LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES

OFFICE OF FISHERIES
INLAND FISHERIES SECTION

PART VI -A

WATERBODY MANAGEMENT PLAN SERIES

LAKE FAUSSE POINTE

LAKE HISTORY & MANAGEMENT ISSUES

CHRONOLOGY

DOCUMENT SCHEDULED TO BE UPDATED EVERY FOUR YEARS

August 2011 – Prepared by
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September 2011 – Aquatic vegetation portion updated by
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June 2016 – update prepared by
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February 2020 – updated by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

WATERBODY HISTORY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Date Reservoir Formed
Natural lake dates to pre-1700s.

Impoundment
Owners – State of Louisiana (State water bottoms)

Size
Lakes Fausse Pointe and Dauterive – 17,000 acres

Watershed
Watershed size and ratio: 158,080 acres (9.3:1 ratio)

Lake Fausse Pointe and Dauterive Lake (located north of Lake Fausse Pointe), although named as two separate lakes, function as one natural lake and are referred to as Lake Fausse Pointe for the purposes of this document. Lake Fausse Pointe is part of the Teche-Vermillion basin located in southern Louisiana, about 25 miles southeast of Lafayette, Louisiana. The surrounding topography is primarily flat with very little deviation. Originally, the drainage was to the east towards the Atchafalaya River, but that is now contained by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee (WABPL). The watershed for this lake is also now restrained to the northwest between the Bayou Teche ridge and the WABPL. Water outside of this area can only drain into the lake through man-made control structures.

Bayou du Portage is joined by Bayou Alexandre before it enters the northern tip of Dauterive Lake. These two bayous drain urban and agricultural lands northwest of the lake.
Other tributaries that contribute water input into the lake are the Loreauville Canal, Tete Bayou, and Cotton Canal. All three of these tributaries empty directly into the lower lake along the western and southern shorelines. Tete Bayou and the Cotton Canal are primarily drains for urban and agricultural lands. The Loreauville Canal, sometimes called the Teche-Lake Canal, connects the lake and Bayou Teche. There is a lock located about 1.5 miles west of the lake. The operation of this lock is controlled by the Teche-Vermillion Fresh Water District and procedure calls for this lock to be opened to relieve flood waters from the bayou into the lake (LDEQ, 2000).

Water from the WABPL Borrow Pit Canal enters both lakes at various places along the eastern side. The Borrow Pit Canal was created by excavation of material to construct the WABPL. Land use for the area that drains into the canal is primarily agricultural. Though water drains from these lands, the primary input of water is from Bayou Courtableau. This input is controlled by two weirs and two structures operated by the Teche-Vermillion Fresh Water District. Water is pumped from the Atchafalaya River through the WABPL into Bayou Courtableau. The diverted water flows south in Bayou Courtableau, then flows west and south in Bayou Teche and Bayou Vermillion, respectively, where it is used for irrigation. Some of

the water flows through the Bayou Courtableau – Borrow Pit Control Structure into the Borrow Pit Canal. Additional water flows into the Borrow Pit Canal during high flows through the Courtableau weirs (LDEQ, 2002).

The outlet for Lake Fausse Pointe is the Charenton Drainage and Navigation Canal (CDNC) located adjacent to the WABPL. This canal flows to Bayou Teche, where it is not restricted from flowing either upstream or downstream. The downstream flow splits again near the town of Baldwin. One portion flowing east again is Bayou Teche. Bayou Teche is regulated east of this split by the locks on the west side of the Wax Lake Outlet that were completed in 1942. The other portion continues south in the CDNC to the Gulf of Mexico (West Cote Blanche Bay).

The outlet for the system is about 16 miles from the Gulf of Mexico (West Cote Blanche Bay), and is effectively tidal. Occasionally, wind tides as well as lunar tides will create water level oscillations many miles upstream. (LDEQ, 2000).

Location
Iberia, Upper St. Martin, and St. Mary Parishes
Coordinates: (30.018700, -91.628734)

Border Waters
WABPL Borrow Pit Canal, Bayou Teche, Bayou Portage, Charenton Drainage and Navigation Canal.

Water Body Authority

Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission as per R.S. 56:3:
§3. Ownership of wild birds, quadrupeds, fish, aquatic life, water bottoms, oysters, and shellfish
A. The ownership and title to all wild birds, and wild quadrupeds, fish, other aquatic life, the beds and bottoms of rivers, streams, bayous, lagoons, lakes, bays, sounds, and inlets bordering on or connecting with the Gulf of Mexico within the territory or jurisdiction of the state, including all oysters and other shellfish and parts thereof grown thereon, either naturally or cultivated, and all oysters in the shells after they are caught or taken therefrom, are and remain the property of the state, and shall be under the exclusive control of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission except as provided in R.S. 56:4.
B. Wild birds, quadrupeds, fish, other aquatic life, and the beds and bottoms of rivers, streams, bayous, lagoons, lakes, bays, sounds, and inlets bordering on or connecting with the Gulf of Mexico, within the territorial jurisdiction of the state, including all oysters and other shellfish and parts thereof grown thereon, either naturally or cultivated, and all oysters in the shells after they are caught or taken therefrom, shall not be taken, sold, or had in possession except as otherwise permitted in this Title; and the title of the state to all such wild birds, quadrupeds, fish, and other aquatic life, even though taken in accordance with the provisions of this Title, and the beds and bottoms of rivers, streams, bayous, lagoons, lakes, bays, sounds, and inlets always remains in the state for the purpose of regulating and controlling the use and disposition thereof.

Association

Lake Fausse Pointe and Grand Avoille Cove Advisory Board – Created by ACT No. 361 of the 2009 Regular Legislative Session

Lake Fausse Pointe, Lake Dauterive and Grand Avoille Cove Advisory Board – Created by ACT No. 88 of the 2010 Regular Legislative Session

Authorization

R.S. 56:

§796. Lake Fausse Point, Lake Dauterive, and Grand Avoille Cove Advisory Board

A. The Lake Fausse Point, Lake Dauterive, and Grand Avoille Cove Advisory Board, hereafter in this Section referred to as the board, is hereby created to advise the secretary on matters pertaining to the preservation of the Lake Fausse Point, Lake Dauterive, and Grand Avoille Cove area and to the development of recreational opportunities in the area.

B.(1) The commission is comprised as follows:

(a) The member of the Louisiana House of Representatives representing House District Number 49 or his designee.

(b) The member of the Louisiana House of Representatives representing House District Number 50 or his designee.

(c) The member of the Louisiana House of Representatives representing House District Number 46 or his designee.

(d) The member of the Louisiana Senate representing Senate District Number 21 or his designee.

(e) The member of the Louisiana Senate representing Senate District Number 22 or his designee.

(f) Two members of the Chitimacha Tribe appointed by the governing authority of the tribe.

(g) One member appointed by the mayor of Baldwin subject to confirmation by the governing authority of Baldwin.

(h) One member appointed by the mayor of Jeanerette subject to confirmation by the governing authority of Jeanerette.

(i) The member of the St. Mary Parish governing authority representing Council District Number 1 or his designee.

(j) The member of the Iberia Parish governing authority representing Council District Number 11 or his designee.

(k) The member of the St. Martin Parish governing authority representing Council District Number 1 or his designee.

