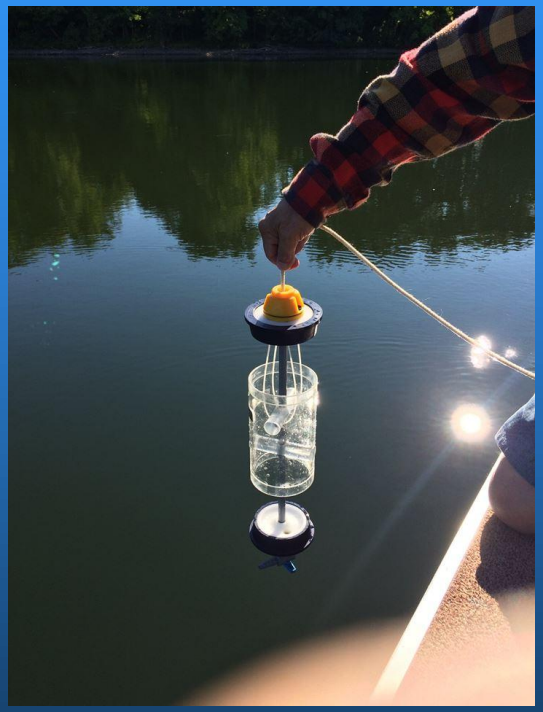
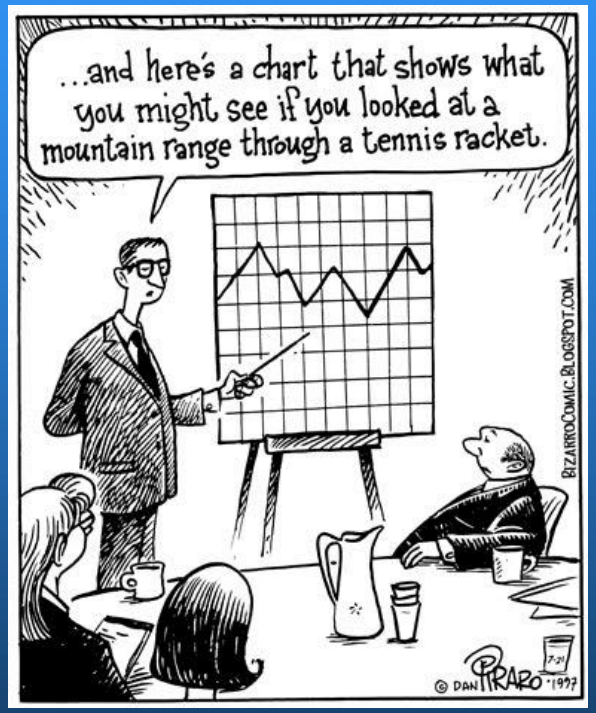
Communicating Your Lake Data to Your Lake Association Members



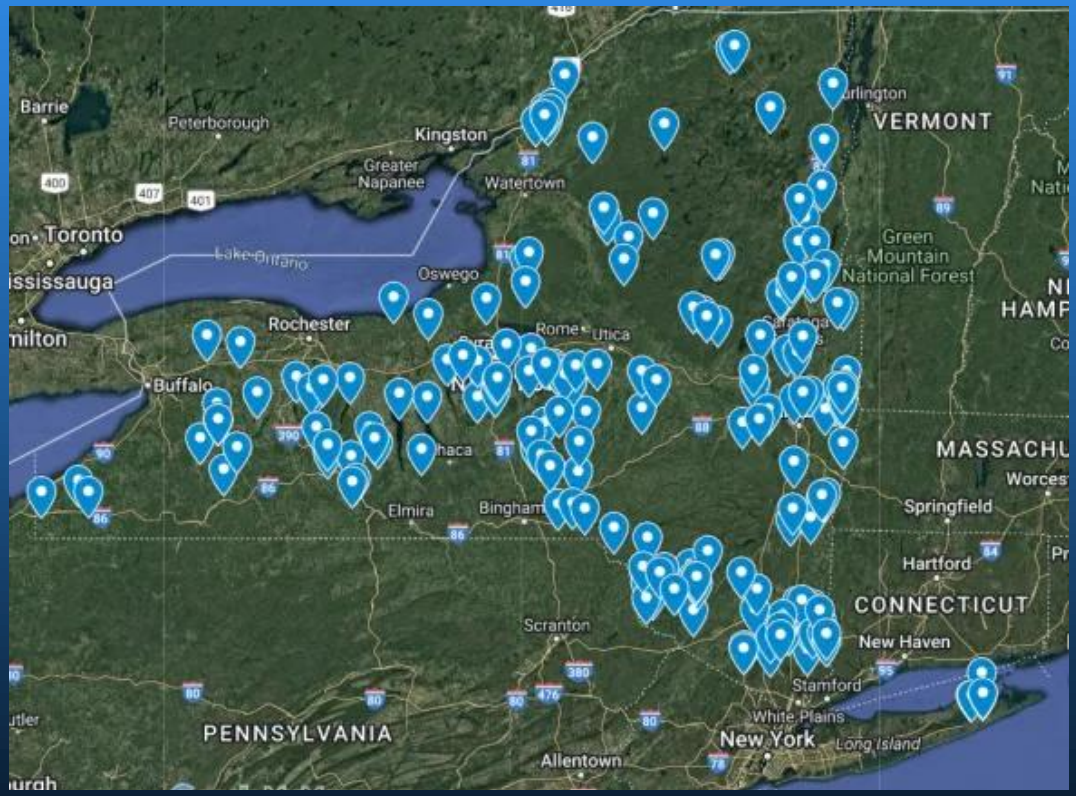


https://stats.stackexchange.com/q/90408

Nancy Mueller, CSLAP Coordinator
New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
fola@nysfola.org
(315)677-9987

NYSFOLA

Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program 1985-2025

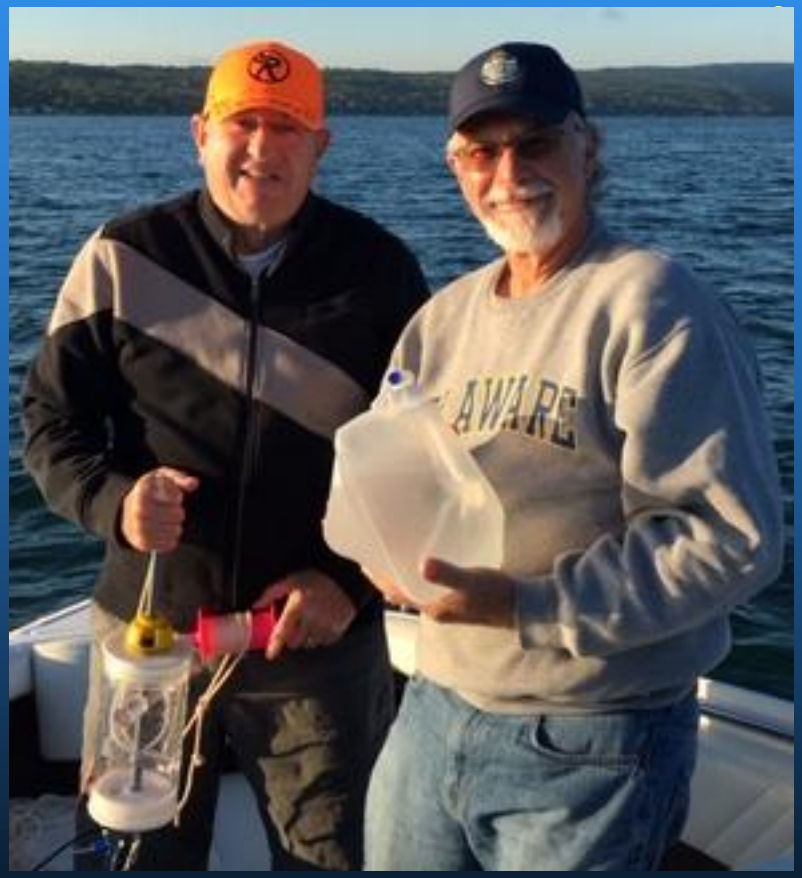


1985 pilot year on 25 lakes

2025 – 201 sites on 197 lakes

Happy 40th Anniversary!

Why CSLAP?



DEC doesn't have enough staff or funding to assess the state's waterbodies

Lake associations involved in the program become actively engaged in managing and protecting "their" lakes and have credible data for decision making.

What Data is Collected?

FIELD DATA

- Air Temperature
- Water Temperature
- Water Clarity (Secchi disk)
- Weather Conditions
- HABs observations
- Use impairment observations

OPTIONAL

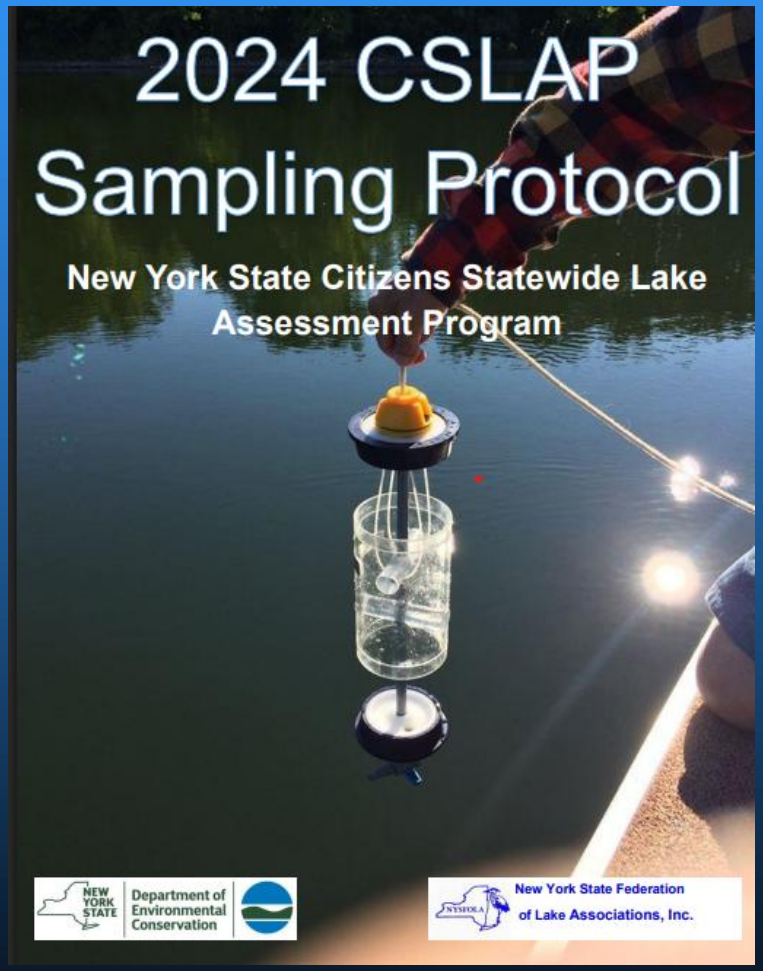
- Aquatic invasive species
- Ice on/Ice Off
- D.O. profiles

LAB CHEMISTRY

- pH
- Specific conductance
- Chlorophyll a
- Calcium (round 1 and 3)
- Chloride (rounds 1 and 3)
- Color
- NOx (nitrate/nitrite)
- NH_3 (ammonia) (deep lakes)
- TN (total nitrogen)
- TP (total phosphorus) shallow/deep samples

CSLAP - QAPP - ELAP

- Quality Assurance Project Plan
- Standardized Sampling Protocol
- Volunteer Training and follow-up
- ELAP Certified Laboratory



Environmental Laboratory Approval Program, NYS DOH)

Data should be collected to answer a question

- Does my lake meet its best use? (Waterbody assessments are what CSLAP is for.)
- What are the major sources of nutrient loading? (You might have to add tributary sampling.)
- Is the lake safe for swimming? (You might have to add bacterial sampling.)
- Should we stock _____fish in our lake? (You might need to add temperature/D.O. profiles.)

DEC Uses of CSLAP Data

Assessing New York waterbodies

Section 305(b) of the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act or CWA) requires each state to submit a report about the quality of the state's surface and ground waters to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on a biennial basis.

DEC Uses of CSLAP Data

Assessing New York waterbodies

303(d) Priority Waterbody List - The term "303(d) list" or “PWL list” is short for a state's list of impaired and threatened waters (e.g. stream/river segments, lakes). States are required to submit their list for EPA approval every two years. For each water on the list, the state identifies the pollutant causing the impairment, when known.

303(d) List

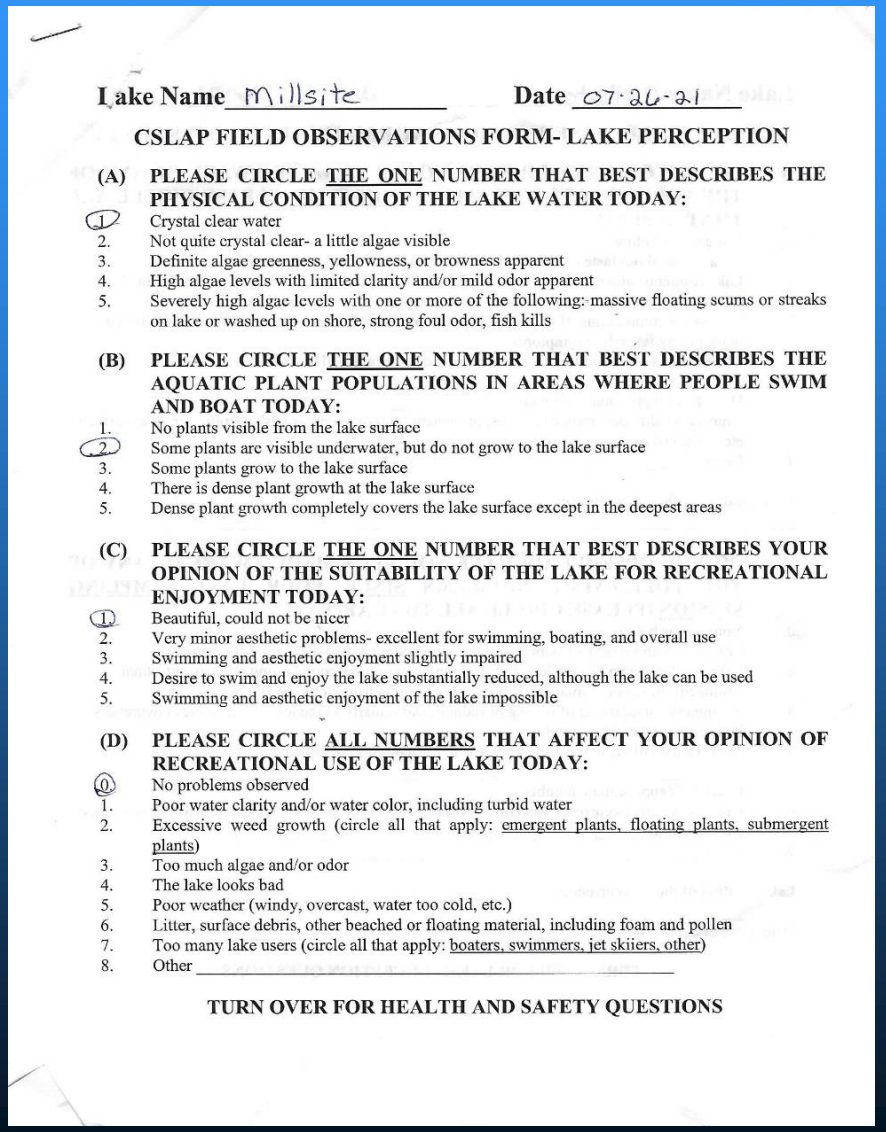
- **CSLAP field and chemistry data –** Water quality indicators chosen to assess use impairments and define potential sources of pollution.

- Water quality data used in PWL assessments must come from an ELAP certified laboratory, and the sampling program must have approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

303(d) List

CSLAP Perception Data

- Standardized lake perception data generated to evaluate use impairments.
  - Sampling volunteers are lake users and in position to identify use impacts (swimming, fishing, boating, etc.)



Lake Name Millsite Date 07-26-21

CSLAP FIELD OBSERVATIONS FORM- LAKE PERCEPTION

(A) PLEASE CIRCLE THE ONE NUMBER THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE LAKE WATER TODAY:

(1) Crystal clear water
2. Not quite crystal clear- a little algae visible
3. Definite algae greenness, yellowness, or browness apparent
4. High algae levels with limited clarity and/or mild odor apparent
5. Severely high algae levels with one or more of the following: massive floating scums or streaks on lake or washed up on shore, strong foul odor, fish kills

(B) PLEASE CIRCLE THE ONE NUMBER THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE AQUATIC PLANT POPULATIONS IN AREAS WHERE PEOPLE SWIM AND BOAT TODAY:

1. No plants visible from the lake surface
(2) Some plants are visible underwater, but do not grow to the lake surface
3. Some plants grow to the lake surface
4. There is dense plant growth at the lake surface
5. Dense plant growth completely covers the lake surface except in the deepest areas

(C) PLEASE CIRCLE THE ONE NUMBER THAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR OPINION OF THE SUITABILITY OF THE LAKE FOR RECREATIONAL ENJOYMENT TODAY:

(1) Beautiful, could not be nicer
2. Very minor aesthetic problems- excellent for swimming, boating, and overall use
3. Swimming and aesthetic enjoyment slightly impaired
4. Desire to swim and enjoy the lake substantially reduced, although the lake can be used
5. Swimming and aesthetic enjoyment of the lake impossible

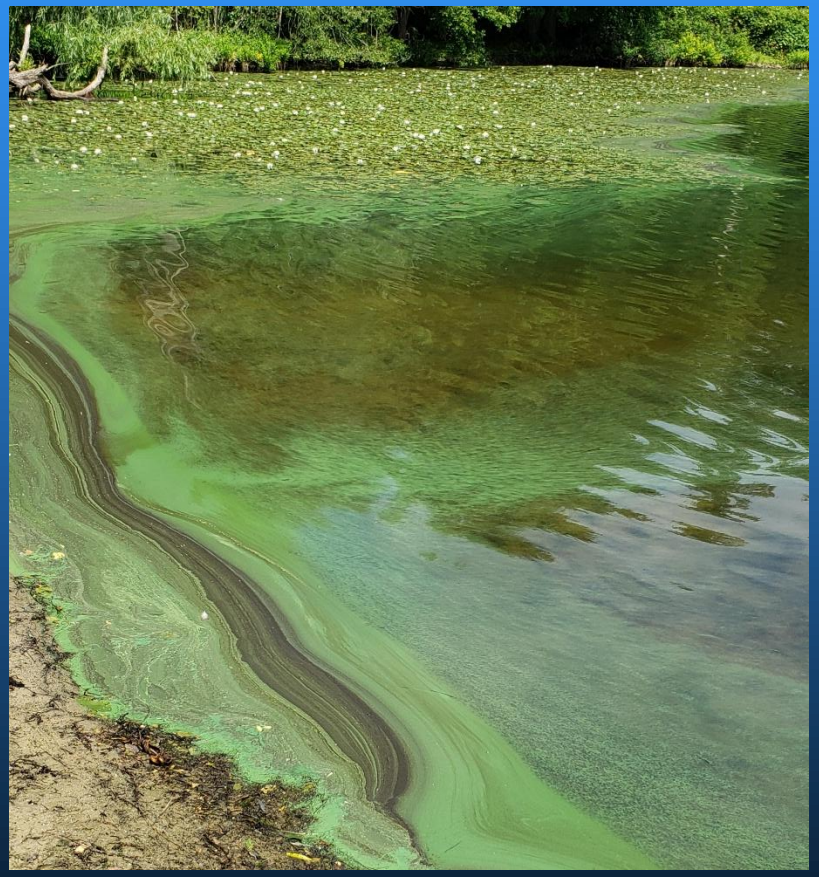
(D) PLEASE CIRCLE ALL NUMBERS THAT AFFECT YOUR OPINION OF RECREATIONAL USE OF THE LAKE TODAY:

(0) No problems observed
1. Poor water clarity and/or water color, including turbid water
2. Excessive weed growth (circle all that apply: emergent plants, floating plants, submergent plants)
3. Too much algae and/or odor
4. The lake looks bad
5. Poor weather (windy, overcast, water too cold, etc.)
6. Litter, surface debris, other beached or floating material, including foam and pollen
7. Too many lake users (circle all that apply: boaters, swimmers, jet skiiers, other)
8. Other _____

