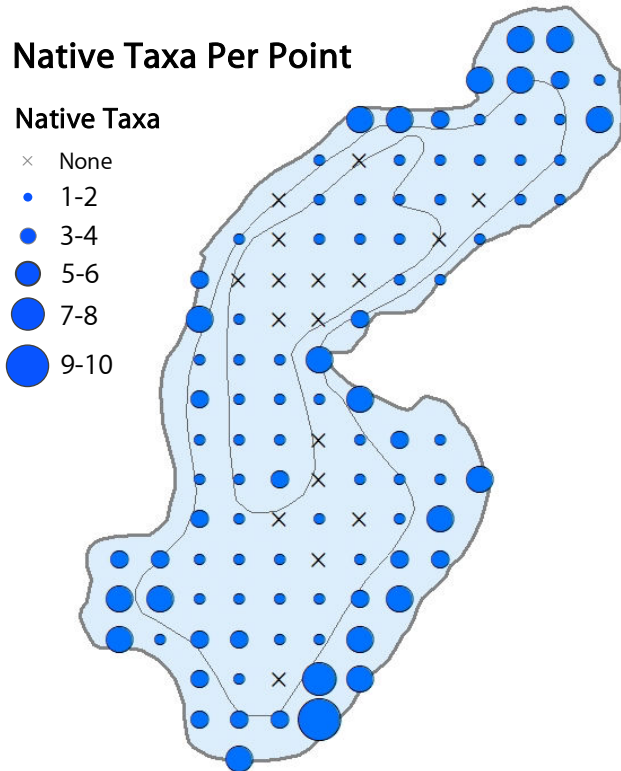
- × No Plants
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



Native Taxa Per Point

Native Taxa

- × None
- 1-2
- 3-4
- 5-6
- 7-8
- 9-10



Surveyed: July 31, 2023

Methods: Rake, Sonar

Surveyor: JA Johnson



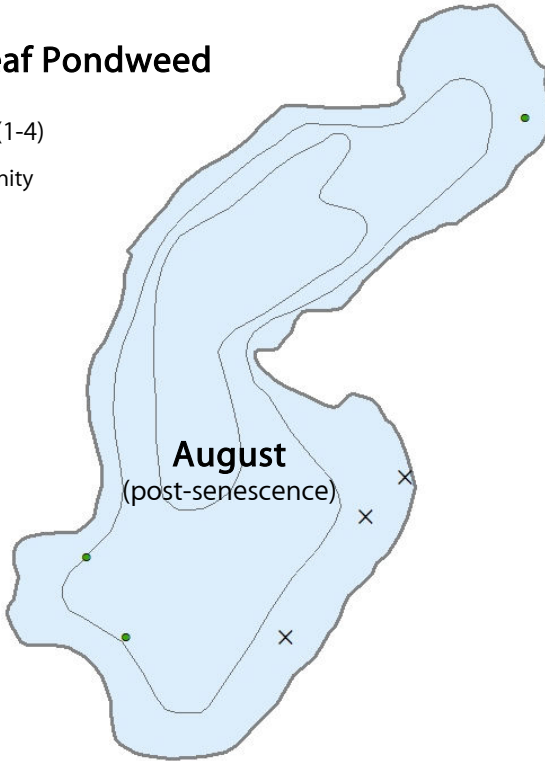
Certified Lake Manager
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Rush Lake – Invasive Aquatic Plants

