

Looking at Long-Term Trends in Your Lake

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Acknowledgments

CSLAP Volunteers!

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NYSDEC

NYSFOLA

Overview

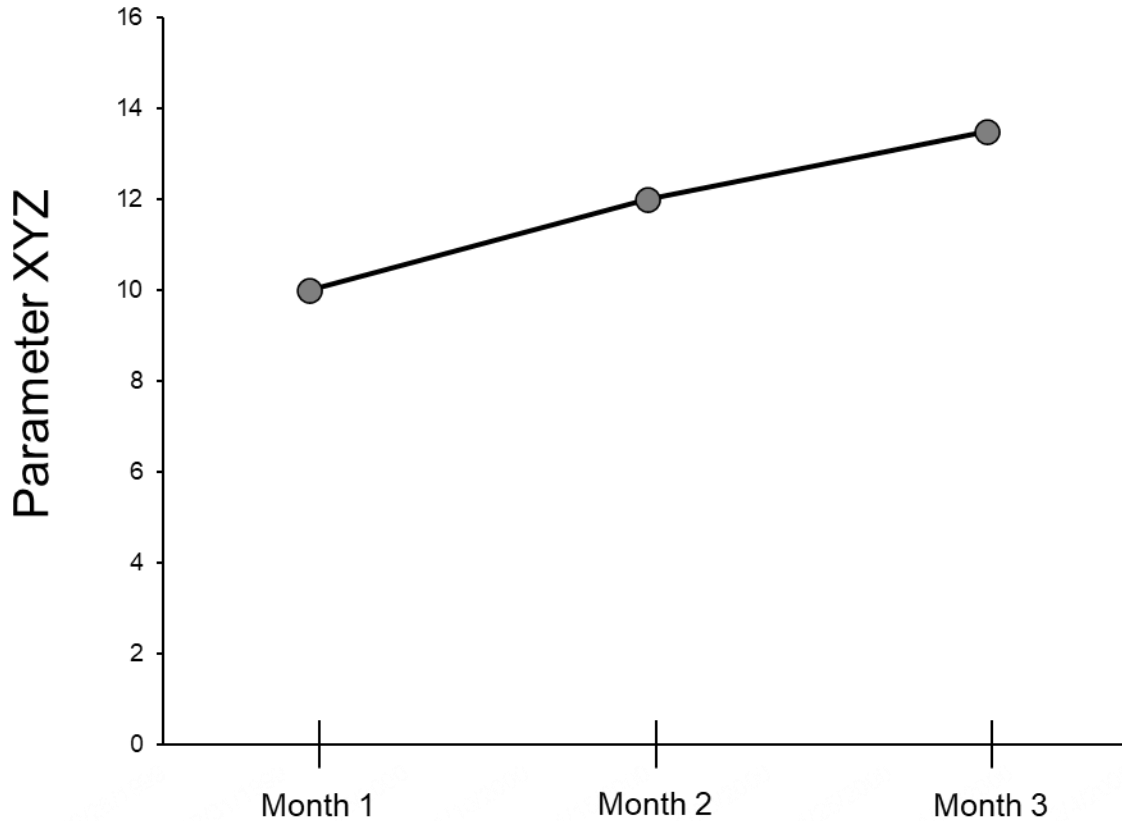
- Why care about long-term monitoring and trends?
- Trends in NYS lakes over time
 - Trophic indicators - *total phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, Secchi depth*
 - Climate change
- Applications of long-term monitoring and trends

What is long-term?

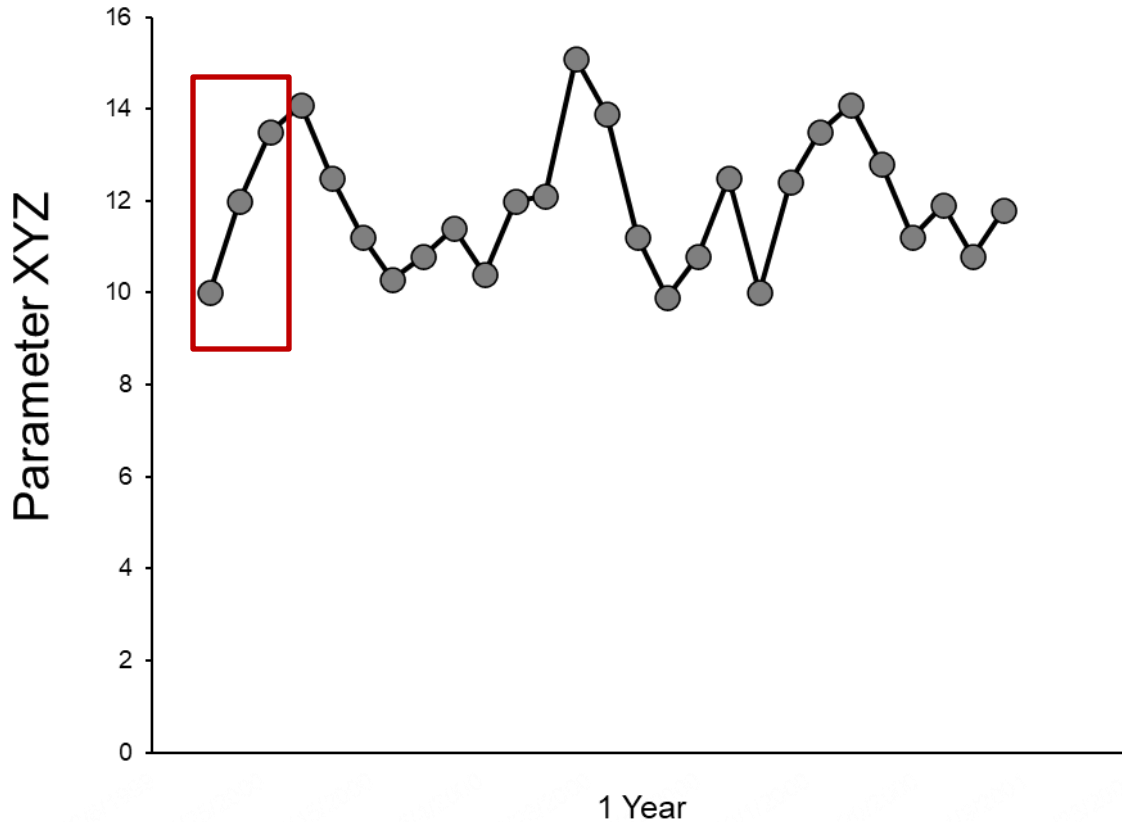
- “You know it when you see it ...”
- Statistical power
- May depend on specific objective/question



