BENEATH THE SURFACE

DATA SUMMARY | **16** LAKES, **3** SUMMERS, **1** COUNTY

USE THIS **2026 REPORT** TO INVESTIGATE AND CLARIFY THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LAND, WATER, AND LIVING ORGANISMS IN KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, IN.

LILLY CENTER FOR LAKES & STREAMS | GRACE COLLEGE





Dr. Nate Bosch
Director

Research, like the work reflected here, is the **foundation** of the Lilly Center. This foundation creates an understanding of what goes on beneath the surface of our lakes, identifies the problems, and guides us toward solutions. We accomplish this through Lake R_X, solutions to fix the problems in our lakes in tens of years, not hundreds of years.

To guide real solutions, our research must be **strategic and reliable**. Through detailed scientific analysis and weekly data collection, our field and lab research teams gather high-quality data about the health of our lakes and streams. *Beneath the Surface* is a tool that you, your organization, or your agency can use to make informed decisions about these important resources.

I am grateful to **The Papers** for making this publication possible.

This library of data shows how lakes change over time, which reveals specific management steps. After reading the data, I encourage you to **follow the action steps** on page 33, steps that will help fix the problems on your lake. Share them with your neighbors and community to make your lake clean and healthy.

View a digital version at *lakes.grace.edu/bts*.

We invite you to dive Beneath the Surface with us!

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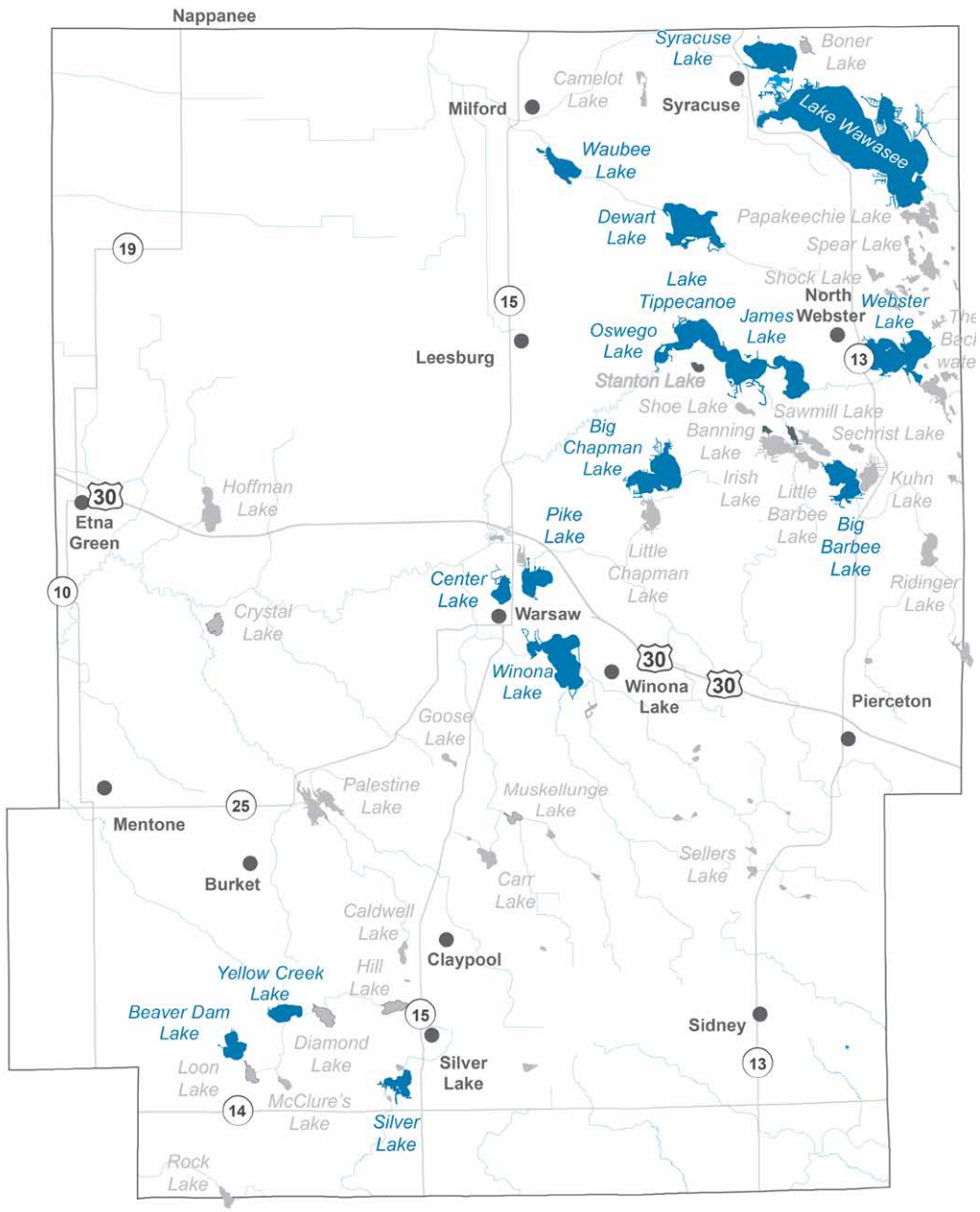
MISSION & VISION

The Lilly Center for Lakes & Streams uses research, education, and collaboration to make the lakes and streams of Kosciusko County clean, healthy, safe, and beautiful.

LILLY CENTER FOR LAKES & STREAMS
GRACE COLLEGE

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What is *Beneath the Surface?*

Beneath the Surface is a concise version of the data that Lilly Center staff and students collected from 16 lakes during the summers of 2024-26. It is important to compare data points collected over the course of several years in order to note any potential changes that may have occurred.

How should you use this report?

This report is designed to be easy to read and understand so that you can make **confident decisions** about the health of your local lakes, streams, and watersheds. Understanding the relationship between land, water, and living organisms helps you make sense of the trends you see in the data.

How do we conduct lake research?

Without a team, our research wouldn't be possible! Each week in the summer, **from Memorial Day to Labor Day**, college interns from the field research team collect data from 16 lakes around the county. When we first began collecting data in 2012, we only sampled the 12 all-sport lakes. Eventually, Center and Pike were added in 2015 thanks to their popular beaches. Silver and Waubee were added in 2024 due to their elevated microcystin levels. There are also seven public beach sites that are tested weekly.

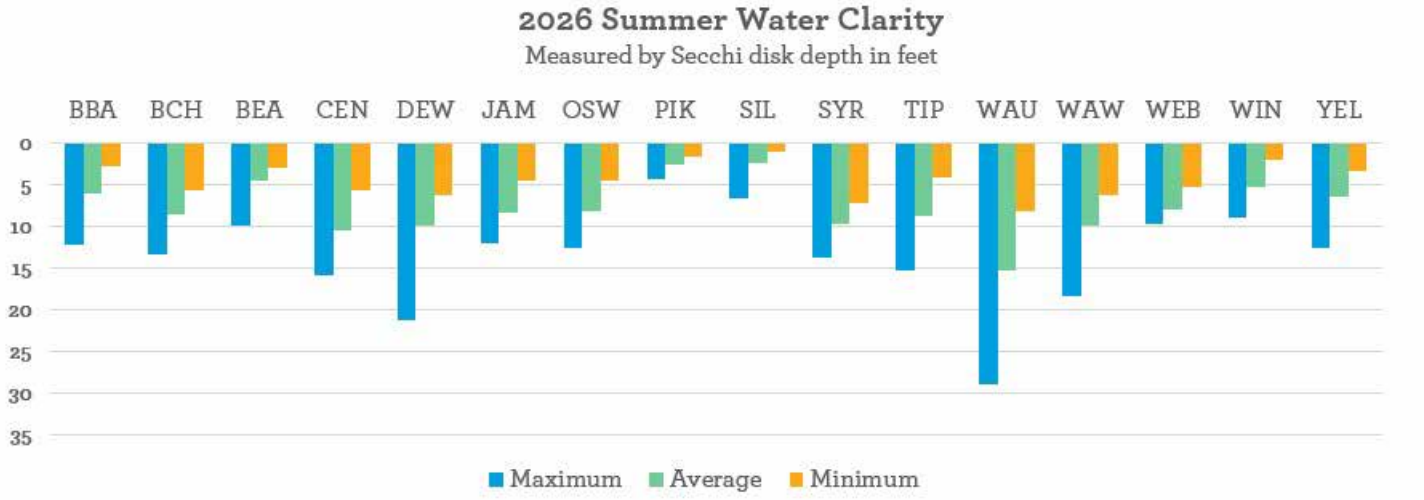
Among other parameters, the research team measures the lake's temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and conductivity from the deepest point in the lake. They record data at every meter from the lake bottom to the surface to ensure we have information from the entire water column. They also collect individual water samples that are tested for microcystin, nutrients, and *E. coli* in the Lilly Center's research lab.

See **page 8** for more information on blue-green algae toxins!

WATER CLARITY

A lake's clarity describes how deep light can reach into the water, and it is one way scientists measure a lake's health. Generally, clear lakes have fewer nutrients and, by extension, less algae. Clarity is measured using a black-and-white Secchi disk. The disk is lowered into the water until the colors are indistinguishable, and then raised just until they are distinguishable. The average of those two measurements is a lake's water clarity.

Across the 16 studied lakes, the average Secchi depth during the summer of 2026 was **7.9 ft**, an increase from the 7.0-ft average recorded in 2025. This improvement was not uniform across all lakes. Several lakes had notably clearer water in 2026, including Waubee, Center, Big Barbee, Yellow Creek, Dewart, and Beaver Dam. Other lakes, including Syracuse, Winona, Big Chapman, and Tippecanoe, had lower average clarity than in 2025 but remained within the range of conditions observed during recent summers.



Like previous years, the clearest lakes were generally in the Great Lakes watershed. Dewart, Syracuse, Waubee, and Wawasee averaged **11.1 ft** of Secchi depth in 2026. Lakes in the Upper Tippecanoe watershed averaged **7.6 ft**, while lakes in the Middle Tippecanoe watershed averaged **6.3 ft**. The southern Lower Tippecanoe watershed lakes—Beaver Dam, Yellow Creek, plus Silver in the Eel River watershed—averaged **4.5 ft**. Silver Lake remained the least clear lake sampled, with an average Secchi depth of 2.4 ft.

These differences reflect the complex influence of lake depth, watershed characteristics, land use, nearby wetlands, sediment inputs, nutrient availability, algae, and aquatic vegetation. Tracking Secchi depth over many years helps identify whether water clarity is changing and supports targeted lake-management decisions, such as the **Lake R_X** solutions.

LAKE ABBREVIATIONS

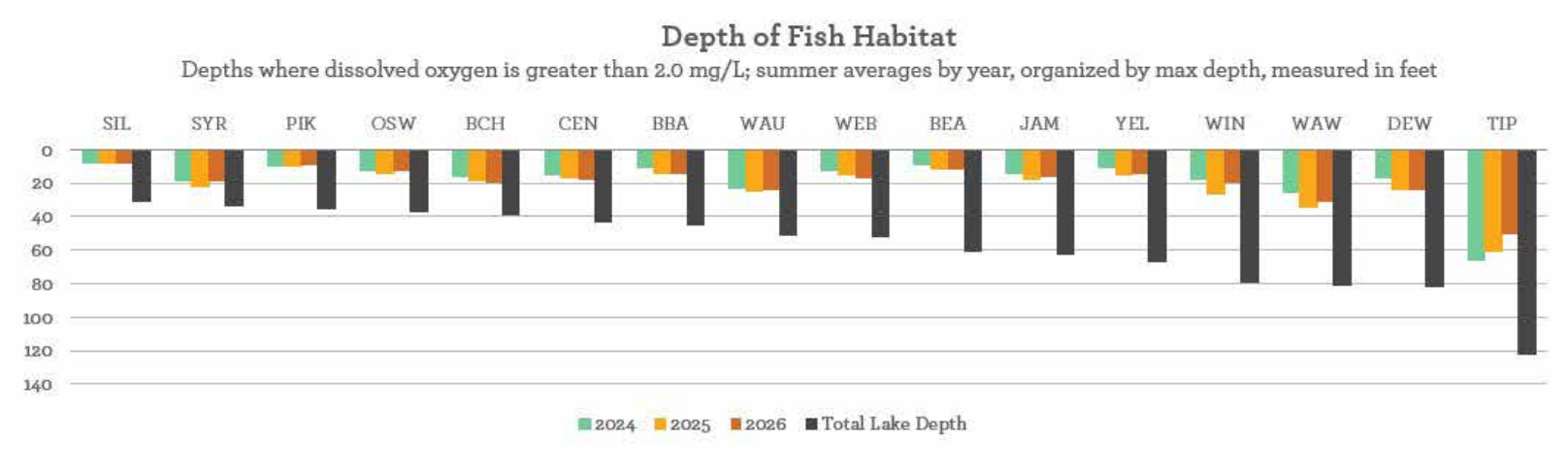
These abbreviations will be used throughout *Beneath the Surface*.

Beaver Dam..... BEA
Big Barbee..... BBA
Big Chapman..... BCH
Center..... CEN
Dewart..... DEW
James..... JAM
Oswego..... OSW
Pike..... PIK

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

Dissolved oxygen is necessary to support aquatic organisms in a lake ecosystem. In the summer months, the lake is stratified, meaning it has distinct layers based on temperature and resulting density differences. The colder, heavier, oxygen-starved water is at the lake bottom, while the warmer, lighter, oxygen-rich water is near the lake surface. Turnover occurs in spring and fall and mixes the lake's layers, distributing the oxygen throughout the lake.

In 2026, the average depth of fish habitat across the 16 studied lakes was approximately **19.5 ft**, similar to 2025. Fish-habitat depth varied substantially among lakes, ranging from only a few feet in Silver and Pike lakes to nearly 25 ft in Waubee Lake. Tippecanoe Lake continued to provide the deepest oxygenated habitat, extending to approximately 50 ft. Wawasee, Dewart, Winona, Yellow Creek, and Waubee also maintained relatively deep oxygenated layers.



