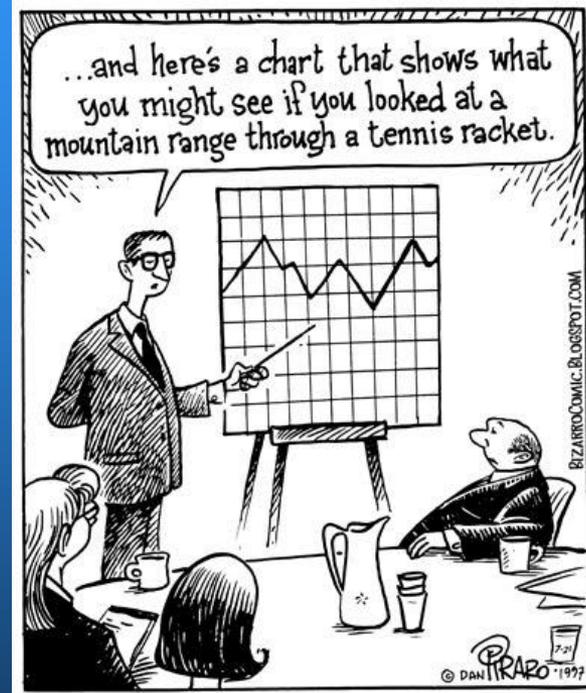
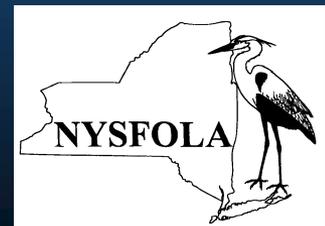


Communicating Your Lake Data to Your Lake Association Members

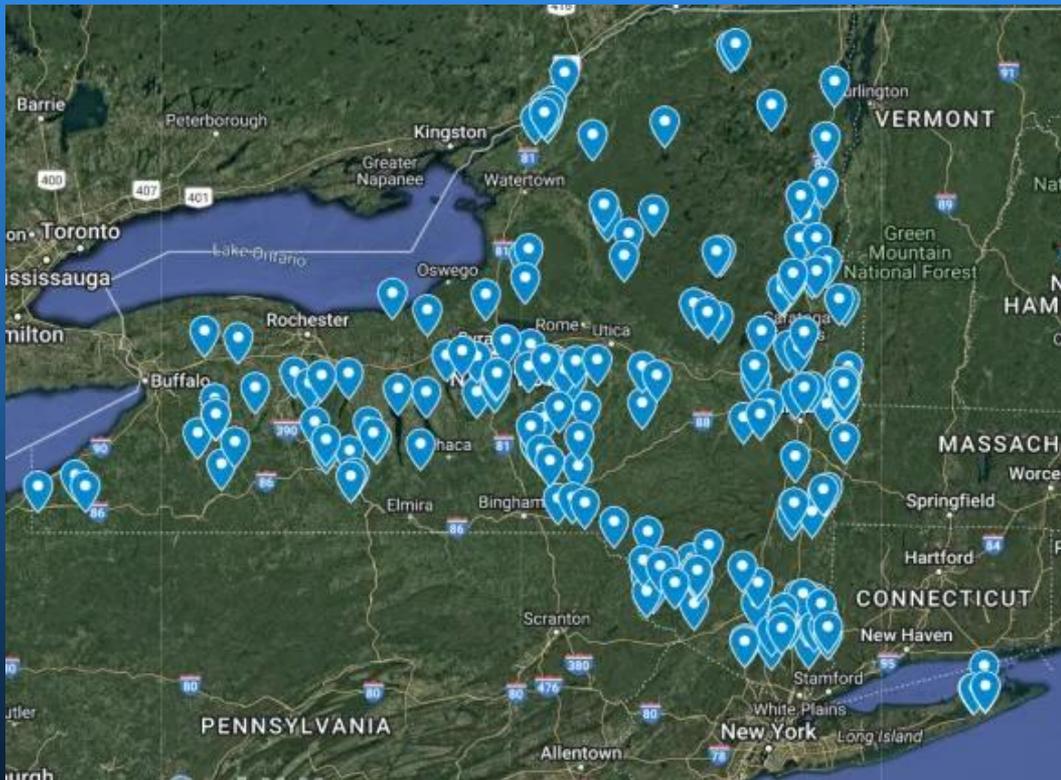


<https://stats.stackexchange.com/q/90408>

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



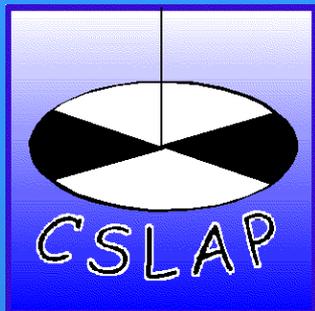
Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program 1985-2025



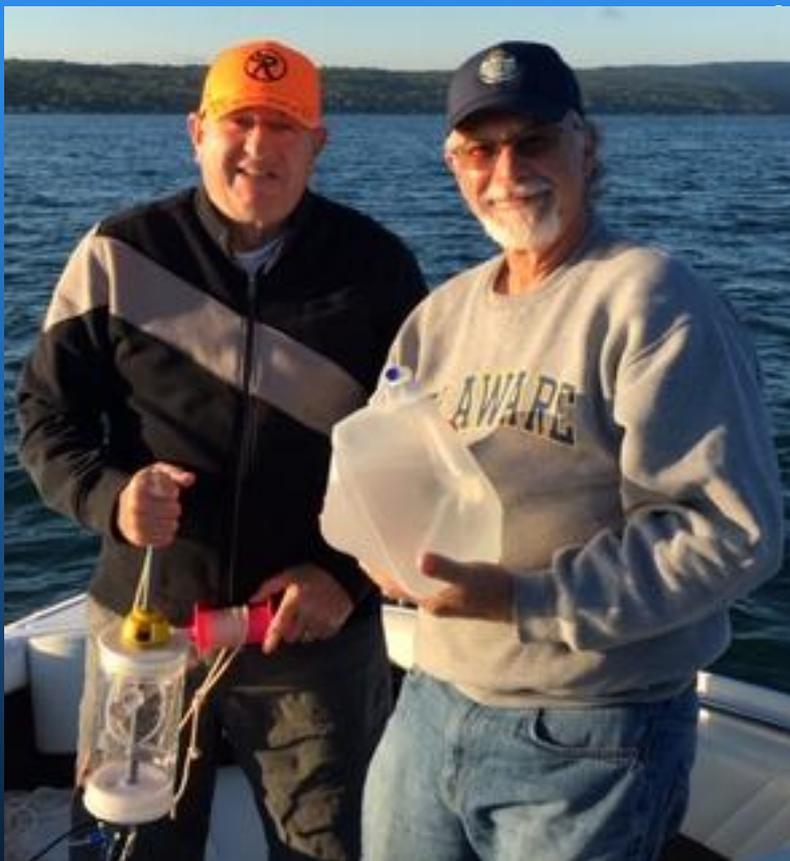
1985 pilot year
on 25 lakes

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

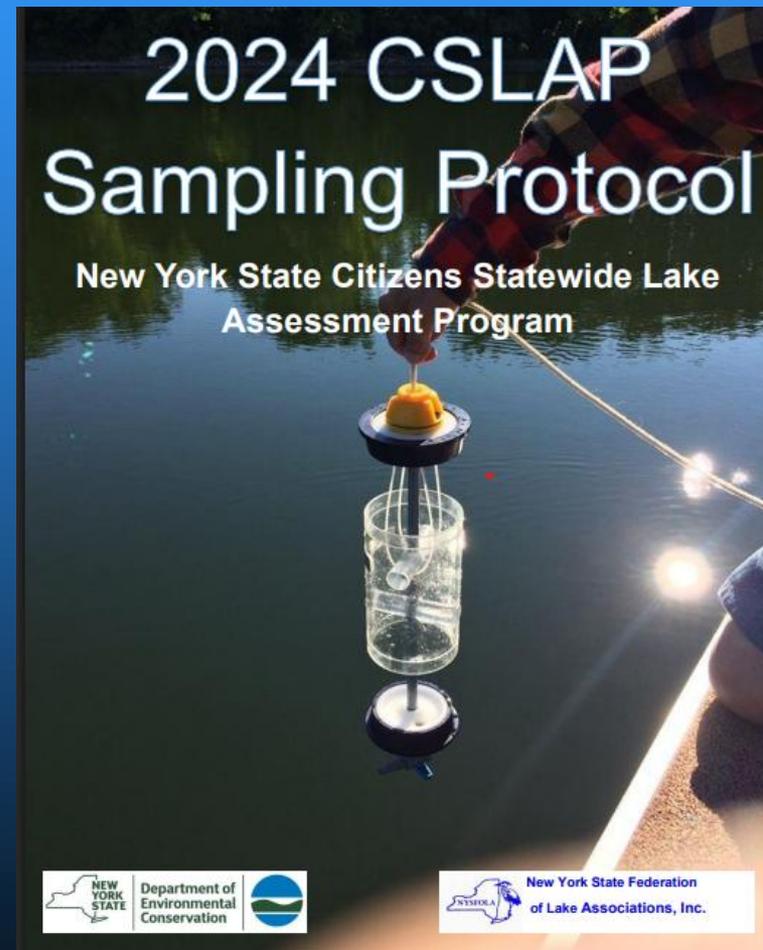
- Aquatic invasive species
- Ice on/Ice Off
- D.O. profiles

LAB CHEMISTRY

- pH
- Specific conductance
- Chlorophyll a
- Calcium (round 1 and 3)
- Chloride (rounds 1 and 3)
- Color
- NO_x (nitrate/nitrite)
- NH₃ (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 brownness 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

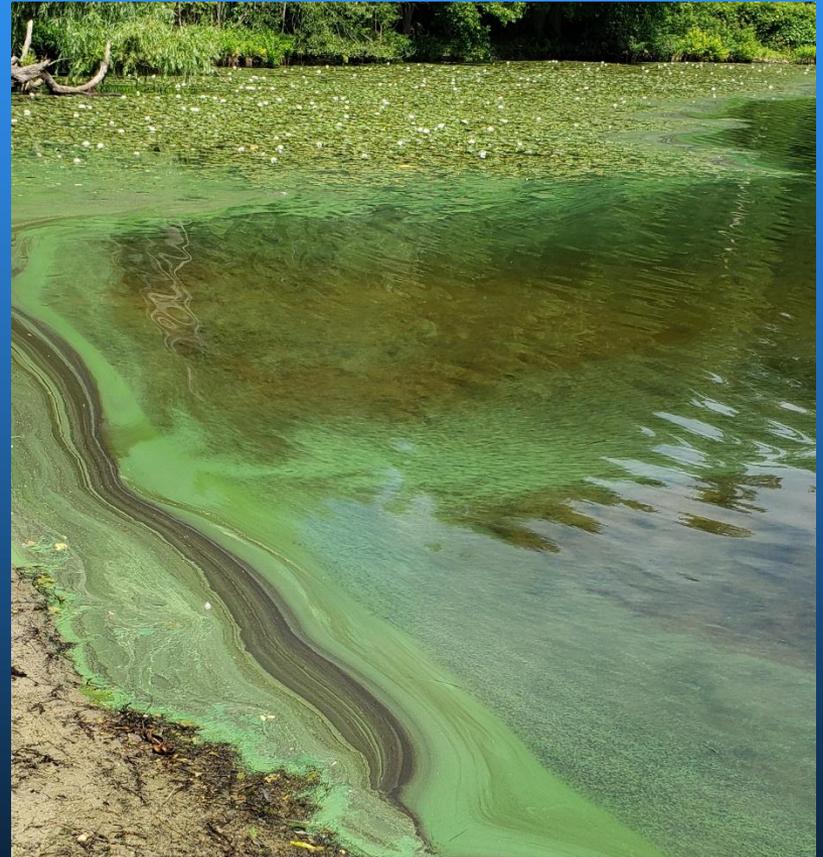
(D) PLEASE CIRCLE ALL NUMBERS THAT AFFECT YOUR OPINION OF RECREATIONAL USE OF THE LAKE TODAY:

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 skiers, 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.

NEW YORK STATE Department of Environmental Conservation

Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program Dashboard

Dashboard User Guide
Field Sampling Protocol

Enter Field Data
Report a HAB
Plot Field Data
Depth Profile
Ice On/Off Data
Report Invasive Species (iMap Invasives)
CSLAP Website
NYSFOLA Website

What is CSLAP?

The Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) is a volunteer lake monitoring and education program that DEC contracts with New York State Federation of Lake Associations (NYSFOLA) to administer. CSLAP is one of the longest running, continuous programs of its kind in the nation.

For more information regarding CSLAP...

In this map:

Lake Monitoring Reports

How to view reports:

- Find the lake of interest in the map.
- Click the Secchi disk symbol.
- Click the "Document Folder" link in the pop up.
- A new window will open that displays all DEC Lake Monitoring Reports for that waterbody. Click on any of the reports to view them in a new window.

