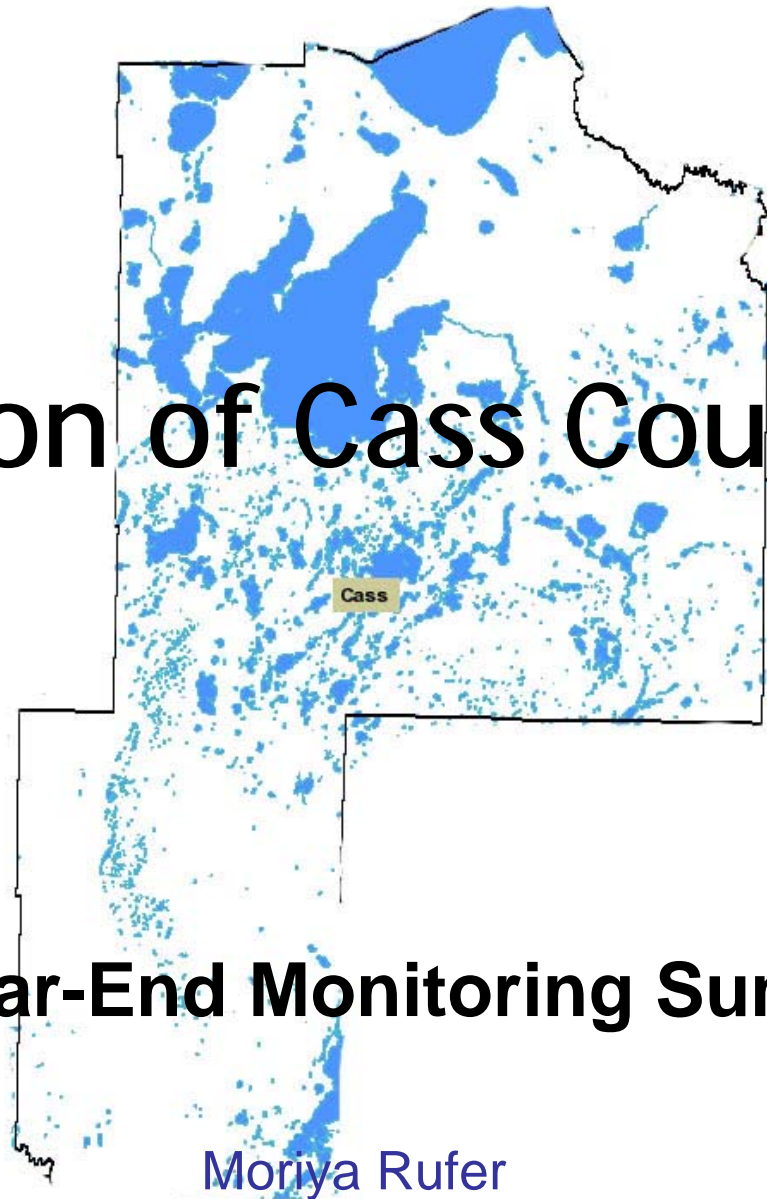




Association of Cass County Lakes



2007 Year-End Monitoring Summary

Moriya Rufer

Lakes Program Coordinator
RMB Environmental Laboratories, Inc



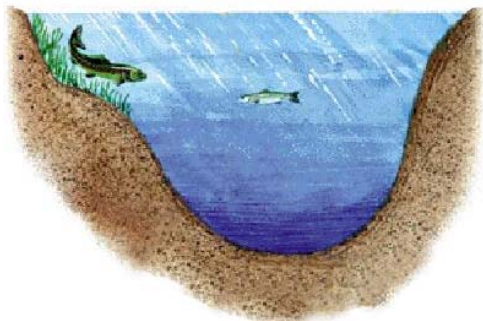


Lake Eutrophication

Oligotrophic



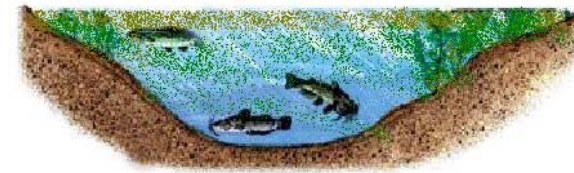
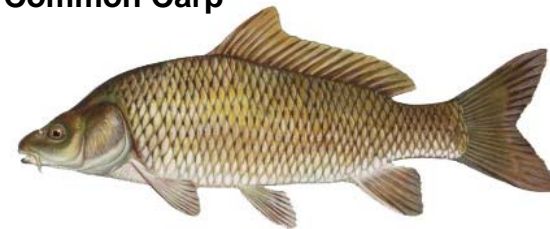
Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*)