In general, deeper, clearer lakes tended to maintain oxygenated water farther below the surface than shallower or more nutrient-rich lakes. However, oxygen conditions depend on more than lake depth. Summer stratification limits mixing between warm surface water and colder bottom water. The decomposition of algae and organic material can consume oxygen in deeper water. Protecting fish habitat requires limiting nutrient and sediment inputs that can contribute to algal growth and oxygen depletion.

Although aquatic plants can hinder boating, they boost the dissolved oxygen in the water. Plants create oxygen as a byproduct of photosynthesis. They also compete with blue-green algae for available nutrients, thus reducing how much algae can grow. You can learn more about how to minimize the nutrients entering your lakes and improve fishing quality on **page 33**.

Lake abbreviations continued.

Silver.....SIL
Syracuse.....SYR
Tippecanoe.....TIP
Waubee.....WAU
Wawasee.....WAW
Webster.....WEB
Winona.....WIN
Yellow Creek.....YEL

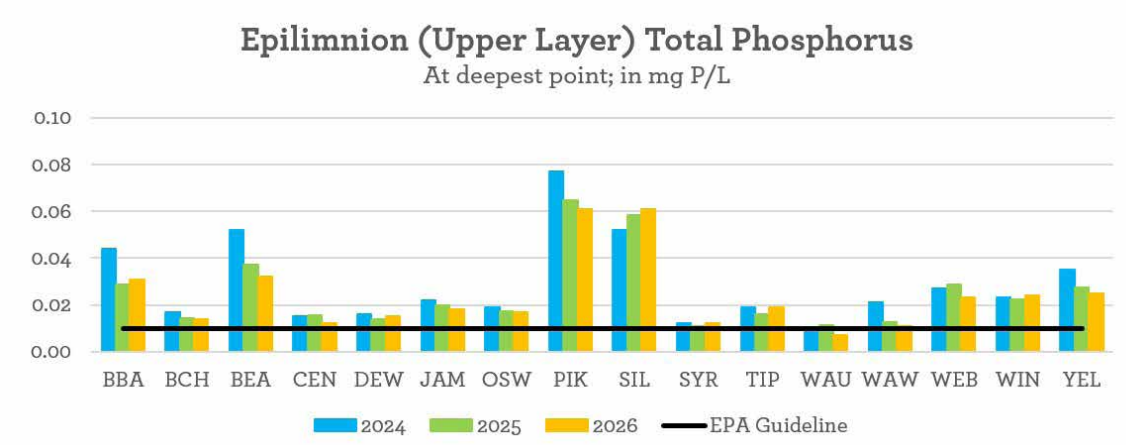
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL NITROGEN

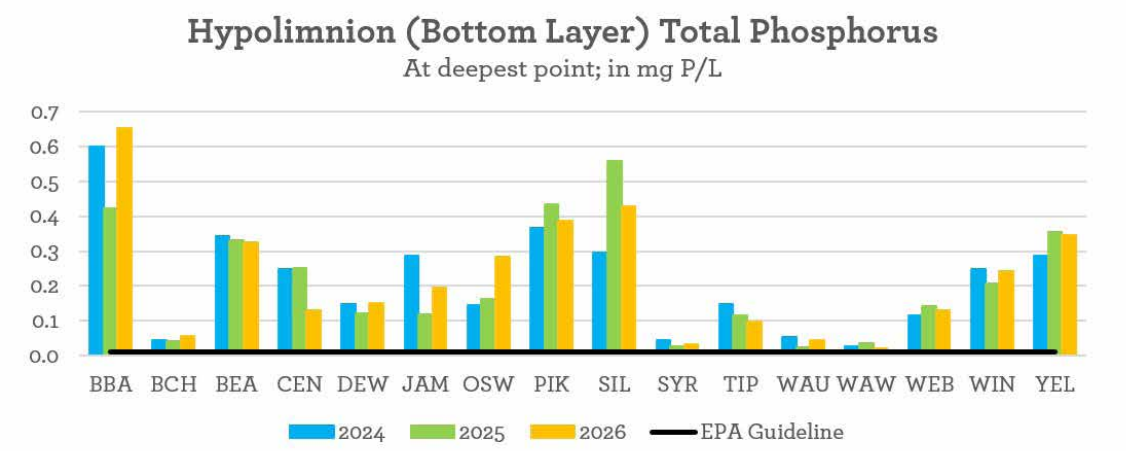
Just like humans, plants need nutrients to survive. However, too much of a good thing can harm aquatic ecosystems. An overabundance of nitrogen and phosphorus can lead to harmful algal blooms, excess plant growth, reduced water clarity, and limited fish habitat.

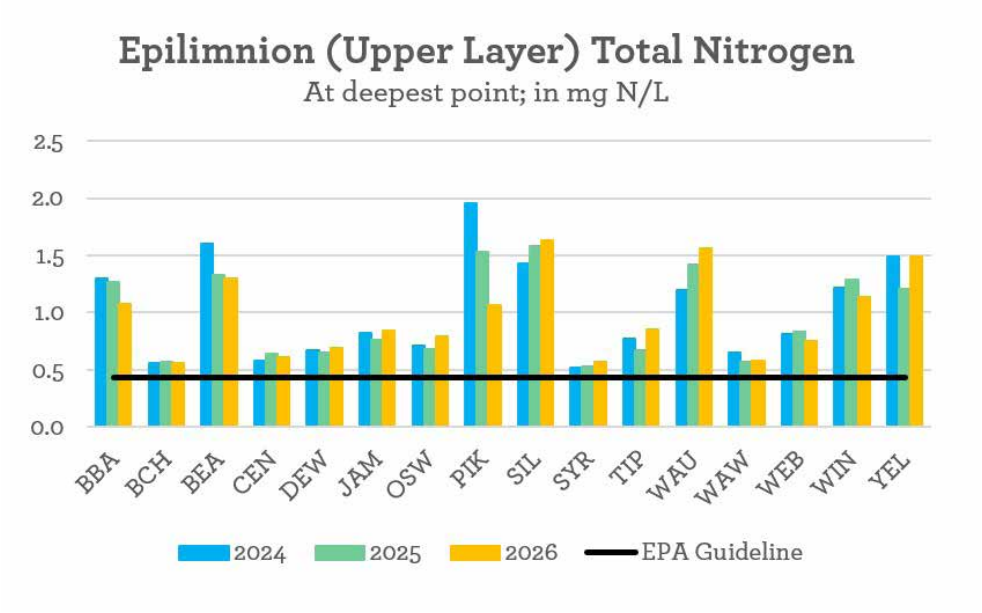
In the spring and fall, lakes experience turnover—the mixing of warm surface water and colder bottom water. During the summer, the water separates into two layers. The warm upper layer is called the epilimnion, while the colder lower layer is called the hypolimnion. Our research team samples both layers because each layer can reveal different nutrient sources within a lake.

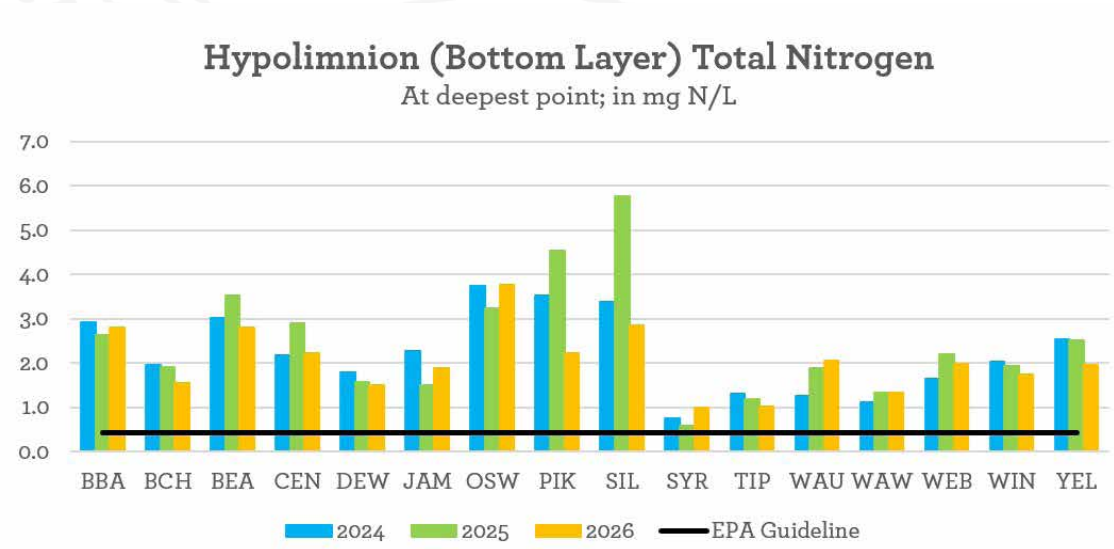
The black bar on each graph represents the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guideline for a minimally impacted lake in our ecoregion: **0.010 mg P/L** for total phosphorus and **0.43 mg N/L** for total nitrogen.

In 2026, average total phosphorus concentrations across the 16 lakes were **0.023 mg P/L** in the epilimnion and **0.225 mg P/L** in the hypolimnion. Both averages exceeded the EPA phosphorus guideline, but concentrations were much higher near the lake bottom. This indicates that phosphorus enters lakes through watershed runoff and from bottom









sediment during the summer. When deeper water loses oxygen, phosphorus stored in sediment can be released back into the water column, making it available for some algae.

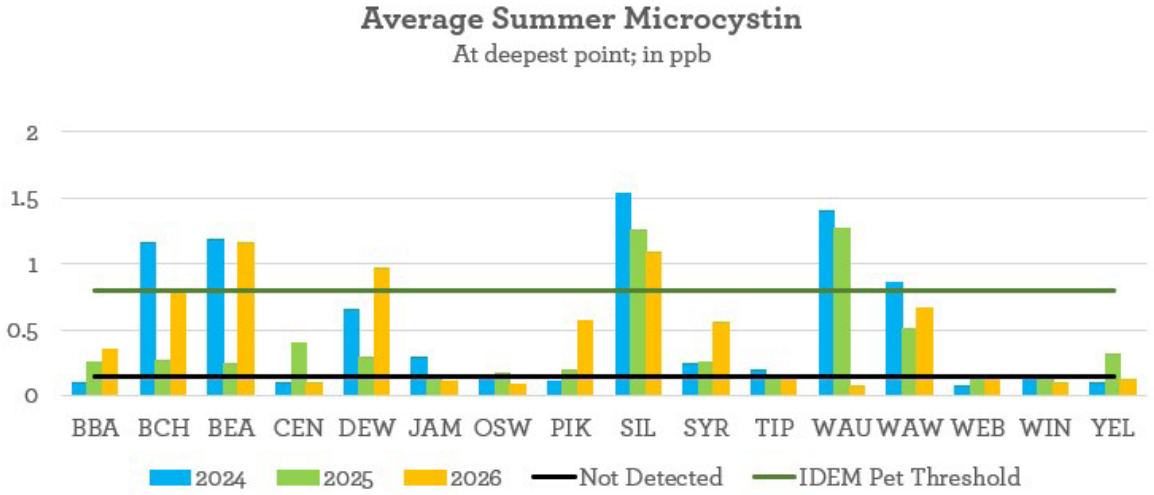
Pike and Silver lakes had the highest average epilimnetic phosphorus concentrations at 0.061 mg P/L, more than six times the EPA guideline. Big Barbee had the highest average hypolimnetic phosphorus concentration at 0.653 mg P/L. Silver, Pike, Yellow Creek, and Beaver Dam also had elevated phosphorus concentrations near the lake bottom. These lakes often experience conditions that can support nutrient recycling from sediments and continued algae growth.

Nitrogen concentrations also remained elevated. The 2026 average total nitrogen concentrations were **0.99 mg N/L** in the epilimnion and **2.03 mg N/L** in the hypolimnion. Every lake exceeded the EPA nitrogen guideline in both layers. Surface-water nitrogen was highest at Silver Lake, Waubee Lake, and Yellow Creek Lake. In deeper water, Oswego Lake had the highest average nitrogen concentration at 3.75 mg N/L, followed by Silver, Big Barbee, and Beaver Dam lakes.

In general, lakes with high phosphorus concentrations also tend to have high nitrogen concentrations. Nutrient sources in the watershed and nutrients from the lake bottom are overfeeding our lakes and making them less healthy. Turn to **page 33** to learn practical steps you can take.

BLUE-GREEN ALGAE: MICROCYSTIN

Blue-green algae (BGA) are not true algae, but a type of photosynthetic bacteria. They are scientifically known as cyanobacteria and can produce toxins that are harmful to humans and pets. However, not all cyanobacteria produce these toxins. Scientists at the Lilly Center and elsewhere are studying the connection between nutrients, cyanobacteria populations, and toxin levels. Although we do not fully understand the connections yet, scientists around the world are working hard to make freshwater lakes safe for recreation. Remember, the presence of cyanobacteria does not always mean toxins are being produced.



Indiana Department of Environmental Management's (IDEM) microcystin exposure thresholds

Human Recreation Caution
8.0 ppb
Dog Recreation Prohibited*
0.8 ppb

**State lakes & ponds*

What we learned

The Lilly Center's data shows that microcystin toxins are usually below the safety threshold for pets (0.8 ppb) set by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

Microcystin concentrations varied widely among Kosciusko County lakes in 2026. The average concentration across all 16 open-water sites was approximately **0.44 ppb**, lower than the averages observed in 2024 and 2025. Most lakes remained below the IDEM dog safety threshold on average, but several lakes had elevated concentrations during the summer.

Beaver Dam Lake had the highest average microcystin

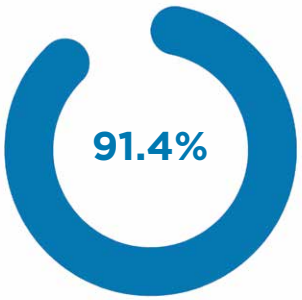
Did you receive our weekly microcystin update emails this summer? These data are just a taste of what we discovered while sampling. Stay in the loop by following this QR code to sign up for weekly microcystin updates next season, or visit *lakes.grace.edu/blue-green-algae* to learn more.

concentration at 1.2 ppb, followed by Silver Lake at 1.1 ppb and Dewart Lake at 1.0 ppb. Big Chapman Lake averaged 0.8 ppb, which is the IDEM pet threshold. Lake Wawasee, Pike Lake, and Syracuse Lake also had higher average concentrations than many of the other 16 lakes that we sample weekly.