TURN OVER FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY QUESTIONS

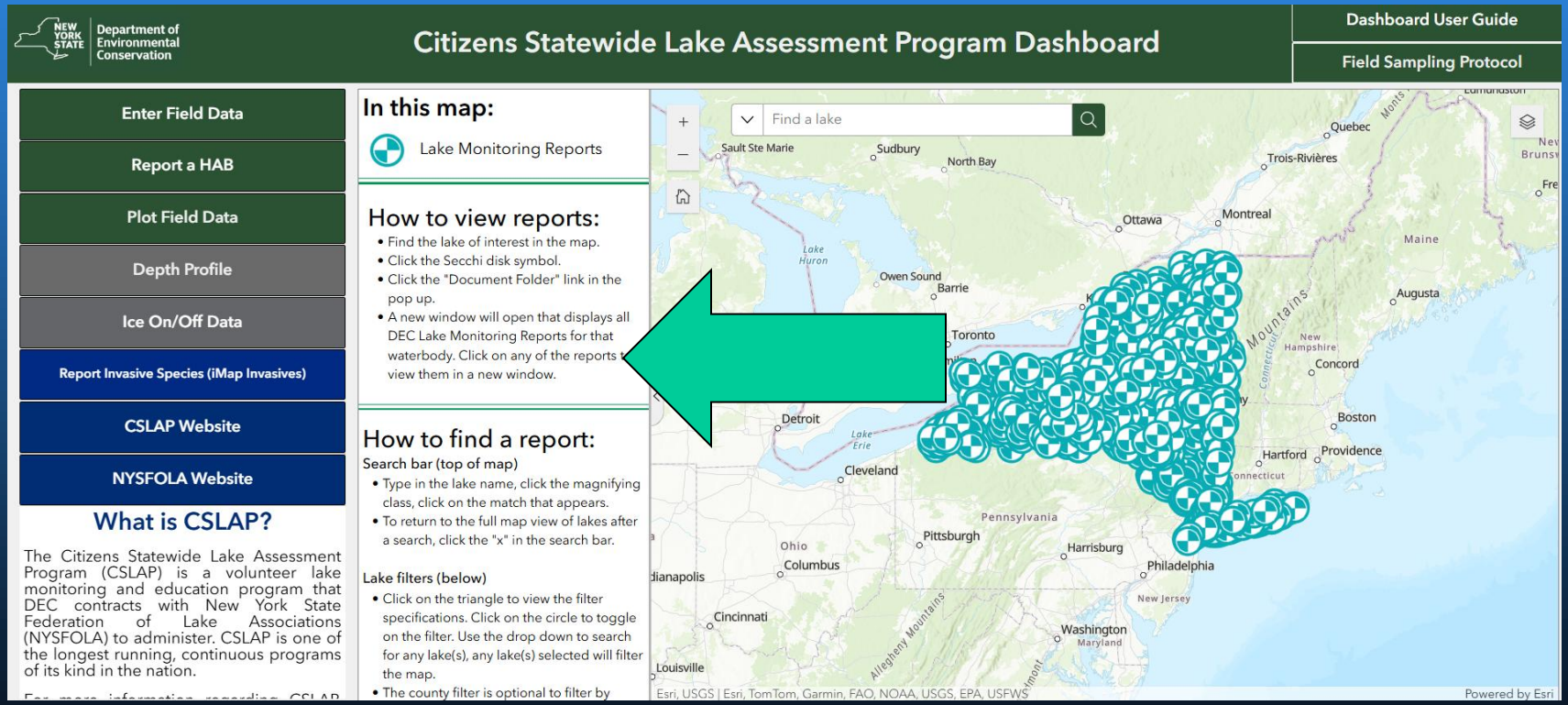
303(d) List New York

- Approximately. 50% of all nutrient 303(d) sites (lakes) in NYS identified through CSLAP

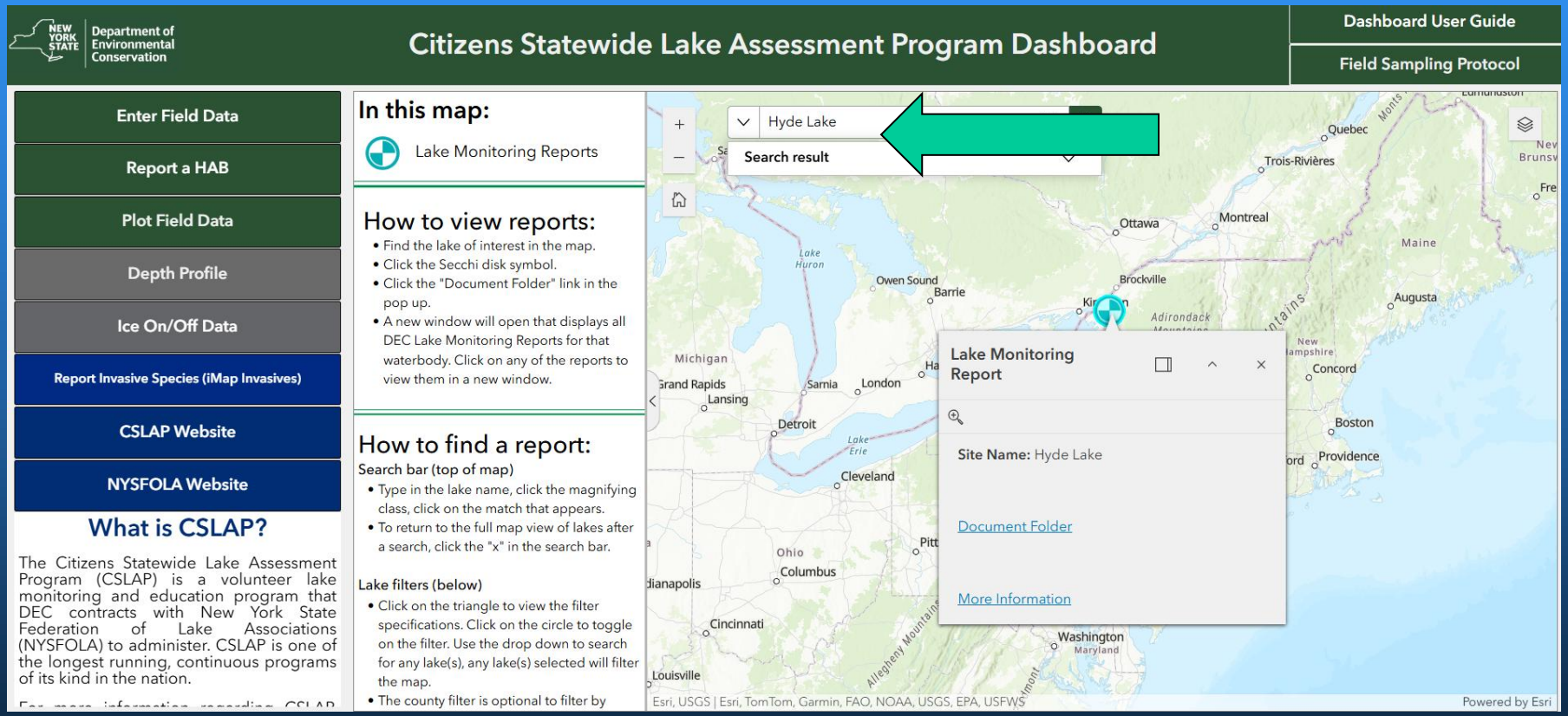


Finding Assessment Data
The CSLAP Dashboard

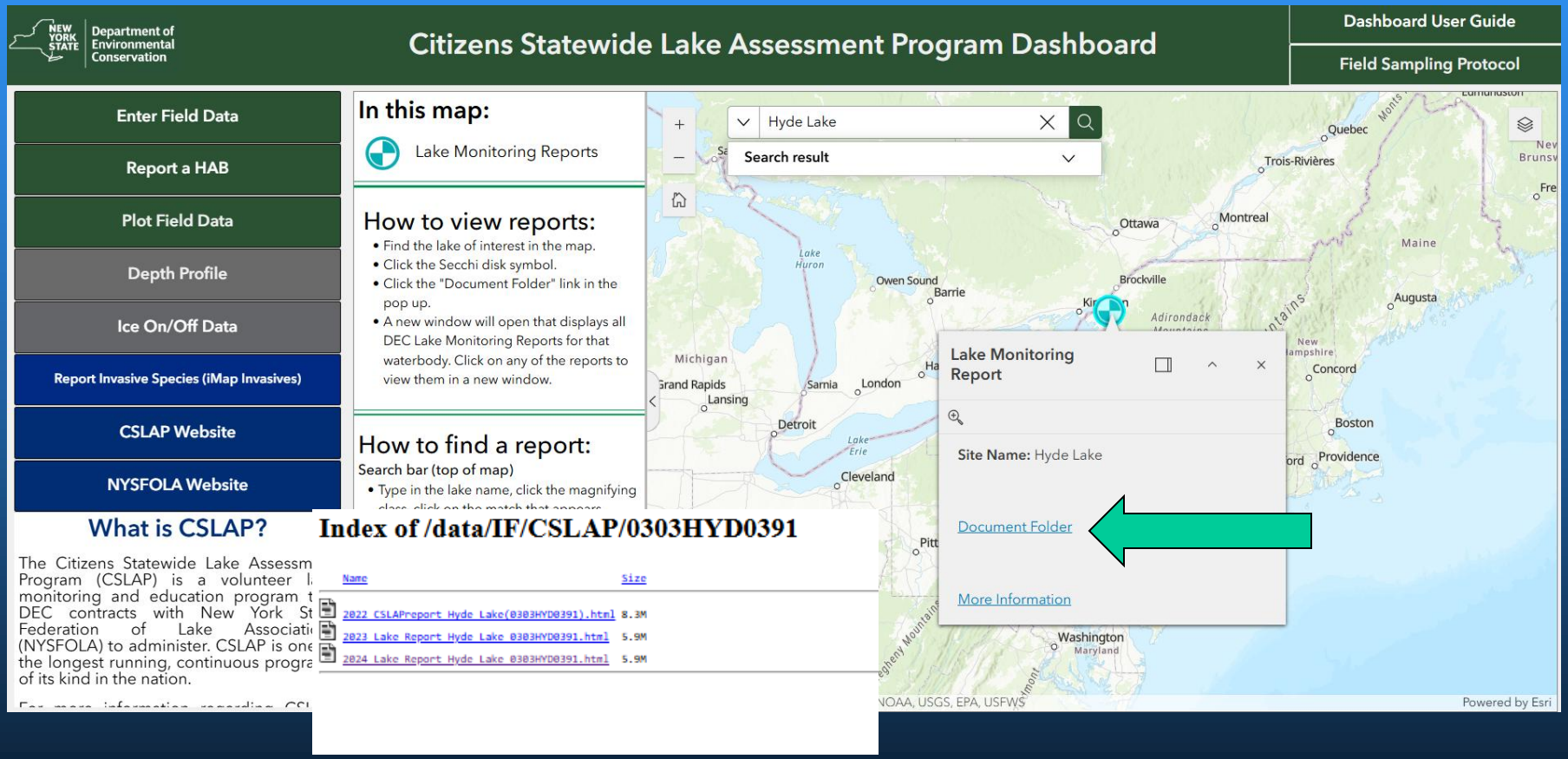
If your lake is in CSLAP, then your most recent electronic report has all of the data that DEC has on file.



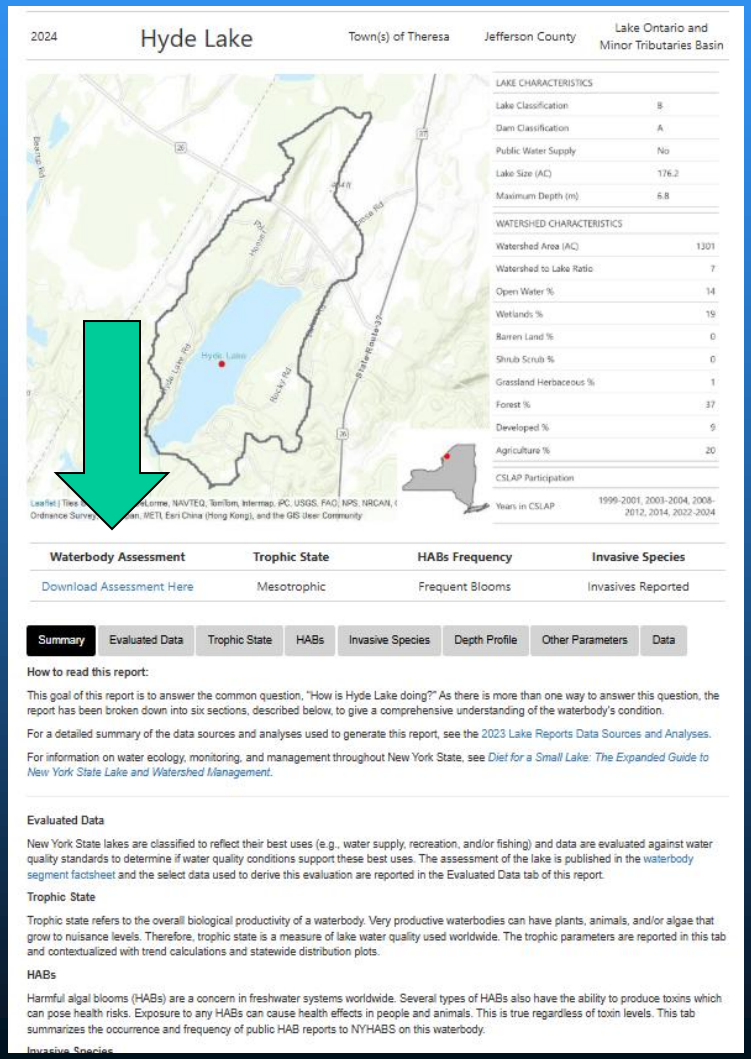
Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



2024 Hyde Lake Town(s) of Theresa Jefferson County Lake Ontario and Minor Tributaries Basin

LAKE CHARACTERISTICS	
Lake Classification	B
Dam Classification	A
Public Water Supply	No
Lake Size (AC)	176.2
Maximum Depth (m)	6.8

WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS	
Watershed Area (AC)	1301
Watershed to Lake Ratio	7
Open Water %	14
Wetlands %	19
Barren Land %	0
Shrub Scrub %	0
Grassland Herbaceous %	1
Forest %	37
Developed %	9
Agriculture %	20

CSLAP Participation	
Years in CSLAP	1999-2001, 2003-2004, 2008-2012, 2014, 2022-2024

Waterbody Assessment	Trophic State	HABs Frequency	Invasive Species
Download Assessment Here	Mesotrophic	Frequent Blooms	Invasives Reported

Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | Other Parameters | Data

How to read this report:

This goal of this report is to answer the common question, "How is Hyde Lake doing?" As there is more than one way to answer this question, the report has been broken down into six sections, described below, to give a comprehensive understanding of the waterbody's condition.

For a detailed summary of the data sources and analyses used to generate this report, see the 2023 Lake Reports Data Sources and Analyses.

For information on water ecology, monitoring, and management throughout New York State, see *Diet for a Small Lake: The Expanded Guide to New York State Lake and Watershed Management*.

Evaluated Data

New York State lakes are classified to reflect their best uses (e.g., water supply, recreation, and/or fishing) and data are evaluated against water quality standards to determine if water quality conditions support these best uses. The assessment of the lake is published in the waterbody segment factsheet and the select data used to derive this evaluation are reported in the Evaluated Data tab of this report.

Trophic State

Trophic state refers to the overall biological productivity of a waterbody. Very productive waterbodies can have plants, animals, and/or algae that grow to nuisance levels. Therefore, trophic state is a measure of lake water quality used worldwide. The trophic parameters are reported in this tab and contextualized with trend calculations and statewide distribution plots.

HABs

Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are a concern in freshwater systems worldwide. Several types of HABs also have the ability to produce toxins which can pose health risks. Exposure to any HABs can cause health effects in people and animals. This is true regardless of toxin levels. This tab summarizes the occurrence and frequency of public HAB reports to NYHABS on this waterbody.

Invasive Species

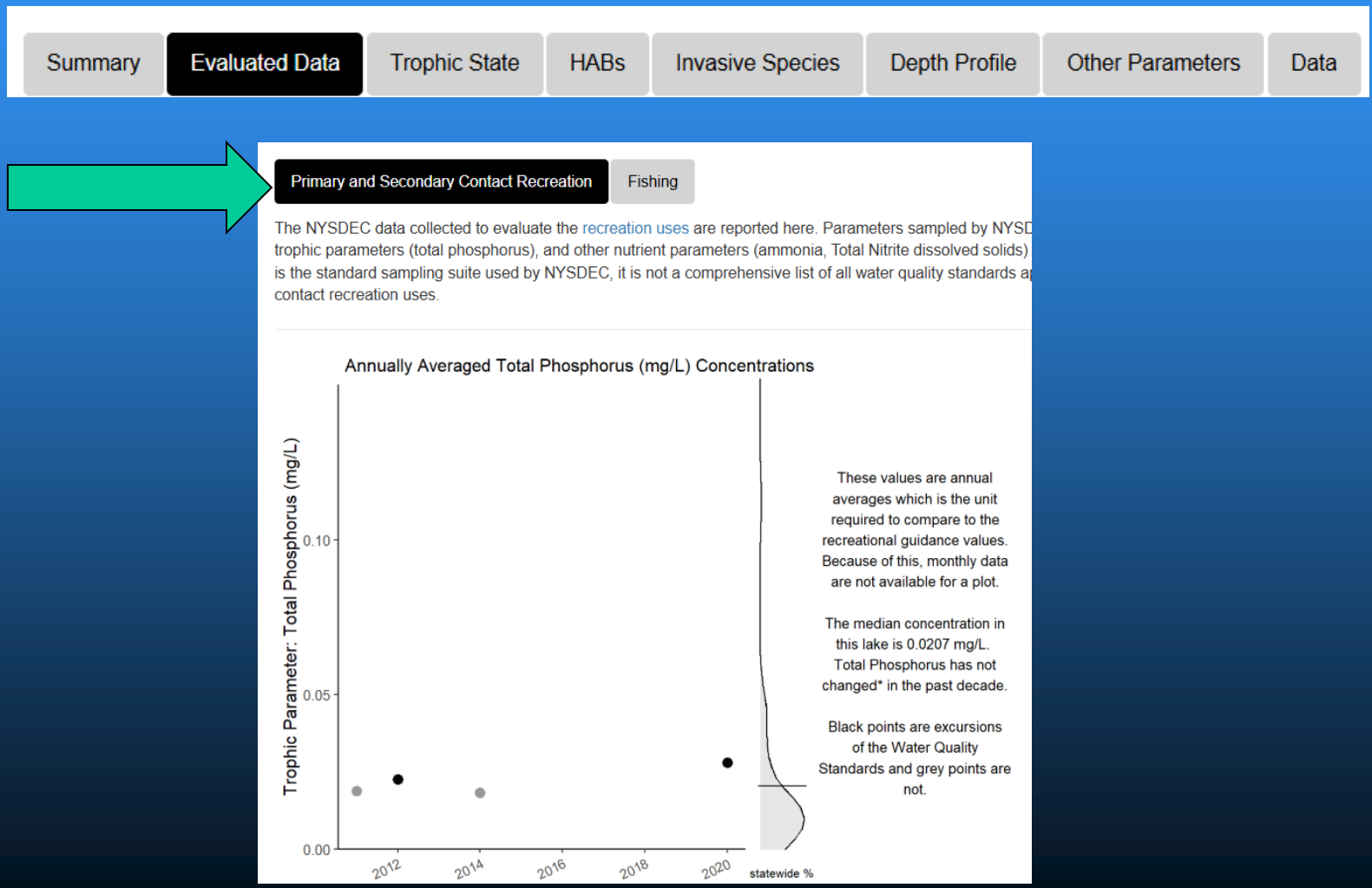
Your most recent electronic report has a lot of information about your lake and watershed.

You can even download your assessment.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Best Use	Use Assessment	Use Assessment Confirmation	Pollutant(s) Cause(s)	303(d) Year	Integrated Reporting Category
 Fishing	Impaired	Confirmed	Dissolved Oxygen	2018	IR5
 Secondary Contact Recreation	Impaired	Confirmed	Total Phosphorus	2022	IR5
 Primary Contact Recreation	Impaired	Confirmed	Total Phosphorus	2022	IR5
 Source of Water Supply	N/A for Waterbody Class	—	—	—	—
 Shellfishing	N/A for Waterbody Class	—	—	—	—

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

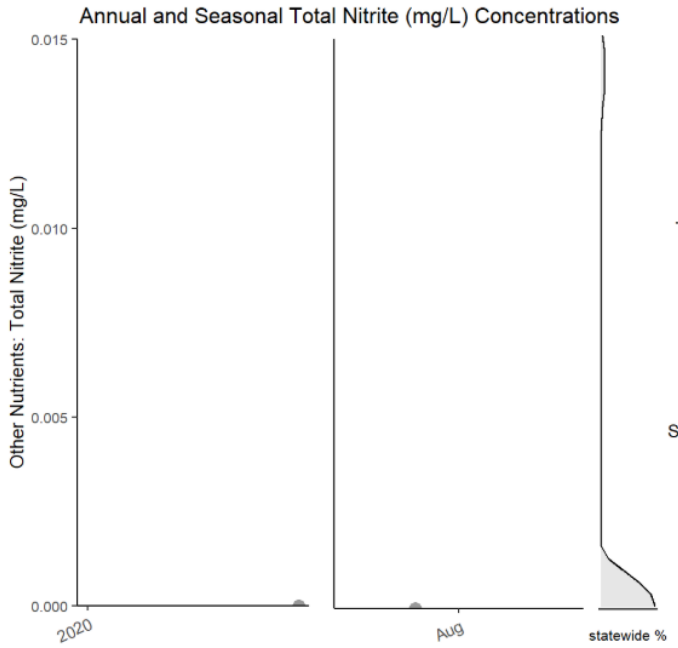


Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

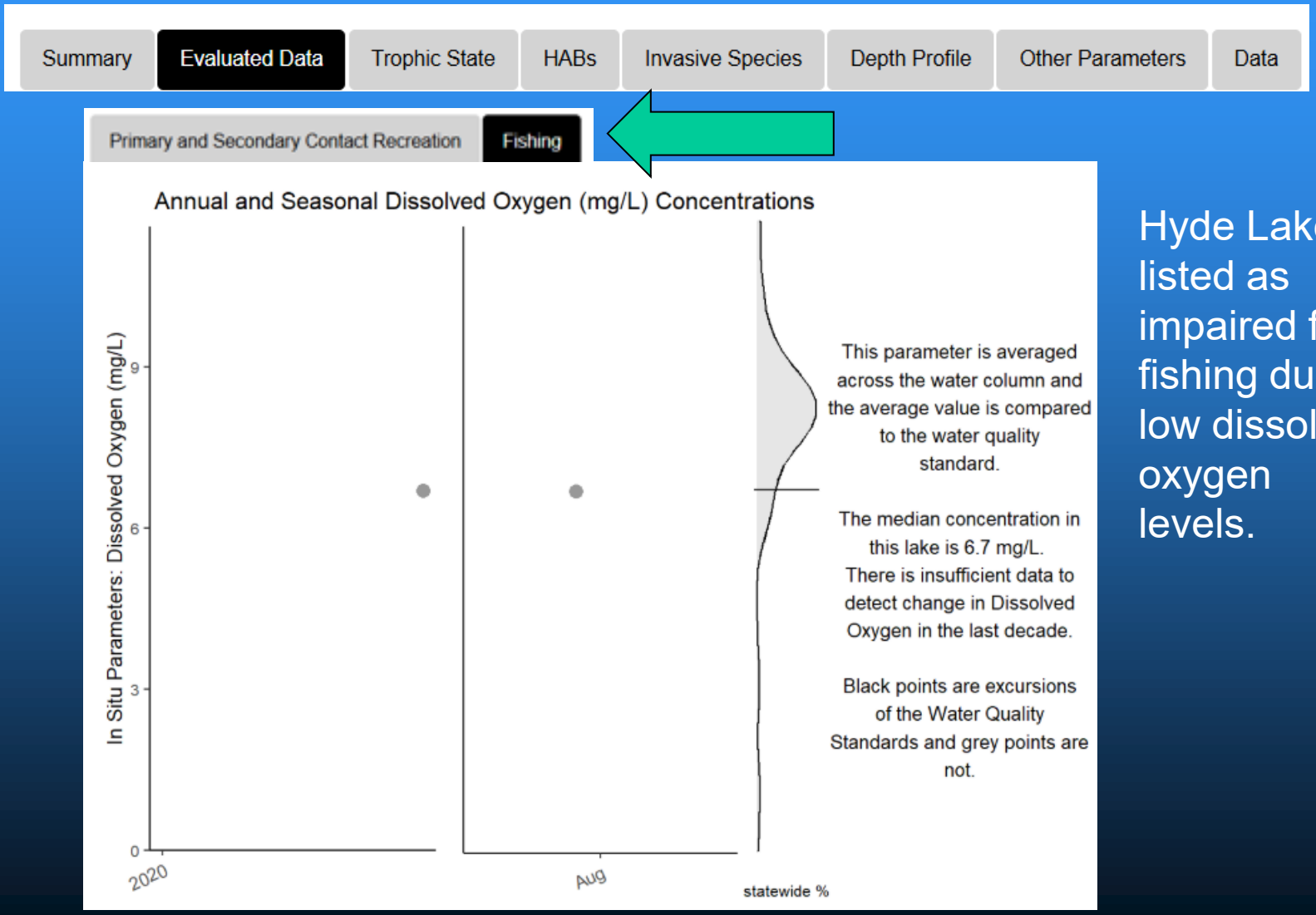
Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | Other Parameters | Data

Primary and Secondary Contact Recreation | Fishing

The NYSDEC data collected to evaluate the fishing use are reported here. Parameters sampled by NYSDEC to
metals (aluminum, arsenic, copper, nickel, and zinc as well as hardness for specific standards calculations), nutr
Nitrite dissolved solids, as well as pH and temperature for specific standards calculations), and in situ parameter
according to SOP 203. Although this is the standard sampling suite used by NYSDEC, it is not a comprehensive
applicable to fishing best use.