How to find a report:

Search bar (top of map)

- Type in the lake name, click the magnifying glass, click on the match that appears.
- To return to the full map view of lakes after a search, click the "x" in the search bar.

Lake filters (below)

- Click on the triangle to view the filter specifications. Click on the circle to toggle on the filter. Use the drop down to search for any lake(s), any lake(s) selected will filter the map.
- The county filter is optional to filter by

Esri, USGS | Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, USFWS

Powered by Esri

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program Dashboard

[Dashboard User Guide](#)
[Field Sampling Protocol](#)

- Enter Field Data
- Report a HAB
- Plot Field Data
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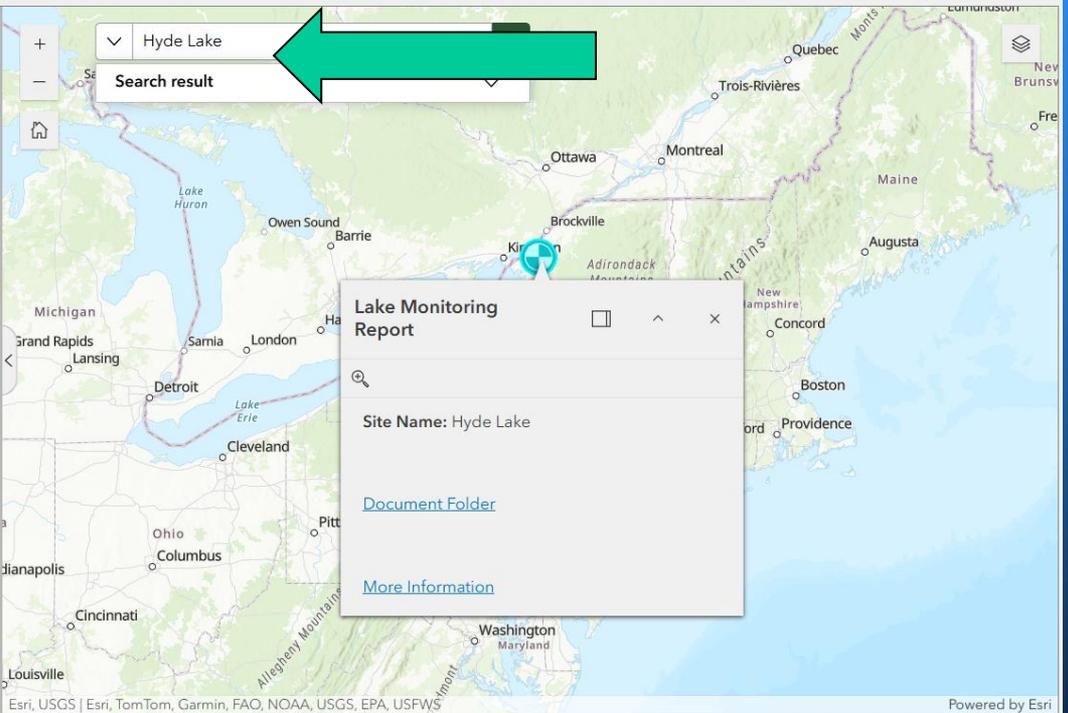
How to find a report:

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- The county filter is optional to filter by



Search result: Hyde Lake

Lake Monitoring Report

Site Name: Hyde Lake

[Document Folder](#)

[More Information](#)

Powered by Esri

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program Dashboard

Dashboard User Guide

Field Sampling Protocol

Enter Field Data

Report a HAB

Plot Field Data

Depth Profile

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Report Invasive Species (iMap Invasives)

CSLAP Website

NYSFOLA Website

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For more information regarding CSLAP, please contact the Lake Assessment Program at 518-545-6100 or lakeassessment@dec.ny.gov.

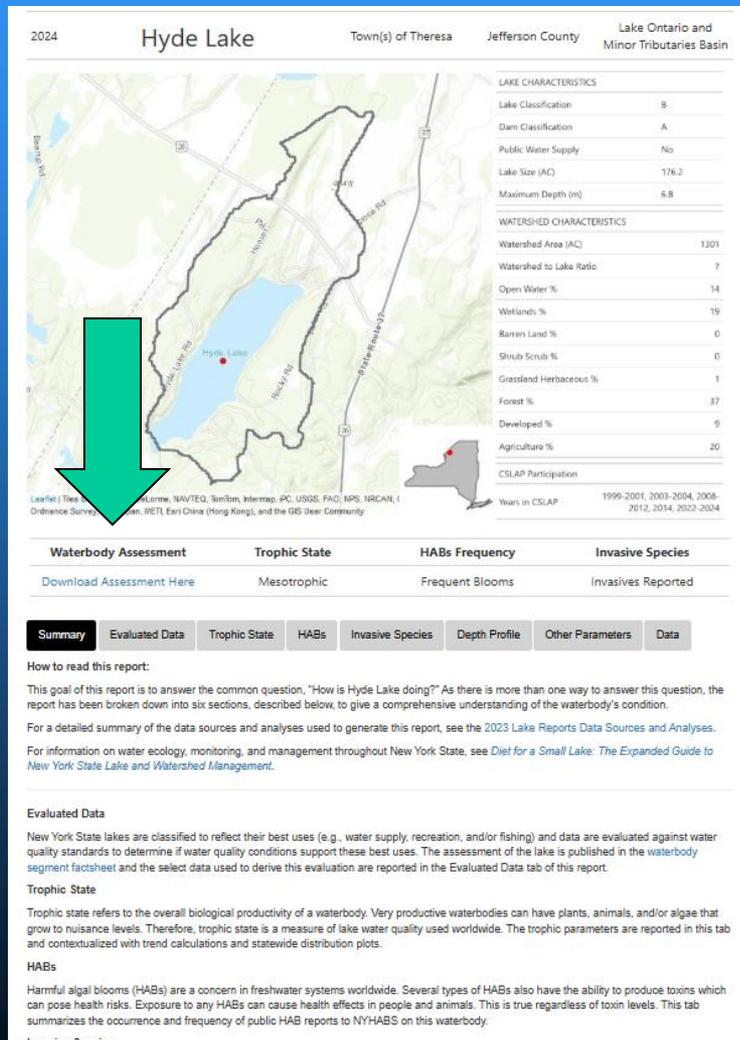
Index of /data/IF/CSLAP/0303HYD0391

Name	Size
2022 CSLAPreport Hyde Lake(0303HYD0391).html	8.3M
2023 Lake Report Hyde Lake 0303HYD0391.html	5.9M
2024 Lake Report Hyde Lake 0303HYD0391.html	5.9M

NOAA, USGS, EPA, USFWS, Environment Canada, Esri

Powered by Esri

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
Grossland 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

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABS

Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

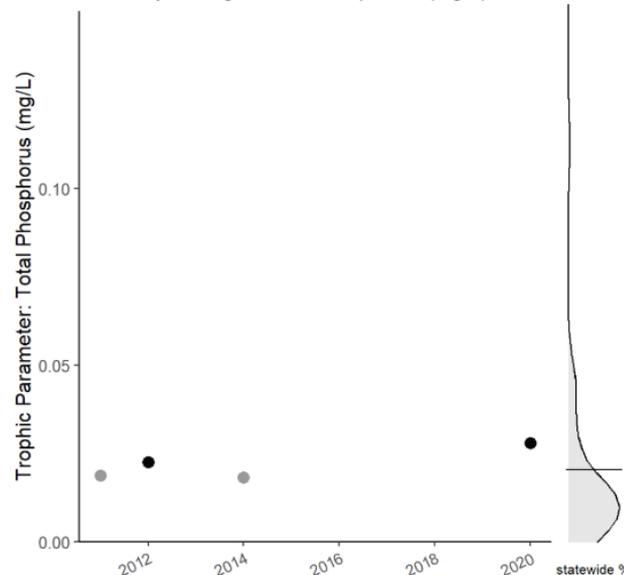
Data

Primary and Secondary Contact Recreation

Fishing

The NYSDEC data collected to evaluate the [recreation uses](#) are reported here. Parameters sampled by NYSDEC trophic parameters (total phosphorus), and other nutrient parameters (ammonia, Total Nitrite dissolved solids) is the standard sampling suite used by NYSDEC, it is not a comprehensive list of all water quality standards at contact recreation uses.

Annually Averaged Total Phosphorus (mg/L) Concentrations



These values are annual averages which is the unit required to compare to the recreational guidance values. Because of this, monthly data are not available for a plot.

The median concentration in this lake is 0.0207 mg/L. Total Phosphorus has not changed* in the past decade.

Black points are excursions of the Water Quality Standards and grey points are not.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

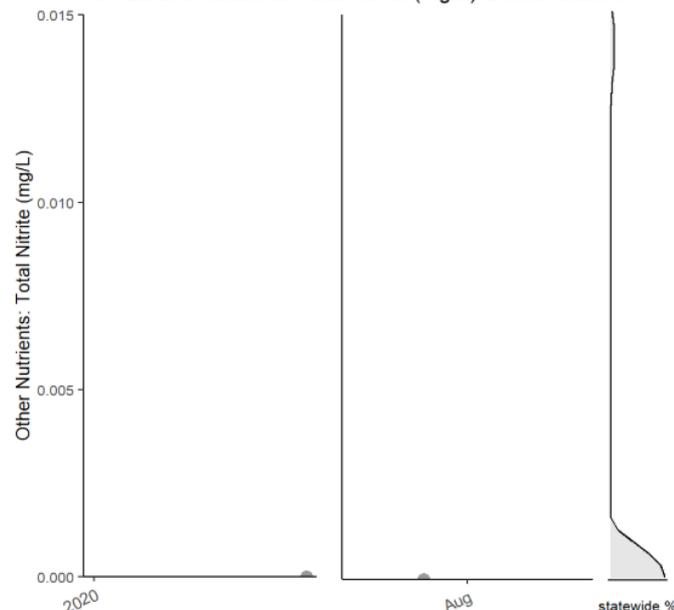
Data

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), nutrients (nitrate, nitrite, and ammonia for specific standards calculations), and in situ parameters (dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature for specific standards calculations), and in situ parameters according to [SOP 203](#). Although this is the standard sampling suite used by NYSDEC, it is not a comprehensive suite applicable to fishing best use.

Annual and Seasonal Total Nitrite (mg/L) Concentrations



The median concentration in this lake is 0 mg/L.

There is insufficient data to detect change in Nitrite in the last decade.

Black points are excursions of the Water Quality Standards and grey points are not.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