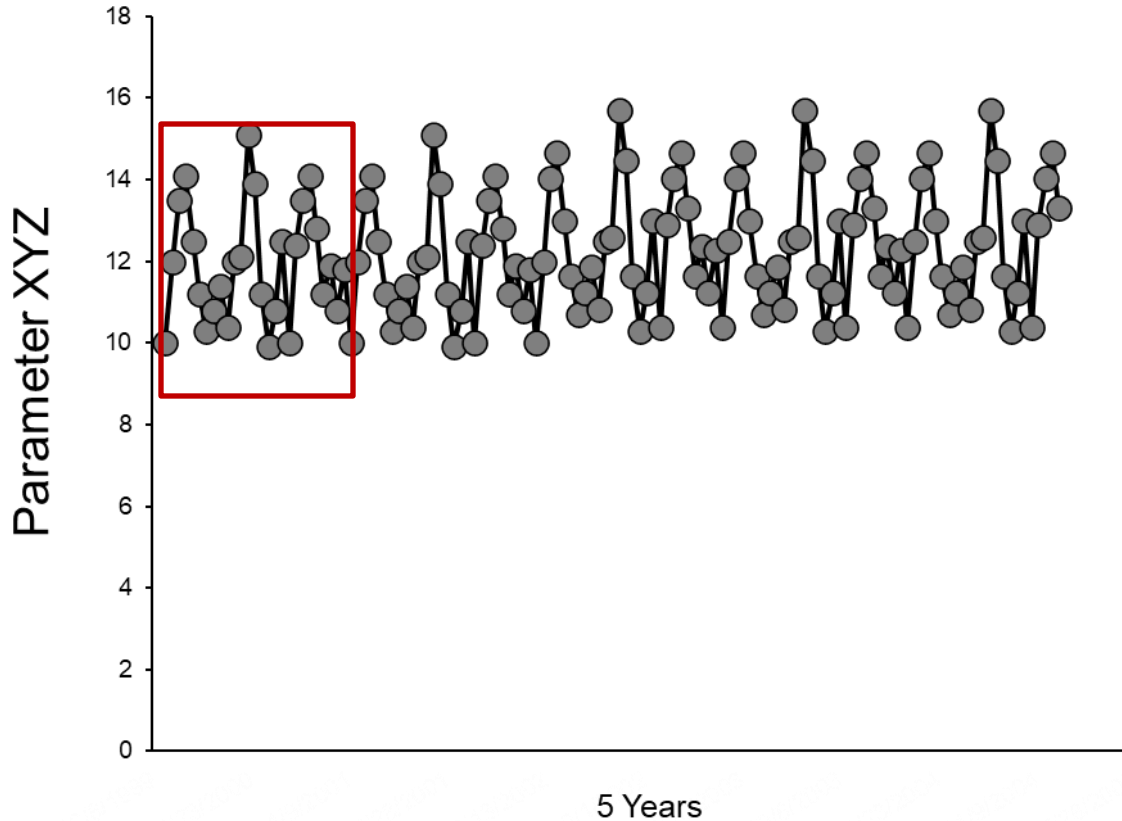
Why care about long-term trends?



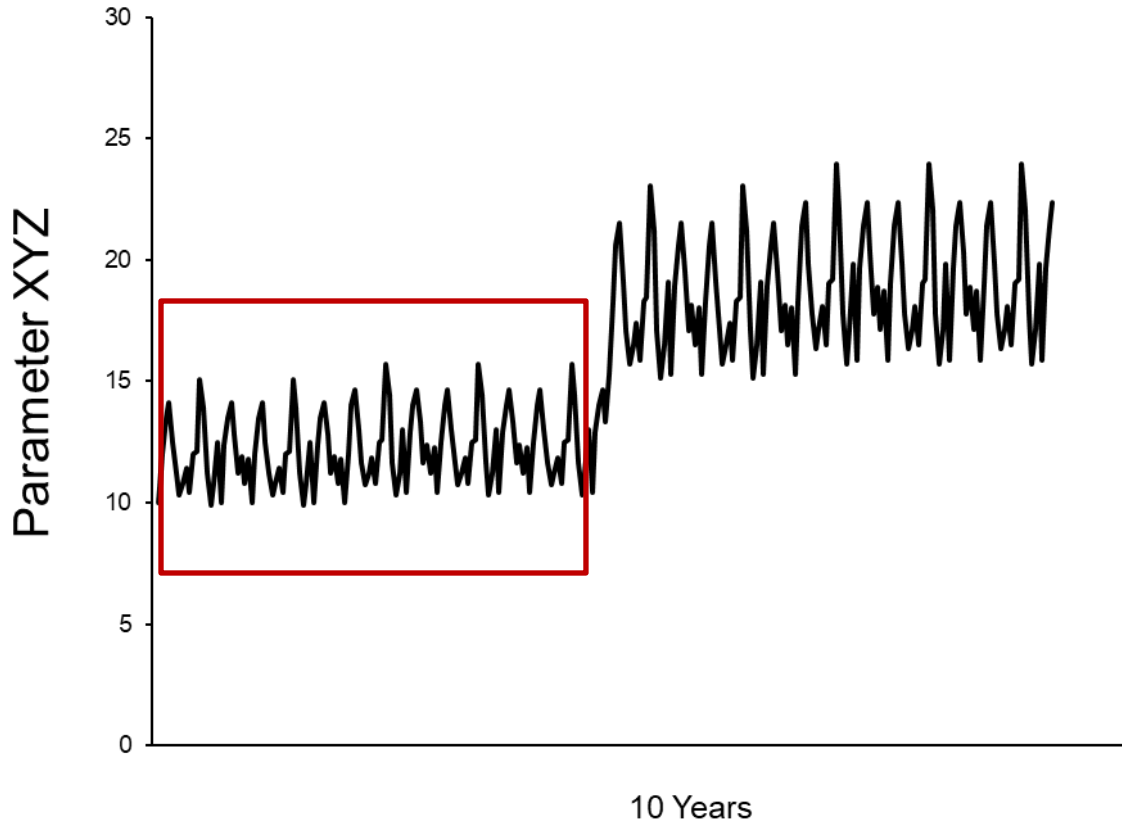
Why care about long-term trends?



Why care about long-term trends?

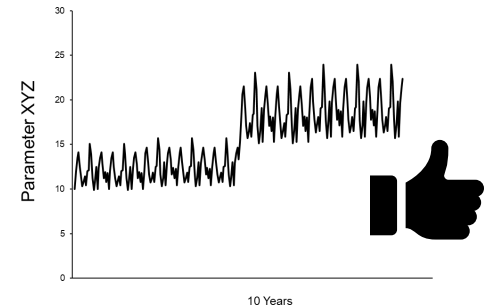
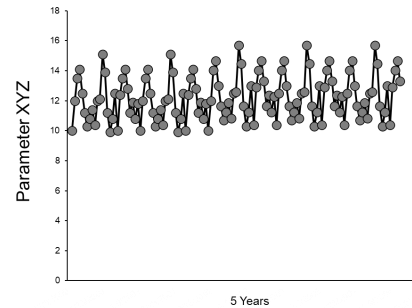
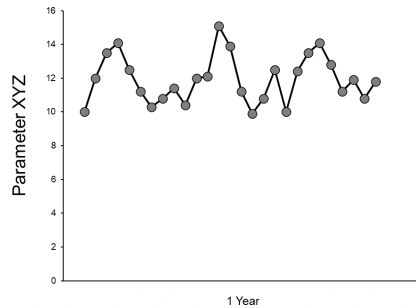
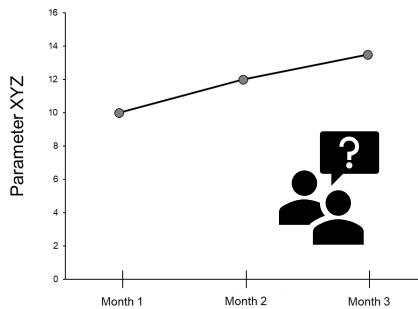


Why care about long-term trends?



Why care about long-term trends?

- Patterns!
- Science-based decision(s)
- Scientific discovery
- Applications – models, ecological forecasting



Era of monitoring and “big data” in ecology...

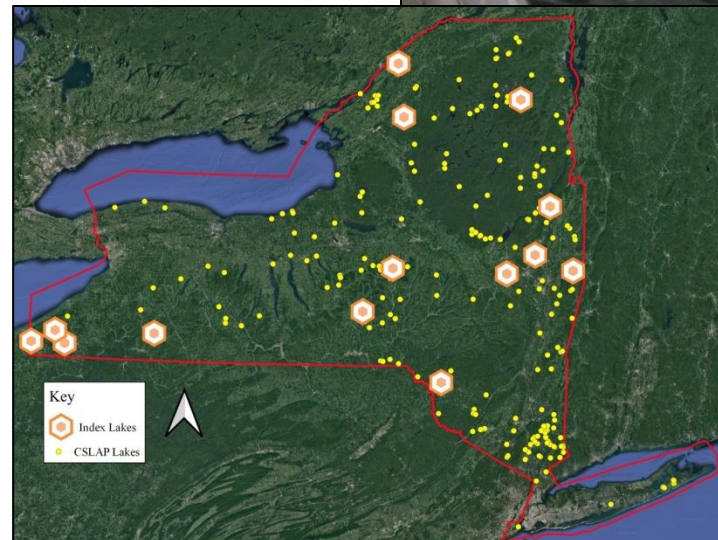
Examples:

- Long-Term Ecological Research Network (**LTER**)
- National Ecological Observatory Network (**NEON**)
- Global Lake Ecological Observatory Network (**GLEON**)
- Great Lakes Observing System (**GLOS**)
- USGS water data (e.g., stream flow gages), NOAA Tides and Currents, etc.

