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Characterizing high-frequency dynamics of internal phosphorus loading in a eutrophic, polymictic basin of Chautauqua Lake, New York

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NYSFOLA Annual Conference

May 4, 2024



The Jefferson Project
at Lake George



Rensselaer



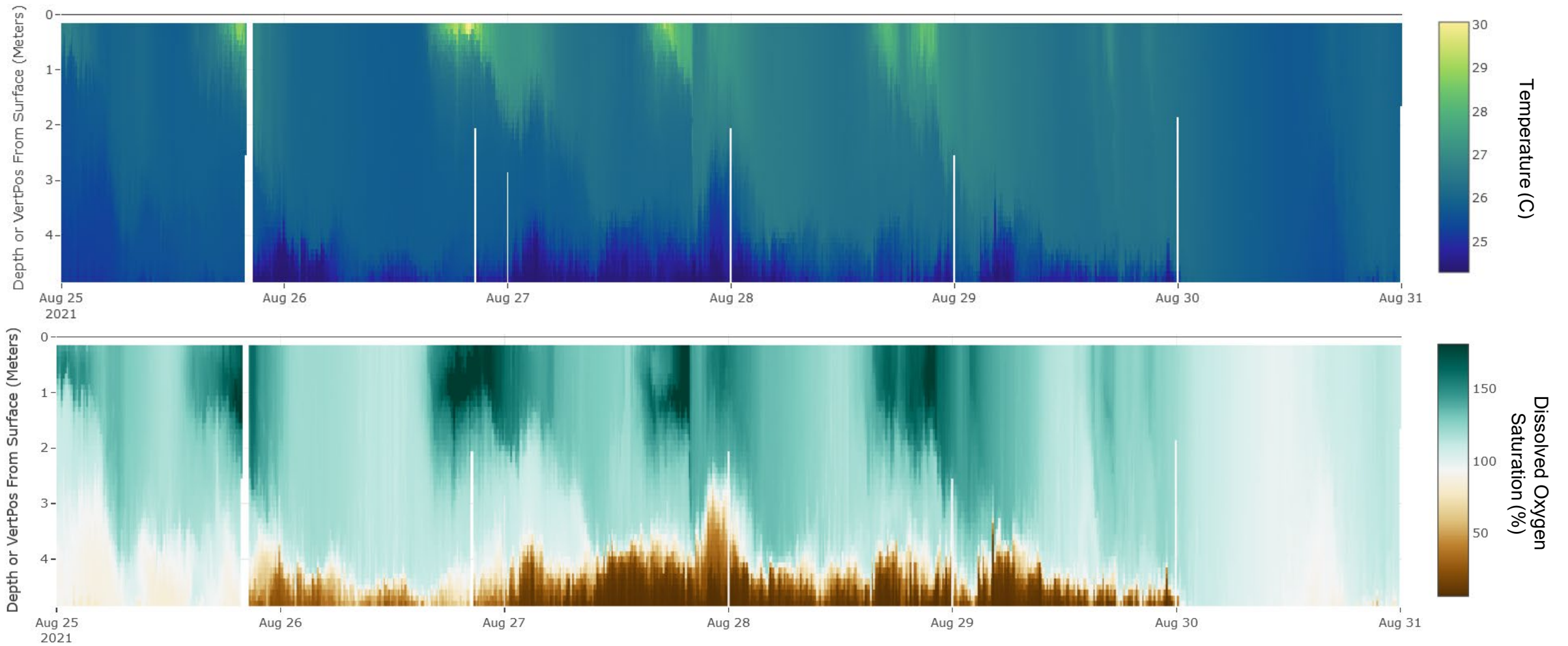
LGA Lake George Association

Chautauqua Lake - Chautauqua County, New York

- 13,156 acres with two distinct subbasins
 - **North Basin:** deeper ($\bar{z} = 9.1$ m, $z_{max} = 23$ m), dimictic, mesotrophic
 - **South Basin:** shallower ($\bar{z} = 4.7$ m, $z_{max} = 5.7$ m), polymictic, hypereutrophic
- The Jefferson Project has deployed vertical profilers seasonally at two locations in Chautauqua Lake since 2020
- Lake sampling occurred every two weeks seasonally



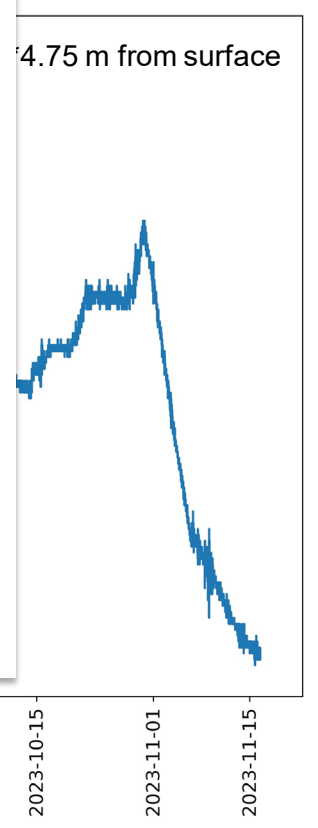
Transient stratification





SeaBird HydroCycle PO4 wet chemistry sensor

- Colorimetric method (based on EPA standard method 365.1) for soluble P
- MDL 2.3 $\mu\text{g P/L}$
- Replaceable reagent packs
- No waste collection system
- Replaceable filter
- 15 minutes per analysis