(l) The Eagle Point Park Committee shall appoint two of its members to serve on the board.

(m) The members of the Legislature of Louisiana referenced in Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of this Paragraph shall collectively appoint one licensed commercial fisherman.

(n) The members of the Legislature of Louisiana referenced in Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of this Subsection shall appoint one member from a list of three nominations submitted by the local chapter of Ducks Unlimited.

(o) The governing authority of the St. Mary Parish Consolidated Water and Sewer District of Charenton shall appoint one of its members to serve on the board.

(p) The lieutenant governor, the secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and the secretary of the Department of Natural Resources may each designate an individual to serve as a nonvoting member of the board.

(q) The parish presidents for Iberia Parish, St. Martin Parish, and St. Mary Parish, shall serve as ex officio nonvoting members of the board or may designate a person to serve in their stead.
(2) The term of each appointed member shall be concurrent with the term of the respective appointing authority.
(3) The board shall elect from its membership a chair, a vice chair, and other officers as it deems appropriate.
(4) The board shall hold regular meetings as provided by its bylaws and may hold special meetings upon the call of its chair or vice chair or upon the call of a majority of its members. The board shall meet not less often than quarterly but not more often than monthly. Meetings shall be held at the Chitimacha Tribal Center unless the board, by majority vote, determines that meeting at such location is impractical or that the center is otherwise unavailable for the meetings.
(5) Members of the board shall serve without compensation.
(6) The maximum expenditure of state funds for this commission shall be limited to two thousand dollars per year. Notwithstanding any other law or provision to the contrary, the board is authorized to receive by gift, grant, donation or otherwise, any sum of money, aid or assistance from the United States, the state of Louisiana, or any of the political subdivisions thereof, the Chitimacha Tribe, private entities, or any other private or public source, to provide additional funds for the purpose of carrying out the objects, purposes, operations, and activities of the board.
C.(1) The board shall:
(a) Assess the impact natural processes and human activity are having on the area.
(b) Advise the secretary on policies and projects that will preserve the natural state and viability of the lakes and their environs and at the same time make recreational enjoyment of the area available to more people.
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of governmental policies and projects and report to the secretary on any need for changes therein.
(d) Ensure that any decision of the board is consistent with the Basin Master plan, the Annual Basin plan, and the master plan for coastal protection and restoration for a sustainable coast.
(2) The board may commission studies and prepare reports relating to the purpose for which it is created and may solicit, accept, and expend funds for such purposes.
(3) Any project proposed by the board which may impact water quality or water management in the Atchafalaya Basin, as defined by R.S. 30:2000.2, shall comply with all requirements of R.S. 30:2000.11 for the approval of a water management project for inclusion in the Annual Basin plan.
D. Unless otherwise extended by legislation, the authorization for the creation of the board shall terminate on December 31, 2019, and the board shall cease all functions and be dissolved as of that date.
Acts 2009, No. 361, §1; Acts 2010, No. 88, §1.

R.S. 36:610(F)
R.S. 36:917

Access
(SEE MAP - APPENDIX I)

Boat Docks
Bayou Portage Ramp – public
Marshfield Canal Ramp – pay to launch
Dauterive Landing (Walet's) – public
Levee Road Ramp – public
Grand Avoille Ramp – public
Jeanerette Canal Ramp – public
Lake Fausse Pointe State Park Ramp – pay to launch

Piers
One fishing pier in Lake Fausse Pointe State Park

State/Federal Facilities
None

Reefs
None

Shoreline Development
There are a few camps along the levee adjacent to the West Borrow Pit Canal.

State/National Parks
Lake Fausse Pointe State Park
Directions: To access the Levee Road from St. Martinville, take LA 96 to LA 679, then to LA 3083. Turn right onto Levee Road for 8 miles. There are two routes to Lake Fausse Pointe SP from I-10: (1) take Exit 115 to Henderson, heading south on LA 352; the park will be about 19 miles down the road, on the right; or (2) take Exit 121 to Butte LaRose, following LA 3177 to Butte LaRose, then turning west into LA 193 (Herman Dubuis Road, then south onto the levee road, LA 352. The park will be about 16 miles down the road, on the right. Please note that on the second route there is a pontoon bridge, just before the levee, that has a height restriction of 9.5 feet.
GPS Coordinates: (30.06470, -91.60758).
(SEE MAP - APPENDIX I)

Shoreline Development by Landowners
Some housing and camps are located on canals and bayous connected to the lakes. Essentially all bottomland hardwoods beyond the cypress/tupelo swamp have been cleared for agricultural and urban use.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER BODY

Shoreline length
Approximately 68 miles

Timber type
Mainly cypress/tupelo swamp

Average depth
Estimated to be 5 feet

Maximum depth
6 feet

Natural seasonal water fluctuation
USGS 07385790 Charenton Drainage Canal at Baldwin, LA
St. Mary Parish, Louisiana
Hydrologic Unit Code 08080102
Latitude 29°49'23", Longitude -91°32'30" NAD83
Gage datum 0.00 feet above sea level NAVD88

72020, Elevation above NGVD 1929, feet,
Monthly mean in ft (Calculation Period: 2001-10-01 -> 2008-09-30)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean of monthly Elevation above NGVD	1.00	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.72	1.62	1.41	1.19	1.70	1.44	1.25	0.97

Lake Fausse Pointe is tidal and affected by both lunar and wind tides. Daily fluctuations in lake elevation occur at all seasonal water levels.

EVENTS / PROBLEMS

Numerous fish kills in this system occur coincidentally with landfall of hurricane driven storm surges. Water is elevated by the storm surge and floods the surrounding swamps. Air temperatures above 90 degrees Fahrenheit fuel the decay of organic material in the swamps. When the storm surge recedes, the water inundates canals, bayous and borrow pits with anoxic water. Fish that are trapped in these backwaters die from hypoxia.

Sediment sequestering is prevalent in Lake Fausse Pointe. Although not fully documented, the bottoms of the lakes have become covered with colloidal muds or suspended “fluff” depending on particle size and composition, and offer poor spawning sites for nest building fish. Major changes in land use practices have mostly eliminated the filtering effect of bottomland hardwoods. Splash erosion has increased and filtration of rain runoff has decreased. The loss of thousands of acres of bottomland hardwoods cleared for agriculture and urban areas coupled with drainage projects has accelerated the transport of eroded sediment into the system. The natural filtration system of the bottomland hardwood forest has been lost. In the absence of related beneficial effects the system will continue degrade over time.

Spring rains and water pumped directly from the Atchafalaya River drain through the watershed on an annual basis. Related effects include impaired reproduction of nesting sportfish. Newly hatched fry also encounter poor growing conditions due to high levels of turbidity. It is likely that the large amount of sediment in the water column contributes to high mortality rates for newly hatched fry.

Crappie Population Assessment Study

A population assessment of the crappie was conducted from 2013-2015. Data analysis and complete results are shown in part B.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

AQUATIC VEGETATION

Biomass

No biomass sampling conducted to date.

Treatment History by Year Available

Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries conducts aquatic vegetation control in an effort to provide boating access to the primary bayous and canals in the Lake Fausse Pointe area. Table 1 displays the data entered each year by LDWF for herbicide use in Lake Fausse Pointe. This table is current through 2019.