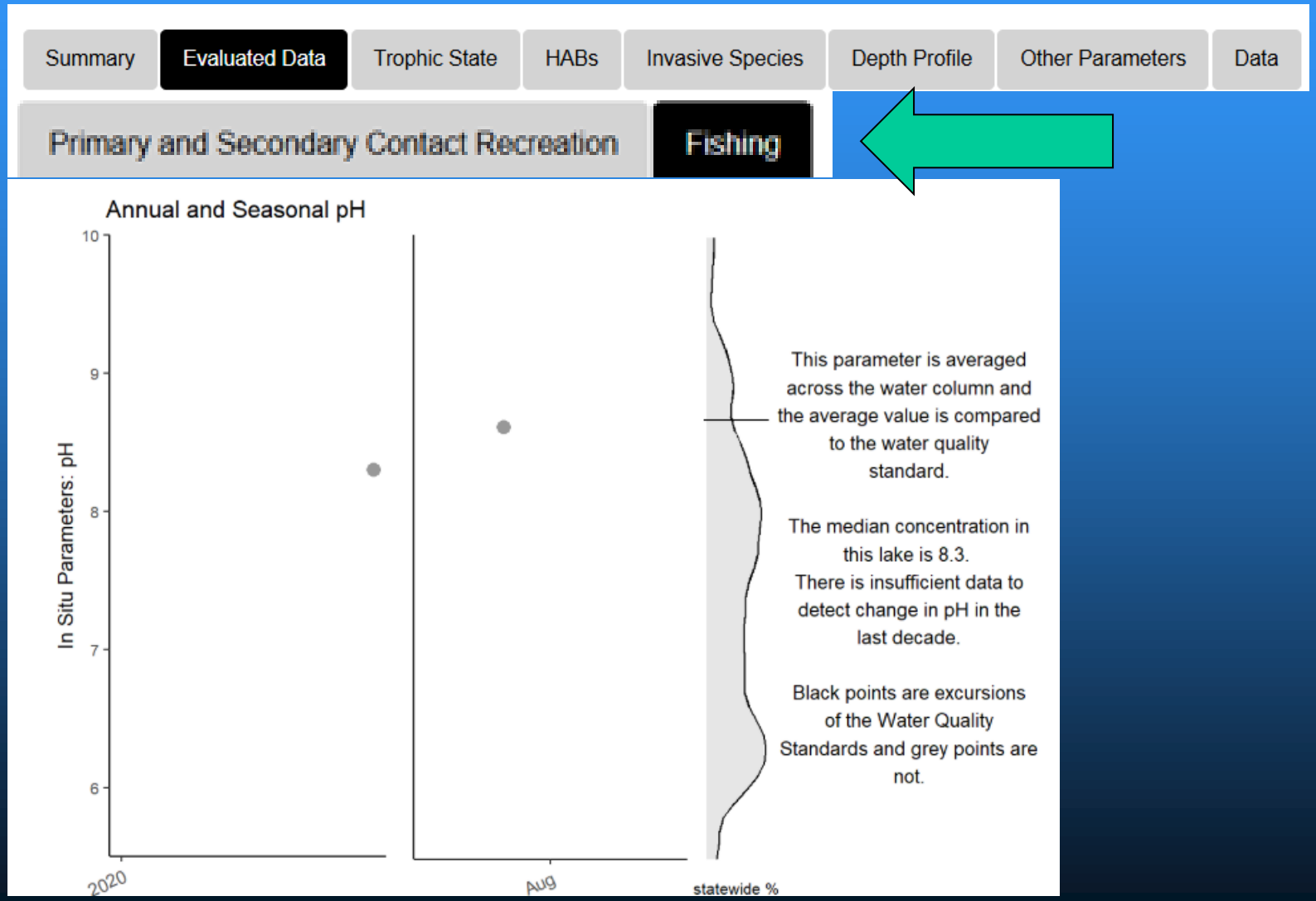


Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

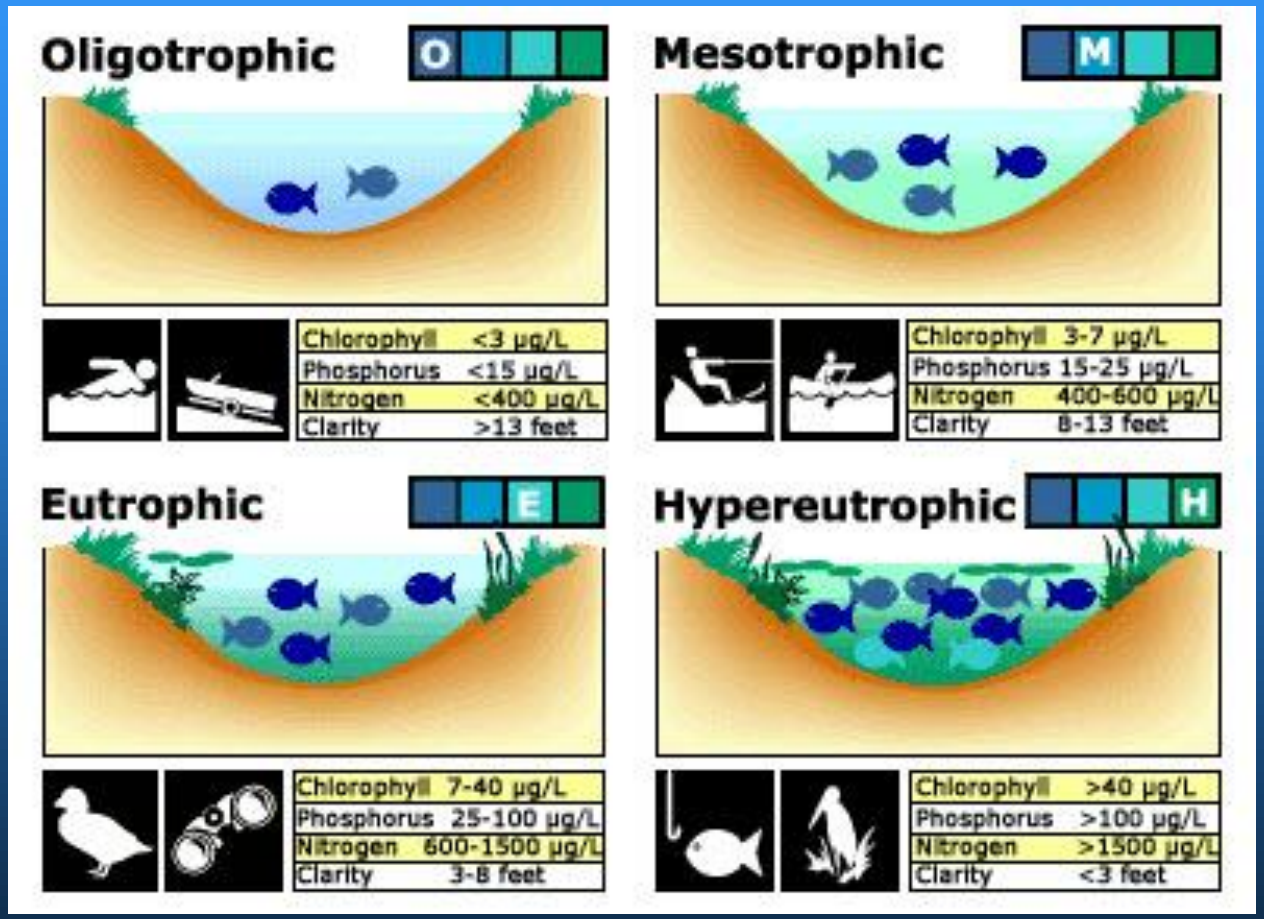


Hyde Lake is listed as impaired for fishing due to low dissolved oxygen levels.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



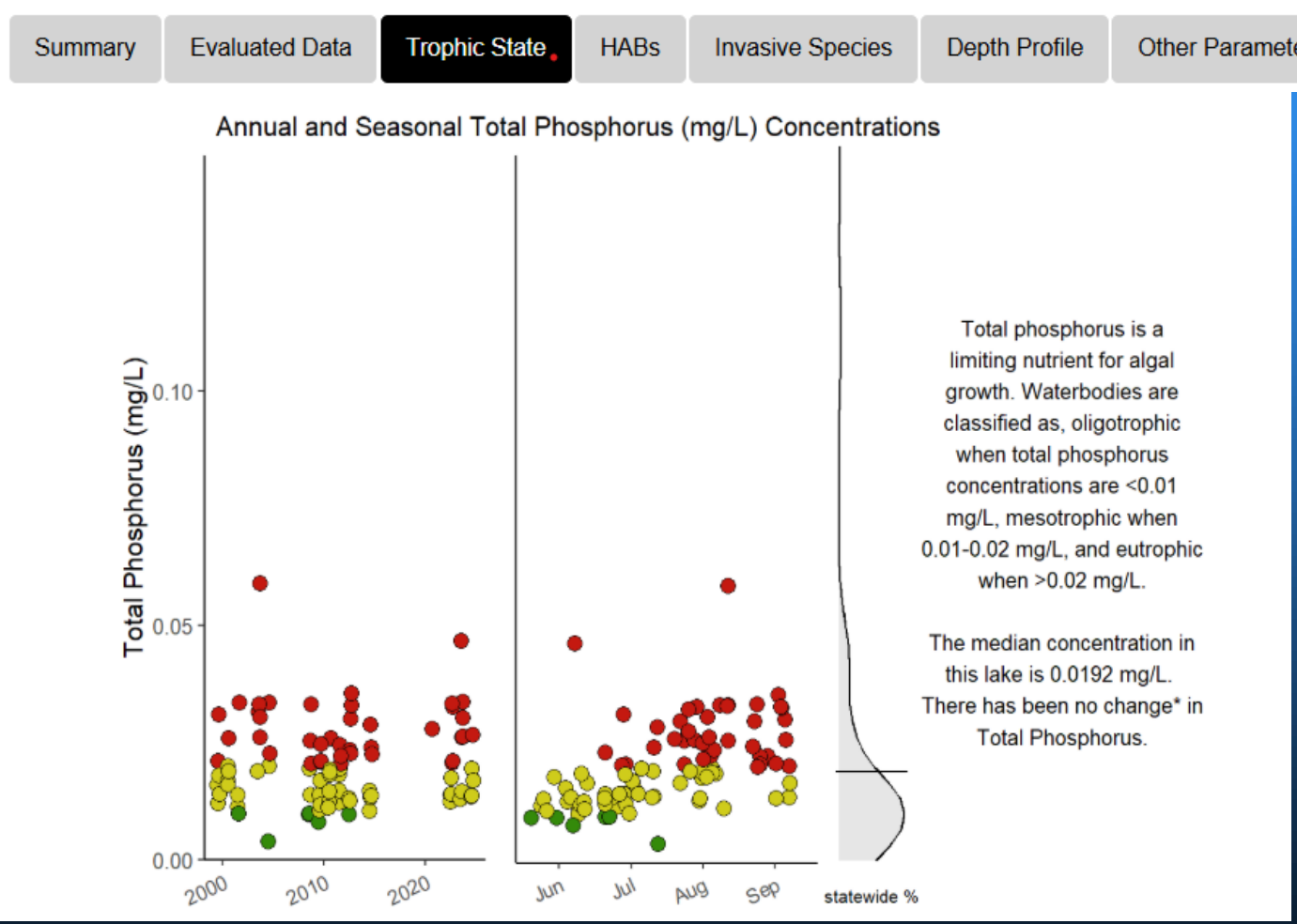
Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard – Trophic State



https://lakeadmin.org/whatisthetrophicstateindex/

Carlson, R.E. 1977. A trophic state index for lakes. Limnology and Oceanography. 22:361-369.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