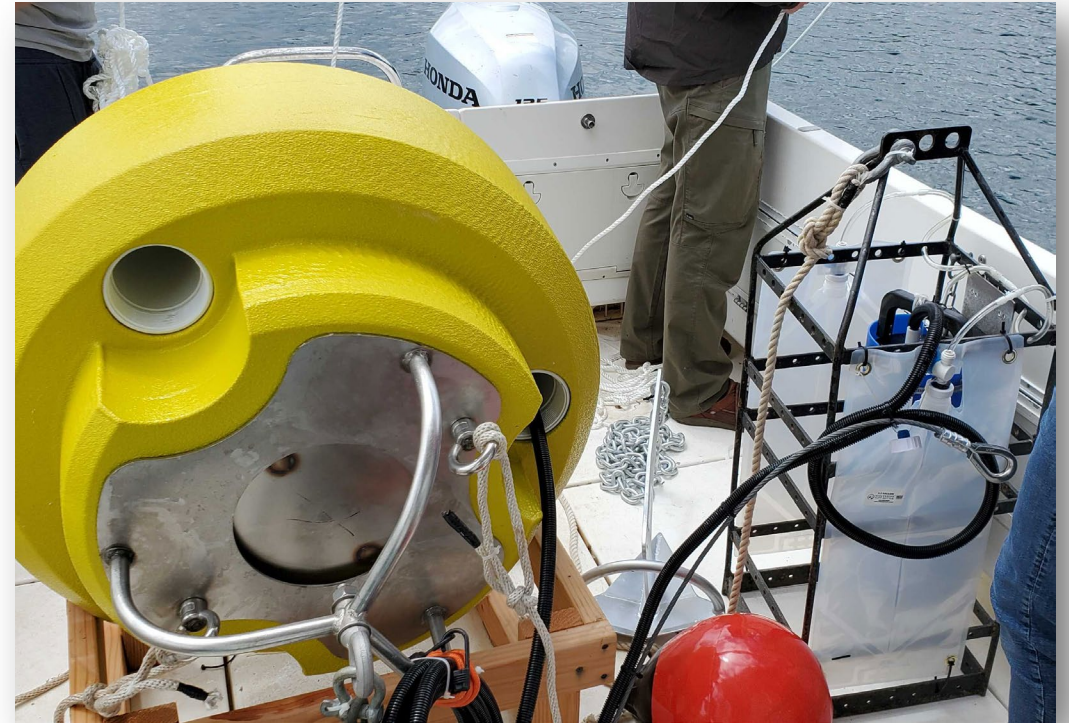


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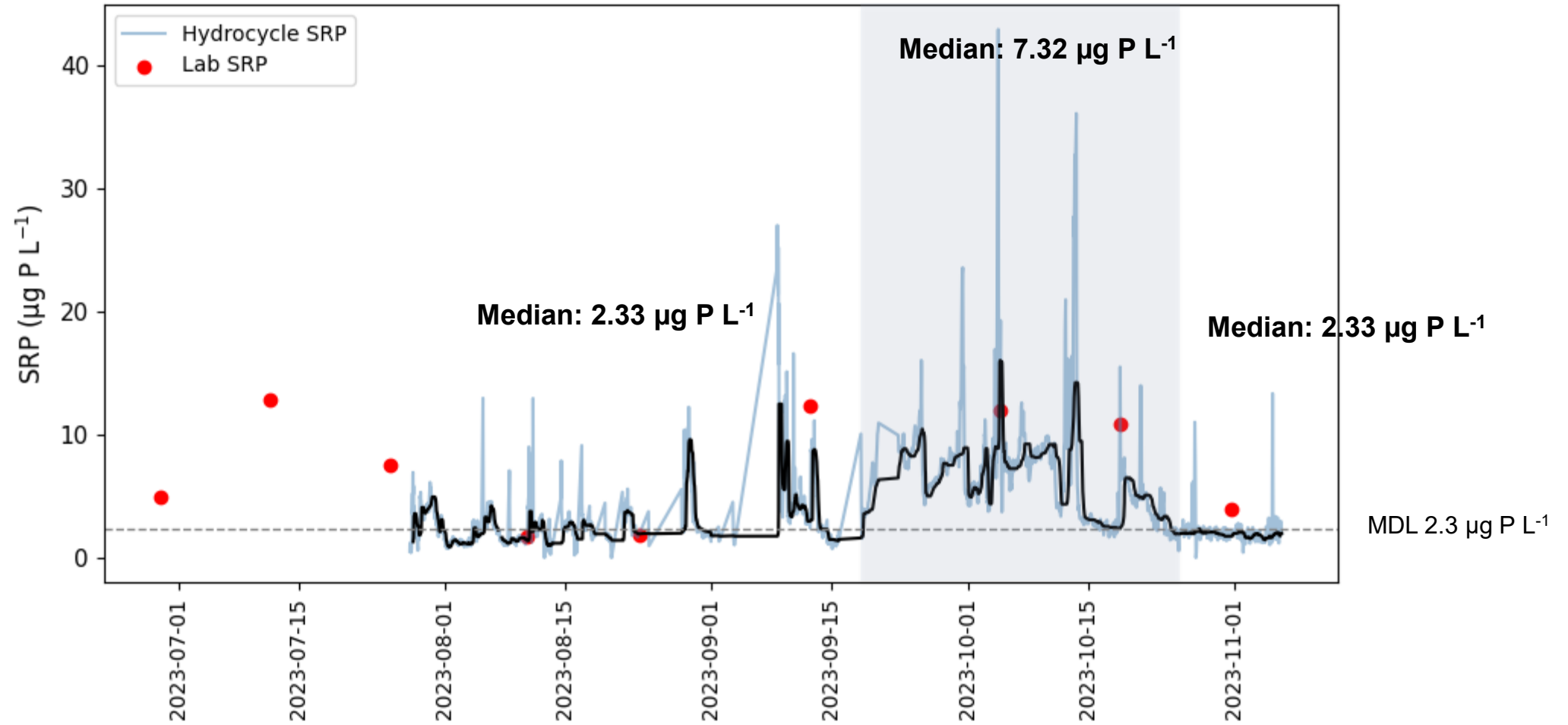
- Three ADCPs (300, 600, 1200 kHz)
- Weather station
- Real-time data streaming

Deployment Details

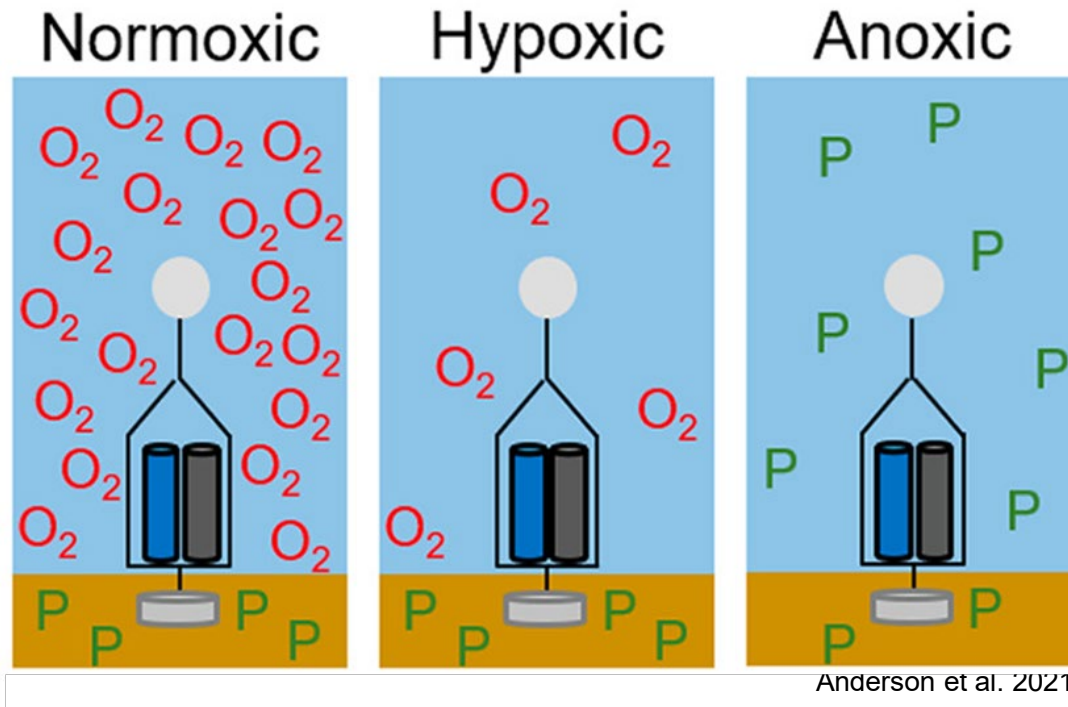
- Deployed 7/19/2023 – 11/13/2023
- Maintenance occurred every two weeks
 - Filters changed
 - Empty waste bags
 - Reagent packs changed (if needed)
- Sensor was controlled by Python code
- Sampling rate was dynamically adjusted
- USGS lake level data was scraped every hour