Curlyleaf Pondweed

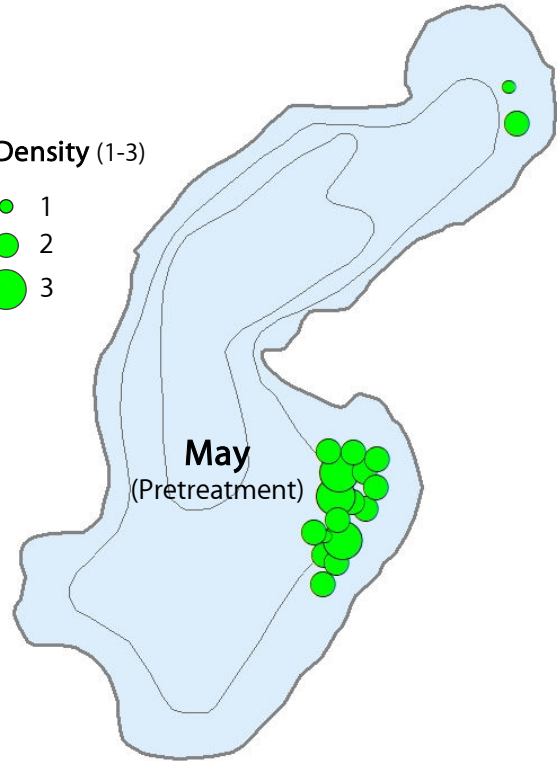
Density (1-4)

- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



Density (1-3)

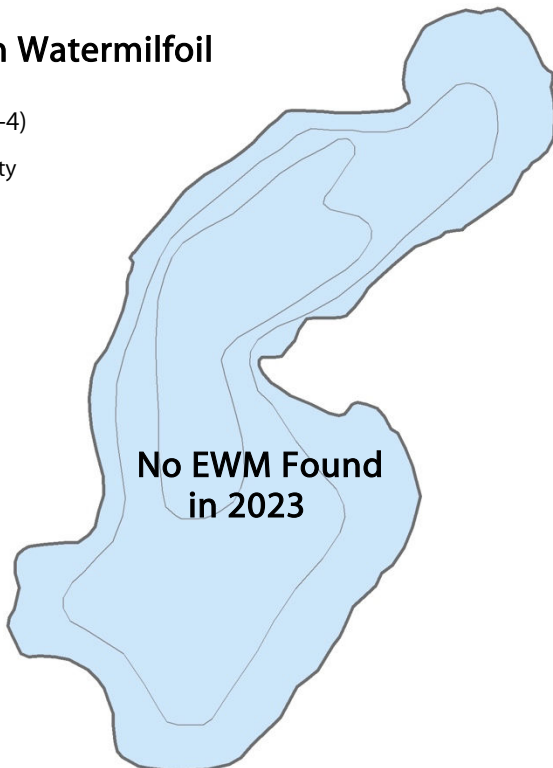
- 1
- 2
- 3



Eurasian Watermilfoil

Density (1-4)

- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

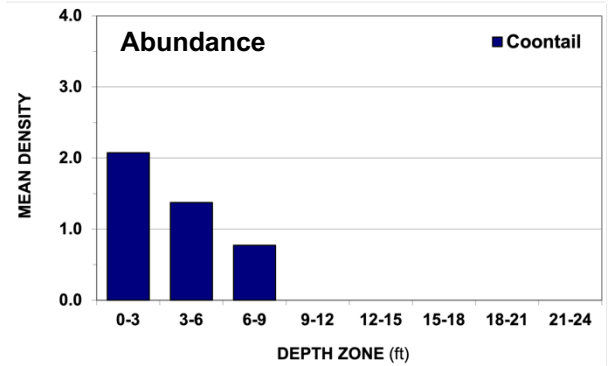
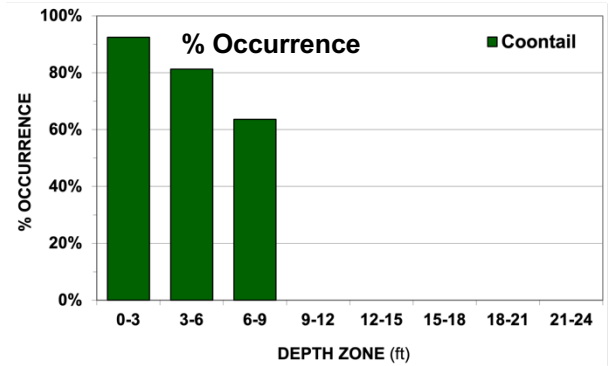
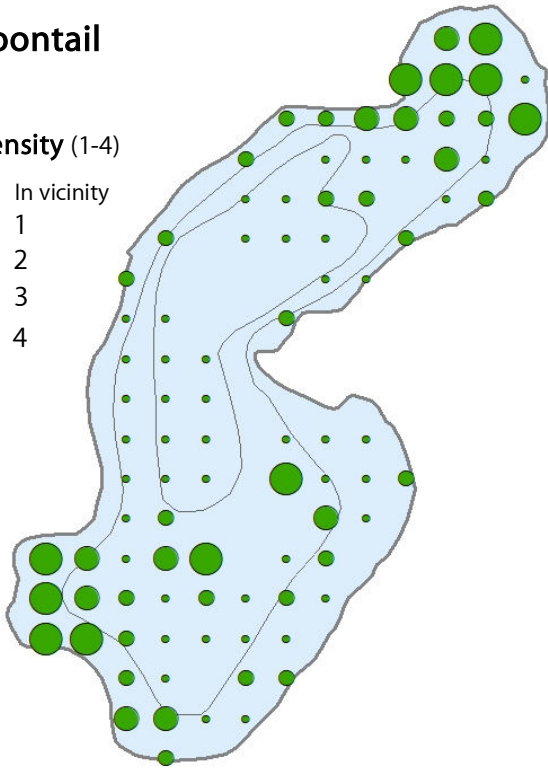


