



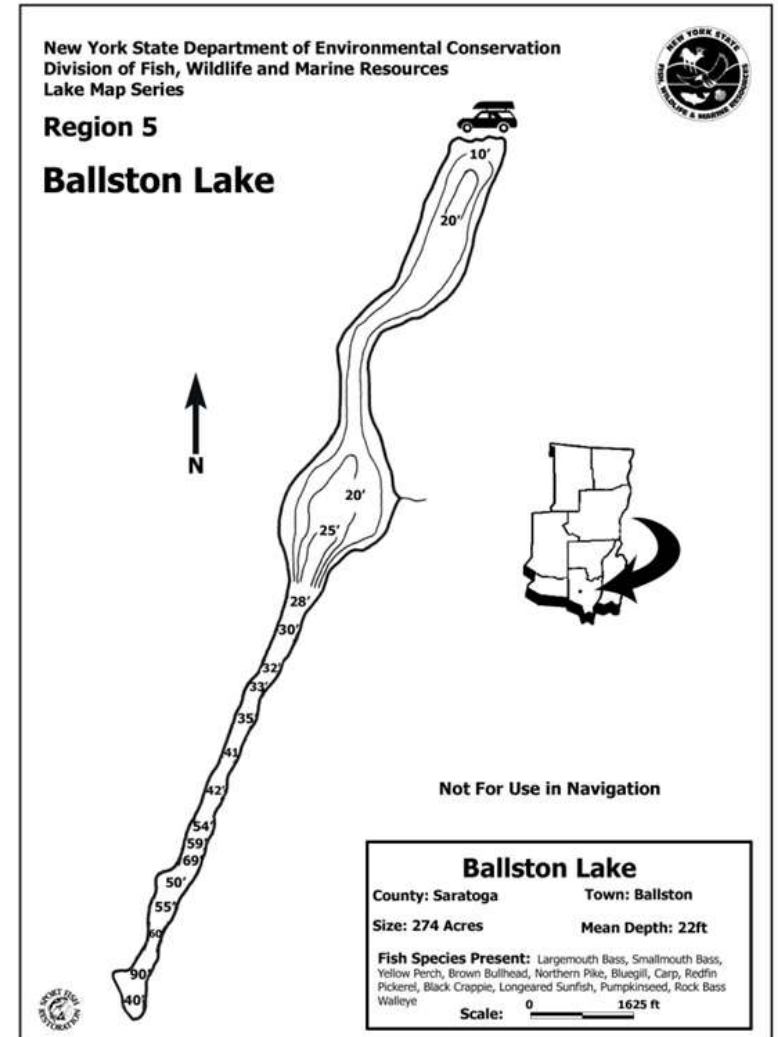
Ballston Lake
Improvement Association

How to Use Excel to Analyze Your CSLAP Data

Presentation to NYSFOLA on May 9, 2026

Bob Duncan

Ballston Lake Improvement Association



How to

Link to this presentation:

<https://ballstonlake.org/nysfola2026/>

- Find CSLAP report on the Web
- Review Lake Assessment
- Download data
- Edit raw data
- Activate *Power Pivot (one time only)*
- Select data for Pivot Table
- Add a calculated Median Field
- Design the Pivot Table
- Add a pivot chart



How to

- Drill Down – Median vs Average
- Trends
 - Temperature
 - Total P
 - Chlorophyll A
 - Sechi Depth
- Seasonality
 - Temperature
 - Chlorophyll A and Sechi Depth
- Phosphorous Study - 2025
 - 10-Year Trends
 - Seasonality 2025 vs Prior years
 - Other Data – Rain
- What does A.I. say?



CSLAP Dashboard Link:

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/c32878596a0a47deb5f97ea5e07ec9c5/page/Dashboard>

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

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 class, 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 county. Filters will work simultaneously.

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, please visit the links below.

Callouts:

- 2: Search bar containing "Ballston Lake"
- 3: Search results dropdown menu with "Ballston Lake, Saratoga" selected
- 4: Secchi disk icon on the map
- 5: "Document Folder" link in the Lake Monitoring Report popup

Ballston Lake
Lake Assessment Program

Select the 2025 CSLAP Report

2025

Ballston Lake

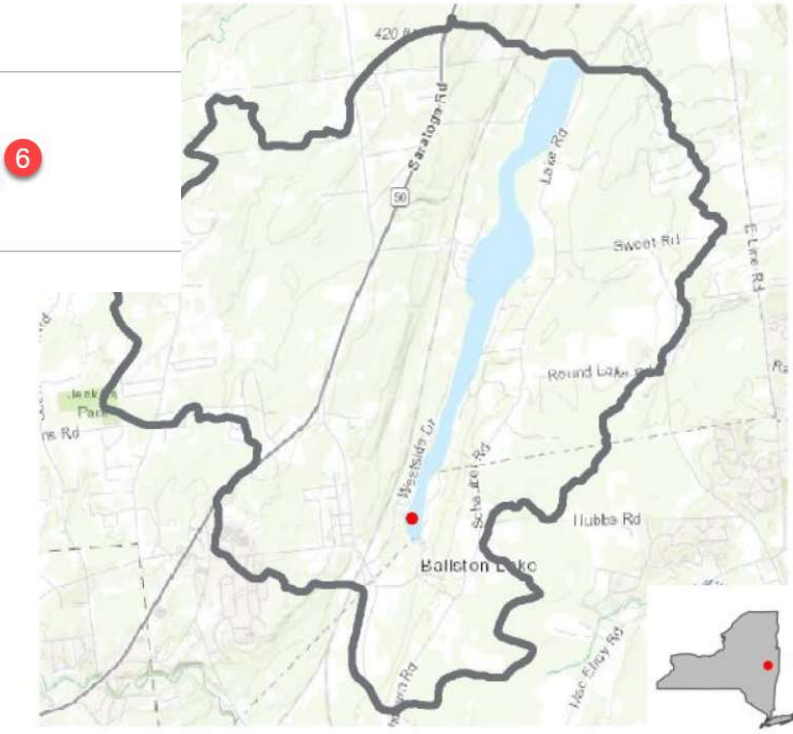
Town(s) of Ballston

Saratoga County

Upper Hudson River Basin

Index of /data/IF/CSLAP/1101BAL1090

Name	Size
2023_Lake_Report_Ballston Lake_1101BAL1090.html	6.1M
2024_Lake_Report_Ballston Lake_1101BAL1090.html	6.1M
2025_Lake_Report_Ballston Lake_1101BAL1090.html	6.4M
cslrpt19ballstonlp.pdf	390K
cslrpt19ballstonlsw.pdf	377K



LAKE CHARACTERISTICS	
Lake Classification	A
Dam Classification	Not available
Public Water Supply	No
Lake Size (AC)	Not available
Maximum Depth (m)	33
WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS	
Watershed Area (AC)	6659
Watershed to Lake Ratio	Not available
Open Water %	3
Wetlands %	24
Barren Land %	0
Shrub Scrub %	0
Grassland Herbaceous %	1
Forest %	30
Developed %	18
Agriculture %	23
CSLAP Participation	
Years in CSLAP	1991-2010, 2013-2025

Corrections
0

278 Ac

24

1991₅- 2025



Download Assessment Confirmed Impaired for Total Phosphorus

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





2012 403D List NY State Impaired Waterbodies:

- Septic
- Sediment
- Urbanization

Assessment of Best Use

Background

New York State waterbodies are classified to reflect their best use(s), and the assessment of a waterbody is based on the ability of waters to support those uses. This section lists whether this waterbody segment supports its best use(s).

Best Use	Use Assessment	Use Assessment Confirmation	Pollutant(s) Cause(s)	303(d) Year	Integrated Reporting Category
 Fishing	Impaired	Unconfirmed	Total Phosphorus	N/A	IR3
 Secondary Contact Recreation	Impaired	Confirmed	Total Phosphorus	2012	IR5
 Primary Contact Recreation	Impaired	Confirmed	Total Phosphorus	2012	IR5
 Source of Water Supply	Impaired	Unconfirmed	Total Phosphorus	N/A	IR3 6



Trophic State Graphs

Indicators	Chlorophyll A ug/L	Total Phosphorus Mg/L	Secchi Disk Depth Meters
Oligotrophic	< 2	< .01	> 5
Mesotrophic	2 - 8	.01 - .02	2 - 5
Eutrophic	> 8	> .02	< 2

