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What 33 Years of Water Quality Monitoring Teaches Us About

Two Adirondack Lakes*

Michael R. Martin, CLM

Senior Environmental Scientist

**and perhaps lakes in general*

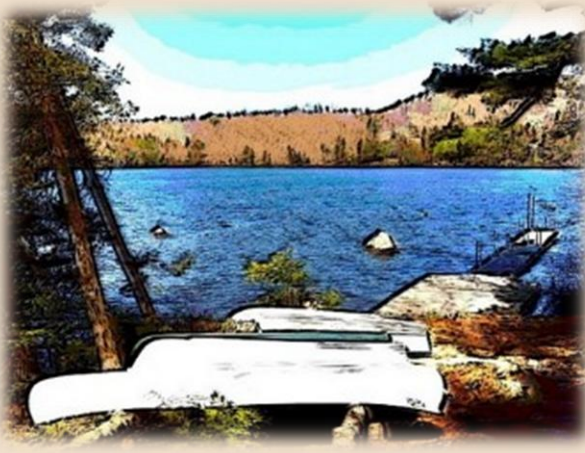
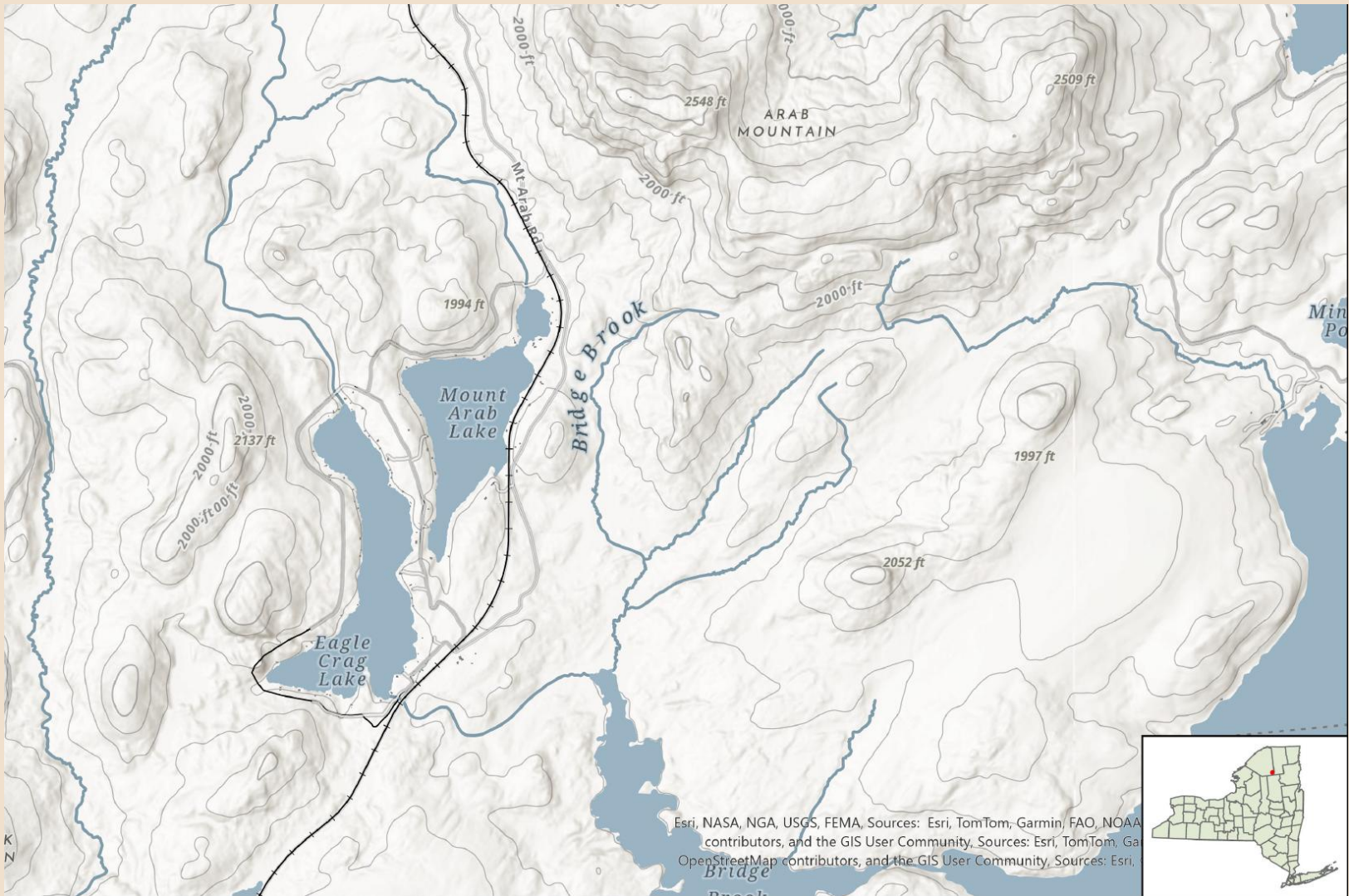
Presentation Outline

- Introduction to the study lakes
- Impacts of land use
 - Septic systems
 - Forestry
 - Road salt
- Impact of extreme climate events
- Impact of climate change on temperature
- Trends in dissolved oxygen
 - Stratification
 - Extent of anoxia & hypoxia
- Invasive species
 - Annual volunteer monitoring
 - Periodic professional monitoring
 - Controls in place to prevent introduction

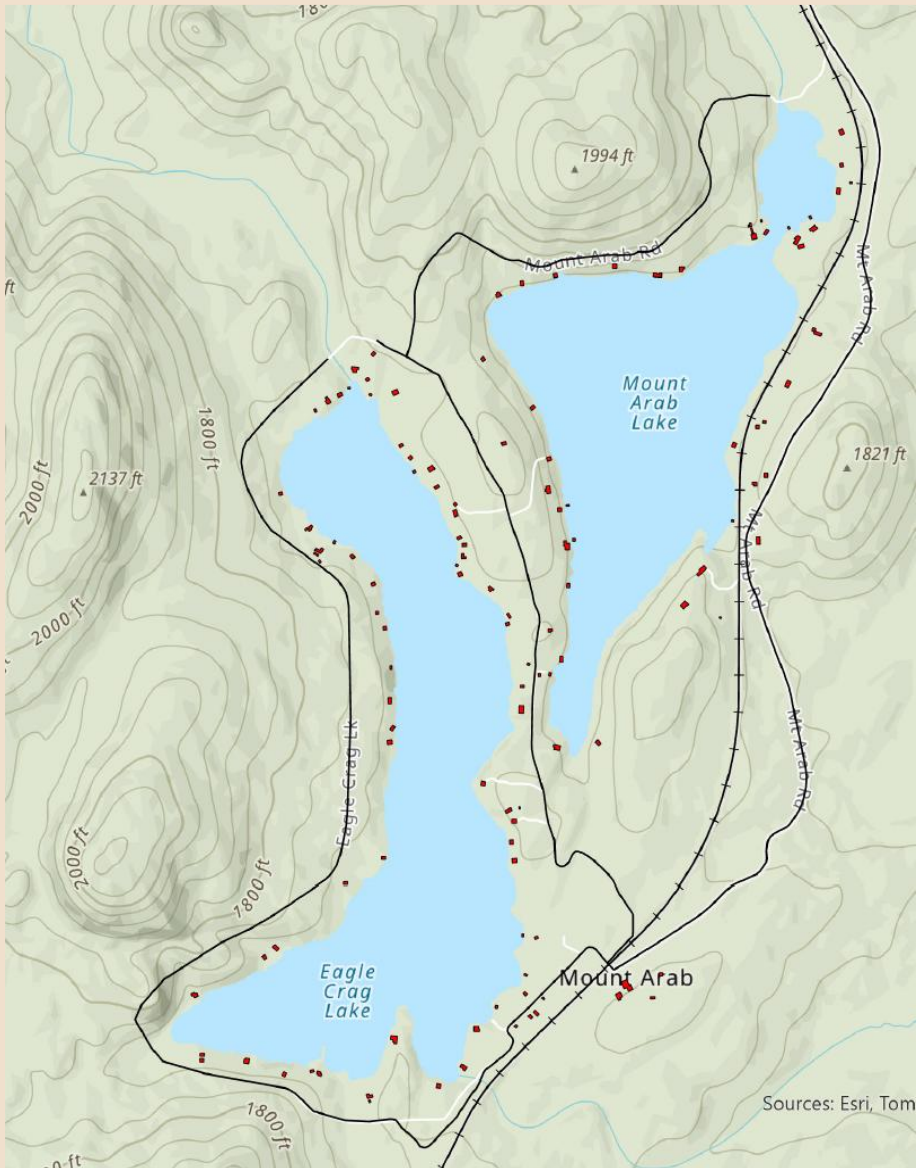


Dedicated to all the wonderful people at Mount Arab Preserve Association with whom I have had the pleasure of working for 33 years.