Table 1. Treatment of aquatic vegetation in Lake Fausse Pointe categorized annually by vegetation treated, herbicide used, amount of herbicide used, surfactant used, and the amount of surfactant used. The data was taken from the LDWF database on aquatic vegetation control 2005 - 2019

YEAR	Herbicide	Vegetation	AcreVegSpray	HerbGal	HerbLb	Surfactant	SurfGal
2005	AquaStar	cutgrass	1.625	1.25	0	Timberland 90	0.25
2005	2,4-D	water hyacinth	16	8	0	NONE	0
2006	AquaStar	cut grass	6.5	5	0	Timberland 90	1.5
2006	AquaStar	peruvian watergrass	2.34	1.8	0	Timberland 90	0.6
2006	Aquathol Super K	hydrilla	1.25	0	75	NONE	0
2006	Reward	salvinia, common	2.21	1.7	0	Timberland 90	0.85
2006	AquaStar	alligator weed	0.78	0.6	0	Timberland 90	0.3
2006	2,4-D	pennywort	15	7.5	0	NONE	0

2007	2,4-D	alligator weed	3.6	1.8	0	NONE	0
2007	2,4-D	water hyacinth	410	205	0	NONE	0
2007	2,4-D	willow tree	150	75	0	NONE	0
2007	AquaStar	water paspalum	3.25	2.5	0	Timberland 90	1.5
2008	2,4-D	water hyacinth	80	40	0	NONE	0
2008	2,4-D	willow tree	60	30	0	NONE	0
2008	AquaStar	water paspalum	6.5	5	0	NONE	0
2009	2,4-D	water hyacinth	690	345	0	NONE	0
2009	CLEARCAST	water paspalum	6.5	5	0	Red River 90	1
2010	2,4-D	water hyacinth	420	210	0	NONE	0
2010	Aqua Master	water hyacinth	29.25	22.5	0	Red River 90	1.625
2010	Aqua Master	water paspalum	6.5	5	0	Red River 90	0
2010	2,4-D	willow tree	20	10	0	NONE	0
2010	Aqua Master	pennywort	3.25	2	0	Red River 90	0.5
2010	Aqua Master	alligator weed	15.6	12	0	Red River 90	0.3
2011	Aqua Master, Knockout, 2,4-D	water paspalum, duckweed, am. lotus, water hyacinth, alligator weed, cut grass, pennywort, c. salvinia	124	86	0		
2012	2,4-D, Aquamaster	water hyacinth, c. salvinia, alligator weed, cutgrass, primrose, paspalum	488	252	0		
2013	2,4-D, Aquamaster	alligator weed, cutgrass, paragrass, c. salvinia, water hyacinth, water lettuce, paspalum	649	353	0		
2014	2,4-D, Round-up Custom, Tribune	alligator weed, lotus, cutgrass, paragrass, pennywort, c. salvinia, g. salvinia, water hyacinth	243	149	0		

2015**	2,4-D	water hyacinth	1,560	780	0		
2015	2,4-D, Round up custom	alligator weed, lotus, c. salvinia, water hyacinth	283	153	0		
2016	2,4-D, Glyphosate, Tribune	water hyacinth, common salvinia	104	76.5			
2016**	2,4-D	water hyacinth	640	320			
2017	2,4-D glyphosate, Aresenal, Tribune	water hyacinth, pennywort, common salvinia, water paspalum	270	201			
2018	Glyphosate	Water hyacinth, common salvinia, pennywort	53	40			
2018**	Tribune	common salvinia	288	210			
2019	Tribune	common salvinia	20	15			
** Applied by contractors							

The acreage of water hyacinth (*Pontederia crassipes)* treated in Lake Fausse Pointe varied from 0 acres in 2006, to 80 acres in 2008, to 450 acres in 2010, and 1,000 acres in 2015. Private applicators were used to control the spread of water hyacinth and common salvinia (*Salvinia* minima) throughout the lake in 2016 and 2018. The amount of water hyacinth varies from year to year, as evidenced by the amount treated on an annual basis. The other aquatic plants, including pennywort (*Hydrocotyle* spp.), common salvinia, cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), duckweed (*Limna* spp.), water paspalum (*Paspalum repens*), hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), and Peruvian watergrass (*Luziola peruviana*), range from about 3 to 50 acres of treatment each year, and varies from year to year depending on growing conditions. Occasionally there is a request from the levee board to spray willow trees growing along the shoreline where the lake meets the WABPL. This is an area where recreational anglers often fish from the bank in the main body of the lake. The amount of willow trees sprayed has varied from 0 acres to 150 acres from 2006 to 2010.

HISTORY OF REGULATIONS

Recreational

Statewide regulations are in effect for all fish species. The recreational fishing regulations may be viewed at the link: https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/page/seasons-and-regulations

The black bass minimum length limit of 14 inches was implemented in 1999. This regulation was in response to reports by local anglers that bass fishing success had declined in the lake over time. These anglers looked to LDWF to explain the decline and offered a solution to halt the decline. As a result, a series of public meetings was held to exhibit data collected by the department and to offer the minimum length limit as a partial solution of what was needed to improve fishing success in the lake. At the time the regulation was imposed, it was explained in public meetings that fisheries habitat was the major contributing factor for the decline and that the minimum length regulation would probably not mitigate the decline given the poor

quality of available spawning habitat.

In 2012, the Inland Fisheries Section released a report entitled "Evaluation of the 14 Inch Minimum Length Limit for Largemouth Bass in the Atchafalaya Basin and Adjacent Waters, Louisiana." The report described characteristics of the Largemouth Bass population and the history of the recreational fishery. This study found that slow growth, short life span, and the frequent catastrophic events are inherent factors that preclude benefits from any recreational harvest regulation, including the 14 inch minimum length limit. As such, the 14 inch MLL was determined to be an ineffective regulation. Link to the full report: https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/assets/Resources/Publications/Freshwater_Inland_Fish/2011_Evaluation_of_the_14-Inch_Minimum_Length_Limit_for_Largemouth_Bass_in_the_Atchafalaya_Basin_and_Surrounding_Waters_Louisiana.pdf

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission promulgated a rule to repeal the 14 inch MLL on black bass in the Atchafalaya Basin and adjacent waters. Effective June 20, 2013, bass regulations included a 7 fish daily creel limit with no MLL. The revised regulation was in effect for two years. Statewide regulations of a 10 fish daily creel limit went into effect on June 20, 2015.

Current Black Bass Regulation
No minimum length limit, 10 daily bag limit

Commercial
Statewide regulations are in effect for all species. The commercial fishing regulations may be viewed at the link: https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/page/seasons-and-regulations

Fishing Gear
All statewide commercial gear and regulations apply to this system. There are no special regulations that apply to commercial fishing in Lake Fausse Pointe.

Fish Kills
In 1992, Hurricane Andrew caused a major fish kill in the system. All species of fish were affected in great numbers. The cypress/tupelo swamps held the storm surge and rainwater long enough in high atmospheric temperatures for significant dissolved oxygen declines to occur. As anoxic water drained from the surrounding swamps, widespread fish mortality occurred in the lakes.

Another hurricane, Rita, in 2005, caused another fish kill in the system. Hurricanes Gustav and Ike, in 2008, impacted the same areas and brought more of the same conditions causing additional fish kills.