The 2026 results show that microcystin conditions can change quickly from lake to lake and from year to year. Silver Lake remained consistently elevated, but concentrations declined at Waubee Lake and Yellow Creek Lake compared to 2025. In contrast, Beaver Dam, Big Chapman, Pike, Dewart, Syracuse, and Wawasee experienced higher average concentrations than the previous summer.

Regular data collection helps the Lilly Center identify these changes and provide timely information to lake residents and visitors. While most average concentrations remained below the IDEM dog recreation threshold, individual samples at some lakes exceeded it during the summer. Continued weekly monitoring is important for understanding when and where cyanobacteria may pose a greater concern for people and pets.

BY THE NUMBERS



Average percentage of algae population that is BGA to date



Summer microcystin samples over the dog threshold (0.8 ppb)

BGA Look-alikes

Can you identify a blue-green algae bloom? When you report a bloom on a public lake, the Lilly Center responds quickly to test it for toxins, helping keep you and your pets safe. Call **574-372-5281** or email **lakes@grace.edu** to report a bloom sighting.



Duckweed



Watermeal



Green algae



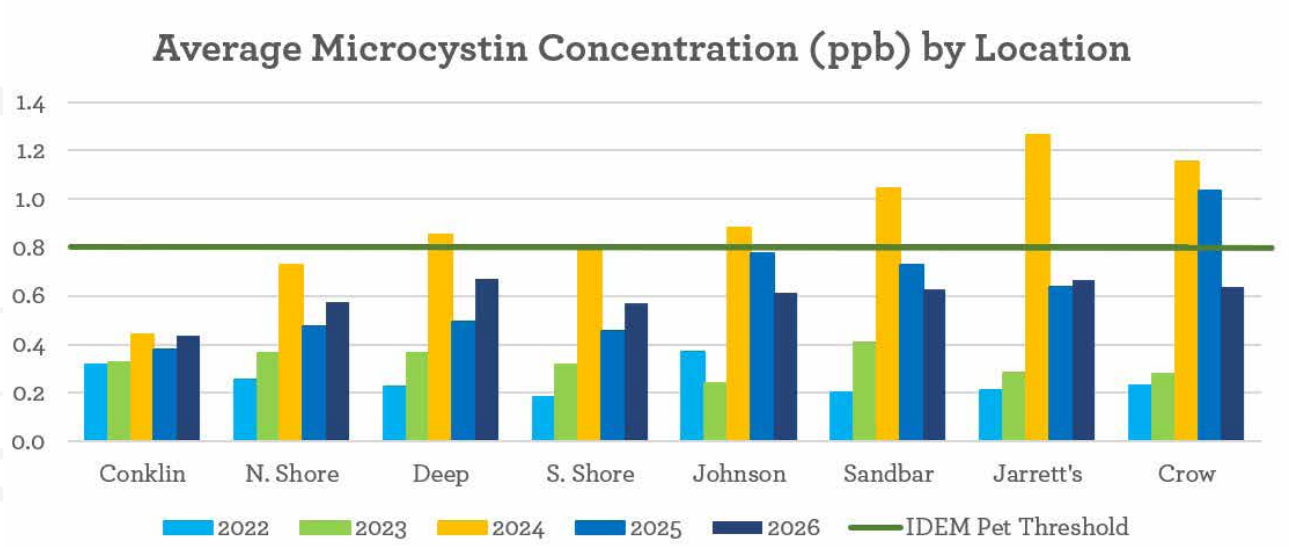
Tree pollen
John Stetson



Blue-green algae bloom

SPATIAL VARIABILITY STUDY

Lake Wawasee, Indiana's largest natural lake, provides a unique setting to answer an important question: Can microcystin levels **vary predictably** across a lake? Since 2022, the Lilly Center has collected weekly toxin samples at eight locations across Lake Wawasee, including the deepest point, Northshore, Conklin Bay, Southshore, the Sandbar, Johnson Bay, Jarrett's Bay, and Crow Bay.



What we learned

The graph above shows that average microcystin concentrations can look different from location to location, especially during high-toxin years. In 2024 and 2025, several eastern locations—including the Sandbar, Jarrett's Bay, and Crow Bay—had higher seasonal averages than several sites farther west. In 2026, averages again varied across the lake, with the deepest point and Crow Bay showing the highest average concentrations. However, these patterns did not repeat consistently enough from year to year to identify a reliable "hot spot" for microcystin.

Thanks to the generosity of the Finch Family of Lake Wawasee and the support of the K21 Health Foundation, the Lilly Center samples seven additional sites on Lake Wawasee. The data from these sites provides insight not only into Lake Wawasee but also into potential management steps on other lakes.

To test whether toxin levels were consistently different among locations, Lilly Center scientists used a **statistical analysis** that compared locations sampled during the same week while accounting for changing conditions throughout the summer. The test found no statistically significant long-term difference in microcystin concentrations among the eight Lake Wawasee sampling sites. In other words, while toxin levels can vary around the lake on a given day or during a particular summer, data from 2022–2026 does not show that any one location consistently has higher or lower microcystin levels than the others.

LAKE WAWASEE SAMPLING LOCATIONS

LEGEND

A	Deepest Point
B	Northshore
C	Conklin Bay
D	Southshore
E	Sandbar
F	Johnson Bay
G	Jarrett's Bay
H	Crow Bay

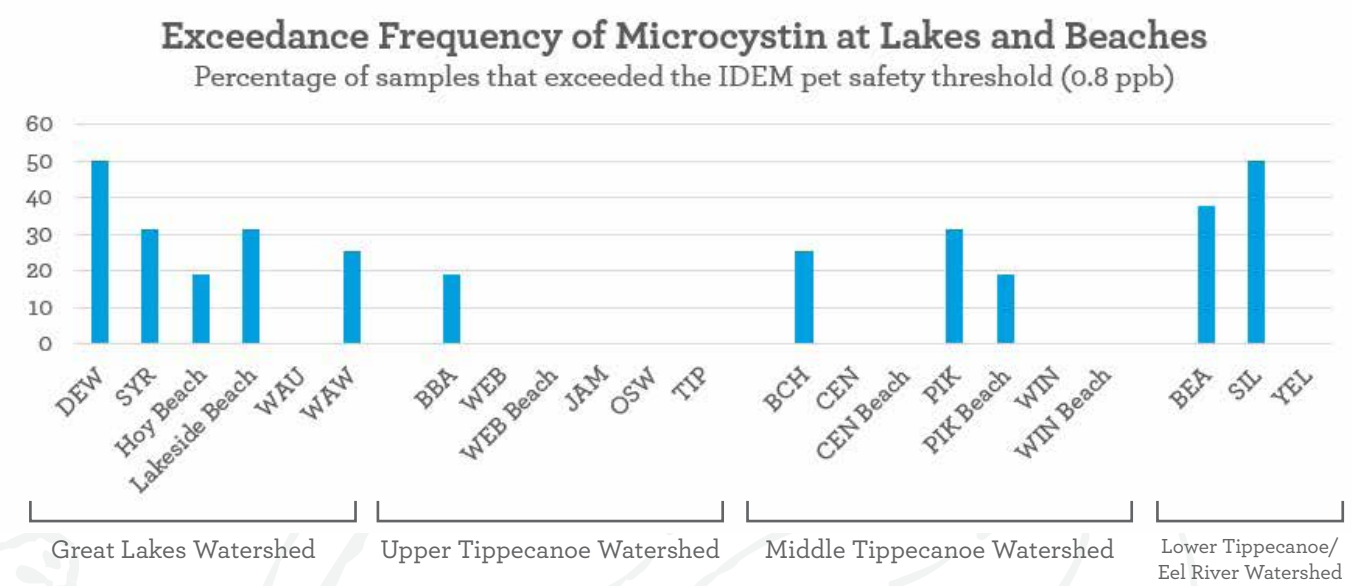


This result does not mean toxin concentrations are identical across Lake Wawasee. Wind, weather, water movement, algae growth, and other lake conditions can create temporary differences from one bay to another. Instead, it means that no single location has shown a repeated pattern of higher toxin concentrations across all five years of monitoring.

Continued sampling will help the Lilly Center better understand when and why short-term differences occur across Lake Wawasee. This study also provides useful information for other lakes: a single sample can describe conditions at that location and time, but toxin levels **may still change** across a lake and from week to week.

FREQUENCY: MODERATE MICROCYSTIN

Over the last few pages, we have shown you the average microcystin concentrations at 16 lakes this summer. Another way of looking at the data is by measuring how frequently samples exceeded the pet safety threshold of 0.8 ppb. Our data shows that this percentage varied among lakes and beaches. However, half of the locations never exceeded the pet threshold.



What we learned

Dewart and Silver lakes had the highest percentages; **half of their samples** exceeded the threshold. Beaver Dam Lake followed at 37.5%.

In the Great Lakes watershed, Dewart had the most exceedances at 50%. Syracuse and Lakeside Beach each had 31.3% of samples above the threshold, including one sample above the human safety threshold (8.0 ppb). At Wawasee, 25% of samples exceeded the threshold. Waubee stands out: no samples were above 0.8 ppb.

Fewer lakes in the Upper Tippecanoe River watershed exceeded the safety threshold. Big Barbee was the only location with samples above the pet threshold, at 18.8%. None of the samples from Webster or the Tippy lakes exceeded the threshold.

Results in the Middle Tippecanoe River watershed were mixed. At Pike, 31.3% of samples exceeded the threshold, compared with 18.8% at Pike Lake Beach. Big Chapman had exceedances in 25% of samples. No samples from locations at Center or Winona lakes were above the threshold.

In the Lower Tippecanoe River watershed, Beaver Dam had frequent exceedances, as did Silver in the Eel River watershed. Meanwhile, Yellow Creek had none.

Turn back to **page 8** to sign up for microcystin toxin notifications and receive weekly updates during the summer of 2027.

E. COLI

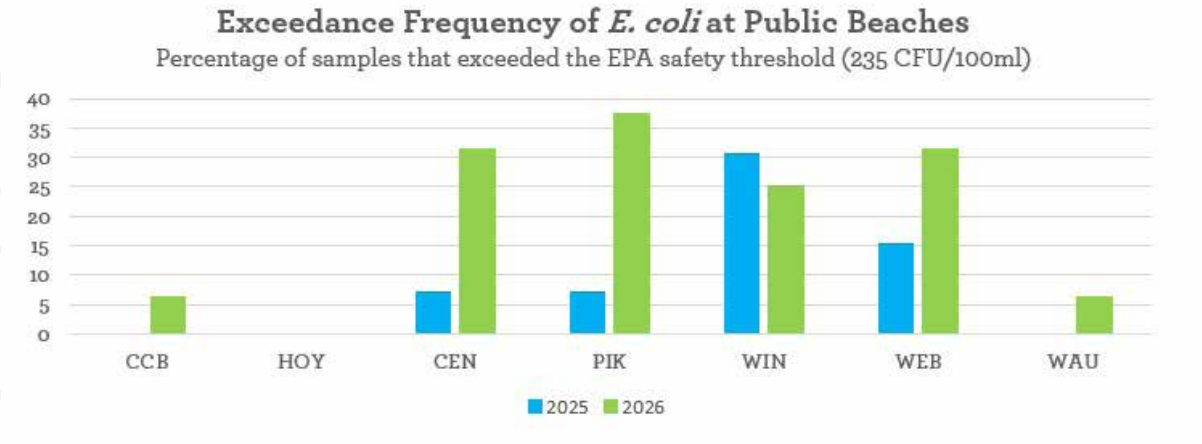
E. coli is another type of bacteria that is often found in our lakes. It typically lives in the intestines of warm-blooded animals, but it can also grow in warm, stagnant water. Although most *E. coli* is harmless, certain strains can cause human health issues.

To address this problem in Kosciusko County, the Lilly Center's research lab is certified by the Indiana State Department of Health to test for *E. coli*, and our research helps us better understand its sources. We can test with confidence, knowing that our procedures use the most up-to-date techniques.

The Lilly Center monitors seven public beaches weekly and compares results with the EPA recreational-water safety threshold of **235 CFU/100 mL**.

The graph below shows the percentage of samples that exceeded the EPA safety threshold.

Most beach samples collected in 2026 were below the EPA threshold, but samples with *E. coli* above the threshold occurred at six of the seven monitored beaches. Hoys Beach on Syracuse Lake had no samples above the threshold. Syracuse



Community Center Beach and Waubee Lake Beach each had 6.3% of samples above the threshold.

Center Lake Beach, Pike Lake Beach, and Webster Lake Beach had the highest percentages of samples exceeding the EPA threshold in 2026. Pike Lake had the highest rate at 37.5%, followed by Center Lake and Webster Lake at 31.3% each. Winona Lake Beach had 25% of samples above the threshold, an improvement from 30.7% in 2025.

Compared with 2025, exceedances increased at Community Center Beach, Center Lake, Pike Lake, Webster Lake, and Waubee Lake. Exceedances decreased at Winona Lake Beach, while Hoys Beach remained at zero. These results reinforce the need for continued monitoring and for identifying **sources of bacteria** and nutrient runoff in beach watersheds.

Did you know that you can access weekly *E. coli* data on our website? The Lilly Center not only tests the seven beaches on this page each summer, but we also test 14 stream sites around the county. See the data by scanning the QR code or visit *lakes.grace.edu/ecoli*.