Meet the Lakes



Meet the Lakes



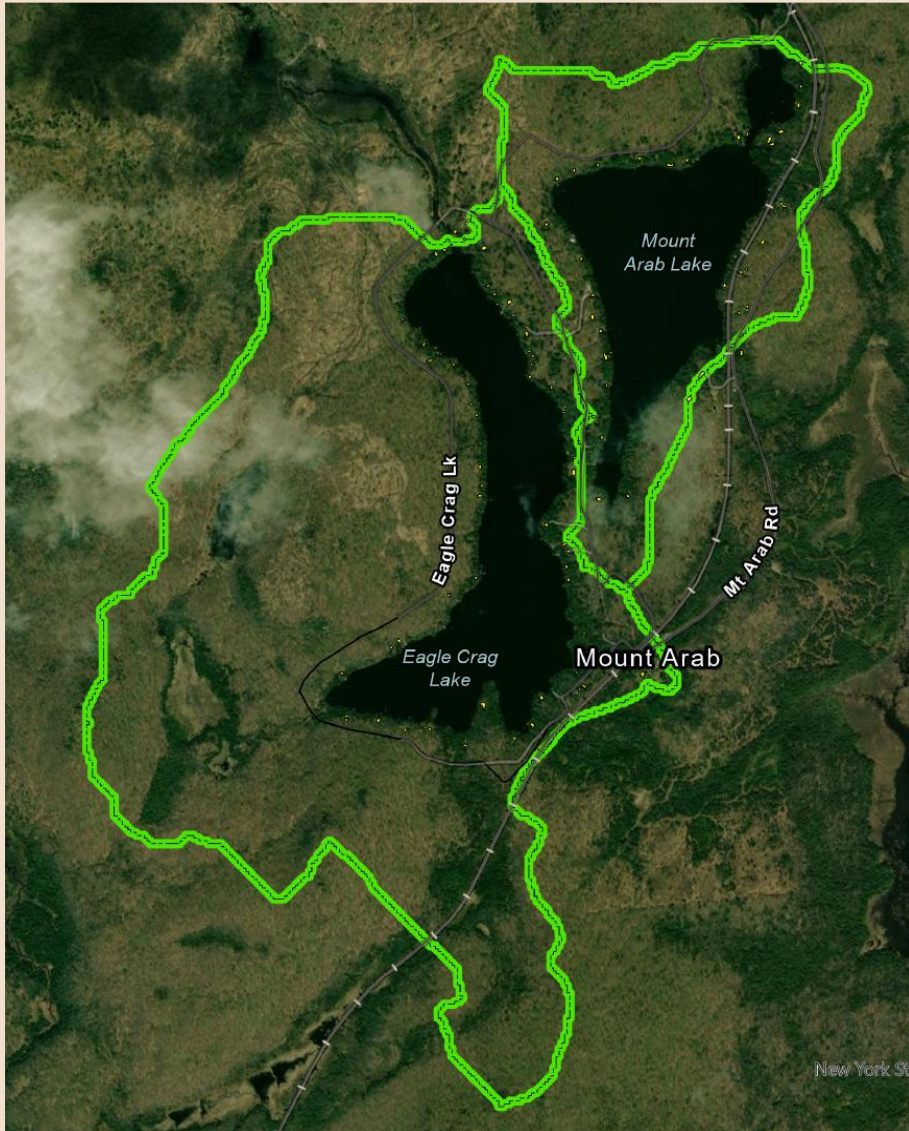
Mount Arab Lake

- Surface Area: 115 acres
- Lake Elevation: 1,659 feet
- Maximum Depth: 60 feet (18 meters)
- Number of Camps: 70±

Eagle Crag Lake

- Surface Area: 149 acres
- Lake Elevation: 1,683 feet
- Maximum Depth: 50 feet (15 meters)
- Number of Camps: 48±

Meet the Lakes



Mount Arab Lake

- Watershed Area: 474 acres
- Watershed to Surface Area Ratio: 4.1 to 1
- Percent Forest: 73.8
- Percent Water/Wetlands: 25.6
- Mean Slope of Watershed: 919 feet per mile
- Annual Precipitation: 41.0 inches
- Annual Runoff: 25.1 inches

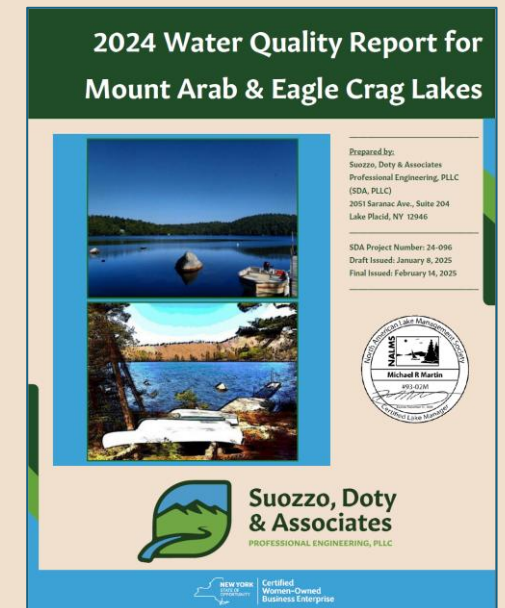
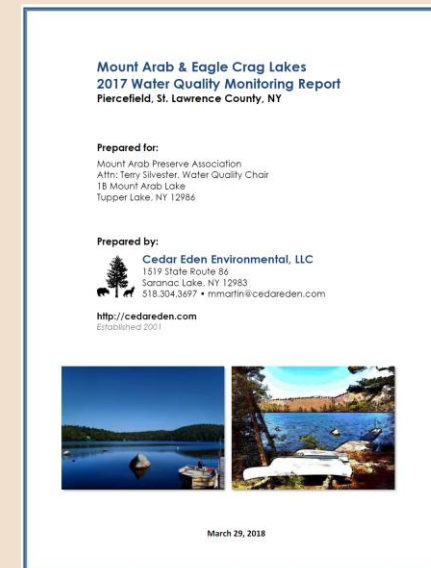
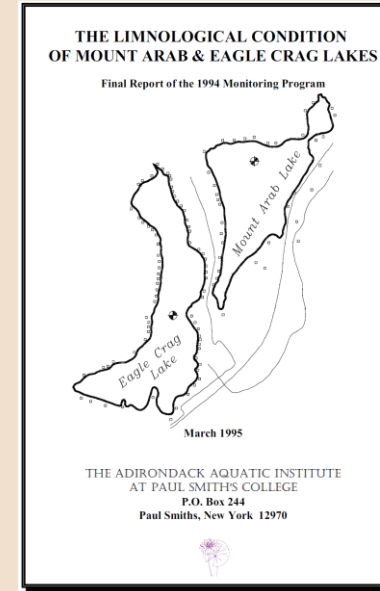
Eagle Crag Lake

- Watershed Area: 954 acres
- Watershed to Surface Area Ratio: 6.1 to 1
- Percent Forest: 82.4
- Percent Water/Wetlands: 17.2
- Mean Slope of Watershed: 838 feet per mile
- Annual Precipitation: 41.3 inches
- Annual Runoff: 25.4 inches

Monitoring History

- 1986-1990: CSLAP, Eagle Crag Lake only
- 1992-1999: Adirondack Aquatic Institute*
- 2000-2001: F. X Browne, Inc*
- 2002-2014 : Cedar Eden Environmental, LLC*
- 2015-2016: Princeton Hydro, LLC*
- 2017-2018: Cedar Eden Environmental, LLC*
- 2019-2021: Cedarwood Engineering Services, PLLC*
- 2022-2023: AES Northeast*
- 2024-present: Suozzo, Doty & Associates, PLLC*
 - 2025 will be 34th year

* Conducted by Michael R. Martin, CLM



Monitoring Program

- Once per month: June, July & August
- Deepest point of each lake
- Two depths
 - Epilimnion (1.5 meters below surface)
 - Hypolimnion (1.5 meters above sediments)
- pH, Alkalinity, Conductivity, Chloride
- Total phosphorus, Nitrate/Nitrite
- Chlorophyll-a
- Transparency
- Dissolved oxygen & temperature profiles



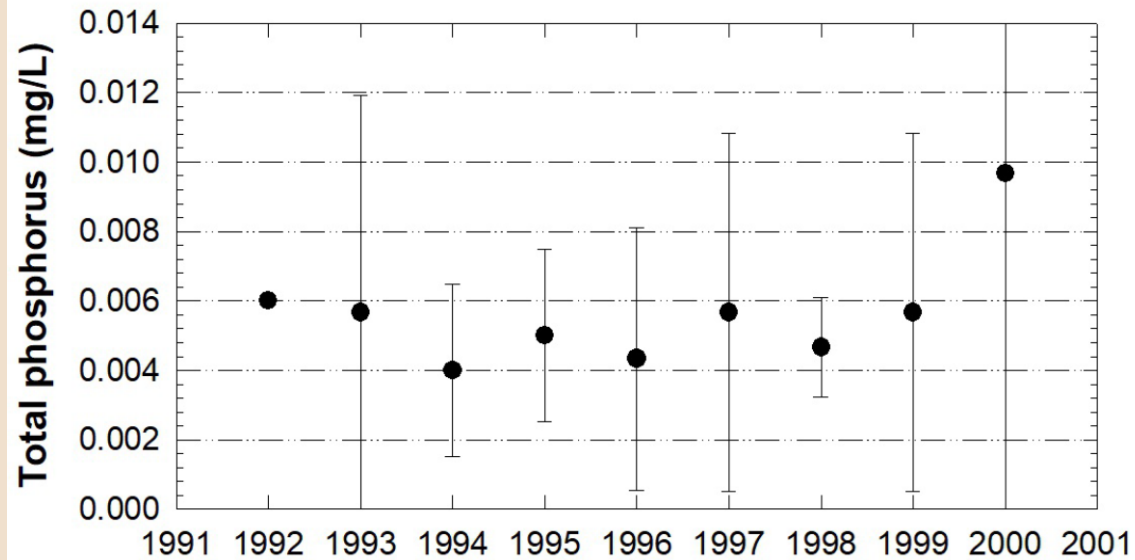
Land Use & Extreme Climate Events Impacts

- **Early TP monitoring**
- **Septic system replacement**
- Silviculture
 - March 1996 Eagle Crag Watershed
 - Spring 2008 Eagle Crag Watershed
 - Winter 2003/2004 Eagle Crag Watershed
- Extreme climate events
 - 6/10/2008 Microburst
 - 7/1/2009 Extreme rain (6.5 inches in 2.4 hours)
 - Spring 2011 Extreme spring runoff before ice out
- Road salt

