Boat launches through public accesses on Lake Minnetonka from mid-April to mid-November, 2010

This study was a cooperative effort of the Lake Minnetonka Conservation District and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

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Purpose

The purpose of the study is to measure the use of Lake Minnetonka public accesses during the full open-water boating season, extending from mid-April to mid-November. In the past, public access use was measured by aerial observation on a limited number of days, and the observations covered only summer afternoons. This study extends the seasonal coverage to the spring and fall, and extends the time of day coverage from afternoons to the full day (7 AM to 8 PM).

Study results will be useful for allocating the effort of on-site access personnel, who work to minimize the movement of exotic species into and out of Lake Minnetonka.

Methodology

The study covered the open-water boating season from mid-April (April 17, a Saturday) to mid-November (November 14, a Sunday).

The study involved counts by a field person of boats launched at 9 of the 10 public access sites; one small access site (Code A09) was excluded. At an access site, the field person counted the number of empty trailers, and trailerless car-toppers/pickups that appear to have launched a boat. Boats on trailers (or on car-toppers/pickups) were not counted as a launched boat.

Code	Access Name
A01	Carsons Bay Access (City of Deephaven)
A02	Cooks Bay Access (City of Mound)
A03	Grays Bay Access (DNR / City of Minnetonka)
A04	Halstead Drive Access (City of Minnetrista)
A05	Lake Mtka. Regional Park Access (Three Rivers Park Dist.)
A06	Maxwell Bay Access (DNR)
A07	North Arm Access (Hennepin County)
A08	Spring Park Access (Hennepin County)
A09	EXCLUDED: Tuxedo Blvd. Access (City of Minnetrista)
A10	Wayzata Bay Access (City of Wayzata)

During each week of the study, one sample weekday and one sample weekend day were chosen at random for counting the 9 public accesses. On each sample day, one time of day was chosen at random for the counts; the times of day are: early (7 to 11 am), mid-day (11 am to 4 pm), and late (4pm to 8pm). The sequence of counting the accesses was varied at random to ensure that an access site was not always counted first or last. In the Fall, the early and late time periods were shortened for the later sunrises and earlier sunsets.

A total of 61 counts were made at each access site during the study. This level of sampling is designed to produce a 95% confidence interval that is within +/-20% of the overall estimated value, a common design criterion for MN Department of Natural Resource studies of this type. For example, if the overall estimated value is 100, +/-20% is the interval from 80 to 120.

Results

Lake Minnetonka Conservation District staff coordinated the field work for this study. *All* 61 study counts were conducted on the date and time of day that were specified in the sampling plan.

The estimated number of public access launches for the open-water boating season is 62,112 (Table 1). Most of the launches (68%) occur during the summer, followed by the fall (20%), and spring (12%). Fall has more launches than spring simply because fall is longer. Note that the fall and spring have a similar number of launches per day (173 to 180). The summer has more than double the daily launches of the spring and fall.

Weekend/holidays account for just over half of the launches (53%). On a daily basis, weekend/holidays have 2.5 times as many launches.

The access with the most launches is Grays Bay (33% of total), followed by Maxwell Bay (22%), North Arm (10%), and Spring Park (9%). The other five accesses account for 25 percent of launches.

As noted above, the sampling level was designed to produce a 95% confidence interval within +/-20% for the overall launch estimate for the open-water season. The actual 95% confidence was +/-21%, which means the design criterion was roughly met. The variability in access use was underestimated going into the study.

In the past, public access use was measured by aerial observation on summer afternoons. From these aerial observations, estimates were made of total summer launches by access. Those summer estimates are not that far off from estimates in this study, which provides some confidence to the extrapolation techniques used in earlier years (Table 2). The extreme closeness of total summer launches for the two estimates (bottom of Table 2) should be considered fortuitous, and should not be expected to occur regularly.

Table 1

Boat launches through public accesses on Lake Minnetonka from mid-April to mid-November, 2010

<u>Breakdown</u>	Number of launches	Percent of launches	Days for launching	Launches per day
Overall	62,112	100%	212	293
Ry season*				
Spring	7 275	12%	42	173
Summer	42.416	68%	101	420
Fall	12,421	20%	69	180
* Spring: April 17 to Friday pri-	or to Memorial Day weekend	(5/28)		
* Summer: Memorial Day week	tend (5/29) to Labor Day (9/6	5)		
* Fall: Day after Labor Day (9/	7) to November 14			
By day of the week				
Weekends and holidays	32,781	53%	65	504
Weekdays	29,331	47%	147	200
By public access**				
Gravs Bay	20.773	33%	212	98
Maxwell Bay	13.973	22%	212	66
North Arm	6.115	10%	212	29
Spring Park	5,470	9%	212	26
Lake Mtka. Regional Park	4,040	7%	212	19
Carsons Bay	3,197	5%	212	15
Halstead Drive	2,959	5%	212	14
Cooks Bay	2,799	5%	212	13
Wayzata Bay	2,786	4%	212	13
** Tuxedo Boulevard Access ex	cluded from study due to sm	all size		

Table 2

Comparison of summer boat launches through Lake Minnetonka public accesses between this 2010 study and extrapolations from aerial boat counts in 2004

Public access	2010 summer launches (percent)	2004 summer launches (percent)
Grays Bay	31%	34%
Maxwell Bay	22%	25%
North Arm	10%	13%
Spring Park	9%	5%
Lake Mtka. Regional Park	7%	9%
Carsons Bay	5%	2%
Halstead Drive	5%	5%
Wayzata Bay	5%	4%
Cooks Bay	5%	2%
Tuxedo Blvd.	(not measured)	<u>1%</u>
Total percent	100%	100%
Total summer launches	42,416	42,037