STREAM SENSORS

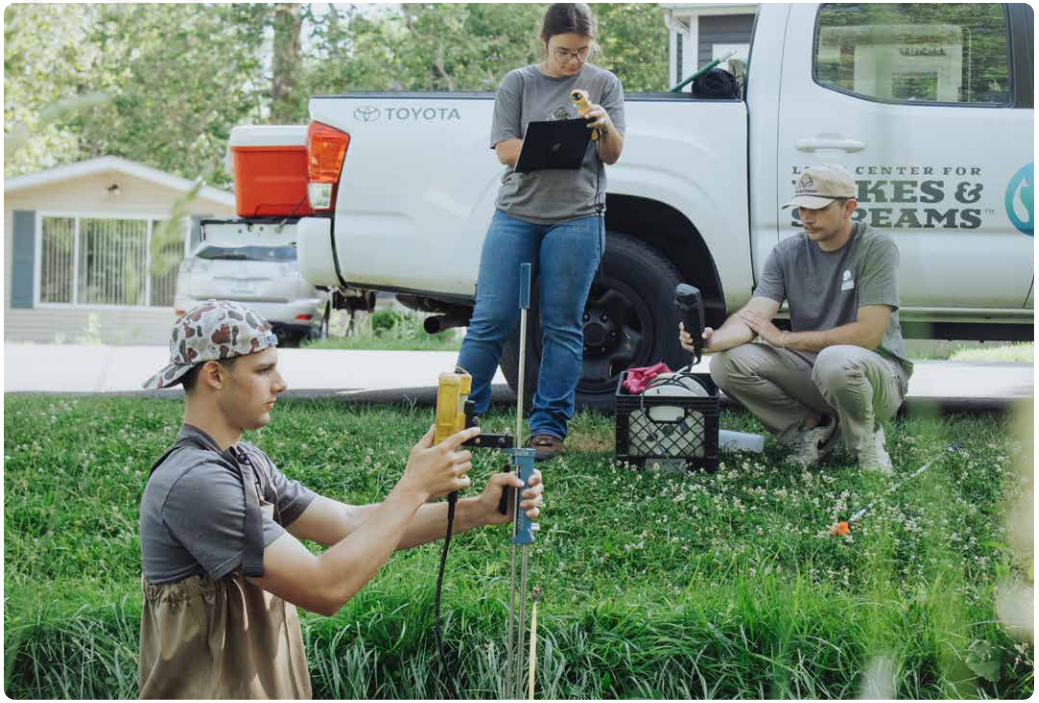
The health of our lakes and streams goes hand in hand, so we collect data from both to get a fuller picture. Even when the team is not physically collecting data, a network of 14 remote stream sensors monitors the inflows and outflows of Winona, Pike, Wawasee, Syracuse, Tippecanoe, Oswego, and James lakes.

These sensors collect data like flow, depth, temperature, and stream velocity. They are solar-powered to ensure consistent data collection and are regularly monitored by Lilly Center staff.

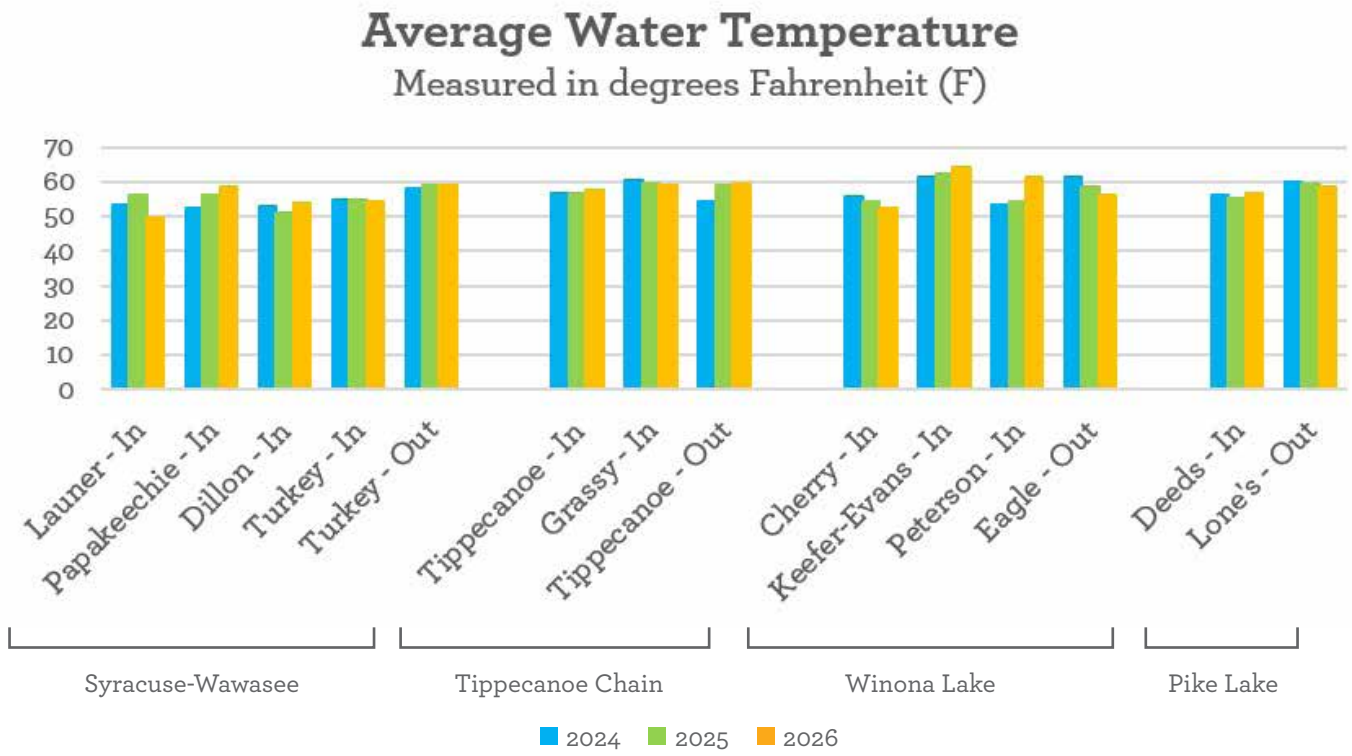
Average stream temperatures showed mixed patterns in 2026. Several sites remained close to their 2025 averages, including Turkey Creek Inflow, Turkey Creek Outflow, Grassy Creek Inflow, Tippecanoe River Outflow, Deeds Creek Inflow, and Lones Ditch Outflow.

Other sites changed more noticeably: Keefer-Evans Ditch Inflow increased from 62.5°F to 64.4°F, and Peterson Ditch Inflow increased from 54.2°F to 61.4°F. Papakeechie River Inflow also continued its upward trend, averaging 58.5°F in 2026 after averaging 52.3°F in 2024 and 56.3°F in 2025. These year-to-year differences reflect the influence of weather, groundwater inputs, streamflow, shade, and conditions across each watershed.





Top: The field research team writes down the data collected on site. Back in the office, a separate team member enters and checks the data. Bottom: George, Ashlyn, and Eli take measurements from Cherry Creek in Winona Lake.





Above: This box houses the electronics that transmit data from the stream sensor to our website every hour. A solar panel mounted on top powers the system.

The stream sensor data is uploaded to the Lilly Center website, where anyone can access it for free (and without stepping outside!). Visit the Live Data page to see information like water depth, temperature, and other parameters.

Visit lakes.grace.edu to dive deeper into stream data.

LILLY CENTER PARTNERS

We collaborate with each of these organizations to analyze or provide relevant data to local communities. We also co-host events, provide lake-focused presentations, and work on other projects within the county's watersheds. We look forward to increasing partnerships through our new Lake R_X program in the upcoming years. It is a privilege to work with these organizations, along with many individuals and businesses not listed here!

LAKE ASSOCIATIONS

Consider becoming a member of your local lake association to participate in the work already underway to protect your lake.

BARBEE LAKES PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION
North Webster, IN | barbeelakes.org

BEAVER DAM LAKE
Claypool, IN

CENTER LAKE CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION
Warsaw, IN

CHAPMAN LAKES CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION
Warsaw, IN | chapmanlake.com

DEWART LAKE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Syracuse, IN | dewartlake.org

LAKE TIPPECANOE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION
Leesburg, IN | ltpo.org

PIKE LAKE ASSOCIATION
Warsaw, IN

SILVER LAKE ASSOCIATION
Silver Lake, IN

SYRACUSE LAKE ASSOCIATION
Syracuse, IN

WAUBEE LAKE ASSOCIATION
Milford, IN

WAWASEE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION
Syracuse, IN | wawaseepoa.org

WEBSTER LAKE CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION
North Webster, IN | lakewebster.net

WINONA LAKE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION
Winona Lake, IN

YELLOW CREEK LAKE CONSERVATION CLUB
Claypool, IN

GOVERNMENTAL & CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

Searching for an expert on local environmental efforts or ongoing state-wide projects? Reach out to one of these organizations!

CITY OF WARSAW STORMWATER UTILITY
Warsaw, IN | warsaw.in.gov/301/stormwater-utility

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
epa.gov

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
Indianapolis, IN | in.gov/idem

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Indianapolis, IN | in.gov/dnr

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY CONVENTION, RECREATION, AND VISITORS BUREAU
Warsaw, IN | visitkosciuskocounty.org

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Warsaw, IN | kosciuskoswcd.org

THE WATERSHED FOUNDATION
North Webster, IN | watershedfoundation.org

WAWASEE AREA CONSERVANCY FOUNDATION
Syracuse, IN | wacf.com

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Indianapolis, IN | in.gov/health

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY
CONVENTION | RECREATION | VISITOR
COMMISSION

Warsaw, IN | kosciusko.in.gov

The Kosciusko County Convention, Recreation, and Visitor Commission invests in the quality of life of county residents and visitors. As a result, the commission began supporting blue-green algae research in 2014. Thanks to the commission's support, the Lilly Center sends microcystin toxin notifications every Friday from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Thus, visitors and residents of Kosciusko County lakes are safer than in any other Indiana county.

K21 HEALTH FOUNDATION

Warsaw, IN | k21healthfoundation.org

In 2012, the K21 Health Foundation provided the initial funding for the Lilly Center's cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) research. They share our vision for healthy communities around healthy waterways and continue to provide invaluable support. Most recently, they invested over $300,000 in the Lilly Center's research. Their past support also provided equipment and facilities for in-house water testing and toxin analysis to protect public health.

GRACE COLLEGE

Winona Lake, IN | grace.edu

The Lilly Center was founded and is based at Grace College. Over the years, our connection with the School of Science and Engineering has proven exceedingly valuable; the Lilly Center's research would be incomplete without the expert insight of the department's professors. The Lilly Center also works closely with other departments on campus, drawing from a seemingly endless supply of resources and knowledge. The Lilly Center employs over 45 Grace College interns every year.

syracuse & wawasee

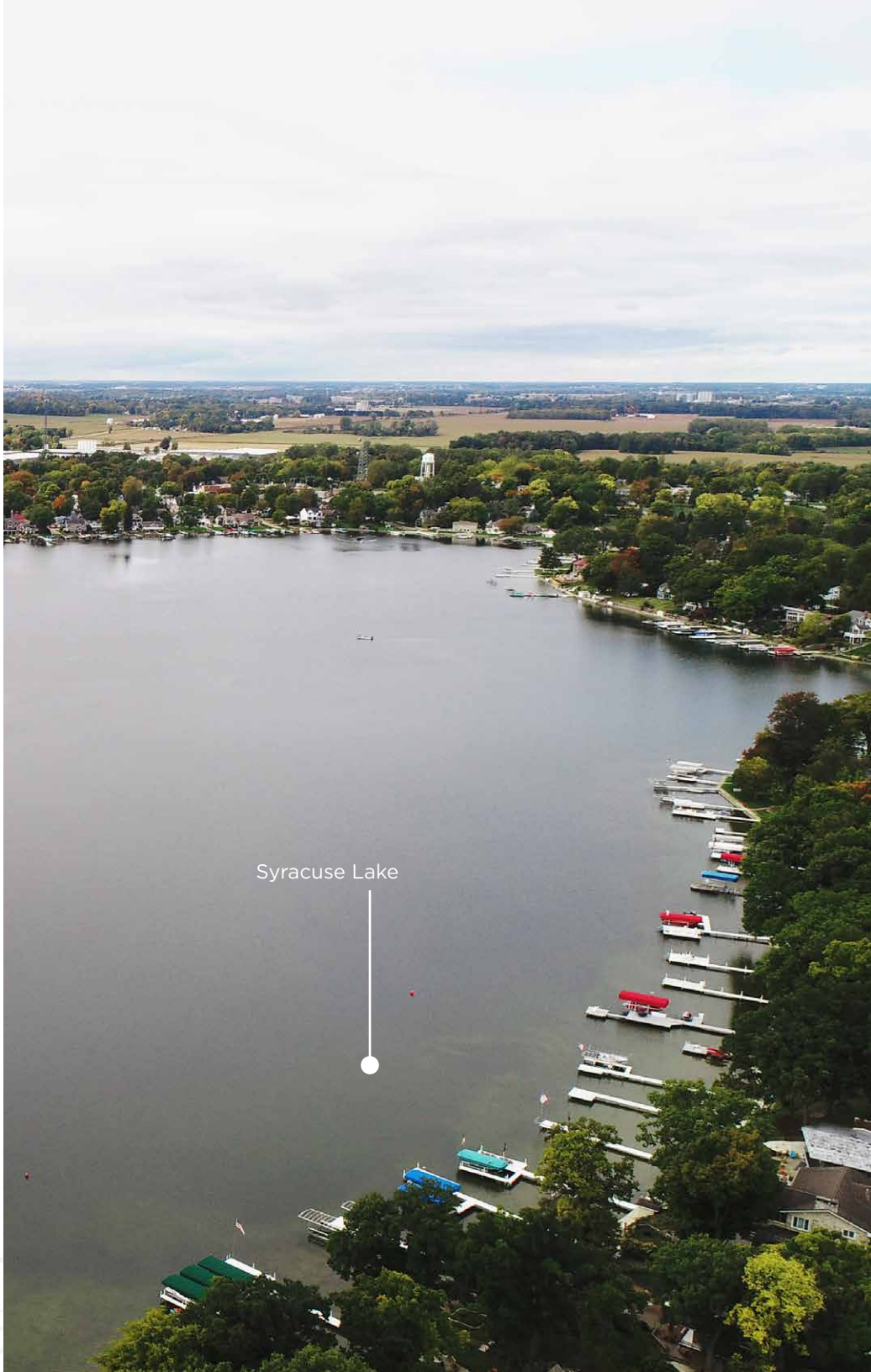
Lake Wawasee is not only Indiana's largest natural lake, but it also has a broad history. The area became a resort destination in the 1880s, complete with grand lakeshore hotels and a slew of famous vacationers, including Eli Lilly and Al Capone.

