

Watershed land use > 25% is a critical benchmark for nutrient loading in NYS Lakes a potential threshold for prioritizing watershed protection

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Outline

- Background
- MN Protection Strategy
- Identifying a threshold of protection for NYS
- Other Considerations





Total Phosphorus concentrations are a known factor influencing lake water quality



Background





Total Phosphorus hinders recreation,





Most NY Lakes are not eutrophic





Prioritizations are limited by sampling data



MN's Surrogate Measure of Water Quality



Cross and Jacobson 2013

MN's Protection Prioritization Strategy



NEW YORK STATE

Department of Environmental Conservation

Jacobson et al 2016

NY's Surrogate Measures of Water Quality

Surrogate	Data Sources
Maximum lake depth	NYSDEC measurements
Watershed:Lake ratio (log transformed)	The Lake-Catchment (LakeCat) Dataset NLCD
% well drained soils	NRCS SSURGO Soils raster (types A+B)
% land disturbance in the watershed	% ag and urban land disturbance within the watershed according to the 2019 NLCD
% land disturbance within 100m	% ag and urban land disturbance within 100m of the NHD flowlines and waterbodies



NY's Surrogate Measures of Water Quality



NY's TP Predictive GAM Model

GAM	AIC	Rsq	Deviance Explained	p-value % disturbance	p-value depth	p-value W:L area
logTP ~ % land disturbance + Depth + W:L area(log)	708	0.56	0.58	0	0	0.0029
logTP ~ % land disturbance 100m + Depth + W:L area(log)	767	0.49	0.51	0	0	0.0002



Identifying a NY Threshold



NY Threshold

Statewide Distribution of Lakes Below the NY Threshold



WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS

Watershed Area (AC)	2170
Watershed to Lake Ratio	17
Wetlands %	8
Barren Land %	0
Shrub Scrub %	0
Grassland Herbaceous %	0
Forest %	66
Developed %	24
Agriculture %	1



The influence of depth and W:L area



Other Considerations for Aquatic Life Protection



Conclusions

- 1. A generalized additive model using % land disturbance, lake depth, and watershed: lake area ratios serves as a valuable tool to predict phosphorus conditions in NYS
- 2. Using this model, we identified a critical benchmark of land disturbance at 25%, that once exceeded could result in exceedance of the NYS eutrophic threshold.
- 3. Protection priorities won't always be on the shoreline even though these are the most visible and obvious to those living and/or recreating on the lake.
- 4. % land disturbance will have less of an impact on deeper lakes and lakes with smaller watershed: lake areas
- 5. Fish and macroinvertebrates are impacted by shoreline habitat as well as trophic condition.



Questions?

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