Rush Lake – Native Aquatic Plants

Coontail

Density (1-4)

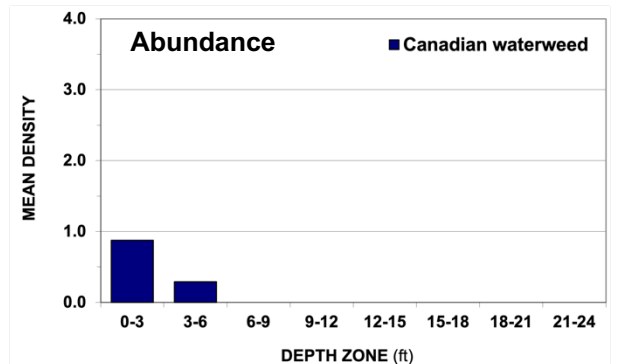
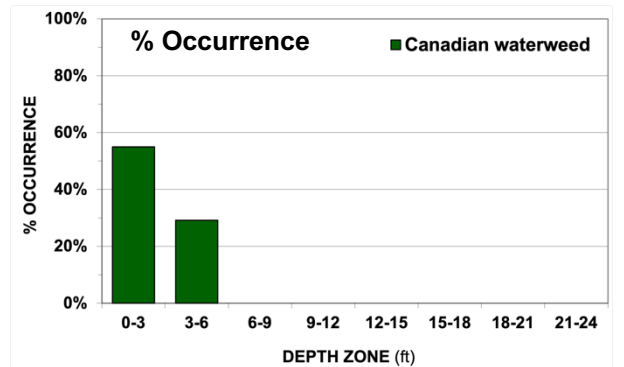
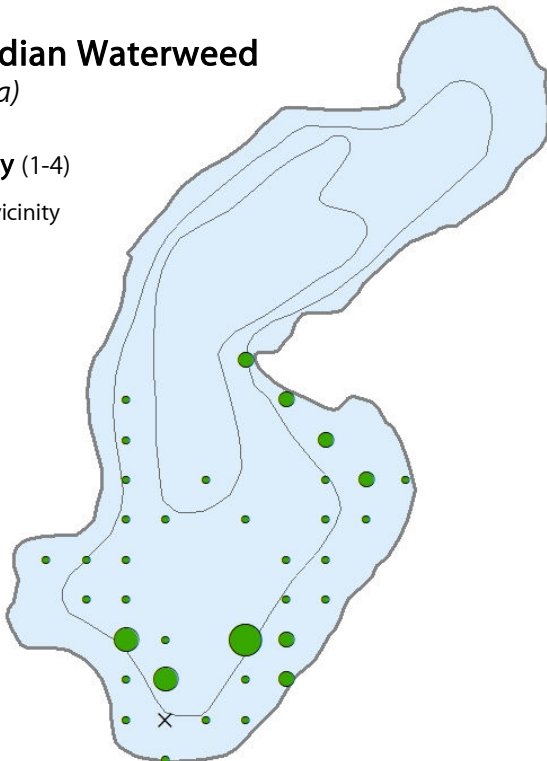
- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