Results

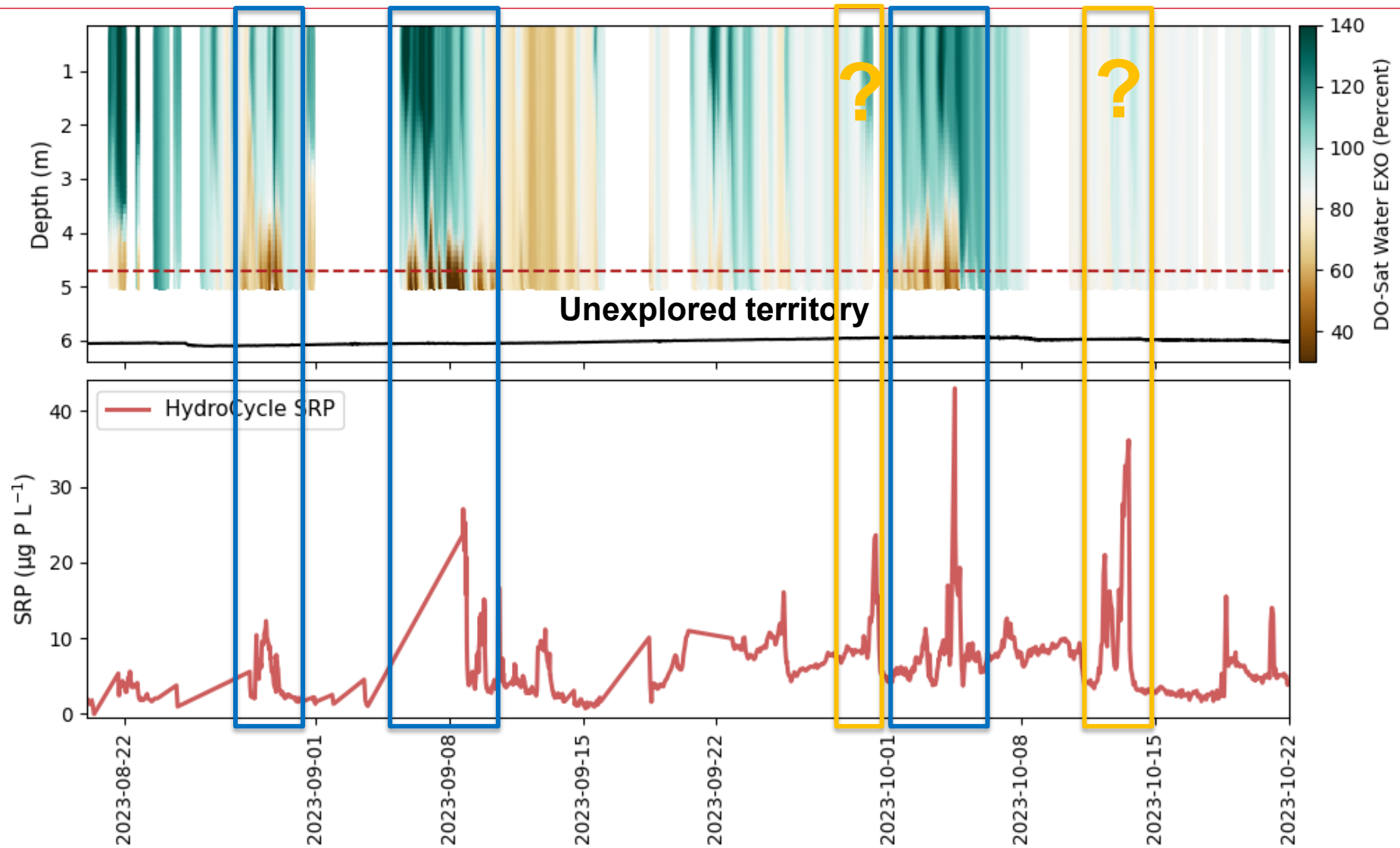


Reductive dissolution

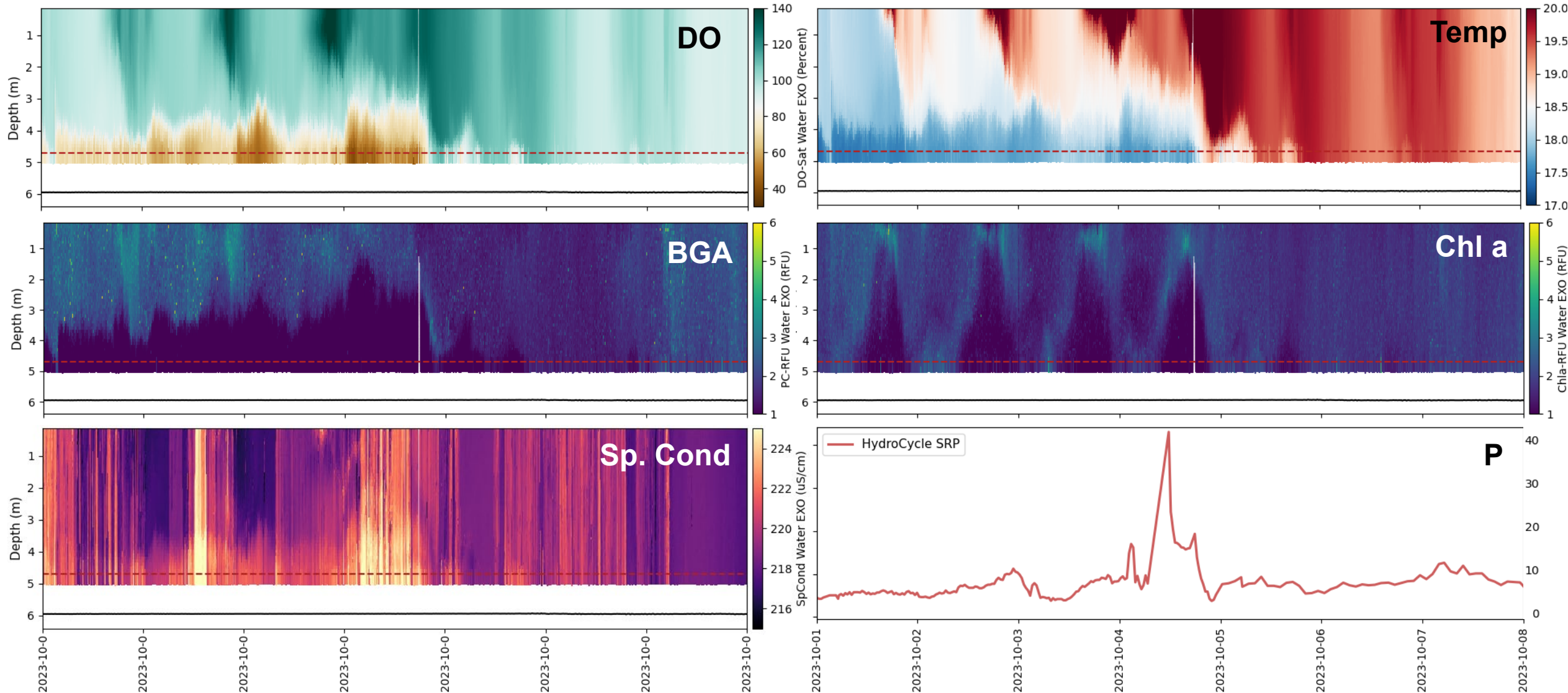


- Phosphorus is adsorbed to ferric iron [Fe(III)] oxyhydroxides under normoxic conditions
- Hypoxia/anoxia lead to reduction of iron [Fe(II)] and release of ferrous Fe, Mn, and P into pore water followed by diffusion to water column
- Widely observed and studied form of internal phosphorus loading in dimictic lakes

Spikes - Reductive dissolution



Spikes - Reductive dissolution

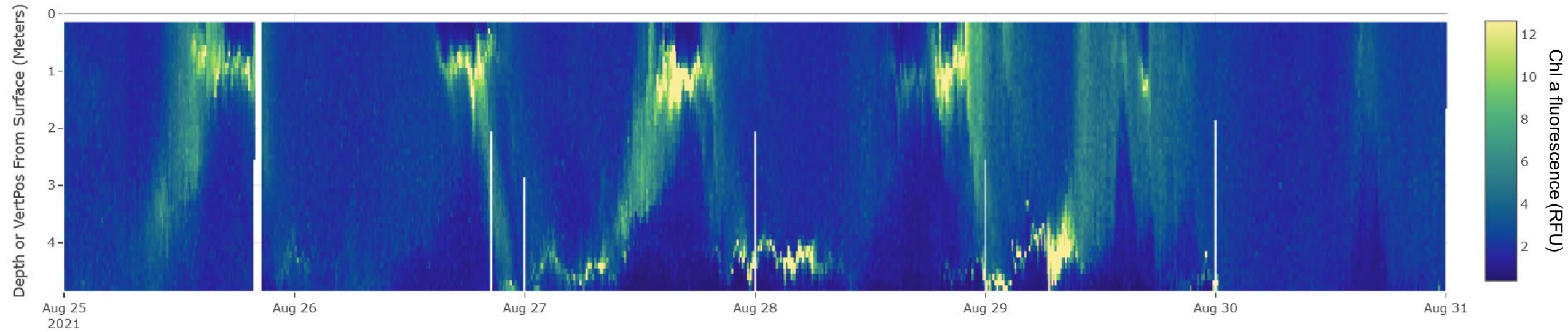
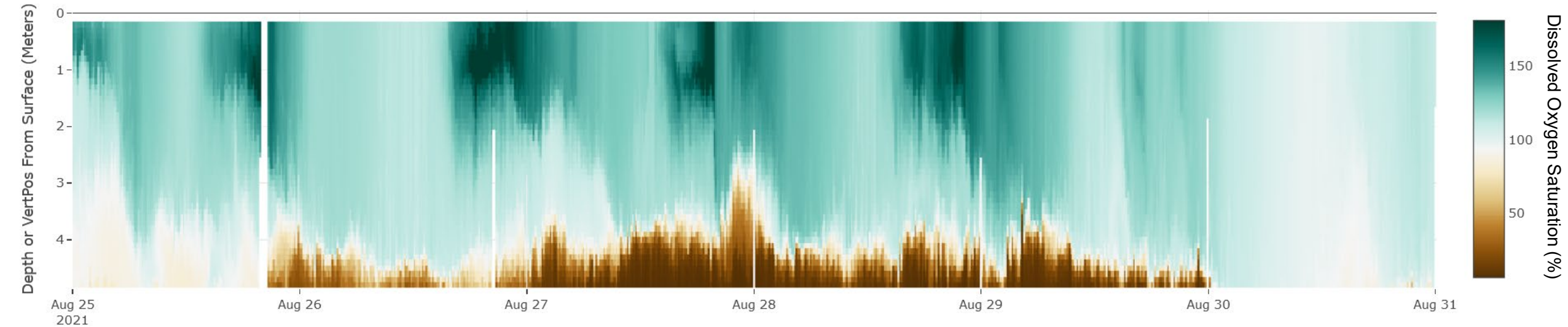