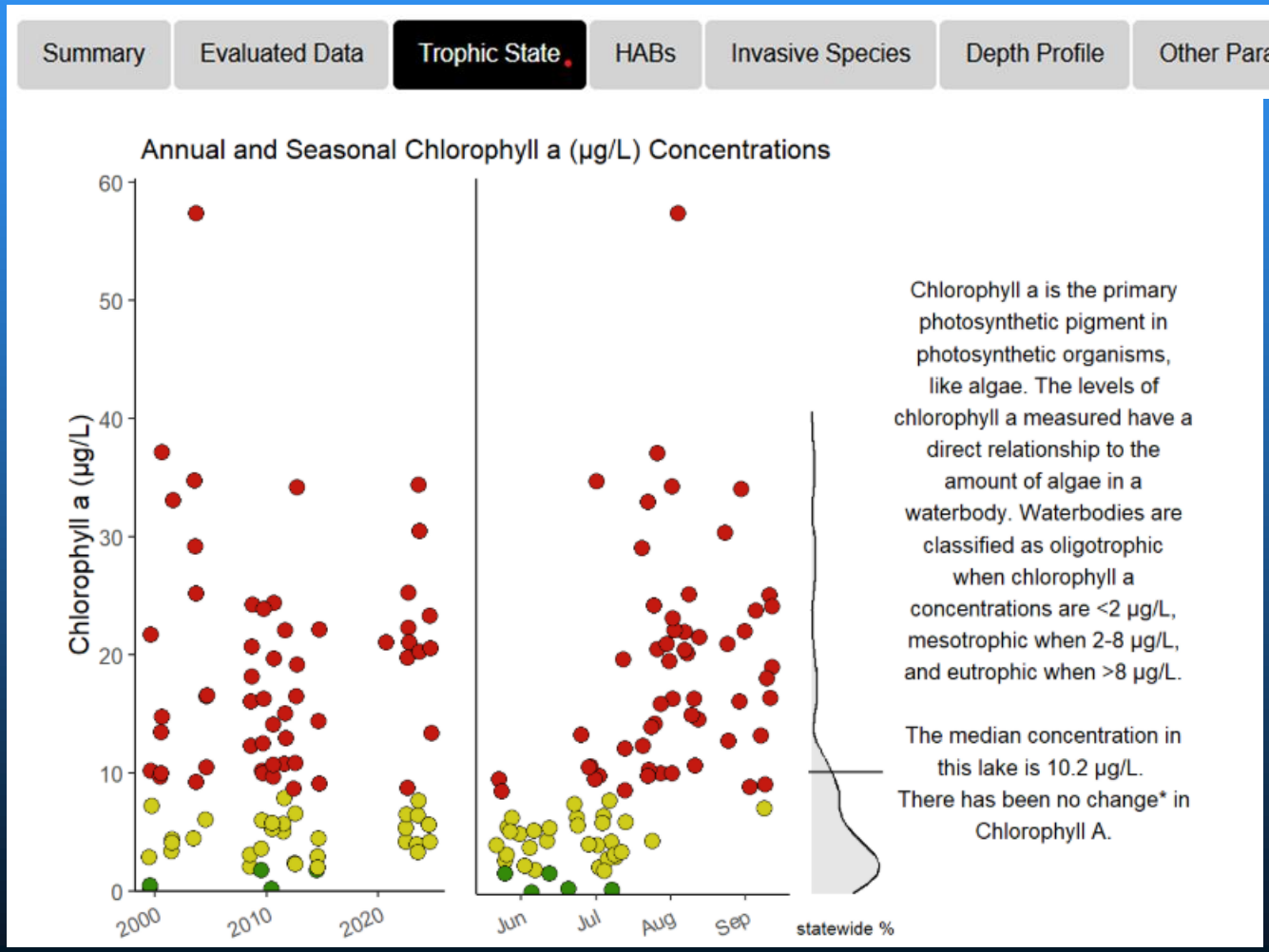


Oligotrophic (low nutrients) - <0.01mg/L

Mesotrophic (middle range) 0.01-0.02 mg/L

Eutrophic high nutrient levels >0.02 mg/L

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



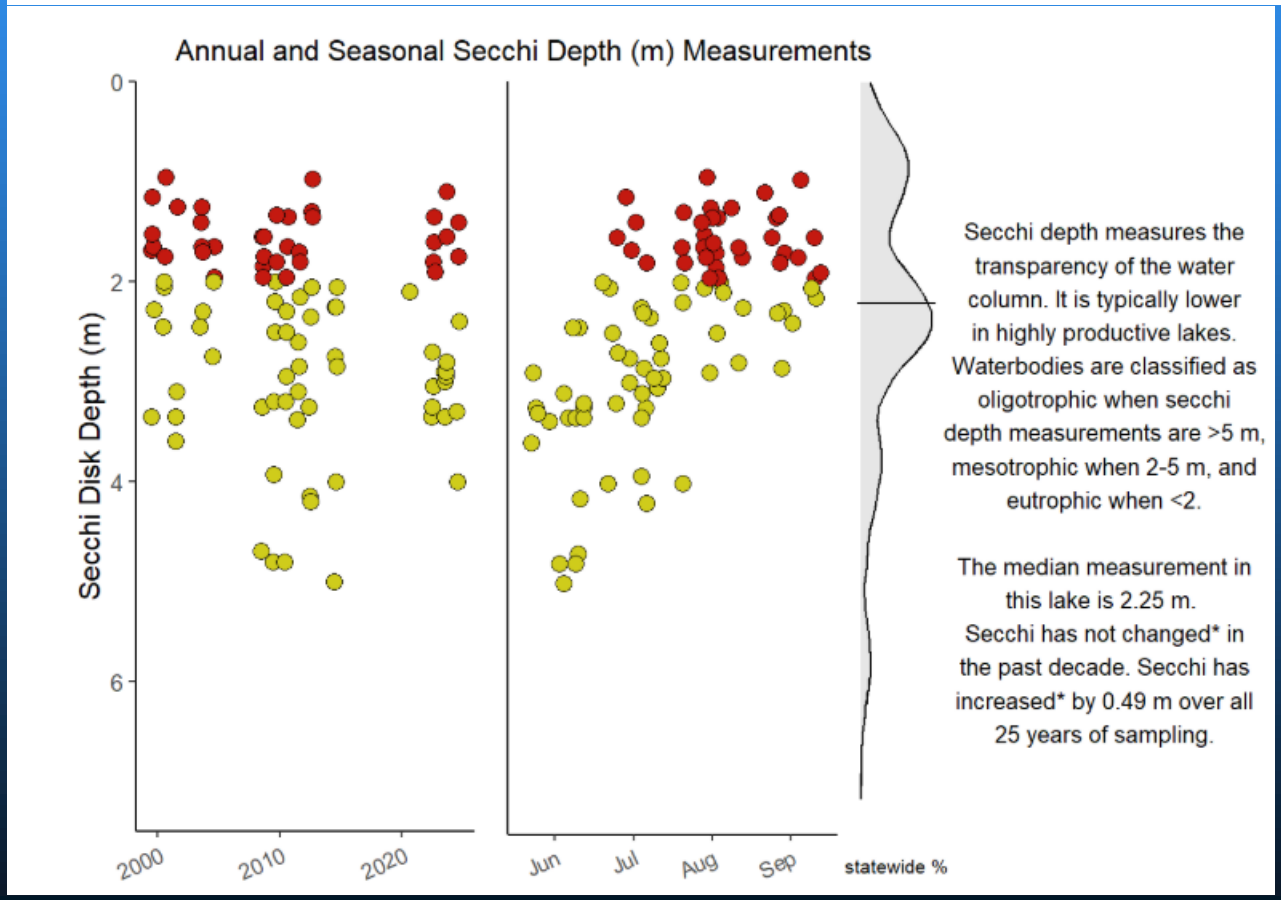
Oligotrophic
(low nutrients)
- <0.2mg/L

Mesotrophic
(middle range)
2-8 mg/L

Eutrophic
high nutrient levels
>8 mg/L

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | Other Parameters | Data



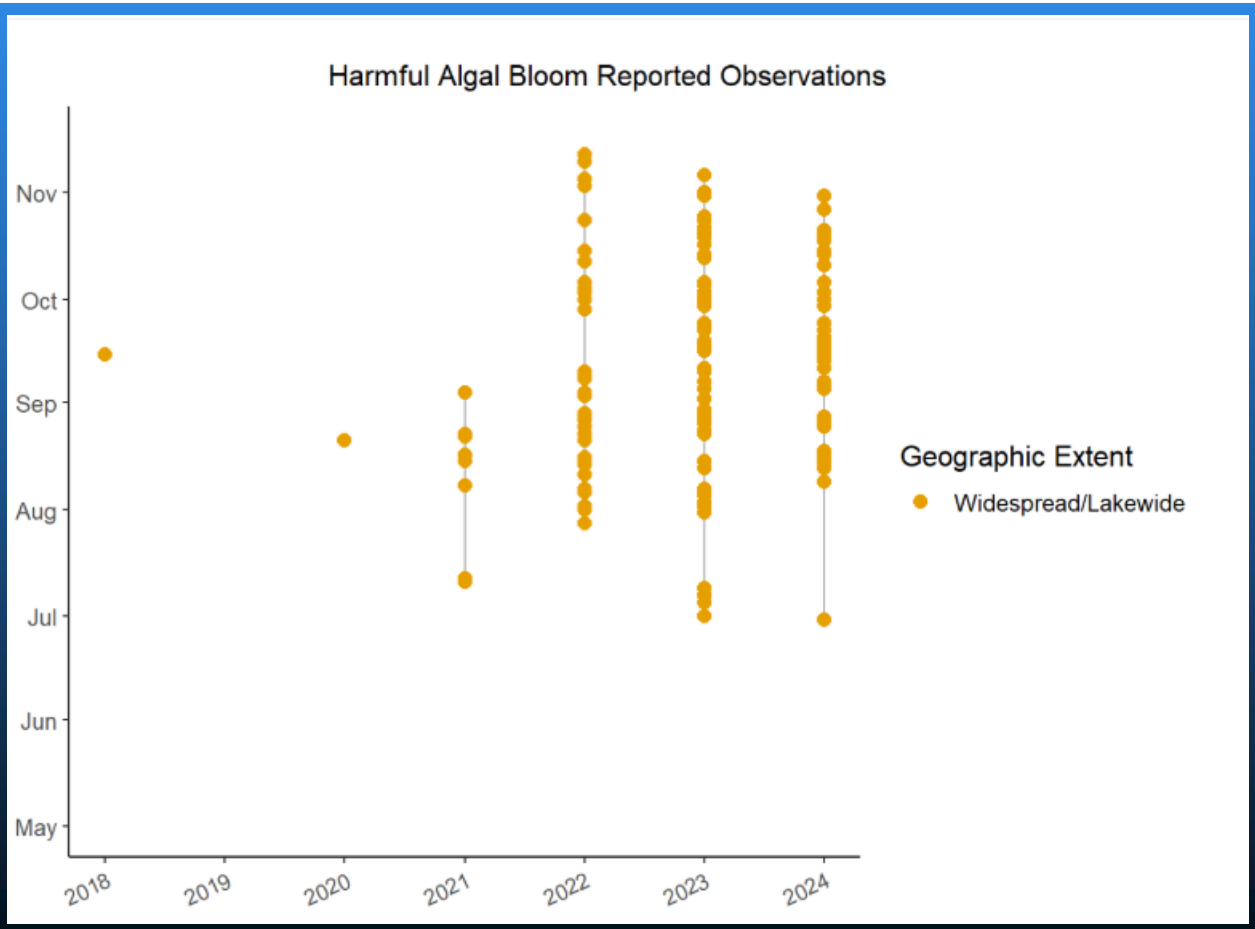
Oligotrophic (low nutrients) - >5m

Mesotrophic (middle range) 2-5m

Eutrophic high nutrient levels <2m

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | **HABs** | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | Other Parameters | Data



Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | **Invasive Species** | Depth Profile | Other Parameters | Data

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type
Eurasian Water-milfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	Plant

Photo:Barry Rice, sarracenia.com, Bugwood.org

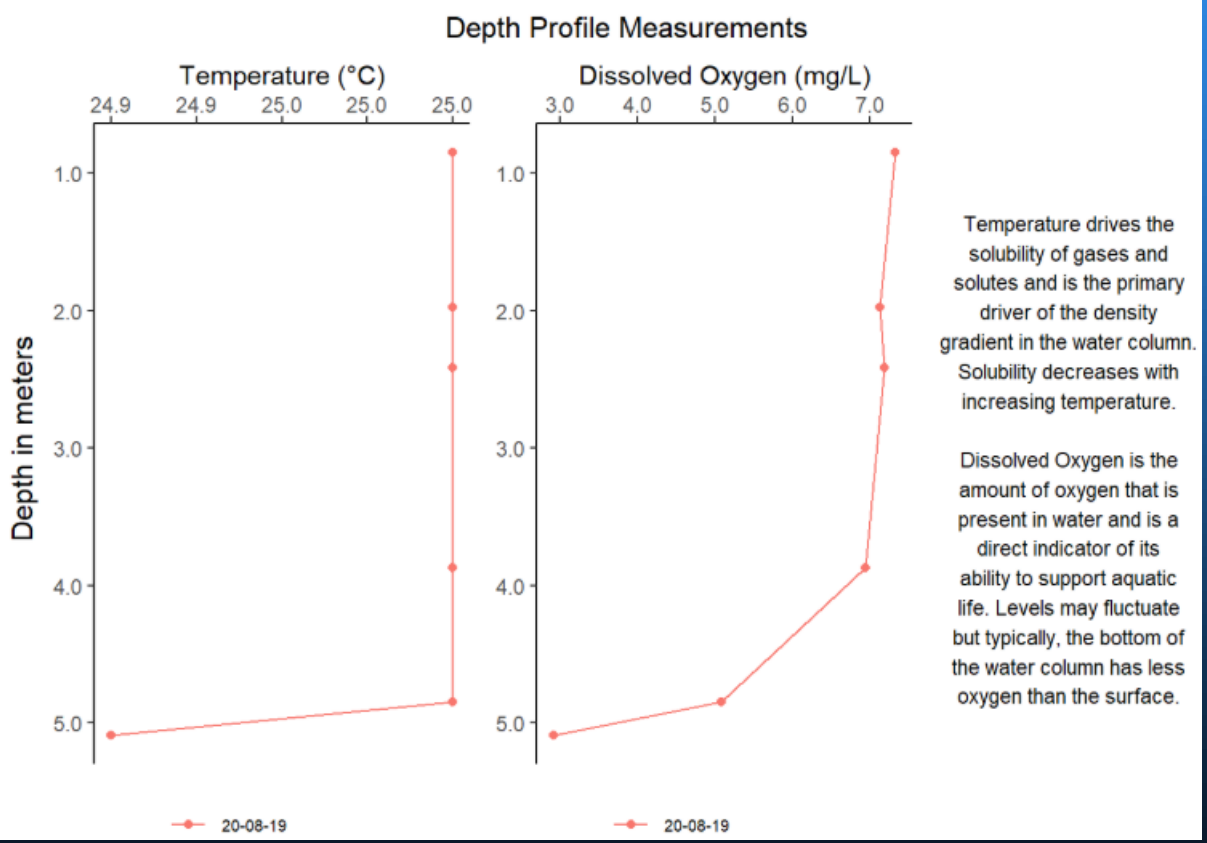
https://nyis.info/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/eurasian_water_milfoil_bugwood_2_tn.webp

Report invasive species discoveries to NYiMap Invasives

https://www.nyimapinvasives.org/report-an-invasive

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | **Depth Profile** | Other Parameters | Data

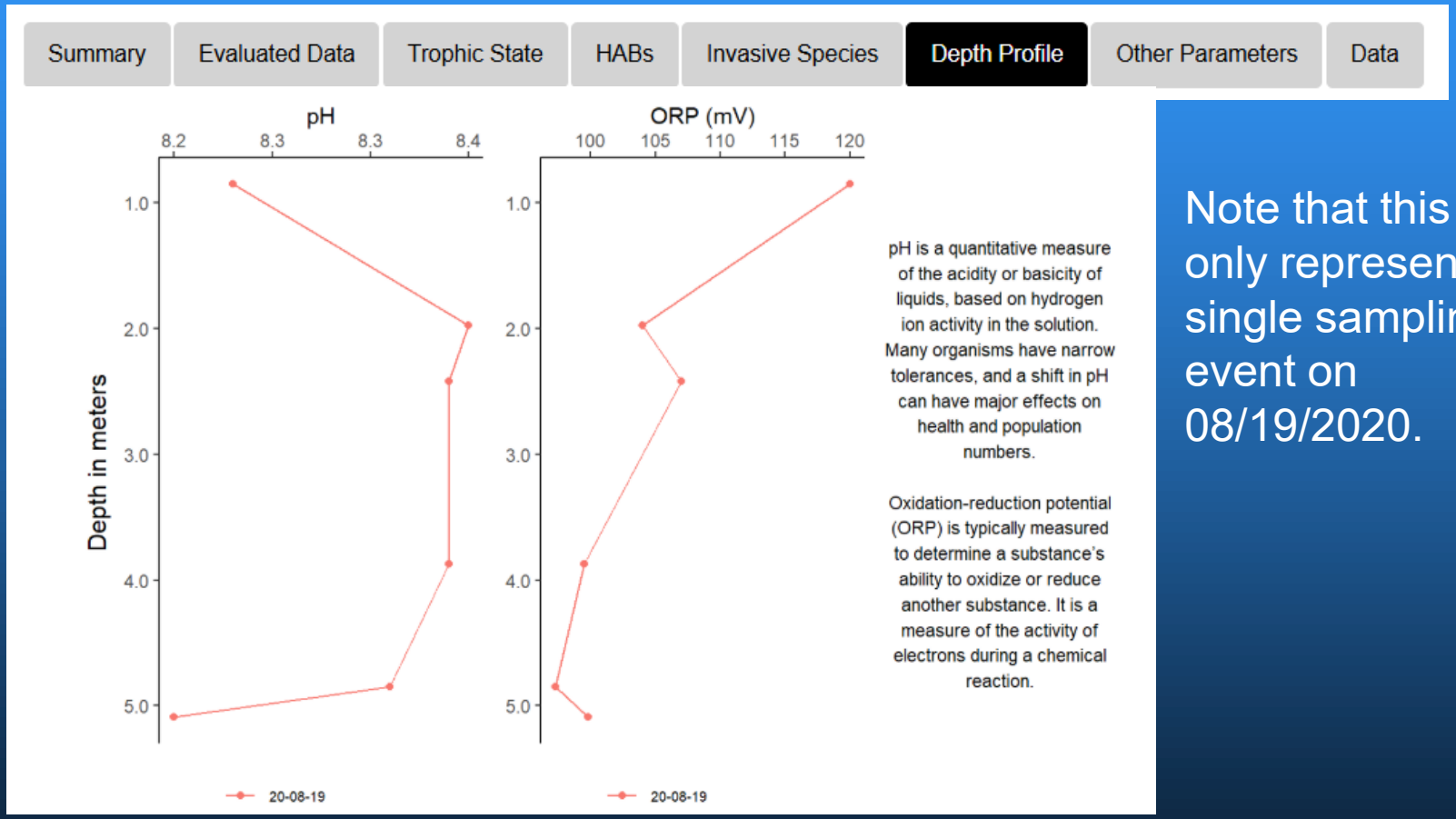


Temperature drives the solubility of gases and solutes and is the primary driver of the density gradient in the water column. Solubility decreases with increasing temperature.

Dissolved Oxygen is the amount of oxygen that is present in water and is a direct indicator of its ability to support aquatic life. Levels may fluctuate but typically, the bottom of the water column has less oxygen than the surface.

Note that this data only represents a single sampling event on 08/19/2020.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



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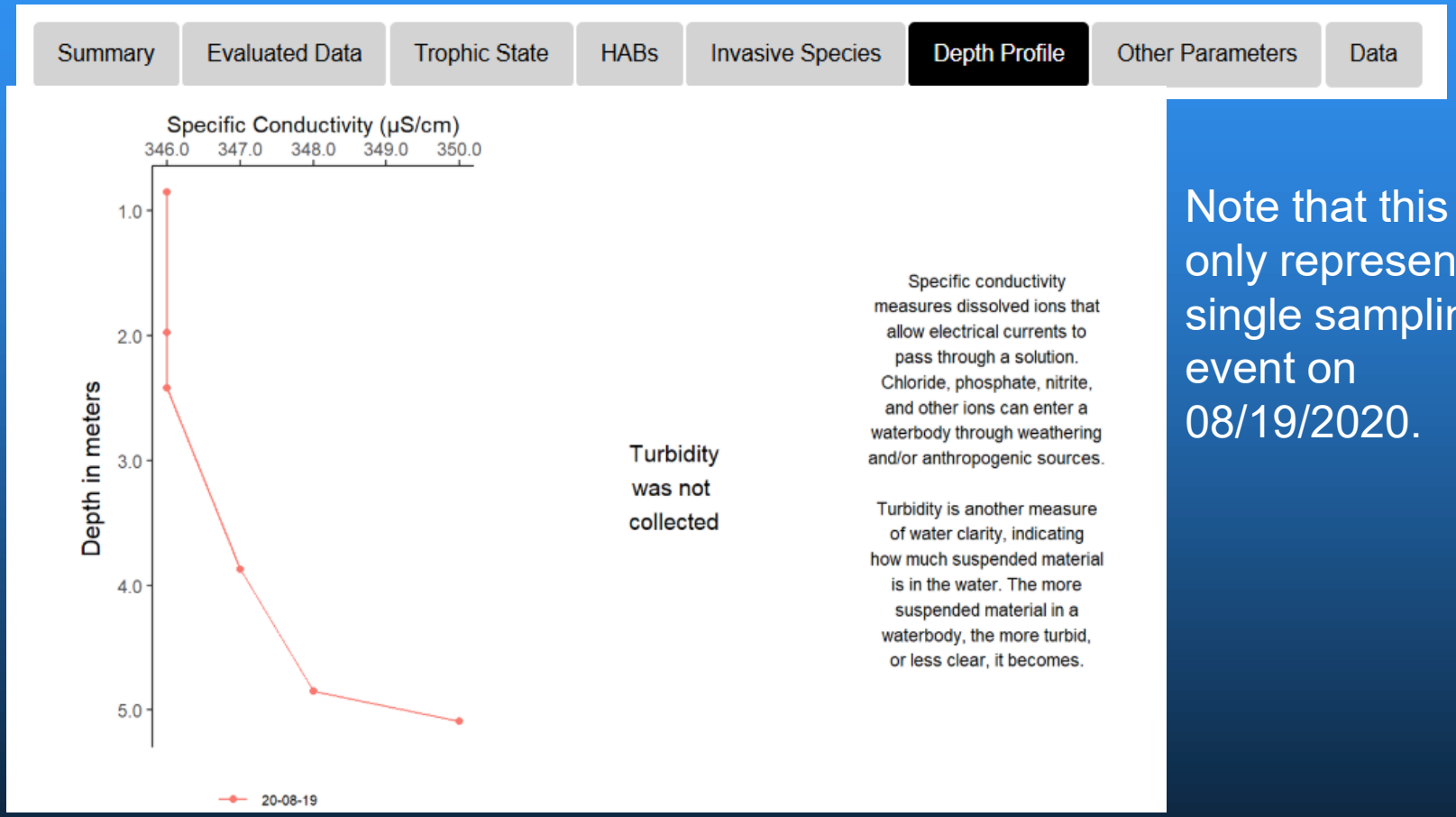
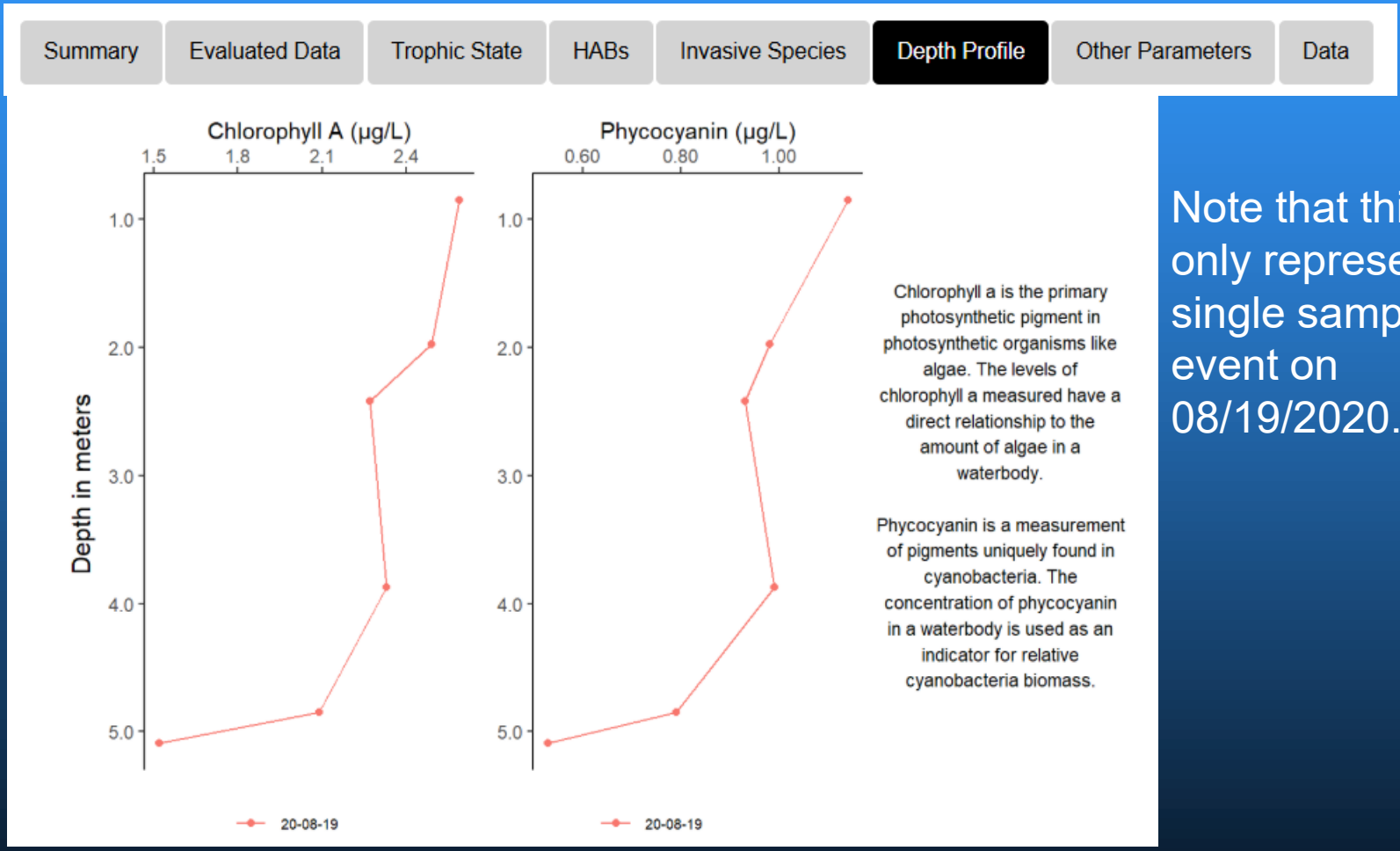
Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Note that this data only represents a single sampling event on 08/19/2020.

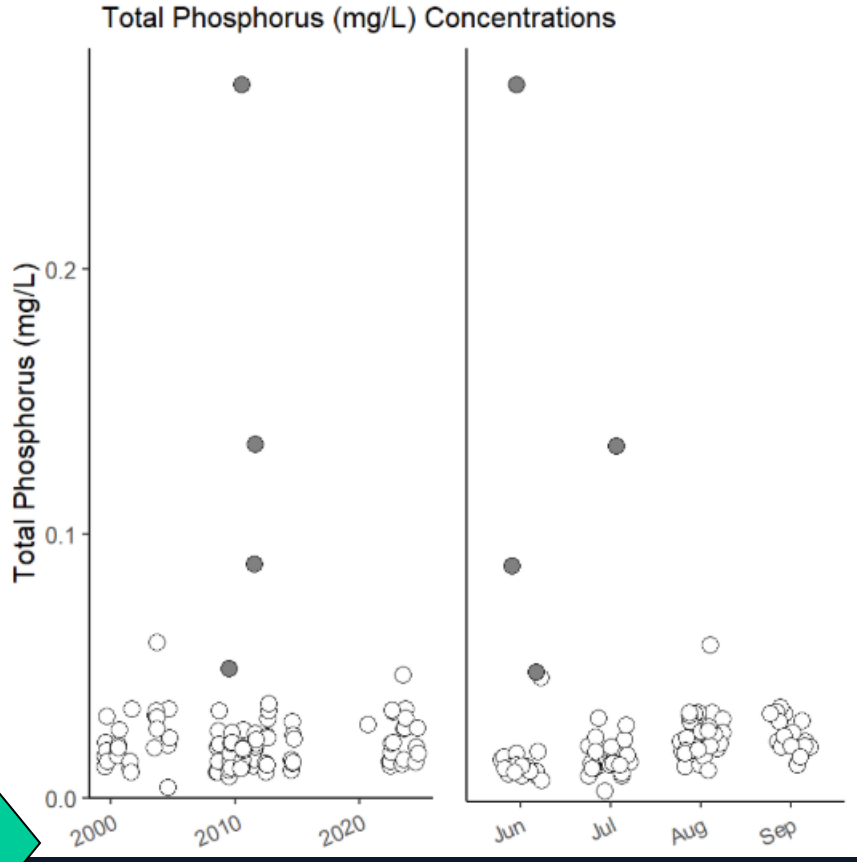
Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Note that this data only represents a single sampling event on 08/19/2020.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | **Other Parameters** | Data

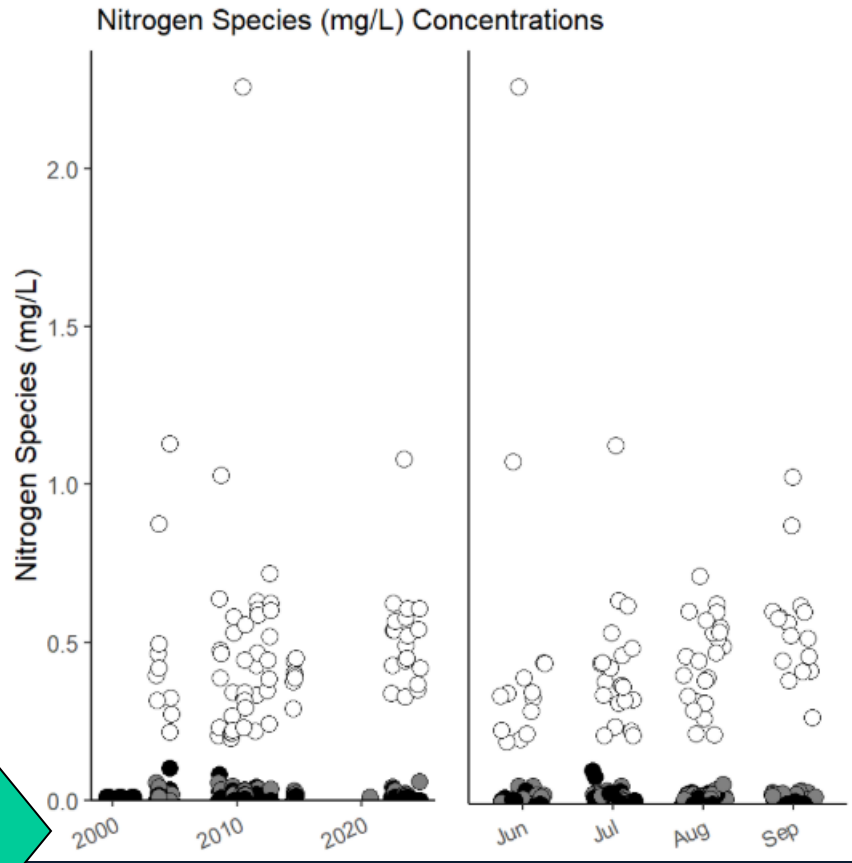


Total phosphorus is a limiting nutrient for algal growth and can vary across the vertical water column. Each circle corresponds to Surface Water (white) and Deep Water (gray) total phosphorus measurements.