Canadian Waterweed (Elodea)

Density (1-4)

- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

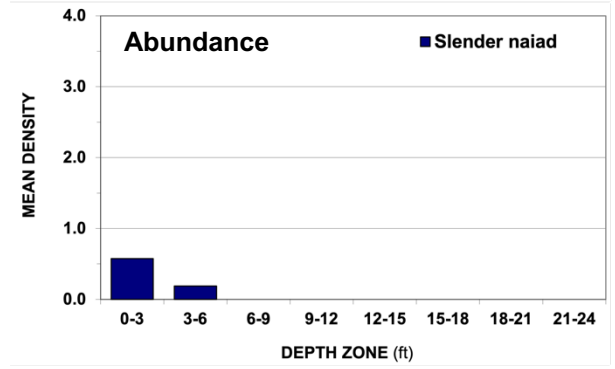
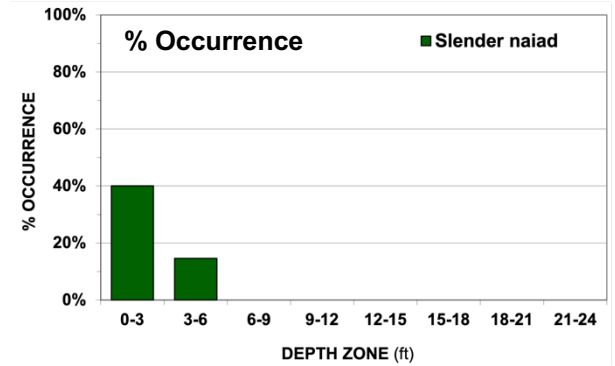
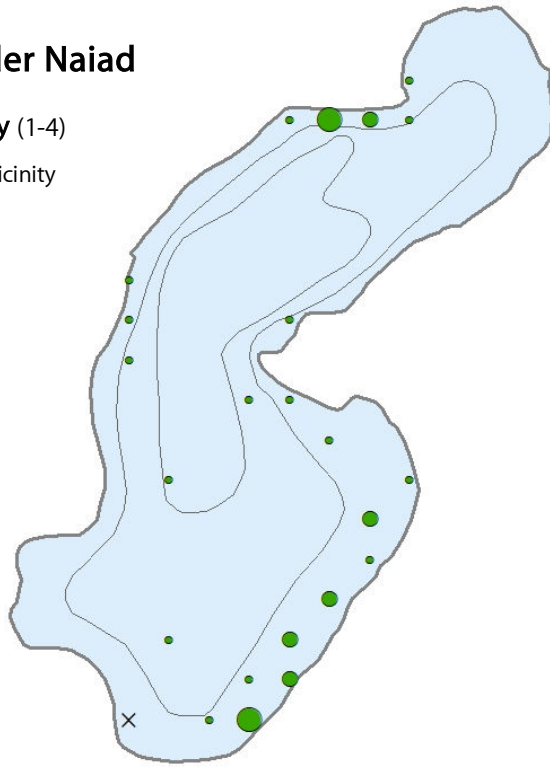


Rush Lake – Native Aquatic Plants

Slender Naiad

Density (1-4)