Eutrophic

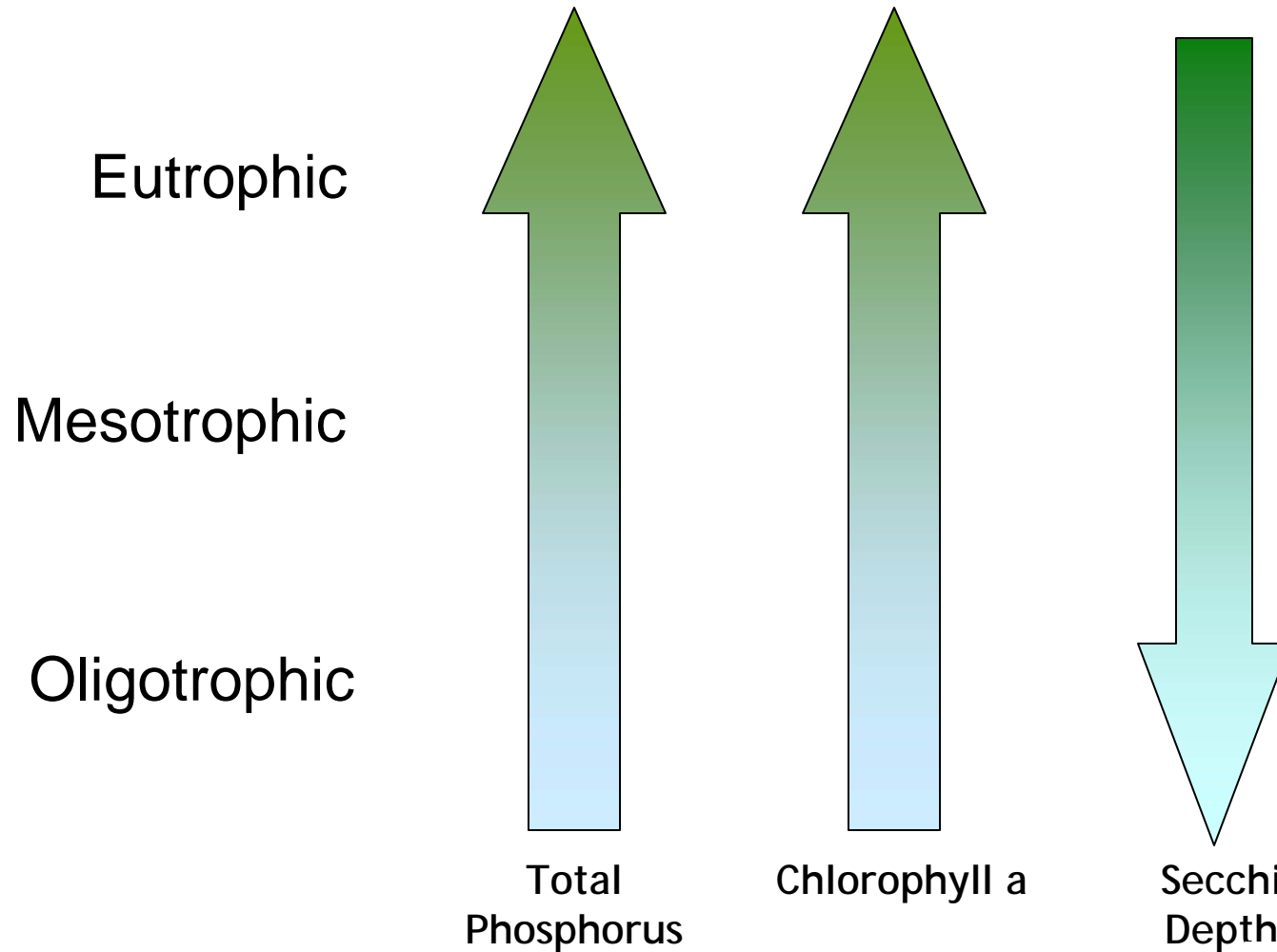


Common Carp





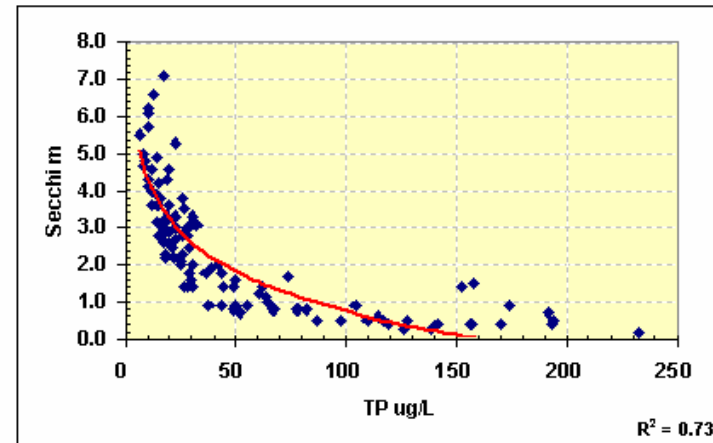