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

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

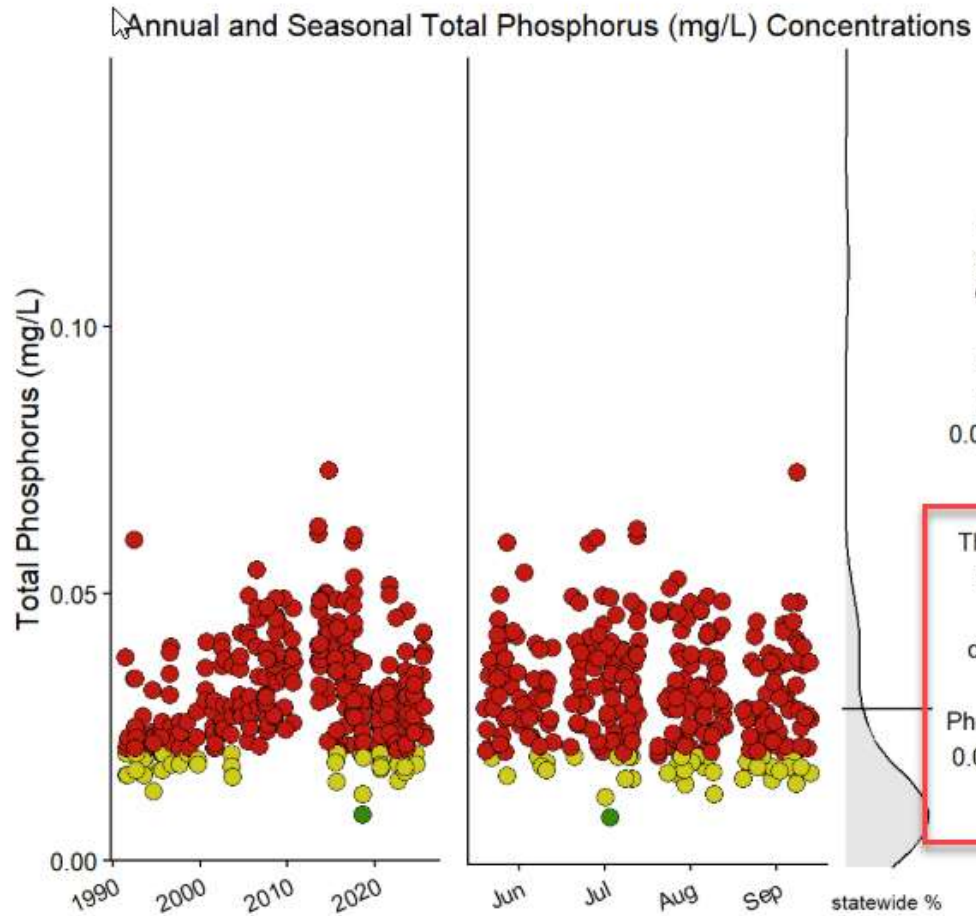
Trophic state refers to the overall biological productivity of a waterbody. Nutrient supply, light availability, regional climate, watershed characteristics, and lake morphology influence a waterbody's trophic state. Based on the amount of overall productivity, waterbodies are classified into three main categories: oligotrophic, mesotrophic, and eutrophic. **Chlorophyll A**, **total phosphorus**, and **secchi depth** are used as indicators to determine trophic state classifications according thresholds defined in [SOP 203](#).

The trophic state of Ballston Lake is **Eutrophic**.

- **Oligotrophic** lakes carry low levels of nutrients and have less productivity. These lakes are often clear, cold, and have high oxygen levels.
- **Mesotrophic** lakes are an intermediate classification between oligotrophic and eutrophic lakes. They contain a moderate amount of nutrients and support a healthy, diverse population of aquatic plants, animals, and algae.
- **Eutrophic** lakes carry high levels of nutrients and have high productivity. These lakes may support an overgrowth of aquatic plants and/or algae. They are typically murky, warm, and have low oxygen levels.



CSLAP Graphs of Total Phosphorus Median Concentration of 0.0296 mg/L



Total phosphorus is a limiting nutrient for algal growth. Waterbodies are classified as, oligotrophic when total phosphorus concentrations are <0.01 mg/L, mesotrophic when $0.01-0.02$ mg/L, and eutrophic when >0.02 mg/L.

The median concentration in this lake is 0.0296 mg/L. Total Phosphorus has declined* by 0.013 mg/L in the past decade. Total Phosphorus has increased* by 0.0066 mg/L over all 34 years of sampling.



Download the Data

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

Sample Locations **Results** HAB Reports

Copy **Excel** PDF Print Show 10 entries Search:

Sample Date	Location History ID	Parameter	Water Layer (m)	Fraction	Results	Units
2014-07-20	1101BAL1090_MAIN	chlorophyll-a-concentration_dinophyta_diatoms	epilimnion		0	ug/L
2014-07-20	1101BAL1090_MAIN	cylindrospermopsin	epilimnion		0	ug/L
2016-09-12	1101BAL1090_MAIN	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	epilimnion	TOTAL	0.0284	mg/L

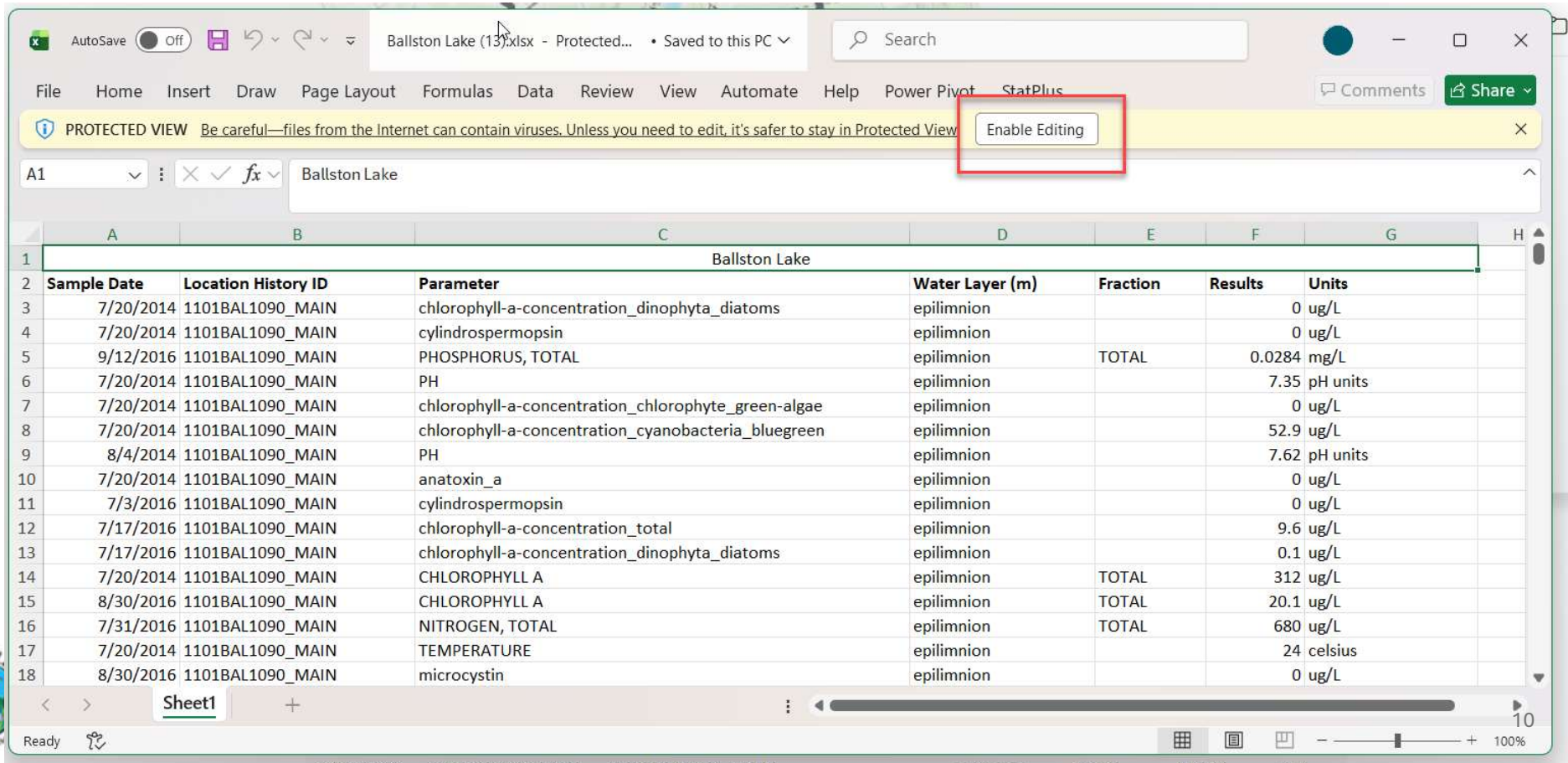
Downloads

Ballston Lake (12).xlsx **4**

Open file



Downloaded Data: 5,392 Rows & 7 Columns



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Ballston Lake (13).xlsx - Protected...". The spreadsheet is in Protected View mode, and the "Enable Editing" button is highlighted with a red box. The data is organized into 7 columns: Sample Date, Location History ID, Parameter, Water Layer (m), Fraction, Results, and Units. The data spans 18 rows, with the first row being a header row.