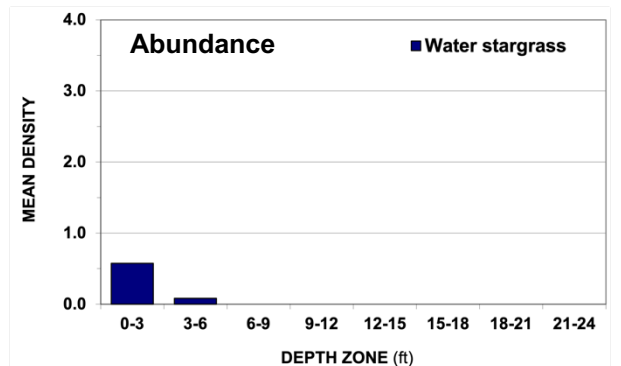
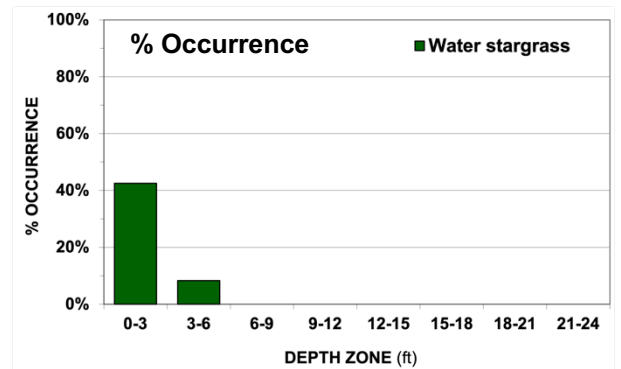
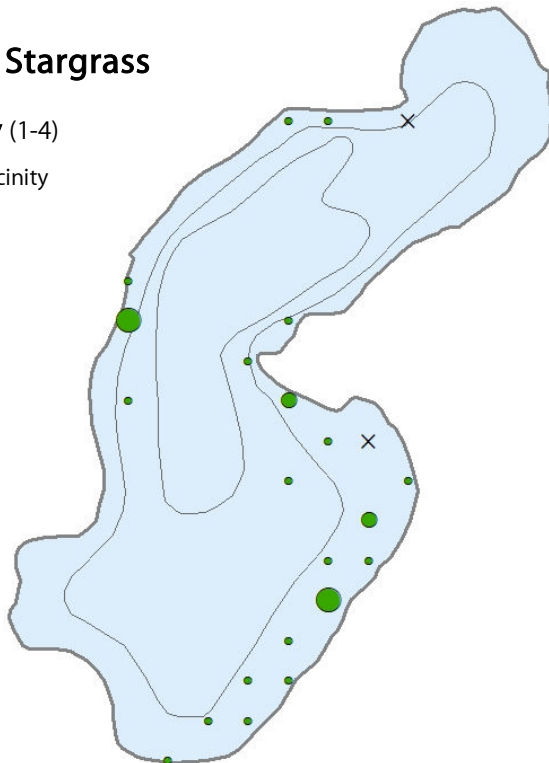
- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



Water Stargrass

Density (1-4)

- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

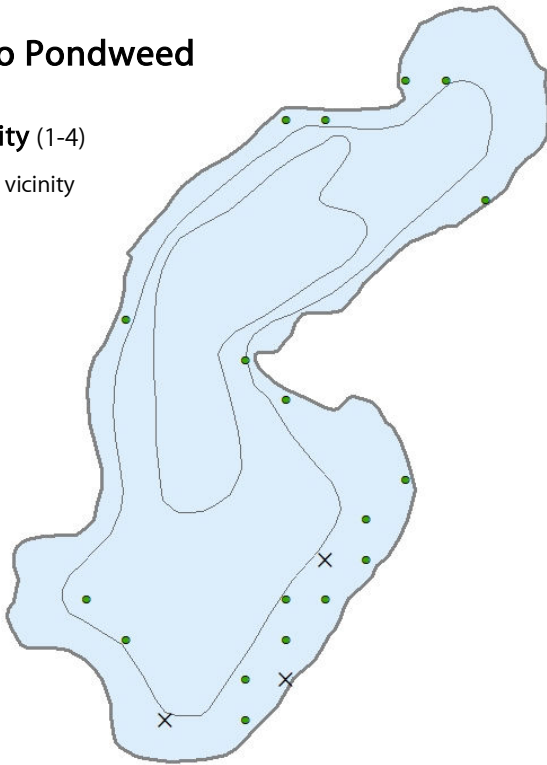


Rush Lake – Native Aquatic Plants

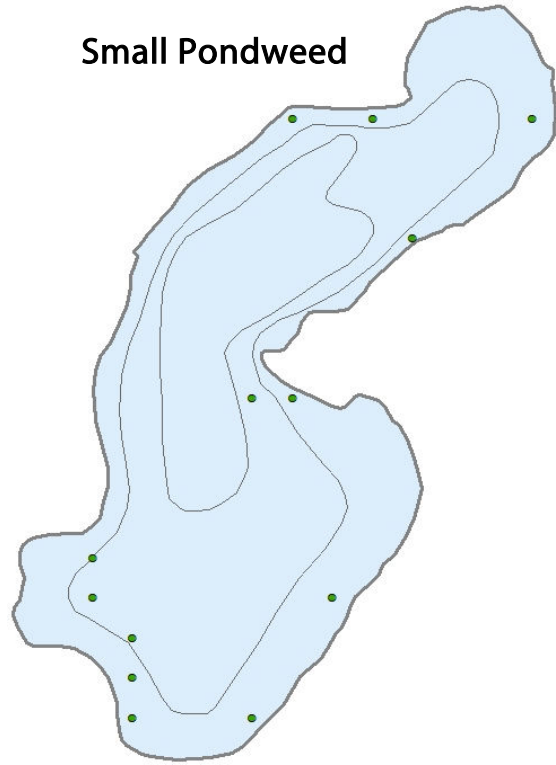
Sago Pondweed

Density (1-4)

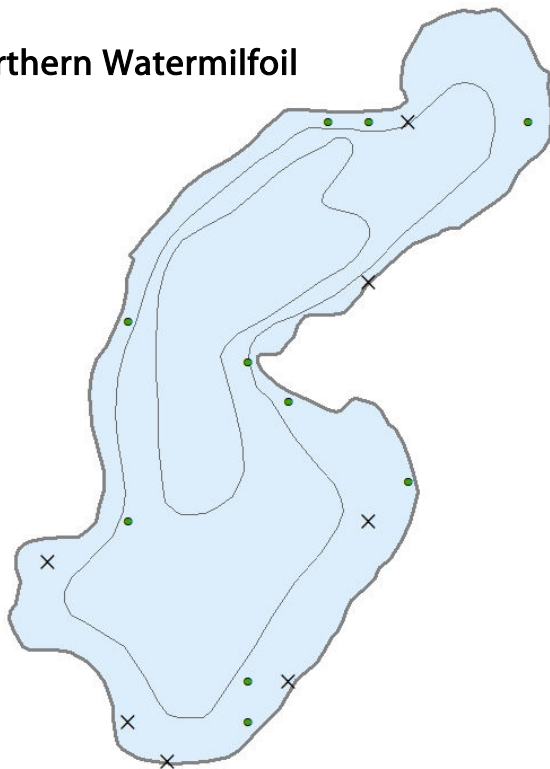
- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



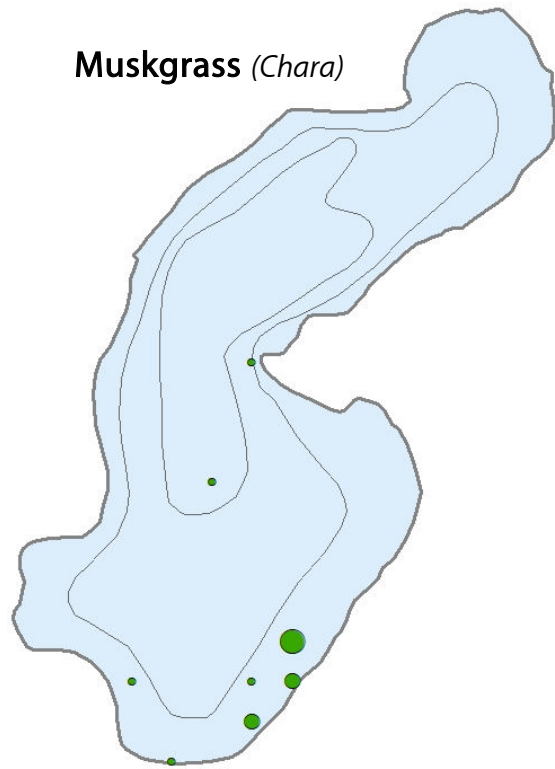
Small Pondweed



Northern Watermilfoil



Muskgrass (*Chara*)