The key drivers of stratification and internal loading in the south basin are....

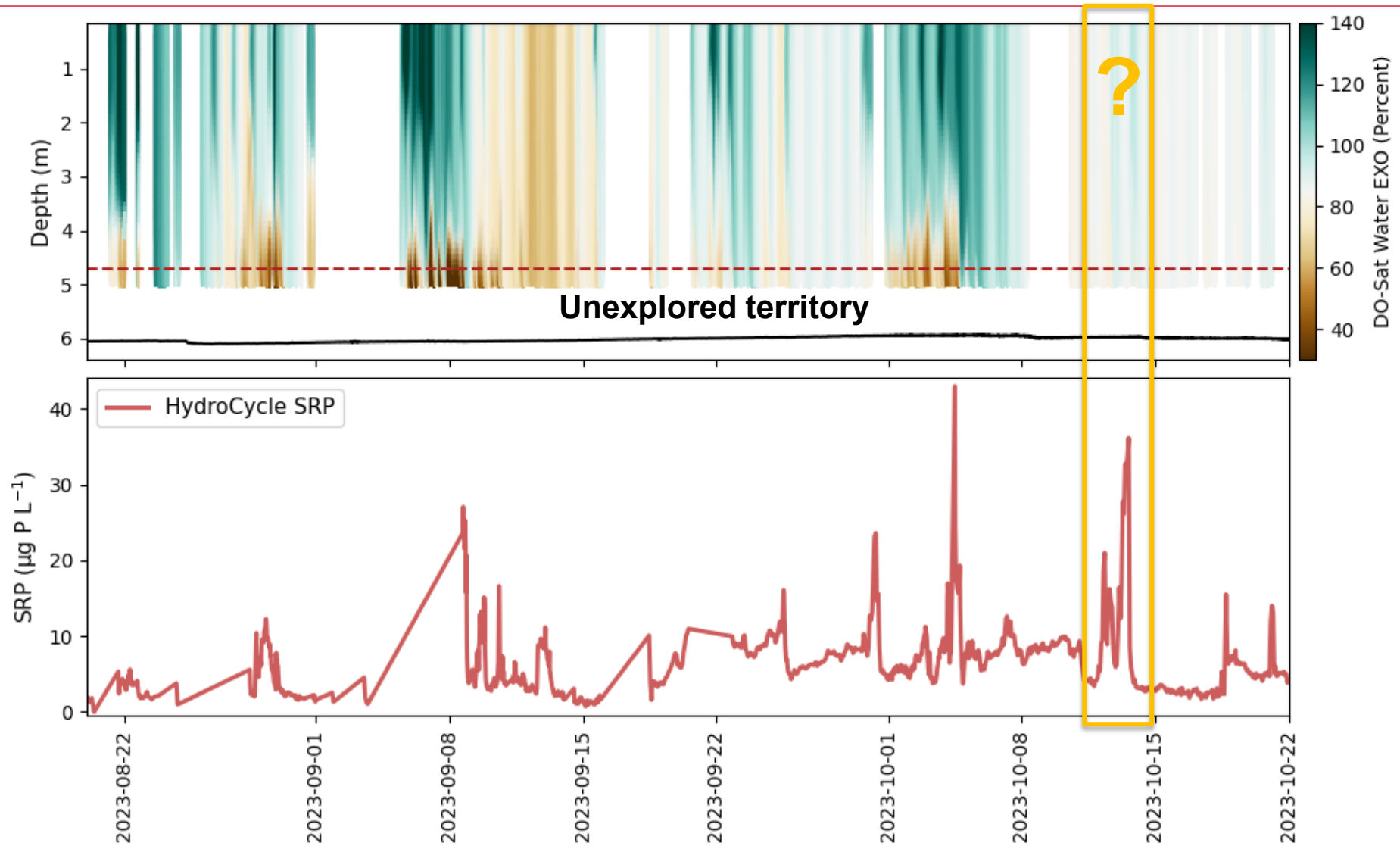
...warm, calm conditions.

Sound familiar?