*Availability of environmental data at an all time high
(and increasing)!*

Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP)

- Established in 1985 by NYSDEC and NYSFOLA
 - Trained volunteers collect data from representative lakes throughout New York State
- Goals
 - Collect lake data
 - Identify problems
 - Educate the public
- 164 lakes in 2021!
- Unique dataset!



CSLAP Annual Reports

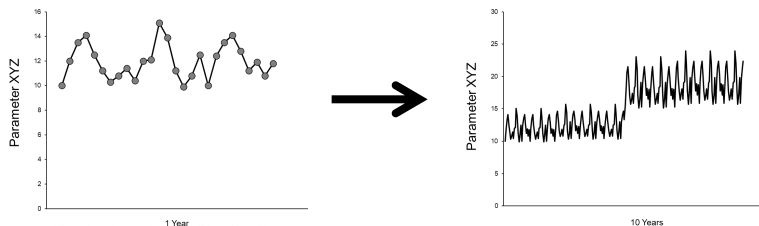
- Important milestones in the long-term stories of our lakes
- Power of consistent long-term monitoring for trend analysis



Annual reports are like chapters in a very long book or rest stops on the highway

OR,

“Rest areas – necessary, but not memorable”

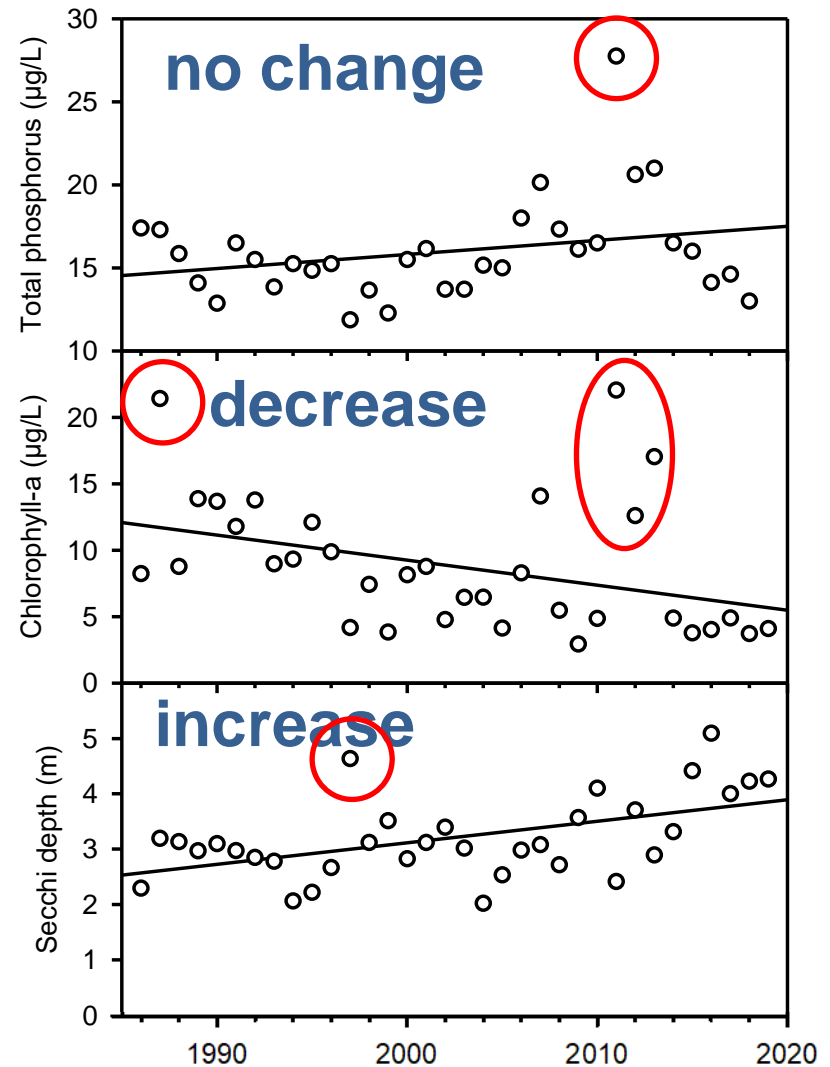


Trends in Trophic Indicators

Examples with CSLAP data

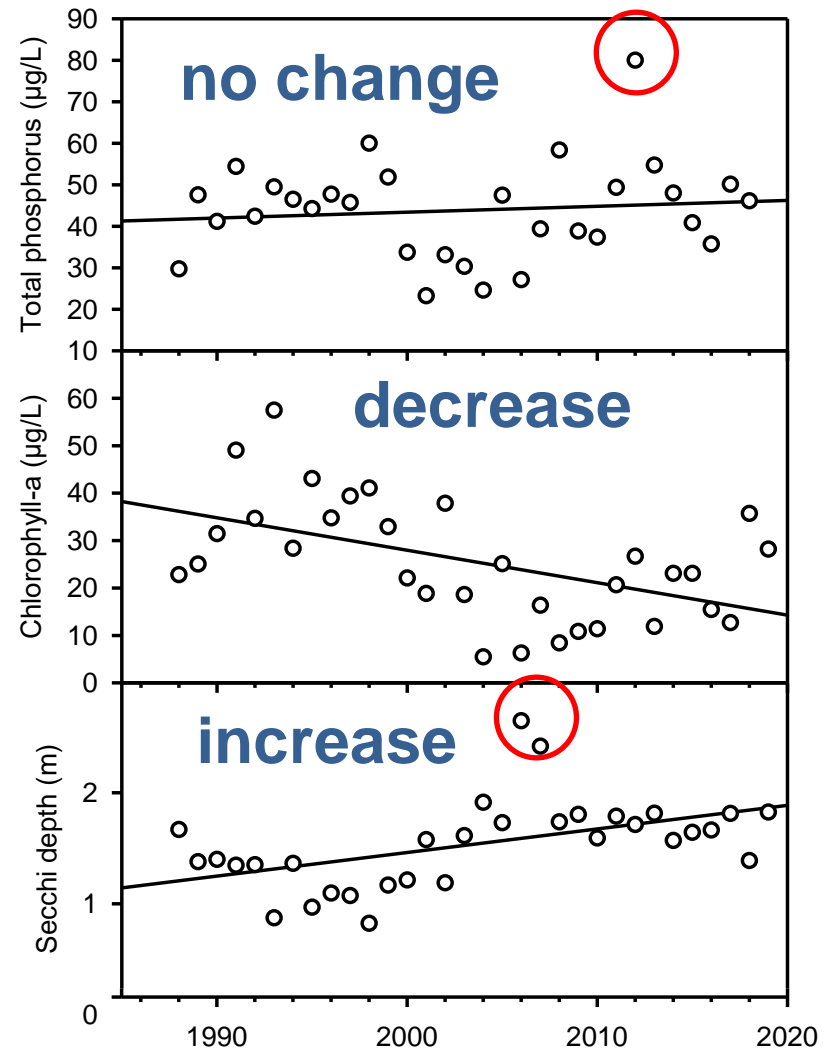
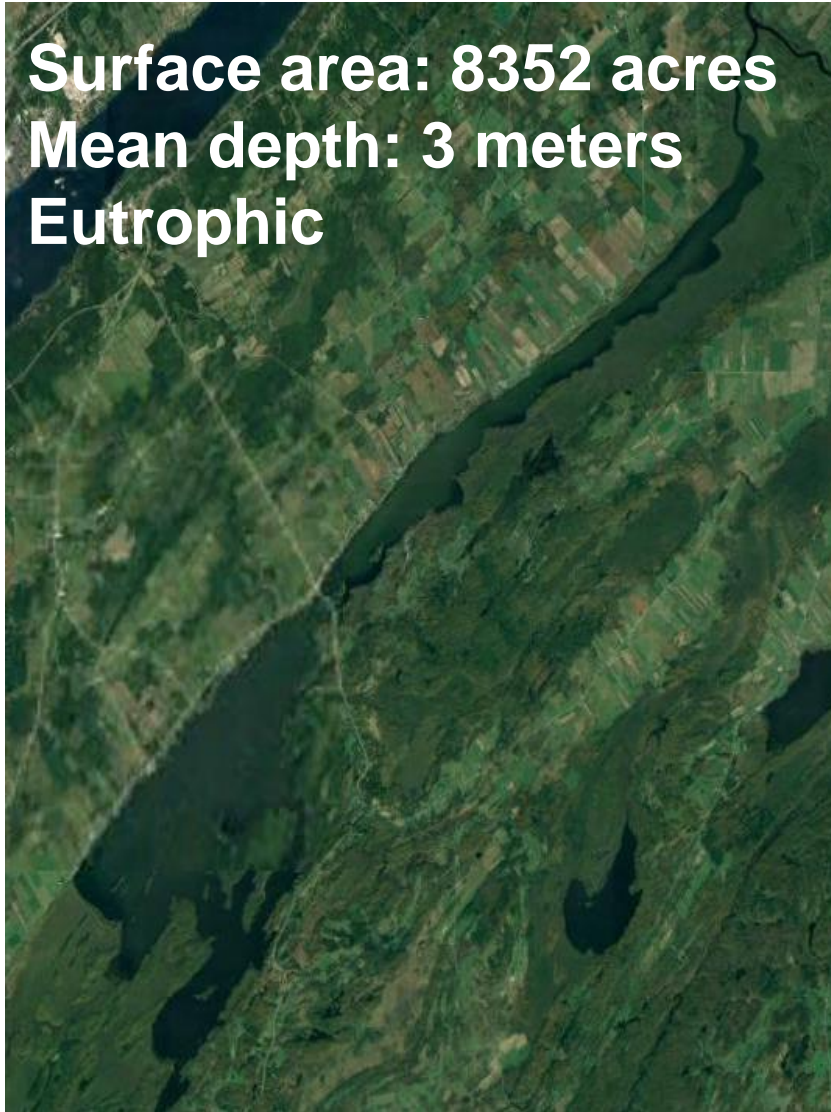
Trophic Indicators - Lake Moraine