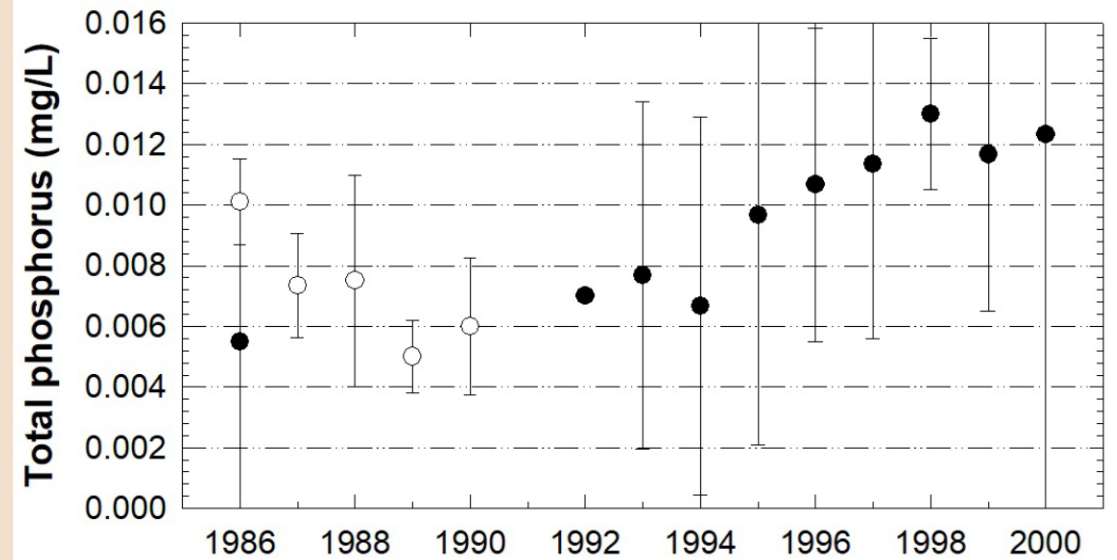


Septic Systems – Total Phosphorus

Mount Arab Lake

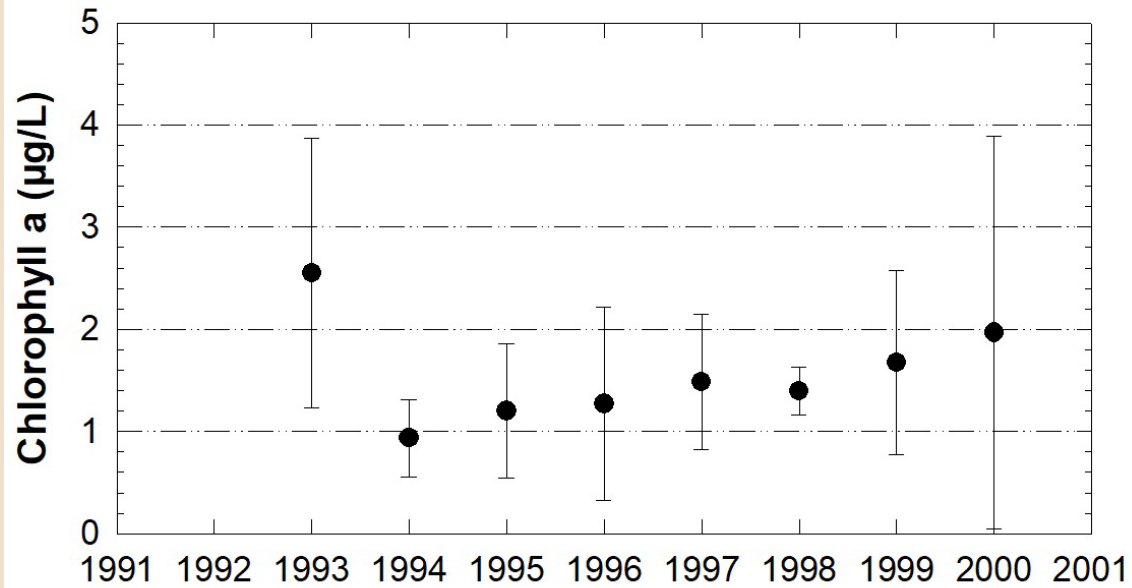


Eagle Crag Lake

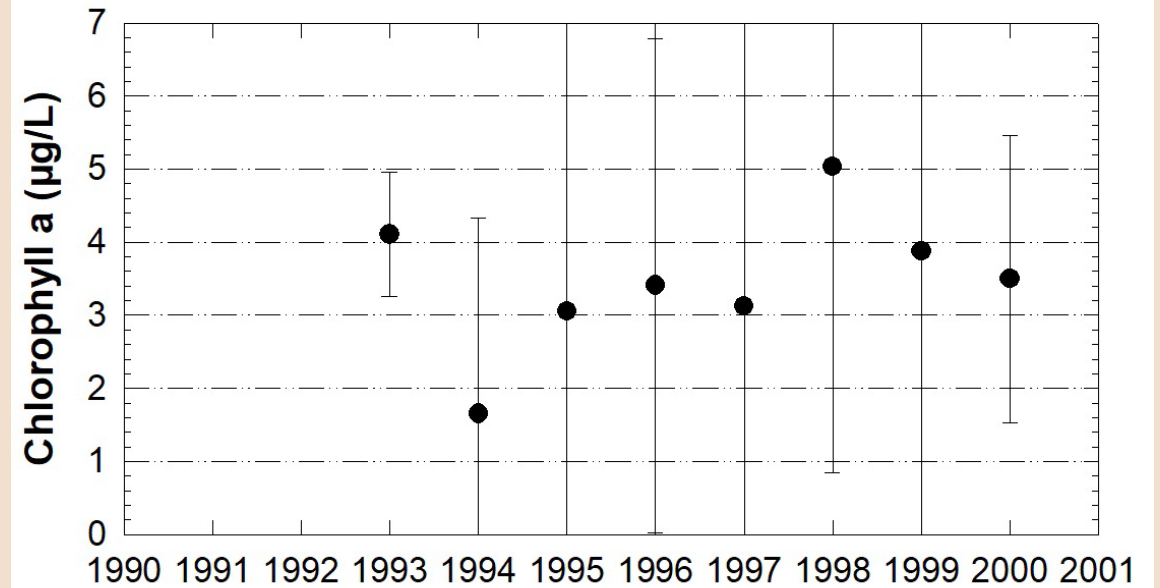


Septic Systems – Chlorophyll-*a*

Mount Arab Lake



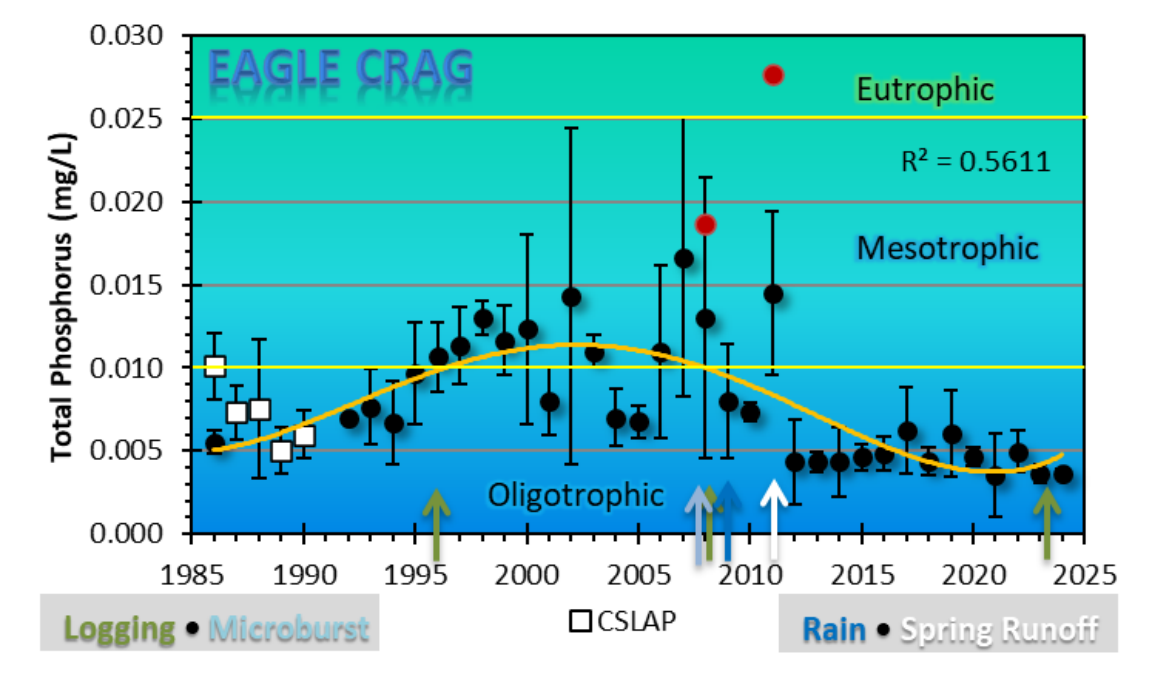
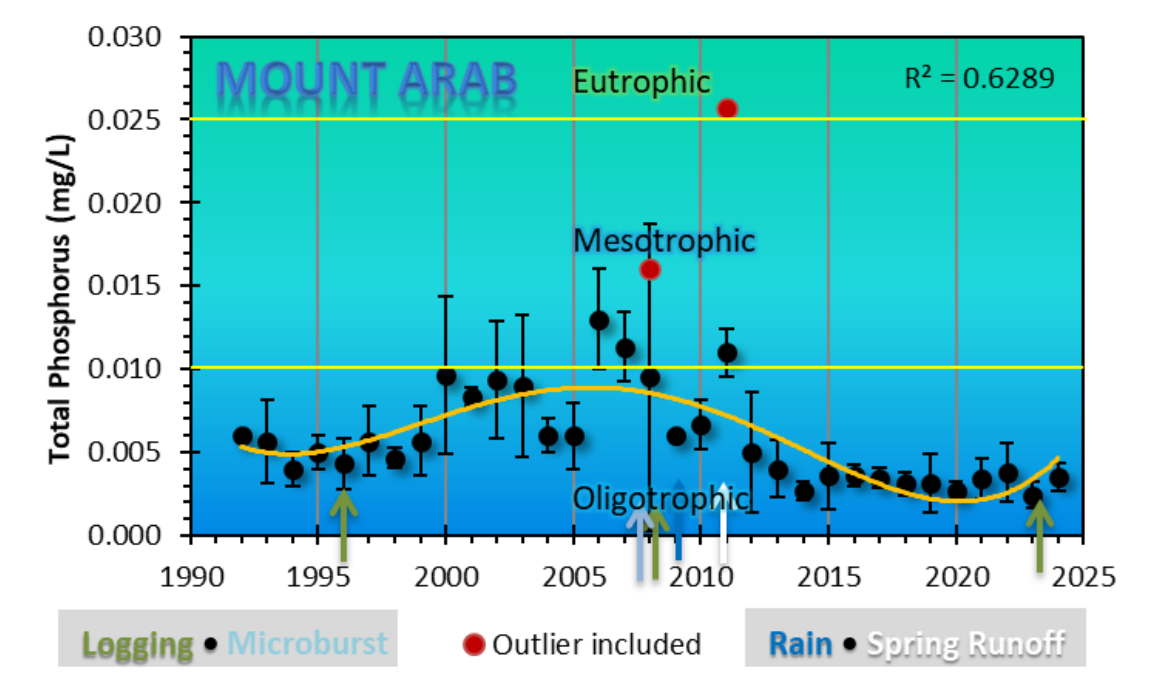
Eagle Crag Lake