Water quality

Mercury Concentrations in Fish Fillets
There is no mercury advisory for fish consumption on Lake Fausse Pointe.

Mercury Contaminant Study of Louisiana Summary by Site

Data were obtained from Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality's sampling program for mercury in fish tissue, which began in 1989. As of September 2004, 498 sites in 300 water bodies were sampled. The purpose of the LDEQ mercury sampling program is to sample fish and shellfish, sediments and water to determine the extent of mercury contamination and to issue appropriate health advisories in conjunction with Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals and Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Average and maximum concentrations for mercury are shown in Table 2 below. Levels of mercury in fish have been found in some Louisiana water bodies to exceed the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) action level of 1 part per million (ppm) (Cormier, 1995: LDEQ, 1993: LDEQ, 1995: LDEQ, 1997). The FDA's maximum allowable mercury level was adopted to protect consumers at concentrations 10 times lower than the minimum levels related to the initial adverse effects of mercury (Foulke, 1994).

The Louisiana Departments of Health and Hospitals (LDHH) and Environmental Quality (LDEQ) issue joint advisories after receiving comment from the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) and the Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF). Where the average concentration of mercury exceeds 0.5 parts per million (ppm) in fish and shellfish, LDHH issues an advisory to limit fish consumption for pregnant or breast feeding women, and children less than 7 years. When average concentrations exceed 1.0 ppm, LDHH recommends limited meals or no consumption for the above group and limited consumption for the population in general.

Table 2. Lake Fausse Pointe Site Summary of mercury sampling. Sample sites and summary statistics for study on mercury contaminant levels in Louisiana fishes, all species combined. Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Environmental Planning Division. https://deq.louisiana.gov/page/mercury-initiative

Site #	Site Name	Average Concentration	Maximum Value
0313	Lake Fausse Pointe east of New Iberia, Louisiana	.314	.891
1235	Lake Fausse Pointe east of New Iberia, Louisiana	.355	.595

Other Impairments

Other impairments that have been cited by LDEQ and U.S. EPA for Lake Fausse Point/Dauterive include excessive nutrients, oil, and grease pollution (See Table 3 below).

CYCLE : 1998

Click here to see metadata for this report.

Cycle:	1998 State: LA List ID: LA-060702
Waterbody Name:	LAKE FAUSSE POINTE AND DAUTERIVE LAKE
State Basin Name:	06
Listed Water Map Link:	No Mapping Data

Table 3. Other Impaired Water 303(d) List Information for Lake Fausse Point/Dauterive. The most current report available for Louisiana is 2006 but no information for this water body is available for that year.

State Impairments:

State Impairment	Parent Impairment	Priority	Rank	Targeted Flag	Anticipated TMDL Submittal
NITROGEN	NUTRIENTS	1		Y	DEC-31-1999
OIL AND GREASE	OIL AND GREASE	1		Y	DEC-31-1999
ORGANIC ENRICHMENT/LOW DISSOLVED OXYGEN	ORGANIC ENRICHMENT/OXYGEN DEPLETION	1		Y	DEC-31-1999
SILTATION	SEDIMENT	1		Y	DEC-31-1999
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	TURBIDITY	1		Y	DEC-31-1999
TURBIDITY	TURBIDITY	1		Y	DEC-31-1999

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Information:

Note: Click on the underlined TMDL Document Name for a detailed TMDL Document Report.						
TMDL Document Name	Status	Actual TMDL Establishment Date	TMDL Pollutant Description	TMDL Pollutant Test	Cycles Listed	State Impairment
LAKE FAUSSE POINTE AND DAUTERIVE LAKE	APPROVED/ESTABLISHED	FEB-28-2000	NITROGEN	Not Reported	1998	NITROGEN
LAKE FAUSSE POINTE AND DAUTERIVE LAKE	APPROVED/ESTABLISHED	FEB-28-2000	DISSOLVED OXYGEN	Not Reported	1998	ORGANIC ENRICHMENT/LOW DISSOLVED OXYGEN
LAKE FAUSSE POINTE AND DAUTERIVE LAKE	APPROVED/ESTABLISHED	JAN-03-2001	SILTATION	NONPOINTE SOURCE	1998	SILTATION
LAKE FAUSSE POINTE AND DAUTERIVE LAKE	APPROVED/ESTABLISHED	JAN-03-2001	TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	NONPOINTE SOURCE	1998	SUSPENDED SOLIDS
LAKE FAUSSE POINTEE / DAUTERIVE LAKE	APPROVED/ESTABLISHED	SEP-02-2003	DISSOLVED OXYGEN	POINTE/NONPOINTE SOURCE	1998	ORGANIC ENRICHMENT/LOW DISSOLVED OXYGEN

Water level

See Natural seasonal water level fluctuation

BIOLOGICAL

Fish samples

History – Table 4 below illustrates gear types and samples taken in Lake Fausse Pointe by LDWF from 1965 thru 2021.

Table 4. Schedule of historical, recent and scheduled LDWF fish sampling in Lake Fausse Pointe.

YEAR	GEAR
1967	Rotenone (2 acres, 1-day pickup)
1972	Rotenone (3 acres, 1-day pickup)
1984	Rotenone (3 acres, 1-day pickup)
1988	Hoop nets, rotenone (3 acres)
1989	Hoop nets, rotenone (4 acres)
1990	Electrofishing, seine, rotenone (3 acres)
1993	Electrofishing, gill nets
1994	Electrofishing
1995	Electrofishing
1996	Electrofishing
1998	Electrofishing
1999	Electrofishing
2000	Gill nets
2001	Electrofishing
2002	Electrofishing
2004	Gill nets
2005	Electrofishing
2006	Electrofishing, gill nets
2007	Electrofishing, gill nets
2008	Electrofishing, gill nets
2009	Electrofishing, gill nets
2012	Electrofishing, gill nets,
2013	Lead nets, type Map
2014	Lead nets, electrofishing
2015	Lead nets, type map, creel survey
2016	No samples scheduled
2017	Electrofishing, type map,
2018	Electrofishing (LMB genetics)
2019	No samples scheduled
2020	Electrofishing, gill nets, type map
2021	Water quality

Lake Fausse Pointe was included as a study area in the research of length at capture of channel catfish in various hoop net mesh sizes in 1988 through 1989. (Walker, et al 1994)

Lake records
Not kept.

Stocking History

The stocking history of Lake Fausse Pointe is depicted in Table 5, below. The large stockings noted in 1993 were in response to the Hurricane Andrew fish kill in 1992.

Table 5. The history of fish stocking in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA from 1992 thru 2019.

YEAR	FLMB FINGERLINGS	LMB	CATFISH FINGERLINGS	BLUEGILL	FLMB Fry
1992			12,540 BCF 14,385 CCF		
1993		286,203 fingerlings 202 adults			
2000	130,872				
2001	164,292				
2002	154,182				
2003	157,277				
2004	155,050				
2005	153,056				
2006	57,498			90,378	
2007	207,480				
2008	20,780				
2009	6,768 Phase II				
2010	1.020 Phase II				
2014	80,304				
2019					1.8 milllion
Totals	1,156,688	286,405	26,925	90,378	1.8 million

Species profile

Table 6. Freshwater Fishes known or collected from Lake Fausse Pointe

(List of species from LDWF historical sampling data or other known records.)