Surface area: 250 acres
Mean depth: 6 meters
Meso-eutrophic



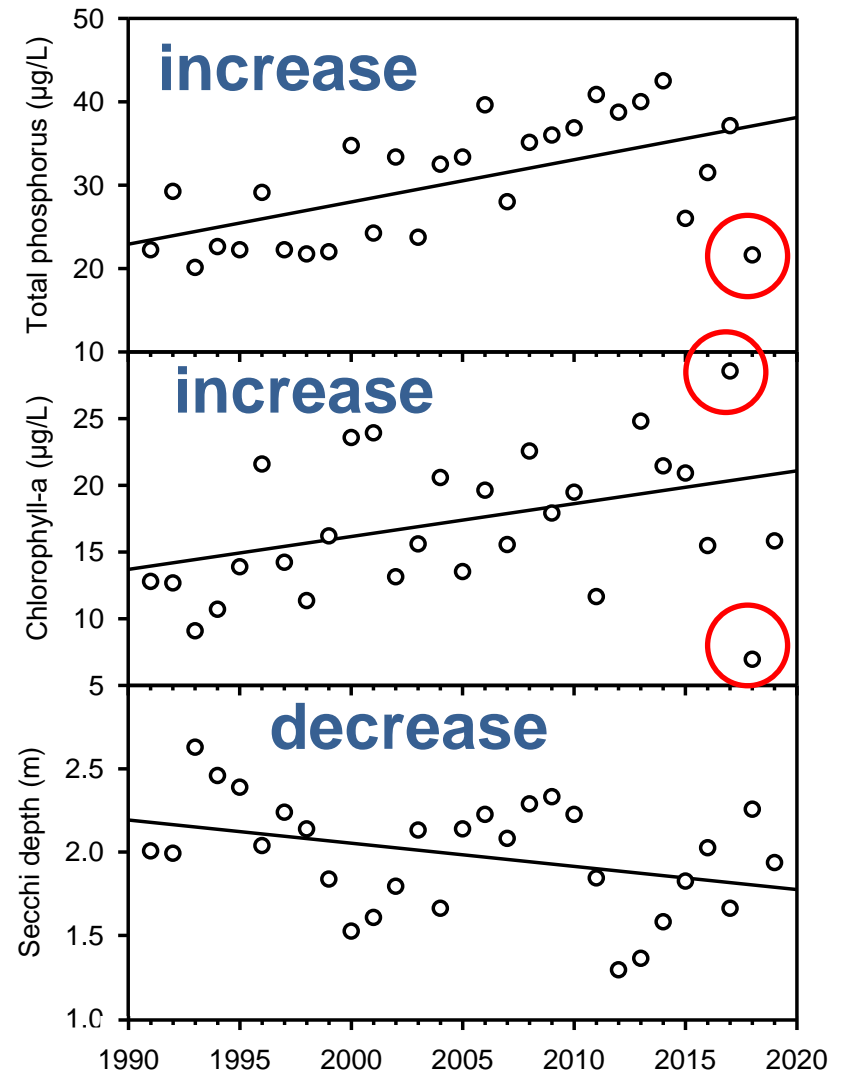
34 years

Trophic Indicators – Black Lake

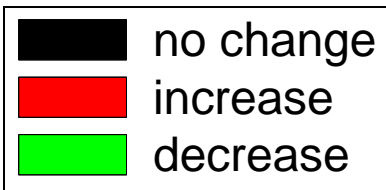


32 years

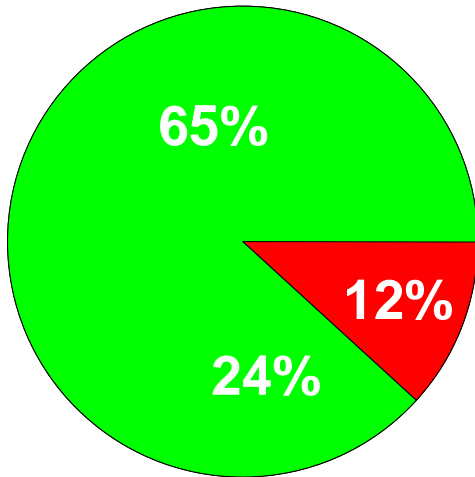
Trophic Indicators – Ballston Lake



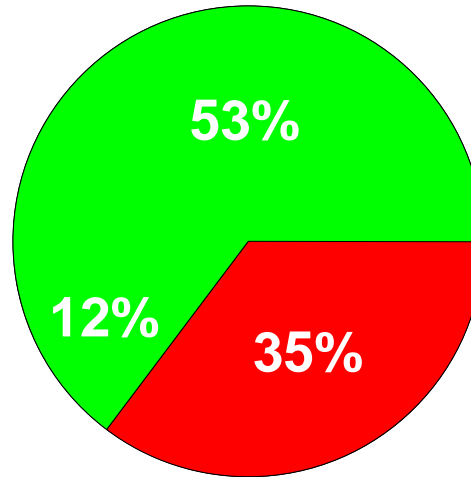
Trophic Indicators - Trends



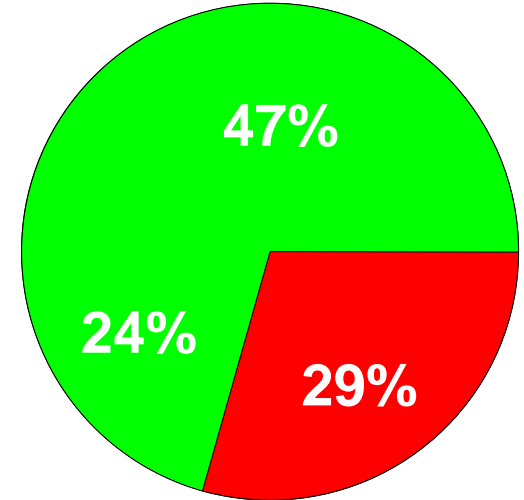
Total phosphorus



Chlorophyll-a



Secchi depth



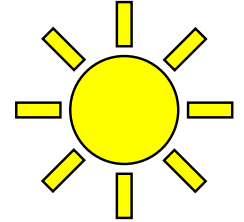
Climate change trends

Examples from NYS lakes

Climate Change and Lakes

What's the big deal?

Typical stratification of dimictic lake – Spring → Summer



Warm, lower density



Stratification strength (J/m^2)



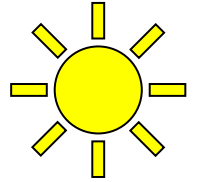
Cold, higher density



Climate Change and Lakes

What's the big deal?

Climate impacts on dimictic lake – Spring → Summer



Warmer, lower density



Surface temperature, earlier in the season

Increased stratification strength (J/m^2)
More energy required to mix, based on
greater density difference – increased length of
stratification