Sample Date	Location History ID	Parameter	Water Layer (m)	Fraction	Results	Units
7/20/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	chlorophyll-a-concentration_dinophyta_diatoms	epilimnion		0	ug/L
7/20/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	cylindrospermopsin	epilimnion		0	ug/L
9/12/2016	1101BAL1090_MAIN	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	epilimnion	TOTAL	0.0284	mg/L
7/20/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	PH	epilimnion		7.35	pH units
7/20/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	chlorophyll-a-concentration_chlorophyte_green-algae	epilimnion		0	ug/L
7/20/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	chlorophyll-a-concentration_cyanobacteria_bluegreen	epilimnion		52.9	ug/L
8/4/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	PH	epilimnion		7.62	pH units
7/20/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	anatoxin_a	epilimnion		0	ug/L
7/3/2016	1101BAL1090_MAIN	cylindrospermopsin	epilimnion		0	ug/L
7/17/2016	1101BAL1090_MAIN	chlorophyll-a-concentration_total	epilimnion		9.6	ug/L
7/17/2016	1101BAL1090_MAIN	chlorophyll-a-concentration_dinophyta_diatoms	epilimnion		0.1	ug/L
7/20/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	CHLOROPHYLL A	epilimnion	TOTAL	312	ug/L
8/30/2016	1101BAL1090_MAIN	CHLOROPHYLL A	epilimnion	TOTAL	20.1	ug/L
7/31/2016	1101BAL1090_MAIN	NITROGEN, TOTAL	epilimnion	TOTAL	680	ug/L
7/20/2014	1101BAL1090_MAIN	TEMPERATURE	epilimnion		24	celsius
8/30/2016	1101BAL1090_MAIN	microcystin	epilimnion		0	ug/L

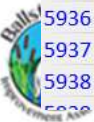
Edit Raw Data in Excel

1. Delete Lake Name
2. Add filters to review data
3. Rename 2024 and 2025 *epilimnion temperature* to **TEMPERATURE** to be consistent with other years.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	Sample Date	Location History ID	Parameter	Water Layer (m)	Fraction	Results	Units
2247	9/15/2024	1101BAL1090_SEC	TEMPERATURE	epilimnion			23 celsius
2525	6/24/2024	1101BAL1090_MAIN	epilimnion_temperature	epilimnion			26 celsius
2538	7/8/2024	1101BAL1090_MAIN	epilimnion_temperature	epilimnion			29 celsius
2557	7/21/2024	1101BAL1090_MAIN	epilimnion_temperature	epilimnion			25 celsius
2561	8/3/2024	1101BAL1090_MAIN	epilimnion_temperature	epilimnion			28 celsius
2593	8/18/2024	1101BAL1090_MAIN	epilimnion_temperature	epilimnion			25 celsius
2605	9/1/2024	1101BAL1090_MAIN	epilimnion_temperature	epilimnion			24 celsius
2622	9/15/2024	1101BAL1090_MAIN	epilimnion_temperature	epilimnion			23 celsius

Add 2025 Weekly RAINFALL data for TP Study (from other device)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Sample Date	Location History ID	Parameter	Water Layer (m)	Fraction	Results	Units
5554	9/20/2020	1101BAL1090_SEC	chlorophyll-a-concentration_cyanobacteria_bluegreen	epilimnion		2.27	ug/L
5555	9/9/2018	1101BAL1090_SEC	chlorophyll-a-concentration_dinophyta_diatoms	epilimnion		0	ug/L
5556	9/23/2018	1101BAL1090_SEC	chlorophyll-a-concentration_total	epilimnion		14.7	ug/L
5557	9/20/2020	1101BAL1090_SEC	chlorophyll-a-concentration_cryptophyta_cryptophytes	epilimnion		0.78	ug/L
5932	5/13/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	RAINFALL	not applicable		4.13	inches
5933	5/20/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	RAINFALL	not applicable		1.04	inches
5934	5/27/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	RAINFALL	not applicable		0.43	inches
5935	6/3/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	RAINFALL	not applicable		1.98	inches
5936	6/10/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	RAINFALL	not applicable		2.64	inches
5937	6/17/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	RAINFALL	not applicable		0.85	inches
5938	6/24/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	RAINFALL	not applicable		0.39	inches
5939	7/1/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	RAINFALL	not applicable		0.44	inches



Add 4 more columns and drag down the rows.

The purpose of BiWeek is to group results into a bi-weekly calendar by rounding up even weeks into odd weeks.

The results will be summarized (median, average, or total) for the two-week period.

Since data is collected every two weeks, creating periods with more data allows for smoother results in seasonality analysis.

Year: =YEAR(A3)

Month: =MONTH(A3)

Weeknum: =WEEKNUM(A3)

BiWeek: = IF(ISEVEN(J2),J2+1,J2)

where J2 is week

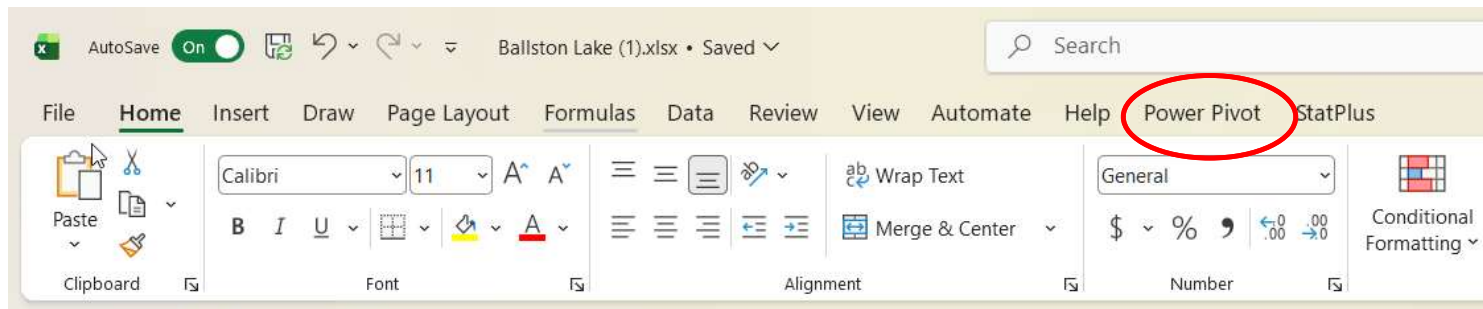
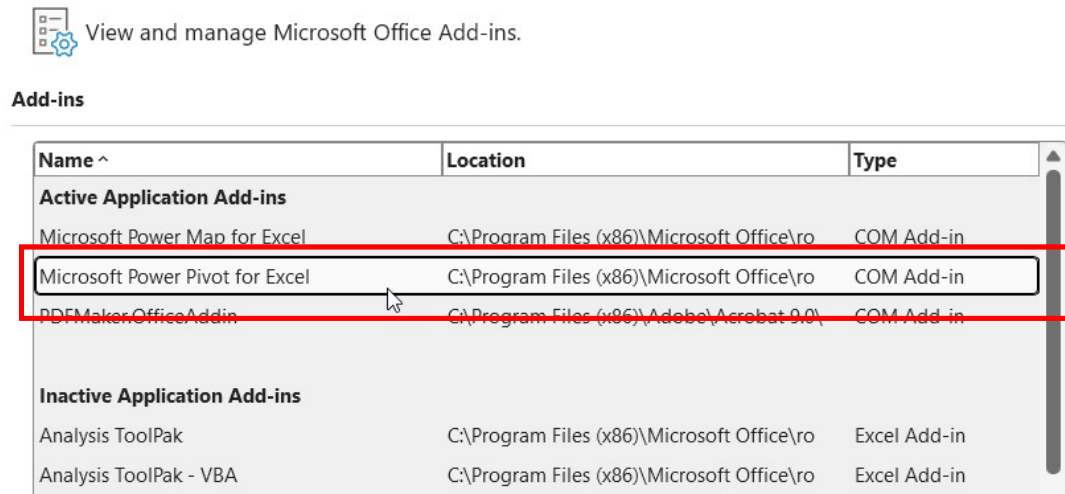
Results	Units	Year	Month	Week	BiWeek
0.027	mg/L	2015	6	25	25
2.14	ug/L	2015	6	25	25
22	celsius	2015	6	25	25
7.41E-09	pH units	2001	9	36	37
11.7	ug/L	2015	6	25	25
11	color units	2015	6	25	25
0.67	mg/L	2015	6	25	25
0	ug/l				



Activate Power Pivot Add-In (*one time only*) in Excel 2013+

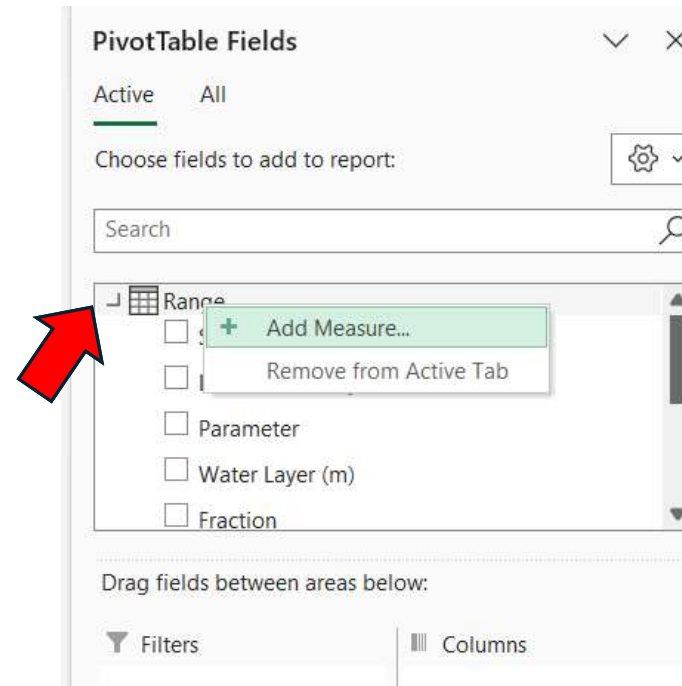
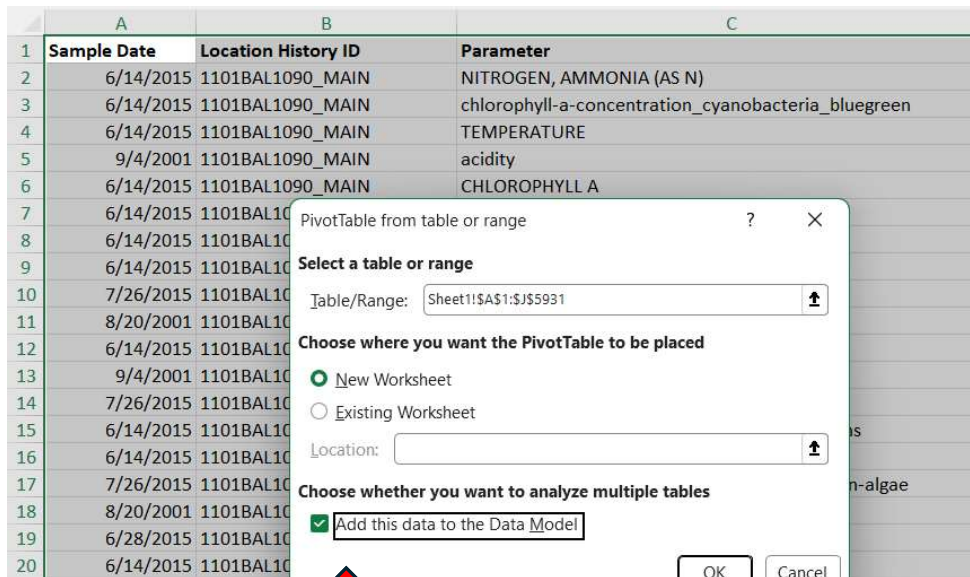
- Go to **File > Options > Add-ins**
- In the manage box, select **Com Add-Ins**
- Select **Microsoft Power Pivot for Excel**