The median surface water concentration of Total Phosphorus is 0.0192 mg/L. The median deep water concentration of Total Phosphorus is 0.111 mg/L.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

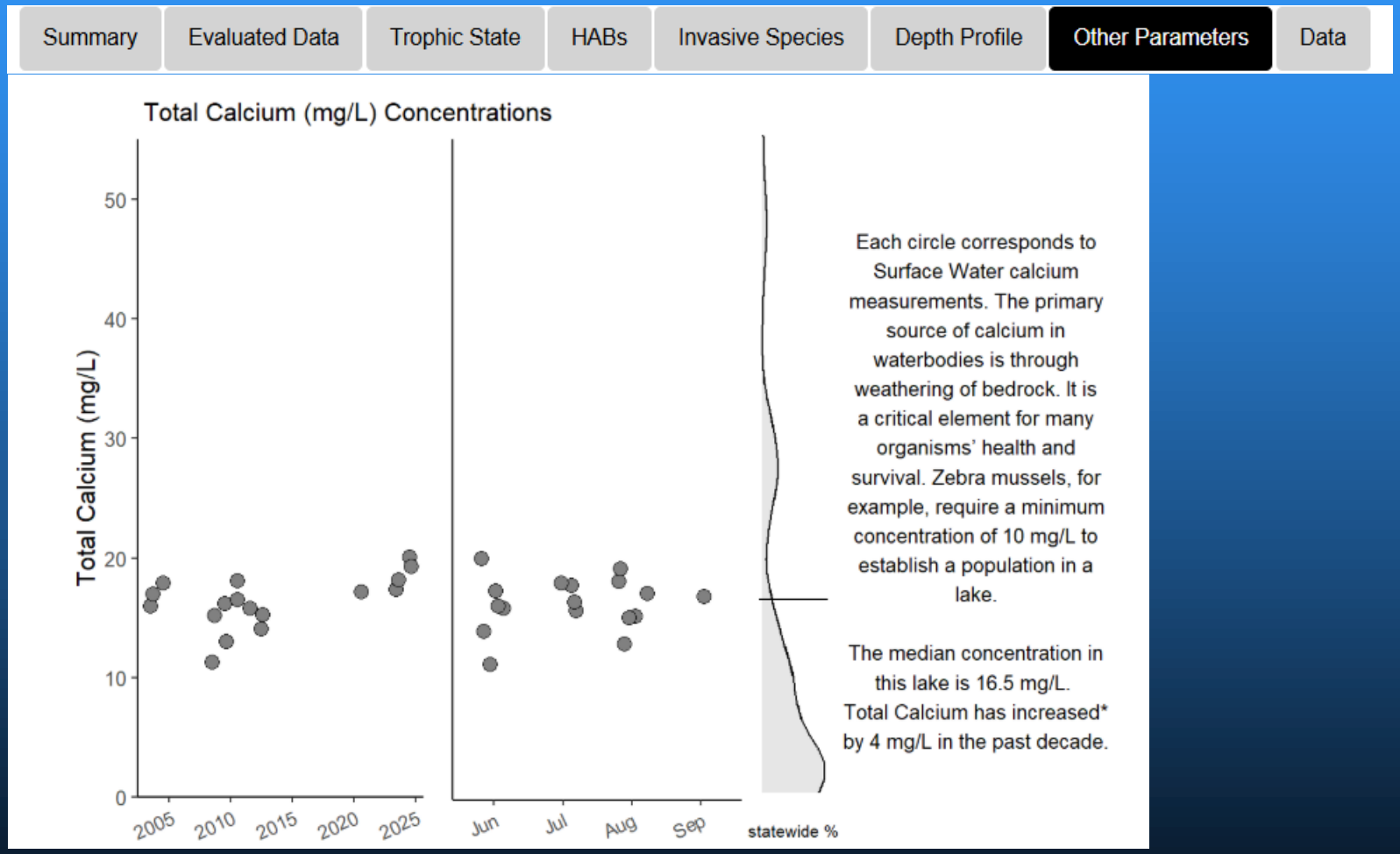
Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | **Other Parameters** | Data



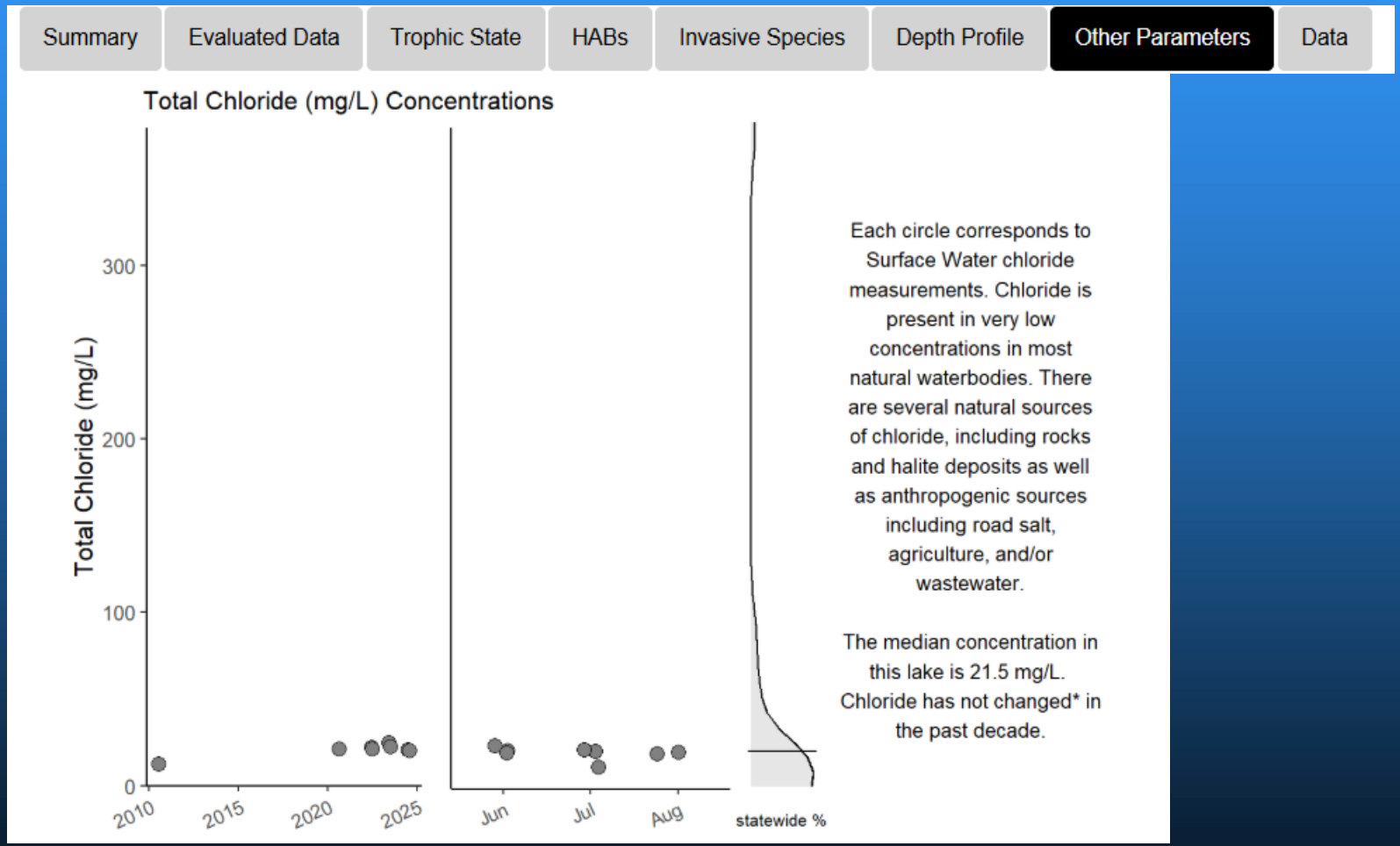
Nitrogen occurs in waters as ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, or organic nitrogen. It is a critical nutrient that limits lake productivity but is not as limiting as phosphorus. Each circle corresponds to the parameters of Total Nitrogen (white), Ammonia (As N) (gray), and Nitrate-Nitrite (black).

The median concentrations were 0.4355, 0.021, 0.01; respectively.
Total Nitrogen has not changed* in the past decade.
Ammonia has not changed* in the past decade.
Nitrate-Nitrite has not changed* in the past decade.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

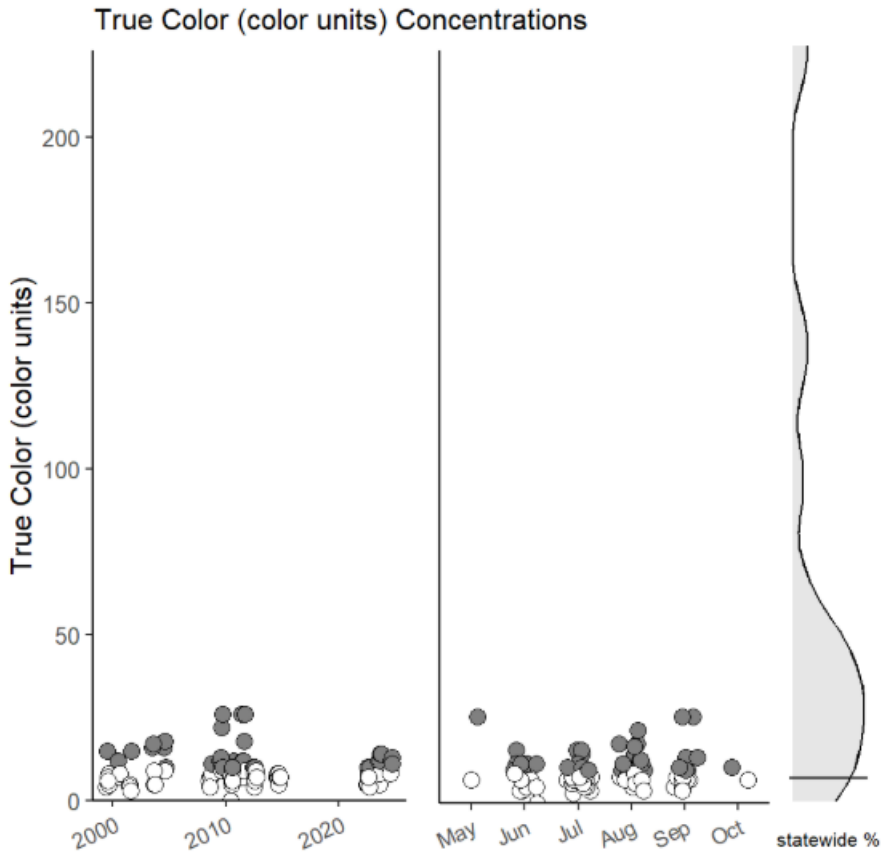


Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

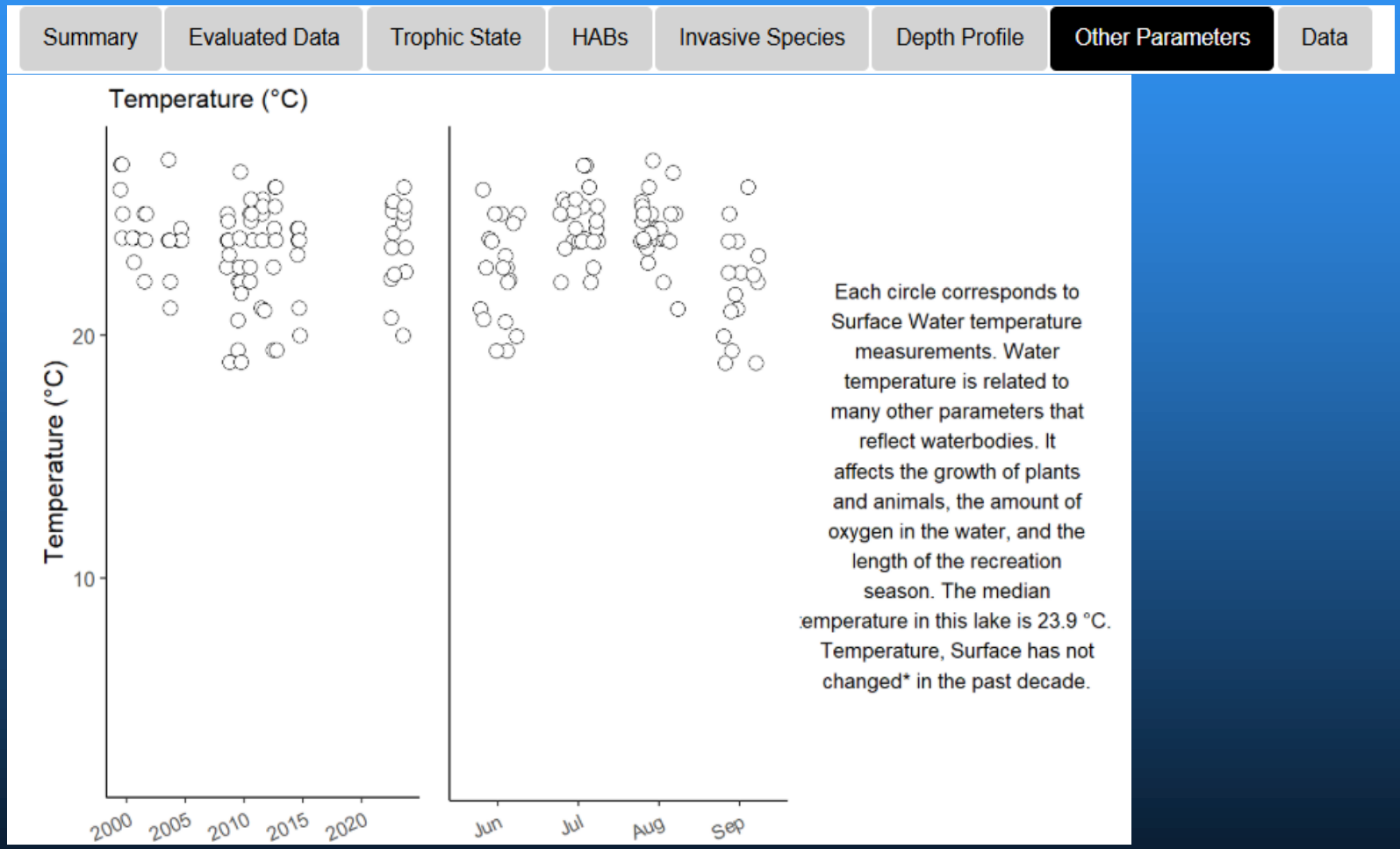
Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | **Other Parameters** | Data



Each circle is colored to correspond to Uncolored (white), Weak Color (gray), and High Color (black). True color is the color of water after removal of suspended material. Color is used to provide information on the amount of dissolved organic matter in a waterbody.

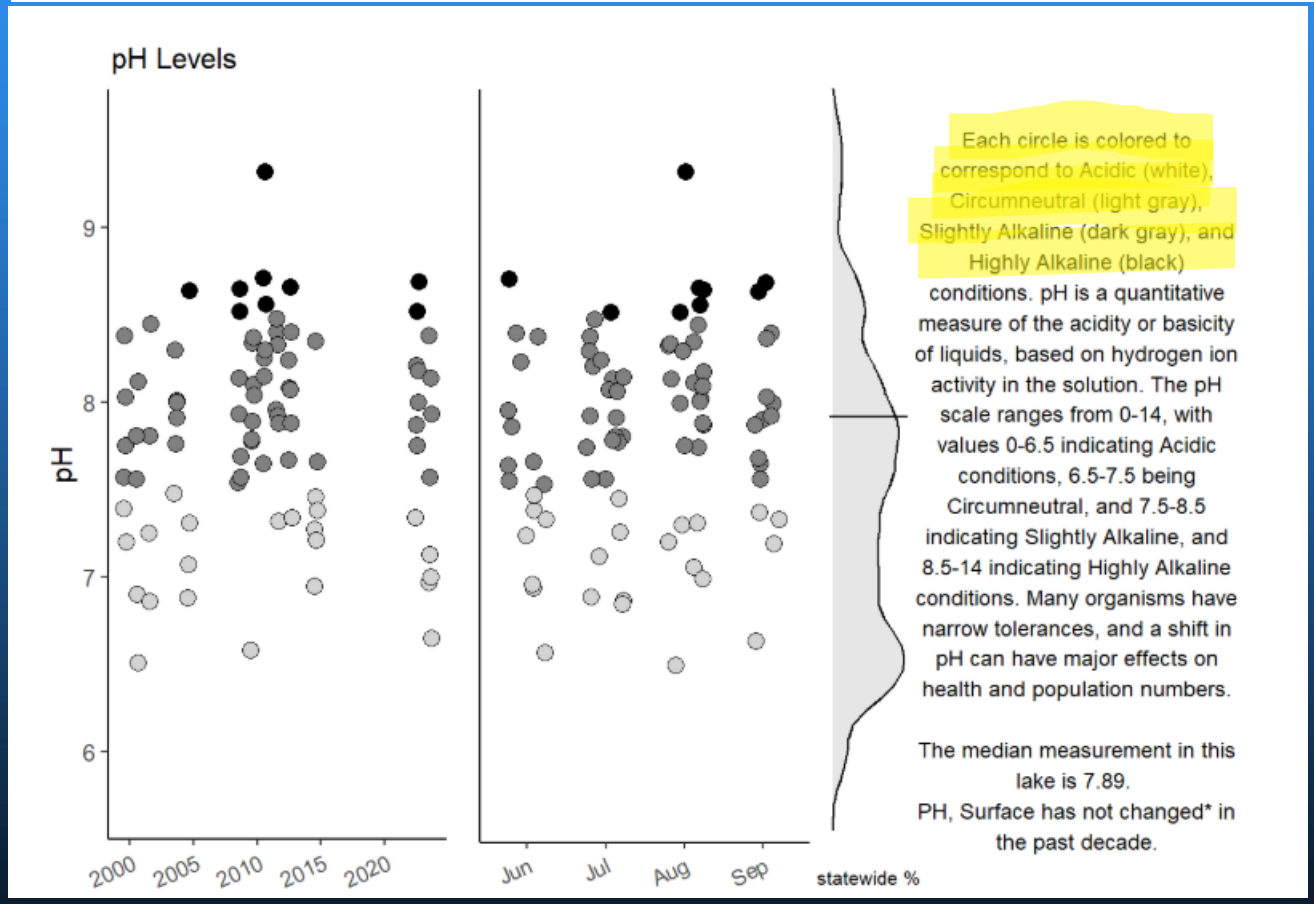
The median concentration in this lake is 8 color units. True Color has not changed* in the past decade.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | **Other Parameters** | Data



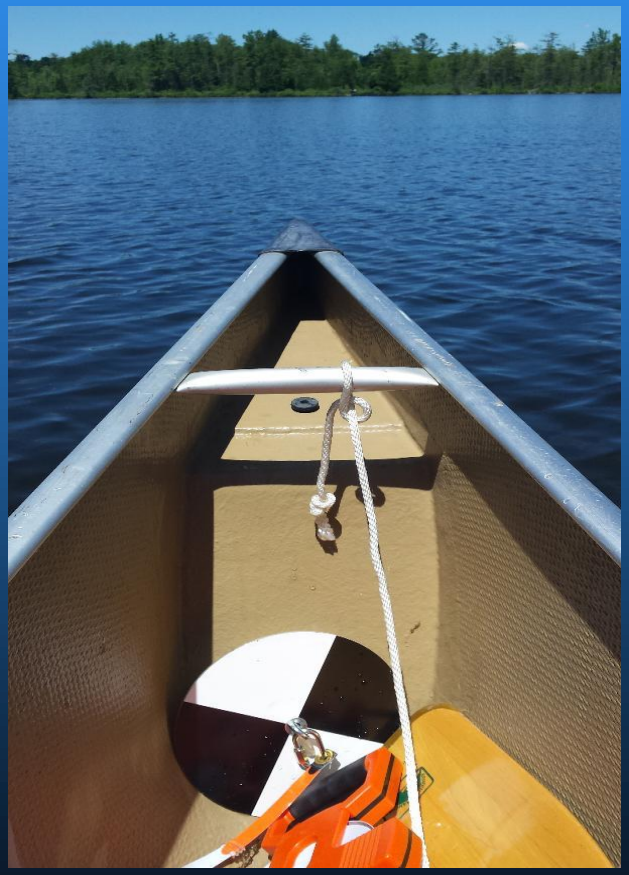
Each circle is colored to correspond to Acidic (white), Circumneutral (light gray), Slightly Alkaline (dark gray), and Highly Alkaline (black) conditions. pH is a quantitative measure of the acidity or basicity of liquids, based on hydrogen ion activity in the solution. The pH scale ranges from 0-14, with values 0-6.5 indicating Acidic conditions, 6.5-7.5 being Circumneutral, and 7.5-8.5 indicating Slightly Alkaline, and 8.5-14 indicating Highly Alkaline conditions. Many organisms have narrow tolerances, and a shift in pH can have major effects on health and population numbers.