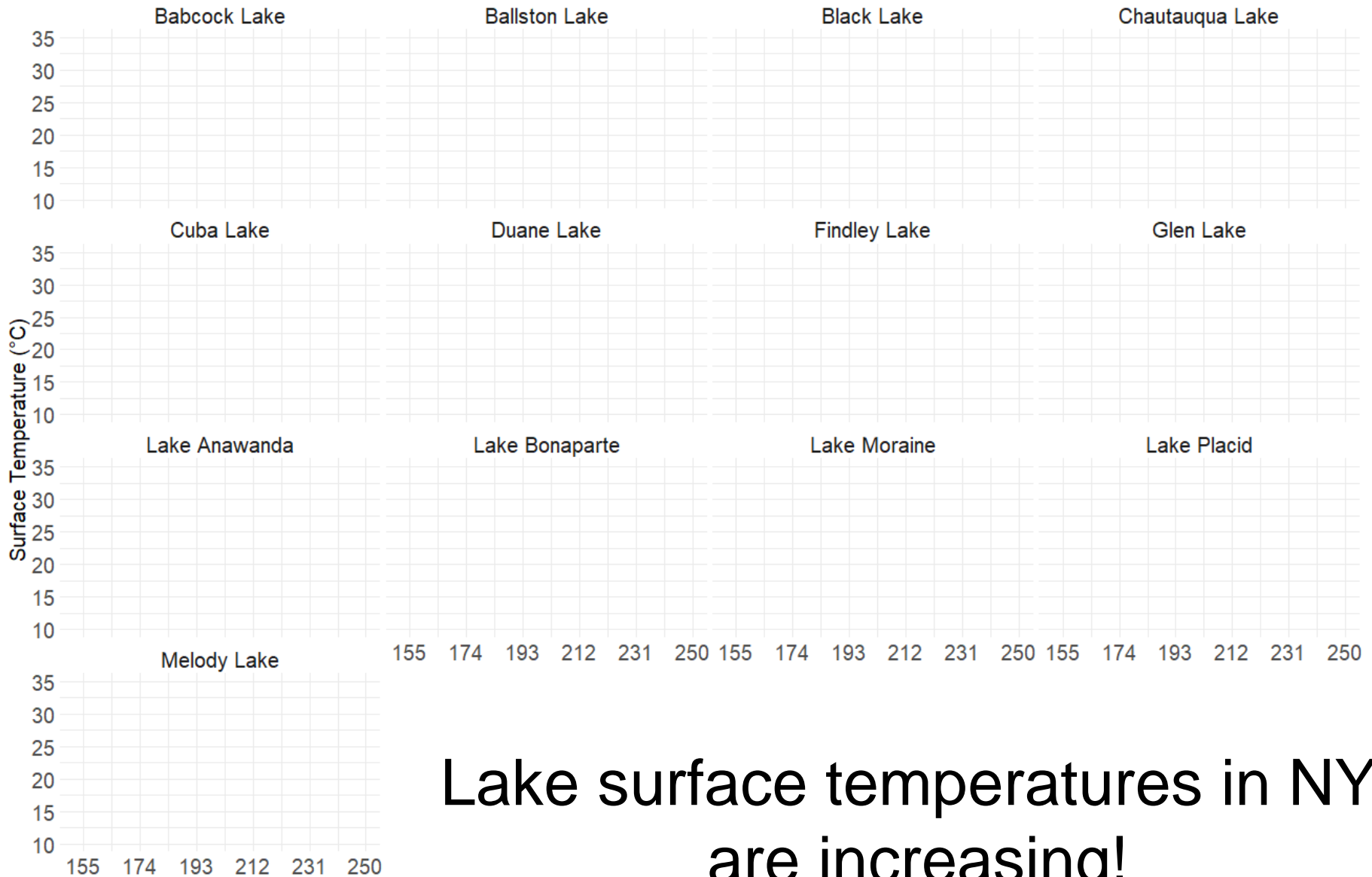
Colder, higher density



Lower temperature
@ depth



Year: 1986

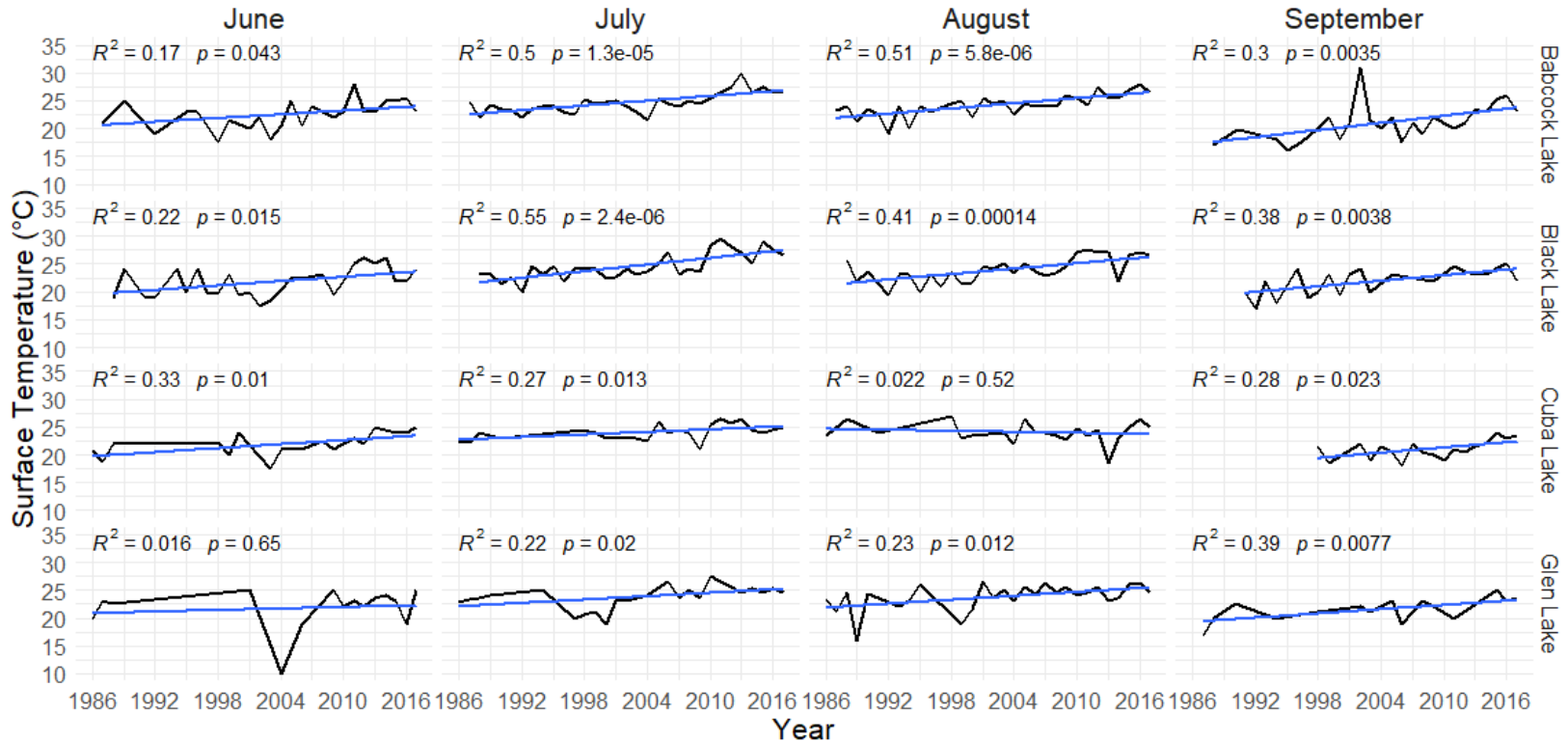


Lake surface temperatures in NY
are increasing!

+0.6°C/Decade



Monthly Increases in Surface Temperatures



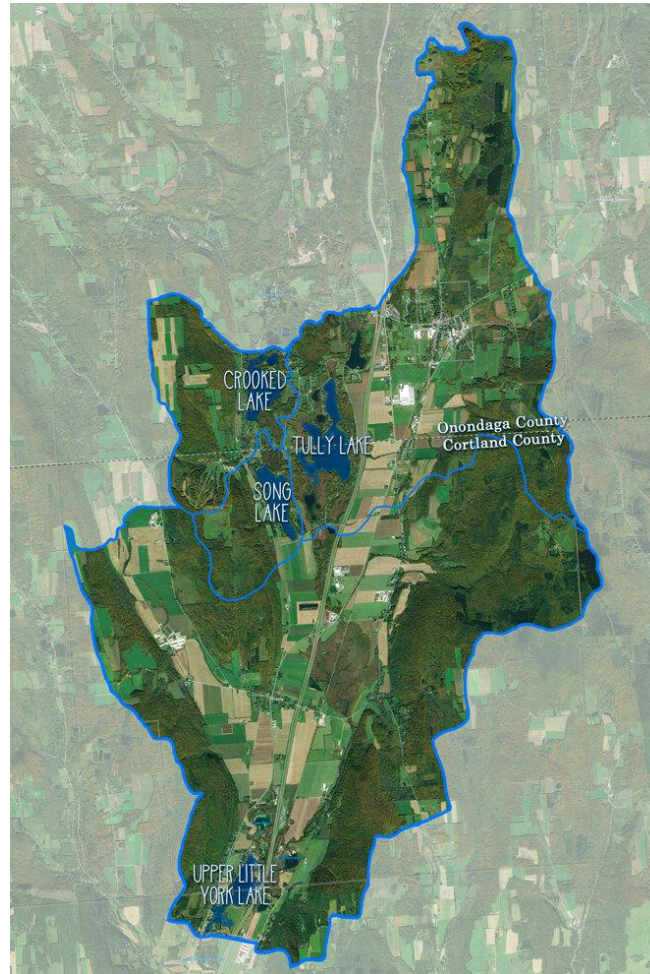
+0.6°C/Decade

+1.1°C

What about right here in CNY?