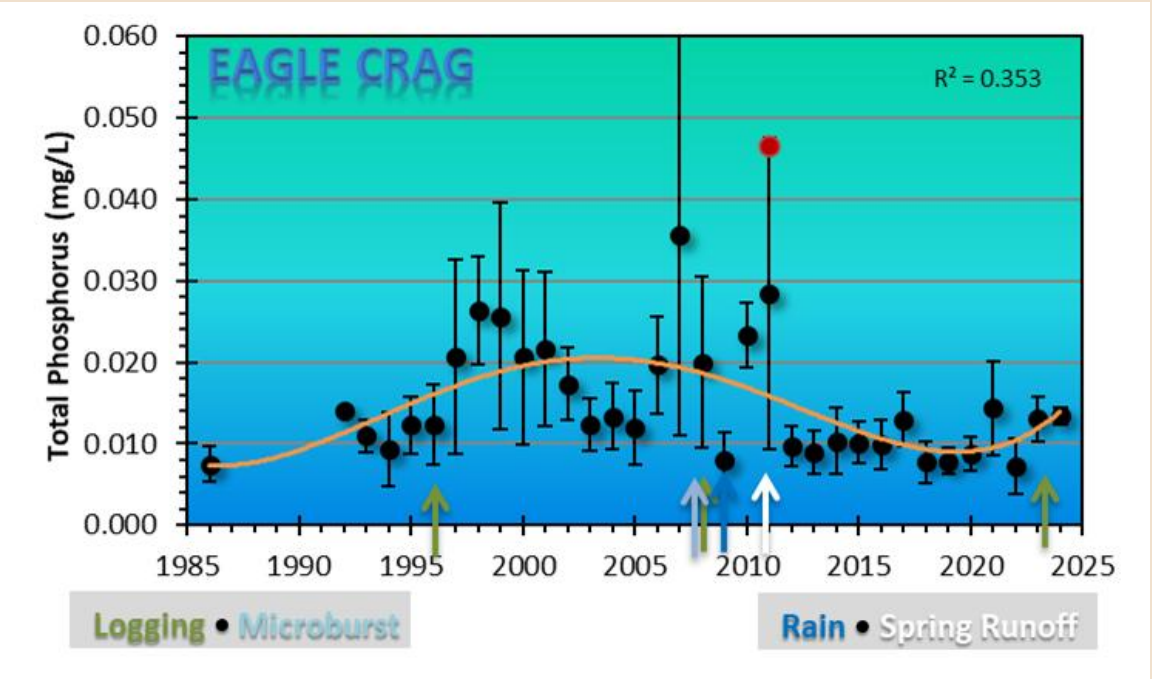
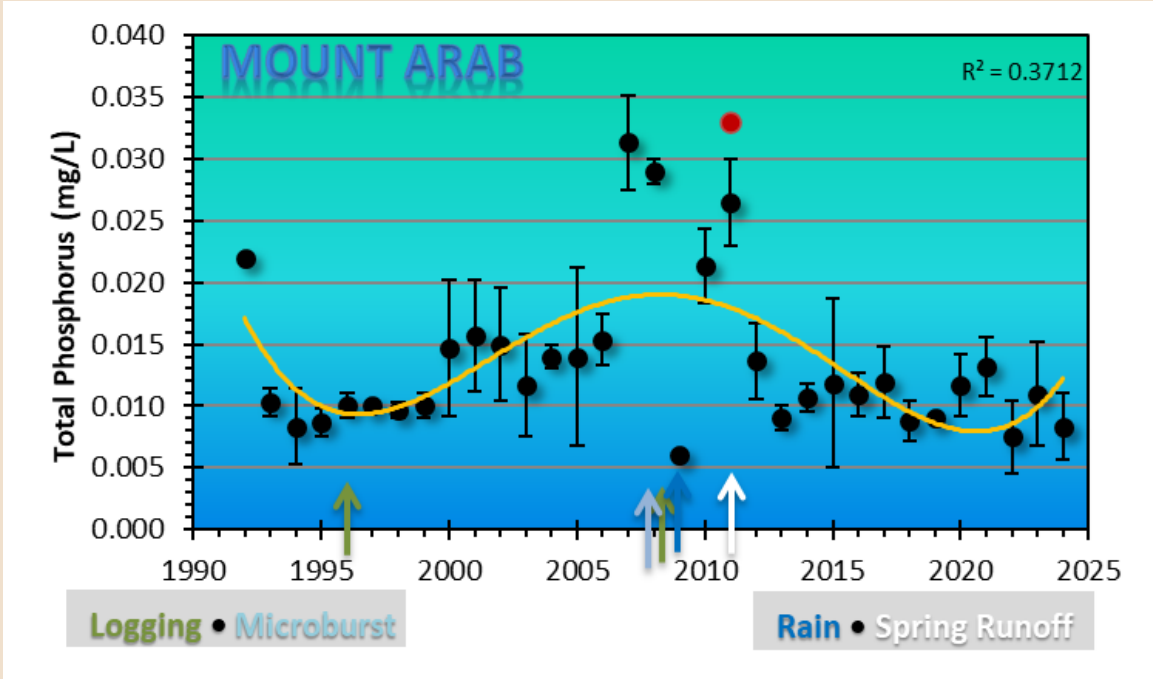
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 - **Spring 2011 Extreme spring runoff before ice out**
- Road salt

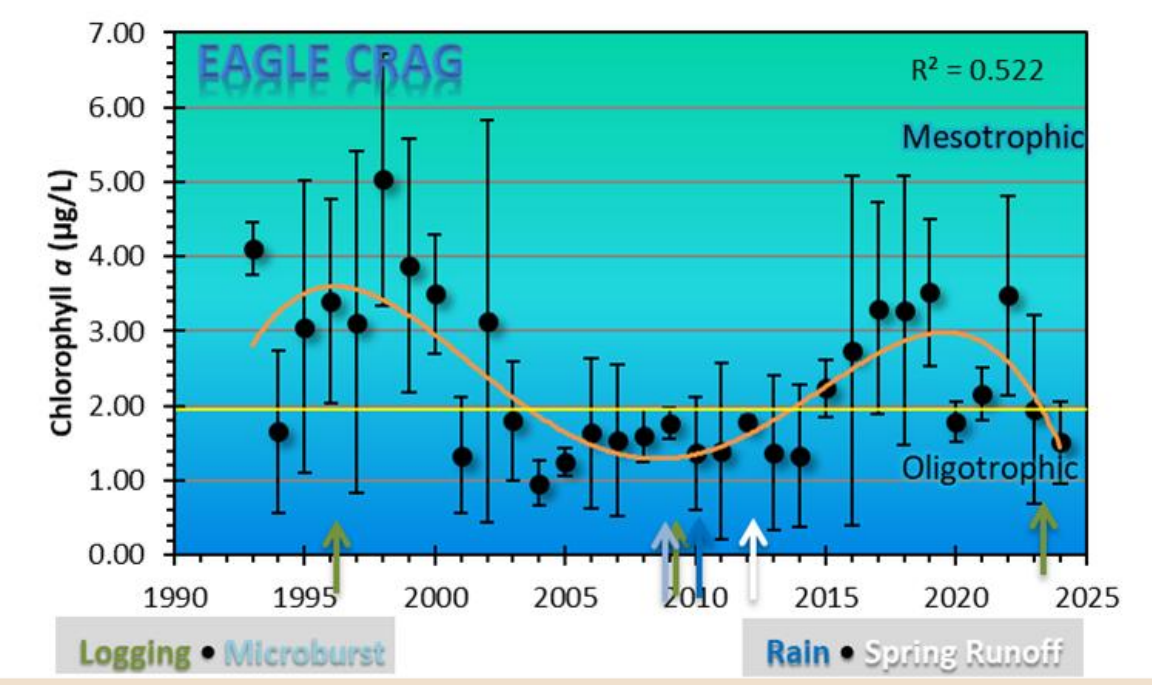
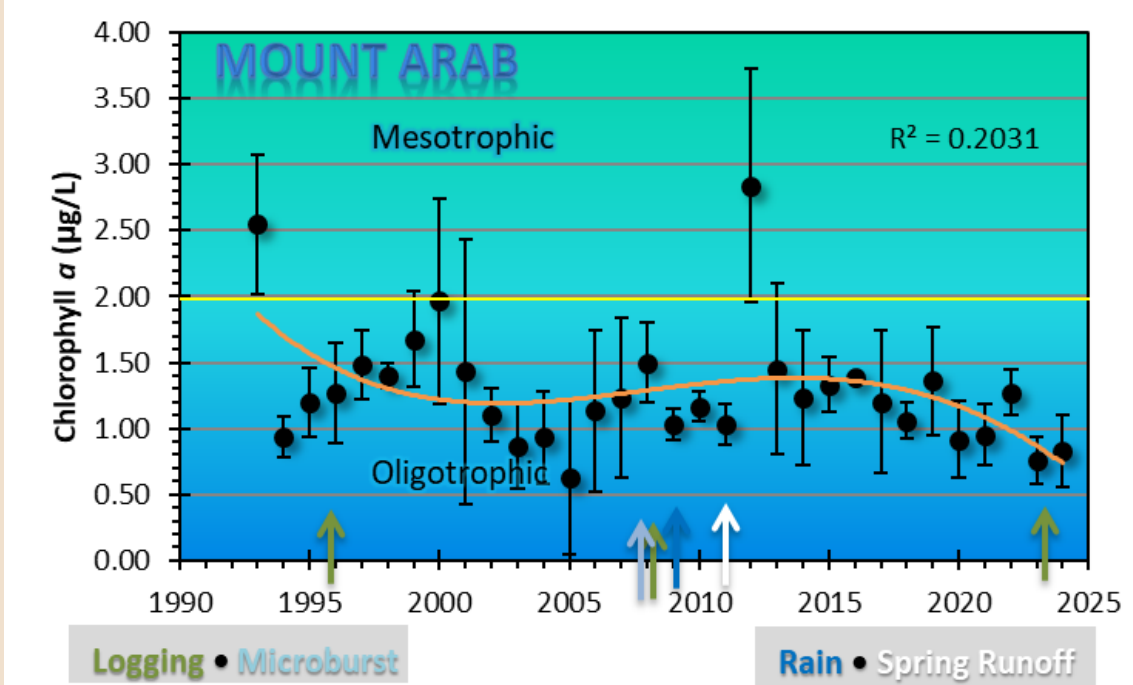
Epilimnetic Total Phosphorus Trends



