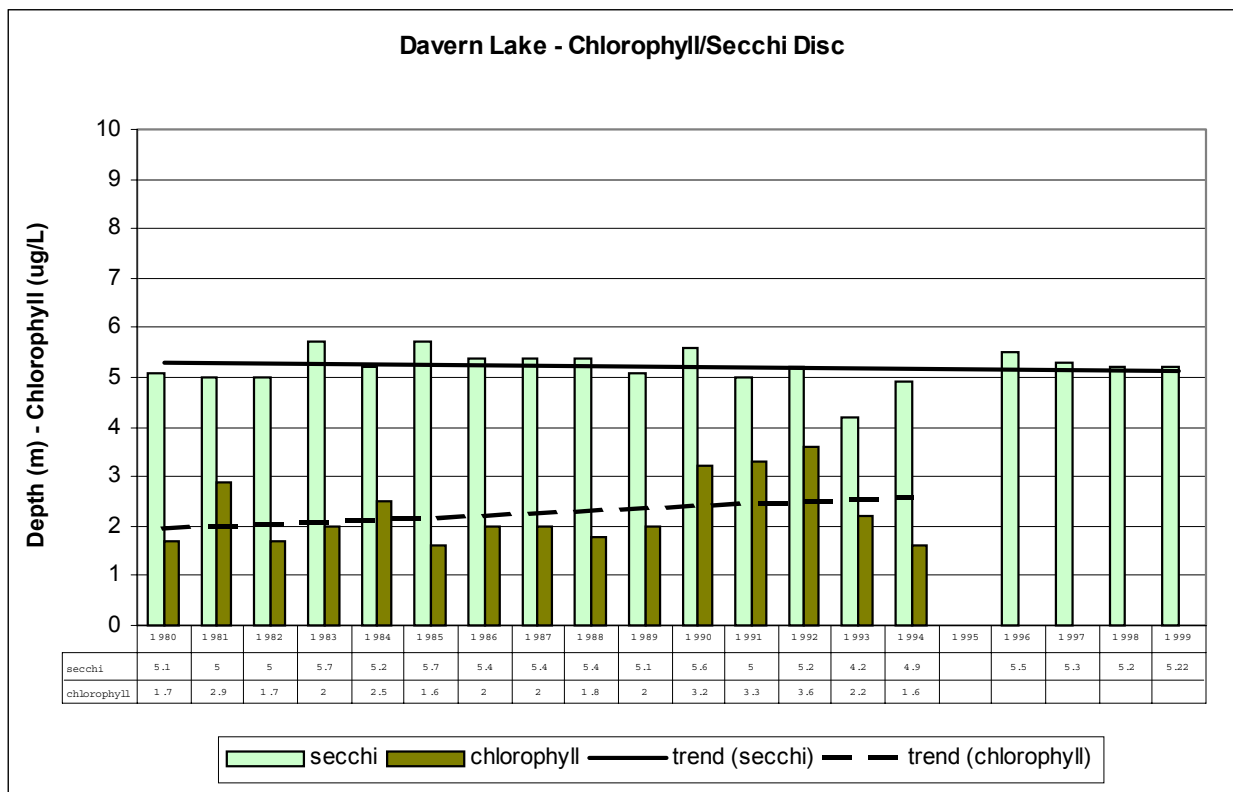


Davern Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 52	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 6
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 4.1	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 25

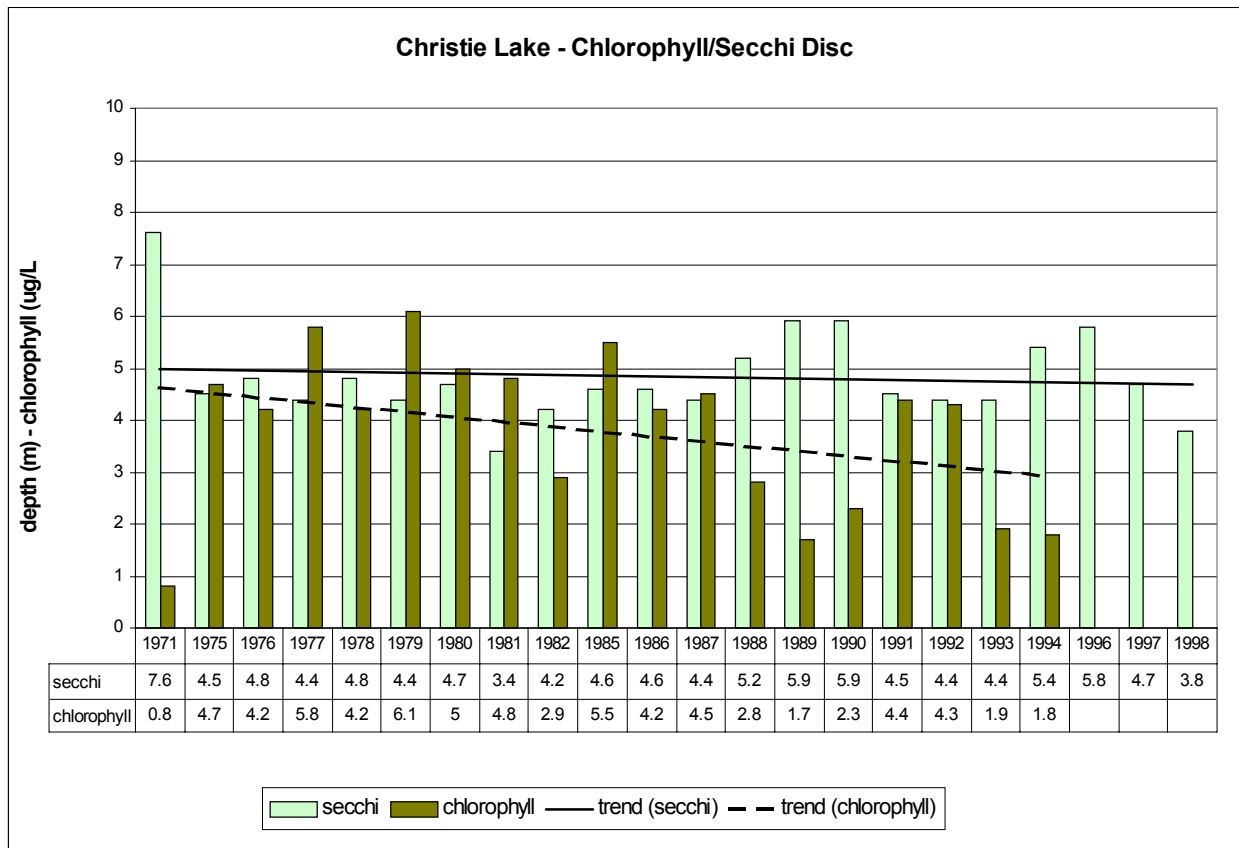
- *The trophic state of Davern Lake appears to be oligotrophic.*
- *The average phosphorus level (1996-1999) was 0.01 mg/l, oligotrophic.*
- *Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by the MNR in 1980-1981, show oxygen levels in the lake to be generally good, although oxygen depletion in deep waters is common over the summer.*



Christie Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 646	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 55.17
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 27.4	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 18.3

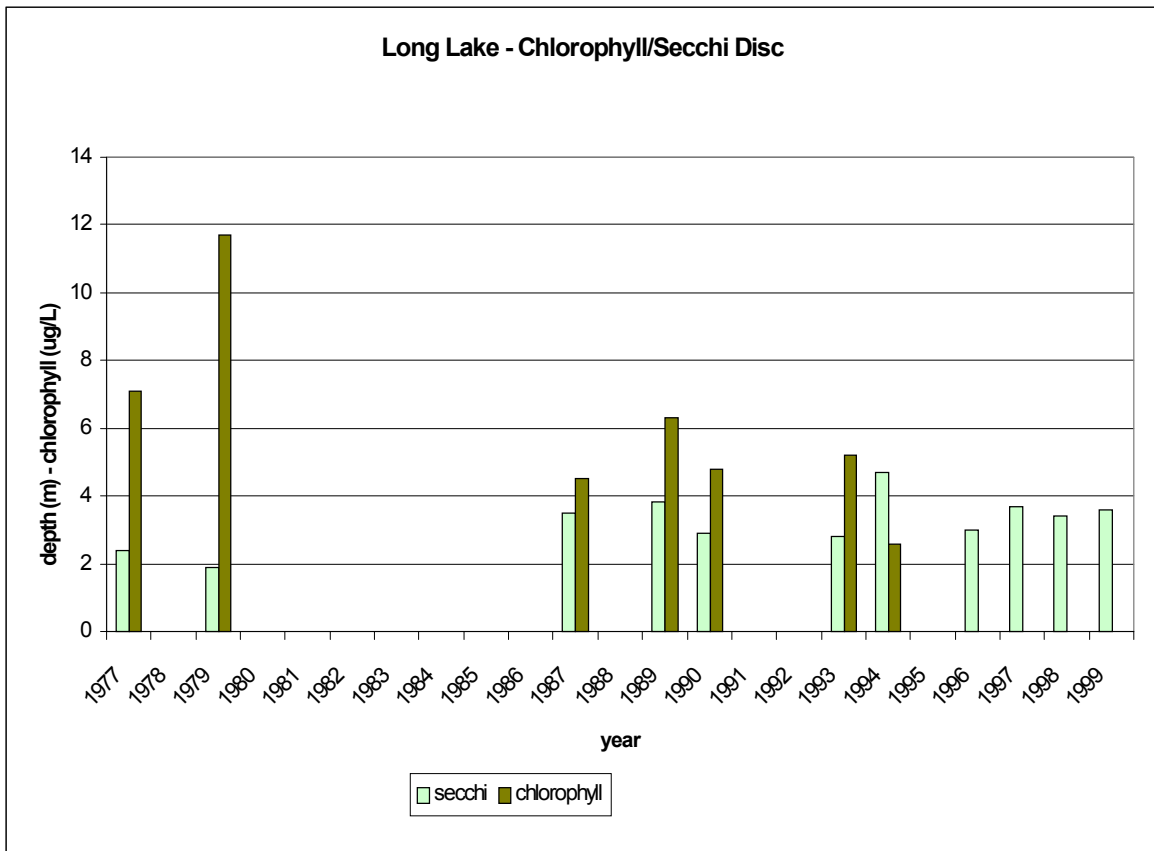
- *The trophic state of Christie Lake appears to be between mesotrophic and oligotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1996-1998) was 0.008 mg/l, oligotrophic.
- Christie Lake has had additional testing done on it over the years, including metal tests, dissolved oxygen profiles and bacteria tests with the following results:
 - ~ Bacteria results show that the water of Christie Lake is not suitable for drinking water at many locations however, levels are below the guideline for recreational water quality.
 - ~ Dissolved oxygen levels may become depleted in the bottom water during the summer.
 - ~ Water quality is good, possibility exists of nutrient enrichment causing a shift in trophic state.