Cortland-Onondaga Federation of Kettle Lake Associations (C-OFOKLA)

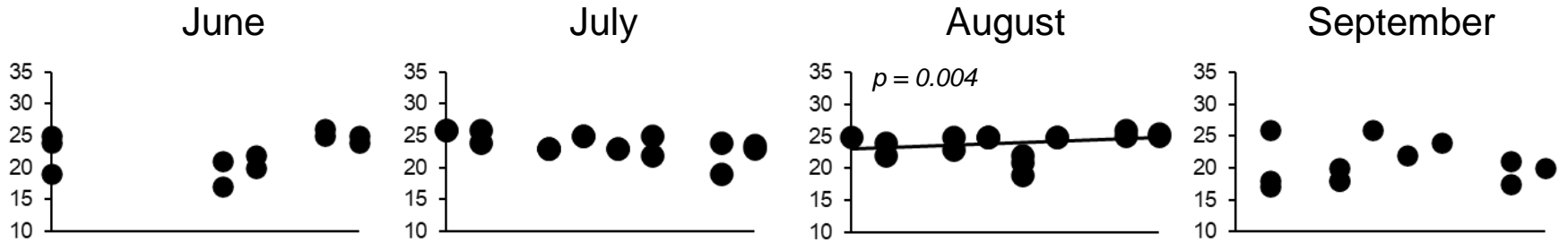
Little York Lake
Tully Lake
Song Lake
Crooked Lake



Map credit: Upper Susquehanna Coalition



Surface Water Temperatures



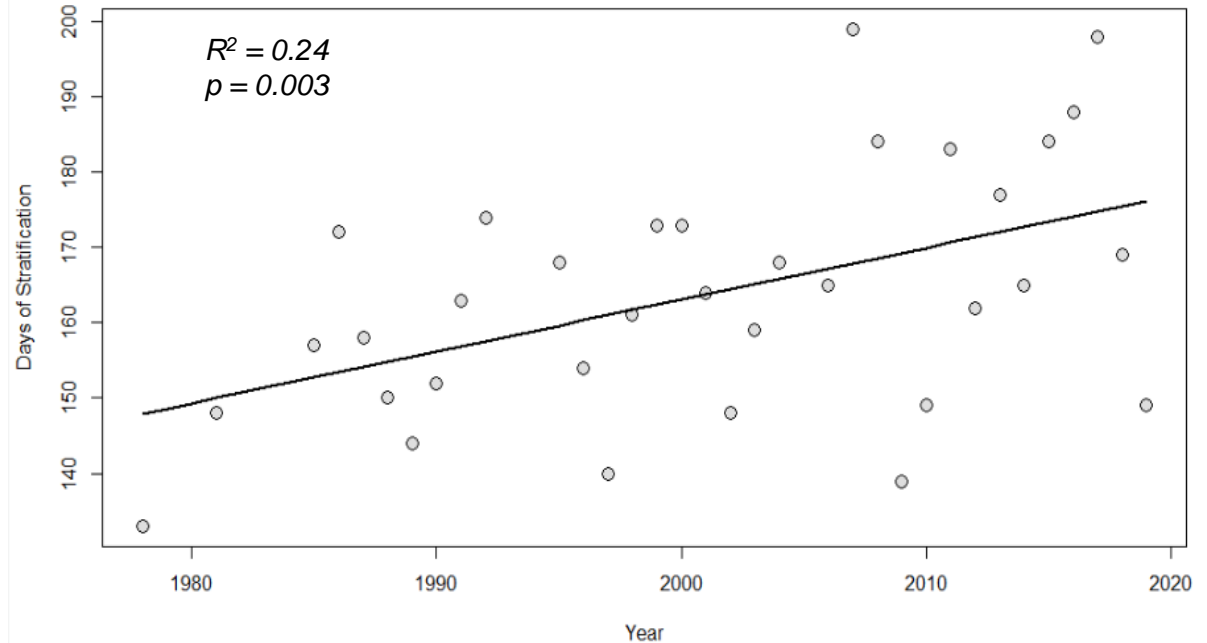
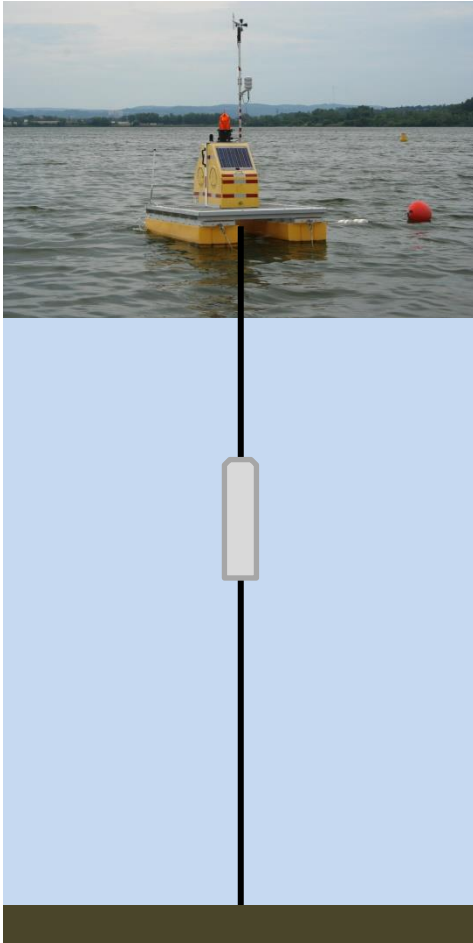
Little York Lake