The median measurement in this lake is 7.89.
PH, Surface has not changed* in the past decade.

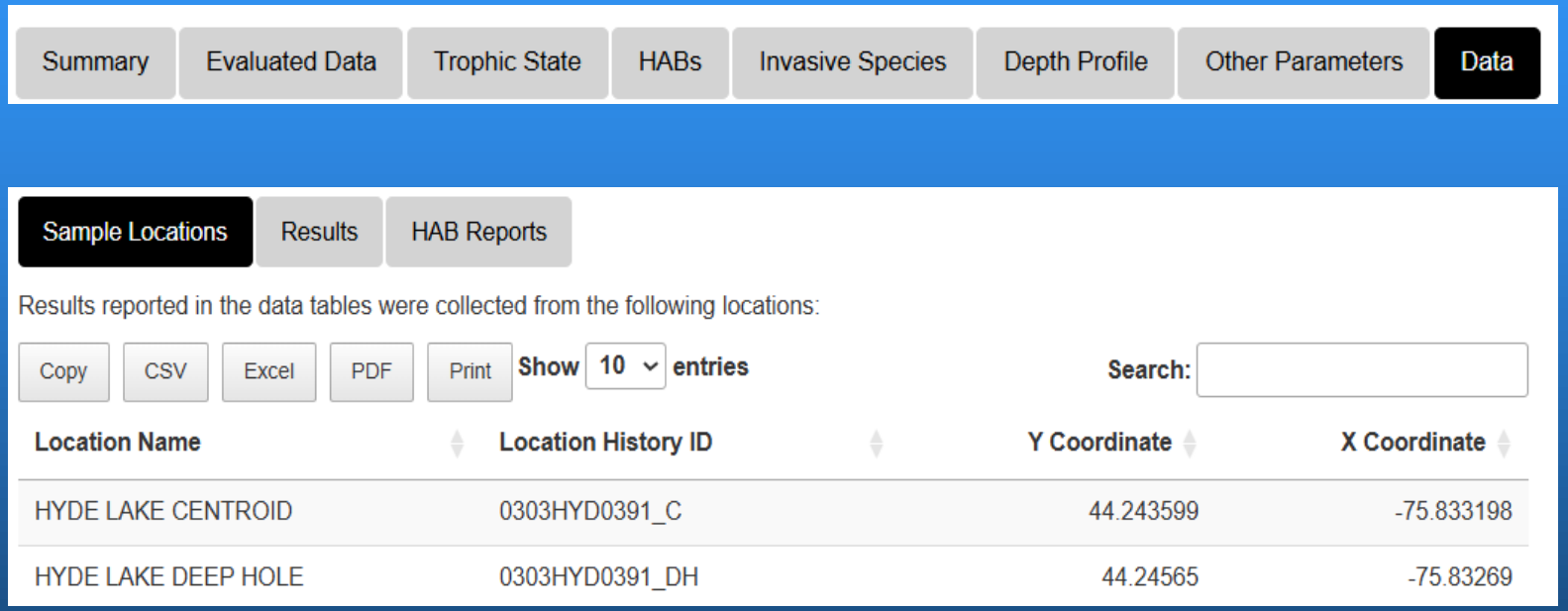
Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary | Evaluated Data | Trophic State | HABs | Invasive Species | Depth Profile | **Other Parameters** | Data

Other graphs for:
Specific Conductance
Total Alkalinity
TN:TP Ratio
Clarity Perception
Plant Coverage Perception
Recreation Perception

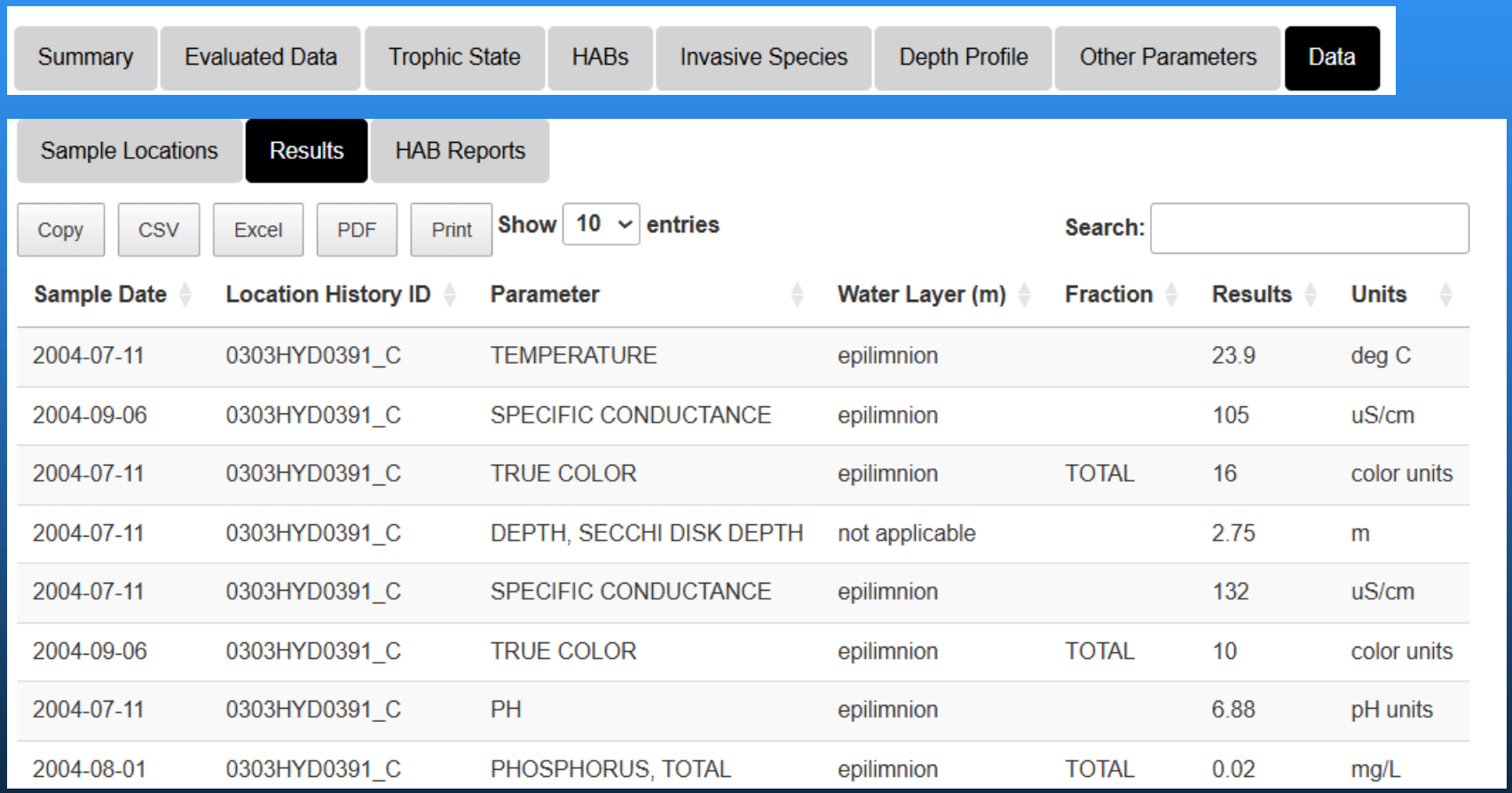


Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



This will tell you where the data was collected.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Sample Date	Location History ID	Parameter	Water Layer (m)	Fraction	Results	Units
2004-07-11	0303HYD0391_C	TEMPERATURE	epilimnion		23.9	deg C
2004-09-06	0303HYD0391_C	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	epilimnion		105	uS/cm
2004-07-11	0303HYD0391_C	TRUE COLOR	epilimnion	TOTAL	16	color units
2004-07-11	0303HYD0391_C	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		2.75	m
2004-07-11	0303HYD0391_C	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	epilimnion		132	uS/cm
2004-09-06	0303HYD0391_C	TRUE COLOR	epilimnion	TOTAL	10	color units
2004-07-11	0303HYD0391_C	PH	epilimnion		6.88	pH units
2004-08-01	0303HYD0391_C	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	epilimnion	TOTAL	0.02	mg/L

You can sort, print, or download all of your data !

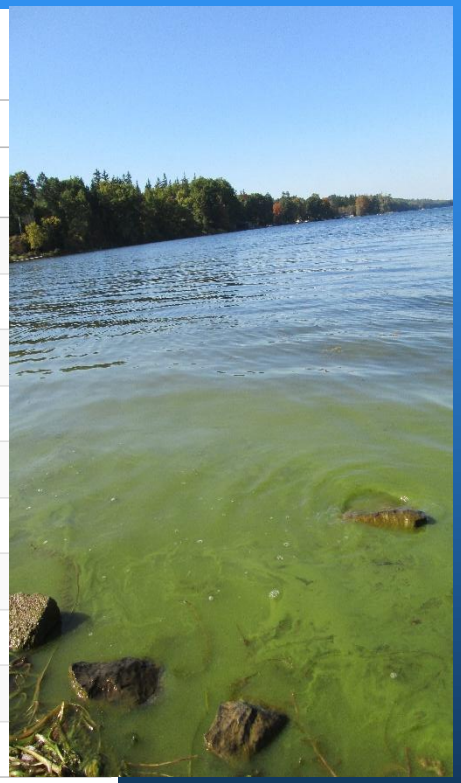
Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Sample Locations | Results | HAB Reports

Copy | CSV | Excel | PDF | Print Show 10 entries Search:

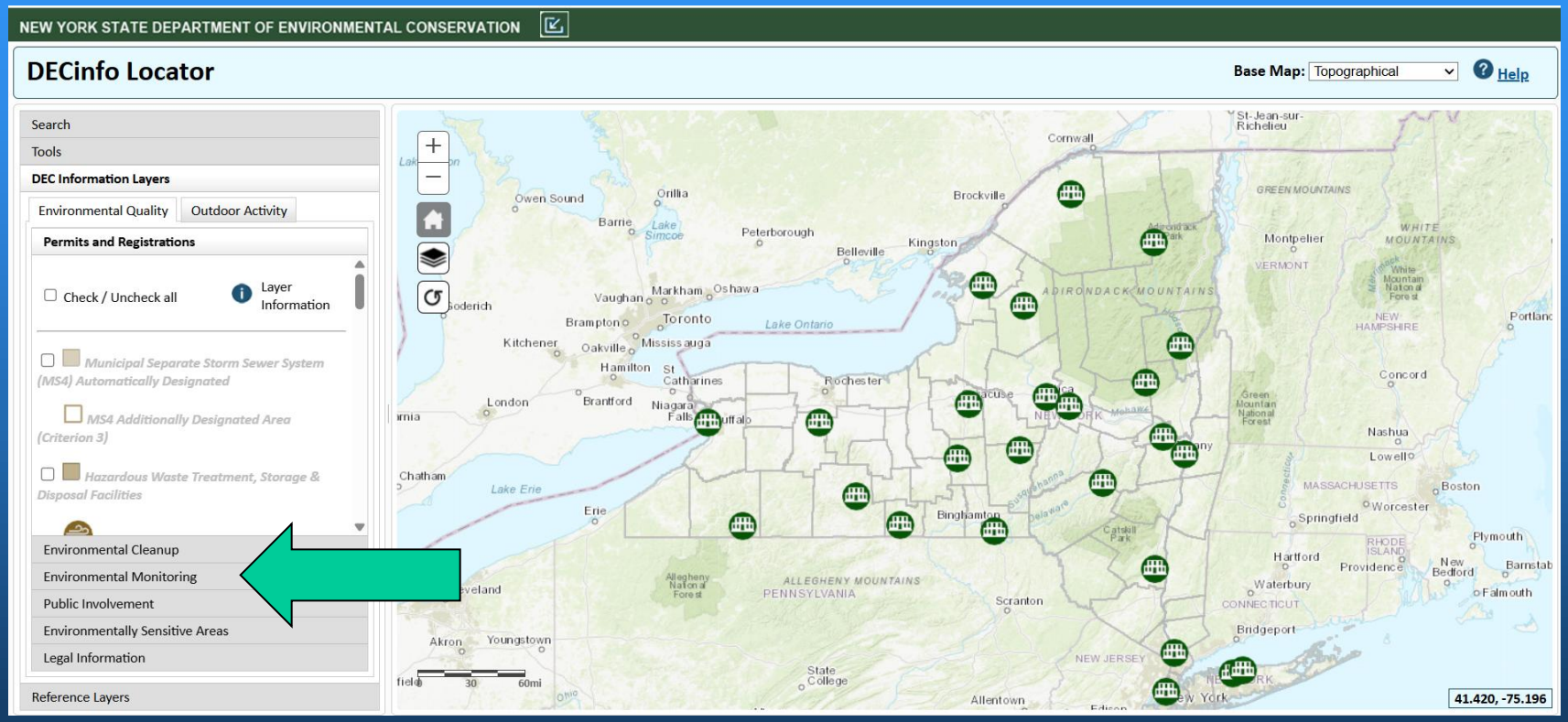
Sample Date	Location History ID	Status Date	Bloom Status
2020-08-19	0303HYD0391_C	2020-08-19	CONFIRMED
2021-07-10	0303HYD0391_C	2021-08-16	CONFIRMED
2021-07-11	0303HYD0391_C	2021-08-16	CONFIRMED
2021-08-07	0303HYD0391_C	2021-08-12	CONFIRMED
2021-08-16	0303HYD0391_C	2021-08-17	CONFIRMED
2021-08-16	0303HYD0391_C	2021-08-16	CONFIRMED
2021-08-21	0303HYD0391_C	2021-08-23	CONFIRMED
2021-08-21	0303HYD0391_C	2021-08-24	CONFIRMED
2021-08-22	0303HYD0391_C	2021-08-24	CONFIRMED
2021-09-03	0303HYD0391_C	2021-09-08	CONFIRMED

Showing 1 to 10 of 166 entries Previous 1 2 3 4 5 … 17 Next



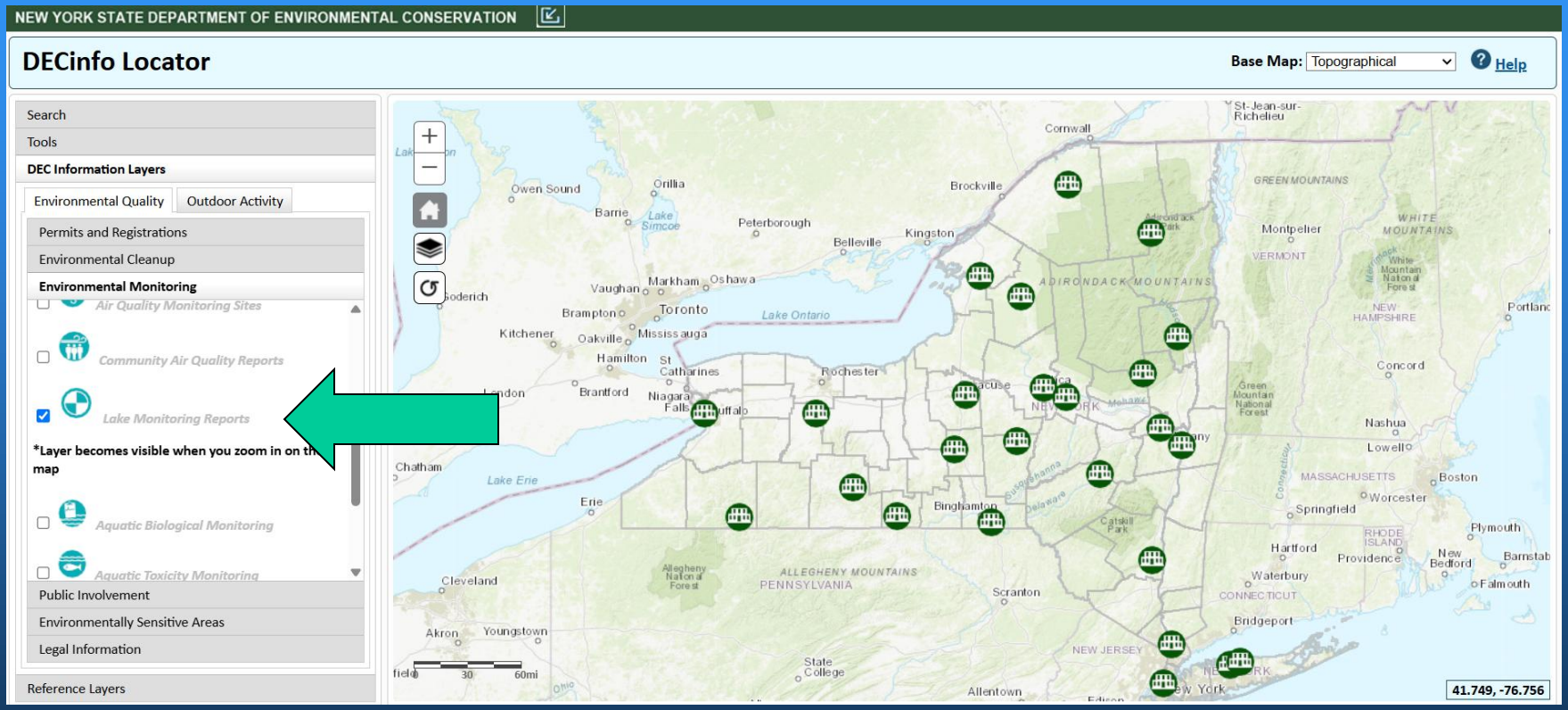
You can sort, print, or download all of your data !

If your lake isn't in CSLAP, you can use the DECinfo Locator.



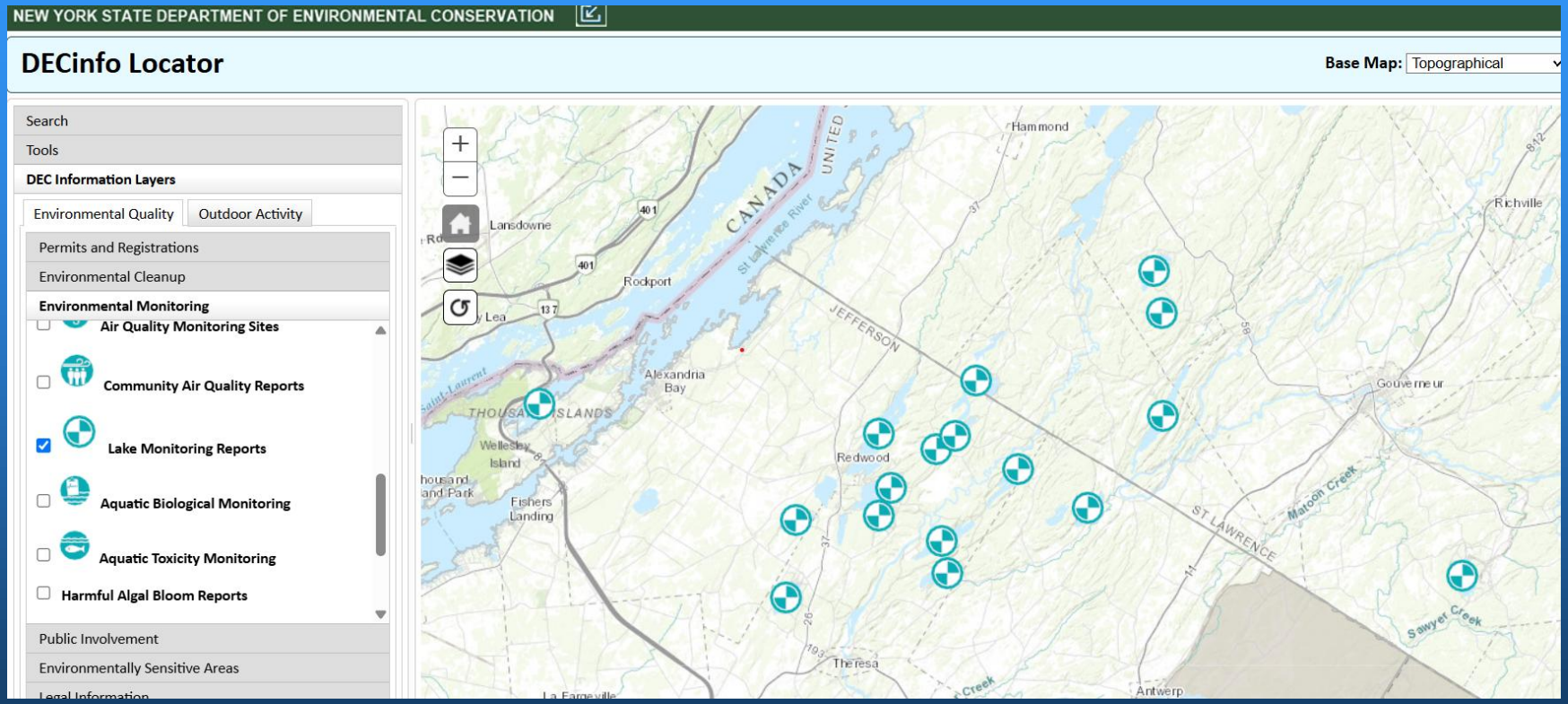
https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/

If your lake isn't in CSLAP, you can use the DECinfo Locator.



https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/

Finding Assessment Data
DEC InfoLocator



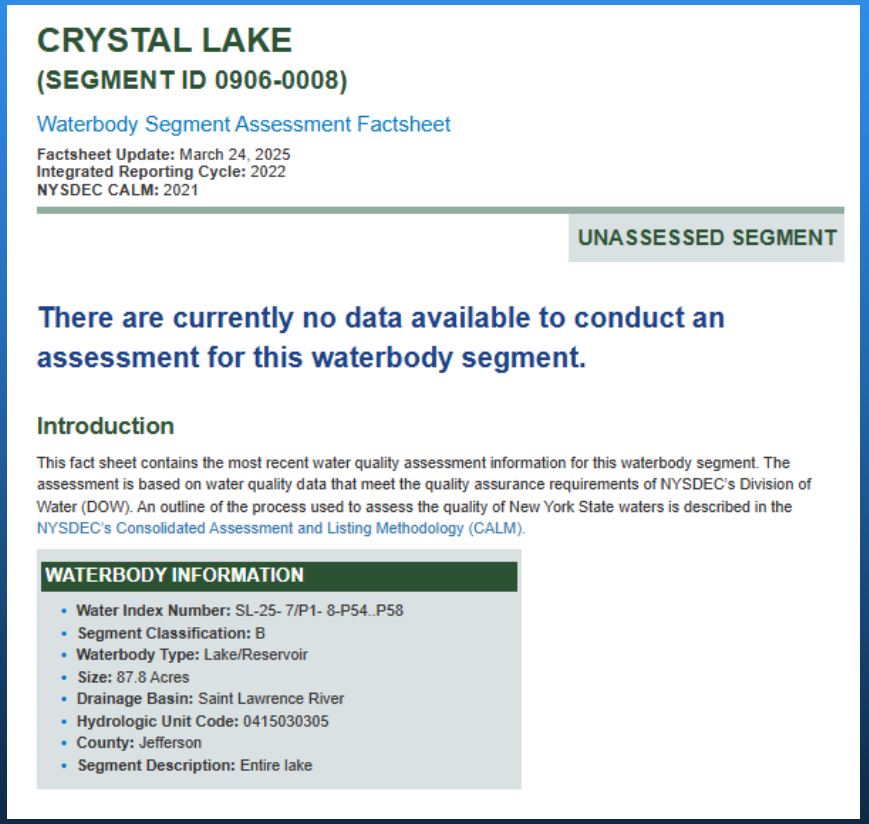
DEC has lake reports (some with limited data) for all of the Indian River Lakes except Crystal Lake and Mud Lake (Jefferson County).