Long Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 301	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 18.5
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 16.91	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 13.4

- *The trophic state of Long Lake appears to be mesotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1996-1999) was 0.011 mg/l, mesotrophic.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by the MNR in 1979, show oxygen levels in the lake to be fairly good, although dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters resulting in phosphorus regeneration from lake sediments is possible over the summer months.



Leggat Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 161	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i>
<i>Shoreline (km):</i>	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i>

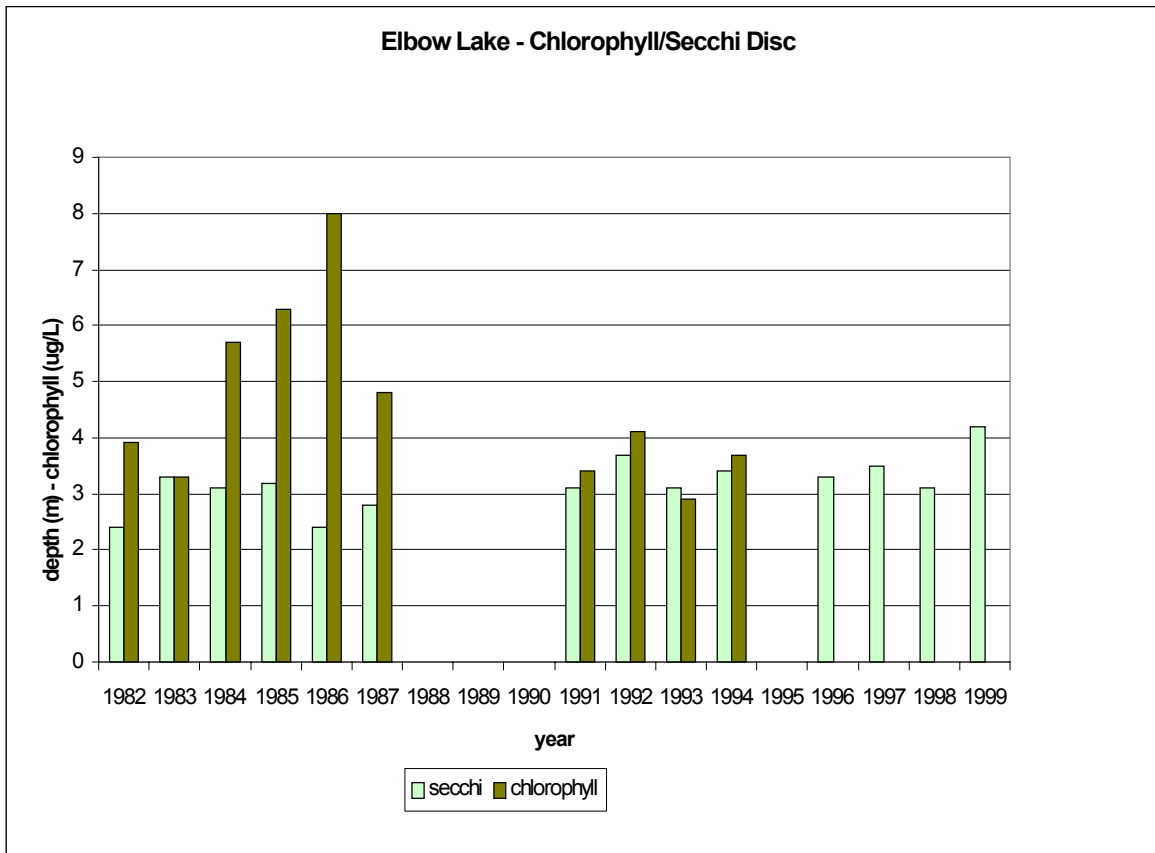
- *The trophic state of Leggat Lake appears to be between mesotrophic and oligotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1997) was 0.008 mg/l, oligotrophic.
- There is little water quality information available for Leggat Lake; there is only 4 years of water quality data for the lake from the MOE.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by the MNR in 1982, show oxygen levels in the lake to be generally good, although dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters is possible over the summer months.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Secchi Disc Reading (m)</u>	<u>Average Chlorophyll Level (ug/l)</u>	<u>Average Phosphorus Level (mg/l)</u>
1982	3	2.1	
1989	4.9	2.4	
1994	5.5	1.2	
1997	4.6		0.008

Elbow Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 126	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 6.56
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 13.32	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 9.8

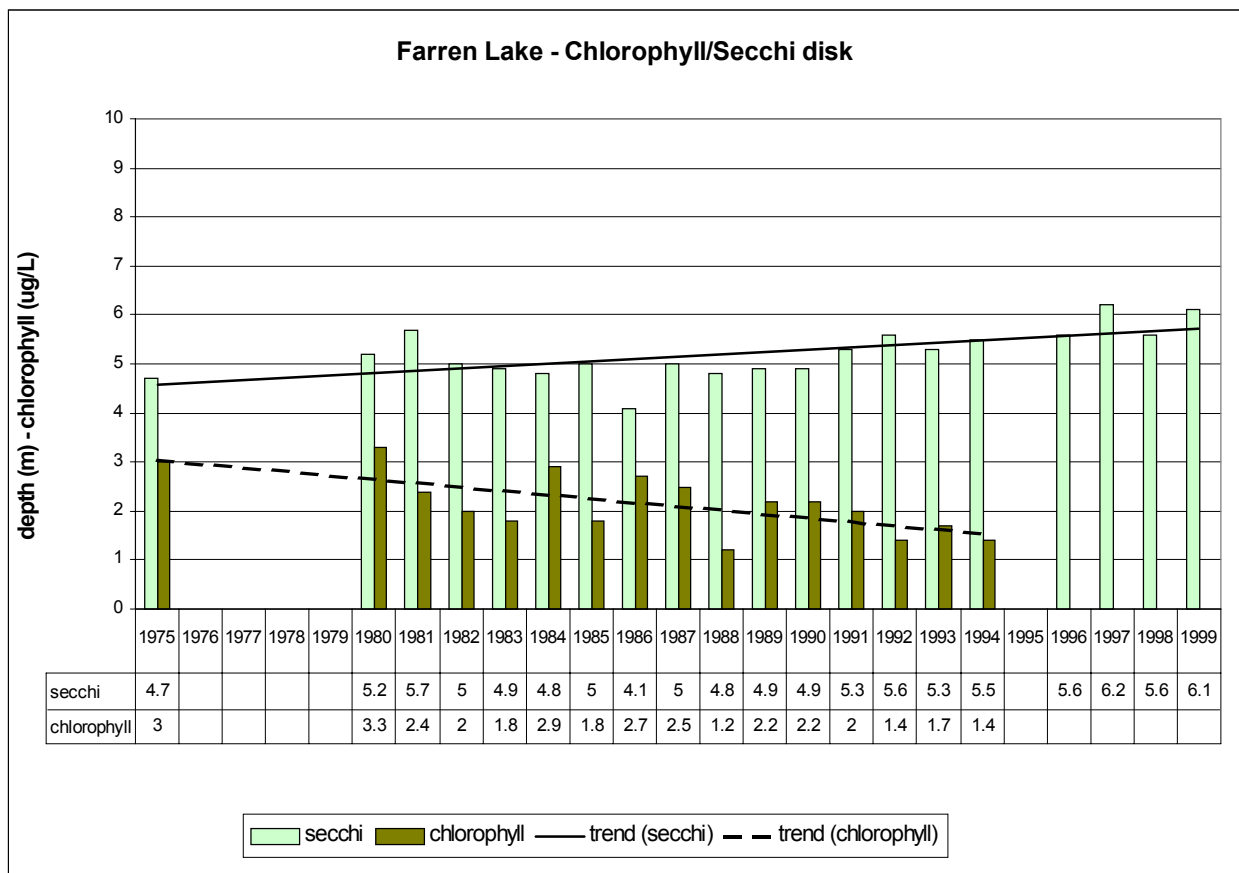
- *The trophic state of Elbow Lake appears to be between mesotrophic and oligotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1997) was 0.008 mg/l, oligotrophic.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by the MNR in 1982, show oxygen levels in the lake to be generally good, although dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters is possible over the summer months.