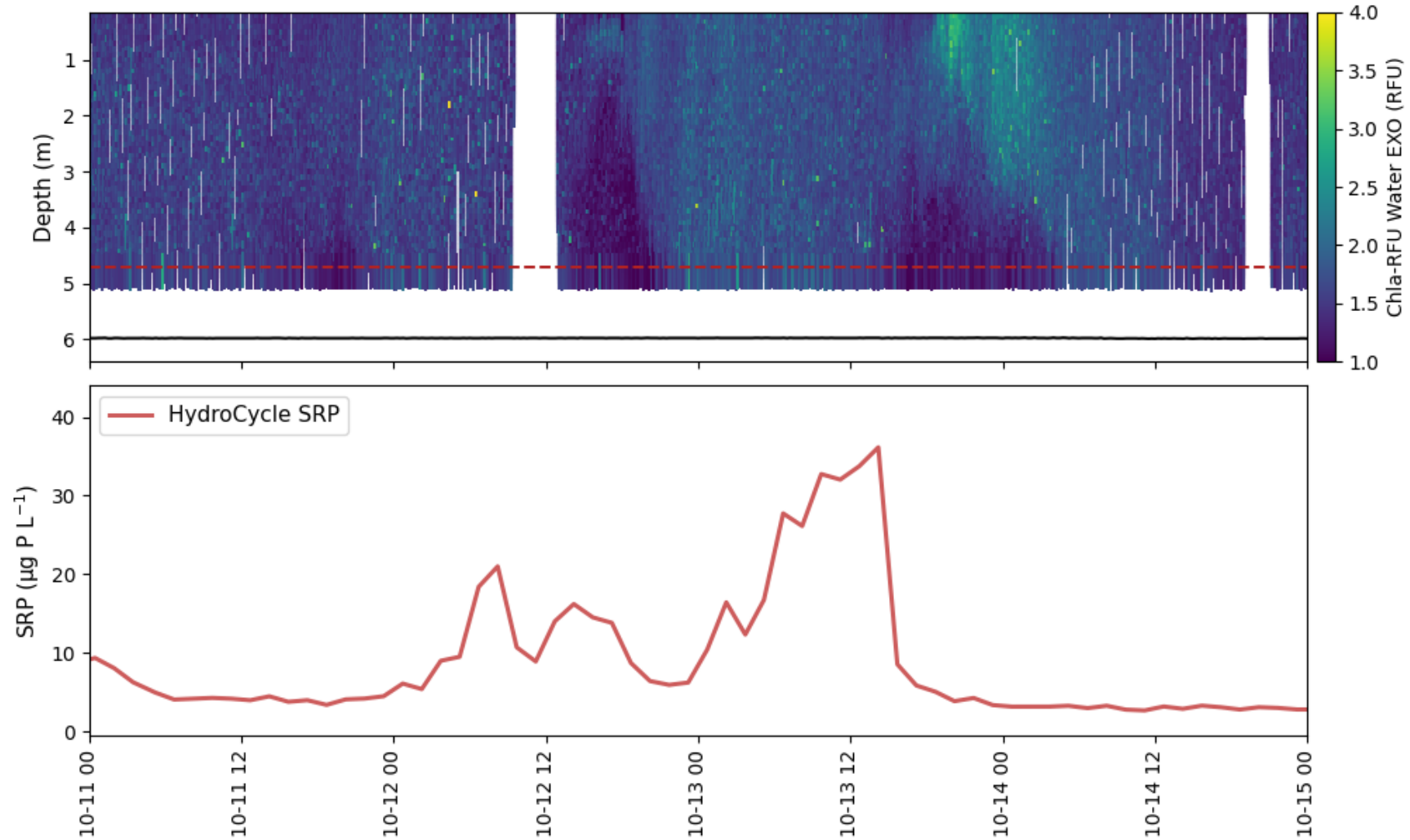
Spikes - Reductive dissolution



Spikes – Other possibilities



Spikes – Other possibilities



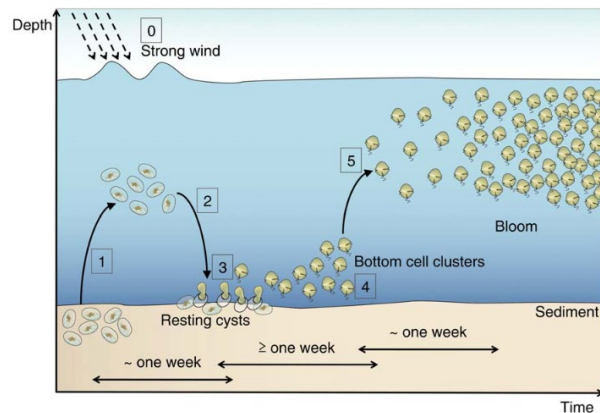
Spikes – Other possibilities

Internal

Sediment resuspension



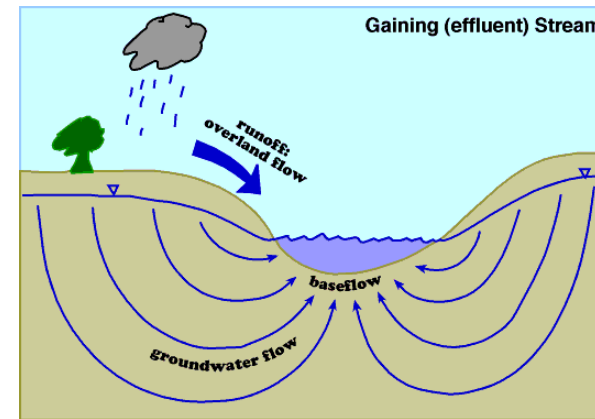
Hatching of resting stages/cysts and plankton DVM



Stormwater

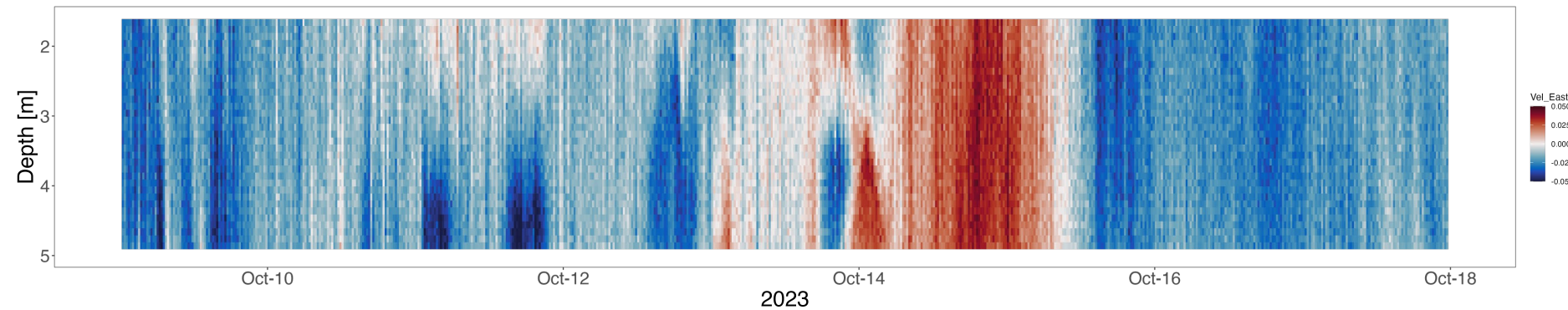
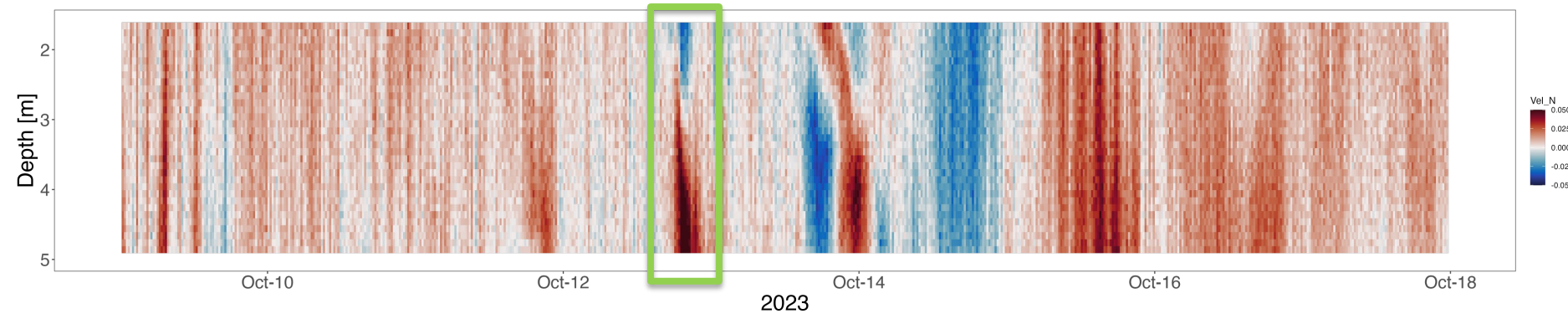
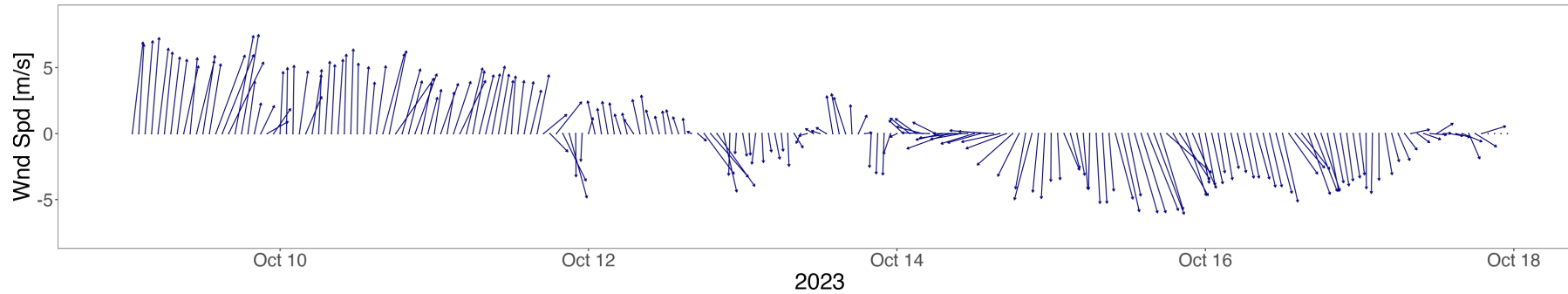


Groundwater



External

Spikes – Other possibilities



- Calculated bed shear stress of 0.022 N/m^2
- Not enough to resuspend “fine silt” per USGS
- Maybe enough to disturb unsettled flocculant layers