SYR

Surface area	411 acres
Max. depth	34 ft
Avg. depth	13 ft
Watershed	24,498 acres

WAW

Surface area	3,006 acres
Max. depth	81 ft
Avg. depth	22 ft
Watershed	24,448 acres



Summer Microcystin Concentrations

Sampling Location		2024	2025	2026
Wawasee Open	max.	2.2	1.1	3.2
Water	avg.	0.9	0.5	0.7
Syracuse Open	max.	0.7	0.9	1.5
Water	avg.	0.2	0.3	0.6
Syracuse Lakeside	max.	0.4	0.5	10.6
Beach	avg.	0.2	0.1	1.3
Syracuse Hoy's	max.	0.6	0.5	1.4
Beach	avg.	0.2	0.2	0.6

Measured in parts per billion (ppb)
nd - no toxin detected

MICROCYSTIN

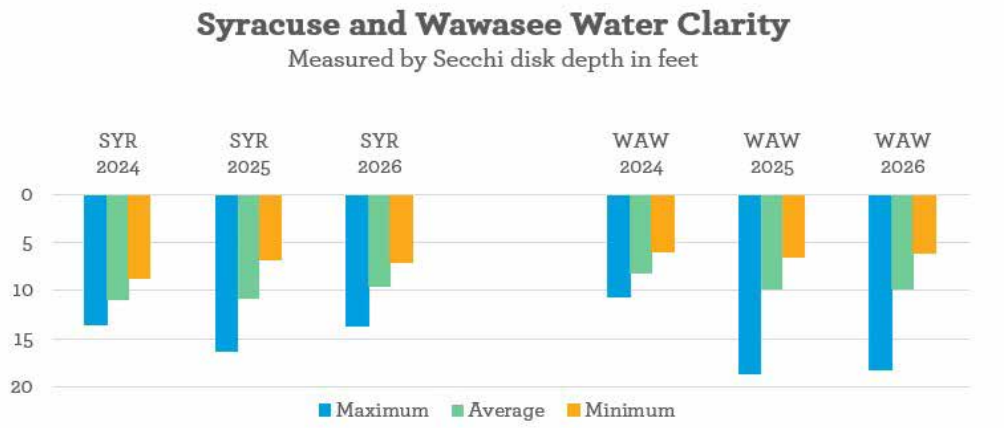
Microcystin concentrations increased in 2026 at Wawasee and Syracuse lakes, including both Syracuse public beaches. Wawasee open-water microcystin averaged 0.7 ppb and reached a maximum of 3.2 ppb, compared with an average of 0.5 ppb and a maximum of 1.1 ppb in 2025. Syracuse open-water concentrations also increased, averaging 0.6 ppb and reaching 1.5 ppb. This was the highest average and maximum observed at the Syracuse open-water site since 2024.

The largest increase occurred at Syracuse Lakeside Beach. Average microcystin rose from 0.1 ppb in 2025 to 1.3 ppb in 2026, while the maximum concentration increased from 0.5 ppb to 10.6 ppb. This maximum exceeded the IDEM human recreation caution threshold of 8.0 ppb, indicating that toxin conditions at the beach were periodically elevated during the summer. Syracuse Hoys Beach also increased from an average of 0.2 ppb in 2025 to 0.6 ppb in 2026, with a maximum concentration of 1.4 ppb.

While averages at Wawasee open water, Syracuse open water, and Hoys Beach remained below the IDEM dog recreation threshold of 0.8 ppb, all three locations recorded individual samples above that threshold. The elevated Lakeside Beach results highlight the importance of continued monitoring at both open-water and beach locations because toxin concentrations can vary considerably across a lake.

WATER CLARITY

Water clarity at Syracuse Lake decreased slightly in 2026. The average Secchi depth was 9.6 ft, compared with 10.8 ft in 2025 and 11.0 ft in 2024. Despite this decline, Syracuse remained one of the clearer lakes sampled. Water clarity at Wawasee Lake was nearly unchanged from 2025, averaging 9.8 ft in 2026 compared with 9.9 ft in 2025. Both lakes continued to have relatively clear water compared with most of the lakes we study.



LIMIT of FISH HABITAT

SYR 19.2'
WAW 31.4'

WATER CLARITY

SYR 9.6'
WAW 9.8'

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

SYR 76.4˚F
WAW 75.1˚F

ALL NUMBERS IN THIS SIDEBAR ARE AVERAGES FROM 2026 RESEARCH

dewart & waubee

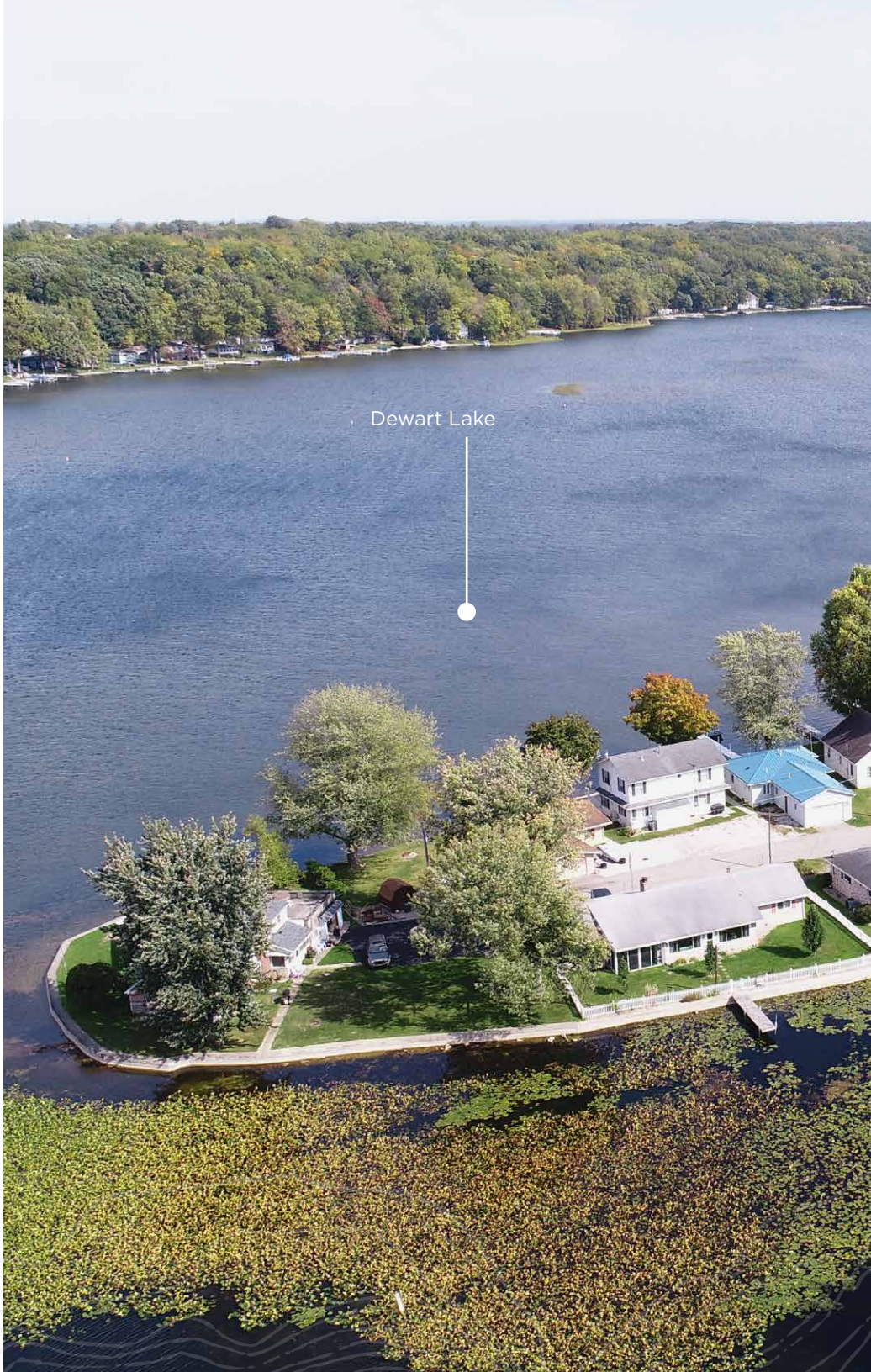
Crowl Homestead is a seasonal resort on Dewart Lake that has been family-owned and operated since 1837. Visitors can park their RVs or trailers on the shore for the summer and enjoy days spent recreating on the water.

DEW

Surface area	554 acres
Max. depth	82 ft
Avg. depth	16 ft
Watershed	5,059 acres

WAU

Surface area	187 acres
Max. depth	51 ft
Watershed	9,370 acres



Summer Microcystin Concentrations

Sampling Location		2024	2025	2026
Waubee Open Water	max.	4.0	4.0	0.1
	avg.	1.4	1.3	0.1
Waubee Beach	max.	2.7	4.9	0.2
	avg.	1.2	1.6	0.1
Dewart	max.	1.7	0.9	2.9
	avg.	1.0	0.3	1.0

Measured in parts per billion (ppb)
nd - no toxin detected

MICROCYSTIN

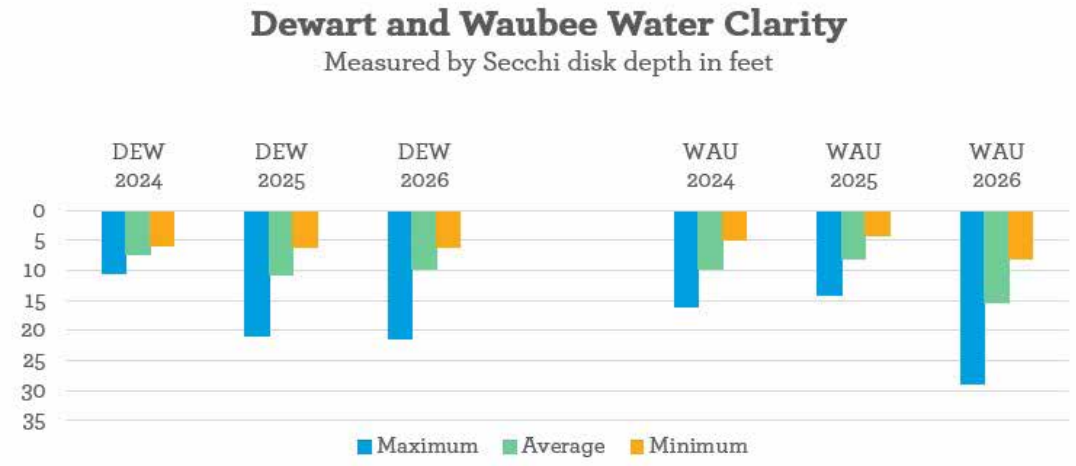
Microcystin concentrations decreased substantially at Waubee Lake in 2026. Waubee open-water microcystin averaged 0.1 ppb and had a maximum value of 0.1 ppb, compared with an average of 1.3 ppb and a maximum of 4.0 ppb in 2025. At Waubee Beach, average microcystin declined from 1.6 ppb in 2025 to 0.1 ppb in 2026, while the maximum decreased from 4.9 ppb to 0.2 ppb. These results represent a marked decrease from the elevated concentrations observed during the previous two summers.

Dewart Lake microcystin concentrations increased in 2026. The average concentration was 1.0 ppb, compared with 0.3 ppb in 2025, and the maximum concentration increased from 0.9 ppb to 2.9 ppb. The 2026 summer average exceeded the IDEM dog recreation threshold of 0.8 ppb, and multiple samples likely exceeded that threshold. However, the maximum remained below the 8.0-ppb human recreation caution threshold.

The contrast between Waubee and Dewart illustrates how cyanobacteria and toxin concentrations can vary substantially among nearby lakes from one summer to the next. Continued monitoring will help determine whether the reduction at Waubee and increase at Dewart reflect short-term weather and lake-condition differences or longer-term trends.

WATER CLARITY

Dewart Lake maintained the improved clarity first observed in 2025. Average Secchi depth was 9.8 ft in 2026, slightly lower than the 10.7-ft average in 2025 but well above the 7.4-ft average recorded in 2024. Waubee Lake showed a substantial increase in clarity, with average Secchi depth increasing from 8.0 ft in 2025 to 15.3 ft in 2026. Waubee was the clearest lake sampled in 2026 and had the deepest maximum Secchi reading among the study lakes at 29.0 ft.



LIMIT of FISH HABITAT

DEW 24.2'
WAU 24.2'

WATER CLARITY

DEW 9.8'
WAU 15.3'

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

DEW 76.4˚F
WAU 76.5˚F

ALL NUMBERS IN THIS SIDEBAR ARE AVERAGES FROM 2026 RESEARCH

& james oswego tippecanoe

Lake Tippecanoe is Indiana's deepest lake. Its deepest point is 122 ft. James, Tippecanoe, and Oswego are a chain of connected lakes that flow directly into the Tippecanoe River.