Farren Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 173	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 14.32
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 9.5	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 21.3

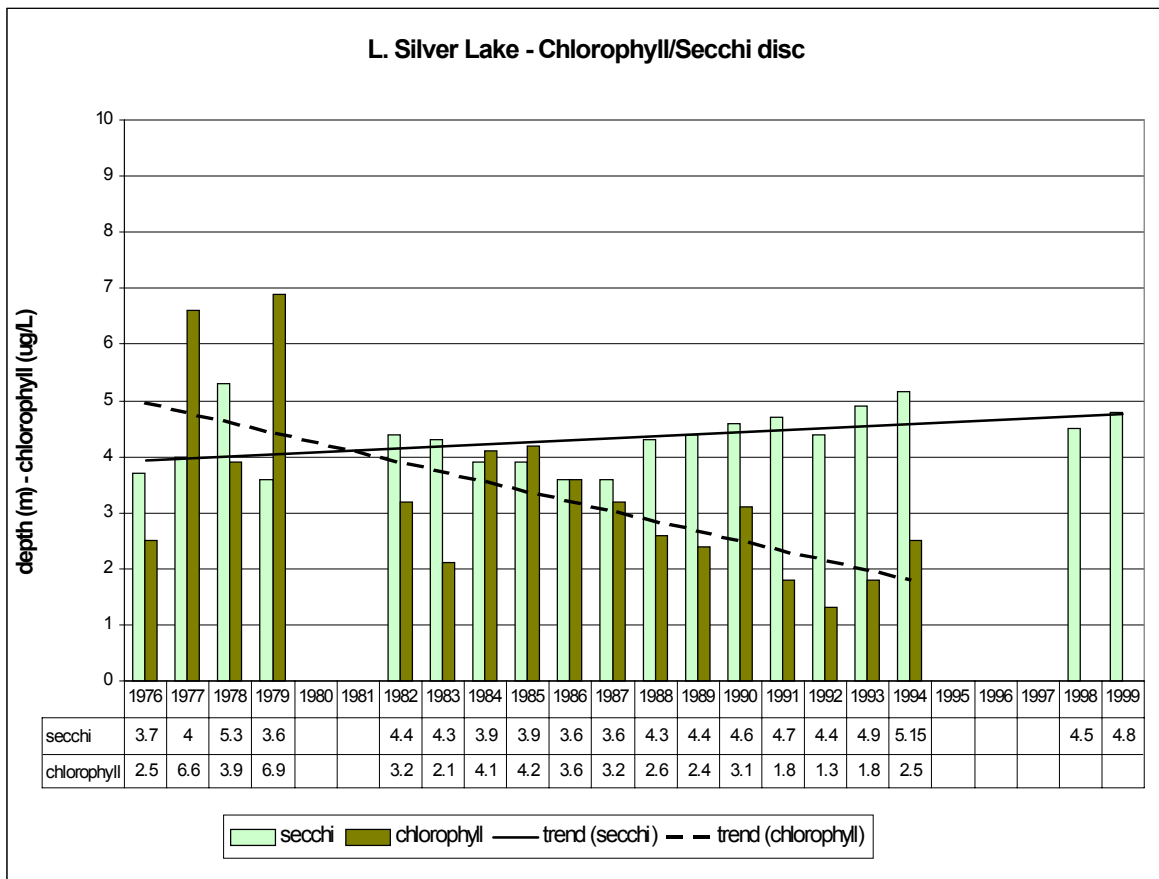
- *The trophic state of Farren Lake appears to be oligotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1997) was 0.008 mg/l, oligotrophic.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by numerous MNR surveys from 1975-1979, show oxygen levels in the lake to be fairly good, although dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters, resulting in phosphorus regeneration from lake sediments, tends to be a problem in the late summer months.
- The Farren Lake Sewage Disposal System Survey, 1995, found that a number of systems were in need of an upgrade or a few corrections, but most systems were functioning well and water quality was good.



Little Silver Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 83	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 3.82
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 10.10	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 12.2

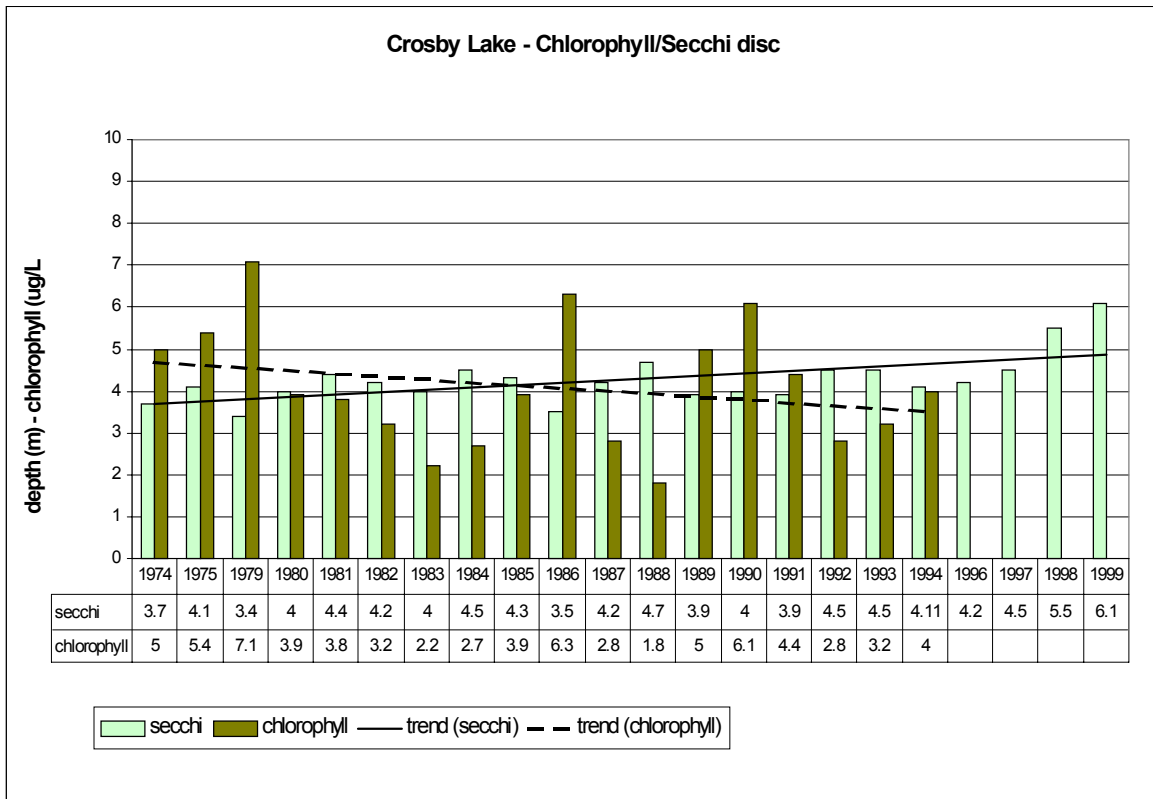
- *The trophic state of Little Silver Lake appears to be between mesotrophic and oligotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1998-1999) was 0.009 mg/l, oligotrophic.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by the MNR in 1977 & 1979, show oxygen levels in the lake to be generally good, although dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters is possible over the summer months and oxygen is limiting below 6.1 m.



Crosby Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 264	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 21.68
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 17.7	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 19

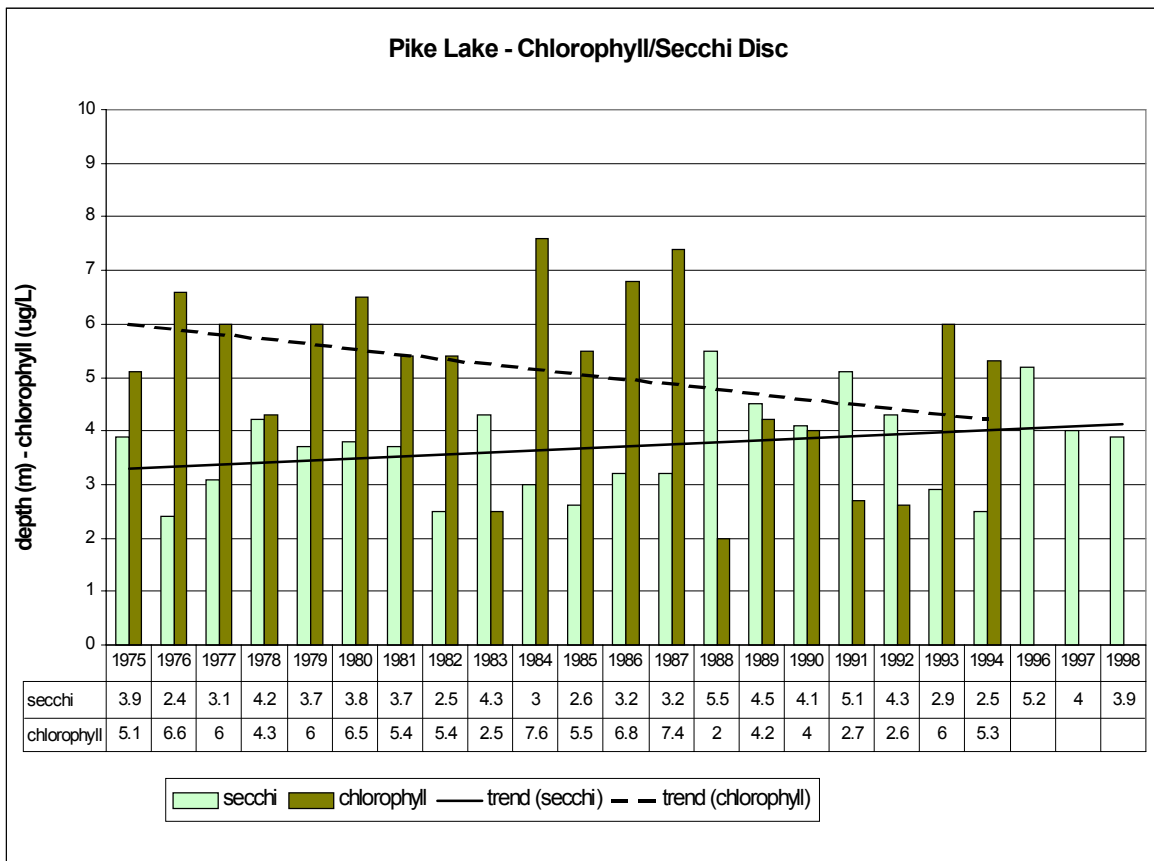
- *The trophic state of Crosby Lake appears to be between mesotrophic and oligotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1998-1999) was 0.011 mg/l, mesotrophic.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by the MNR in 1975, show oxygen levels in the lake to be fairly good, although dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters, resulting in phosphorus regeneration from lake sediments, tends to be a problem in the late summer months.
- The Report on the Sewage System and Shoreline Survey of Big and Little Crosby Lakes, 1993, had the following findings:
 - ~ The water was found to be unsuitable for drinking, but excellent for water based recreation.
 - ~ The majority of septic systems were functioning properly with only 8% of systems being possible sources of contamination.
 - ~ Several locations on the Crosby Lakes were found to have cattle access, which can have an affect on water quality.