Increases in Duration of Stratification

Onondaga Lake

+1 Week/Decade



*Temperature profiles every meter, twice a day
~ April to October each year*

Application of long-term monitoring and trends

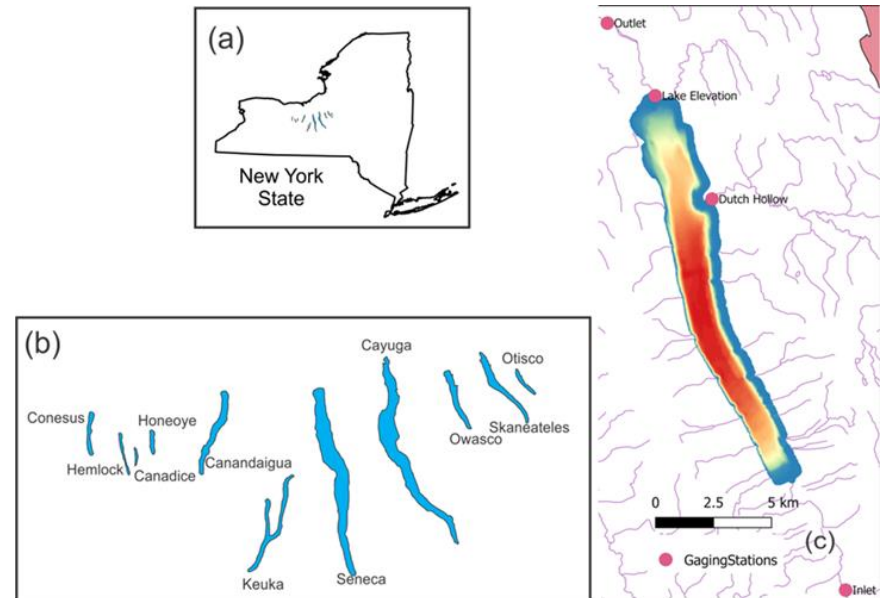
Models and scenario evaluations

Applications of long-term trends

Example:

Owasco Lake and HABs

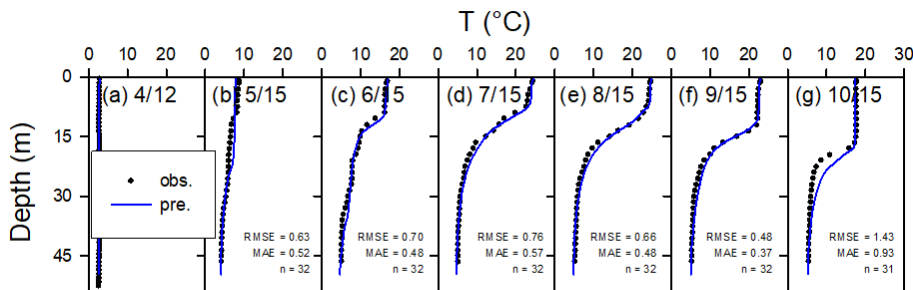
- NYS 303(d) List of Impaired Waters
- In-lake water quality model
 - Simulate summer conditions
 - Illustrate management actions and HAB factors



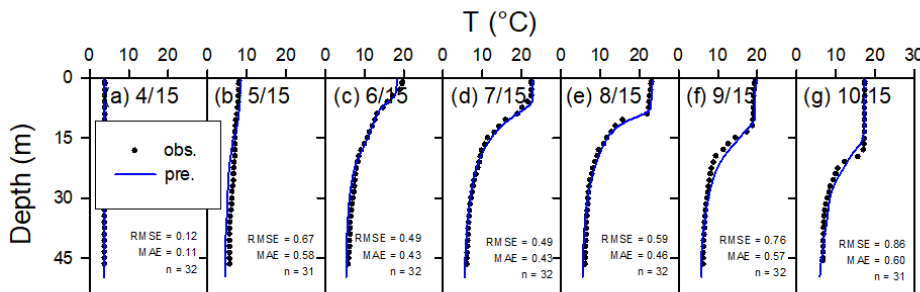
Model application - Owasco Lake

Hydrothermal Model Results

Calibration



Confirmation

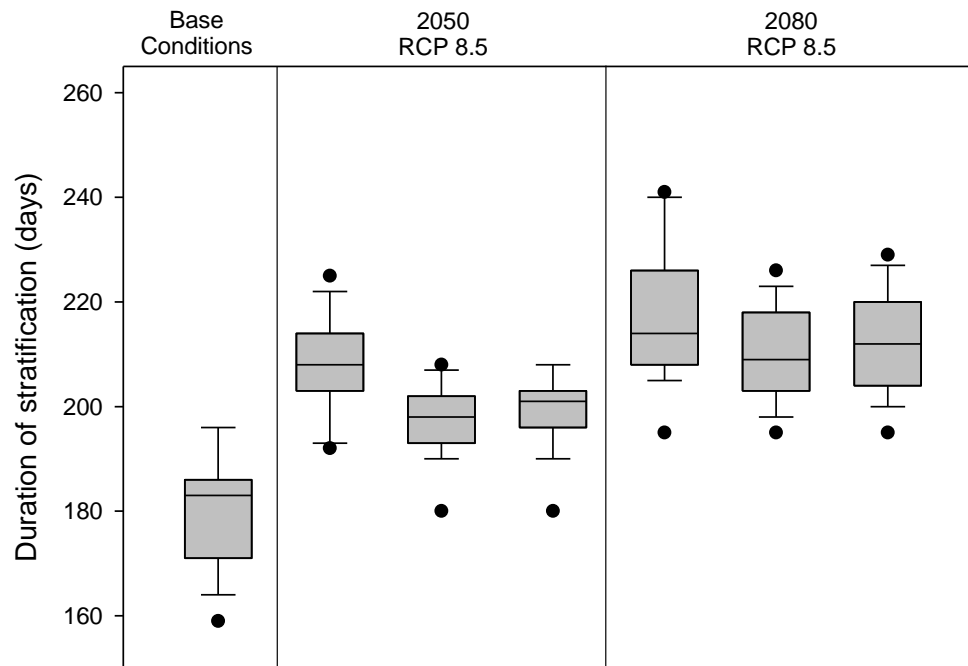


Applied use of long-term monitoring and trends!