Invasive Species

Depth Profile

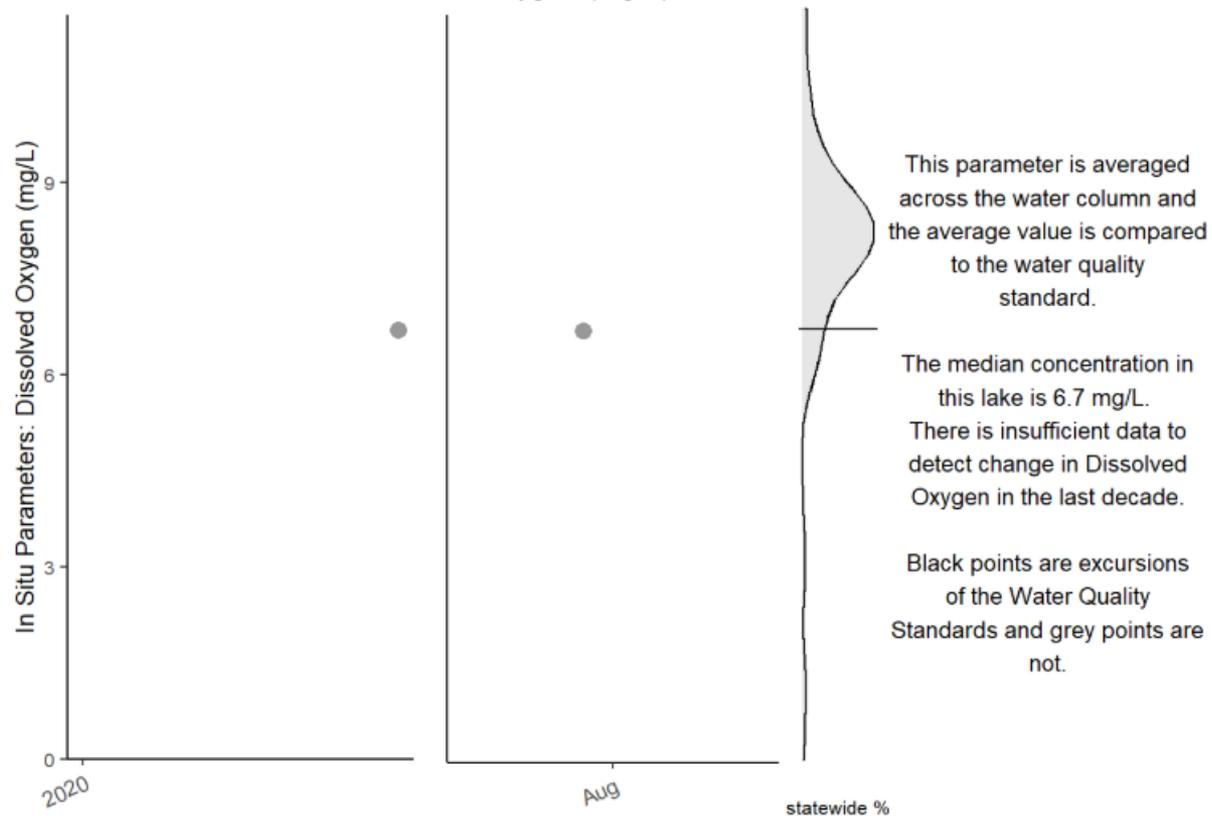
Other Parameters

Data

Primary and Secondary Contact Recreation

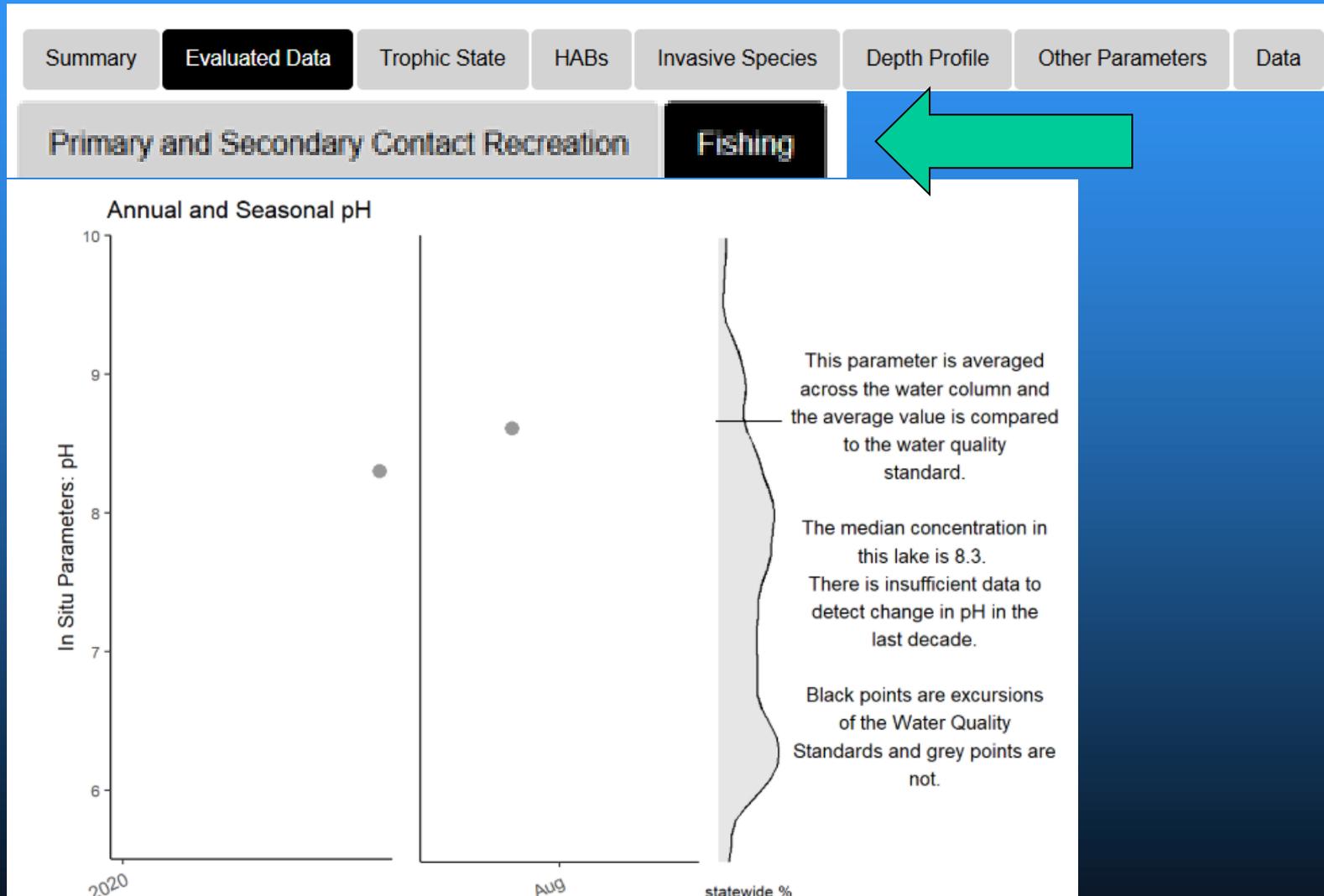
Fishing

Annual and Seasonal Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) Concentrations

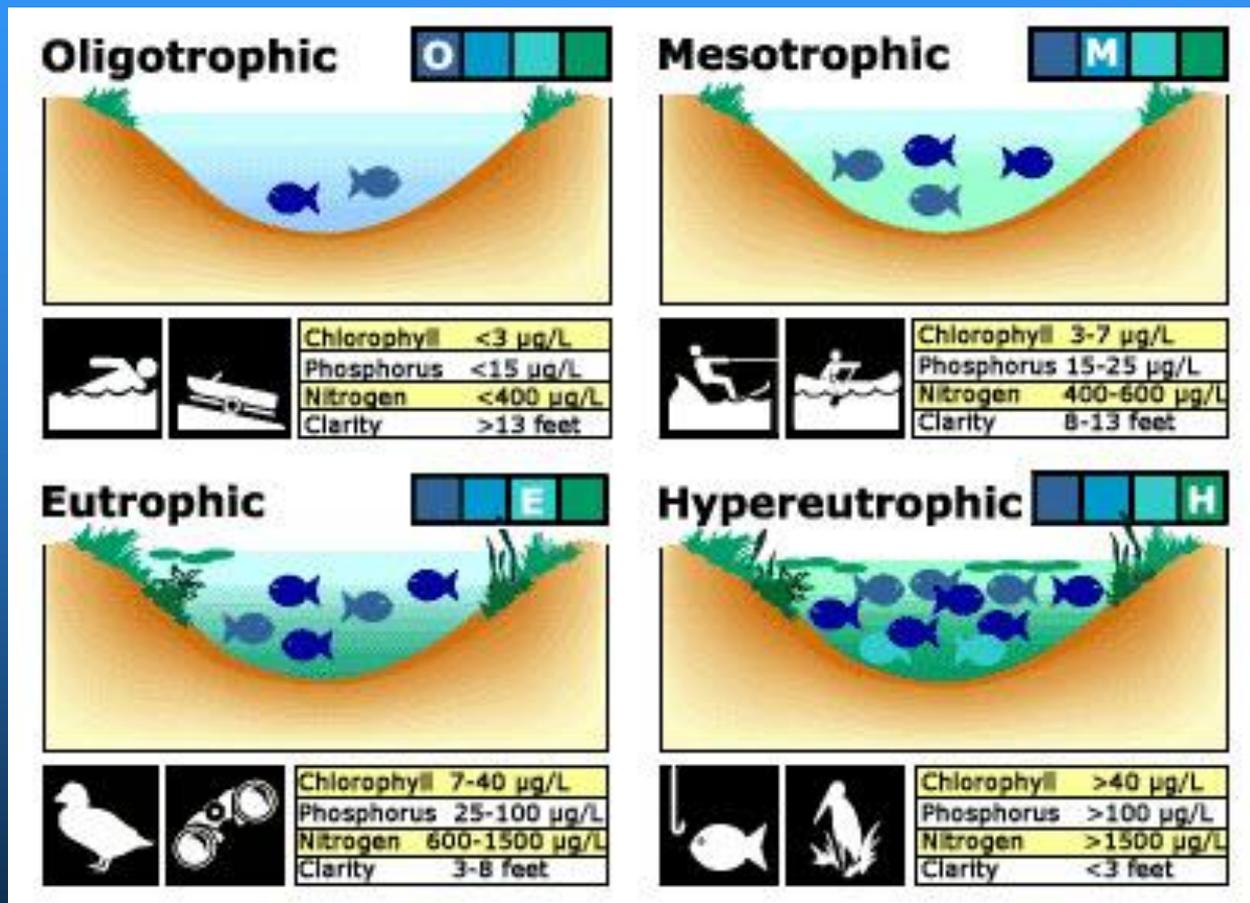


Hyde Lake is listed as impaired for fishing due to low dissolved oxygen levels.

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

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

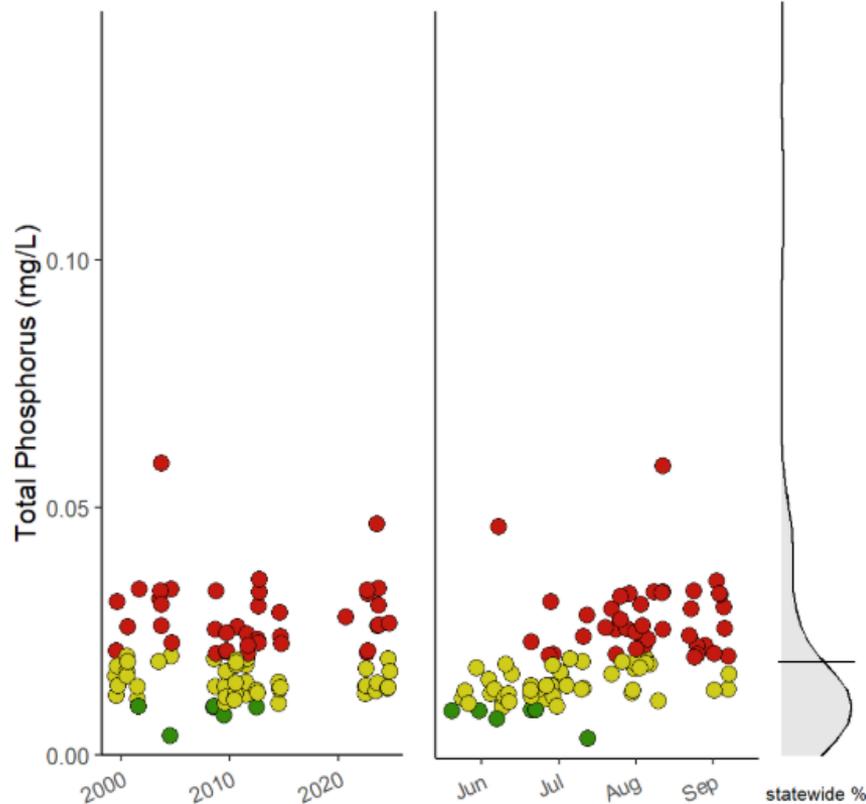
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

Annual and Seasonal Total Phosphorus (mg/L) Concentrations



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

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

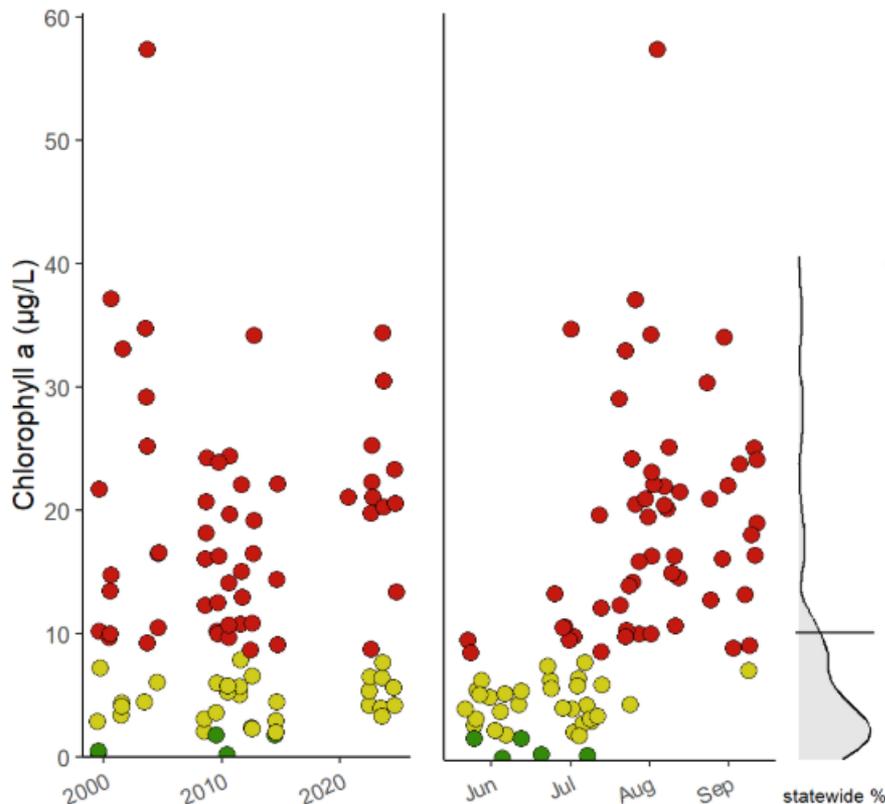
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

Annual and Seasonal Chlorophyll a ($\mu\text{g/L}$) Concentrations



Chlorophyll a is the primary photosynthetic pigment in photosynthetic organisms, like algae. The levels of chlorophyll a measured have a direct relationship to the amount of algae in a waterbody. Waterbodies are classified as oligotrophic when chlorophyll a concentrations are $<2 \mu\text{g/L}$, mesotrophic when $2-8 \mu\text{g/L}$, and eutrophic when $>8 \mu\text{g/L}$.