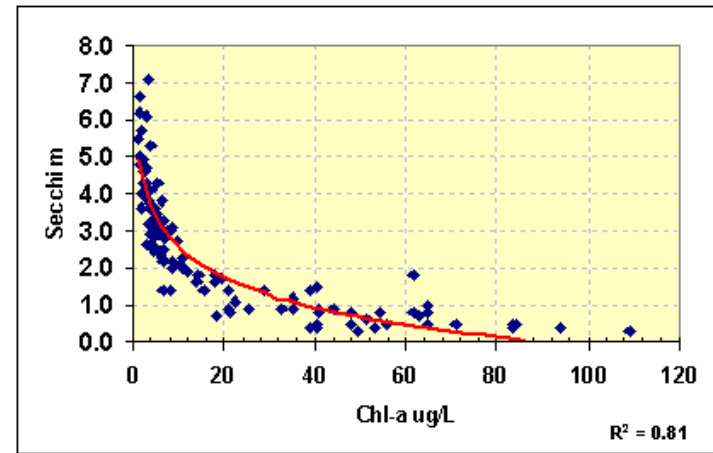
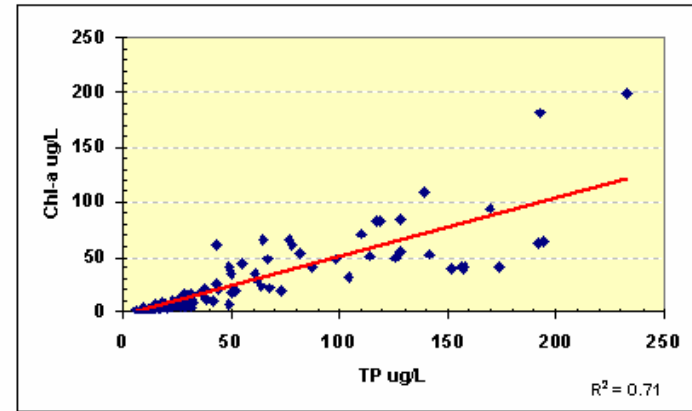
Lake Trophic States





