

Charley Lake Stakeholder Survey

This survey will inform a Sustainable Lake Management Plan for Charley Lake. Thank you for your help.

1. How important are the following possible lake issues to you? Circle the number that best fits your response. Check N/A if you feel the issue does not apply. (Underlined terms are defined on p.4.)

Issue	Not Important	Fairly Important	Important	Very Important	N/A (Check)
Water level	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lake access	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Shoreline stability</u>	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Invasive plants</u>	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other <u>aquatic invasive species</u> (AIS)	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Algae growth	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Odor	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Nuisance wildlife</u>	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat for wildlife (including fish and other aquatic species)	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Stormwater capture</u>	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Pretreatment pond</u> function	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nearby wetland health	0	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other? Please list issues that we missed: _____

2. Which activities do you enjoy at Charley Lake? (Check all that apply.)

1. Aesthetics <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Wildlife viewing/ birding <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Canoeing/ kayaking (non-motorized boating) <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Using trails/ (walking, running, biking, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Outdoor BBQ/ grilling <input type="checkbox"/>			

Tell us more! (List other activities you enjoy on & around the lake.) _____

3. How do you feel about the current quality of Charley Lake for activities you enjoy? Circle the number that best fits your response. Check N/A if the activity does not apply. Add activities from question #2 if you listed additional ones.

Topic	Poor (Unable to enjoy)	Average (Could be better)	Excellent (Ideal)	N/A
Aesthetics	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife viewing/birding	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canoeing/kayaking (non-motorized boating)	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Using trails	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor BBQ/grilling	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	2	3	
	1	2	3	
	1	2	3	

4. Which water-related priorities are most important to you? (Check up to 3. Fewer is just fine too.)

1. Water supply <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Water pollution <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Threatened or impaired groundwater <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Threatened or impaired <u>surface water</u> <input type="checkbox"/>
5. <u>Pollinators</u> <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Local flooding <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Wetland conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Public education about the watershed <input type="checkbox"/>
9. Data & research to understand the watershed <input type="checkbox"/>	10. Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/>	11. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, list: _____	

5. Why does water matter to you? (Check all that apply.)

1. Scenery <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Clean drinking water <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Gardening/ lawn care <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Wildlife habitat <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Recreation <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Future generations <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, list: _____	

6. For each question, circle the option that best reflects how you feel.

Question	Options				
a. How familiar are you with local water issues?	Not at all	A little	Average	Above average	Very familiar
b. What barriers might prevent you from engaging in local water issues?	They're confusing	Time constraints	Not enough experience	Not sure where to look	Don't see the point
c. How involved are you in doing activities that improve local water resources?	None No time, or don't feel that it's my responsibility	Low I do a little	Medium I do my part within my regular routine	High I am doing specific activities & at my max	Very high I am doing specific activities & willing to do more

7. What is your highest priority regarding future management of Charley Lake?

8. What additional questions/concerns do you think we should be aware of with respect to Charley Lake, management, or status of the lake?

Thank you for completing this survey! We value your time and appreciate your responses. If you would like to know more about Charley Lake, visit <http://www.vlawmo.org/waterbodies/lake-charley/>

We enjoy working with volunteers and welcome your involvement. If you would like to sign up to become a volunteer, visit: <http://www.vlawmo.org/get-involved/volunteer/>

We invite you to join our mailing list, and follow us on Facebook and Twitter @VLAWMO. Sign up to receive our seasonal newsletter at the bottom of the VLAWMO homepage to stay up-to-date on watershed news. If you would like to get in touch, contact our Program Development Coordinator: Dawn Tanner dawn.tanner@vlawmo.org or 651-204-6074.

Glossary

Aquatic invasive species (AIS): New plants that don't historically belong in the aquatic ecosystem.

Aquatic invasive species (sometimes called exotic, invasive, nonindigenous or non-native) are aquatic organisms that invade ecosystems beyond their natural, historic range and cause harm. (Source: USFWS)

Invasive species: Species that are not native to an area and cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Minnesota's natural resources are threatened by a number of invasive species such as zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil, common buckthorn, and emerald ash borer. Invasive species can occur on land or in the water. (Source: MN DNR)

Nuisance wildlife: Animals that are capable of damaging your lawn or degrading your living area. This term applies to animals that may be appealing in some settings—but may pose problems when sharing the lakeshore with you and your family. Specific instances may be defined nuisance by some people and not by others because the “nuisance” extent is a matter of individual perspective. Examples may include: Muskrats, Canada geese, Mallard ducks, Raccoons, and others. (Source: MN DNR)

Pollinators: Bees, butterflies, and wind. Pollination happens when wildlife, wind, or water carry pollen from the anther (male part) to the stigma (female part) of flowers. Almost 90% of the world's flowering plant species rely on pollinators, including bees, butterflies, and others. Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) refers to the puzzling disappearance of honey bees from their hives. CCD has been recognized as a problem relatively recently in the U.S.; the term was introduced in 2006. While CCD does not affect native pollinators, challenges that face honey bees affect our native insects. These challenges include pesticide use, habitat loss, pathogens, parasites, climate change, invasive species, and other factors. (Source: MN DNR)

Pretreatment pond: A human-made pond that holds water before it goes to a larger water body. Impervious surfaces consist of pavement and other hard surfaces that cause water to rush quickly off the surface instead of allowing it to infiltrate, or move more slowly through the soils. Stormwater pretreatment practices are required as part of planning and development to buffer bounce (rapid fluctuations in water level), and remove debris, sediment, and other pollutants before runoff flows into our lakes and streams. Common types of pretreatment practices include settling devices (ponds), screens (filters), and vegetated filter strips. Ponds dissipate the velocity of incoming water and provide stilling, sedimentation, and trapping of gross pollutants. There are many pretreatment ponds in North Oaks and our watershed. (Source: MPCA)

Shoreline stability: How solid, formed, and resilient the shoreline is to weathering and erosion. The shoreline provides habitat for fish and wildlife, cleans stormwater runoff, and provides structural integrity to the water's edge, protecting it from erosion. Shoreline erosion is caused by a number of factors including storms, wave action, rain, ice, winds, runoff, and loss of trees and other vegetation. Although erosion is not intrinsically harmful, it becomes so when it occurs to the point that it affects natural resources, water quality, ecosystems, and causes property loss. (Source: NY State Dept of Conservation)

Stormwater capture: Collecting stormwater instead of allowing it to run off the land to support a more reliable water supply and healthier environment.

Surface water: Water on the surface of the planet (in streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, & the ocean)—as opposed to groundwater and atmospheric water. Surface water defines Minnesota. The land of 10,000 lakes actually has about 12,000 lakes, more than 104,000 miles of streams, and ~9.3 million acres of wetlands. (Source: MPCA)