The median concentration in this lake is $10.2 \mu\text{g/L}$. There has been no change* in Chlorophyll A.

Oligotrophic ●
(low nutrients)
- $<0.2\text{mg/L}$

Mesotrophic ●
(middle range)
 $2-8 \text{mg/L}$

Eutrophic ●
high nutrient
levels
 $>8 \text{mg/L}$

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

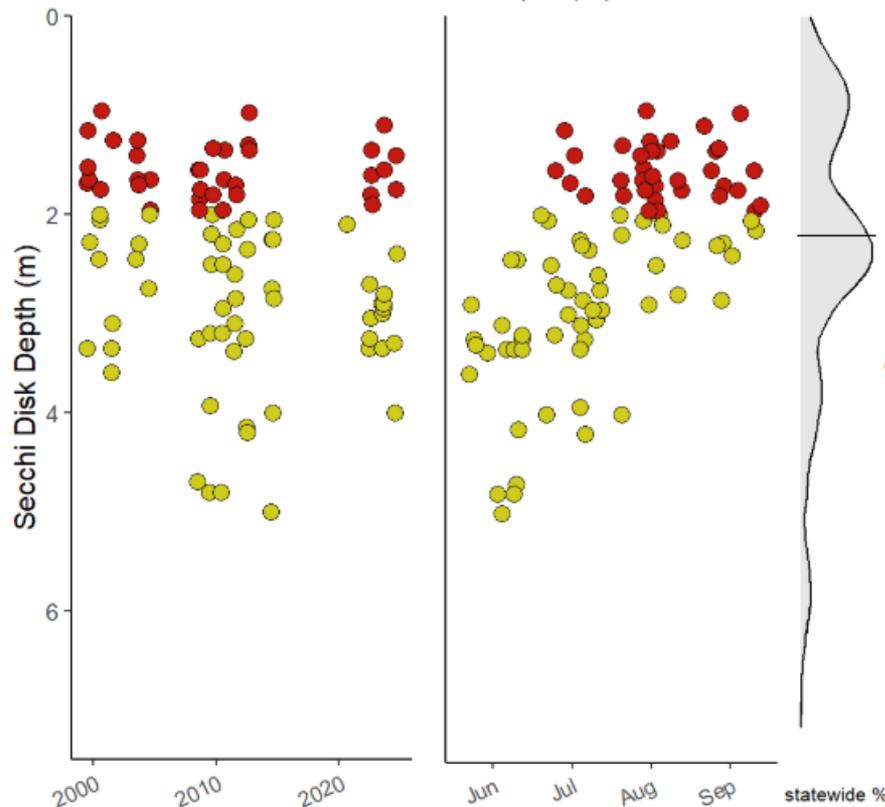
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

Annual and Seasonal Secchi Depth (m) Measurements



Secchi depth measures the transparency of the water column. It is typically lower in highly productive lakes. Waterbodies are classified as oligotrophic when secchi depth measurements are >5 m, mesotrophic when 2-5 m, and eutrophic when <2 .

The median measurement in this lake is 2.25 m.

Secchi has not changed* in the past decade. Secchi has increased* by 0.49 m over all 25 years of sampling.

Oligotrophic ●
(low nutrients)
- >5 m

Mesotrophic ●
(middle range)
2-5m

Eutrophic ●
high nutrient
levels
 <2 m

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

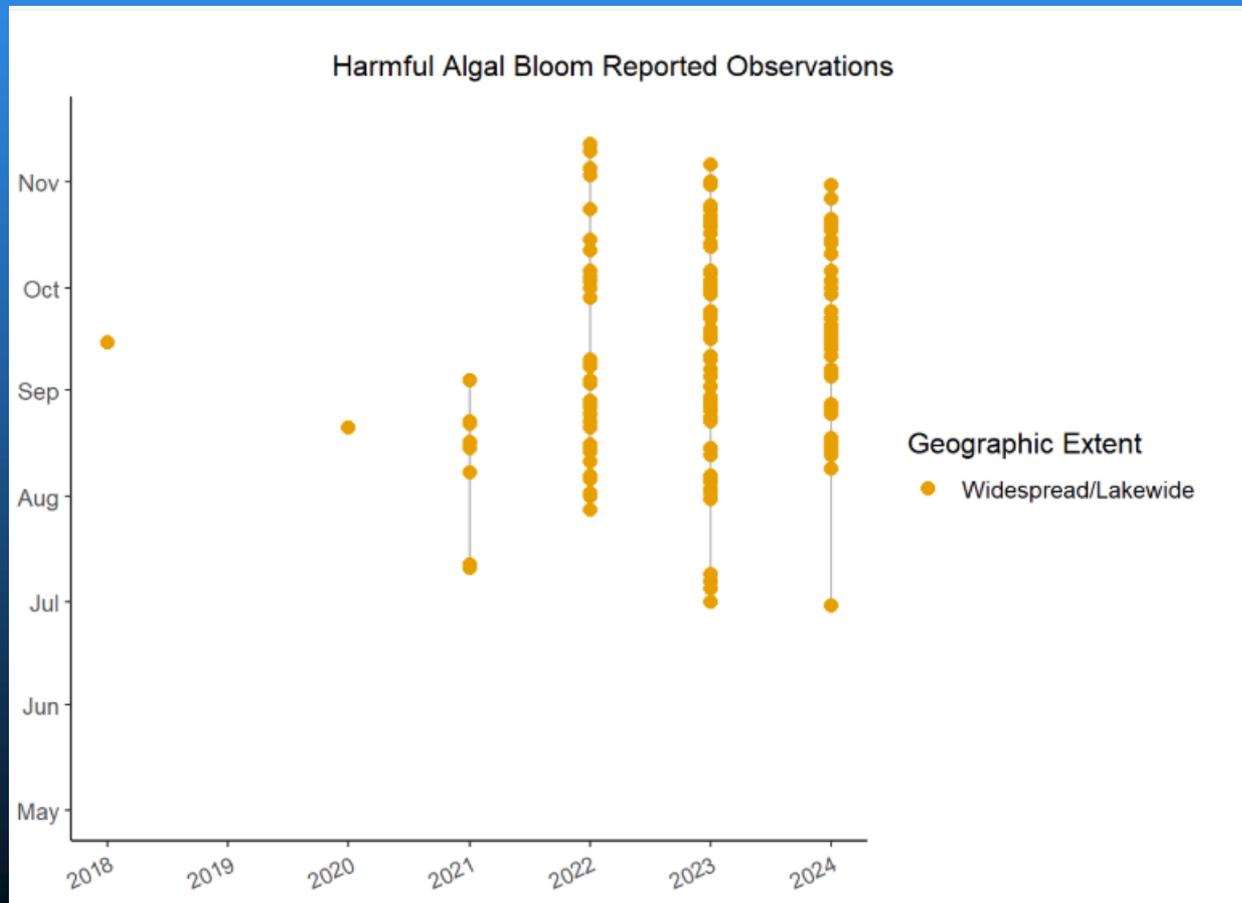
HABs

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	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Plant



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

Report invasive
species
discoveries to
NYiMap
Invasives

<https://www.nyimainvasives.org/report-an-invasive>

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

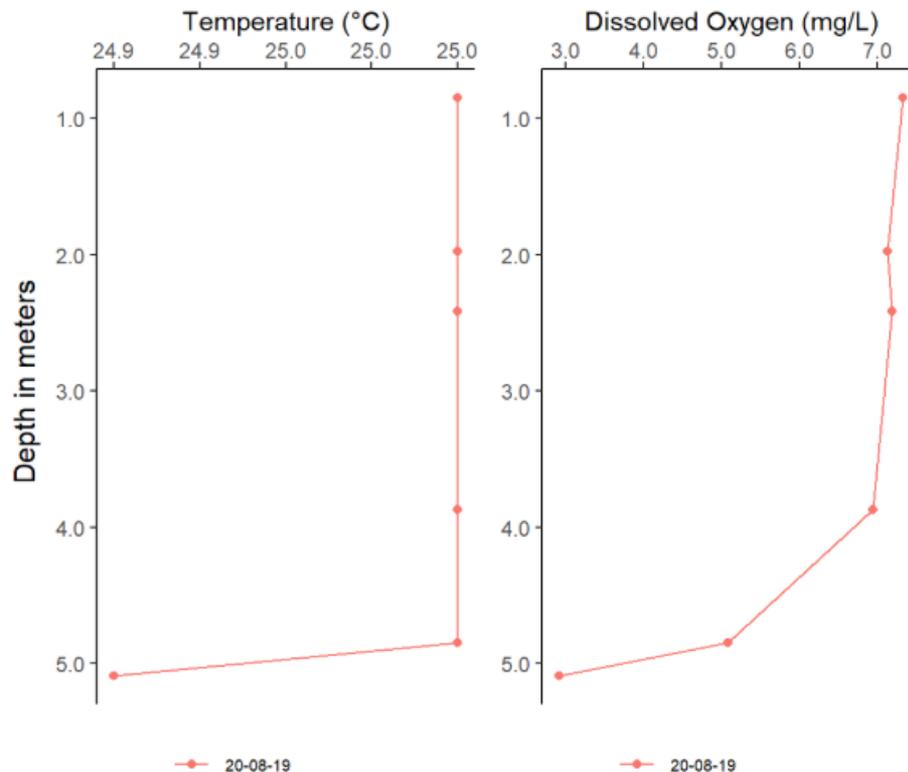
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

Depth Profile Measurements



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

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

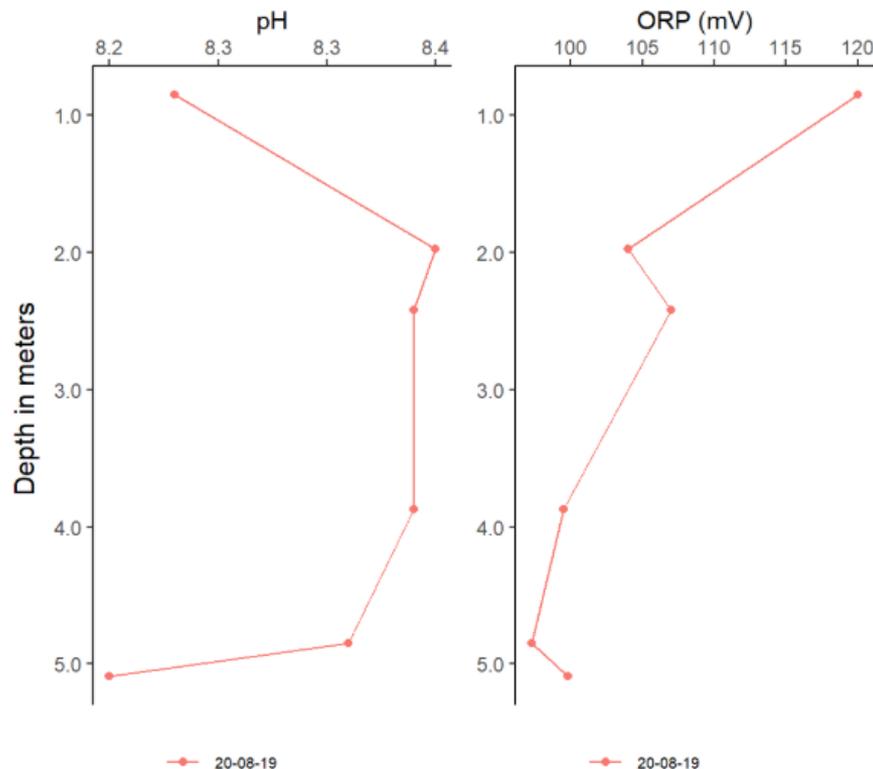
HABs

Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data



pH is a quantitative measure of the acidity or basicity of liquids, based on hydrogen ion activity in the solution. Many organisms have narrow tolerances, and a shift in pH can have major effects on health and population numbers.

Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) is typically measured to determine a substance's ability to oxidize or reduce another substance. It is a measure of the activity of electrons during a chemical reaction.