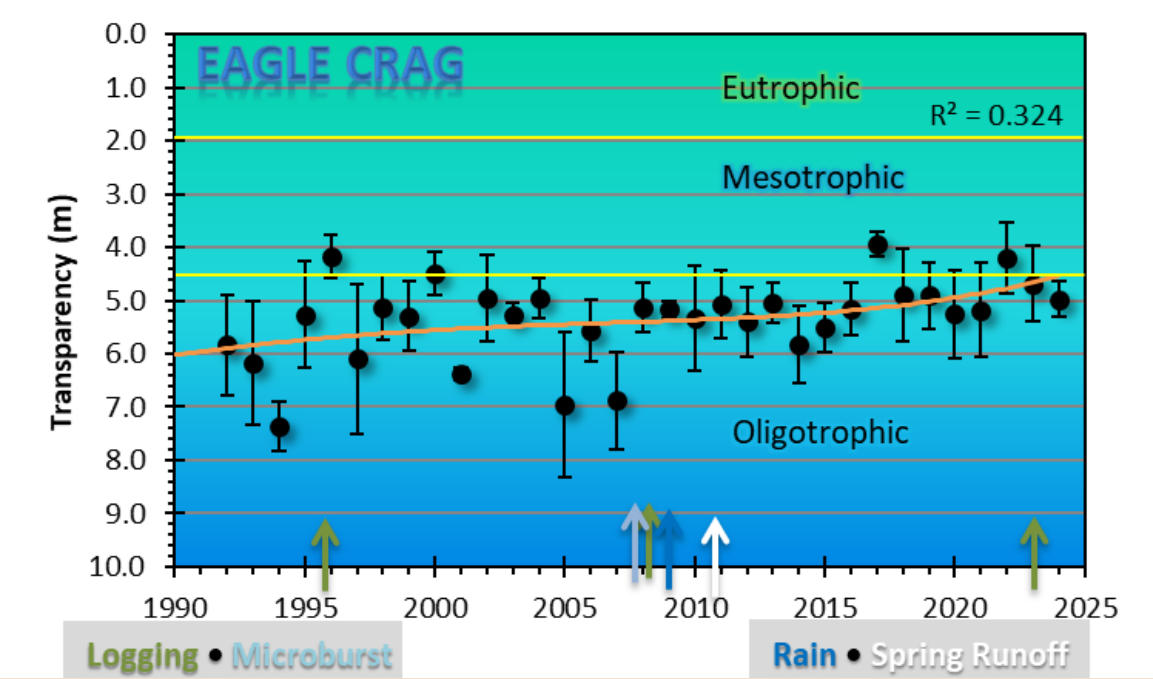
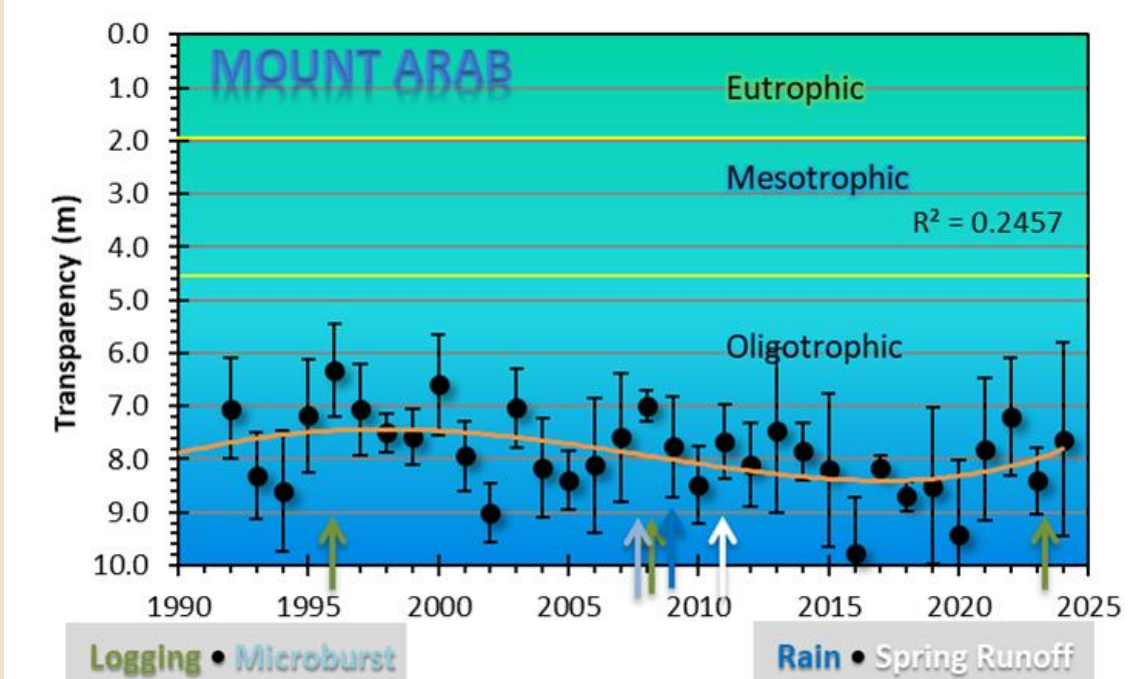
Hypolimnetic Total Phosphorus Trends



Chlorophyll-*a* Trends



Secchi Disk Transparency Trends



Land Use & Extreme Climate Events Impacts

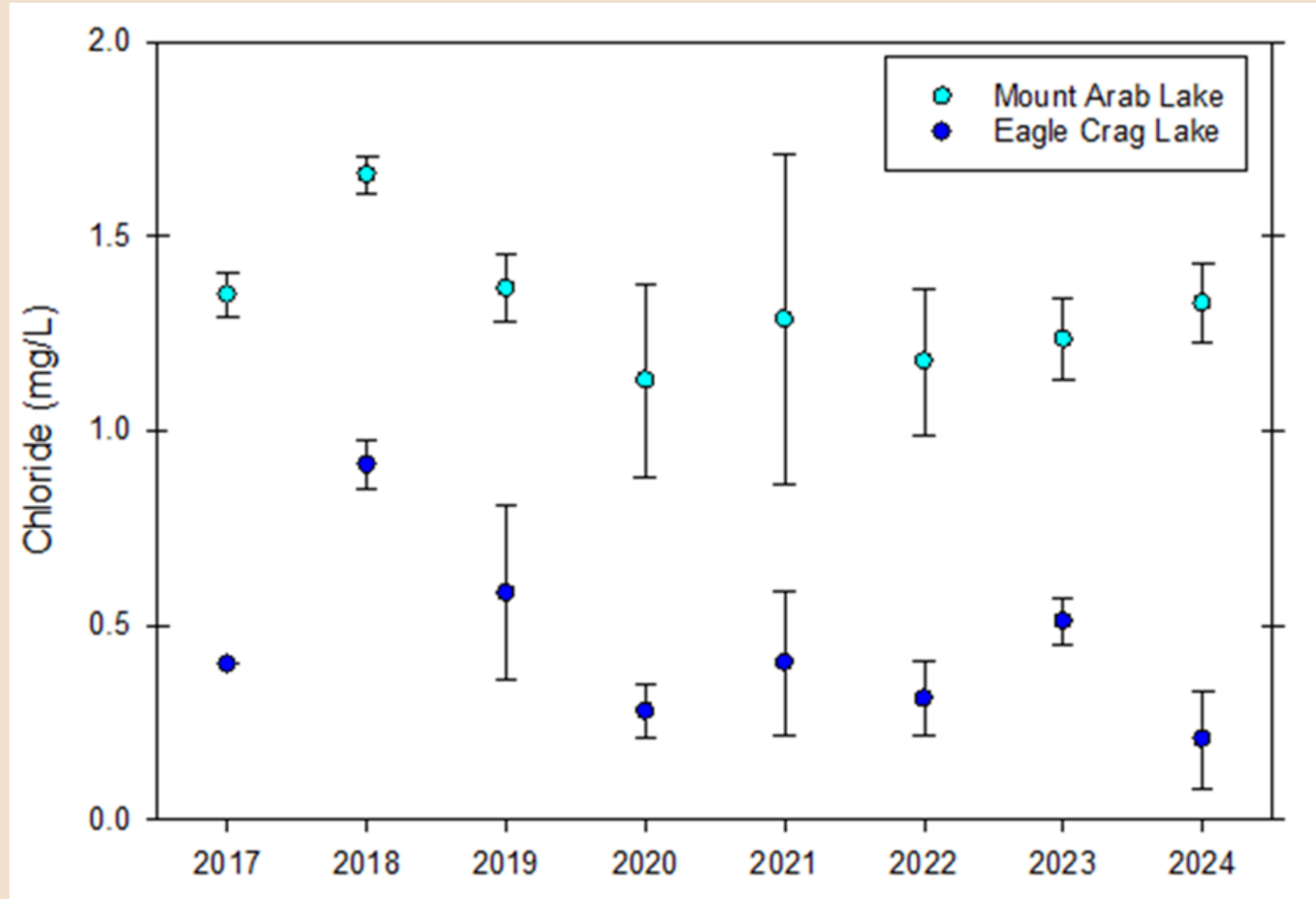
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- **Road salt**

Salted roads adjacent to the MAPA Lakes



- Red road segments drain to Mount Arab Lake.
- Yellow road segments do not drain to Mount Arab Lake.
- White road segments are not salted or do not drain to either lake.

