



PARRY SOUND AREA LAKE SUMMARIES



Brought to you compliments of:

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Lake Summary Explanation Sheet

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Location:

MNR District:..... Parry Sound

Geographic Township:

Municipal Township:

Watershed:

Angling Division: 15

Basin and Terrain Characteristics:

Lake Survey Year: *Unless otherwise noted all data below is from the noted survey year.*

Surface Area:.....

Maximum Depth:

Mean Depth:

Perimeter:

Island shoreline:

Littoral Zone: *Zone in which light reaches to the lake bottom.*

Thermal Regime: *Classed as Warm, Cool or Cold depending upon the fish species present.*

Shoreline Development: *Known development at the time of survey or otherwise noted*

Access Points: *Does not imply a launch site is there*

Water Level: *Water level controlled or not. Often dams are present but the water level is not controlled.*

Crown Land: *Percentage of the shoreline the crown owns.*

Water Quality:

(Parameters pertain to fisheries habitat only. For information on potability of water or contaminants, contact Min. of Health and Min. of Environment.)

Secchi reading: *An 8-inch diameter plate with alternating quadrants painted black and white that is lowered in the water and used to measure water clarity (light penetration). Water clarity indicates the trophic status: oligotrophic (nutrient poor, > 5 meters), mesotrophic (moderately productive, 3 – 5 meters), and eutrophic (very productive and fertile, 0 – 3meters).*

Colour:

Dissolved Oxygen: *4.5 ppm is the lower limit*

Alkalinity: *A measure of the amount of carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxide present in water. Low alkalinity is the main indicator of susceptibility to acid rain. Lakes are classed as followed:*

Level 1 – Lake is acidic. Many or all fish species may be absent.

Level 2 – Lakes are low in alkalinity and are extremely sensitive to heavy acid loadings. Depressions in the pH may occur during spring run-off and algae clouds are common.

Level 3 – Lakes are moderately sensitive to heavy acid loading. Fish and other biota are generally at less risk than level 2 lakes.

Level 4 – Lakes are low in sensitivity and likely have experienced no biological damage due to acid deposition.

Level 5 – Lakes are not sensitive to acid loadings are capable of withstanding heavy acid loadings during spring run-off without biological damage. Lakes contain sufficient buffering capacity to neutralize acid rain for an indefinite period of time.

The majority of Parry Sound lakes are classed Level 3.

pH: *A pH of 7 is neutral. Values above 7 are alkaline or basic. Those below 7 are acidic. A pH of 3.0 or lower is toxic to all fish.*

Total Phosphorus: *Phosphorus level is an indication of the lake's trophic status: oligotrophic (nutrient poor, 0.0 -1.0 ug/l), mesotrophic (moderately productive, 1.0 - 2.0 ug/l), and eutrophic (very productive and fertile, > 2.0 ug/l).*

M.E.I.: *Measure of the lakes productivity.*

“Guide to eating fish”: *Lakes that have had some fish tested for contaminants will be noted here.*

Fisheries:

Game Fish Species: *Dates indicate the last time the particular fish was confirmed in the lake. If there is no date the information is from the original lake survey.*

Other species present:

Exotic Species:

Stocking Record: *Check the date of the summary as recent stocking may not as yet been included.*

Stress Type: *Known notable stress factors.*

Use Type:

Summary of Fisheries Studies / Reports:

Terms often utilized:

Trophic State - *Eutrophication is the process by which lakes are enriched with nutrients, increasing the production of rooted aquatic plants and algae. The extent to which this process has occurred is reflected in a lake's trophic classification or state: oligotrophic (nutrient poor), mesotrophic (moderately productive), and eutrophic (very productive and fertile).*

Oligotrophic - *lakes are generally clear, deep and free of weeds or large algae blooms. They are low in nutrients and do not support large fish populations. However, oligotrophic lakes often develop a food chain capable of sustaining a very desirable fishery of large game fish.*

Eutrophic - *lakes are high in nutrients and support a large biomass. They are usually either weedy or subject to frequent algae blooms, or both. Eutrophic lakes often support large fish populations, but are also susceptible to oxygen depletion. Small, shallow, eutrophic lakes are especially vulnerable to winterkill which can reduce the number and variety of fish. Rough fish are commonly found in eutrophic lakes.*

Mesotrophic - *lakes lie between the oligotrophic and eutrophic stages. Devoid of oxygen in late summer, their hypolimnions (deep water) limit cold water fish.*

C.U.E. or E.U.C. - *Effort per Unit Catch is the number of fish caught per method of catch.*

H.U.E. or E.U.H. - *Effort per Unit Harvest is the number of fish kept per method of catch.*

Chlorophyll A – *Measure of algal density and indicates trophic state: Eutrophic (> 20 ug/l), Mesotrophic (2 – 4 ug/l) and Oligotrophic (4 or less ug/l)*

Biomass – *refers to all the plants and animals living in a lake. Often this term is associated with just fish such as the biomass of the trap nets survey was Kg.*

Trapnet – *Net used to live capture fish near shore fish by funneling them into a boxed shaped net.*

Creel Survey – *Information gathered from individuals fishing a particular lake.*

HVWHDO – *A calculation of the available habitat for Lake Trout in the summer. Area in which the temperature is less than 10 Celsius and Dissolved Oxygen is greater than 6 ppm.*