<https://www.exceldemy.com/how-to-calculate-median-in-excel-pivot-table/>



Create a Pivot Table and add Median Measure

1. Highlight Entire Data Range
2. **Insert, Pivot Table**
3. Add this data to the **Data Model** in New Worksheet
4. Go to new **PivotTable Fields**
5. Right Click the **Range** Icon
6. **+ Add Measure.**



Make sure that you click on this

Create a calculated field - Median Result

Create a new Measure called Median and make a formula.

Select the Median Function.
= MEDIAN(Range[Results])

The screenshot shows the 'Measure' dialog box with the following fields:

- Table Name: Range
- Measure Name: Median
- Value Description: (empty)
- Formula: `=MEDIAN(Range[Results])`
- Category: Number
- Format: Decimal Number
- Decimal Places: 3
- Use 1000 separator (,):

The screenshot shows the 'Insert Function' dialog box with the following fields:

- Select a category: All
- Select a function: MEDIAN (highlighted)
- MEDIAN(Column)
Returns the 50th percentile of values in a column.



Review Total P Data
 Rows: Year
 Columns: WeekNum
 Values: Average of Results
 Conditional Formatting (red high)

Location History ID	Water Layer (m)	Parameter	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	Grand Total
1991			0.038				0.02		0.021		0.016		0.022		0.022		0.016		0.023				0.02225
1992			0.06				0.025		0.034		0.021		0.017		0.02		0.023		0.021				0.02925
1993			0.027				0.023		0.016		0.02		0.017		0.018		0.021						0.020125
1994							0.024		0.032		0.022		0.023		0.013		0.023		0.022				0.022625
1995							0.024		0.023		0.02		0.026		0.02		0.017		0.02				0.02225
1996							0.031		0.035		0.039		0.04		0.025		0.023		0.018		0.022		0.029125
1997											0.026		0.021		0.018		0.024						0.02225
1998											0.026		0.02		0.02		0.021						0.02175
1999											0.023		0.028		0.028		0.019		0.018				0.022
2000											0.036		0.03		0.032		0.041		0.022				0.03475
2001											0.024		0.021		0.021		0.022						0.02425
2002											0.037		0.025		0.027		0.029		0.038				0.03422222
2003											0.024		0.025		0.037		0.027		0.016				0.024171429
2004											0.031		0.038		0.028		0.028		0.029				0.03245
2005											0.043		0.022		0.05		0.042		0.026				0.03315
2006											0.04		0.054		0.047		0.045		0.047				0.0397125
2007											0.03		0.03		0.037		0.03		0.036				0.031775
2008											0.028		0.033		0.033		0.047		0.039				0.03739375
2009											0.043		0.043		0.049		0.049		0.029				0.0359125
2010											0.034		0.038		0.038		0.036		0.043				0.03695
2011											0.034		0.038		0.042		0.043		0.043				0.0436625
2012											0.0314		0.041		0.042		0.047		0.058				0.0408625
2013											0.021		0.038		0.038		0.042		0.032				0.0316125
2014											0.034		0.034		0.039		0.036		0.043				0.03531875
2015											0.028		0.035		0.054		0.056		0.049				0.03955
2016											0.028		0.035		0.054		0.056		0.049				0.02329375
2017											0.021		0.027		0.011		0.025		0.028				0.024366667
2018											0.023		0.024		0.023		0.03		0.029				0.024
2019											0.031		0.03		0.032		0.032		0.03				0.034181818
2020											0.037		0.022		0.02		0.023		0.029				0.02536
2021											0.017		0.024		0.036		0.033		0.039				0.029057143
2022											0.028		0.027		0.024		0.034		0.028				0.027857143
2023											0.028		0.027		0.043		0.043		0.039				0.03415
2024											0.028		0.027		0.043		0.043		0.039				0.03415
Grand Total											0.0314		0.036		0.027		0.032		0.026		0.029		0.031207207

Drag fields between areas below:

Filters

- Parameter
- Water Layer (m)
- Location History ID

Columns

- Week

Rows

- Year

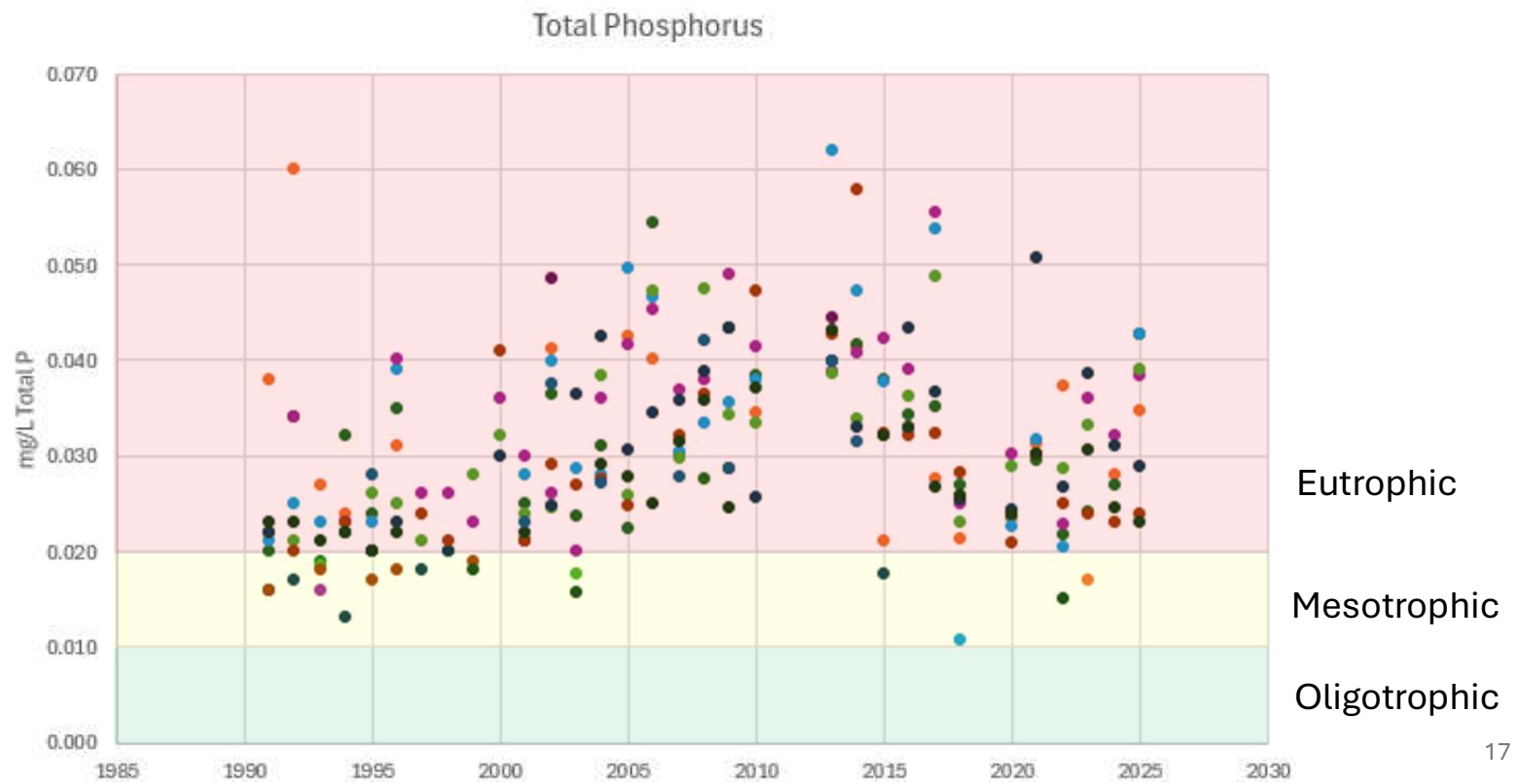
Values

- Average of Results

Note that weeks 22 -23, 40-42 have very few samples and will be excluded.