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

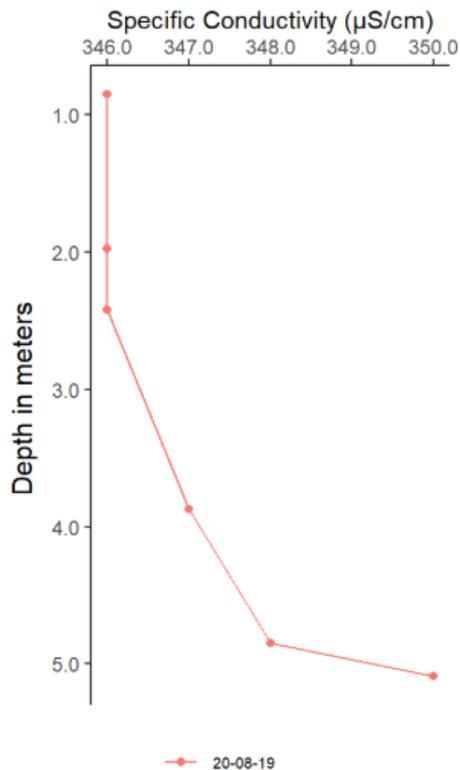
HABs

Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data



Specific conductivity measures dissolved ions that allow electrical currents to pass through a solution. Chloride, phosphate, nitrite, and other ions can enter a waterbody through weathering and/or anthropogenic sources.

Turbidity is another measure of water clarity, indicating how much suspended material is in the water. The more suspended material in a waterbody, the more turbid, or less clear, it becomes.

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

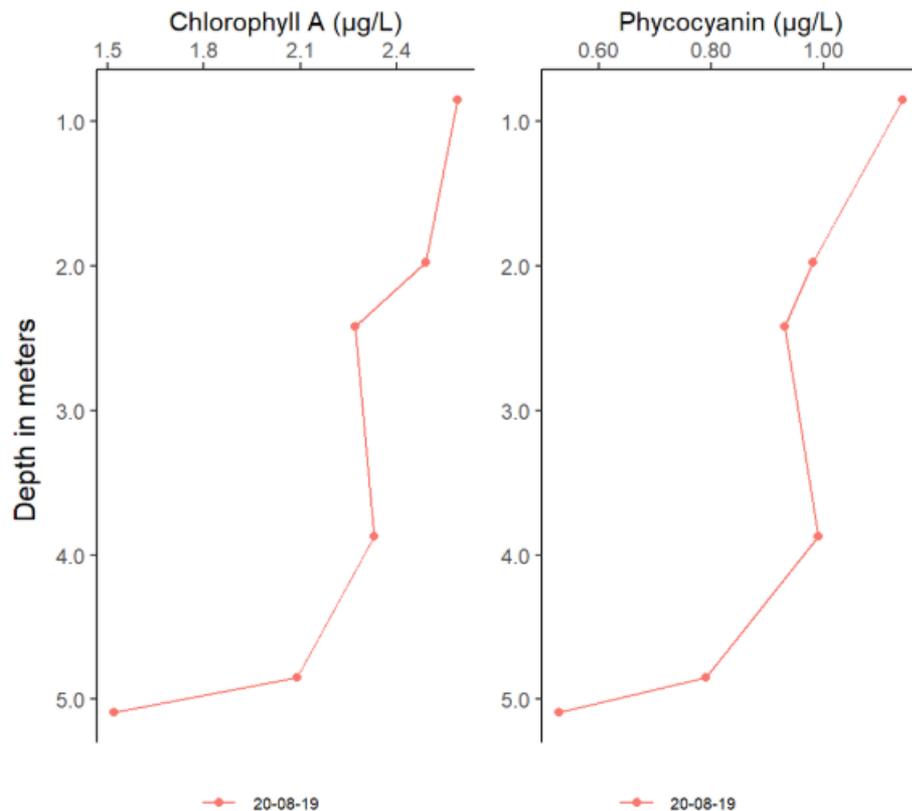
HABs

Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data



Chlorophyll a is the primary photosynthetic pigment in photosynthetic organisms like algae. The levels of chlorophyll a measured have a direct relationship to the amount of algae in a waterbody.

Phycocyanin is a measurement of pigments uniquely found in cyanobacteria. The concentration of phycocyanin in a waterbody is used as an indicator for relative cyanobacteria biomass.

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

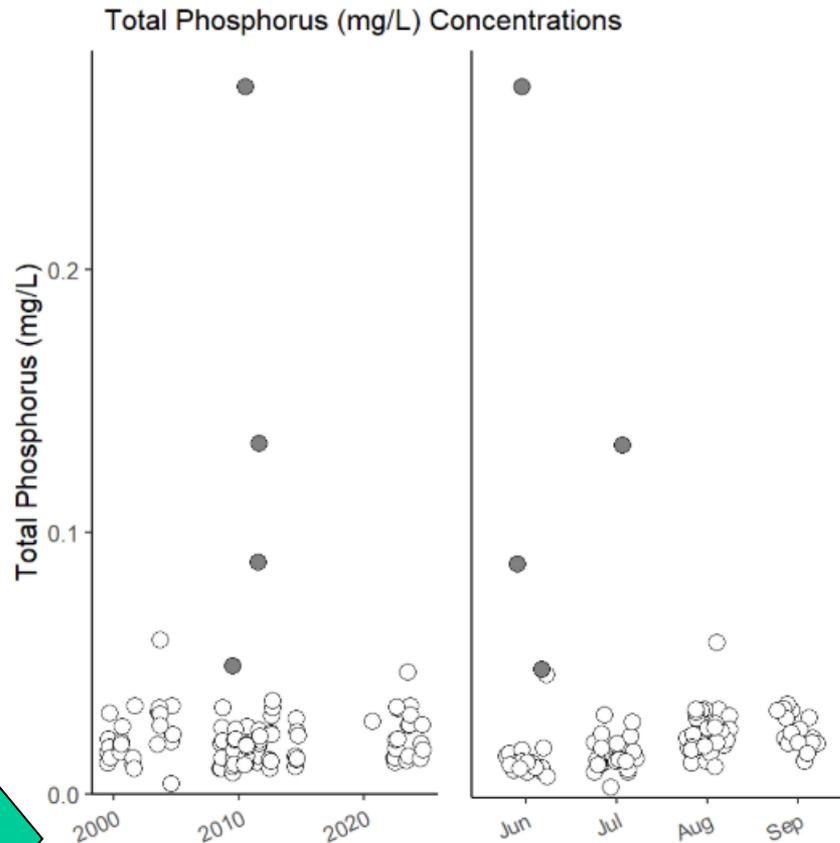
HABs

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

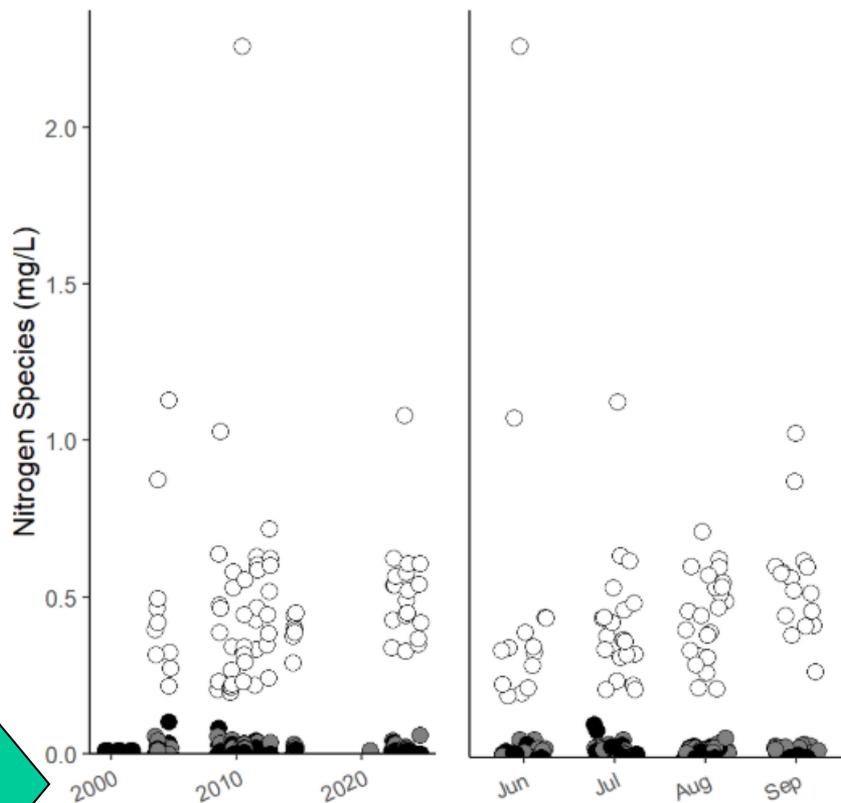
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

Nitrogen Species (mg/L) Concentrations



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

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

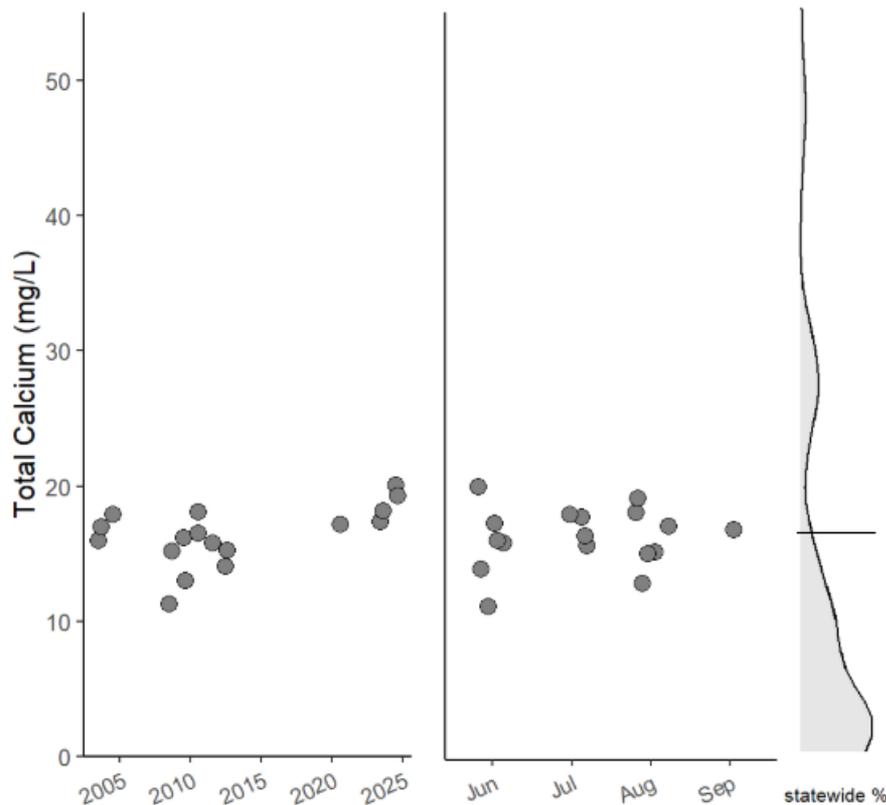
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

Total Calcium (mg/L) Concentrations



Each circle corresponds to Surface Water calcium measurements. The primary source of calcium in waterbodies is through weathering of bedrock. It is a critical element for many organisms' health and survival. Zebra mussels, for example, require a minimum concentration of 10 mg/L to establish a population in a lake.

The median concentration in this lake is 16.5 mg/L. Total Calcium has increased* by 4 mg/L in the past decade.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

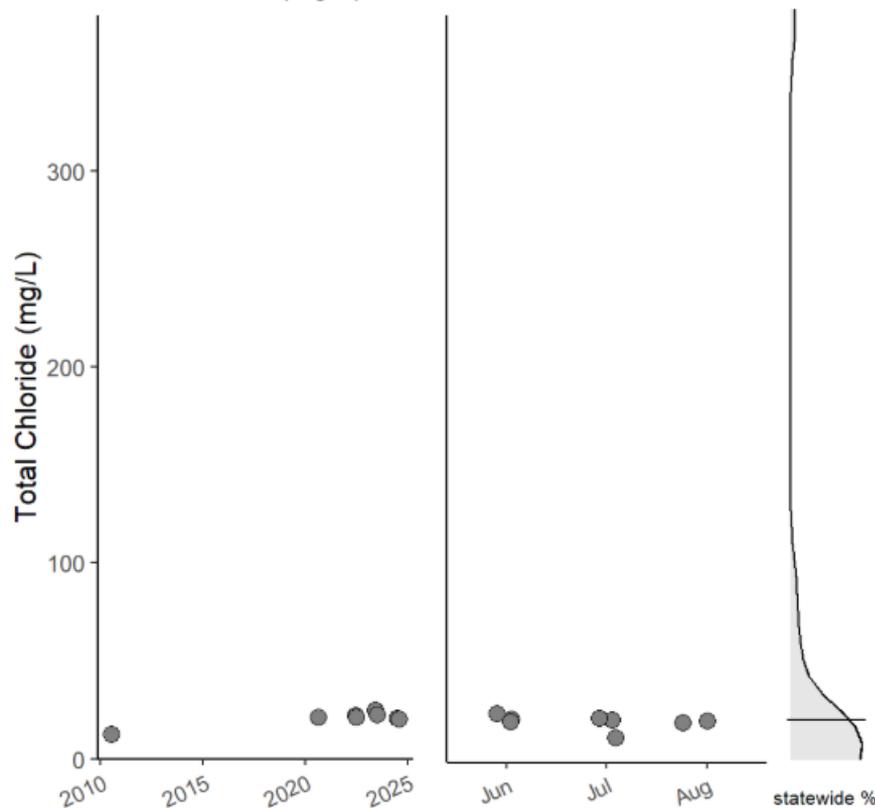
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

Total Chloride (mg/L) Concentrations



Each circle corresponds to Surface Water chloride measurements. Chloride is present in very low concentrations in most natural waterbodies. There are several natural sources of chloride, including rocks and halite deposits as well as anthropogenic sources including road salt, agriculture, and/or wastewater.