Pike Lake

<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 317	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 26.58
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 22.1	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 32.6

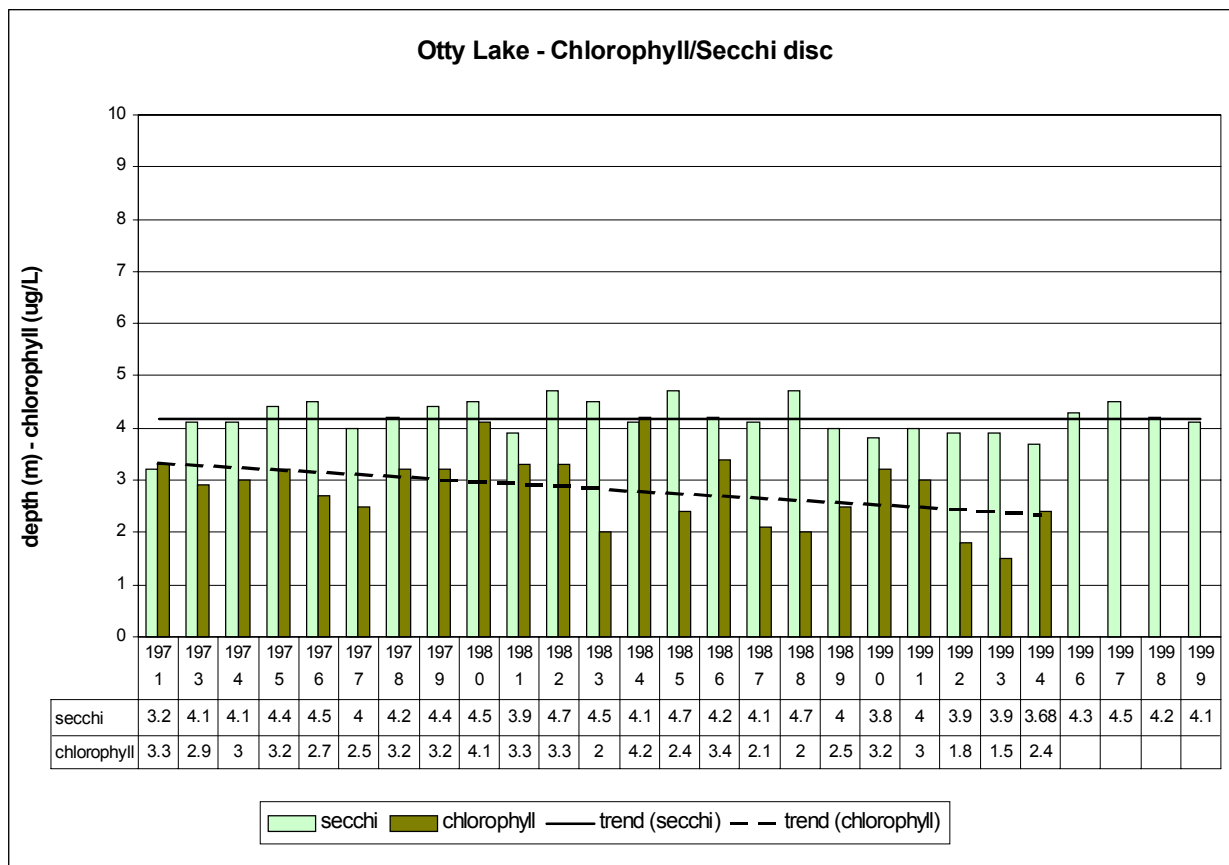
- *The trophic state of Pike Lake appears to be between mesotrophic and eutrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1996-1998) was 0.024 mg/l, eutrophic.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by the MNR in 1975 & 1983, show oxygen levels in the lake to be fairly good, although dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters, resulting in phosphorus regeneration from lake sediments, tends to be a problem in the late summer months.
- A Septic System and Shoreline Survey was conducted on Pike Lake between 1993-1996, the lake association should be contacted for further information.



Otty Lake

Surface Area (Ha): 626	Volume (m³ x 10⁶): 56.41
Shoreline (km): 35.4	Maximum Depth (m): 27

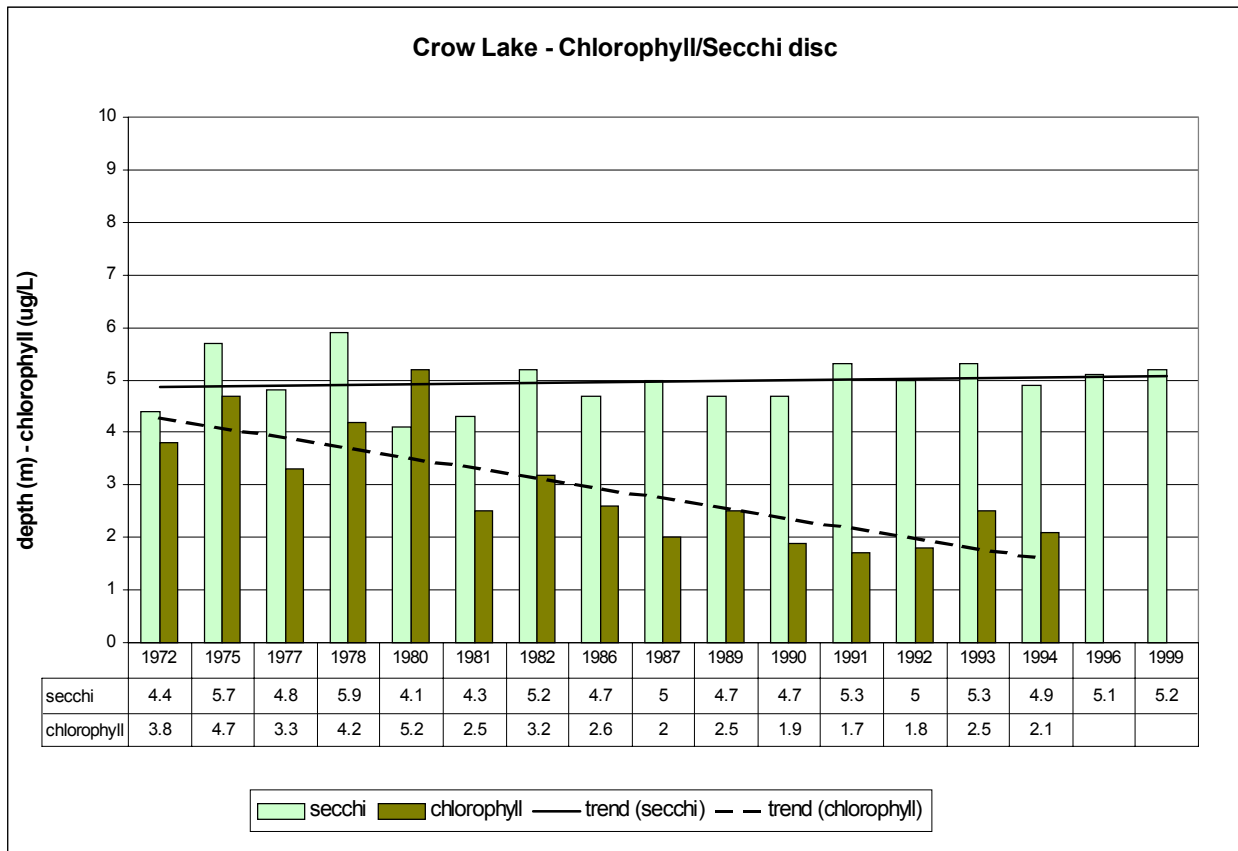
- *The trophic state of Otty Lake appears to be mesotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1996-1998) was 0.014 mg/l, mesotrophic.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake, taken by the MNR in 1975 & 1983, show oxygen levels in the lake to be fairly good, although dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters, resulting in phosphorus regeneration from lake sediments, tends to be a problem in the late summer months.
- A water quality study on Otty Lake, done by Environment Canada in 1974, supports the above DO / temperature results and shows bacteria levels in the lake to be fairly good.
- The Otty Lake Sewage System and Shoreline Survey, 1993, found that the majority of septic systems were performing adequately with only 10 problem systems. Bacteria results show faulty systems may be leaking sewage into the lake.
- Bacteria results from the Otty Lake Association, 1973-present, support the results of the 1993 survey, suggesting faulty septic systems may be having an affect on the water quality of the lake.