Chloride Trends



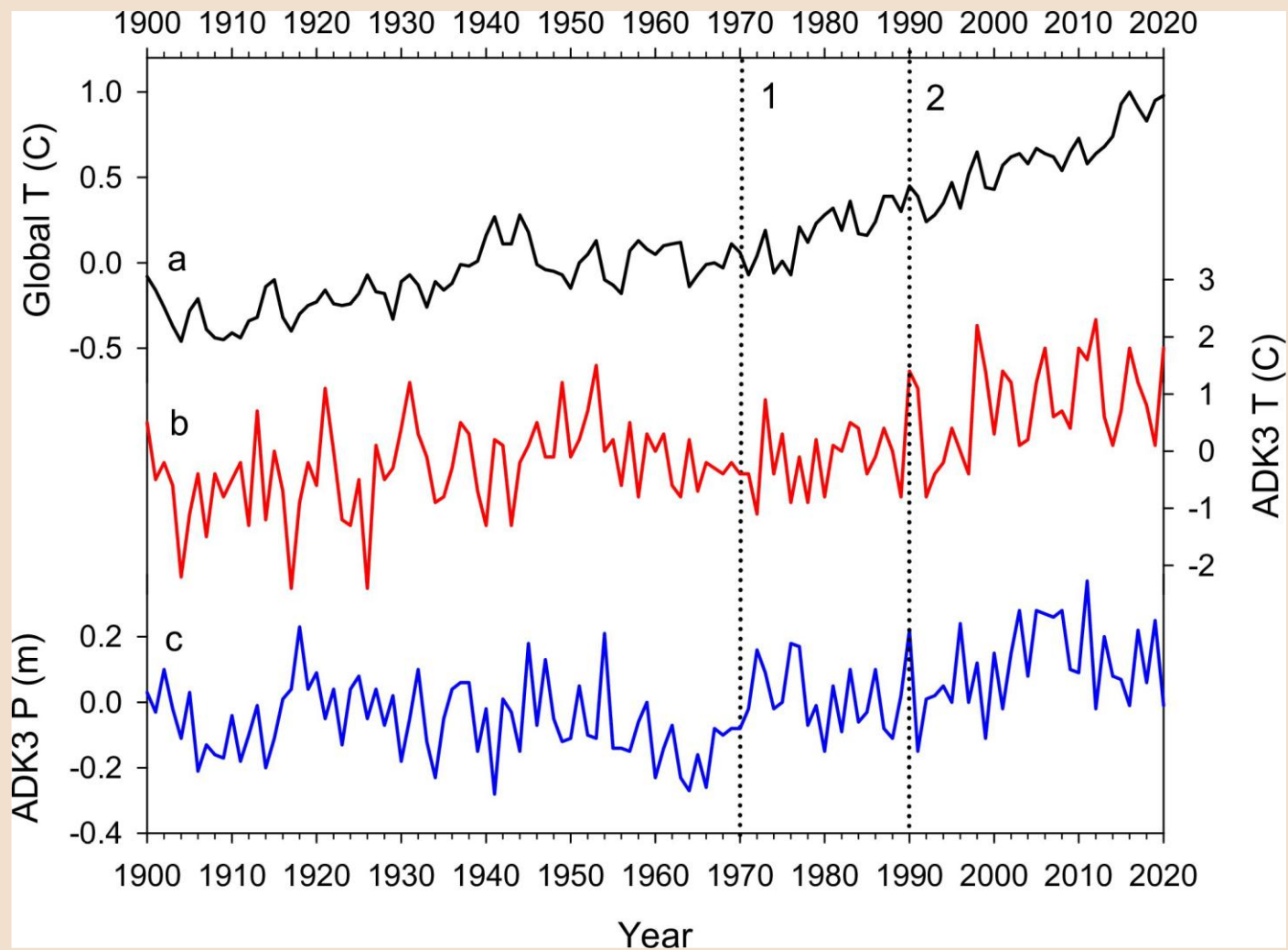
- Average chloride concentrations in Adirondack lakes in watersheds with unpaved roads is 0.24 mg/L
- Average chloride concentrations in Adirondack lakes in watersheds with paved roads is 7.22 mg/L

(Kelting, et al., 2012)

Climate Impacts - Temperature Effects

- Impact of climate change on temperature
 - Lake surface temperature
 - Anoxia and hypoxia in deeper waters

Adirondack Climate v Global Climate

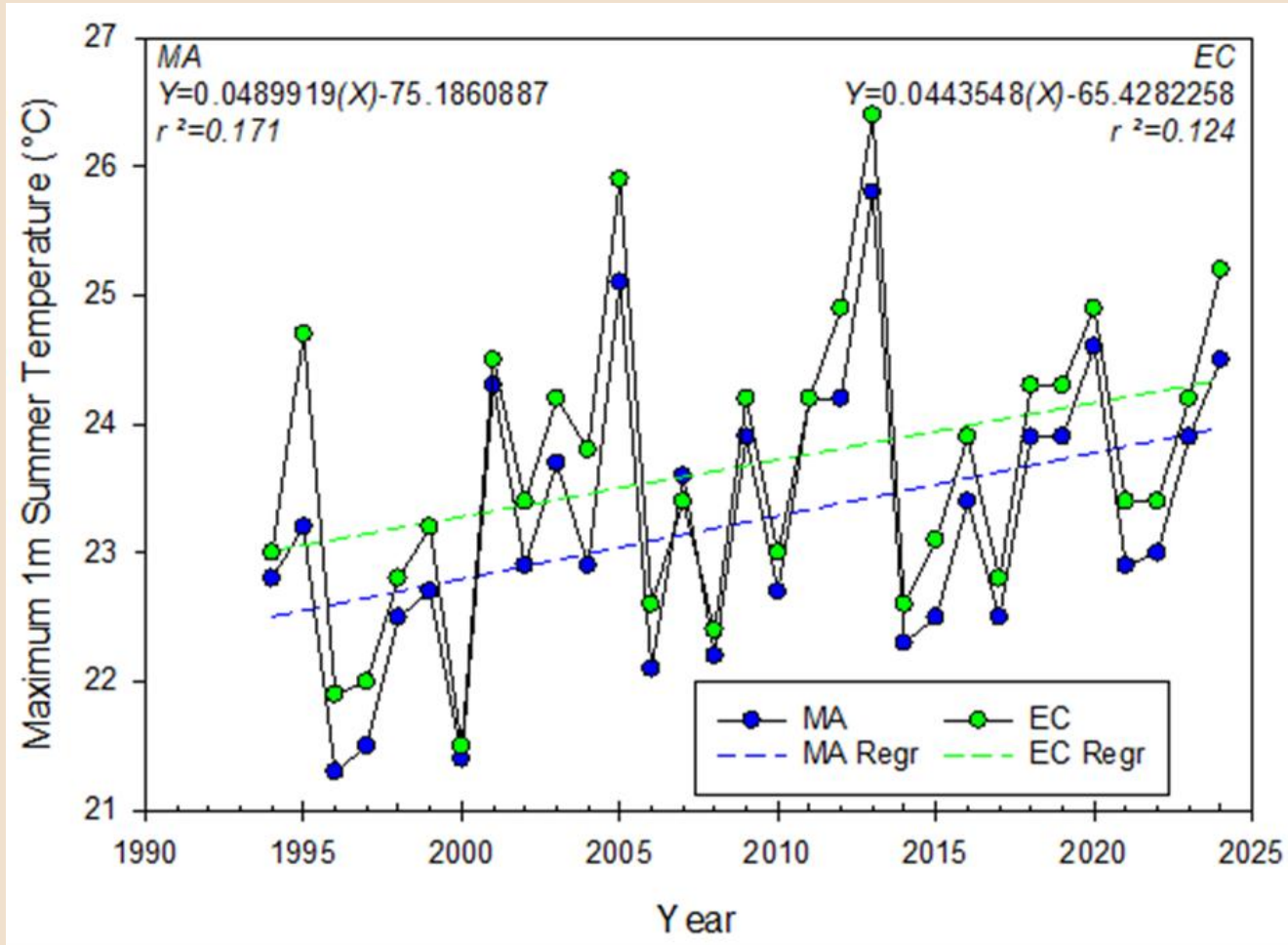


Global Temperature
Anomalies

Adirondack Temperature
Anomalies

Adirondack Precipitation
Anomalies

Maximum Summer Temperature (1 meter depth)