The median concentration in this lake is 21.5 mg/L. Chloride has not changed* in the past decade.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

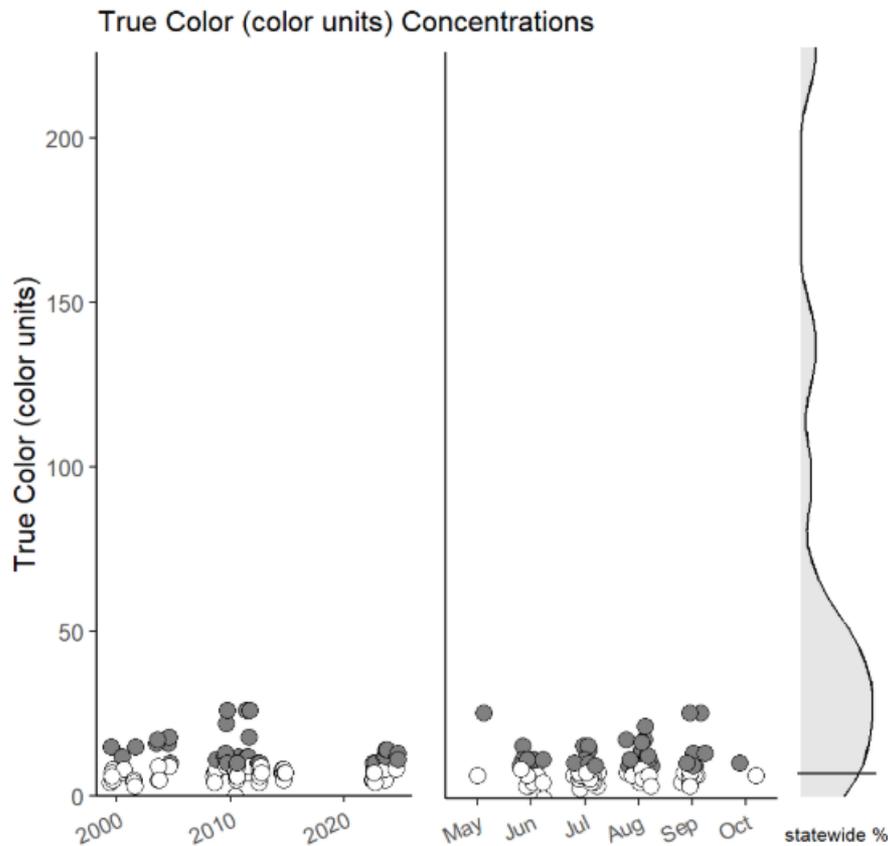
HABs

Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data



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

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

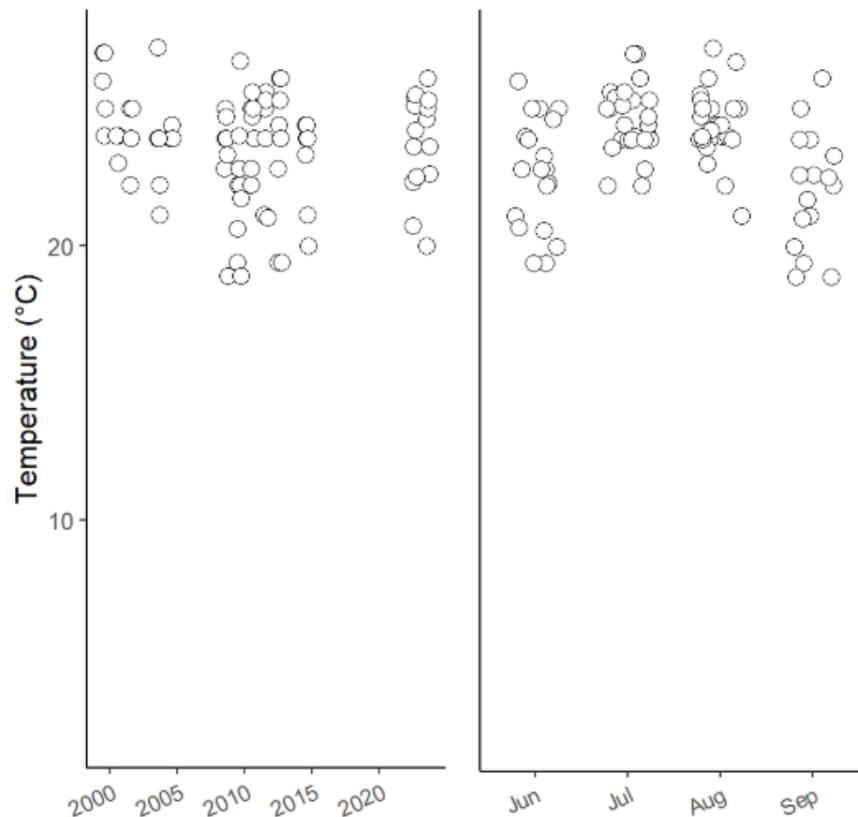
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

Temperature (°C)



Each circle corresponds to Surface Water temperature measurements. Water temperature is related to many other parameters that reflect waterbodies. It affects the growth of plants and animals, the amount of oxygen in the water, and the length of the recreation season. The median temperature in this lake is 23.9 °C. Temperature, Surface has not changed* in the past decade.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

Summary

Evaluated Data

Trophic State

HABs

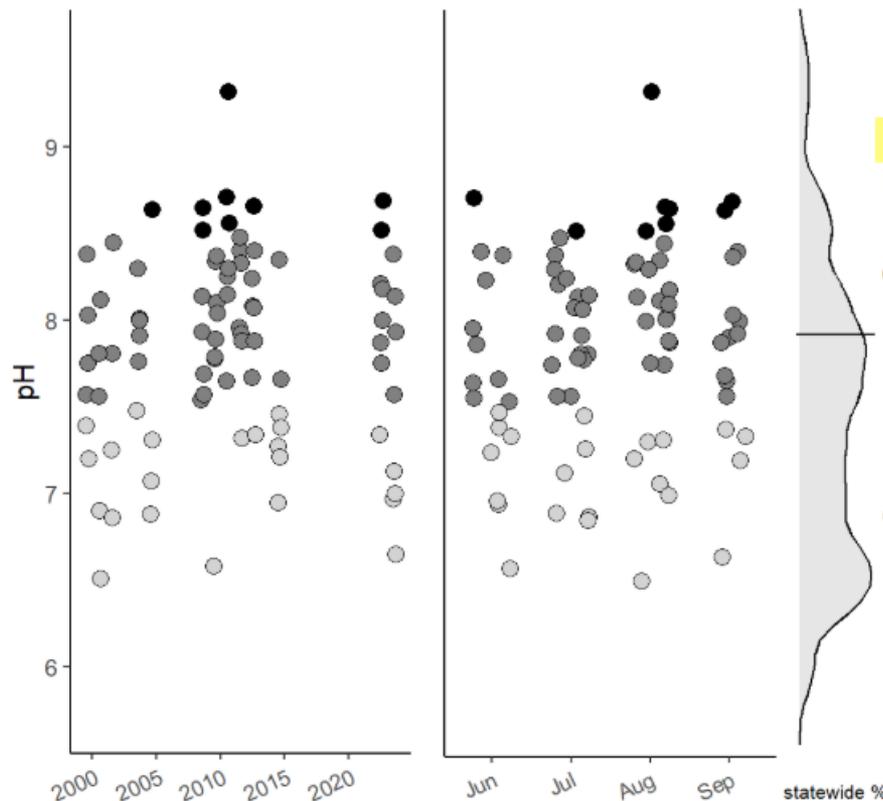
Invasive Species

Depth Profile

Other Parameters

Data

pH Levels



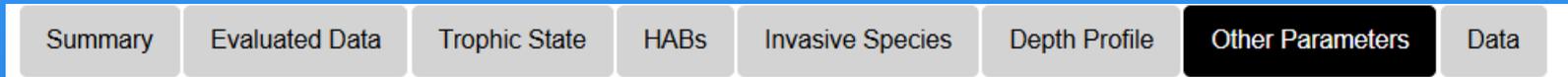
Each circle is colored to correspond to Acidic (white), Circumneutral (light gray), Slightly Alkaline (dark gray), and Highly Alkaline (black)

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.

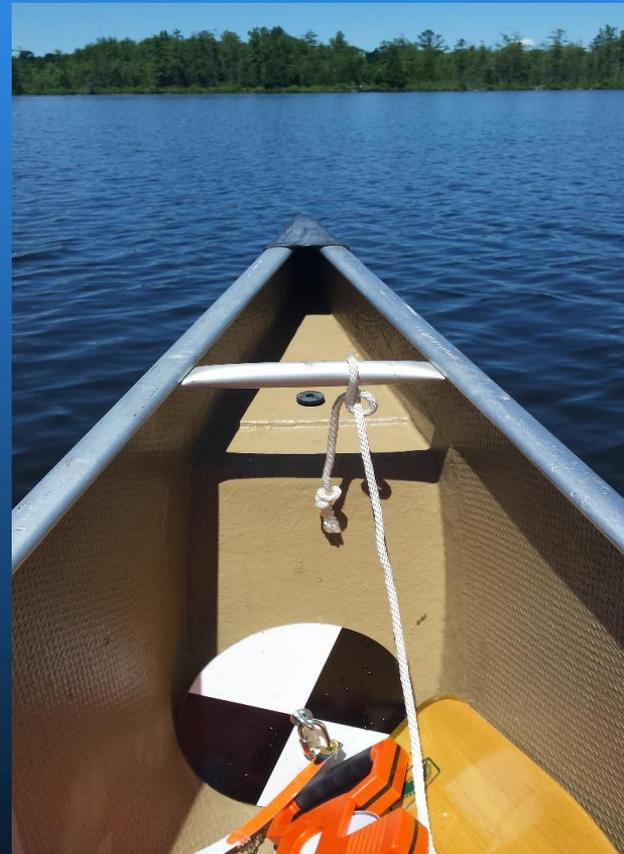
The median measurement in this lake is 7.89.

PH, Surface has not changed* in the past decade.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard



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



Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

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

Sample Locations Results HAB Reports

Results reported in the data tables were collected from the following locations:

Copy CSV Excel PDF Print Show 10 entries Search:

Location Name	Location History ID	Y Coordinate	X Coordinate
HYDE LAKE CENTROID	0303HYD0391_C	44.243599	-75.833198
HYDE LAKE DEEP HOLE	0303HYD0391_DH	44.24565	-75.83269

This will tell you where the data was collected.

Finding Assessment Data: The CSLAP Dashboard

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

Sample Locations **Results** HAB Reports

Copy CSV Excel PDF Print Show 10 entries Search:

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

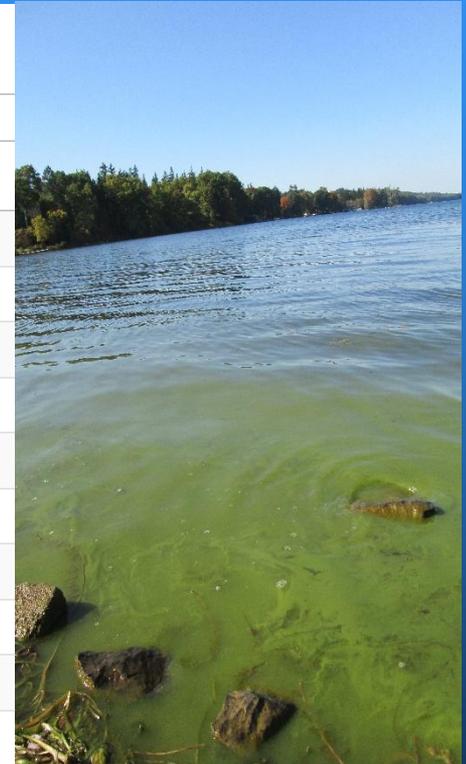
Sample Locations Results **HAB Reports**

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.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DECinfo Locator

Base Map: Topographical [Help](#)

Search

Tools

DEC Information Layers

Environmental Quality Outdoor Activity

Permits and Registrations

Check / Uncheck all [Layer Information](#)

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Automatically Designated

MS4 Additionally Designated Area (Criterion 3)

Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facilities

Environmental Cleanup

Environmental Monitoring

Public Involvement

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Legal Information

Reference Layers

41.420, -75.196

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

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

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DECinfo Locator

Base Map: Topographical [Help](#)

Search

Tools

DEC Information Layers

Environmental Quality Outdoor Activity

Permits and Registrations

Environmental Cleanup

Environmental Monitoring

- Air Quality Monitoring Sites
- Community Air Quality Reports
- Lake Monitoring Reports
- Aquatic Biological Monitoring
- Aquatic Toxicity Monitoring