Crow Lake

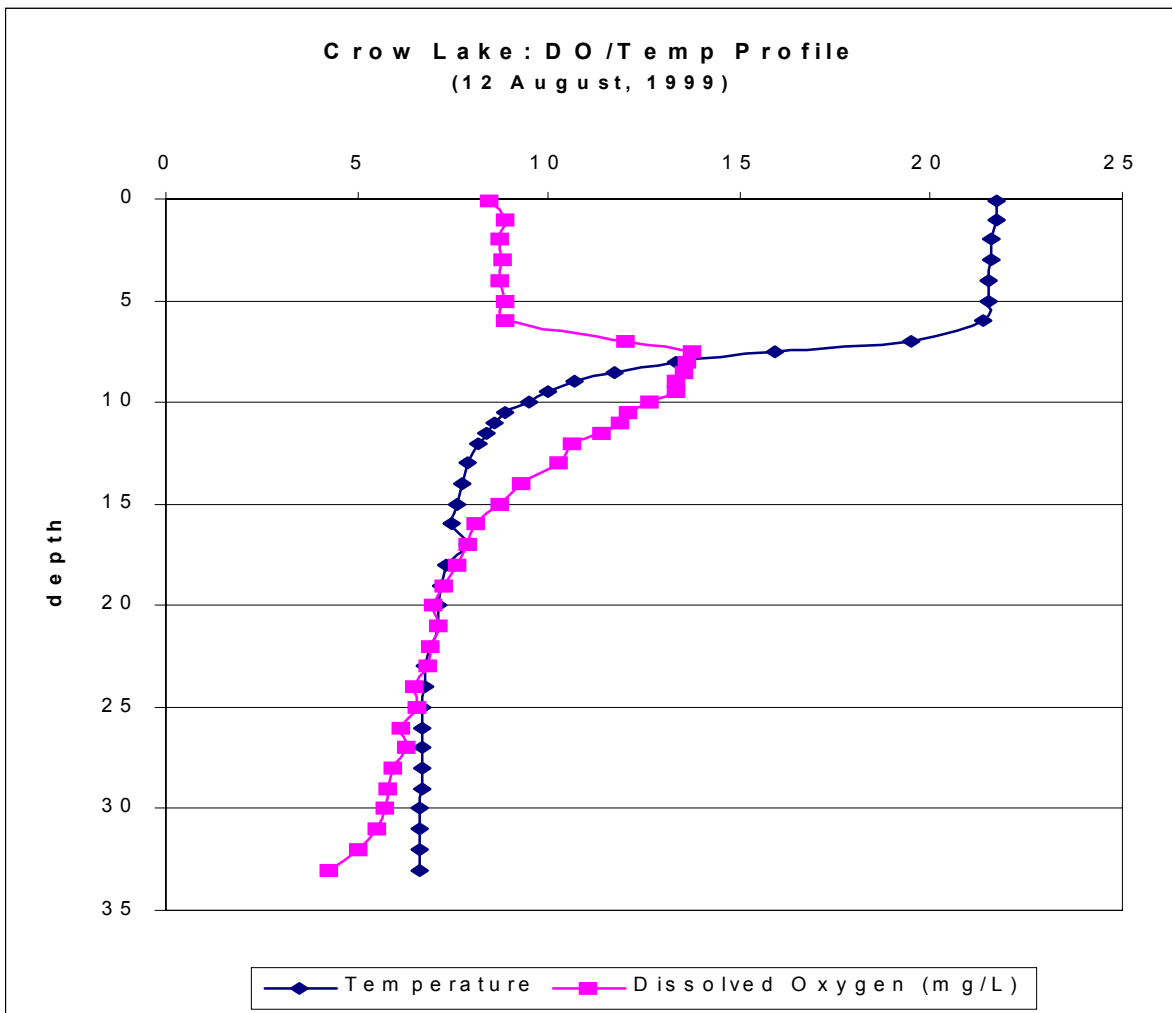
<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 442	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 63.38
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 17	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 38

- *The trophic state of Crow Lake appears to be oligotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1996 & 1999) was 0.009 mg/l, oligotrophic.
- Crow Lake is classified as a moderately sensitive lake trout lake, a cold water fishery.
- Reports by the MNR and the MOE on the status of Crow Lake as a lake trout lake provide the following information:
 - ~ The water quality on the lake is considered to be good.
 - ~ The depth of the lake allows for high reserves of dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters.
 - ~ Bottom water oxygen levels reach the minimum acceptable level for lake trout in the late summer months.



Crow Lake - Lake Trout Habitat Information:

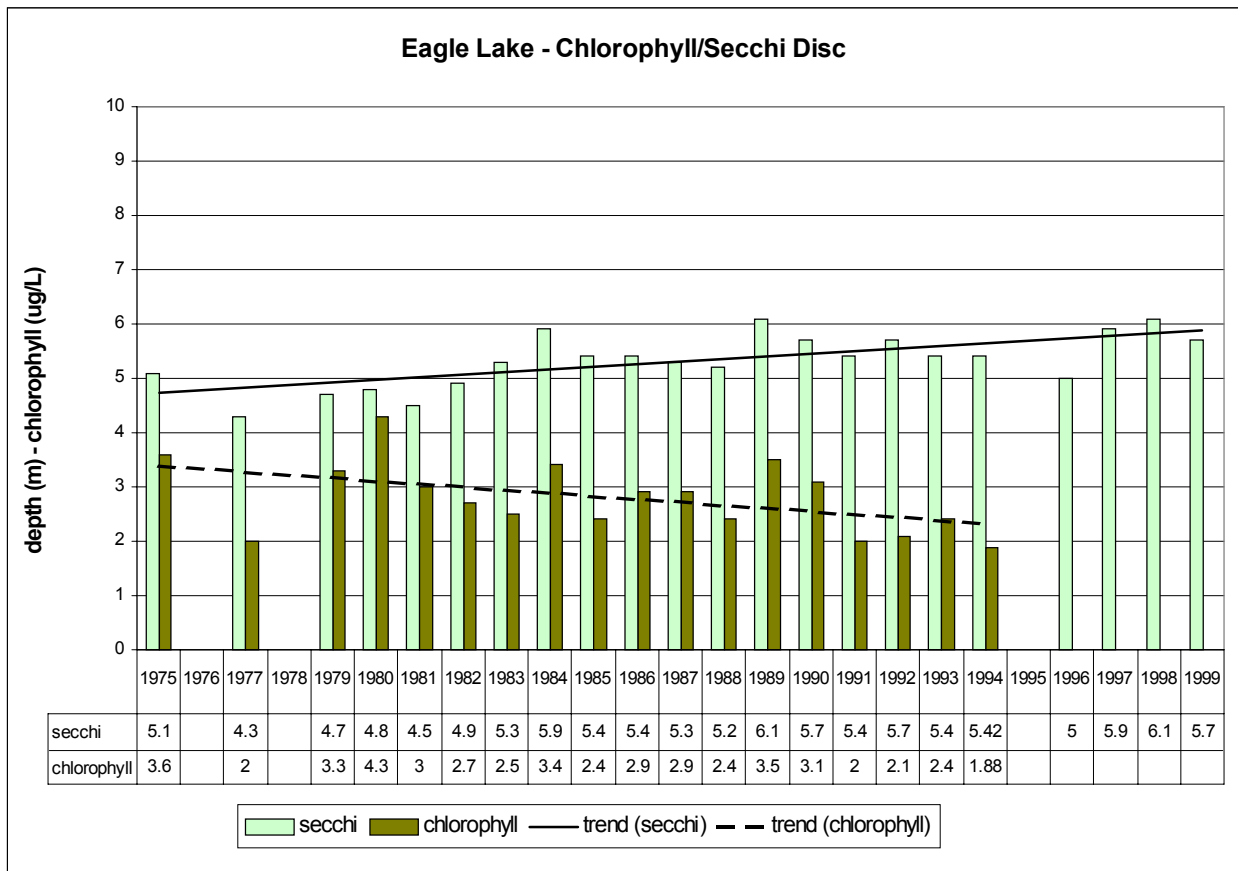
<i>Water Quality -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good water quality conditions for lake trout - temperature / DO profiles indicate optimal trout habitat throughout the season - moderately sensitive to loss of remaining lake trout habitat
<i>Fisheries -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - native lake trout - significant natural reproduction - stress factors include adverse water level fluctuations, deterioration of spawning beds and introduced species
<i>Summary -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - status of resident lake trout population is fair - require improved water level regimes - protect existing habitat and rehabilitate degraded spawning shoals