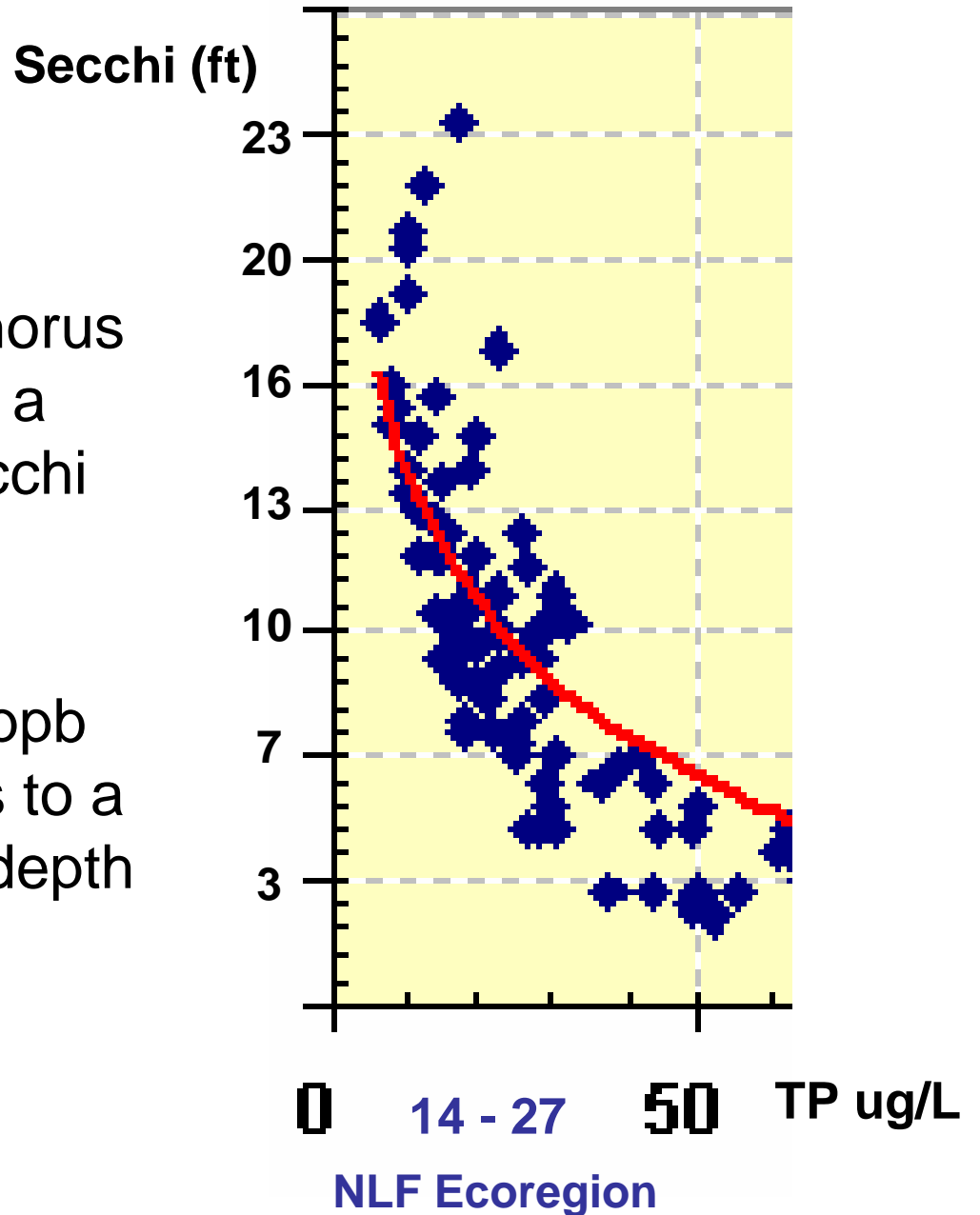
Relationships

- TP vs Chlorophyll-a
- Chlorophyll-a vs Secchi
- TP vs Secchi

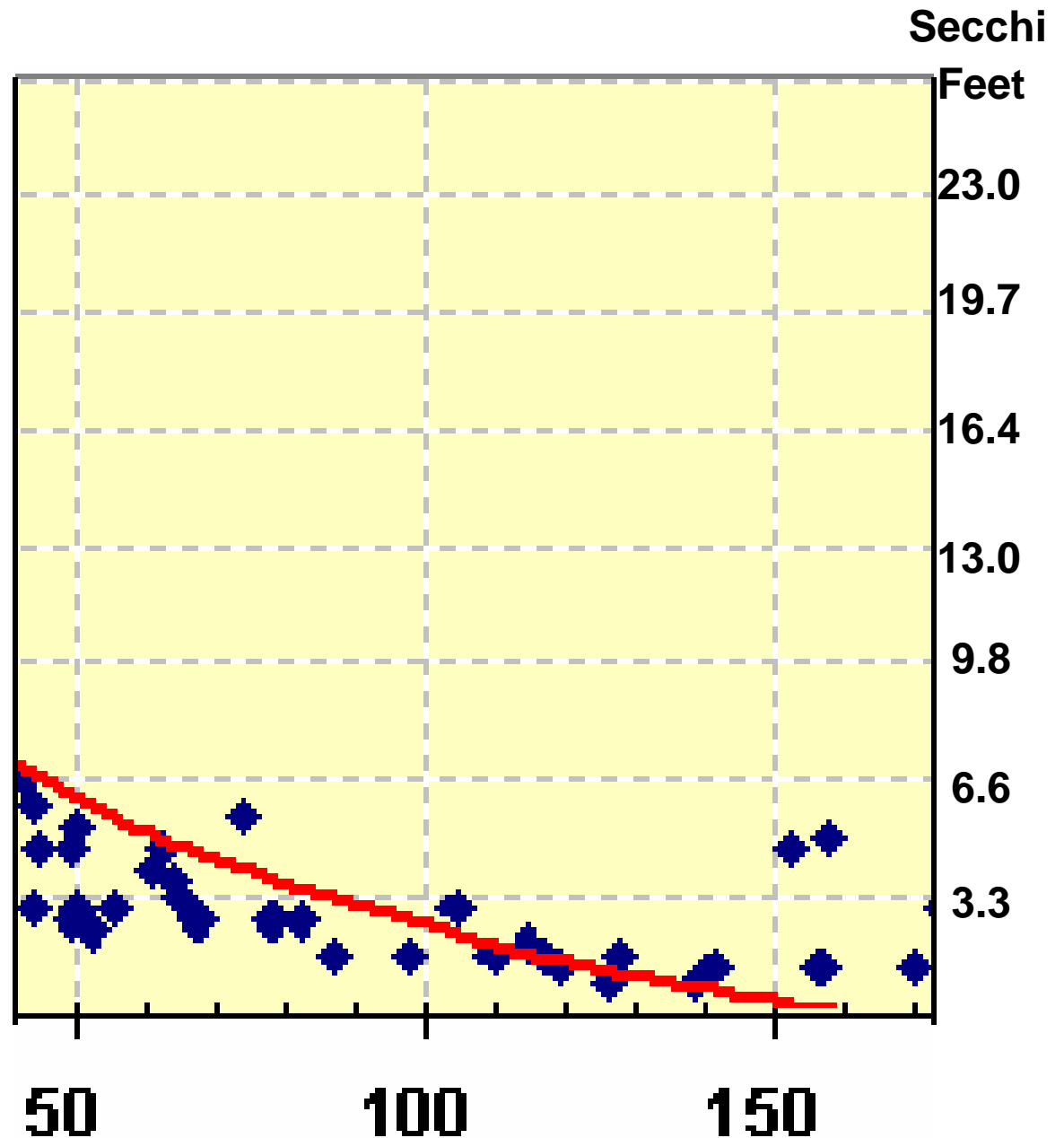




- In the your region, just a small increase in phosphorus concentration can cause a noticeable decline in Secchi depth
- An increase from 10-20 ppb phosphorus corresponds to a 3-foot decline in Secchi depth



- In the southern lakes, a small increase in phosphorus does not cause such a noticeable decline in Secchi depth
- An increase from 90 to 100 ppb phosphorus corresponds to less than 1-foot decline in Secchi depth





MN Ecoregions



Cass County is in the Northern Lakes and Forests Ecoregion

Parameter	Northern Lakes and Forests Ecoregion*
Total Phosphorus (ug/l)	14 –27
Chlorophyll-a Mean (ug/l)	<10
Secchi Disk (ft)	7.87 – 15.09

*Based on interquartile range (25th-75th percentile for Ecoregion Reference Lakes, MPCA)



Total Phosphorus

2007 Mean TP ug/l = ppb

Thunder	8.5
Portage	8.8
Long 11-0142	9.8
Sand	10.6
Washburn-North	11.8