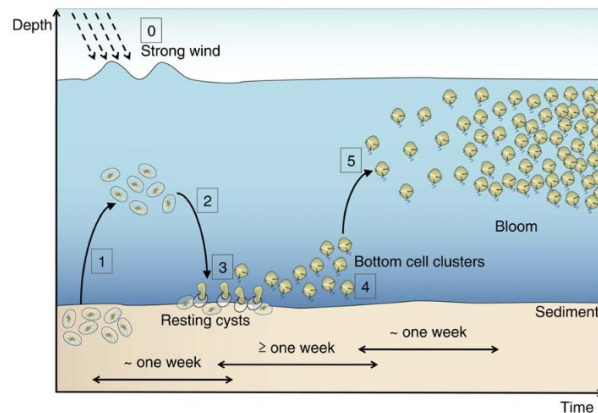
Spikes – Other possibilities

Internal

Sediment resuspension



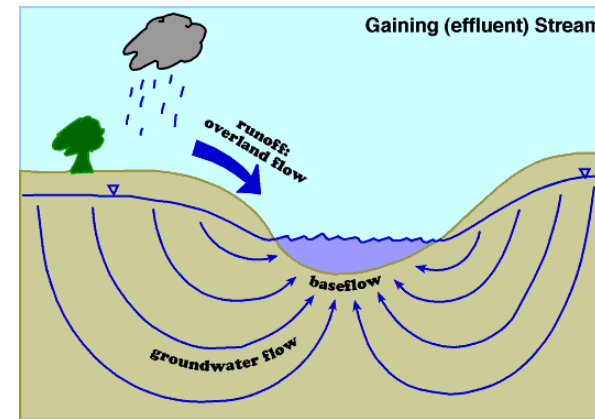
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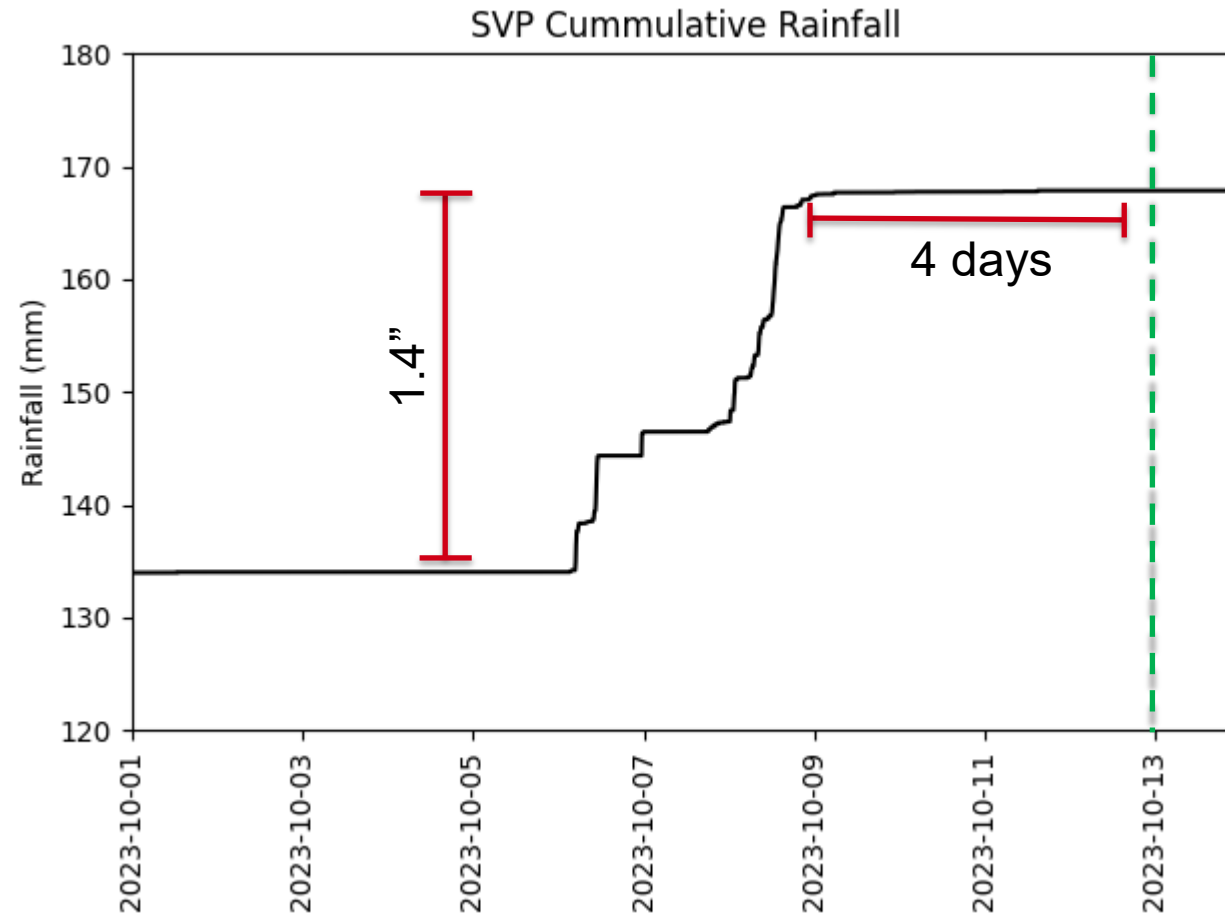