Model application - Owasco Lake

Climate projections and effects

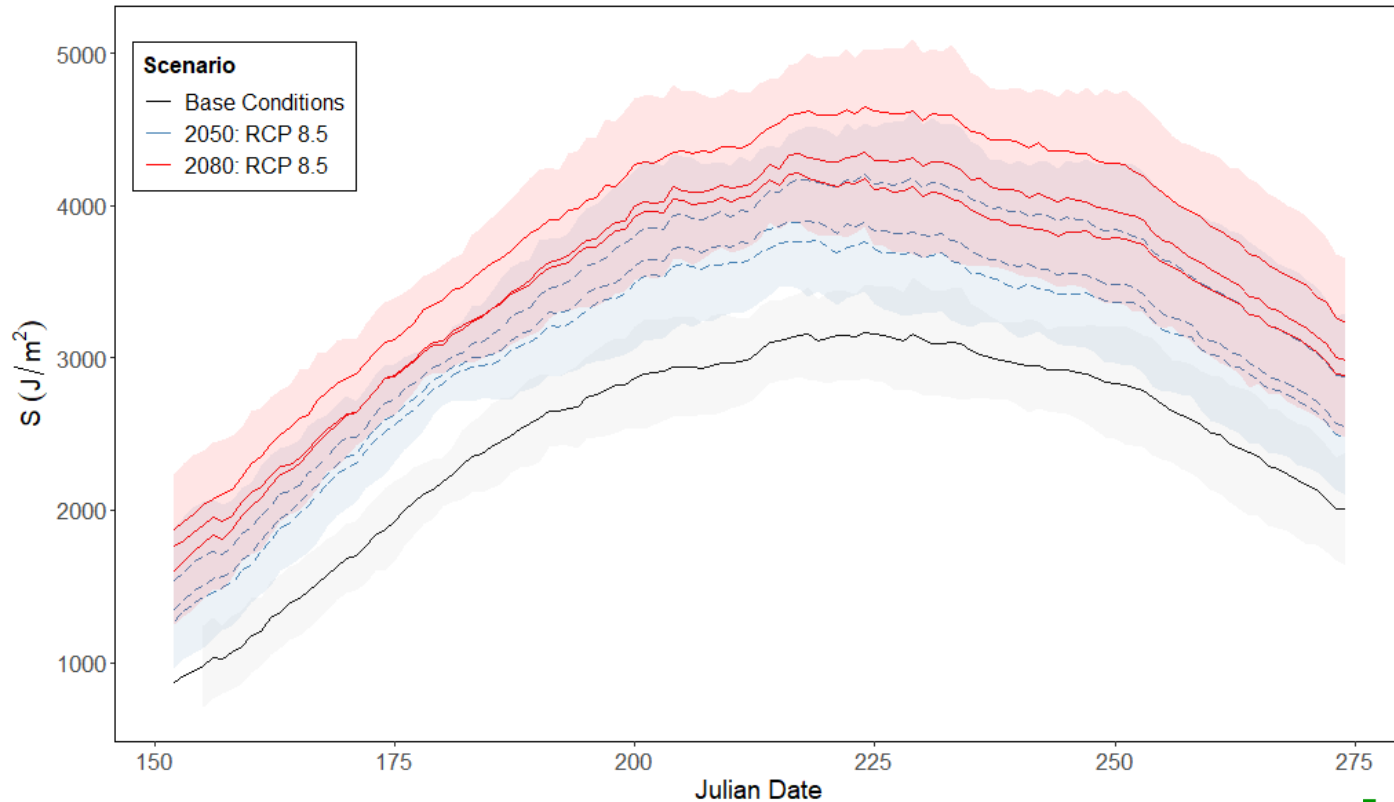
Increased duration of stratification



Model application - Owasco Lake

Climate projections and effects

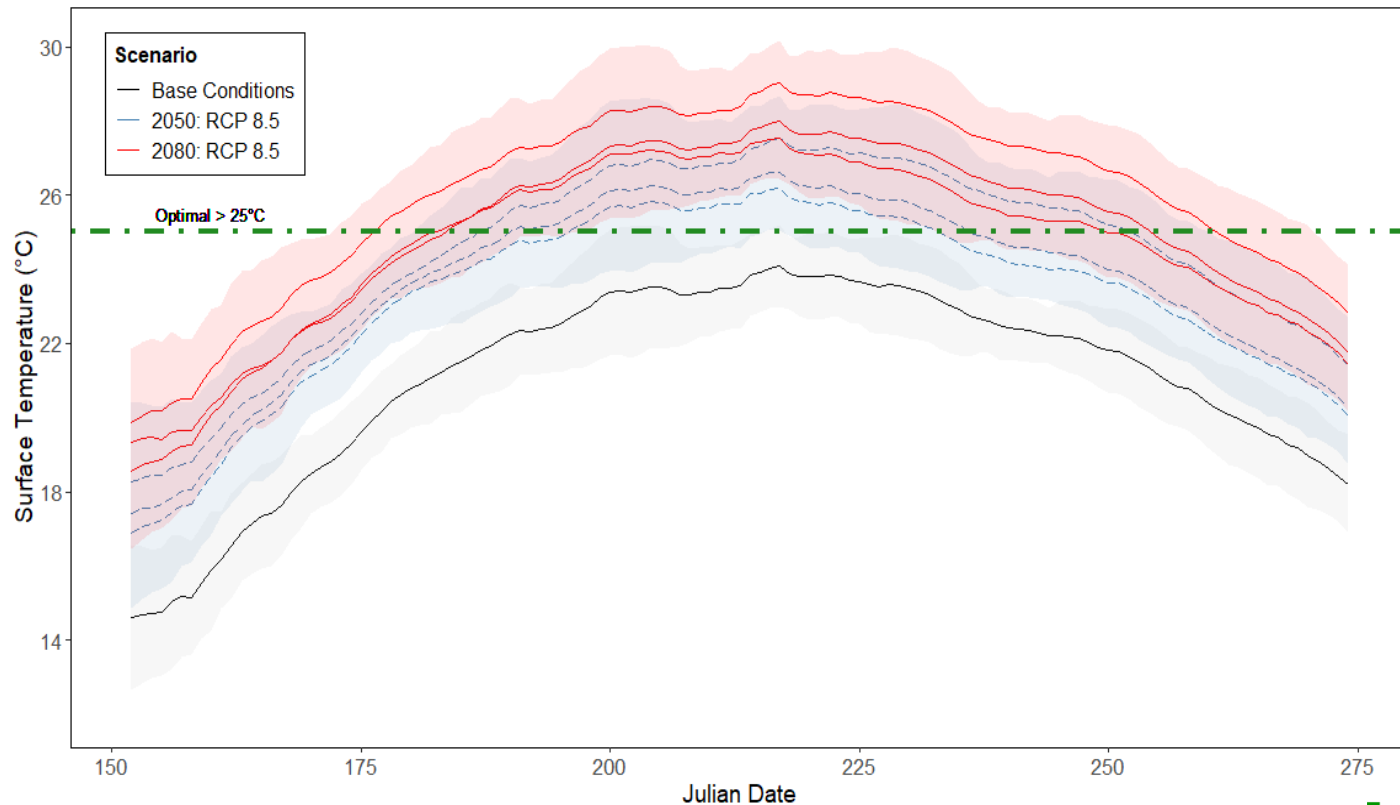
Stratification strengthens



Model application - Owasco Lake

Climate projections and effects

Surface temperatures increase and favor cyanobacteria



Conclusions and Take-aways

- No obvious trends in trophic condition statewide
- Most NYS lakes are becoming warmer (surface), some rapidly

Every lake has its own story!

- Annual reports are only a stop along the way

Importance of long-term monitoring and trends

- Patterns, models and scenarios, scientifically-based decisions

Thank you!



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