*Layer becomes visible when you zoom in on the map

Public Involvement

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Legal Information

Reference Layers

41.749, -76.756

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

Finding Assessment Data DEC InfoLocator

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DECinfo Locator

Base Map: Topographical

Search

Tools

DEC Information Layers

Environmental Quality Outdoor Activity

Permits and Registrations

Environmental Cleanup

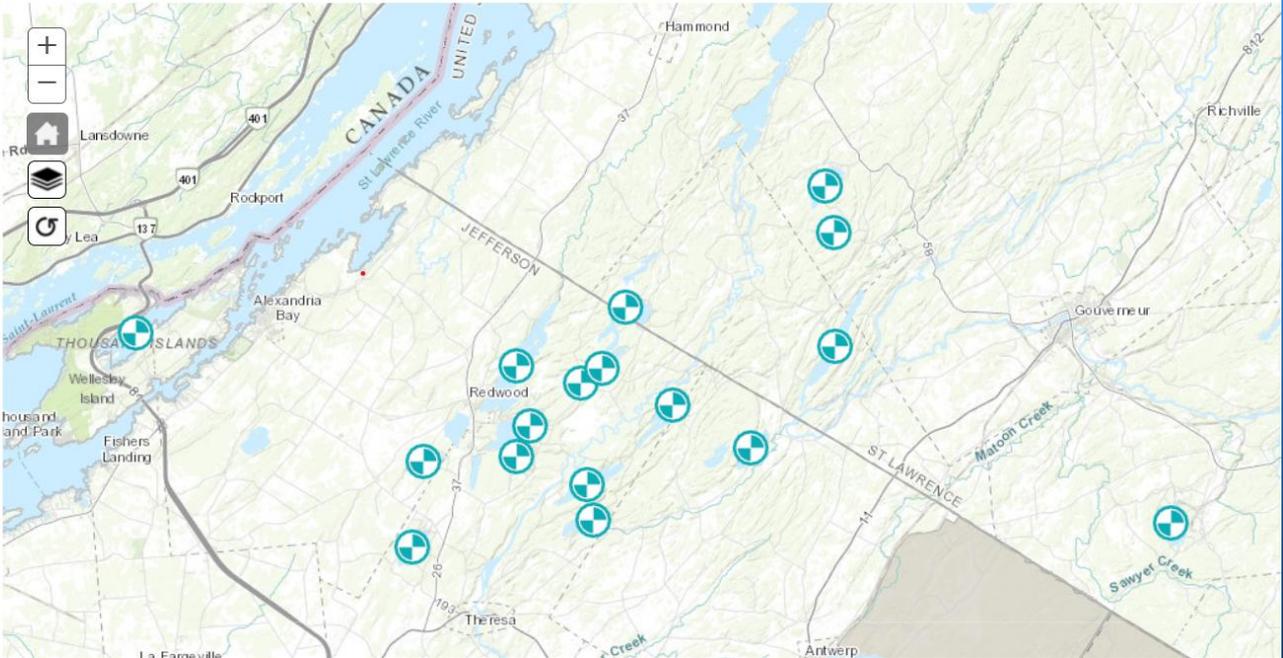
Environmental Monitoring

- Air Quality Monitoring Sites
- Community Air Quality Reports
- Lake Monitoring Reports
- Aquatic Biological Monitoring
- Aquatic Toxicity Monitoring
- Harmful Algal Bloom Reports

Public Involvement

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Legal Information



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.

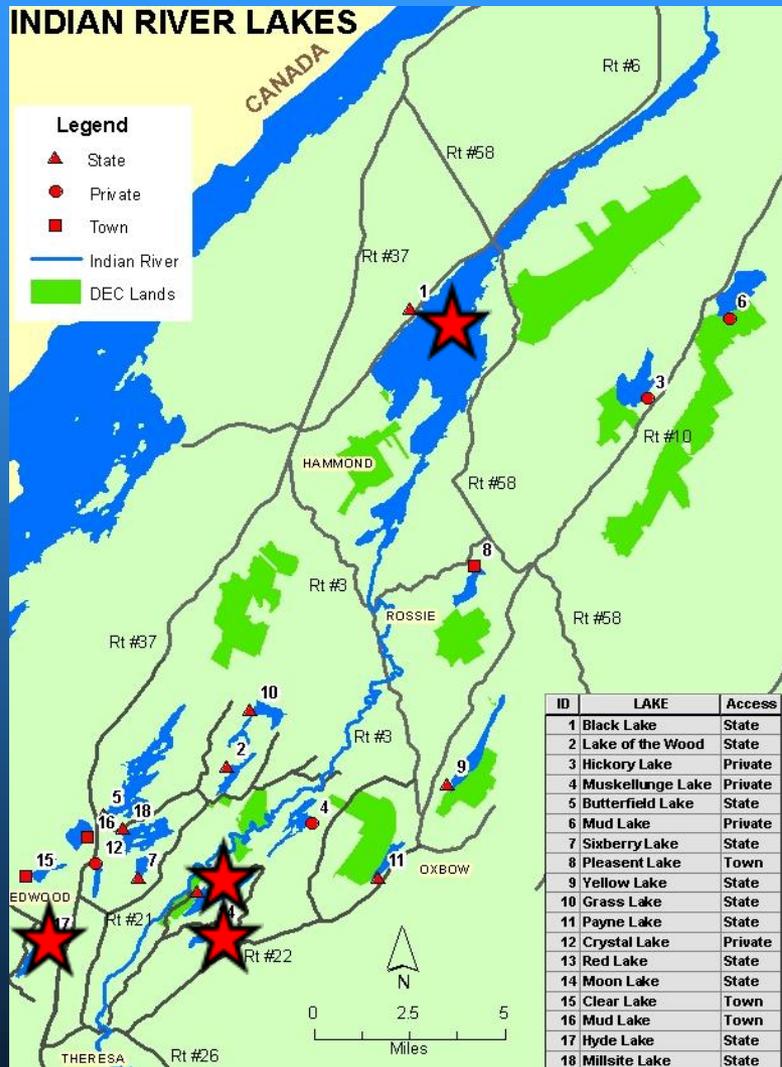
Introduction

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



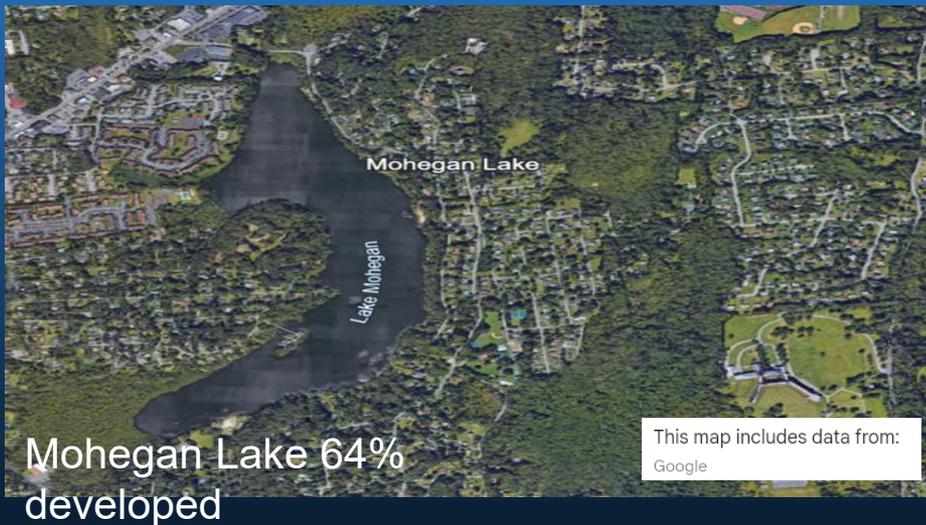
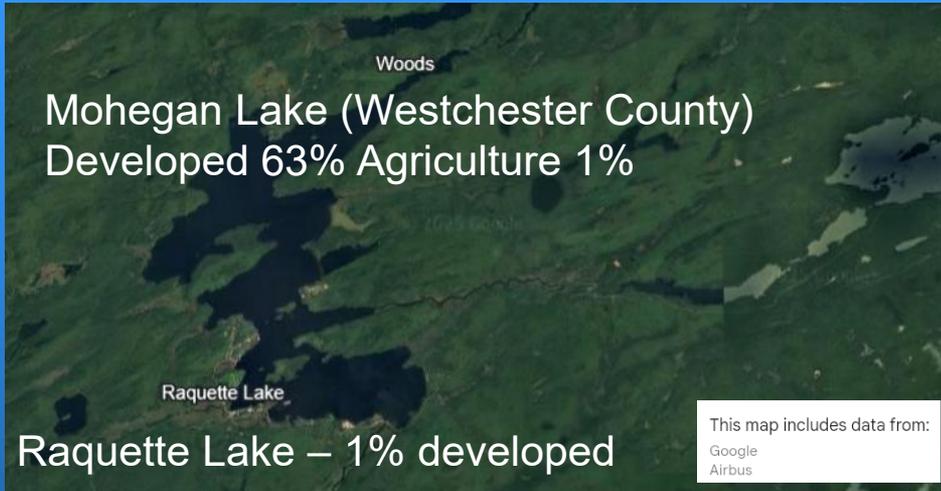
- **Unassessed waterbodies** – Boyd Pond, Crystal Lake, Grass Lake, Hickory Lake, Lake of the Woods, both Mud Lakes, Muskellunge Lake, Payne Lake, Pleasant Lake, Yellow Lake
- **Impairments need verification** – Butterfield Lake, Pleasant Lake, Yellow Lake, Clear Lake
- **Minor impacts segments** - (recreation)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

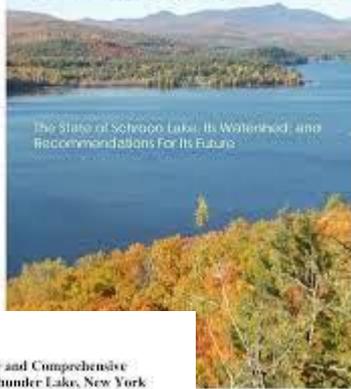
The state of Brant Lake, & Brant Lake management plan

Alejandro Reyes



Occasional Paper No. 53
State University of New York
College at Oneonta

Schroon Lake Watershed Management Plan



The State of Schroon Lake, Its Watershed, and Recommendations For Its Future

The State of the Lake and Comprehensive Management Plan for Thunder Lakes, New York

Patrick Goodwin



Occasional Paper No. 62b
State University of New York
College at Oneonta
2018

State of the Lake studies and Lake/Watershed Management Plans

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

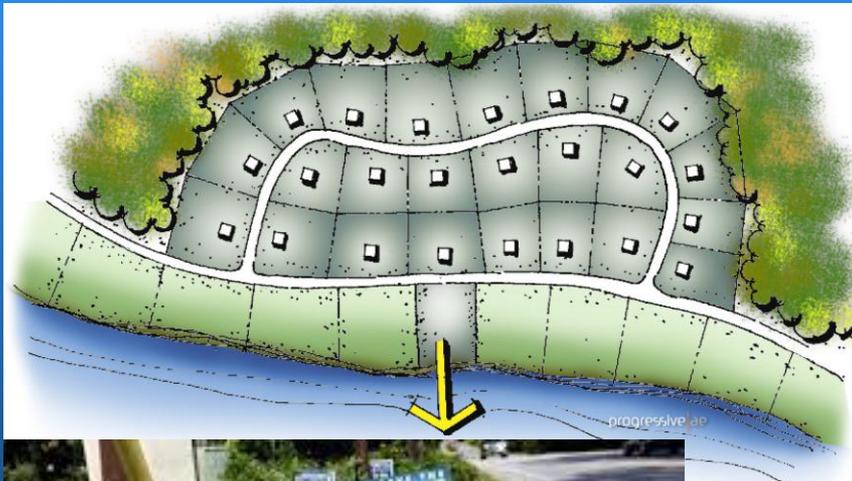
Develop watershed projects to reduce nutrient loading:



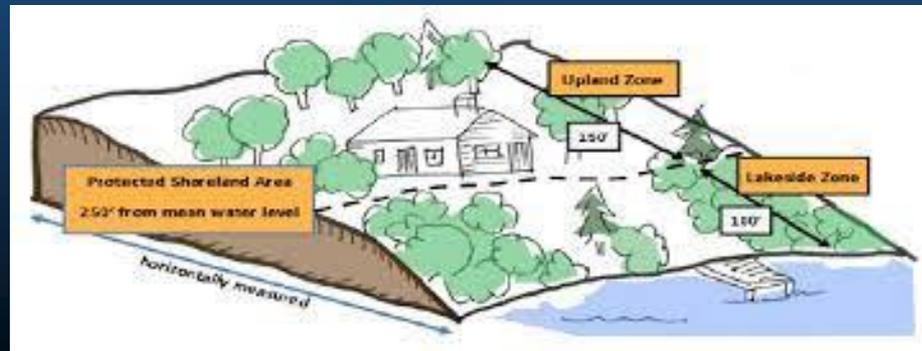
- Land acquisition
- Septic system upgrades
- Stormwater projects
- Best Management Practices
- Buffer zones

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

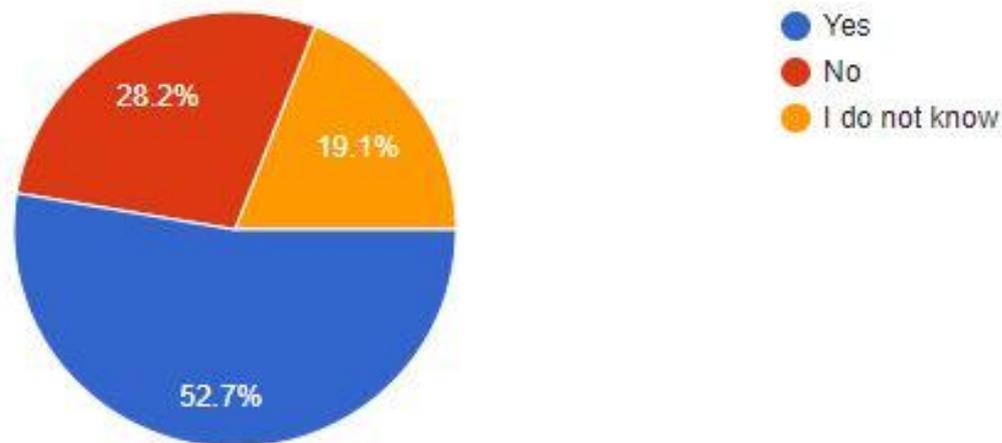
- Neighboring lake associations
- Land conservancies
- Local Governments
- County Government (SWCDs)
- State Agencies
- NYSFOLA



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.