Eagle Lake

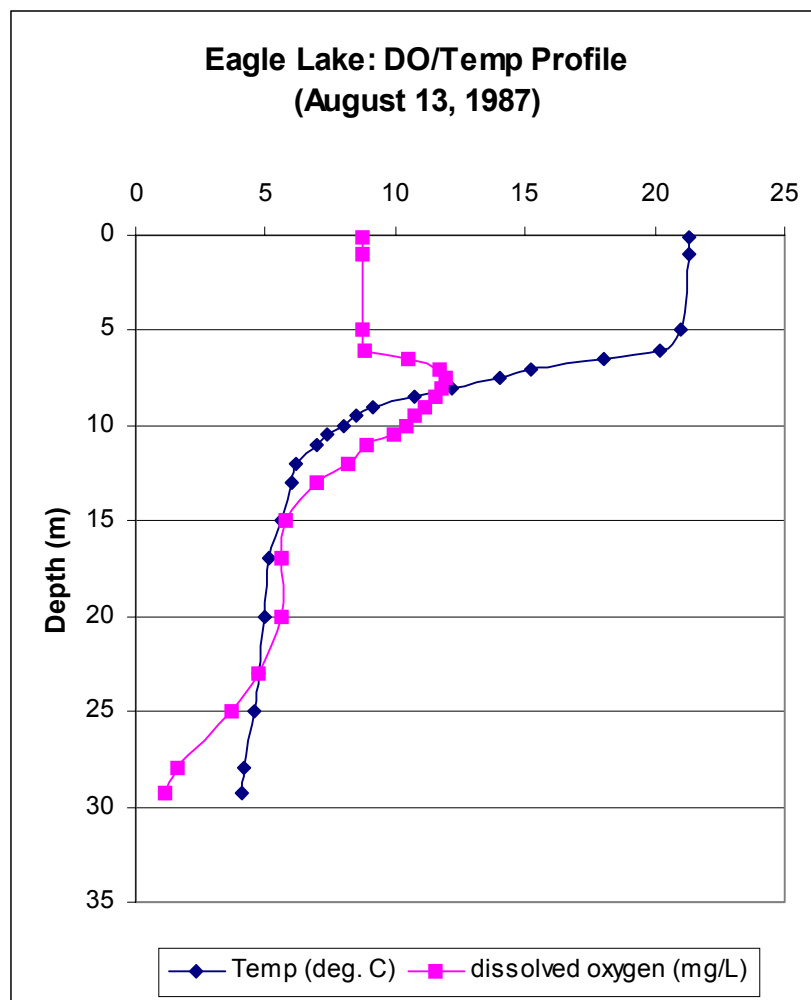
<i>Surface Area (Ha):</i> 665	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i> 67.2
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 41.4	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 31

- *The trophic state of Eagle Lake appears to be oligotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1996-1999) was 0.008 mg/l, oligotrophic.
- Eagle Lake is classified as a moderately sensitive lake trout lake, a cold water fishery.
- Reports by the MNR and the MOE on the status of Eagle Lake as a lake trout lake provide the following information:
 - ~ The water quality on the lake is considered to be good.
 - ~ The depth of the lake allows for high reserves of dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters.
 - ~ Bottom water oxygen levels reach the minimum acceptable level for lake trout in the late summer months.



Eagle Lake - Lake Trout Habitat Information:

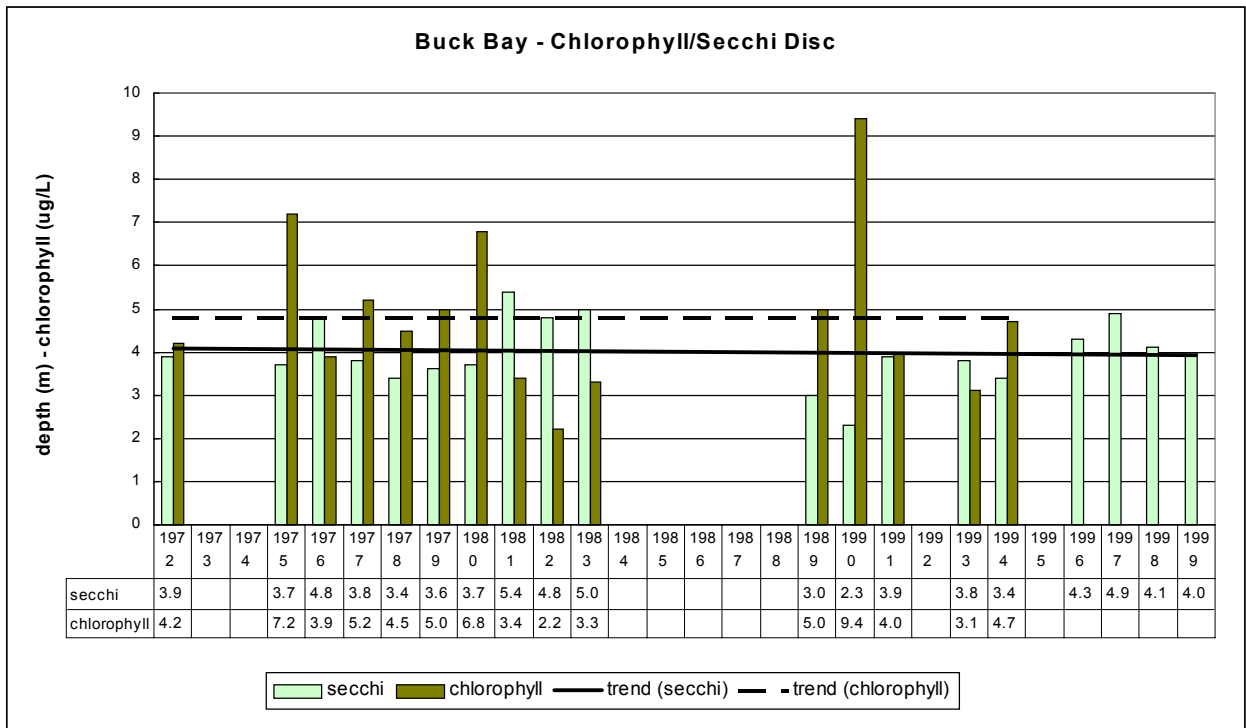
<i>Water Quality -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good water quality conditions for lake trout - temperature / DO profiles indicate optimal trout habitat throughout the season - moderately sensitive to loss of remaining lake trout habitat
<i>Fisheries -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - native lake trout - significant natural reproduction - stress factors include excessive angler harvest
<i>Summary -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fishery has declined in recent years, but is still in relatively good condition - management should reduce the harvest through shorter open seasons, reduced daily catch and possession limits - lake trout planting will continue, but be phased out - protect and enhance existing fisheries habitat

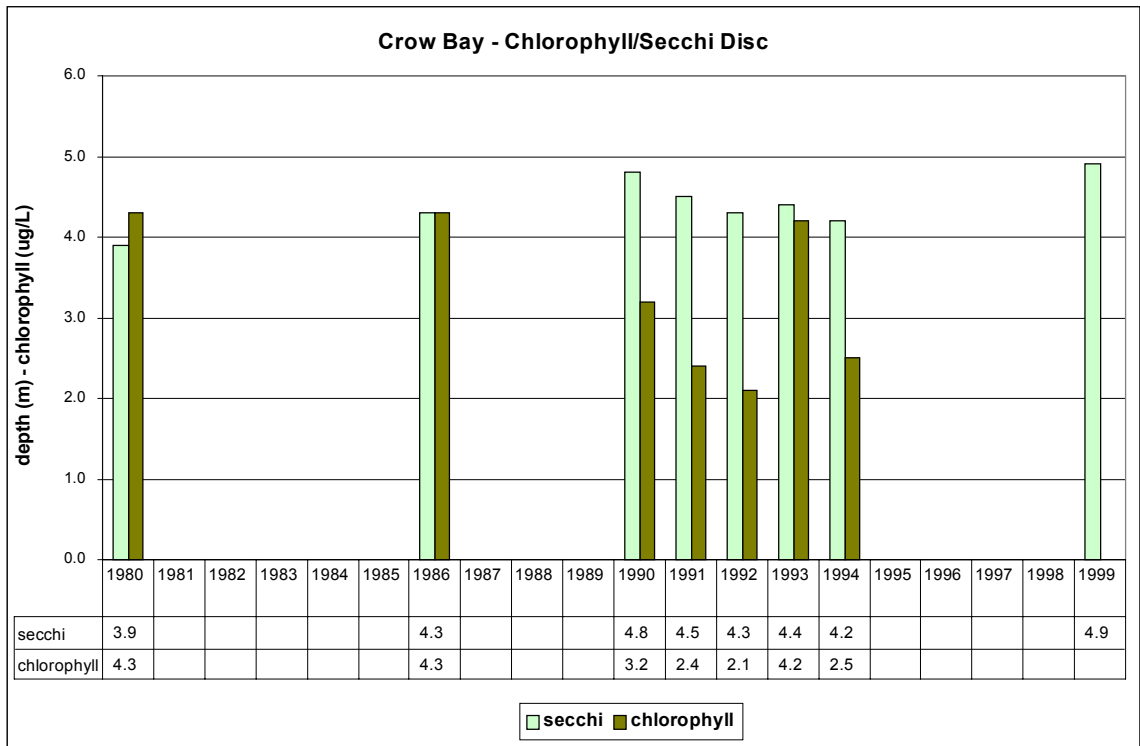
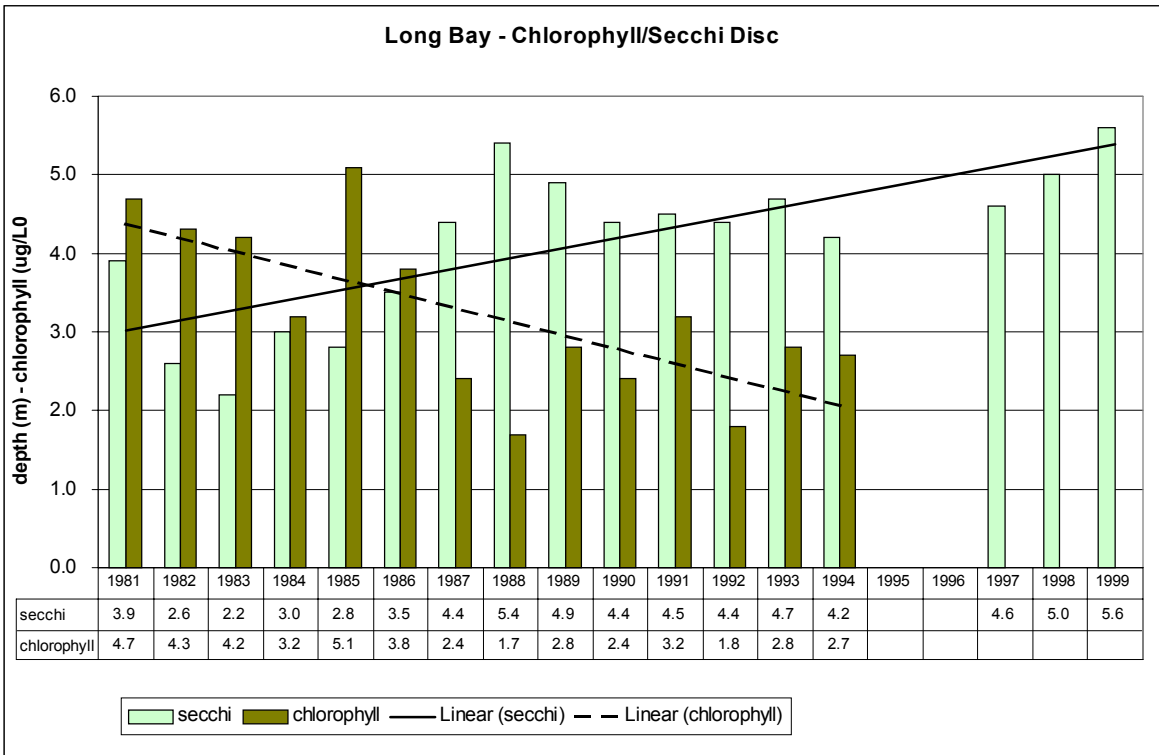


