

## Lost Loon Lake

**Surface Area: 62 acres**

**Maximum Depth: 14 feet (4.3 meters)**

**Shoreline Length: 9,291 feet (1.76 miles)**

**Elevation: 3,150 feet (960 meters)**

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Lost Loon Lake is located in Flathead County near the Whitefish Lake Golf Course in Whitefish. Surrounding land ownership is 100% private. No fishing access is available. It is a closed basin lake that is fed by groundwater with connectivity to Blanchard Lake during years with an extremely high water yield. There is no public access to Lost Loon Lake.

### FISHERIES INFORMATION

Fish distribution includes black bullhead, northern pike, pumpkinseed sunfish, and yellow perch. For more information see: <https://fwp.mt.gov/fish/stocking.html>



Location: 48.39386 N, 114.35941 W

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

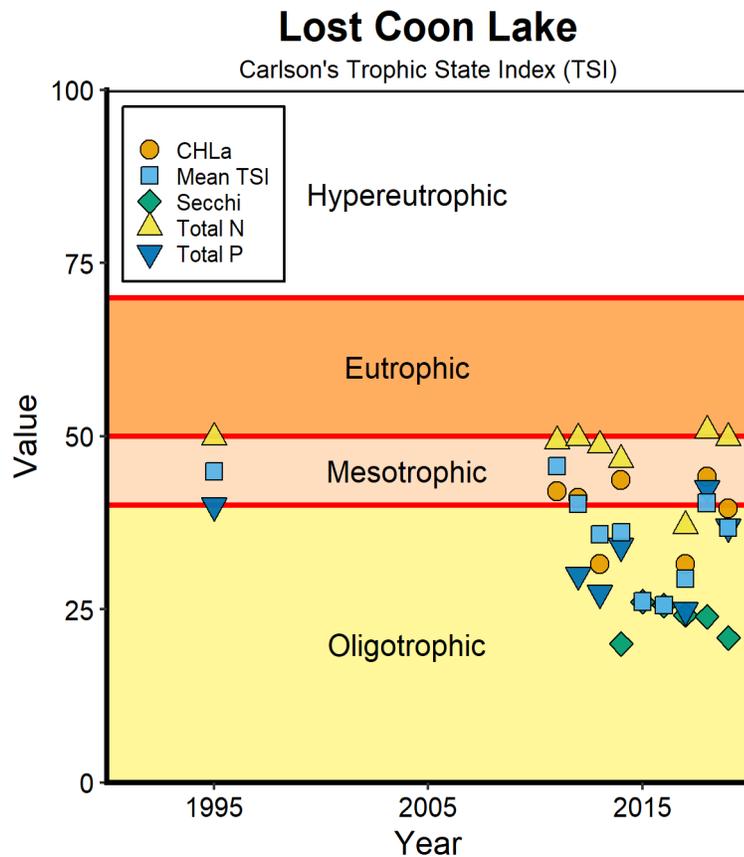
- A macrophyte study was conducted in 2014.
- Current NMLN citizen volunteers include: Marty Christiansen and Koel Abell



*Lost Loon Lake*

## LAKE METRICS SUMMARY AND SCORES

Metric	Score	Description
Cold-water fish habitat	Low	Temperature profiles indicate the lake has been within the avoidance threshold range for salmonids at depths of up to 3 meters during July and August, and historic oxygen profiles show that the lake has been between avoidance and anoxic concentration thresholds for salmonids at depths greater than 2 meters. Depth profiles suggest that the ideal depth for salmonid habitation during summer months is between 2-3 meters.
Nutrient Levels	Medium-high	Lost Loon Lake often ranks medium to high for small lakes for total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and chlorophyll ( <i>a</i> ).
Nutrient Trend	Consistent	No trend is apparent
Trophic Status	Oligo-mesotrophic	Carlson's Trophic Index trend shows Lost Loon Lake is consistently oligo-mesotrophic.
Dreissenid Colonization Potential (Calcium)	High	Lost Loon ranked second highest among all lakes for calcium in 2011 with concentration reported at 57 mg/L classifying it as a high risk for zebra mussel colonization. The 2012 alkalinity level ranked highest among small lakes reported at 260 mg/L.
Known AIS infestations	None	

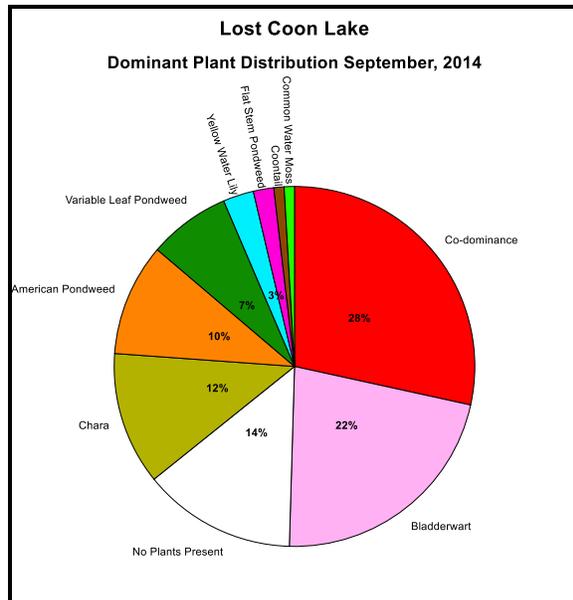




A macrophyte survey was conducted on Lost Coon Lake on September 8, 2014. A total of 108 sites were surveyed for aquatic plants, shoreline plants and substrate. Plants that were commonly observed but were not dominant include eel grass.

Shoreline plants in order of dominance:  
 1) Cattail, 2) Carex, 3) Equisetum

Substrate composition for all sites was predominately gyttja. Lost Coon Lake has very dense macrophyte beds. Several springs exist, in which macrophyte composition changed primarily to mare’s tail and northern milfoil. American pondweed and yellow water lily’s floating leaves blanket the lake’s surface during summer/early fall.



Co-dominant Plant Species Composition	Percentage of Co-dominant Slice
Bladderwort / Yellow Water Lily	46.67
Bladderwort / American Pondweed	23.33
Bladderwort / Northern Milfoil	6.67
Bladderwort / Chara	3.33
Bladderwort / Eel Grass / Variable Leaf Pondweed / Northern Milfoil	3.33
Bladderwort / Chara / Yellow Water Lily	3.33
Yellow Water Lily / American Pondweed	3.33
Yellow Water Lily / Variable Leaf Pondweed	3.33
Variable Leaf Pondweed / Common Water Moss	3.33
Variable Leaf Pondweed / Flat Stem Pondweed	3.33



Common bladderwort (left) is a native aquatic plant that has floating stems that can grow 2-3 meters long. The stems of these branches have transparent bladders that capture tiny invertebrates. Bladderwort is found among many of the shallower oligo-mesotrophic lakes in the program.

Coontail (right) is an aquatic rootless perennial forb that is native to the United States and Montana. It is generally a dark or olive green color and forms dense colonies. Like EWM, Coontail reproduces through stem fragmentation. Coontail is often mistaken for Eurasian watermilfoil because of its ability to form dense colonies and the whorled leaves which resemble that of EWM. Coontail gets its name from the crowding of leaves at the end of branches which resemble a raccoon's tail. Additionally, coontail prefers similar conditions as EWM including coarse or fine soil textures and is very tolerant of high water temperature and drought conditions. Coontail leaves are much coarser than EWM leaves and are toothed. Coontail makes excellent food for birds.