Mount Arab Lake

- 1.7°C (3.1°F) in 31 years
- 1.0°F per decade

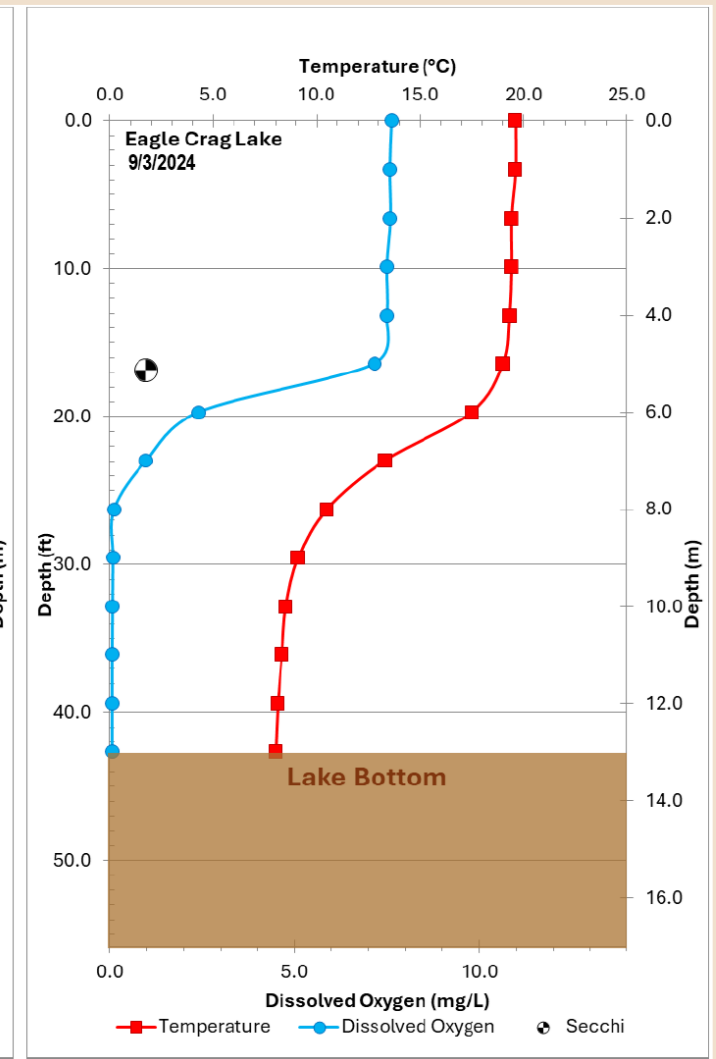
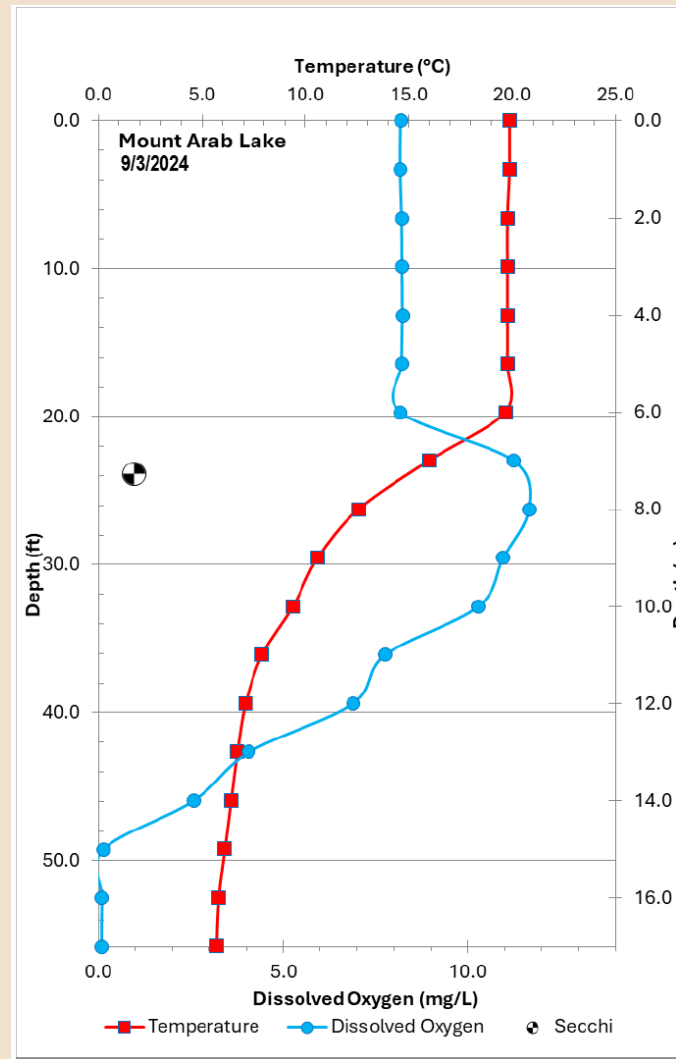
Eagle Crag Lake

- 2.2°C (4.0°F) in 31 years
- 1.3°F per decade

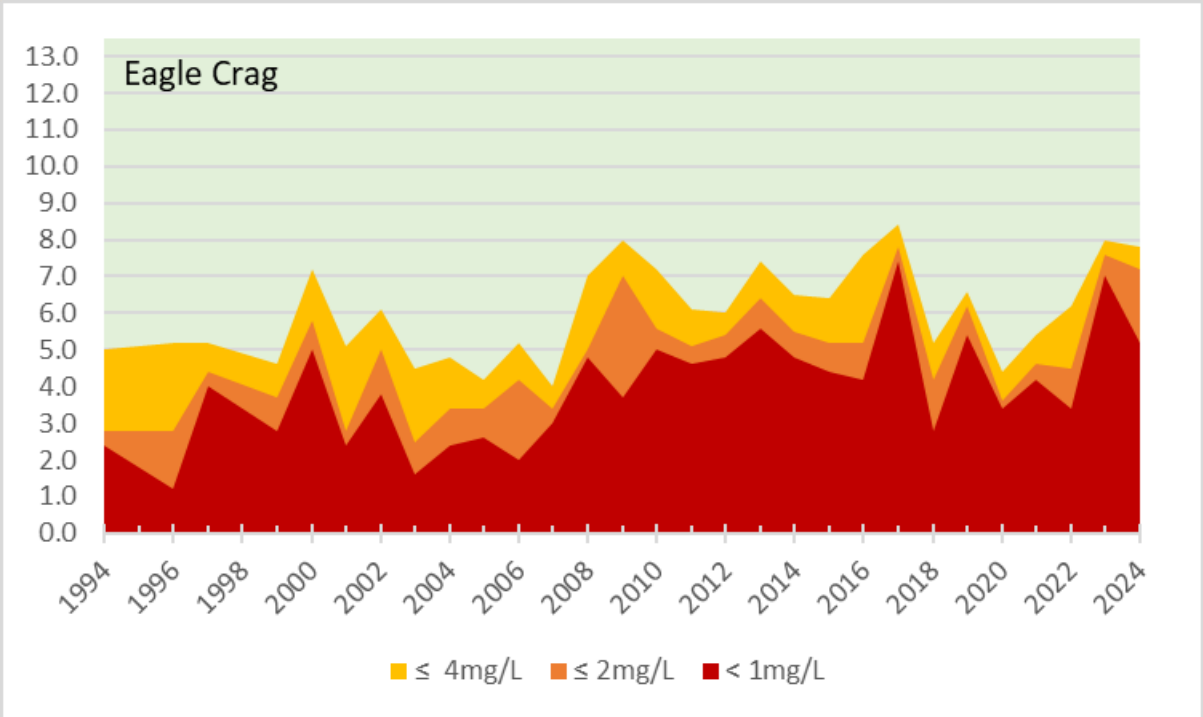
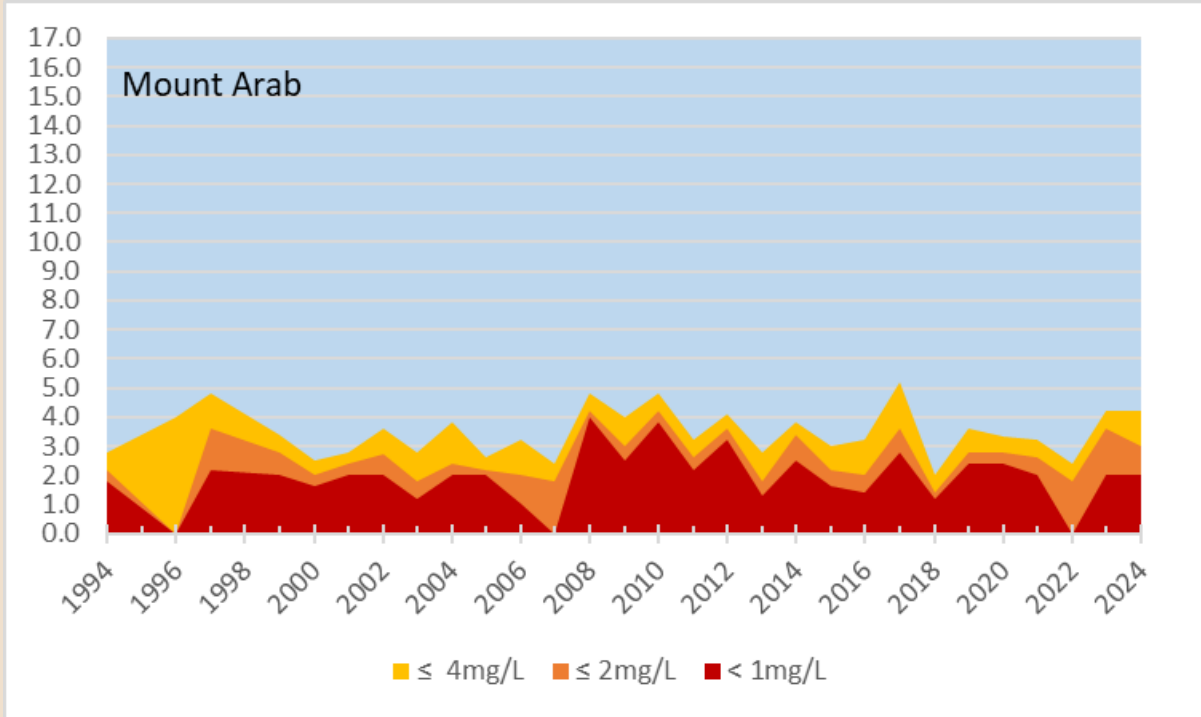