Copy data to another page Create a Scatter Chart



Change Columns to BiWeek

Drag fields between areas below:

Filters	Columns
Location History ID	BiWeek
Water Layer (m)	
Parameter	
Rows	Values
Year	Average of Results

Location History ID (Multiple Items)	Water Layer (m) epilimnion	Parameter PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	Average of Results											
Row Labels	Column Labels		23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	Grand Total
1991			0.038	0.02	0.021	0.016	0.022	0.022	0.016	0.023				0.02225
1992			0.06	0.034	0.025	0.034	0.021	0.017	0.02	0.023				0.02925
1993			0.027	0.019	0.023	0.016	0.0185		0.018	0.021				0.020125
1994			0.024	0.032	0.022	0.023	0.022	0.013	0.023	0.022				0.022625
1995				0.024	0.023	0.02	0.026	0.02	0.017	0.02		0.028		0.02225
1996			0.031	0.035	0.039	0.04	0.025	0.023	0.018	0.022				0.029125
1997						0.026	0.021	0.018	0.024					0.02225
1998						0.026	0.02	0.02	0.021					0.02175
1999						0.023	0.028		0.019	0.018				0.022
2000						0.036	0.032	0.03	0.041					0.03475
2001				0.025	0.028	0.03	0.024	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.023			0.02425
2002			0.0411	0.0365	0.0398	0.0261	0.0246	0.0247	0.0291	0.0376	0.0485			0.034222222
2003				0.0237	0.0287	0.02	0.0176	0.0365	0.027	0.0157				0.024171429
2004				0.031	0.0281	0.0359	0.0383	0.0425	0.0276	0.0291	0.0271			0.03245
2005			0.0425	0.0224	0.0496	0.0416	0.0258	0.0307	0.0248	0.0278				0.03315
2006			0.04	0.0544	0.0465	0.0452	0.0472	0.0344		0.025				0.0397125
2007				0.0301	0.0303	0.0368	0.02975	0.03585	0.03205	0.03155	0.0278			0.031775
2008				0.0276	0.0333	0.0379	0.0474	0.03885	0.03635	0.03575	0.042			0.03739375
2009				0.0434	0.0355	0.049	0.0342	0.0434	0.0286	0.0245	0.0287			0.0359125
2010			0.0344	0.0384	0.038	0.0415	0.0333	0.0257	0.0472	0.0371				0.03695
2013					0.06185	0.0389	0.0385	0.0398	0.04265	0.0432	0.03995	0.04445		0.0436625
2014		0.0314	0.04135	0.04165	0.0472	0.04085	0.0338	0.0329	0.05775					0.0408625
2015			0.02105	0.03795	0.03765	0.0422	0.03205	0.01755	0.03235	0.0321				0.0316125
2016				0.0342	0.03285	0.039	0.03625	0.04345	0.032	0.0324				0.03531875
2017			0.02765	0.0351	0.0537	0.0555	0.0488	0.03655	0.03235	0.02675				0.03955
2018			0.0213	0.027	0.0106	0.025	0.0231	0.0254	0.02815	0.0258				0.02329375
2020			0.0234	0.0237	0.02265	0.0302	0.02885	0.02425	0.0208	0.024				0.024366667
2021			0.0313	0.0296	0.03165			0.05065	0.03025	0.0302				0.034181818
2022			0.0373	0.0218	0.02035	0.0228	0.0287	0.0268	0.02495	0.015				0.02536
2023			0.017	0.02405		0.0361	0.03315	0.03865	0.02385	0.0306				0.029057143
2024			0.028	0.027		0.03075		0.031	0.023	0.0245				0.027857143
2025			0.0346	0.0426	0.0428	0.0383	0.0391	0.0289	0.0239	0.023				0.03415
Grand Total			0.0314	0.031037037	0.030792308	0.033897297	0.033884091	0.03092381	0.031027907	0.029072727	0.027602439	0.033081818	0.0458	0.031207207

The BiWeek calendar rounds up the data from the even number week to the nearest odd number week.

This will be helpful for seasonality studies.

Exclude BiWeeks from Column 23,41,43



Select Pivot Table Fields for *Secchi Depth* with Average and Median Values

Filters, Rows, Columns, and Values

Resulting
Pivot Table

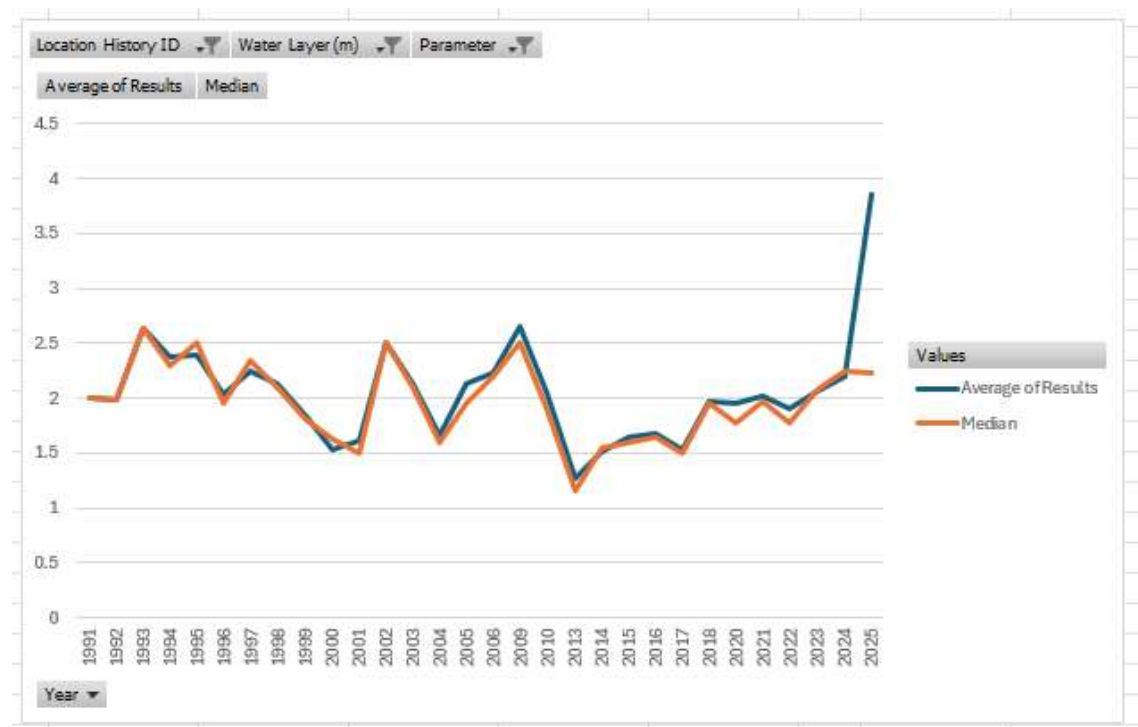
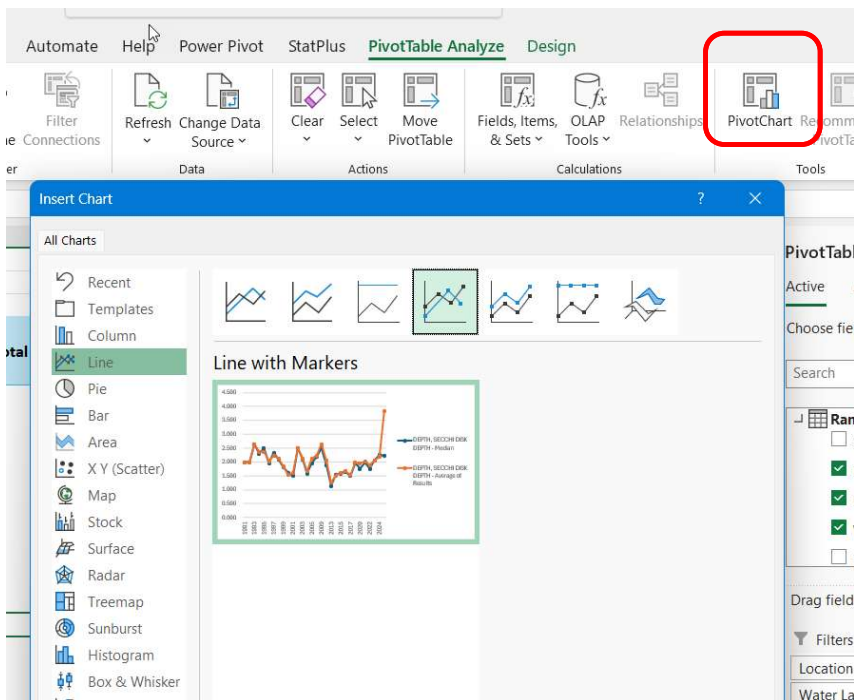
The screenshot shows the PivotTable Field List task pane with the following configuration:

- Filters:** Location History ID, Water Layer (m), Parameter
- Columns:** Values
- Rows:** Year
- Values:** Average of Results, Median