Paddlefish Family, POLYODONTIDAE

Paddlefish, *Polyodon spathula* (Walbaum)

Gar Family, LEPISOSTEIDAE

Spotted Gar, *Lepisosteus oculatus* (Winchell)
Shortnose Gar, *Lepisosteus platostomus* (Rafinesque)

Bowfin Family, AMIIDAE

Bowfin, *Amia calva* (Linnaeus)

Freshwater Eel Family, ANGUILLIDAE

American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata* (Lesueur)

Herring Family, CLUPEIDAE

Skipjack Herring, *Alosa chrysochloris* (Rafinesque)
Gizzard Shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum* (Lesueur)
Threadfin Shad, *Dorosoma petenense* (Günther)

Minnow Family, LEUCISIDAE

Golden Shiner, *Notemigonus crysoleucas* (Mitchill)
Emerald Shiner, *Notropis atherinoides* Rafinesque
Ribbon Shiner, *Notropis fumeus* (Evermann)
Weed Shiner, *Notropis texanus* (Girard)

Carp Family, CYPRINIDAE

Common Carp, *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus

Carp Family, XENOCYPRIDIDAE

Grass Carp, Ctenopharyngodon idella (Valenciennes)
Silver Carp, Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (Valenciennes)
Bighead Carp, Hypophthalmichthys nobilis (Richardson)

Sucker Family, CATOSTOMIDAE

River Carpsucker, *Carpiodes carpio* (Rafinesque)
Smallmouth Buffalo, *Ictiobus bubalus* (Rafinesque)
Bigmouth Buffalo, *Ictiobus cyprinellus* (Valenciennes)

Freshwater Catfish Family, ICTALURIDAE

Blue Catfish, *Ictalurus furcatus* (Lesueur)

Black Bullhead, *Ameiurus melas* (Rafinesque)
Yellow Bullhead, *Ameiurus natalis* (Lesueur)
Channel Catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus* (Rafinesque)
Madtom, *Noturus* spp.
Flathead Catfish, *Pylodictis olivaris* (Rafinesque)

Pirate Perch Family, APHREDODERIDAE

Pirate Perch, *Aphredoderus sayanus* (Gilliams)

Livebearer Family, POECILIIDAE

Western Mosquitofish, *Gambusia affinis* (Baird and Girard)

Silverside Family, ATHERINIDAE

Brook Silverside, *Labidesthes sicculus* (Cope)
Mississippi Silverside, *Menidia audens* (Hay)

Temperate Bass Family, PERCICHTHYIDAE

White Bass, *Morone chrysops* (Rafinesque)
Yellow Bass, *Morone mississippiensis* (Jordan and Eigenmann)
Striped Bass, *Morone saxatilis* (Walbaum)

Sunfish Family, CENTRARCHIDAE

Green Sunfish, *Lepomis cyanellus* (Rafinesque)
Warmouth, *Lepomis gulosus* (Cuvier)
Orangespotted Sunfish, *Lepomis humilis* (Girard)
Bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Rafinesque)
Longear Sunfish, *Lepomis megalotis* (Rafinesque)
Redear Sunfish, *Lepomis microlophus* (Günther)
Spotted Sunfish, *Lepomis punctatus* (Valenciennes)
Spotted Bass, *Micropterus punctulatus* (Rafinesque)
Florida Largemouth Bass *Micropterus salmoides floridanus* (Kassler et al.)
Largemouth Bass, *Micropterus salmoides salmoides* (Lacépède)
White Crappie, *Pomoxis annularis* (Rafinesque)
Black Crappie, *Pomoxis nigromaculatus* (Lesueur)

Drum Family, SCIAENIDAE

Freshwater Drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens* (Rafinesque)

Estuarine Fishes of Lake Fausse Pointe
(List of species from LDWF historical sampling data.)

Tarpon Family, ELOPIDAE

Ladyfish, *Elops saurus* (Linnaeus)

Snake Eel Family, OPHICHTHIDAE

Speckled Worm Eel, *Myrophis punctatus* (Lütken)
Shrimp Eel, *Ophichthus gomesii* (Castleman)

Herring Family, CLUPEIDAE

Gulf Menhaden, *Brevoortia patronus* (Goode)

Anchovy Family ENGRAULIDAE

Bay Anchovy, *Anchoa mitchilli* (Valenciennes)

Needlefish Family, BELONIDAE

Atlantic Needlefish, *Strongylura marina* (Walbaum)

Pipefish and Seahorse Family, SYNGNATHIDAE

Gulf Pipefish, *Syngnathus scovelli* (Evermann and Kendall)

Drum Family, SCIAENIDAE

Atlantic Croaker, *Micropogon undulatus* (Linnaeus)
Sand Seatrout, *Cynoscion arenarius* (Ginsburg)

Mullet Family, MUGILIDAE

Striped Mullet, *Mugil cephalus* (Linnaeus)

Goby Family, GOBIIDAE

Violet Goby, *Gobioides broussonetii* (Lacépède)

Left-eye Flounder Family, BOTHIDAE

Southern Flounder, *Paralichthys lethostigma* (Jordan and Gilbert)

Sole Family, SOLEIDAE

Northern Hogchoker, *Trinectes maculatus* (Bloch and Schneider)

Genetics

Largemouth Bass in Lake Fausse Pointe have been sampled periodically, in order to determine the level of the Florida genome within the population. Results of those samples are depicted in

Table 7. Incorporation of the Florida bass into the existing populations of native basses has met with marginal success, where success is defined as at least 20% Florida gene influence.

Table 7. The results of Largemouth Bass genetic sampling in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA 1999 – 2018.

GENETICS (Lake Fausse Pointe LDWF Data)					
Year	Number	Northern	Florida	Hybrid	Florida Influence
1999	77	89%	3%	8%	11%
2006	39	92%	0%	8%	8%
2007	73	88%	5%	7%	12%
2018	79	81%	1%	18%	19%

Threatened/endangered/exotic species
Common Carp is the only exotic fish species known to occur in Lake Fausse Pointe.

Creel Survey
Access Point creel surveys are conducted on water bodies to collect fishery dependent data from anglers including: fishing pressure, catch rates, harvest, size structure of harvested fishes, angling success and species preference. An access point creel survey was conducted on Lake Fausse Pointe during 2015. Results are present in MP-B.

Historic information
N/A

Current methods
None

HYDROLOGICAL CHANGES

Lake Fausse Pointe was once part of the overflow swamp of the Atchafalaya River. The WABPL, built by the Corps of Engineers to pass the project flood down the river, separated the lake from the Atchafalaya River floodplain. From a hydrological standpoint, it is no longer part of the Atchafalaya Basin. There is no flood/drought cycle associated with the system now. The lake has become a drainage sump for greatly altered land use practices in the watershed to the west and north. As evidenced by the volume of sediment building the delta islands at the outlet of the CDNC, there is a great amount of sediment passing through and being deposited into the lake. Thousands of acres of now-drained bottomland hardwoods and cypress/tupelo swamp have been cleared for agriculture and human habitation. This change in land use practices alone has produced a hyper-eutrophic lake greatly impacted by every tropical storm and hurricane that produces large amounts of rainfall. The runoff of heavy rains is no longer filtered by surrounding vegetated areas, and is rapidly directed to the lake. High turbidity in the spring is causing a decline in populations of nesting fish in the lake (e.g., black bass, crappie, and sunfishes).