Blackwater	12
Island	12.4
Washburn-West	12.9
Stony	13
Ada	13.2
Mule	13.6

Lakes with LESS phosphorus than
Ecoregion average (14-27 ug/l)





2007 Mean TP ug/l = ppb

Washburn-Birch	14.1
Washburn-East	15.9
Pleasant	17.2
Little Boy	17.2
Wabedo	17.5
Hattie 202	18.4
Hattie 201	18.8
Hattie 204	20.5
Hattie 203	20.6
Pine Mountain	22.8
Trillium 3901	23
Gull	23.2
Trillium 202	24.2
Hattie 205	24.5
Upper Gull	24.7
Swift	26

Total Phosphorus

Lakes WITHIN the phosphorus
Ecoregion average (14-27 ug/l)





Total Phosphorus

2007 Mean TP ug/l = ppb

Blueberry	30
Boy 201	31
Boy 202	38

Lakes with MORE phosphorus than
Ecoregion average (14-27 ug/l)





Carlson's Trophic State Index

- A measurement of overall lake productivity.
- Converts values for phosphorus, chlorophyll-a and secchi depth into comparable numbers
- Average TSI can be thought of as the water quality of a lake taking into account phosphorus, chlorophyll-a and secchi depth.
- Trophic states are defined divisions of a continuum in water quality.