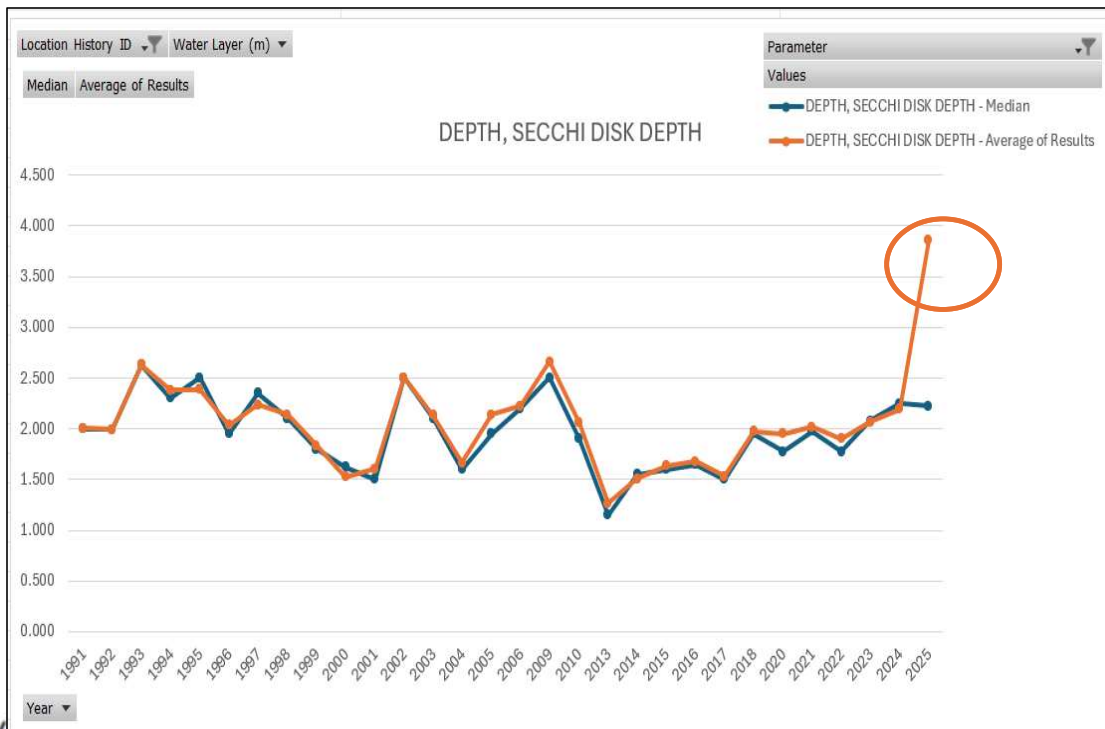
	A	B	C
1	Location History ID	(Multiple Items)	
2	Water Layer (m)	not applicable	
3	Parameter	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	
4			
5	Row Labels	Average of Results	Median
6	1991	2.00625	2.000
7	1992	1.9925	1.990
8	1993	2.62875	2.630
9	1994	2.378888889	2.300
10	1995	2.3875	2.500
11	1996	2.0375	1.950
12	1997	2.2375	2.350
13	1998	2.1375	2.100
14	1999	1.8375	1.800
15	2000	1.525	1.625
16	2001	1.60625	1.500
17	2002	2.5	2.500
18	2003	2.13125	2.100
19	2004	1.6625	1.600
20	2005	2.1375	1.950
21	2006	2.225	2.200
22	2009	2.66	2.500
23	2010	2.057142857	1.900
24	2013	1.264285714	1.150
25	2014	1.51	1.550
26	2015	1.6375	1.600
27	2016	1.675	1.650
28	2017	1.534375	1.500
29	2018	1.976666667	1.950
30	2020	1.953125	1.775
31	2021	2.01875	1.975
32	2022	1.9	1.775
33	2023	2.063571429	2.075
34	2024	2.193125	2.250
35	2025	3.85625	2.225
36	Grand Total	1.976677966	1.900
37			



Add a Pivot Chart with Averages and Medians, line graph, add title.



The Average Depth for 2025 is high.
 Click the questionable value to see the details.



20	2005	2.1375	1.950
21	2006	2.225	2.200
22	2009	2.66	2.500
23	2010	2.057142857	1.900
24	2013	1.264285714	1.150
25	2014	1.51	1.550
26	2015	1.6375	1.600
27	2016	1.675	1.650
28	2017	1.534375	1.500
29	2018	1.976666667	1.950
30	2020	1.953125	1.775
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32	2022	1.9	1.775
33	2023	2.063571429	2.075
34	2024	2.193125	2.250
35	2025	3.85625	2.225
36	Grand Total	1.976677966	1.900
37		Average	Median



The Outlier is 14.8 meters deep on 9/21/25

Average (3.8) vs. Medians (2.2)?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Data returned for Average of Results, 2025 (First 1000 rows).									
2										
3	Range[Sample]	Range[Location History]	Range[Parameter]	Range[Water I]	Range	Range[Resu]	Range[Units]	Range[Ye]	Range[Month]	Range[WeekNum]
4	7/13/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		1.85	meters	2025	7	29
5	9/21/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		14.8	meters	2025	9	39
6	9/7/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		2.85	meters	2025	9	37
7	8/24/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		2.1	meters	2025	8	35
8	8/10/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		1.9	meters	2025	8	33
9	7/27/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		2.35	meters	2025	7	31
10	6/29/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		2.9	meters	2025	6	27
11	6/15/2025	1101BAL1090_MAIN	DEPTH, SECCHI DISK DEPTH	not applicable		2.1	meters	2025	6	25
12										
13					Average	3.85625		1.85	Out	
14					Median	2.225		1.9	Out	
15								2.1	Out	
16								2.1	In	Average of "In"
17								2.35	In	2.225
18								2.85	Out	
19								2.9	Out	
20								14.8	Out	
21										

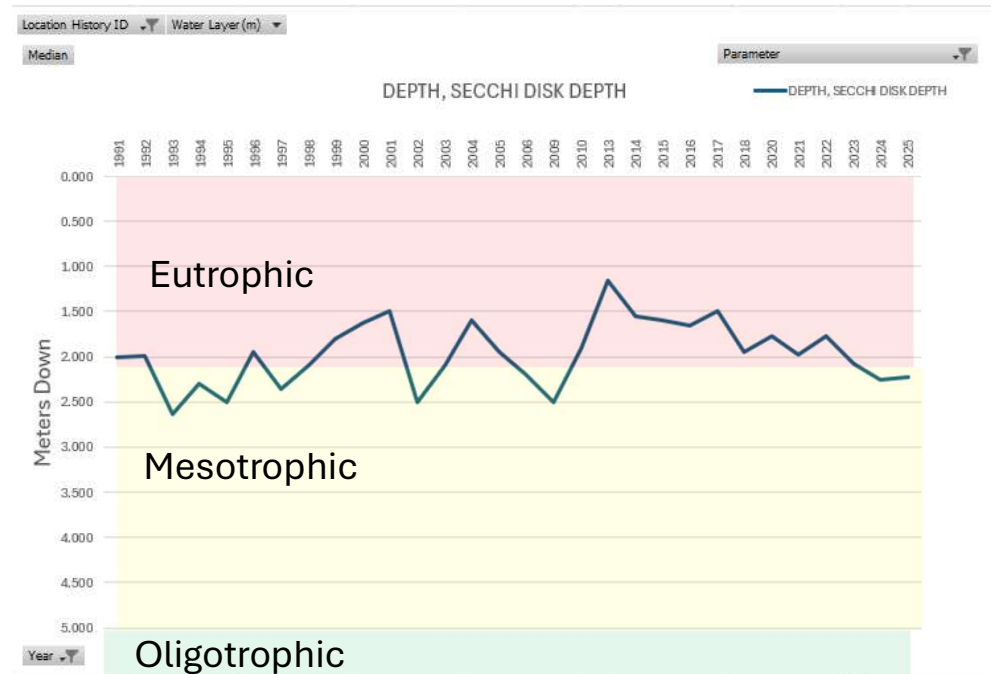
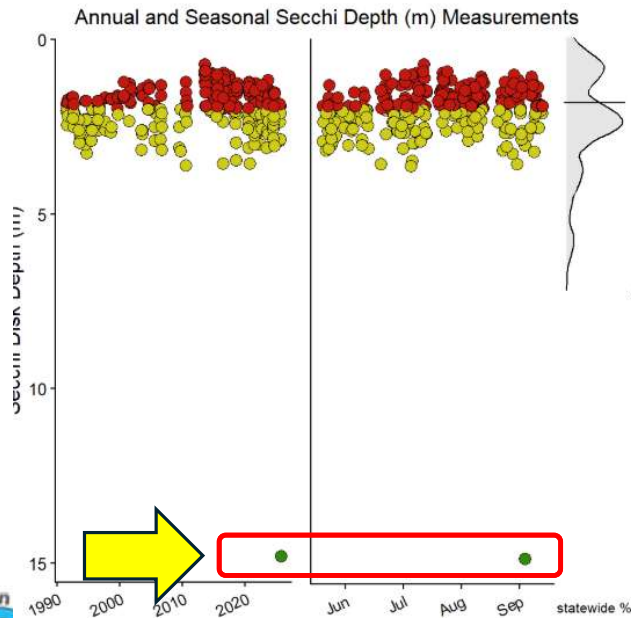
The Median for 8 samples excludes the top 3, the bottom 3, and averages the middle 2.



Secchi - 35 Year Median Trend

The 14 meter dot on the CSLAP report for Secchi Depth.