An artificial outlet was dredged along the WABPL from the southwestern edge of the lake to a channel that connects to Bayou Teche. This outlet has allowed the water in the lake to be influenced by wind and lunar tides.

An artificial connection was dredged between Bayou Teche and the upper portion of Lake Fausse Pointe. The Teche-Lake Canal or Loreauville Canal has a lock that is operated remotely by the Teche-Vermillion Fresh Water District depending on water levels on both sides of the locks. It is also used as a passage for commercial oil production boat traffic to the oil field canals connected to the lake.

The West Borrow Pit Canal along the WABPL is connected to Dauterive Lake and provides additional input of water from a large watershed to the north and west of the lake.

The Teche-Vermillion pumping station pumps Atchafalaya River water over the WABPL into the West Borrow Pit Canal along the WABPL and into the lake.

WATER USE

Hunting
Primarily duck hunting

Fishing
Accessible to all anglers, both recreational and commercial, through the use of public boat launches from both sides of the lake and through connecting bayous and canals.

APPENDIX I – MAP

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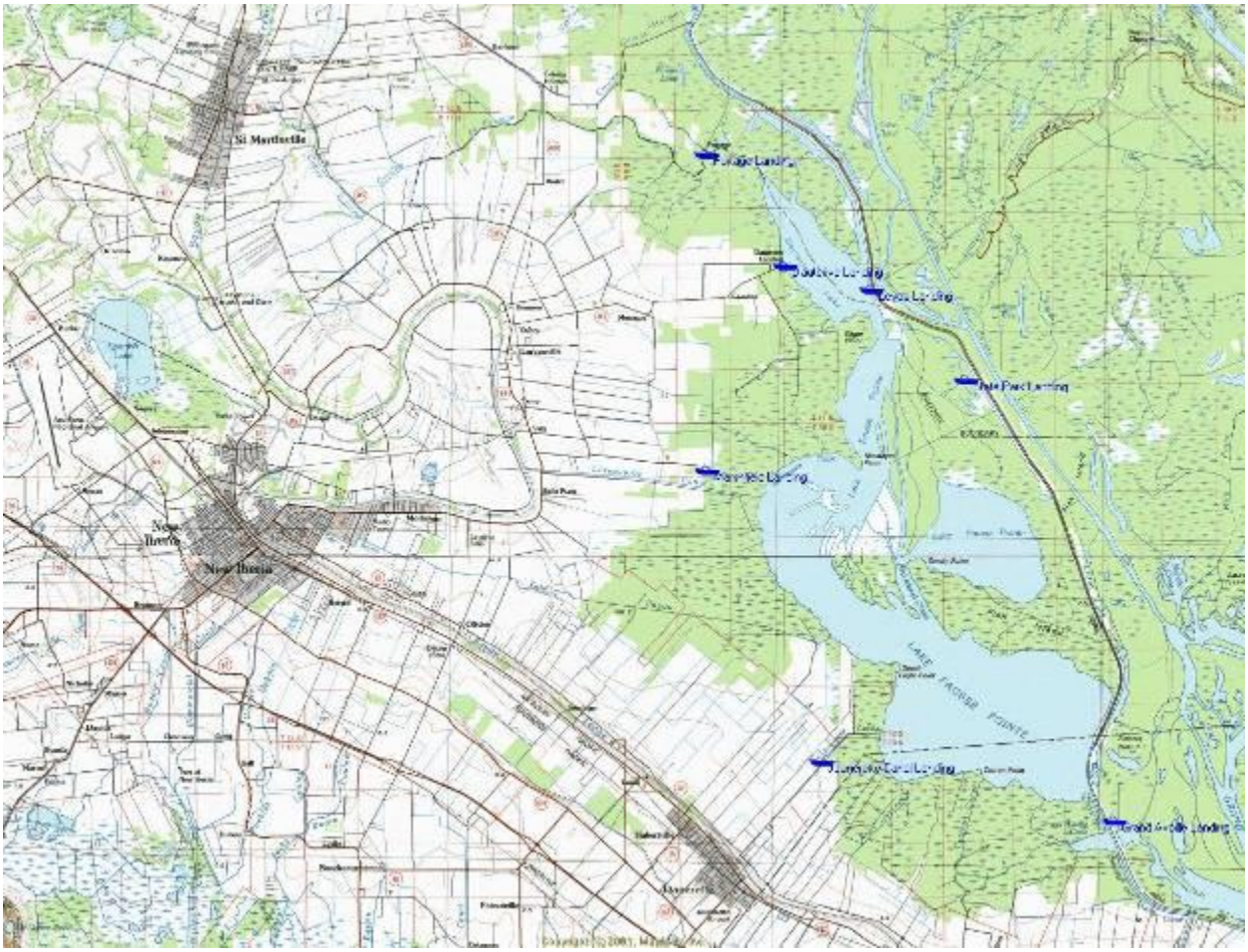