JAM

Surface area	278 acres
Max. depth	62 ft
Avg. depth	27 ft
Watershed	35,776 acres

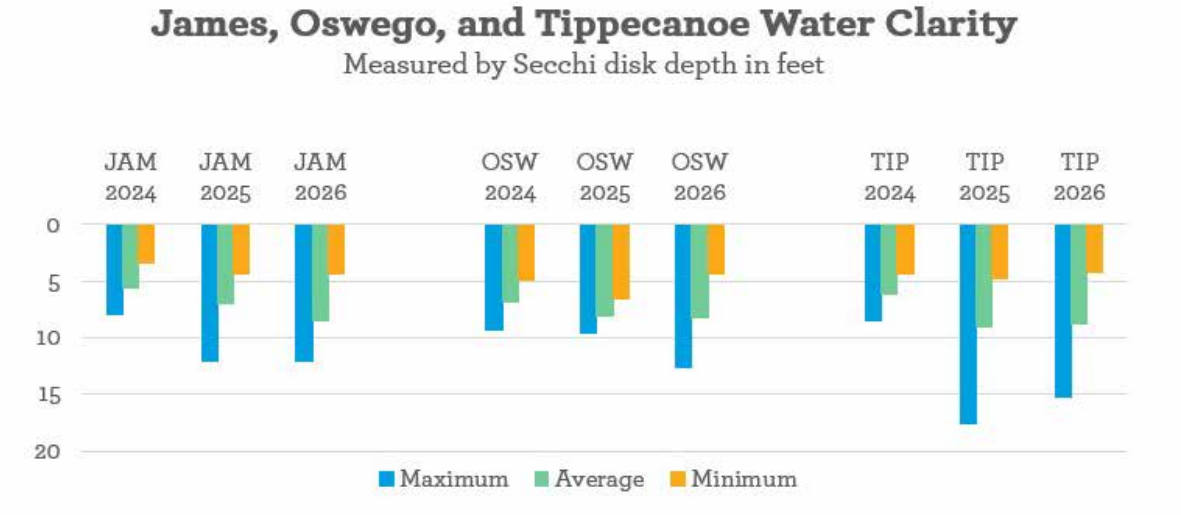
OSW

Surface area	78 acres
Max. depth	37 ft
Avg. depth	13.7 ft
Watershed	72,847 acres

TIP

Surface area	876 acres
Max. depth	122 ft
Avg. depth	37 ft
Watershed	72,847 acres





WATER CLARITY

Water clarity at James Lake increased in 2026. The average Secchi depth was 8.4 ft, compared with 7.0 ft in 2025. Oswego Lake remained similar to 2025, averaging 8.2 ft in 2026 compared with 8.1 ft the previous summer. Lake Tippecanoe averaged 8.8 ft of clarity in 2026, slightly lower than the 9.0-ft average in 2025 but substantially clearer than the 6.1-ft average observed in 2024. Overall, all three lakes continued to show moderate to good water clarity.

MICROCYSTIN

Microcystin concentrations decreased at James, Oswego, and Tippecanoe lakes in 2026. James Lake had the lowest concentrations of the three lakes, with an average of 0.1 ppb and a maximum of 0.3 ppb. This was lower than the 0.2-ppb average and 0.8-ppb maximum recorded in 2025.

Tippecanoe Lake remained low in microcystin, with the average holding steady at 0.1 ppb and the maximum decreasing from 0.9 ppb in 2025 to 0.3 ppb in 2026. Oswego Lake also decreased from an average of 0.2 ppb and a maximum of 0.9 ppb in 2025 to an average of 0.1 ppb and a maximum of 0.2 ppb in 2026.

All average and maximum concentrations at these three lakes remained below the IDEM dog recreation threshold of 0.8 ppb during 2026. Compared with the elevated maximum concentrations observed at Oswego and Tippecanoe in 2025, the 2026 data indicate generally low microcystin concentrations throughout the Tippecanoe lake chain.

Summer Microcystin Concentrations

Sampling Location		2024	2025	2026
James	max.	1.2	0.8	0.3
	avg.	0.3	0.2	0.1
Tippecanoe	max.	0.7	0.9	0.3
	avg.	0.2	0.1	0.1
Oswego	max.	0.4	0.9	0.2
	avg.	0.1	0.2	0.1

Measured in parts per billion (ppb)
nd - no toxin detected

LIMIT of FISH HABITAT

JAM	16.2’
OSW	12.5’
TIP	50.4’

WATER CLARITY

JAM	8.4’
OSW	8.2’
TIP	8.8’

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

JAM	76.9˚F
OSW	77.9˚F
TIP	77.2˚F

ALL NUMBERS IN THIS SIDEBAR ARE AVERAGES FROM 2026 RESEARCH

big barbee & webster

Big Barbee is the largest of seven interconnected lakes. It houses the famous Barbee Hotel, originally built in 1897 and rebuilt after a fire in 1922. Well-known visitors to the hotel include Clark Gable, Al Capone, and John Dillinger.

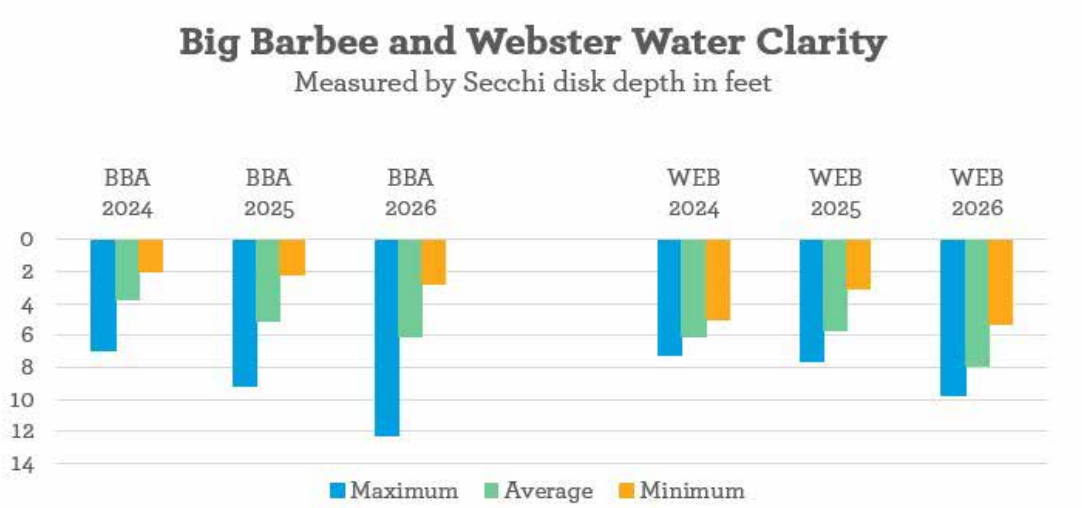
BBA

Surface area	311 acres
Max. depth	45 ft
Avg. depth	15.6 ft
Watershed	28,737 acres

WEB

Surface area	653 acres
Max. depth	52 ft
Avg. depth	12.5 ft
Watershed	31,459 acres





WATER CLARITY

Water clarity improved at both Big Barbee and Webster lakes in 2026. Big Barbee averaged 6.0 ft of Secchi depth, an increase from 5.1 ft in 2025 and 3.7 ft in 2024. Webster Lake improved from an average of 5.7 ft in 2025 to 7.9 ft in 2026, reversing the decline observed between 2024 and 2025. The 2026 results indicate clearer water at both lakes. However, average clarity remained lower than in the Great Lakes watershed lakes.

MICROCYSTIN

Microcystin concentrations at Big Barbee Lake remained similar to those in 2025. The average concentration increased slightly from 0.3 ppb to 0.4 ppb, while the maximum remained at 1.4 ppb. This maximum exceeded the IDEM dog recreation threshold of 0.8 ppb, indicating that at least one toxin result was elevated this summer despite an average concentration below the threshold.

At Webster Lake, open-water microcystin concentrations decreased. The average declined from 0.2 ppb in 2025 to 0.1 ppb in 2026, while the maximum remained unchanged at 0.4 ppb. Webster Beach also improved slightly, with the average decreasing from 0.2 ppb to 0.1 ppb and the maximum decreasing from 0.5 ppb to 0.4 ppb.

The 2026 results show that microcystin at Webster Lake and its public beach remained well below both IDEM recreation thresholds. Big Barbee continued to have occasional higher readings, reinforcing the value of weekly monitoring even when seasonal average toxin concentrations are relatively low.

Summer Microcystin Concentrations

Sampling Location		2024	2025	2026
Big Barbee	max.	0.3	1.4	1.4
	avg.	<0.1	0.3	0.4
Webster Open Water	max.	nd	0.4	0.4
	avg.	nd	0.2	0.1
Webster Beach	max.	0.2	0.5	0.4
	avg.	<0.1	0.2	0.1

Measured in parts per billion (ppb)
nd - no toxin detected

LIMIT of FISH HABITAT

BBA 14.6'
WEB 17.4'

WATER CLARITY

BBA 6.0'
WEB 7.9'

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

BBA 78.0˚F
WEB 77.4˚F

ALL NUMBERS IN THIS SIDEBAR ARE AVERAGES FROM 2026 RESEARCH

center pike & winona

MIDDLE TIPPECANOE WATERSHED

Center, Pike, and Winona are the most urban lakes in Kosciusko County. They are surrounded by industrial and residential land. Each offers public beach access, perfect for families looking to cool off on hot summer days.

CEN

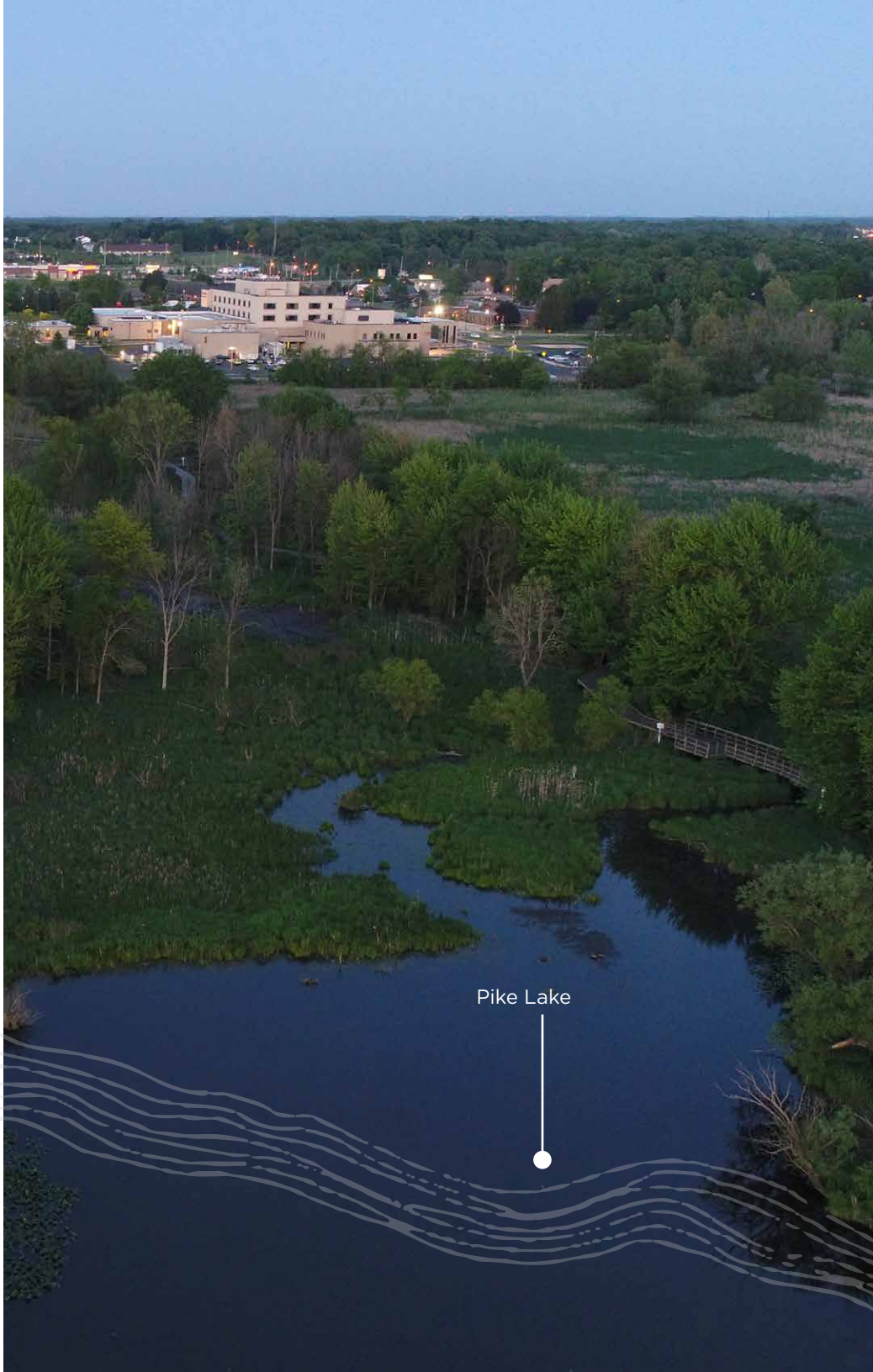
Surface area	120 acres
Max. depth	43 ft
Avg. depth	16.5 ft
Watershed	9,611 acres

PIK

Surface area	228 acres
Max. depth	35 ft
Avg. depth	14 ft
Watershed	23,405 acres

WIN

Surface area	571 acres
Max. depth	79 ft
Avg. depth	30 ft
Watershed	18,730 acres



Summer Microcystin Concentrations

Sampling Location		2024	2025	2026
Center Open Water	max.	0.2	1.6	0.2
	avg.	0.1	0.4	0.1
Center Beach	max.	0.3	1.9	0.2
	avg.	0.1	0.3	0.1
Pike Open Water	max.	0.3	0.9	3.2
	avg.	0.1	0.2	0.6
Pike Beach	max.	0.3	0.3	1.7
	avg.	0.1	0.1	0.4
Winona Open Water	max.	0.4	0.9	0.3
	avg.	0.1	0.1	0.1
Winona Beach	max.	1.0	0.3	0.2
	avg.	0.3	0.1	0.1

Measured in parts per billion (ppb)
nd - no toxin detected

MICROCYSTIN

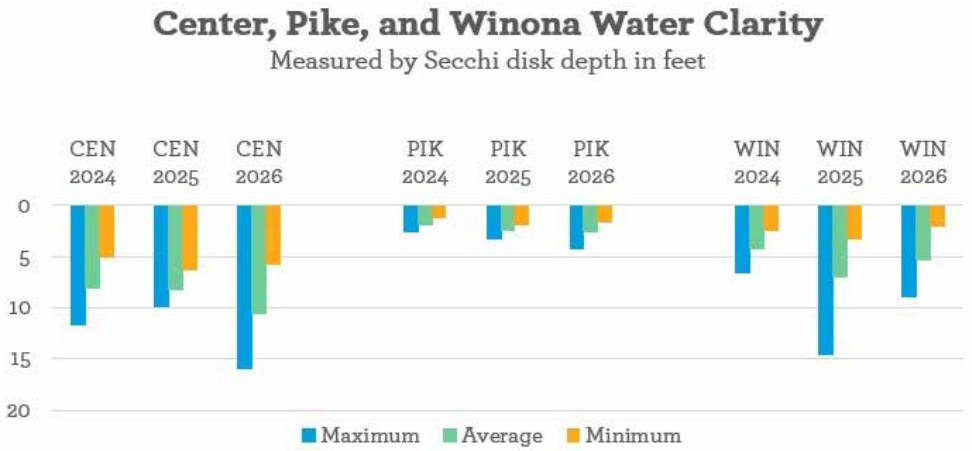
Microcystin concentrations decreased at Center Lake and Winona Lake in 2026 but increased at Pike Lake. Center open-water microcystin returned to low concentrations, with an average of 0.1 ppb and a maximum of 0.2 ppb, compared with an average of 0.4 ppb and a maximum of 1.6 ppb in 2025. Center Beach showed a similar decline, decreasing from an average of 0.3 ppb and a maximum of 1.9 ppb in 2025 to an average of 0.1 ppb and a maximum of 0.2 ppb in 2026.