Exclude Averages, Reverse Scale, for the Yearly Medians



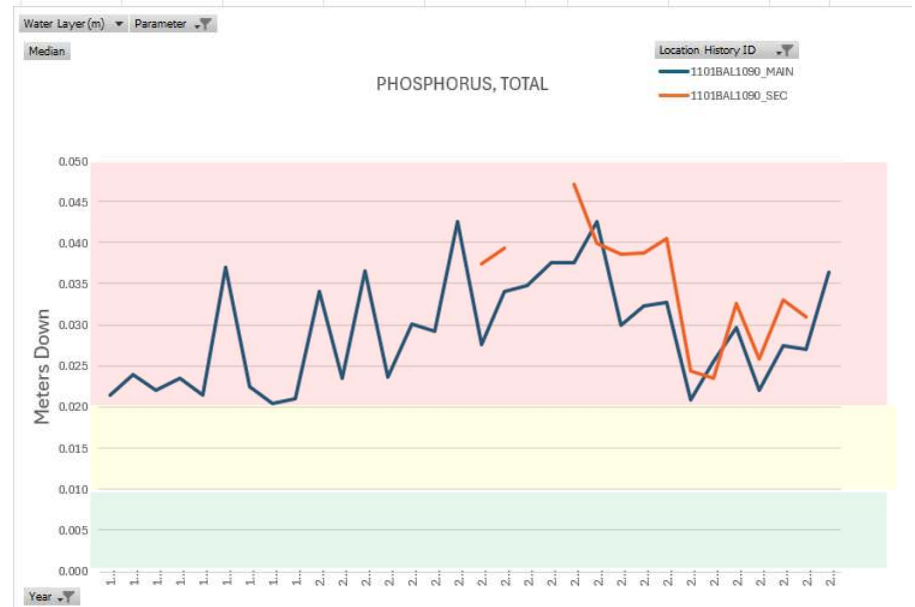
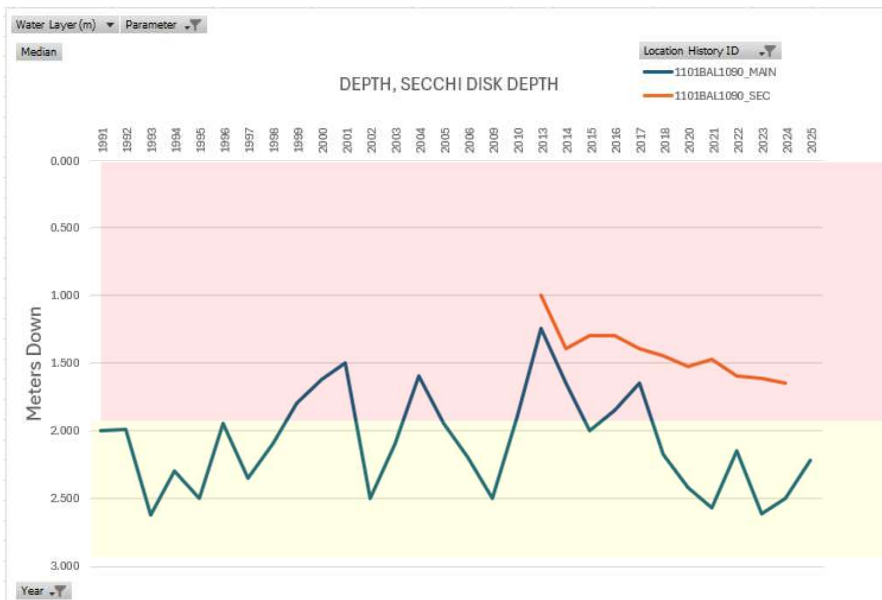
Compare 2 Sites for Secchi Depth

Main is deep site, Secondary is shallow site

Secchi Disk – Shallow site is less clear

TP – Deep site has slightly less TP

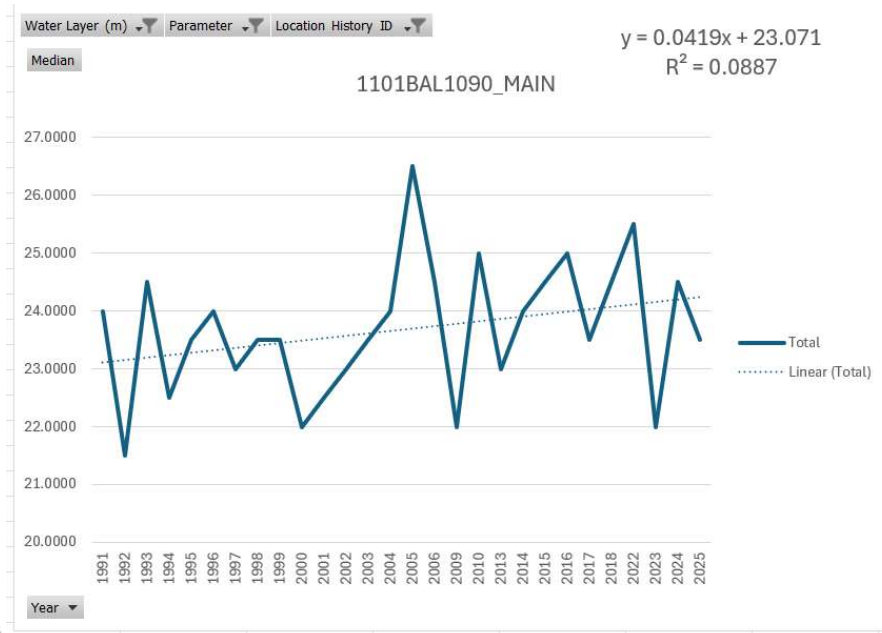
Filters Water Layer (m) ▾ Parameter ▾		Columns Location History ID ▾	
Rows Year ▾		Σ Values Median ▾	



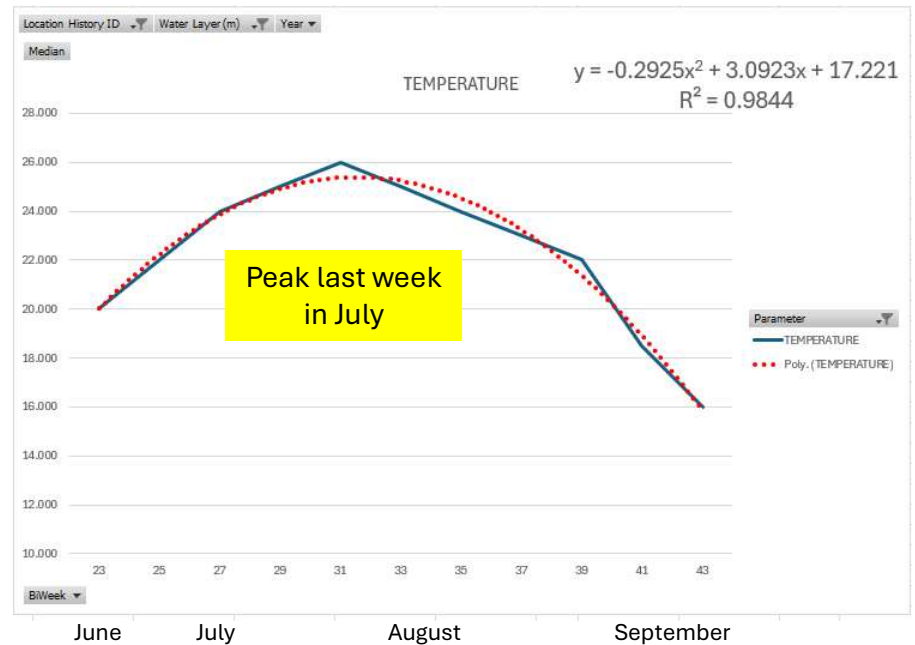
Temperature – Trends and Seasonality

Long Term Trend .0419 degrees C / Year
 = 2.7 degrees F over 36 years
 Add **linear trend** and formula