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APPENDIX II – TYPE MAP

Survey of Aquatic Vegetation in Lake Fausse Point and Lake Dauterive 9/14/2017

Personnel: J. David, B. Launey

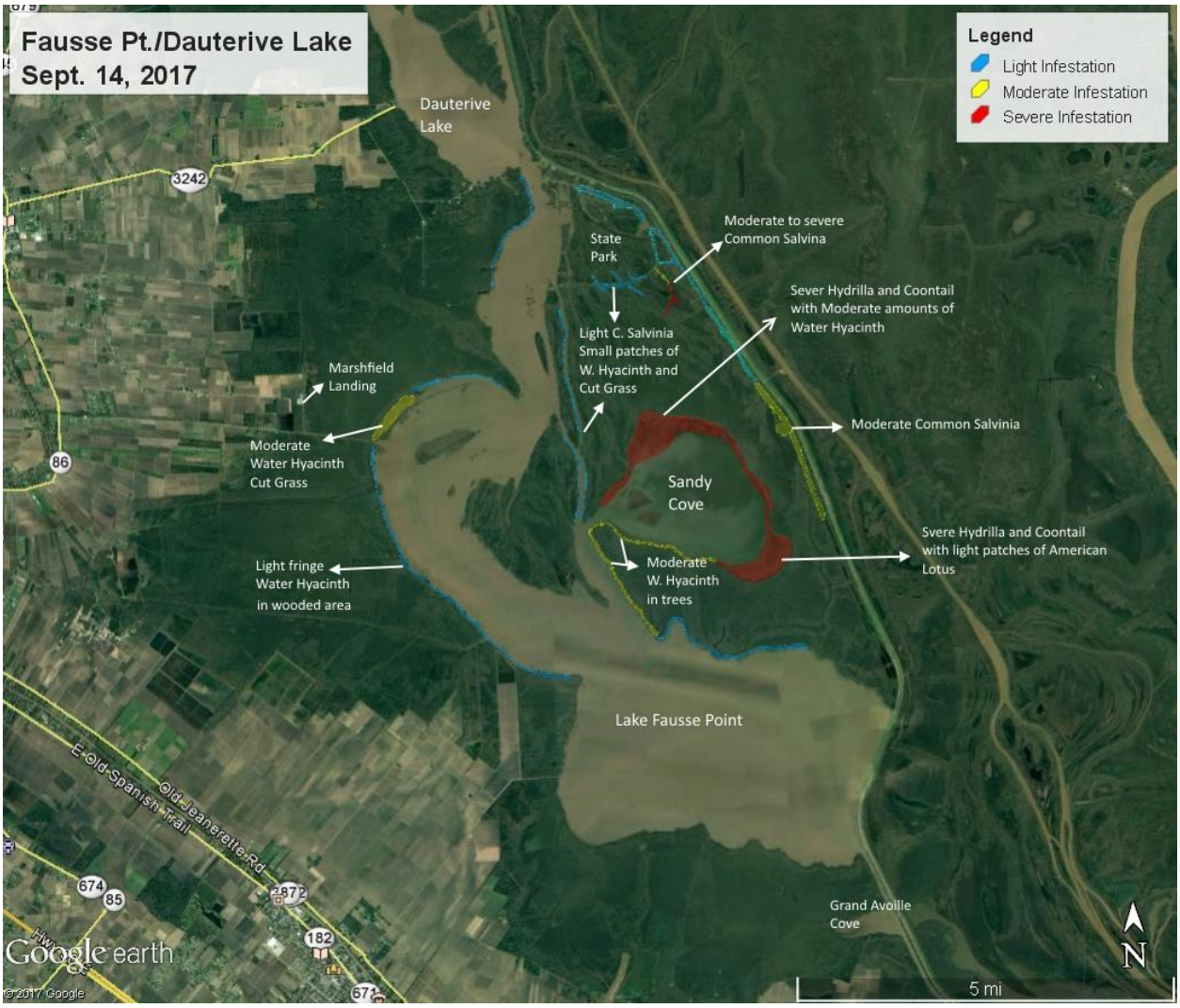
A survey of aquatic vegetation conducted on Lake Fausse Point and Dauterive Lake revealed overall light amounts of aquatic vegetation throughout the system. One area of heavily infested aquatic vegetation was found in sandy cove and a moderate infestation found just northeast of the mouth of boulevard canal which accesses Marshfield landing.

Sandy Cove, a large shallow area (2-3 ft. deep), had approximately 600 acres severely infested with Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata)* and Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum)*. Moderate to light patches of Water Hyacinth (*Pontederia crassipes)* were observed on the Northern end of sandy cove and light patches of A. Lotus (*Nelumbo lutea)* were observed on the Southeast corner. Light patches of Common Salvinia (*Salvinia minima)* were trapped in the topped out Hydrilla on the west side of sandy cove. The area just northeast of the boulevard canal consisted of a moderate infestation of Water Hyacinth and Giant Cut Grass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea).*

Light amounts of water hyacinth and cut grass were observed on the Northwest portion of Lake Fausse point and on the south western fringe of Dauterive Lake. Majority of the water hyacinth was trapped within the cypress trees on the edges of the open water of the lakes. Grand Avoille cove was mostly free of aquatic vegetation with only light patches of Cut Grass in the cypress trees. Water Hyacinth in these areas was treated with herbicide by contracted sprayers in July of 2015 and continues to be noticeably less two years later.

Within the waterways of the state park the greatest concentrations of aquatic vegetation being observed were in the shallow terminal areas of the numerous oilfield production canals of which the majority of navigable and fishable area of the park is comprised of. Small mats of floating vegetation containing water hyacinth, water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.)*, and alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides)* were observed in areas of less than 3 feet deep within some of the canals. Very light patches of common salvinia were seen within some of the oilfield canals, with a moderate to severe infestation being contained into one canal. A moderate amount of Common Salvinia was observed in the bar pit canal just southeast of the state park. The state park boat ramp was clear of aquatic vegetation.

For the most part, Lake Fausse Point and Dauterive Lake appeared fairly free of significant aquatic vegetation with only a fringe of water hyacinth and cut grass within the cypress trees and one problem area of submerged vegetation observed. No Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta)* was observed throughout the system.


Fausse Pt./Dauterive Lake
Sept. 14, 2017
Legend
Light Infestation
Moderate Infestation
Severe Infestation
Dauterive Lake
3242
State Park
Moderate to severe Common Salvina
Sever Hydrilla and Coontail with Moderate amounts of Water Hyacinth
Light C. Salvinia Small patches of W. Hyacinth and Cut Grass
Marshfield Landing
Moderate Water Hyacinth Cut Grass
86
Moderate Common Salvinia
Sandy Cove
Svere Hydrilla and Coontail with light patches of American Lotus
Light fringe Water Hyacinth in wooded area
Moderate W. Hyacinth in trees
Lake Fausse Point
E Old Spanish Trail
Old Jeanerette Rd
674
85
2872
182
Hwy 85
Grand Avoille Cove
Google earth
© 2017 Google
5 mi
N