Waterbody Assessments Indian River Lakes

Not all of the Indian River CSLAP Lakes have been assessed.

Some need additional data to confirm use impairments.

You can download available data from the lake reports.



CRYSTAL LAKE

(SEGMENT ID 0906-0008)

Waterbody Segment Assessment Factsheet

Factsheet Update: March 24, 2025
Integrated Reporting Cycle: 2022
NYSDEC CALM: 2021

UNASSESSED SEGMENT

There are currently no data available to conduct an assessment for this waterbody segment.

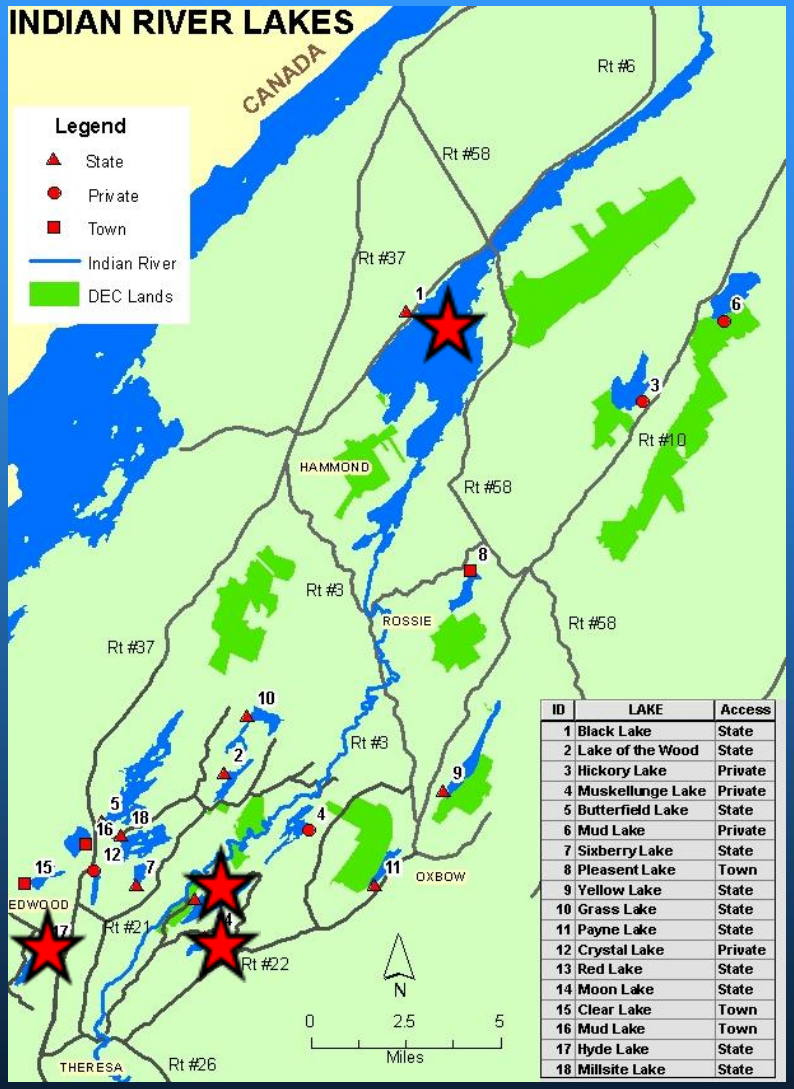
Introduction

This fact sheet contains the most recent water quality assessment information for this waterbody segment. The assessment is based on water quality data that meet the quality assurance requirements of NYSDEC's Division of Water (DOW). An outline of the process used to assess the quality of New York State waters is described in the NYSDEC's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM).

WATERBODY INFORMATION

- **Water Index Number:** SL-25- 7/P1- 8-P54..P58
- **Segment Classification:** B
- **Waterbody Type:** Lake/Reservoir
- **Size:** 87.8 Acres
- **Drainage Basin:** Saint Lawrence River
- **Hydrologic Unit Code:** 0415030305
- **County:** Jefferson
- **Segment Description:** Entire lake

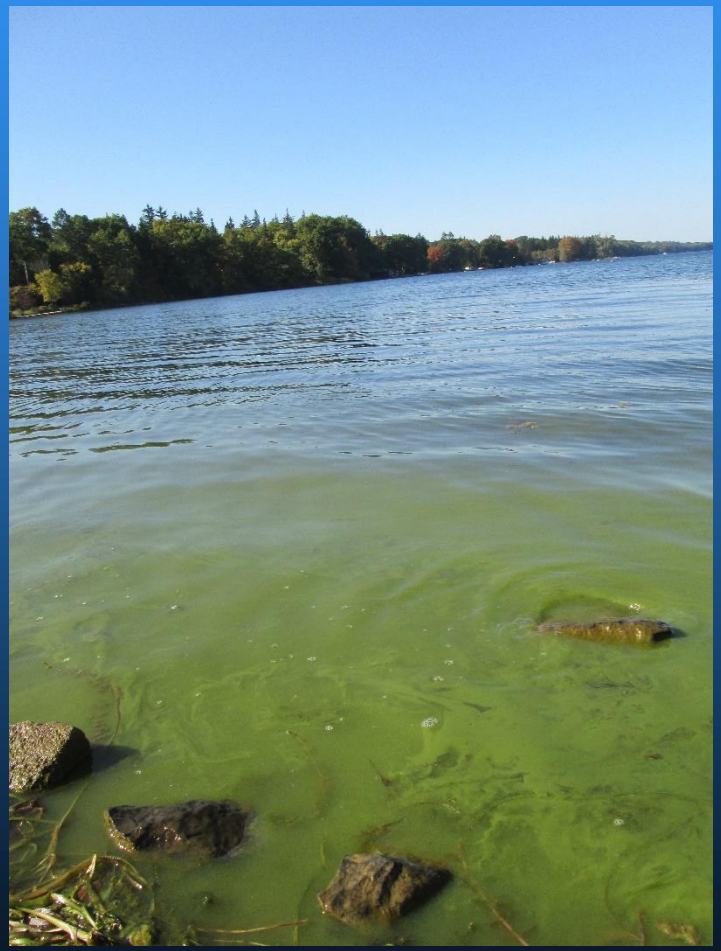
303d List Indian River Lakes



ID	LAKE	Access
1	Black Lake	State
2	Lake of the Wood	State
3	Hickory Lake	Private
4	Muskellunge Lake	Private
5	Butterfield Lake	State
6	Mud Lake	Private
7	Sixberry Lake	State
8	Pleasent Lake	Town
9	Yellow Lake	State
10	Grass Lake	State
11	Payne Lake	State
12	Crystal Lake	Private
13	Red Lake	State
14	Moon Lake	State
15	Clear Lake	Town
16	Mud Lake	Town
17	Hyde Lake	State
18	Millsite Lake	State

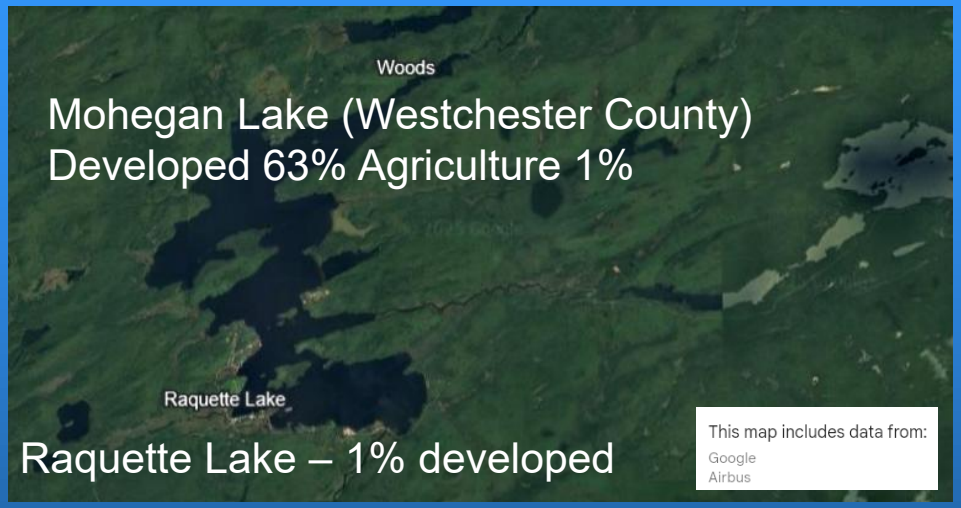
- **Unassessed waterbodies** – Boyd Pond, Crystal Lake, Grass Lake, Hickory Lake, Lake of the Woods, both Mud Lakes, Muskellunge Lake, Payne Lake, Pleasant Lake, Yellow Lake
- **Impairments need verification** – Butterfield Lake, Pleasant Lake, Yellow Lake, Clear Lake
- **Minor impacts segments** - (recreation) Millsite Lake, Sixberry Lake
- **Impaired** - Black Lake, Hyde Lake, Moon Lake, Red Lake

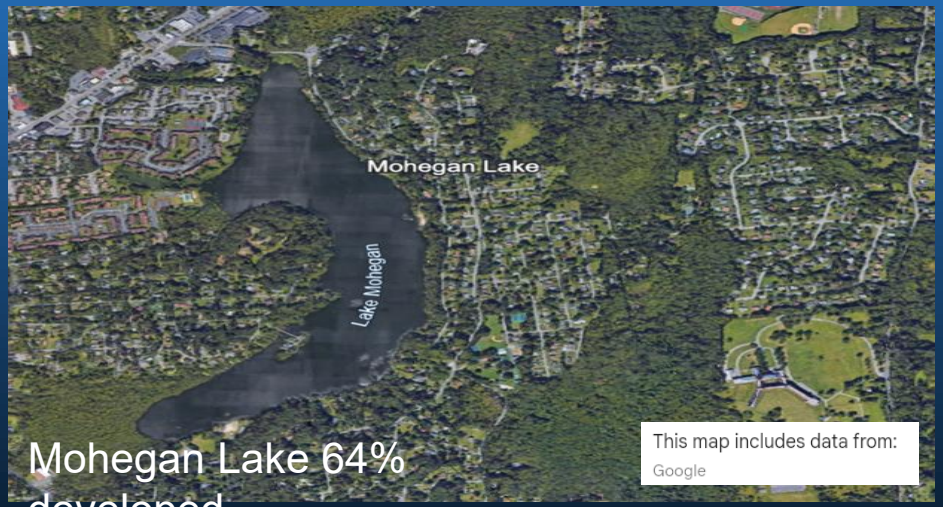
So, now that we have data? What do we do with it?



1. Reduce nutrients in the watershed.
2. Score Your Shore!
3. In-Lake Management

Evaluate the watershed





Studies in Minnesota* (and pending publication in NY) indicate that lakes with 25% or more human development in their watersheds (agriculture, urban, rural housing, etc.) are likely to be impaired for nutrients vs those with 75% forest cover.

What does your watershed look like?

*https://mn.gov/frc/assets/MFRC%20Presentation_March%202018_Fish%20Forests_tcm1162-495885.pdf

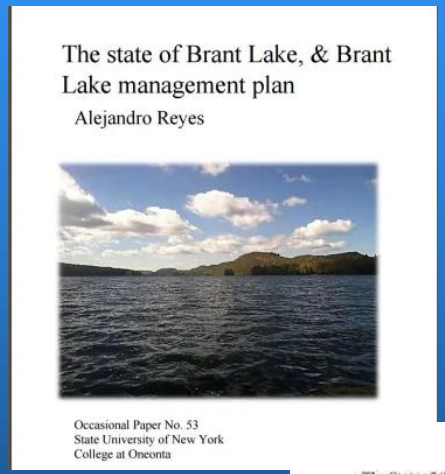
% Development of Indian River Lakes Watersheds

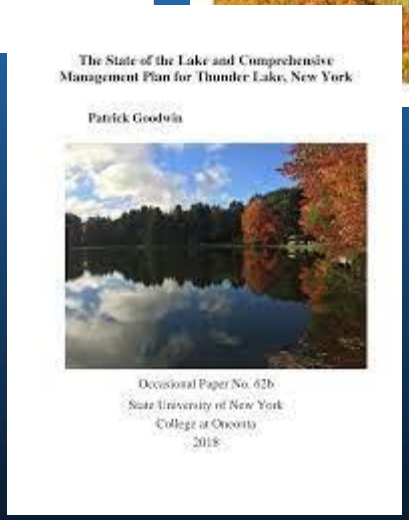
- 25% or greater – Black, Boyd, Clear, Hyde, Mud (STL)
- 10-25% - Payne, Lake of the Woods, Millsite, Moon, Sixberry
- <10% - Grass, Hickory, Muskellunge, Pleasant, Red, Yellow
- No data – Crystal, Mud (JEFF)

Other Factors to Consider:

- Lake size/depth
- Lake to watershed ratio
- Historical watershed land use
- Shoreline development

Using the Data!
Making a plan…





State of the Lake studies and Lake/Watershed Management Plans

- Define the issues
- Set and prioritize science-based management goals

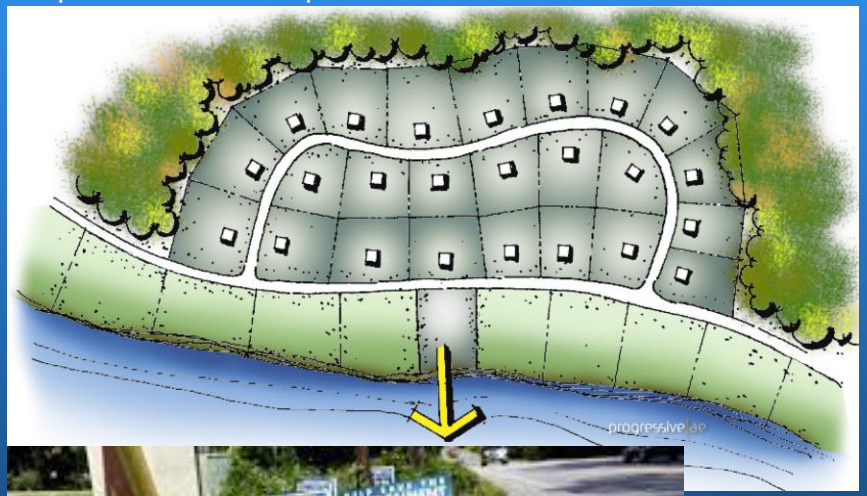
Develop watershed projects to reduce nutrient loading:

WROC TV

- Land acquisition
- Septic system upgrades
- Stormwater projects
- Best Management Practices
- Buffer zones

Working with County/Local Governments

https://www.clarklakespirit.com/more-curl/



- Update/Enact local land use regulations
- Keyhole ordinances
- Shoreline buffer requirements
- Sewer Districts

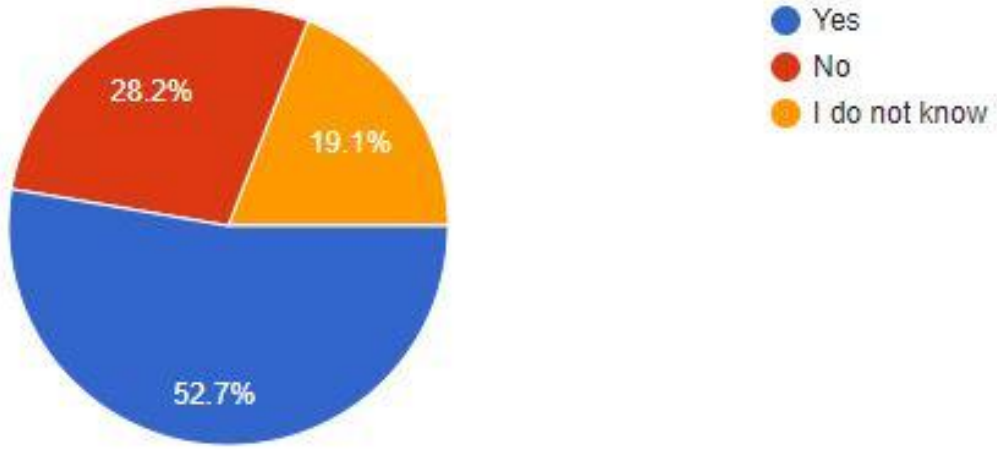
Partnerships Make it Easier

- Neighboring lake associations
- Land conservancies
- Local Governments
- County Government (SWCDs)
- State Agencies
- NYSFOLA

2020 CSLAP Survey

Have you or your lake association presented monitoring data, CSLAP reports, or CSLAP information to decision-makers (e.g. local government officials) in your community?

131 responses



Shorelines Matter!!

- One of the key findings of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2010 National Lakes Assessment was that lakes with poor shoreline health are **three times** as likely to be in poor overall biological condition than lakes with good quality shorelines.

Shorelines Matter!!

Score Your Shore: a citizen shoreline description survey

Score Your Shore is a tool to assess habitat conditions of developed lake lots. The protocol is designed for use by lakeshore property owners to self-assess habitat and stewardship on their land and adjacent aquatic areas. This tool may also be used by organizations, such as lake associations, to assess multiple sites on a lake. Score Your Shore provides an objective and systematic method to assess the type, quantity and quality of the existing shoreland habitat.

The ***Score Your Shore*** tool will enable you to:

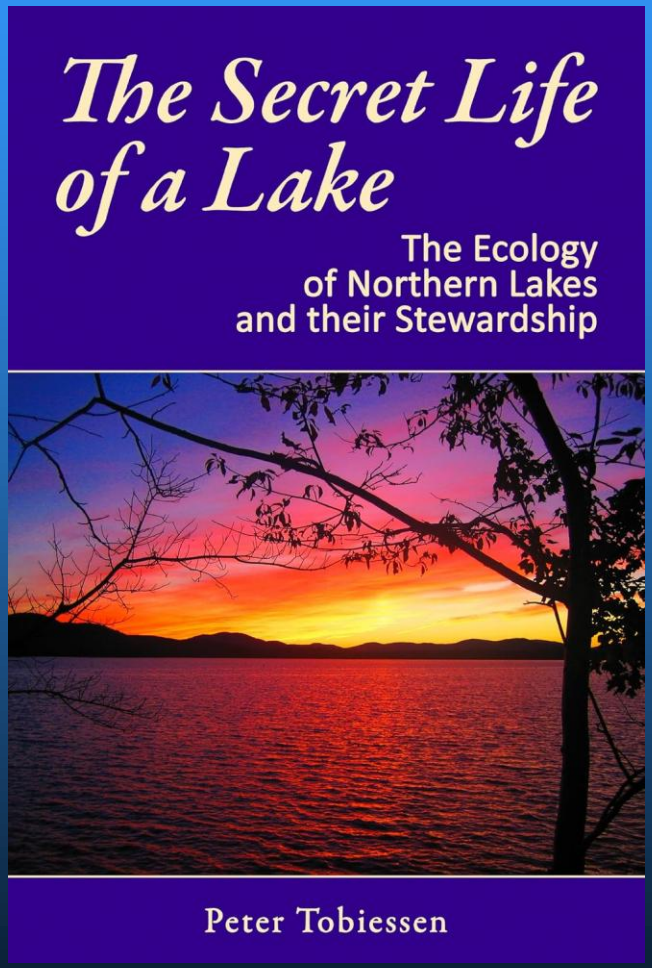
- Assess the amount of habitat at developed lake sites
- Generate awareness of what makes a high quality functioning shoreline buffer
- Provide a system to recognize landowners with functioning shoreline buffers.