Pike Lake had the highest microcystin concentrations of this lake group. Pike open water averaged 0.6 ppb in 2026, compared with 0.2 ppb in 2025, and reached a maximum of 3.2 ppb. Pike Beach also increased, averaging 0.4 ppb and reaching 1.7 ppb. Both Pike locations recorded maximum concentrations above the IDEM dog recreation threshold of 0.8 ppb; both remained below the 8.0-ppb human recreation caution threshold.

Winona open water microcystin remained low, with the average holding at 0.1 ppb and the maximum decreasing from 0.9 ppb in 2025 to 0.3 ppb in 2026. Winona Beach also remained low, with an average of 0.1 ppb and a maximum of 0.2 ppb. These results indicate that toxin concentrations declined at Center and Winona; Pike Lake saw a notable increase during the 2026 summer sampling season.

WATER CLARITY

Center Lake had a notable increase in water clarity in 2026. The average Secchi depth was 10.5 ft, compared with 8.2 ft in 2025 and 8.1 ft in 2024. Pike Lake remained one of the least clear lakes sampled, although its average Secchi depth increased slightly from 2.4 ft in 2025 to 2.5 ft in 2026. Winona Lake averaged 5.3 ft of clarity in 2026, a decrease from 6.9 ft in 2025 but still above the 4.3 ft average recorded in 2024.



LIMIT of FISH HABITAT

CEN	18.5’
PIK	9.2’
WIN	19.5’

WATER CLARITY

CEN	10.5’
PIK	2.5’
WIN	5.3’

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

CEN	75.5˚F
PIK	75.1˚F
WIN	75.1˚F

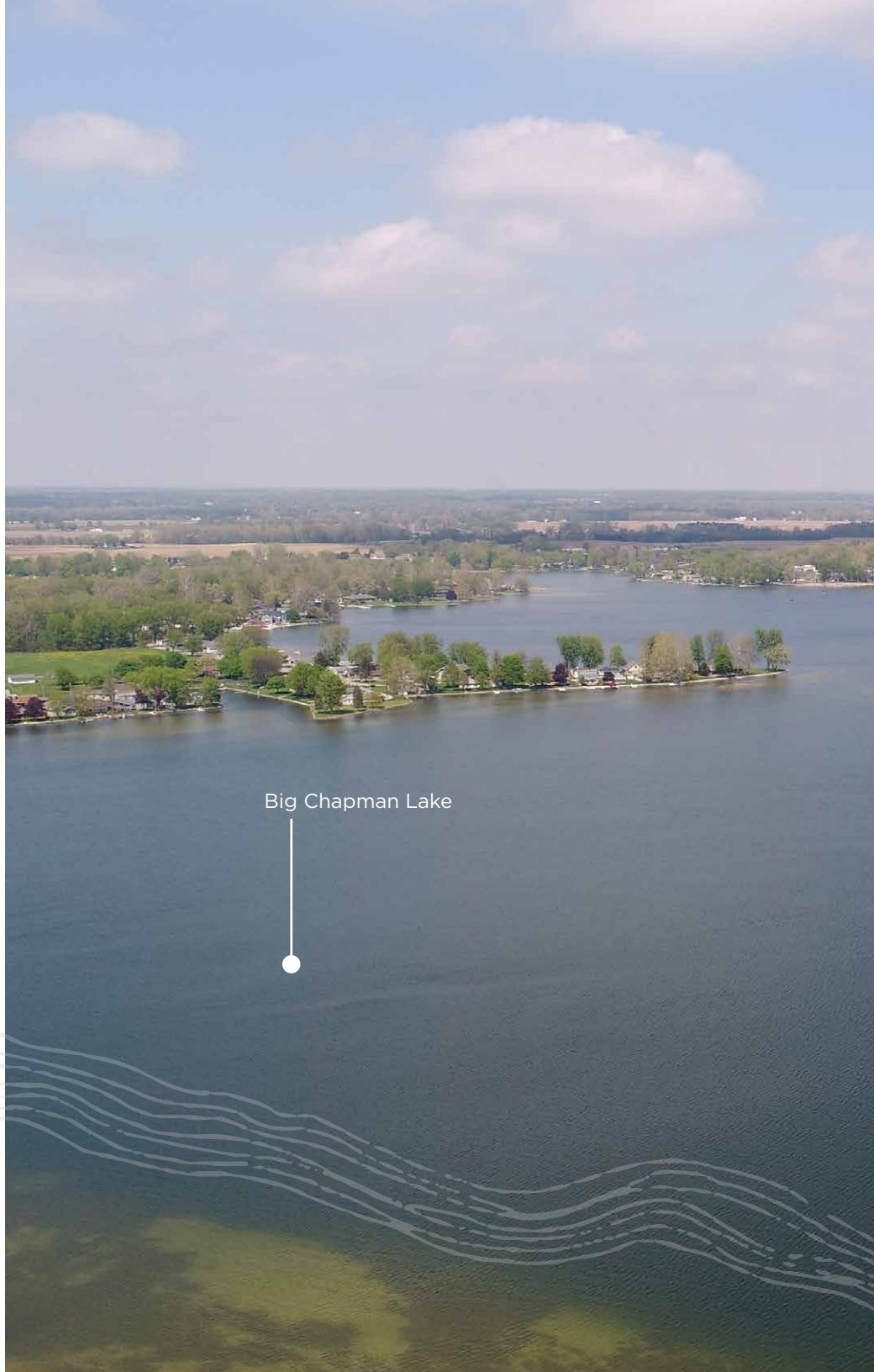
ALL NUMBERS IN THIS SIDEBAR ARE AVERAGES FROM 2026 RESEARCH

big chapman

The residents on Big Chapman are connected by a strong sense of community! Every summer, they host an elaborate 4th of July parade followed by a fireworks show over the lake. These events bring in many visitors and provide an incentive to keep Big Chapman's waters clean and healthy!

BCH

Surface area	504 acres
Max. depth	39 ft
Avg. depth	12.5 ft
Watershed	4,500 acres



Summer Microcystin Concentrations

Sampling Location		2024	2025	2026
Big Chapman	max.	1.8	0.6	2.8
	avg.	1.2	0.3	0.8

Measured in parts per billion (ppb)
nd - no toxin detected

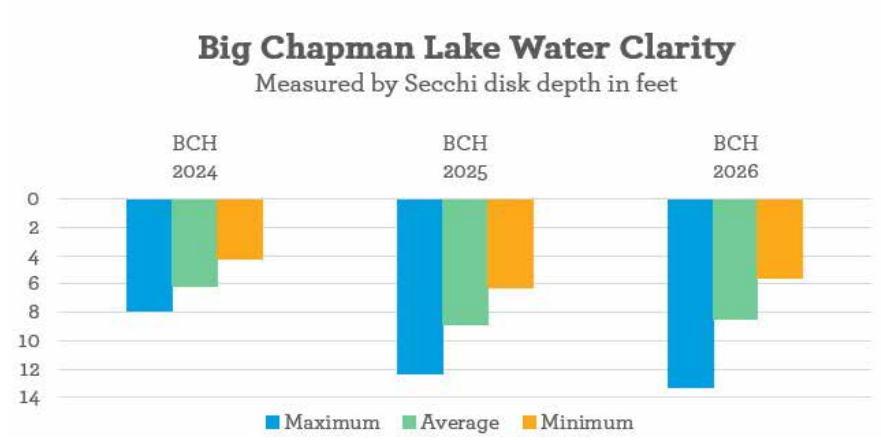
MICROCYSTIN

Microcystin concentrations increased at Big Chapman Lake in 2026. The average summer concentration rose from 0.3 ppb in 2025 to 0.8 ppb in 2026, while the maximum concentration increased from 0.6 ppb to 2.8 ppb. The 2026 average reached the IDEM dog recreation threshold of 0.8 ppb, and the maximum was well above that threshold.

Despite the increase from 2025, Big Chapman's 2026 average remained lower than the 1.2-ppb average observed in 2024. The 2.8-ppb maximum was higher than the 2024 maximum of 1.8 ppb but remained below the IDEM 8.0-ppb human recreation caution threshold. These results show that toxin concentrations at Big Chapman can vary substantially from year to year and support the need for continued weekly monitoring during the summer.

WATER CLARITY

Water clarity at Big Chapman Lake was similar to that in 2025. Average Secchi depth was 8.5 ft in 2026, compared with 8.9 ft in 2025. This remains substantially clearer than the 6.1-ft average observed in 2024. The maximum Secchi depth increased to 13.3 ft in 2026, while the minimum reading was 5.6 ft, indicating that clarity continued to vary across the summer.





BOATING

One rule of thumb when recreating on Big Chapman is to drive your boat clockwise around the lake! This is uncommon, as the general rule at most lakes is for boaters to drive counter-clockwise. It is always important to follow boating recommendations, not only for human protection, but also to keep the lake safe and healthy. The Lilly Center studied the impact of boating on lakes.

Our recommendation is to create a wake in **at least 10 feet of water**. This keeps nutrients from being stirred up on the lake bottom and potentially causing excess algae growth.

LIMIT of FISH HABITAT

BCH 19.7'

WATER CLARITY

BCH 8.5'

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

BCH 77.4°F

ALL NUMBERS IN THIS SIDEBAR ARE AVERAGES FROM 2026 RESEARCH

beaver dam & yellow creek & silver

Although they are not part of the same lake chain, these three lakes are located close together in southern Kosciusko County. Water leaving Beaver Dam and Yellow Creek lakes flows northward and into the Tippecanoe River, one of the most biodiverse rivers in the United States, thanks to its variety of freshwater mussel species.

BEA

Surface area	155 acres
Max. depth	61 ft
Avg. depth	15.6 ft
Watershed	1,266 acres

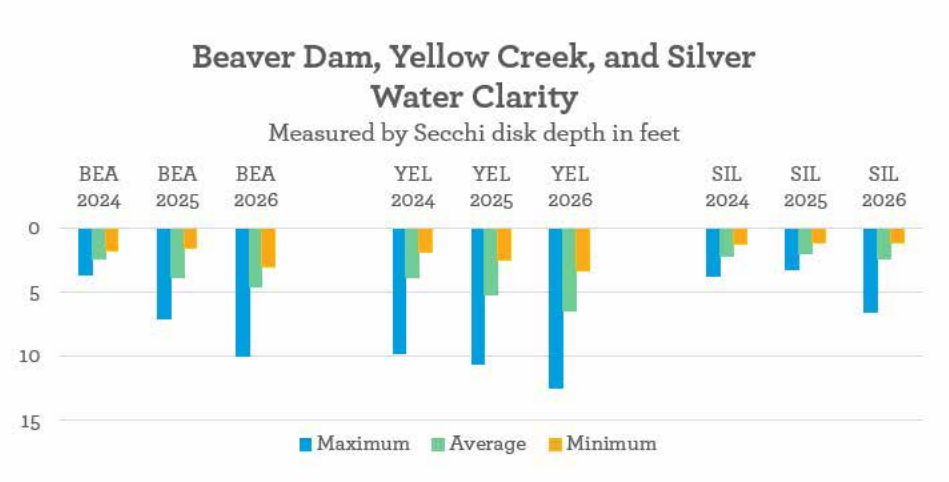
SIL

Surface area	102 acres
Max. depth	31 ft
Avg. depth	15 ft
Watershed	3,300 acres

YEL

Surface area	155 acres
Max. depth	67 ft
Avg. depth	31.6
Watershed	2,160 acres





WATER CLARITY

Water clarity improved at Beaver Dam and Yellow Creek lakes in 2026. Beaver Dam averaged 4.5 ft of Secchi depth, compared with 3.9 ft in 2025, and Yellow Creek increased from 5.2 ft in 2025 to 6.5 ft in 2026. Silver Lake averaged 2.4 ft of clarity, slightly higher than the 2.0-ft average in 2025 but still the lowest average clarity among the 16 lakes sampled. These three lakes remain less clear than most lakes in the county, consistent with their shallower, more nutrient-rich conditions.

Summer Microcystin Concentrations

Sampling Location		2024	2025	2026
Beaver Dam Open Water	max.	2.5	0.9	3.9
	avg.	1.2	0.3	1.2
Silver Open Water	max.	2.4	4.6	3.7
	avg.	1.5	1.3	1.1
Yellow Creek Open Water	max.	0.2	0.9	0.2
	avg.	0.1	0.3	0.1

Measured in parts per billion (ppb)
nd - no toxin detected

MICROCYSTIN

Microcystin concentrations increased at Beaver Dam Lake in 2026. The average concentration rose from 0.3 ppb in 2025 to 1.2 ppb in 2026, while the maximum increased from 0.9 ppb to 3.9 ppb. The summer average exceeded the IDEM dog recreation threshold of 0.8 ppb, and the maximum indicates that elevated toxin conditions occurred periodically during the sampling season. Six samples collected this summer exceeded the dog threshold.