Groundwater



External

Spikes – Other possibilities



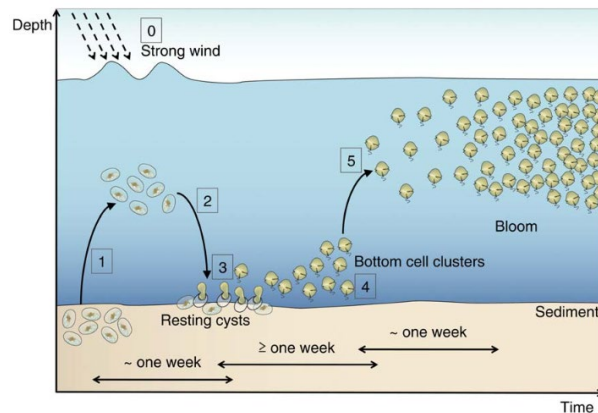
Spikes – Other possibilities

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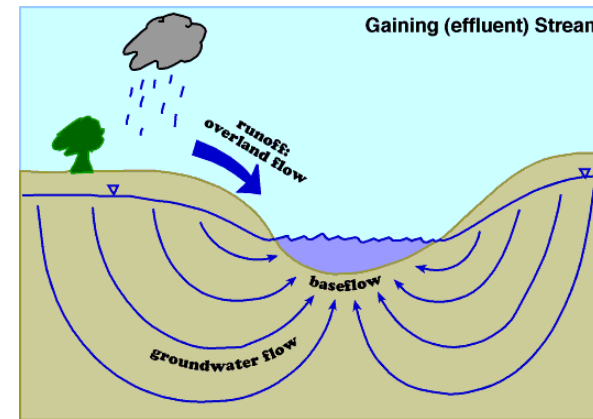
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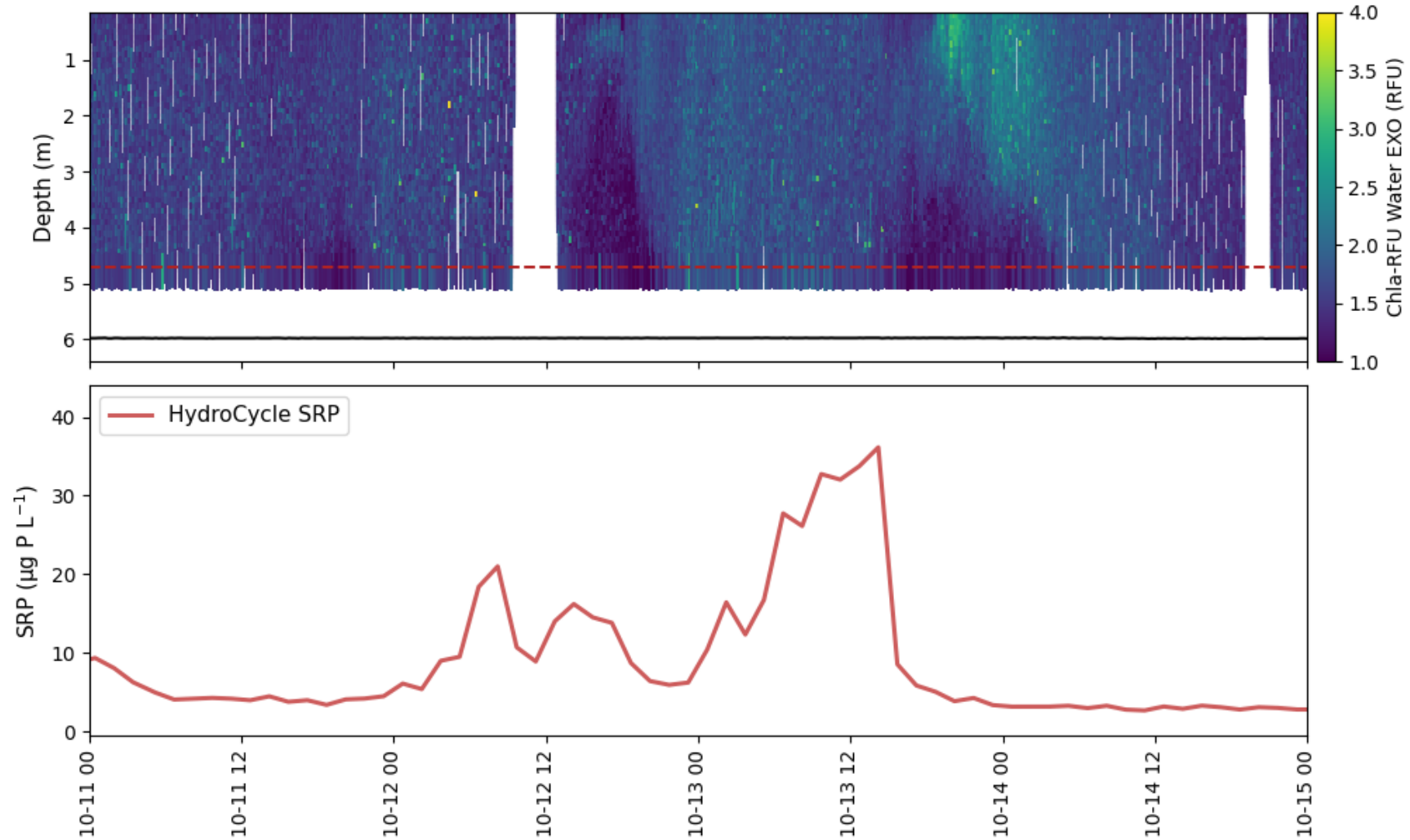


Groundwater



External

Spikes – Other possibilities



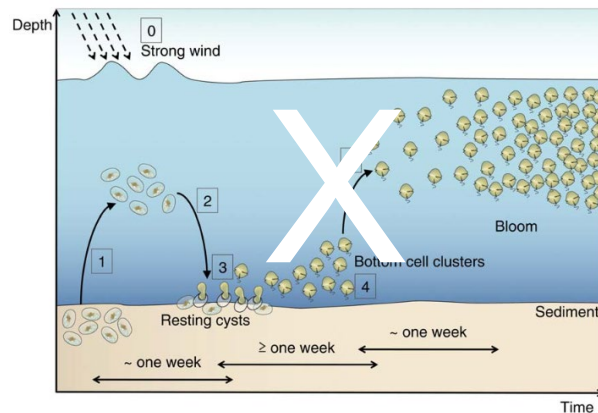
Spikes – Other possibilities

Internal

Sediment resuspension



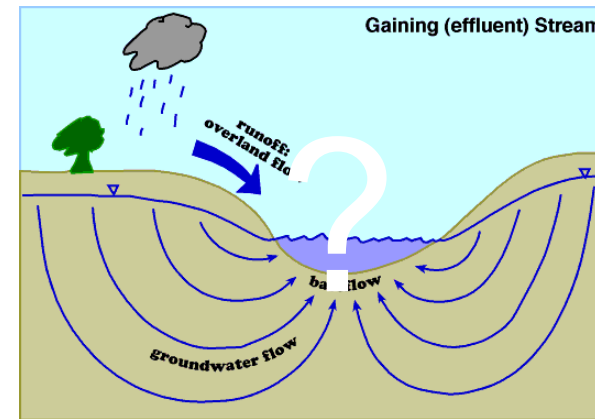
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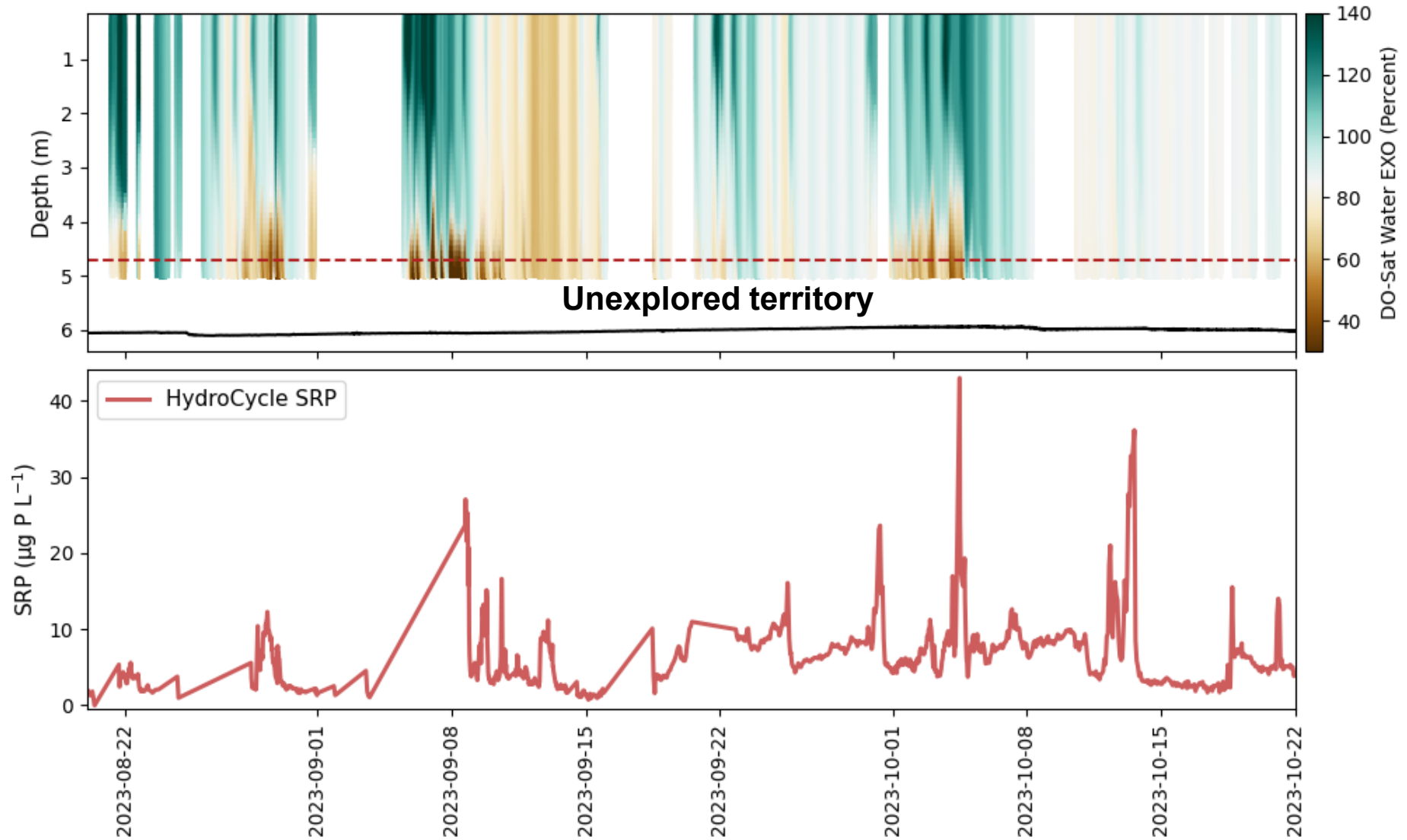