Bobs Lake

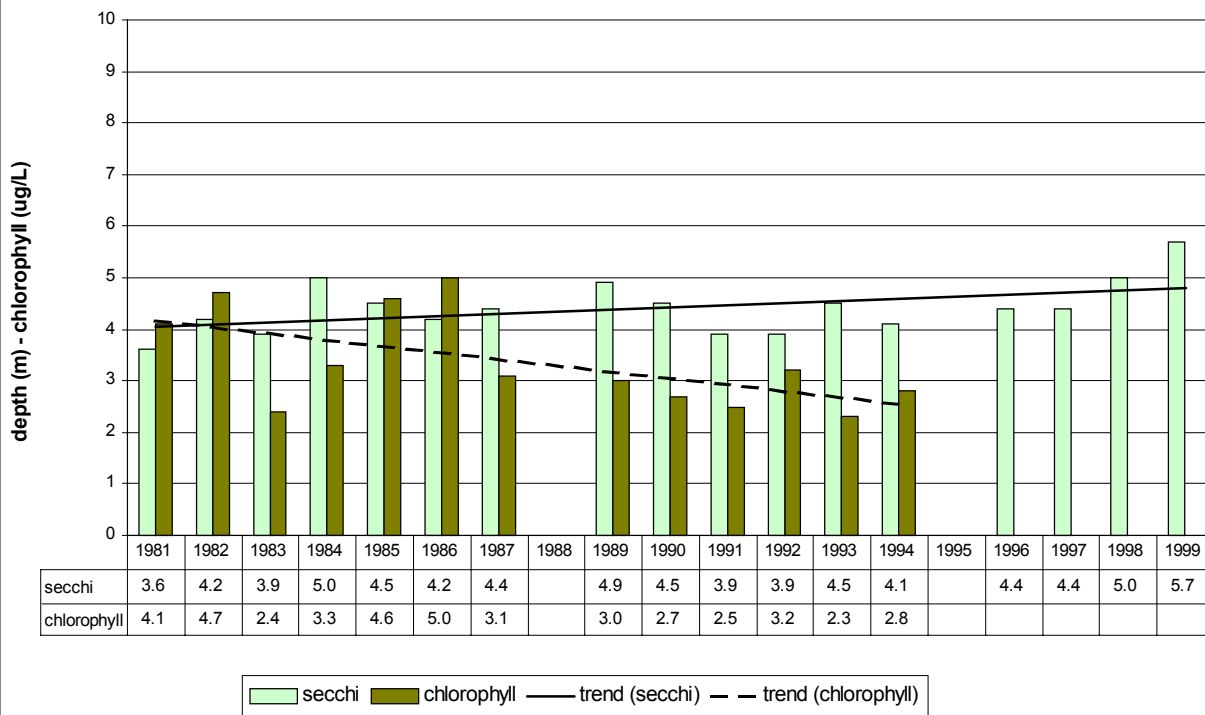
<i>Surface Area (km²):</i> 24.5	<i>Volume (m³ x 10⁶):</i>
<i>Shoreline (km):</i> 198	<i>Maximum Depth (m):</i> 25.6

- *The trophic state of Bobs Lake appears to be mesotrophic.*
- The average phosphorus level (1996-1999) was 0.015 mg/l, mesotrophic.
- Bobs Lake is divided into 9 bays and basins. Water quality information available for Bobs Lake is generally specific to an area of the lake. However, there is little water quality information available for Mill Bay and the Narrows.
- Dissolved oxygen / temperature profiles of the lake basins, taken by the MNR in 1972 & 1975, show oxygen levels in the lake to be fairly good in the Narrows and the West Basin. Dissolved oxygen depletion in deep waters, resulting in phosphorus regeneration from lake sediments, tends to be a problem in the late summer months on East Basin, Mill Bay, Mud Bay and Buck Bay.
- Bobs Green Bay is classified as a highly sensitive lake trout lake, a cold water fishery.
- Reports by the MNR and the MOE on the status of Green Bay as a lake trout lake provide the following information:
 - ~ The water quality on the lake is considered to be good, but highly sensitive to nutrient enrichment.
 - ~ Dissolved oxygen levels, after 20 m, can drop below the minimum acceptable level for lake trout in the late summer months.