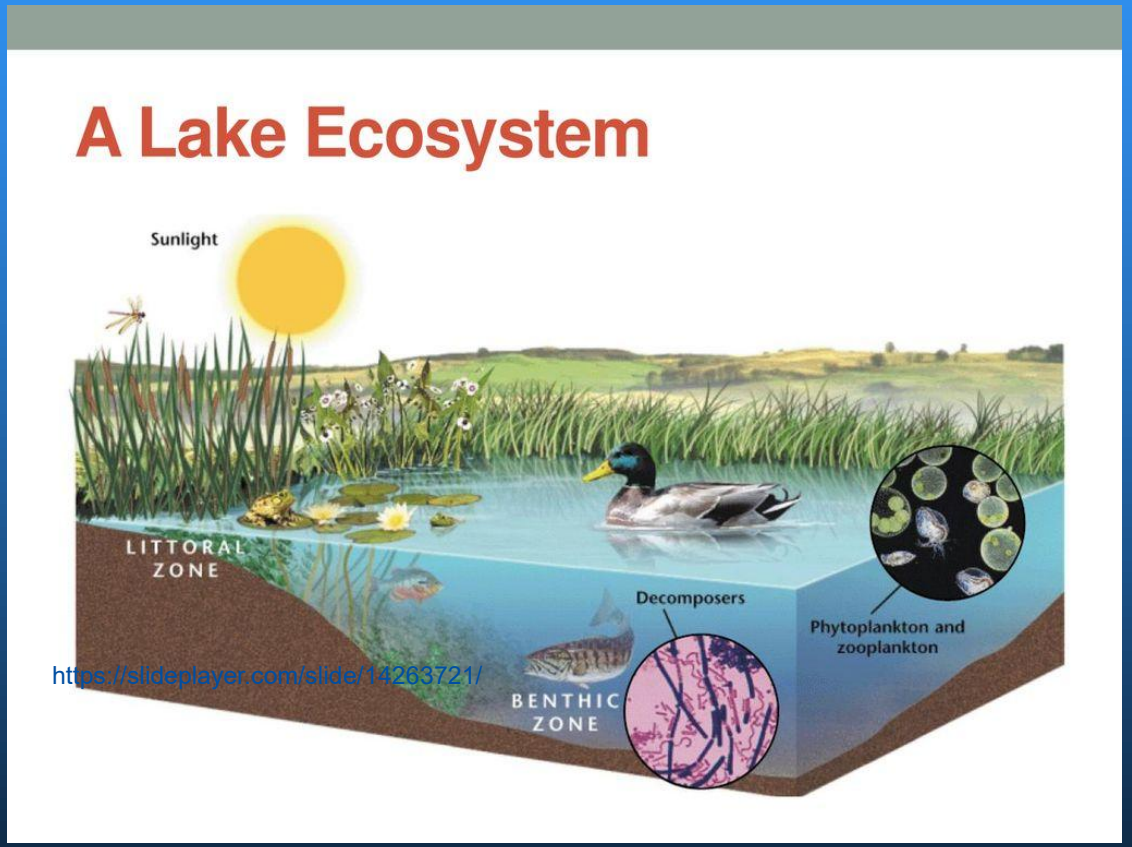
The following self-guided materials are available to view and download, free of charge. Groups may adapt these basic materials to meet their specific assessment needs.

- Score Your Shore Manual: (PDF)
  A 48 page manual that describes the importance of shoreline buffers and step by step instructions on how to assess your shoreline. The manual includes illustrations and examples of how to score a lake lot.
- Score Your Shore Quick Guide: (PDF)
  A four page field reference to assist citizens in scoring process.
- Score Your Shore Training Powerpoint: (PDF)
  An 18 slide presentation for lake groups interested in training volunteers in how to use Score Your Shore.

https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/scoreyourshore/index.html

Shorelines Matter Because Lakes are Ecosystems





Shorelines Matter Because Lakes are Ecosystems

Overdevelopment of a lake shoreline, particularly through shoreline armoring and excessive construction, can have significant negative impacts on the lake's ecosystem and habitat.

Shorelines Matter Because Lakes are Ecosystems

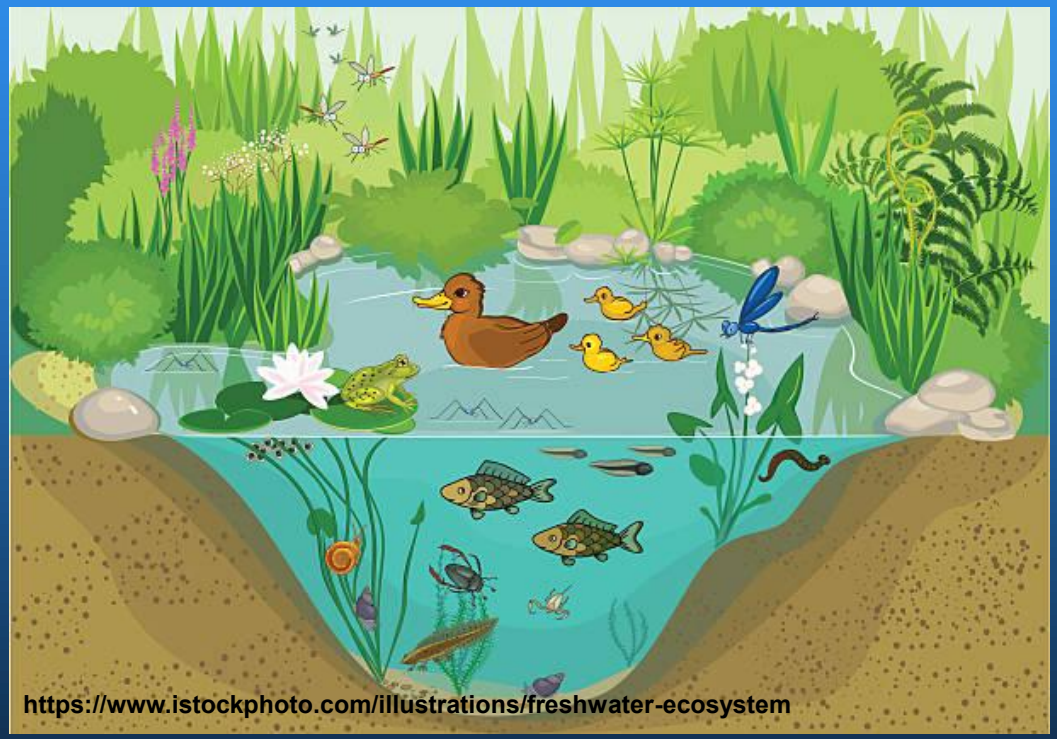
Loss of natural shoreline habitat:

Development often leads to the reduction of natural habitats like riparian vegetation (trees and shrubs along the shoreline), coarse woody debris, and aquatic macrophytes. These changes can decrease habitat complexity, reduce food sources, and affect the ability of fish and other aquatic organisms to spawn, forage, and find refuge.

Great Blue Heron, NYS OPRHP
https://nystateparks.blog/2016/03/08/early-spring-migrants/

Shorelines Matter Because Lakes are Ecosystems

Reduced Natural Structural Complexity Developed shorelines lack the natural complexity of varied shorelines, diminishing important refuge and nursery areas for aquatic organisms



Shorelines Matter Because Lakes are Ecosystems

Erosion and Sedimentation

Construction and the removal of vegetation can increase erosion, raise water temperatures, and lead to increased sediment and nutrient runoff into the lake.

Sleepy Hollow Lake, NY: Photo by Nancy Mueller

What Can An Individual Do?

- Pump out and/or replace your septic system
- Get rid of the lawn to the lake! Remove “hardscaping”.
- Slow your boat down! No wake, please!
- Educate your neighbors!

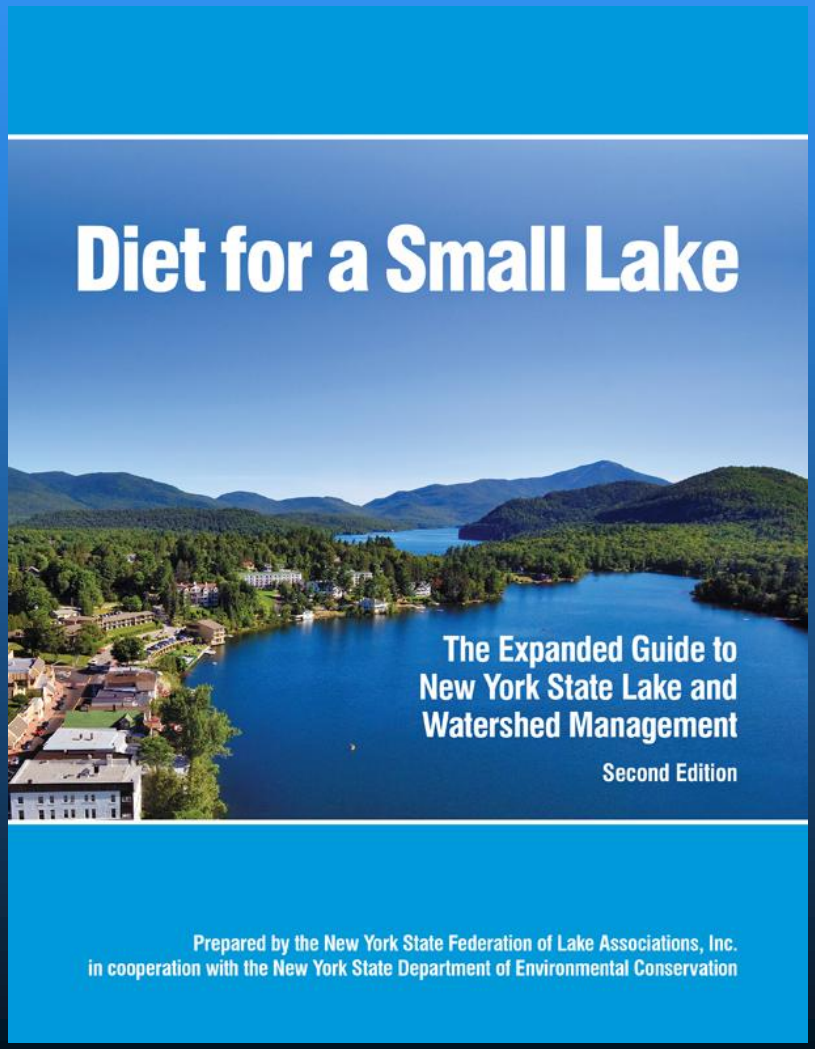
In-Lake Management

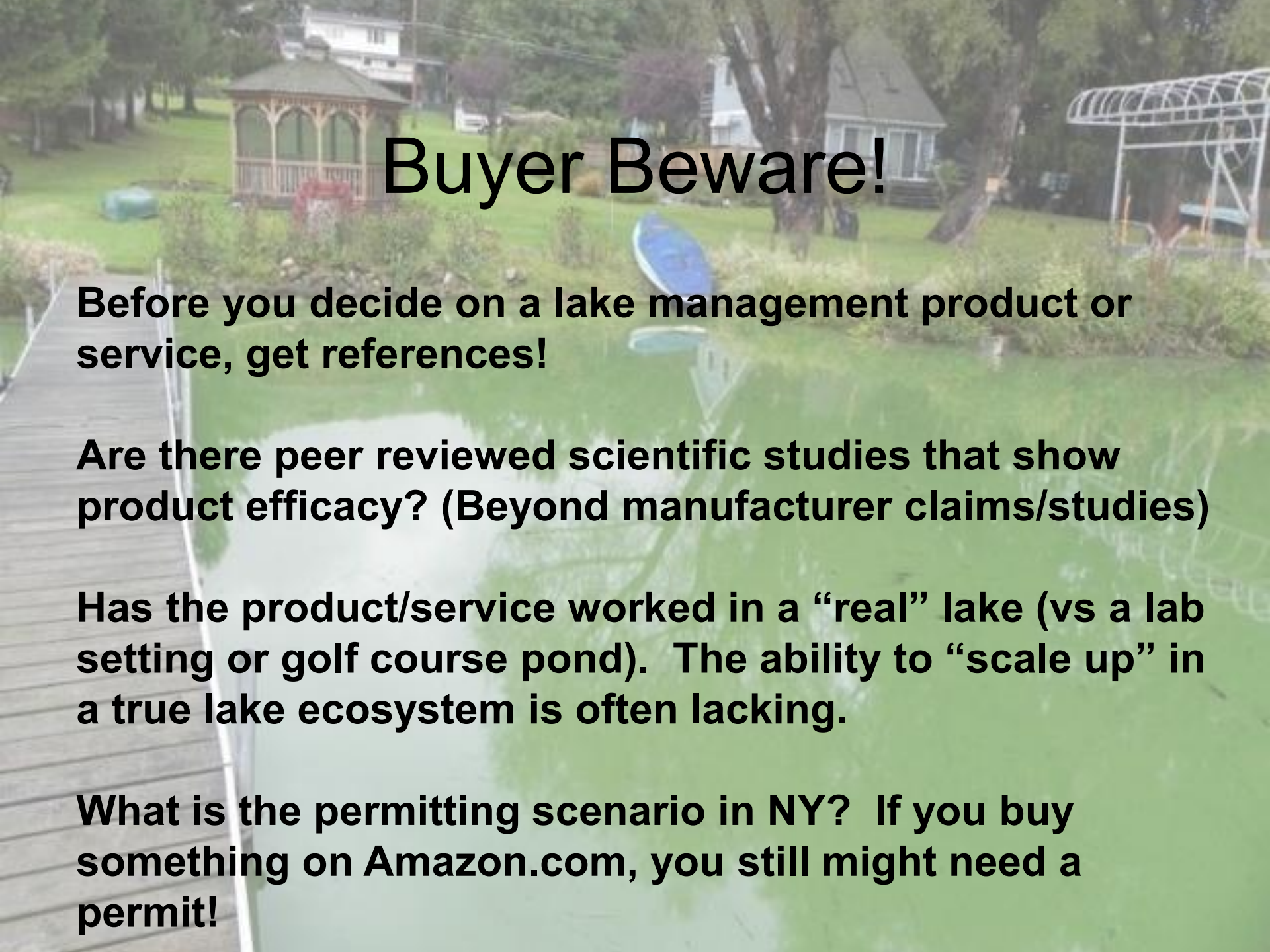
Almost everything requires a permit (or at least falls under a DEC General Permit)

Not everything used in other states is legal (in NY!

Beware the snake oil salesmen. If this stuff worked as well as they claimed, everyone would be using it!

In-Lake Management





Buyer Beware!

Before you decide on a lake management product or service, get references!

Are there peer reviewed scientific studies that show product efficacy? (Beyond manufacturer claims/studies)

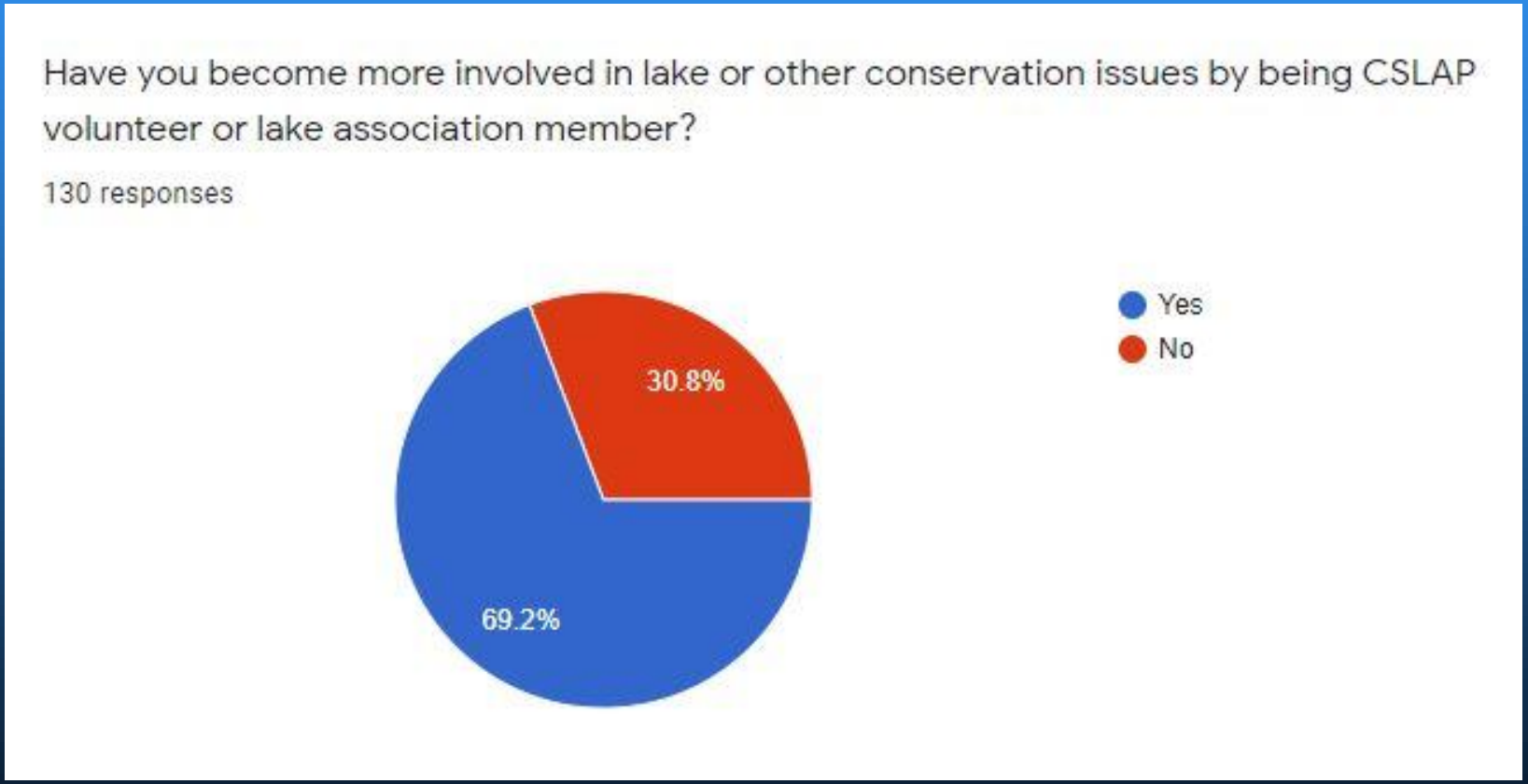
Has the product/service worked in a "real" lake (vs a lab setting or golf course pond). The ability to "scale up" in a true lake ecosystem is often lacking.

What is the permitting scenario in NY? If you buy something on Amazon.com, you still might need a permit!

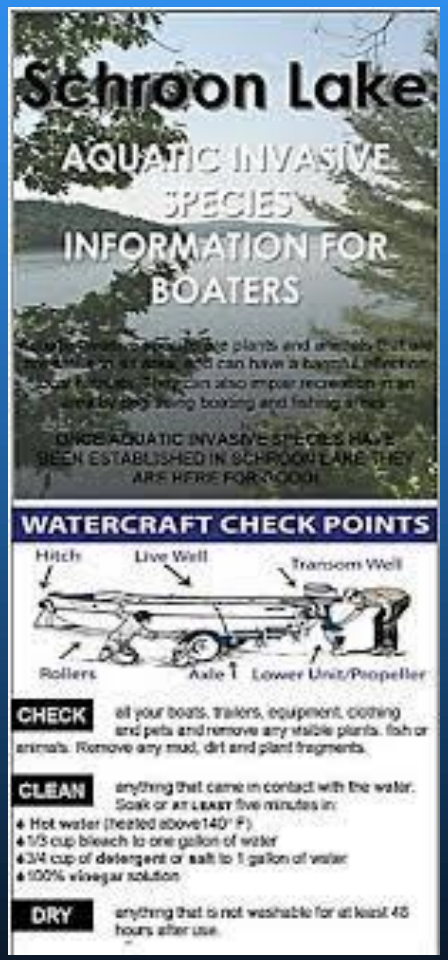
Buyer Beware!

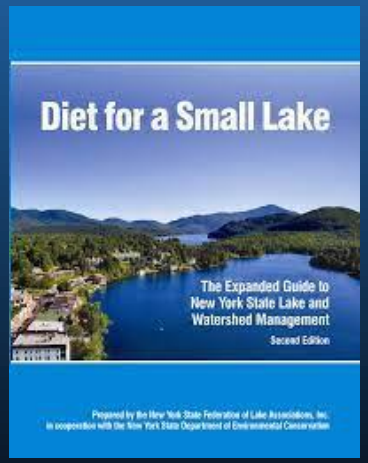
Products that make claims (either direct or indirect) for the prevention, removal, control, or elimination of algae or bacteria are considered pesticides. Indirect claims such as: "Eliminates green water," "Producing conditions that prevent algae or bacteria" are considered to be indirect pesticidal claims. The fact that the product works indirectly by removing the pest's food source or habitat rather than through a more direct toxic action does not affect its status as a pesticide. EPA/DEC interpret the terms "scum" and "pond scum" to meal algae, and claims to reduce this organism are also considered pesticidal claims.

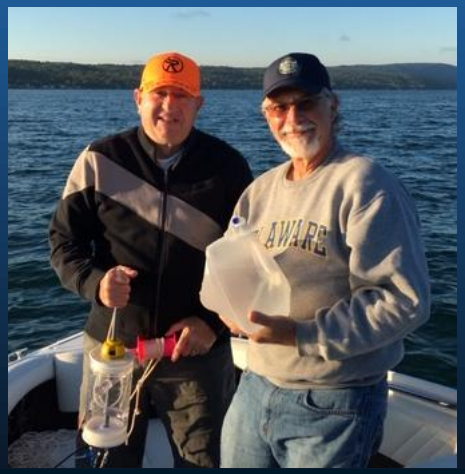
Public Education and Stakeholder Engagement



Public Education and Stakeholder Engagement







And a few reminders…

- Sample on the weekend or early in the week. Do not ship later than Wednesday (Tuesday preferred) in order to ensure that the samples arrive at the lab before the next weekend.
- Enter your field data on the CSLAP Dashboard before sending the hardcopies. Please double check for accuracy before you hit “submit”.
- Make sure that the bottles you are sending to the lab match those on the COC. Did you leave the pH sample in the fridge?

Thank You CSLAP Volunteers!







Butterfield Lake by Walter Dutcher