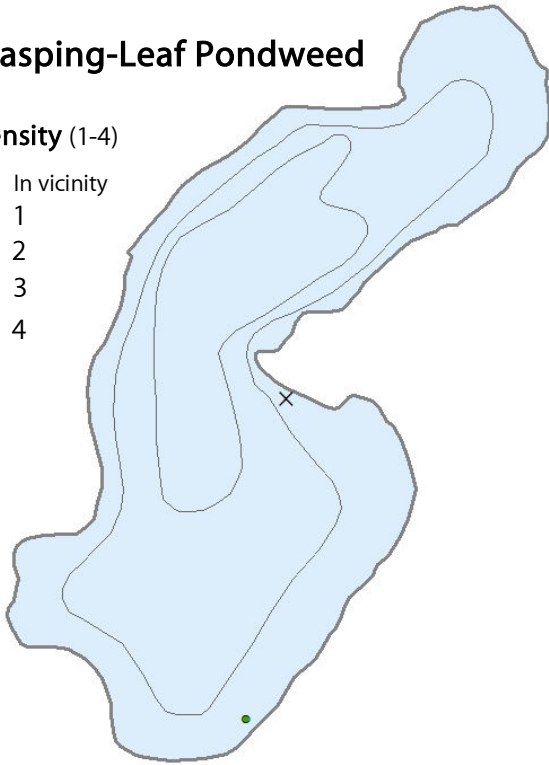


Rush Lake – Native Aquatic Plants

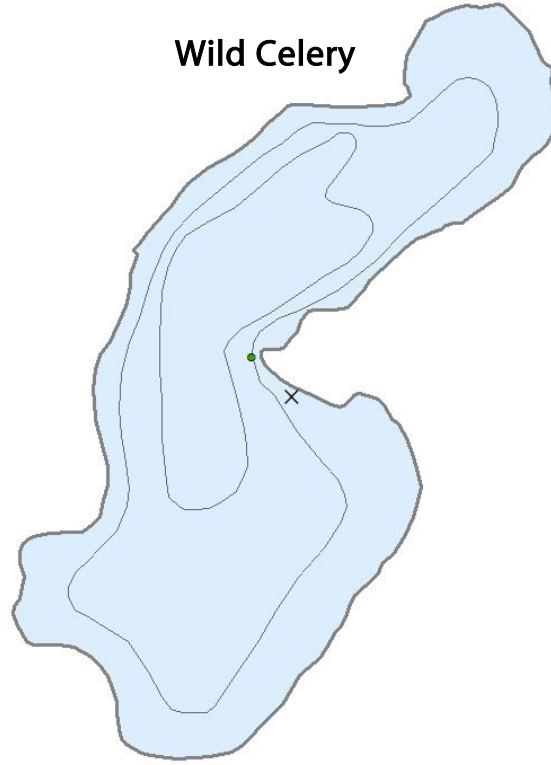
Clasping-Leaf Pondweed

Density (1-4)

- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



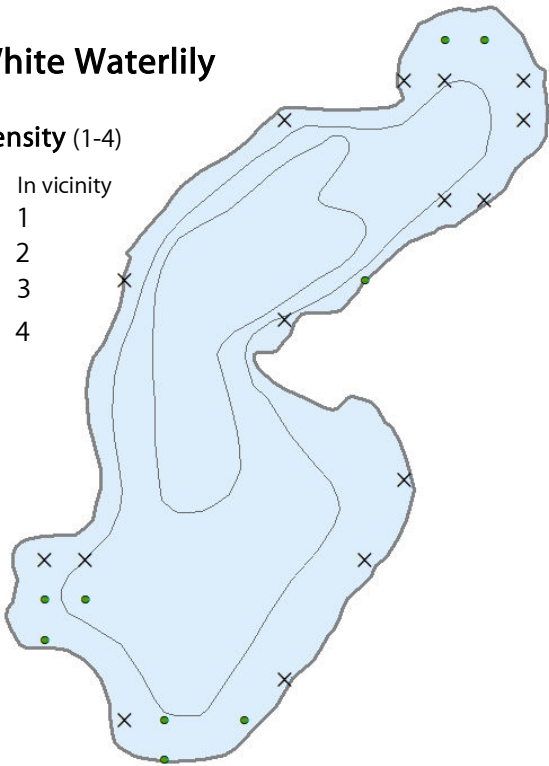
Wild Celery



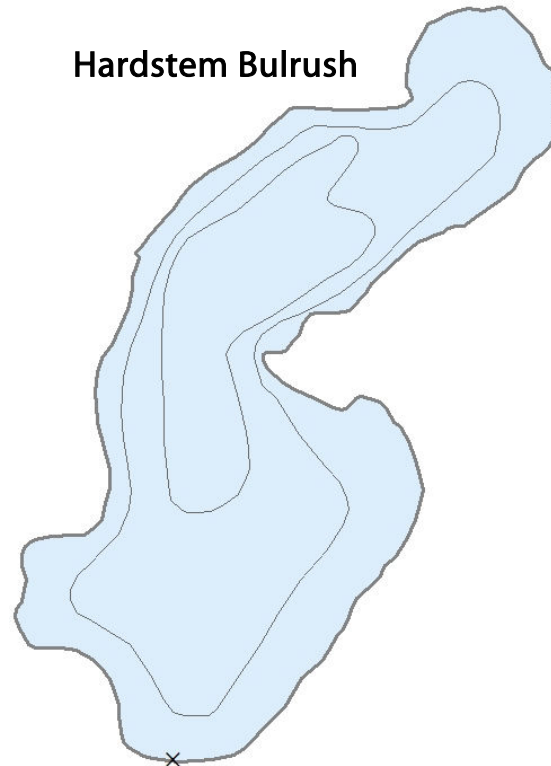
White Waterlily

Density (1-4)

- × In vicinity
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



Hardstem Bulrush



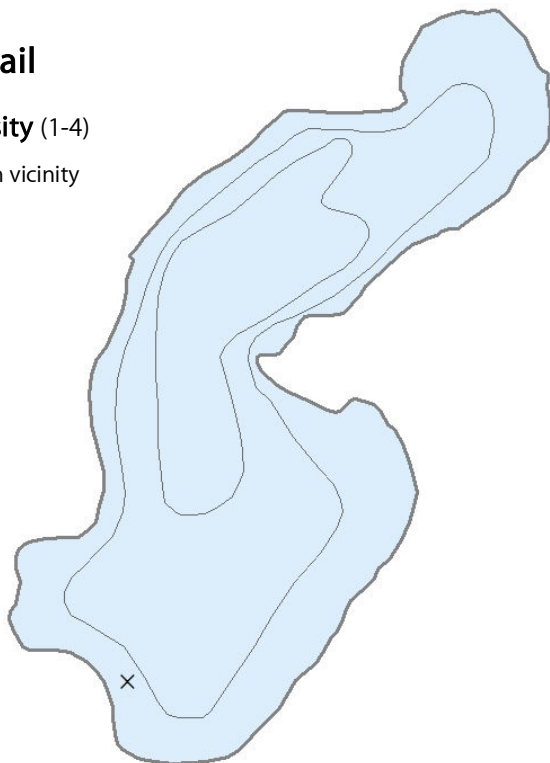
Rush Lake – Native Aquatic Plants

Cattail

Density (1-4)

× In vicinity

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



References

Madsen JD. 1999. Point intercept and line intercept methods for aquatic plant management. APCRT Technical Notes Collection. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS.

Nichols SA, Weber S, Shaw B. 2000. A proposed aquatic plant community biotic index for Wisconsin Lakes. *Env Manage* 26: 491-502.