Carlson's Trophic State Index

TSI	Trophic State
<30	Oligotrophic
30-40	Oligotrophic/Mesotrophic
40-50	Mesotrophic
50-70	Eutrophic
70+	Hypereutrophic





Mean TSI Rank

Portage	35	Oligotrophic
Sand	36	
Long 11-0142	37	
Island	38	
Thunder	39	
Stony	39	
Blackwater	40	
Washburn-North	41	
Mule	41	
Pleasant	41	
Ada	42	
Washburn-West	43	
Washburn-Birch	43	
Washburn-East	44	
Little Boy	44	
Wabedo	45	
Hattie 202	45.9	
Hattie 203	46.2	
Hattie 204	46.6	
Trillium 202	46.6	
Hattie 201	46.8	
Trillum 3901	47	
Hattie 205	48.3	
Pine Mountain	49	Eutrophic
Gull	51	
Swift	52	
Boy 201	52	
Upper Gull	52	
Blueberry	53	
Boy 202	56	



Trend Analysis

- Determining statistically if data shows improving or declining water quality over time
- Generally, it is best to have over 10 years of data with 4 or more measurements per year to be confident in an emerging trend
- Statistically, the probability that a trend is truly describing the water quality and not just a random trend is important
- % Significance means that there is an X% chance that the trend is real and not just random
- A probability over 90% is required by the MPCA to really be confident in the observed trend
- Available feature on our website



Secchi Trends

- **Ada** 1976-2007 no trend
- **Blackwater** 1988-2007 increasing 90%
- **Gull** 1973-2007 no trend
- **Little Boy** 1989-2007 no trend
- **Long** (Main Basin) 1983-2007 decreasing 95%
- **Mule** 1991-2007 increasing 95%
- **Pleasant** 1975-2007 increasing 99%
- **Portage** 1991-2007 increasing 95%
- **Stony** 1994-2007 no trend
- **Thunder** 1974-2007 increasing 99%
- **Trillium** (3901) 1988-2007 increasing 99.9%
- **Upper Gull** 1986-2007 decreasing 95%
- **Wabedo** (SW Bay) 1994-2007 no trend
- **Washburn** 1986-2007 increasing 90%



Data Quantity

- Cass County is deficient in chemical data for lakes
- You have a good base of Secchi data, chemical data is the next step
- Once you have 10 years of chemical data, you can evaluate phosphorus trends
- The MPCA wants to evaluate all lakes in the state and needs at least 10 data points of each phosphorus, chlorophyll-a and secchi disk to begin this process
- We send your data to STORET at the end of each year so that it is included in the state assessments



New For Next Year

- Additional reporting features online
- Additional drop-off location at Longville or Remer?
- Currently, we are working with the EPA and MPCA to include historically stored data in STORET within our database management system
 - First time ability to query STORET data directly into pre-formatted reports and assessments



New For Next Year

- This will allow you to query all data and generate various reports and statistical assessments from our website
- For those organizations that have historical data that is not currently stored in STORET, we are working with the MPCA to assist you in this process



Additional Monitoring Ideas

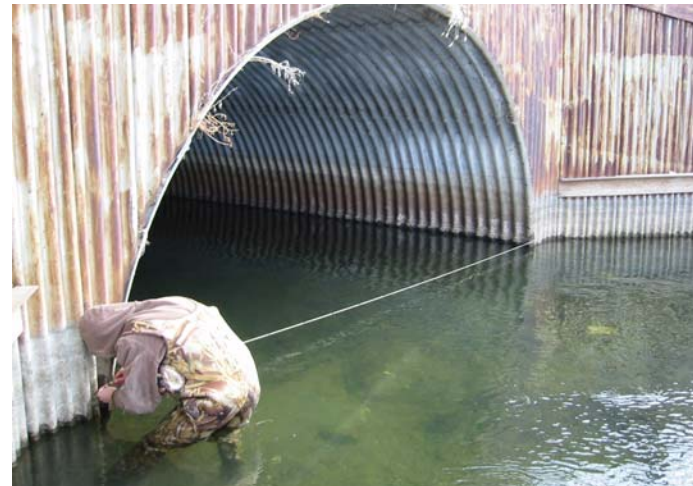
- Complete a ground truthing study of your watershed
- Complete a shoreline inventory of your lake





Additional Monitoring Ideas

- Take water samples monthly at stream inlets to your lake to determine where to focus phosphorus reductions
- Complete a mass balance study
 - Involves monitoring lake inlets and outlets and determining the net phosphorus staying in the lake. This data can then be fed into a model to see what will happen to your lake in the future.





You can make a difference

- Thank you to all the volunteer monitors for taking the time and energy to collect water quality data
- Everyone benefits from clean lakes!
 - Recreational enjoyment
 - Great fishing
 - Lake property values