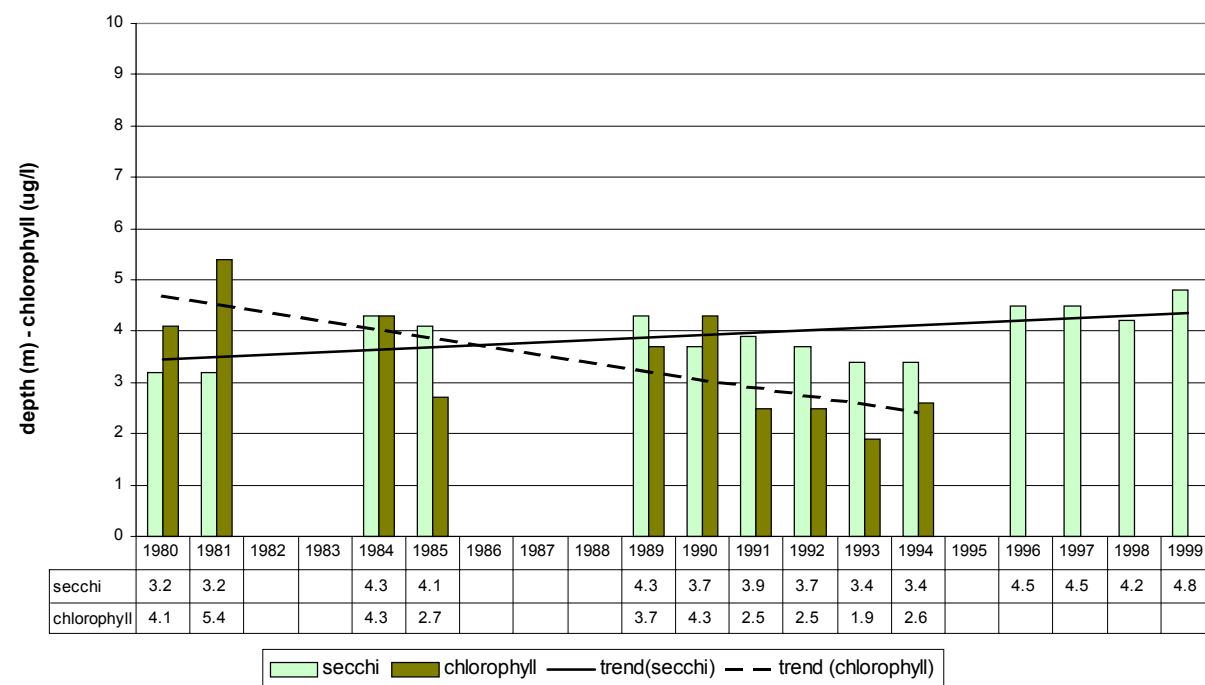




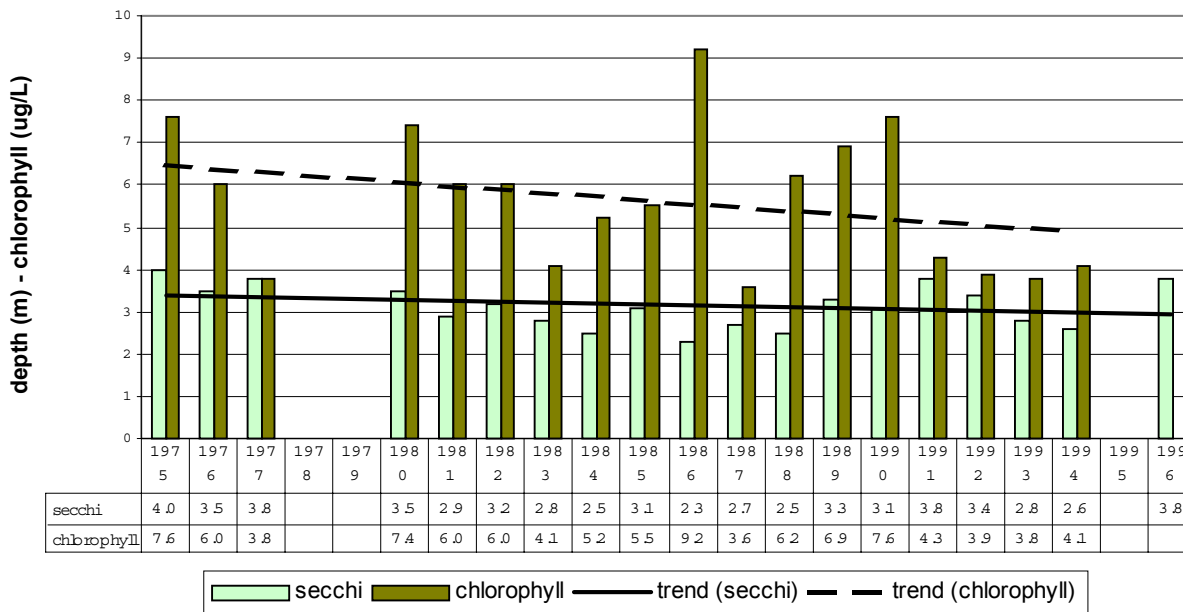
East Basin - Chlorophyll/Secchi disc



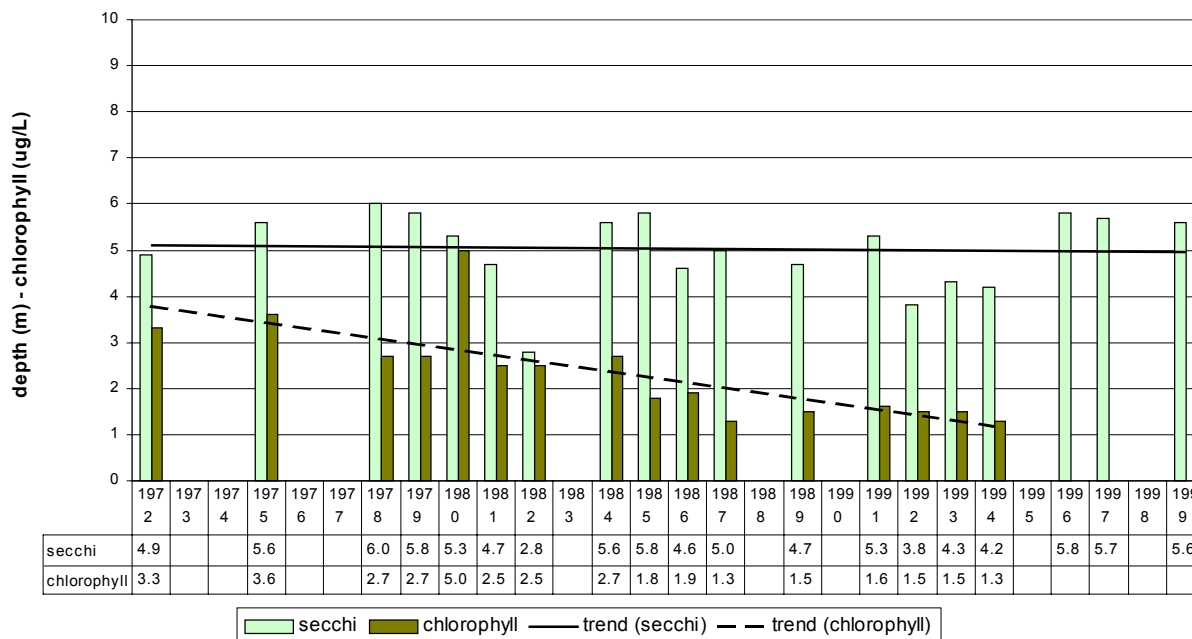
West Basin - Chlorophyll/Secchi Disc



Mud Bay - Chlorophyll/Secchi Disc

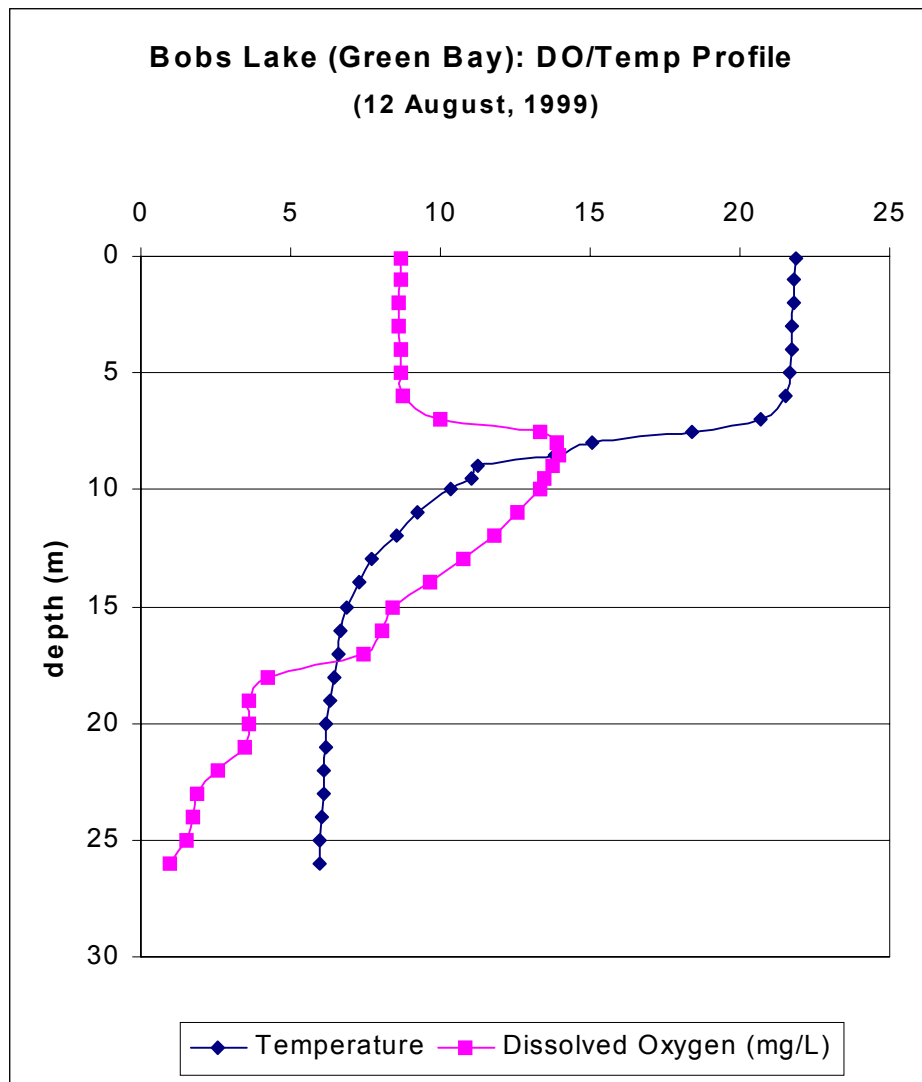


Green Bay - Chlorophyll/Secchi Disc



Bobs Green Bay - Lake Trout Habitat Information:

<i>Water Quality -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good water quality for lake trout - temperature / DO profiles indicate optimal trout habitat throughout the season - highly sensitive to loss of remaining lake trout habitat
<i>Fisheries -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - native lake trout - limited natural reproduction - stresses factors include nutrient enrichment and habitat loss
<i>Summary -</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presently supports a remnant lake trout population with extremely low levels of natural reproduction - stocking yearling trout to rebuild natural reproducing population - every effort should be taken to protect existing habitat



Mill Bay:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Secchi Disc Reading (m)</u>	<u>Average Chlorophyll Level (ug/l)</u>	<u>Average Phosphorus Level (mg/l)</u>
1975	2.8	6.9	
1980	2.7	8	
1981	2.6	3.6	
1982	3	1.4	
1994	2.5	1.5	
1997	3.1		0.026
1998	3		0.012
1999	3.1		

Narrows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Secchi Disc Reading (m)</u>	<u>Average Phosphorus Level (mg/l)</u>
1997	4.7	0.002
1998	5.8	0.012
1999	6	0.006