Trends in Dissolved Oxygen

- Why DO matters
- Extent of Anoxia/Hypoxia

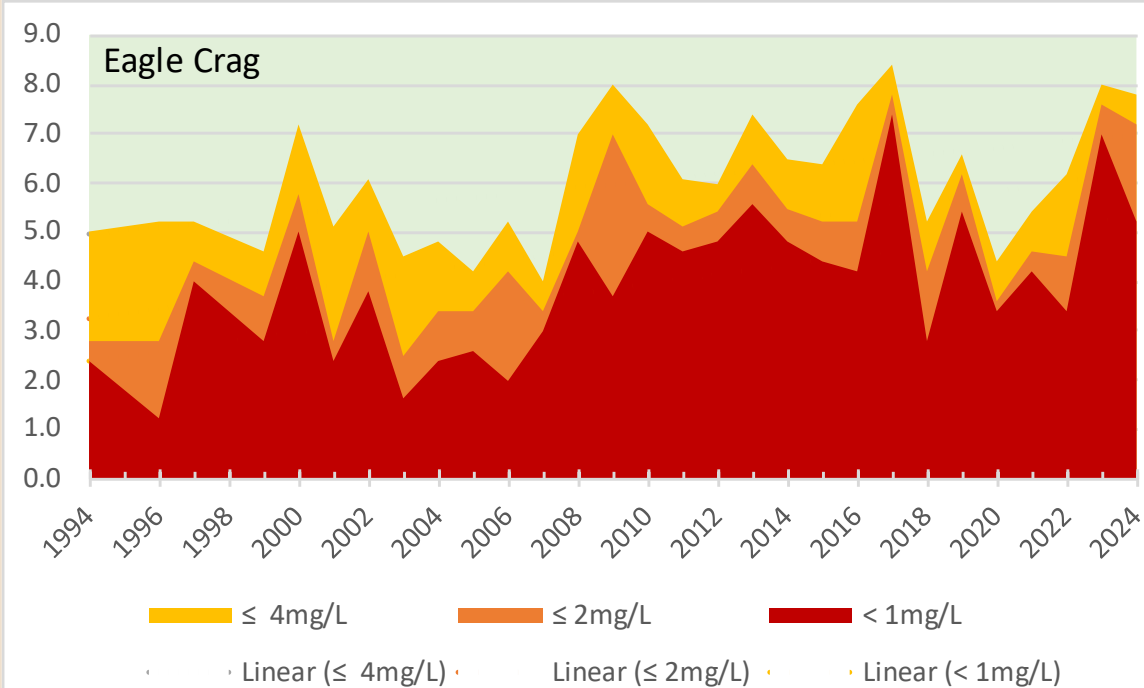
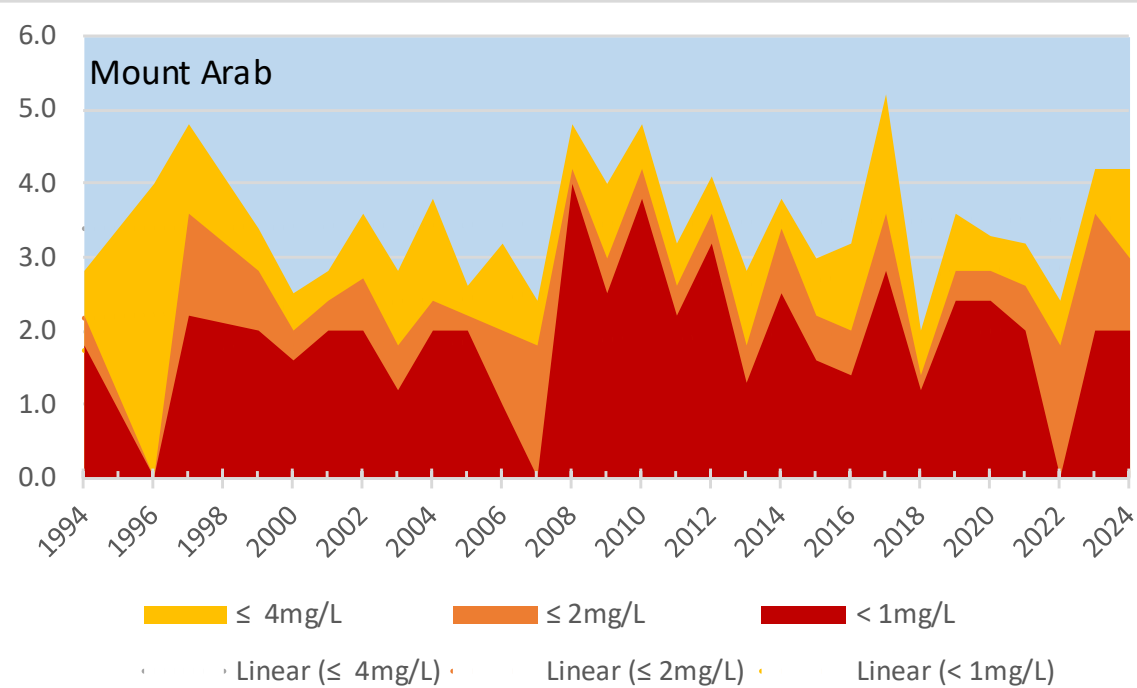


Anoxia & Hypoxia Trends



** Showing distance from lake bottom*

Anoxia & Hypoxia Trends



** Showing distance from lake bottom*

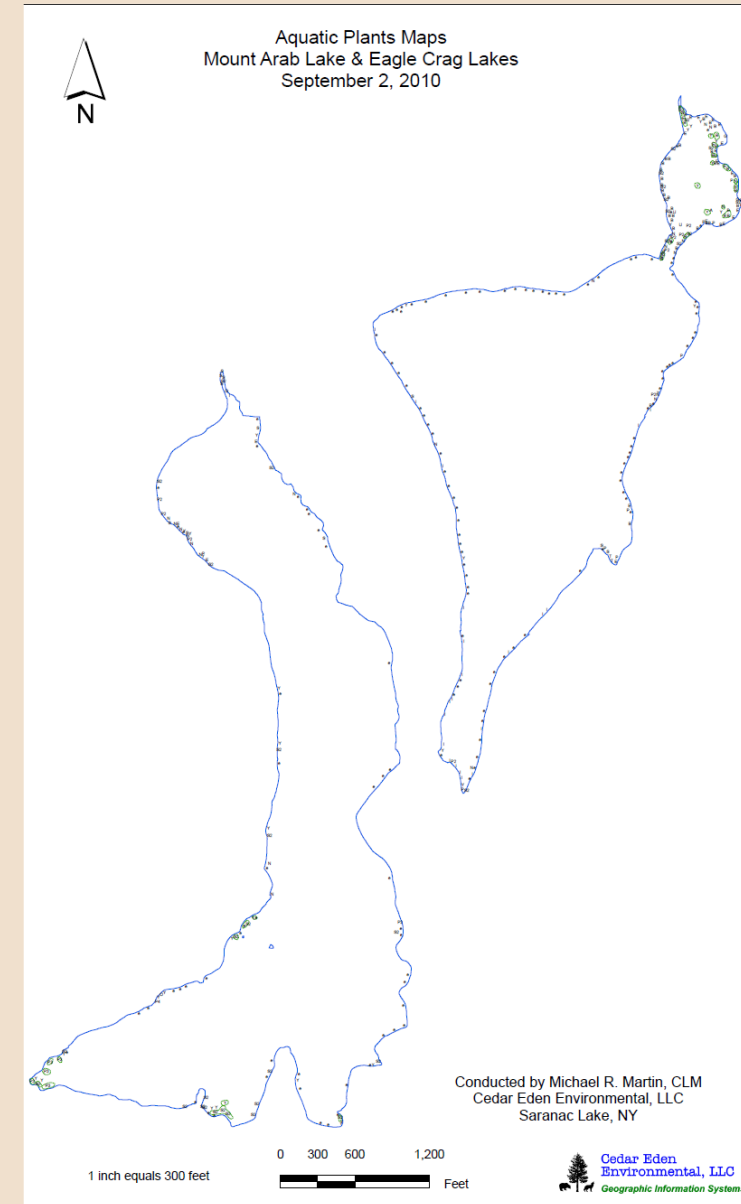
Invasive Species

- No invasive species in the lakes
- Focus is on prevention
 - Annual volunteer monitoring
 - Periodic professional monitoring
 - Controls in place to prevent introduction

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bassweed	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>
Spike rush	<i>Eleocharis spp.</i>
Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon septangulare</i>
Iris	<i>Iris spp.</i>
White water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
Quillwort	<i>Isoetes sp.</i>
Oake's pondweed	<i>Potamogeton oakesianus</i>
Floating-leafed pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>
leafy pondweed	<i>P. tennesseensis/P. epihydrous</i>
Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium americanum</i> (likely)
Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha spp.</i>
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia spp.</i>
Yellow water lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>



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Conclusions

What 33 Years of Water Quality Monitoring Teaches Us About Two Adirondack Lakes (and lakes in general)

- Good land use practices protect lake water quality
- Old septic systems can negatively impact water quality
 - Replacing them can positively impact water quality
- Road salt can impact lakes
 - Depends on the number of roads in the watershed
- Extreme climate events can negatively impact water quality
 - This is usually only temporary
- Climate change negatively impact water quality
 - Our lakes are warming
 - Warmer lakes cause loss of dissolve oxygen
- Strong invasive species measures can protect lakes

Questions

What 33 Years of Water Quality Monitoring Teaches Us About Two Adirondack Lakes

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