Groundwater

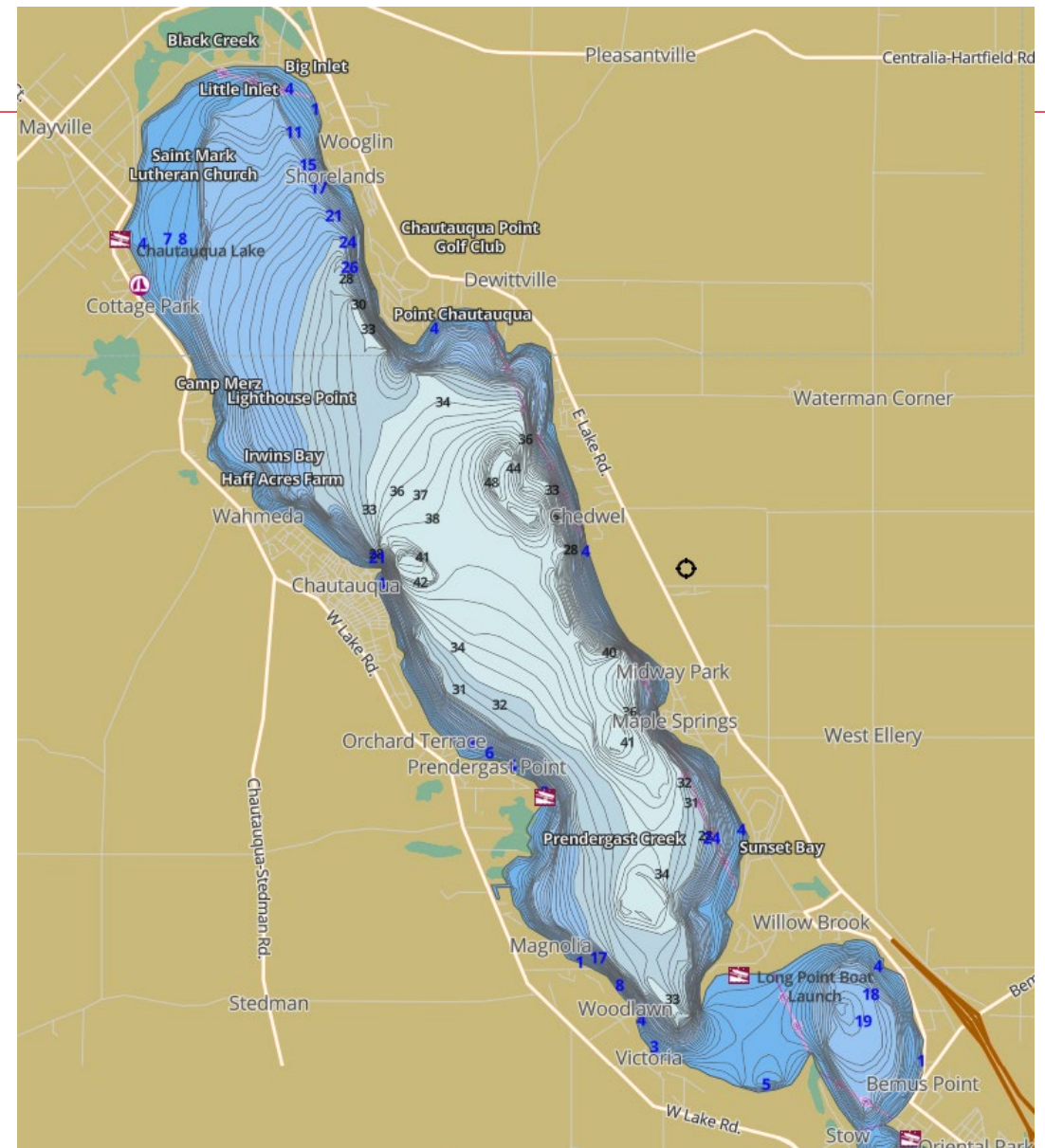
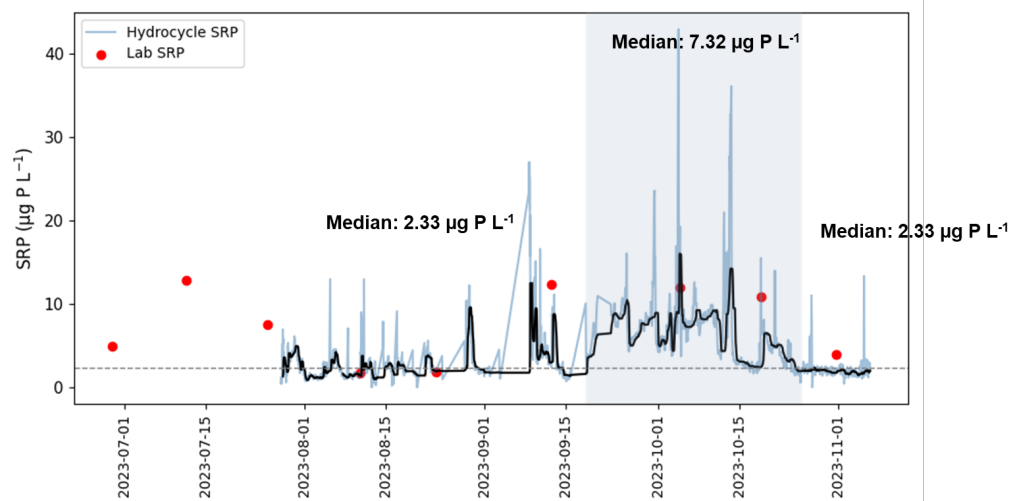
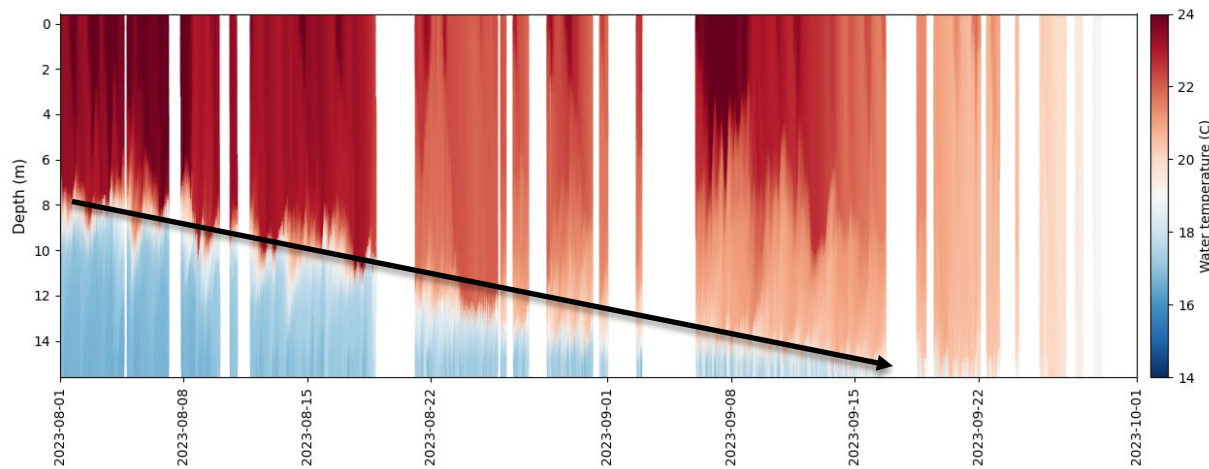


External

Spikes - Reductive dissolution



Fall increase – North Basin turnover



Fall increase – Macrophyte dieback/senescence

- Seasonal dieback of macrophytes can lead to substantial release of P back into the water column
- Timing of P increase is coincident with likely dieback in CHQ lake
- Need better understanding of species present and lifecycles



Chautauqua Lake Macrophyte Management Strategy, 2017

Conclusion

Main Findings

- Successful deployment strategy
- Internal loading is likely a significant source of P in the south basin of Chautauqua Lake
- Strong evidence for reductive dissolution
- Evidence for other sources of internal/external loading as well

Future Work

- Integrating some additional sensor data into analysis
- Incorporation of tributary station data
- Additional deployments

Acknowledgements



The Jefferson Project
at Lake George

Organizations



People

IBM Research