Survey of Aquatic Vegetation in Lake Fausse Point and Lake Dauterive 8/06/2015

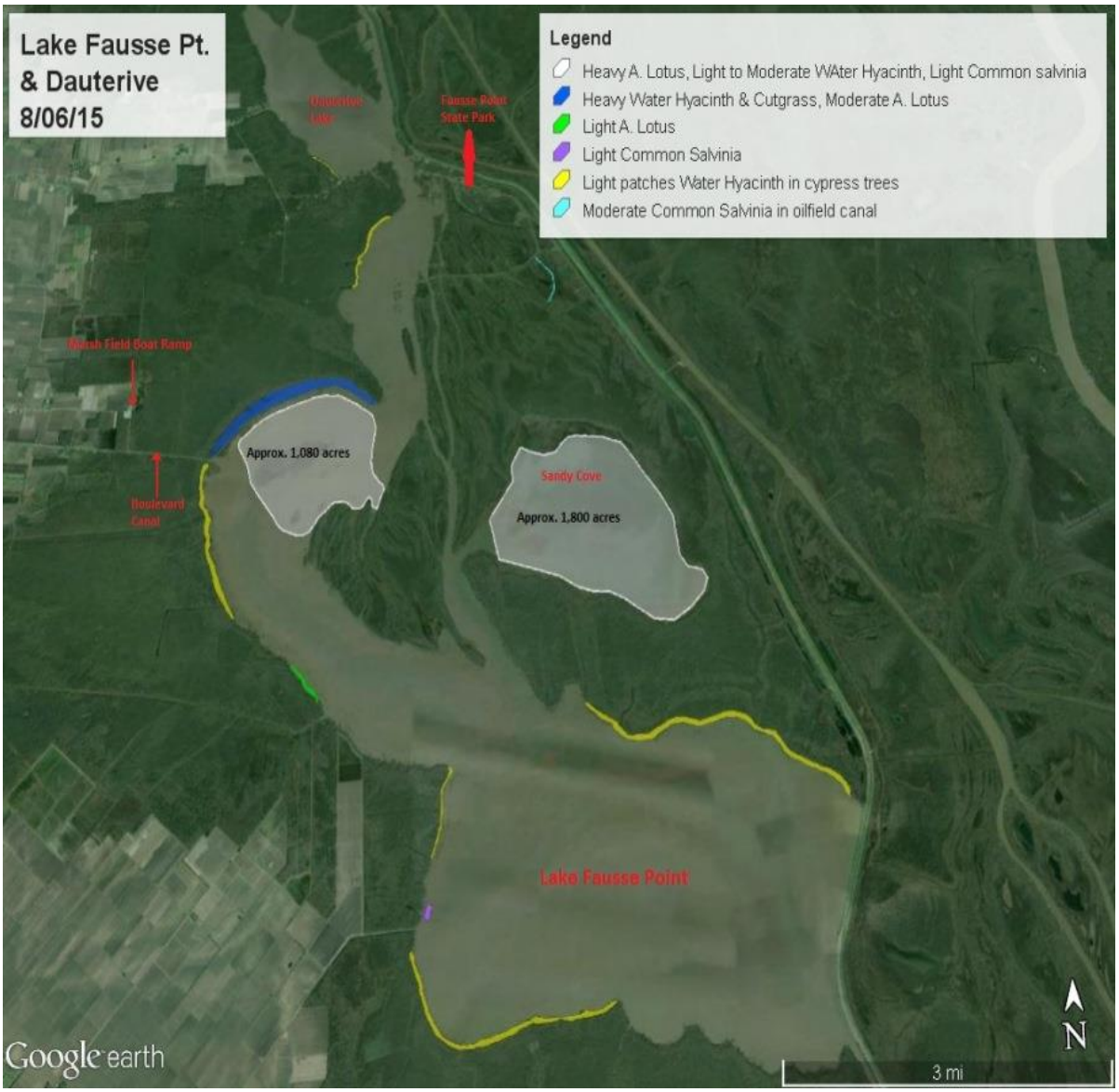
Personnel: J. David, B. Launey

A survey of aquatic vegetation conducted on Lake Fausse Point and Dauterive Lake revealed overall light amounts of aquatic vegetation throughout the system. Two areas of heavily infested aquatic vegetation were found in sandy cove and just east of the mouth of boulevard canal which accesses Marshfield landing. These two large shallow areas (2-3 ft. deep) compose of approx. 3,000 acres of heavily infested American Lotus, moderate to light patches of water hyacinth, and light patches of common salvinia.

Light amounts of water hyacinth and cut grass were observed in Lake Fausse point and on the south western fringe of Dauterive Lake. Majority of the water hyacinth was trapped within the cypress trees on the edges of the open water of the lakes. Also, light amounts of water hyacinth and patches of cutgrass were observed on the fringe of Grand Avoille cove in the cypress trees. Water Hyacinth in these areas was treated with herbicide by contracted sprayers in July of 2015 and was noticeably less.

Within the waterways of the state park the greatest concentrations of aquatic vegetation being observed were in the shallow terminal areas of the numerous oilfield production canals of which the majority of navigable and fishable area of the park is comprised of. Small mats of floating vegetation containing water hyacinth, water primrose, and alligator weed were observed in areas of less than 3 feet deep within some of the canals. Very light patches of common salvinia were seen within some of the oilfield canals, with the greatest concentration being contained into one canal. The state park boat ramp was clear of aquatic vegetation.

For the most part, Lake Fausse Point and Dauterive Lake appeared free of significant aquatic vegetation with only a fringe of water hyacinth within the cypress trees and two problem areas of American lotus observed. No submerged vegetation or giant salvinia was observed.


Lake Fausse Pt.
& Dauterive
8/06/15
Legend
Heavy A. Lotus, Light to Moderate WAter Hyacinth, Light Common salvinia
Heavy Water Hyacinth & Cutgrass, Moderate A. Lotus
Light A. Lotus
Light Common Salvinia
Light patches Water Hyacinth in cypress trees
Moderate Common Salvinia in oilfield canal
Dauterive Lake
Fausse Point State Park
Marsh Field Boat Ramp
Approx. 1,080 acres
Boulevard Canal
Sandy Cove
Approx. 1,800 acres
Lake Fausse Point
Google earth
3 mi
N

Survey of Aquatic Vegetation in Fausse Point State Park 9/19/2012

Personnel: J. David, M. Plonsky

Report by: M. Plonsky

A survey of aquatic vegetation revealed slight to moderate amounts of aquatic vegetation within the waterways of the state park with the greatest concentrations of aquatic vegetation being observed in the shallow terminal ends of the numerous oilfield production canals of which the majority of navigable and fishable area of the park is comprised. These mats of floating vegetation containing water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), water primrose (*Ludwigia spp*.), cut grass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), water paspalum (*Paspalum repens*) and alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) were in areas of less than 3 feet deep.

Water hyacinth mats which were observed in the spring of 2012 within two large shallow (less than 3 feet) abandoned oil production locations were now clear due to herbicide application during the summer of 2012.

Slight amounts of water hyacinth were observed in the vicinity of the bridge into the park facility. This area was also treated with herbicide throughout the summer of 2012 and was noticeably less. The boat ramp within the park was nearly clear of vegetation with only a very slight amount of common salvinia (Salvinia minima) observed. Slight amounts of common salvinia were observed within the waterways of the park with very thin amounts being seen congregating behind fallen tree limbs adjacent to the canal banks. Lake Fausse Point appeared free of significant aquatic vegetation with only a fringe of water hyacinth observed. A close inspection of the lake by boat was not capable due to the very shallow water depth of less than 2 feet found throughout the lake. No emergent vegetation was observed.

No submerged vegetation or giant salvinia (Salvinia molesta) was observed within the park waterways.

Water qualities collected are below as well as a map of observed vegetation locations.

Date	Temp	SpCond	Salinity	Depth	pH	Turbidity+	Chlorophyl	d.o. percent	d.o. mg/l	station
09/19/12	25.34	0.704	0.34	0.317	7.50	2.0	14.1	32.90	2.69	4189.00
09/19/12	24.89	0.685	0.33	2.590	7.18	27.8	15.1	20.60	1.70	4189.00
09/19/12	26.18	0.668	0.32	2.936	7.30	36.8	27.1	53.40	4.31	4190.00
09/19/12	26.75	0.660	0.32	0.592	7.29	14.9	30.1	64.20	5.13	4190.00
09/19/12	27.53	0.642	0.31	0.558	7.42	15.2	27.9	86.10	6.78	4191.00
09/19/12	26.14	0.642	0.31	4.388	7.35	55.0	24.8	46.80	3.78	4191.00
09/19/12	27.50	0.617	0.30	4.094	7.55	12.6	13.9	51.90	4.10	4188.00
09/19/12	28.47	0.606	0.29	0.585	7.56	8.5	20.0	89.00	6.90	4188.00
09/19/12	27.70	0.598	0.29	8.816	7.24	-2.9	-1.0	11.70	0.92	4186.00
09/19/12	29.15	0.587	0.28	0.806	7.35	2.8	24.8	101.40	7.76	4186.00


Fausse Pointe State Park
Bridge into park
Boatlaunch
Abandoned oilfield production site
Terminal end of an oilfield production canal
Shallow flats seperated from canals by bank spoil
© 2012 Google
Image USDA Farm Service Agency
Image © 2012 GeoEye
Google earth
Imagery Date: 10/30/2011
1990
30°01'46.10" N 91°35'36.41" W elev -2 ft
Eye alt 27862 ft

APPENDIX III – BIBLIOGRAPHY

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FY 98 104(b)(3) EPA Grant No. X-986192-01

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