Silver Lake continued to have elevated microcystin concentrations, although values were slightly lower than in 2025. The average concentration decreased from 1.3 ppb to 1.1 ppb, and the maximum decreased from 4.6 ppb to 3.7 ppb. One half of the microcystin samples at Silver Lake this year were above the IDEM dog recreation threshold. These higher values were distributed over the months of June, July, and August, demonstrating that Silver Lake experienced persistently elevated toxin conditions.

Yellow Creek Lake improved substantially in 2026. Its average concentration declined from 0.3 ppb in 2025 to 0.1 ppb, while the maximum decreased from 0.9 ppb to 0.2 ppb. Both values were well below the IDEM dog recreation threshold. The differing 2026 patterns among these nearby lakes show that lake-specific conditions influence toxin levels and can change considerably from one year to the next.

LIMIT of FISH HABITAT

BEA	11.7’
SIL	8.4’
YEL	14.8’

WATER CLARITY

BEA	4.5’
SIL	2.4’
YEL	6.5’

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

BEA	76.9˚F
SIL	77.4˚F
YEL	77.1˚F

ALL NUMBERS IN THIS SIDEBAR ARE AVERAGES FROM 2026 RESEARCH

A LAKE'S PECKING ORDER

There is a pecking order in your lake, a "who-eats-who" directory also known as a food chain or web.

Primary Producers: Plants Using Sunlight

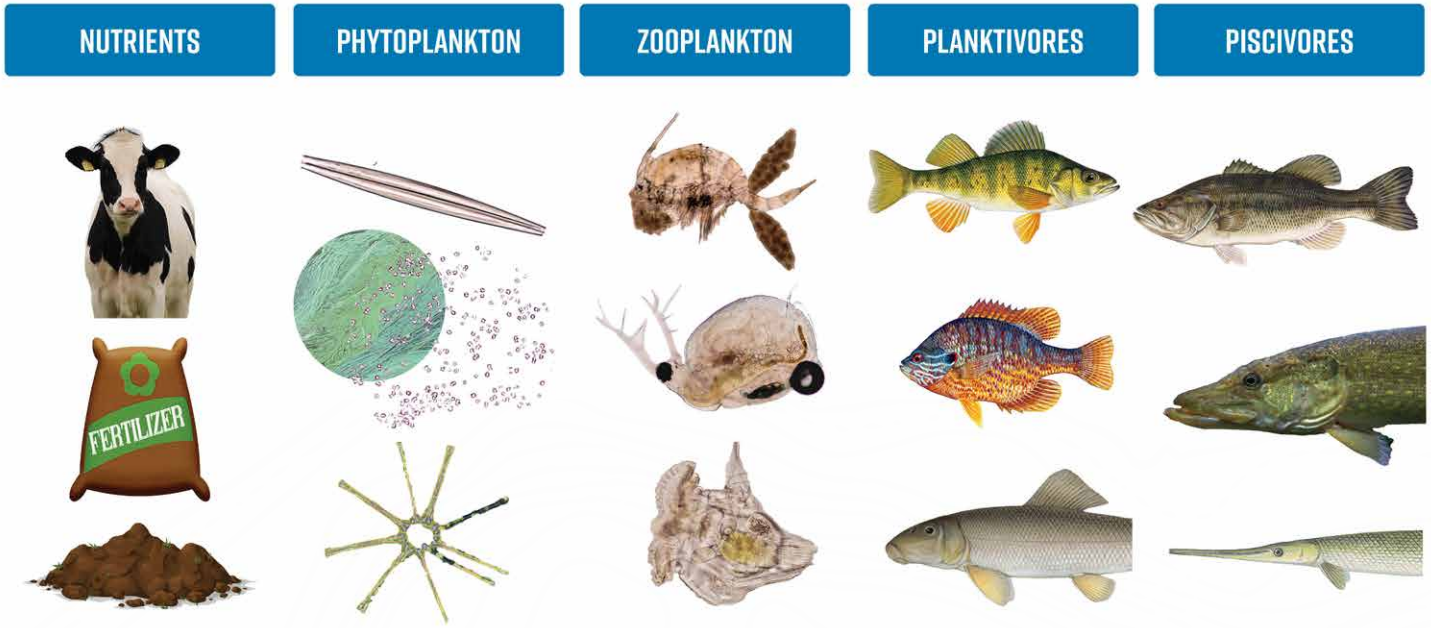
Algae (phytoplankton) and weeds (aquatic macrophytes) are the plants at the bottom of the food chain. The nutrients feeding them can result from fertilizer, animal waste, soil erosion, and lake-bottom mud. Nutrients are good — but only in limited amounts.

Primary Consumers: Herbivores that Munch on Algae

Zooplankton comprise the next level; they eat the algae and are barely visible to our eyes. As algae-eating filter-feeders, many freshwater mussels are also primary consumers.

Secondary Consumers: Small Fish that Make a Big Impact

The middle layer of the food chain is made up of smaller fish. These planktivores (including bluegill and yellow perch) eat zooplankton.



Tertiary Consumers: The Dominating Trophy Fish

At the top of the food chain are piscivores such as northern pike and largemouth bass — fish that eat other fish! These fish rely on the lower rungs of the food chain.

Every food chain level is vital for a balanced and healthy lake habitat. Staying informed about lakes and their inhabitants is one of the best ways to protect and preserve both.

Excess nutrients are the primary cause of blue-green algae and the toxins they produce (look back at **page 10** for microcystin data). Through Lake R_x, the Lilly Center will tackle excess nutrients through a suite of solutions on the land, in the water, and in the community.

Visit *lakes.grace.edu/LakeRx* to learn more.

BEST PRACTICES TO TRY AT HOME

Now that you have the information, how can you put it into practice? Although every lake is different, most lakes will benefit from the practices on this page. To find out more about what your specific lake needs, consider joining your lake association (**page 16**) to learn about the work happening on your own shoreline.



DON'T PUT YARD WASTE IN YOUR LAKE

Collect your leaves, branches, and grass clippings for removal according to your local guidelines. Also, be sure not to sweep them into the street and cause them to clog storm drains. As the leaves decompose, they release extra nutrients that algae and aquatic plants can use to grow too aggressively.

CHOOSE NATIVE SHORELINE PLANTS

Native plants have deep roots that hold soil in place and filter water before it reaches a lake or stream. They also provide pollinator habitats and are a deterrent to geese! A lake surrounded by native plants will become healthier and more beautiful.

PRACTICE MINDFUL BOATING

Choosing to make a wake in at least 10 feet of water and at least 250 feet from shore protects the health of your lake. Creating a wake in shallow water stirs up sediments that contain nutrients that feed toxic algae.

Join the Lilly Center's virtual communities on social media and the website. Learn about best management practices by rubbing shoulders with other like-minded individuals. Visit the Lilly Center's social media pages (Facebook: **@centerforlakes**; Instagram: **@lillycenter**) or **lakes.grace.edu/events** for practical tips or hands-on opportunities to experience your lake in a new way!

LILLY CENTER PROJECTS

These current and ongoing research projects are part of the Lilly Center's mission to help you make informed decisions for your lake's future. You can read blog posts and studies about each of these and other research projects on our website: ***lakes.grace.edu.*** We are excited to take more steps with you and our partners toward cleaner lakes with Lake R_X!



ABOVE: Wetlands capture nutrients before they enter a lake and are a part of Lake R_X.

Lake R_X

Through Lake R_X, the Lilly Center offers a compelling vision to make Kosciusko County's lakes healthy in tens of years, not hundreds of years. Solutions in Lake R_X include projects on land, in the water, and in the community. Through collaboration with our partners and local stakeholders, we can be more efficient with every dollar invested in our lakes. Together, we can ensure that future generations can enjoy lakes free of risks from *E. coli* and harmful algae toxins. Visit our website to see visuals of Lake R_X and to learn more about this exciting new program: ***lakes.grace.edu/LakeRx***.

BLUE-GREEN ALGAE RESEARCH

Elevated toxin levels are a reminder of why the Lilly Center exists: to make Kosciusko County's lakes & streams clean, healthy, safe, and beautiful. Yearly toxin testing, algae research, and nutrient budgets build a picture of what goes on beneath the surface of our lakes. Our goal? To predict and eventually be able to prevent toxic blooms from occurring to keep our community and pets safe. Visit the Lilly Center's Blue-Green Algae Expert Guide at ***lakes.grace.edu/blue-green-algae***.

STUDENT SUPPORT

The educational programs and scientific research run by the Lilly Center would not be possible without the 45+ interns who join the team every year. These students come from various backgrounds and work together with one purpose: to make our lakes clean, healthy, safe, and beautiful. By investing in current college students for the duration of their college careers, we can launch future environmental professionals into our region.

Some careers include:

- environmental consulting
- environmental law
- conservation districts
- state environmental agencies

and much more! Learn more about Lilly Center interns at ***lakes.grace.edu***.

Sign up for our monthly e-newsletter

Get curated environmental news and local lake research delivered to your inbox. Scan the QR code or follow the link to sign up.

lakes.grace.edu/get-involved

Listen to the Lake Doctor Podcast

The **Lake Doctor Podcast** is your leading podcast for locally sourced science & news. Listen wherever you get your podcasts.

lakes.grace.edu/podcast

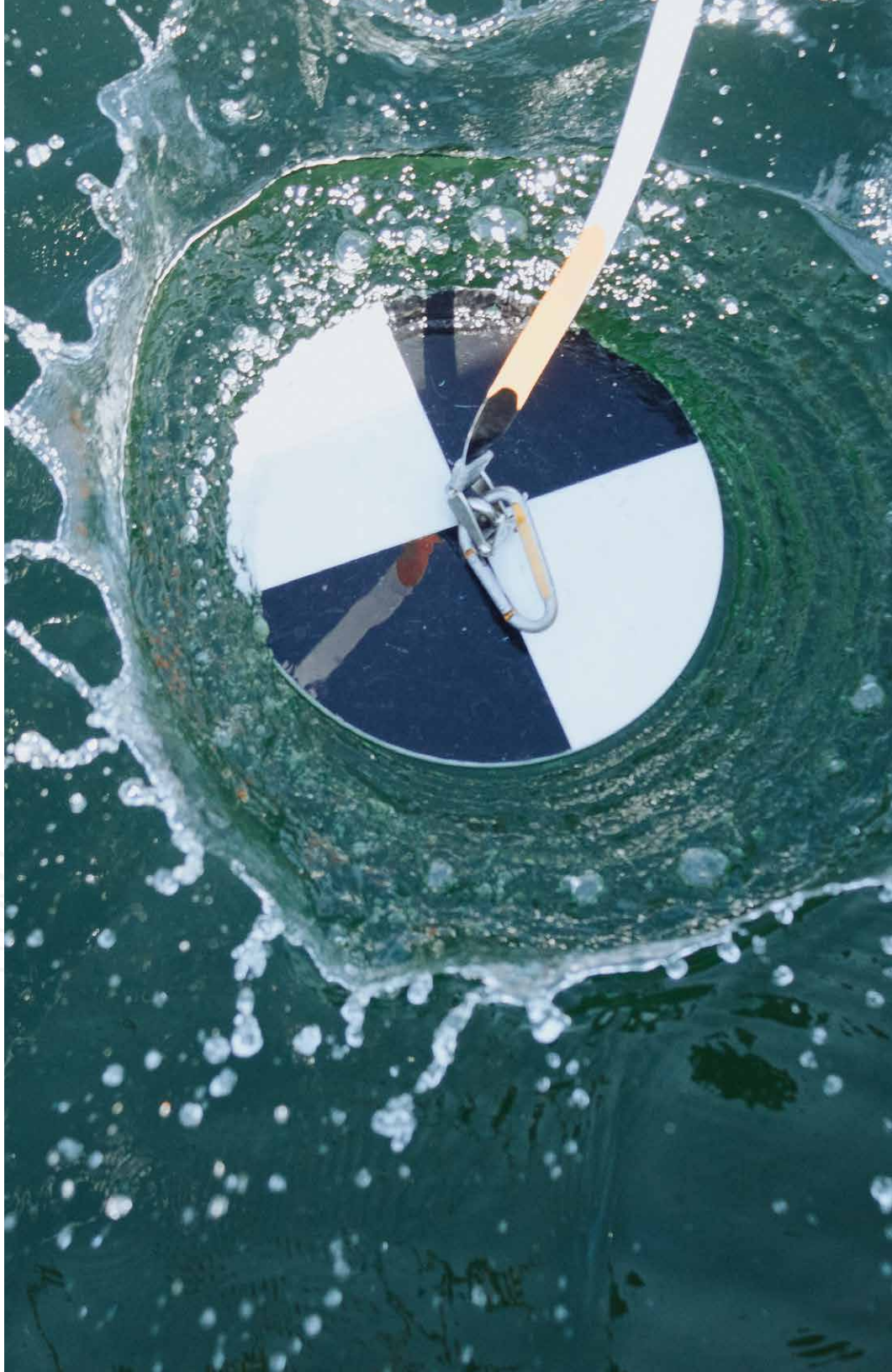
Make an investment

It takes a team to make research, education, and collaborative efforts possible. Use the QR code to see giving options, or go to ***lakes.grace.edu/give.***

Visit Clearly Kosciusko

What better way to support your community than to join a community-wide brand? Register your business or organization for free!

clearlykc.com



LILLY CENTER FOR
LAKES
& STREAMS

GRACE
COLLEGE

OUR MISSION & VISION

The Lilly Center for Lakes & Streams conducts research, provides resources, engages and educates residents, and collaborates with local organizations to make the lakes and streams of Kosciusko County clean, healthy, safe, and beautiful.

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