Shorelines Matter Because Lakes are Ecosystems

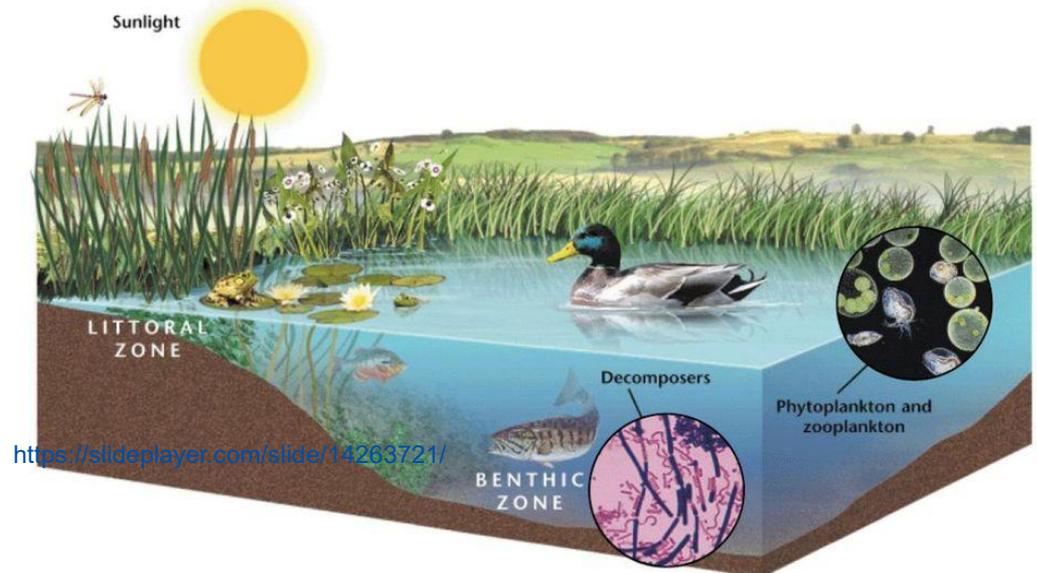
The Secret Life of a Lake

The Ecology
of Northern Lakes
and their Stewardship



Peter Tobiesen

A Lake Ecosystem



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

A yellow and blue aquatic weed harvester is docked on a lake. The harvester has a large yellow wheel and a blue hull. In the background, there are green trees and a house. The water is blue and calm.

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

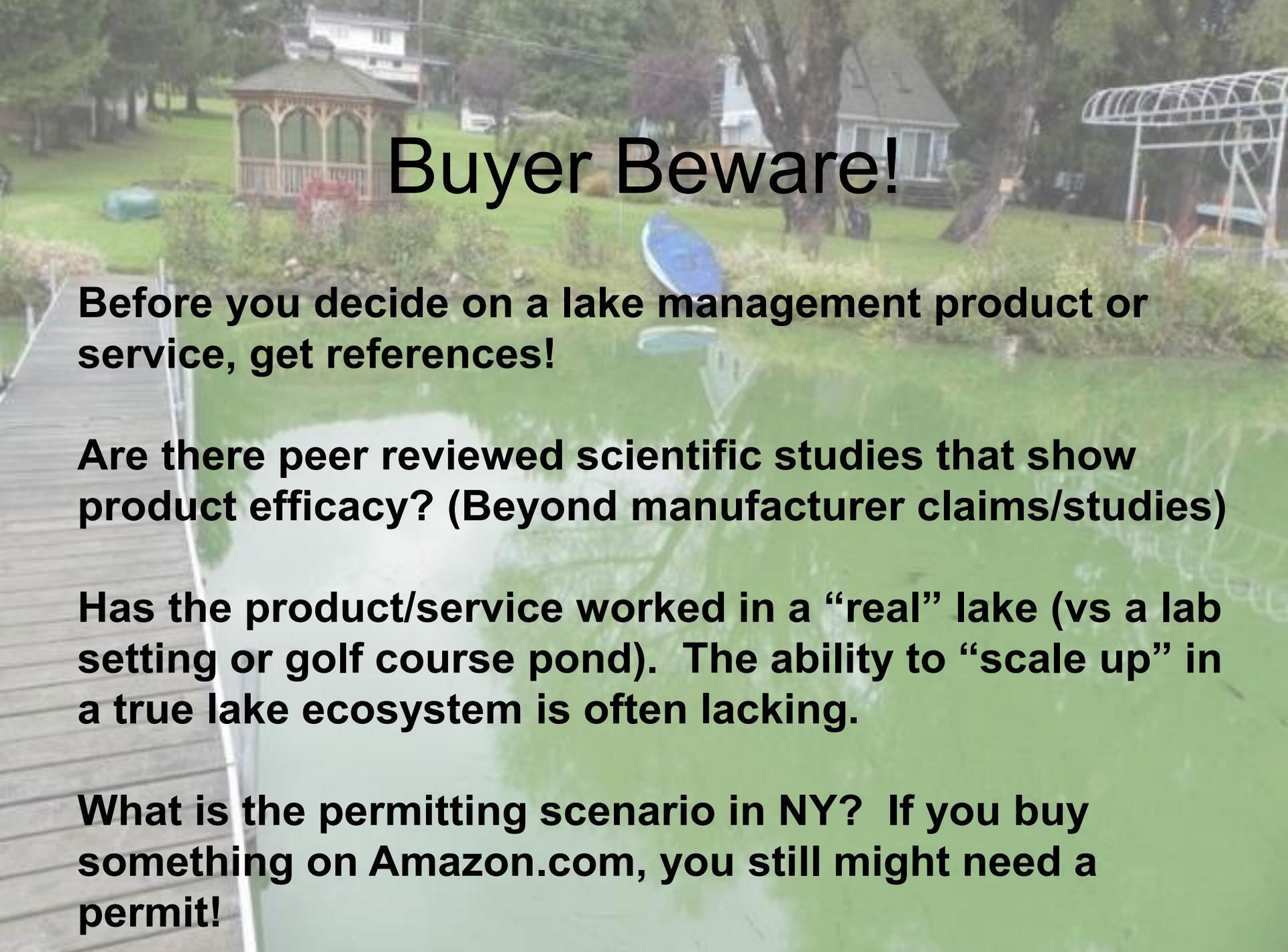
Diet for a Small Lake



**The Expanded Guide to
New York State Lake and
Watershed Management**

Second Edition

Prepared by the New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation



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!

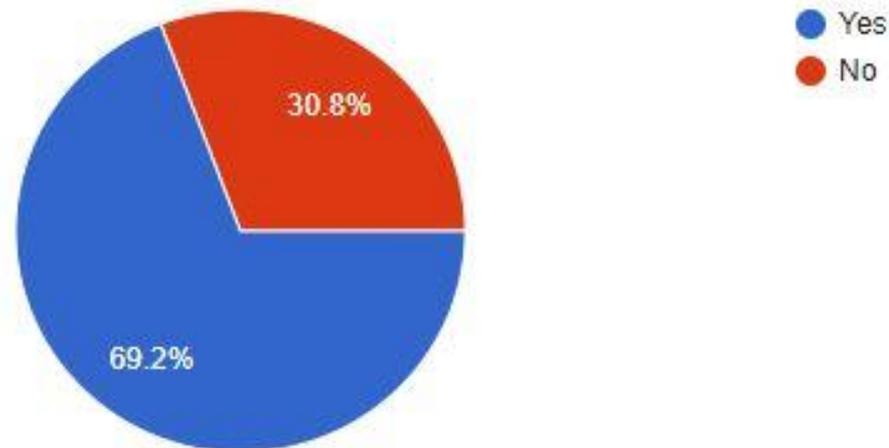
Buyer Beware!

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 mean algae, and claims to reduce this organism are also considered pesticidal claims.

Public Education and Stakeholder Engagement

Have you become more involved in lake or other conservation issues by being CSLAP volunteer or lake association member?

130 responses



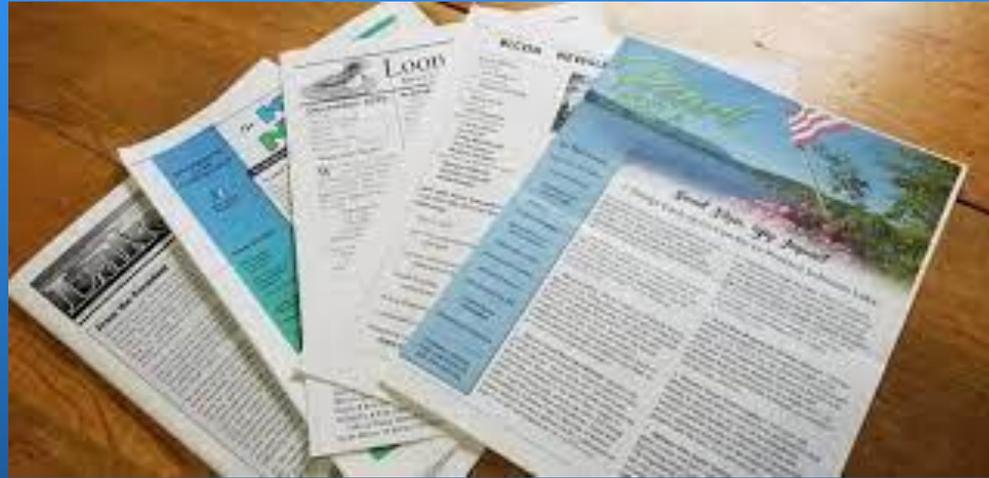
Public Education and Stakeholder Engagement

Schroon Lake

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES INFORMATION FOR BOATERS

Some species of aquatic plants and animals that are not native to an area, and can have a harmful effect on it. Invasive species can also impair recreation in an area by getting in the way of boating and fishing activities.

ONCE AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN SCHROON LAKE THEY ARE HERE FOR GOOD!



WATERCRAFT CHECK POINTS

CHECK all your boats, trailers, equipment, clothing and pets and remove any visible plants, fish or animals. Remove any mud, dirt and plant fragments.

CLEAN anything that came in contact with the water. Soak or at **LEAST** five minutes in:

- Hot water (heated above 140° F)
- 1/3 cup bleach to one gallon of water
- 3/4 cup of detergent or salt to 1 gallon of water
- 100% vinegar solution

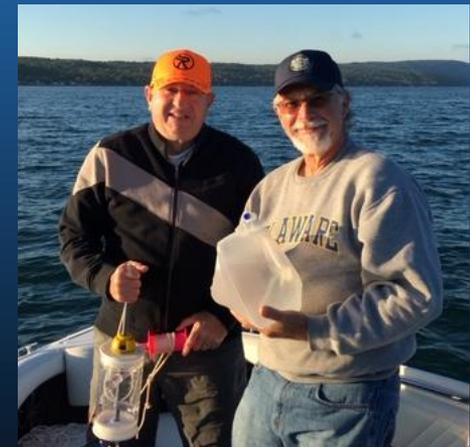
DRY anything that is not washable for at least 48 hours after use.

Diet for a Small Lake

The Expanded Guide to New York State Lake and Watershed Management
Second Edition

Prepared by the New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

CANANDAIGUA LAKE WATER QUALITY UPDATES



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!



Questions?

Butterfield Lake by Walter Dutcher