Change Rows from **Years** to **BiWeek** for
 36 year seasonality



Axis is Yearly



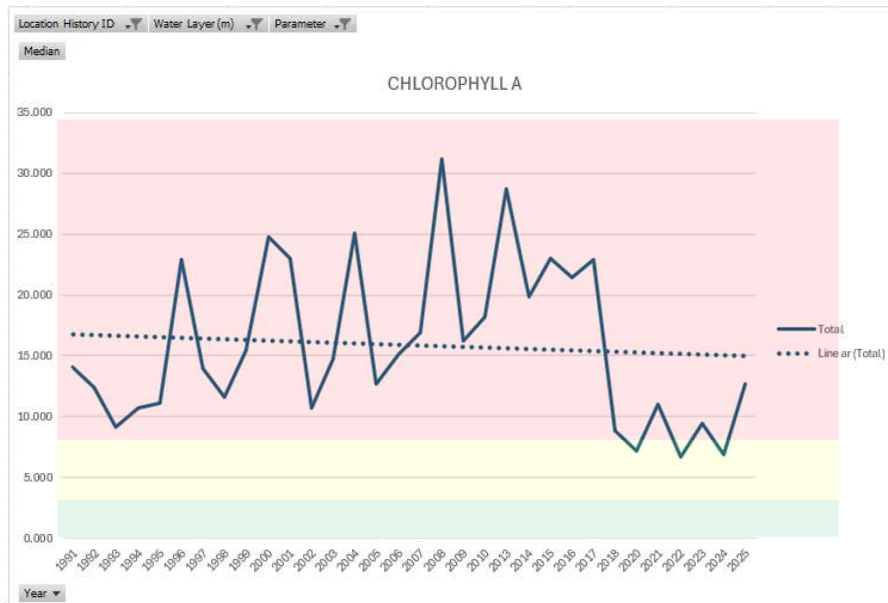
Axis is BiWeek



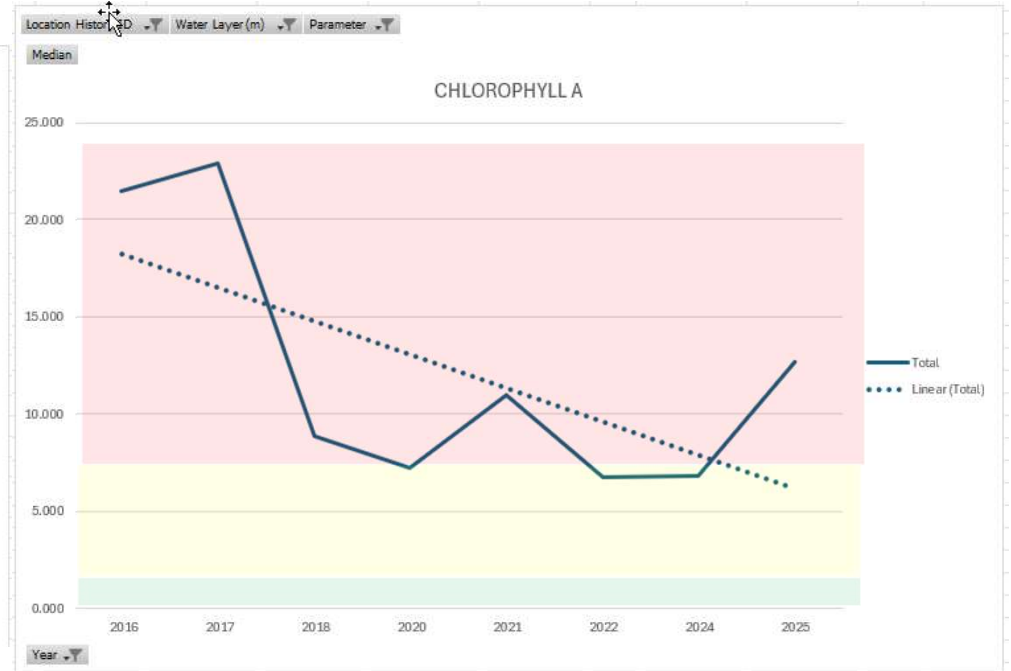
Trend Chlorophyll A

Filters Location History ID ▾ Water Layer (m) ▾ Parameter ▾		Columns
Rows Year ▾	Values Median ▾	

35 Years



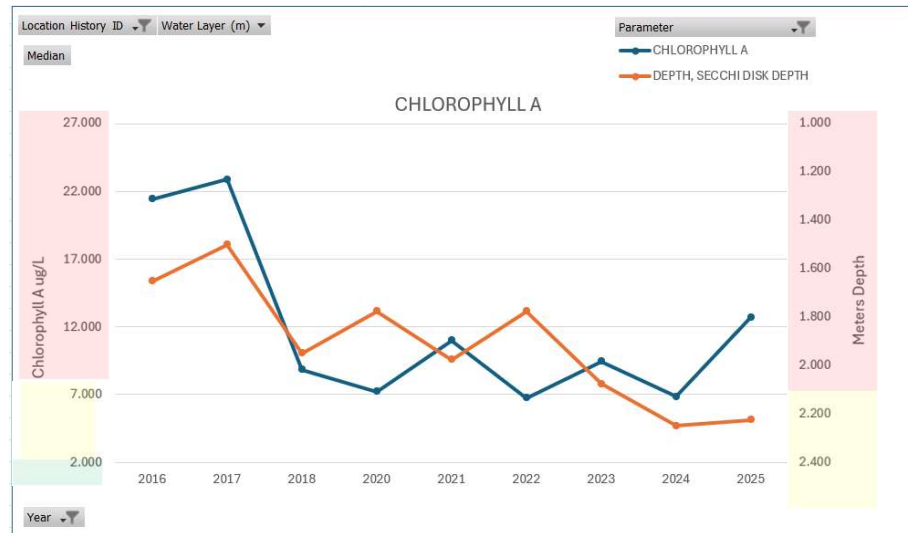
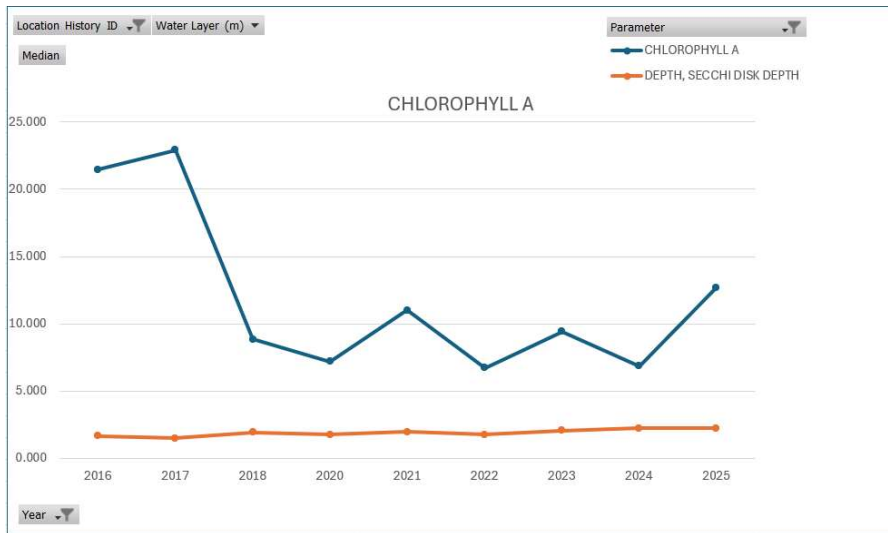
Last 10 Years



10-Year Trend Chlorophyll A and Secchi Depth

Add Secchi Depth Parameter

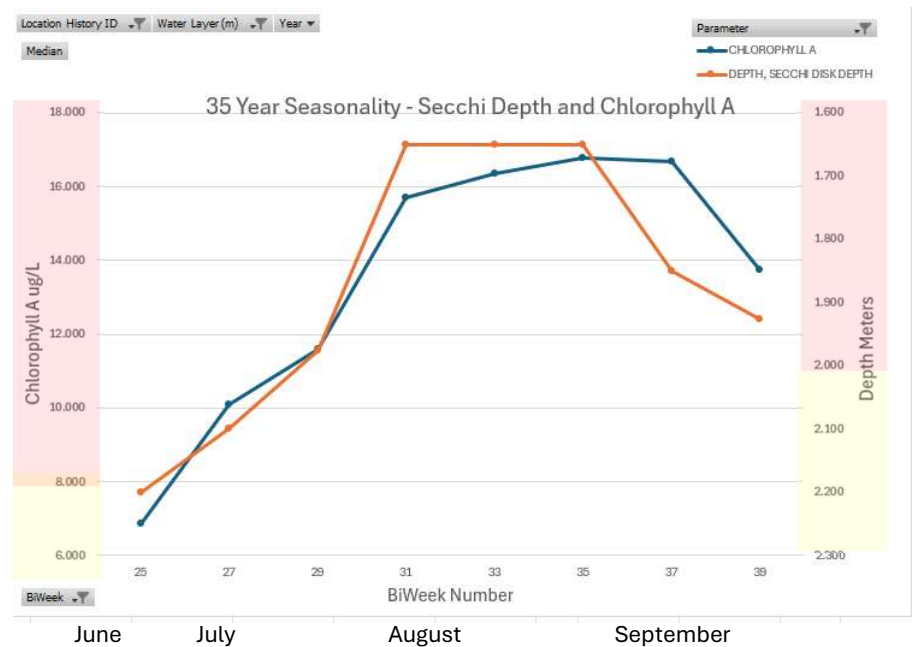
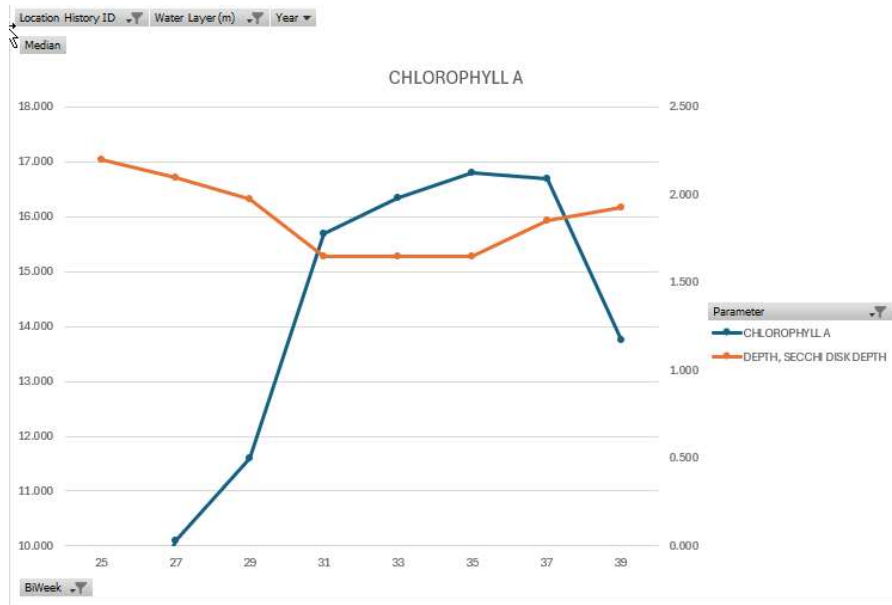
Edit 2nd Axis (Secchi) – Reverse ,
Rescale



35 Year Seasonality Chlorophyll A vs Secchi Depth

Edit Secchi Axis
Reverse Depth , Rescale

Initial Data

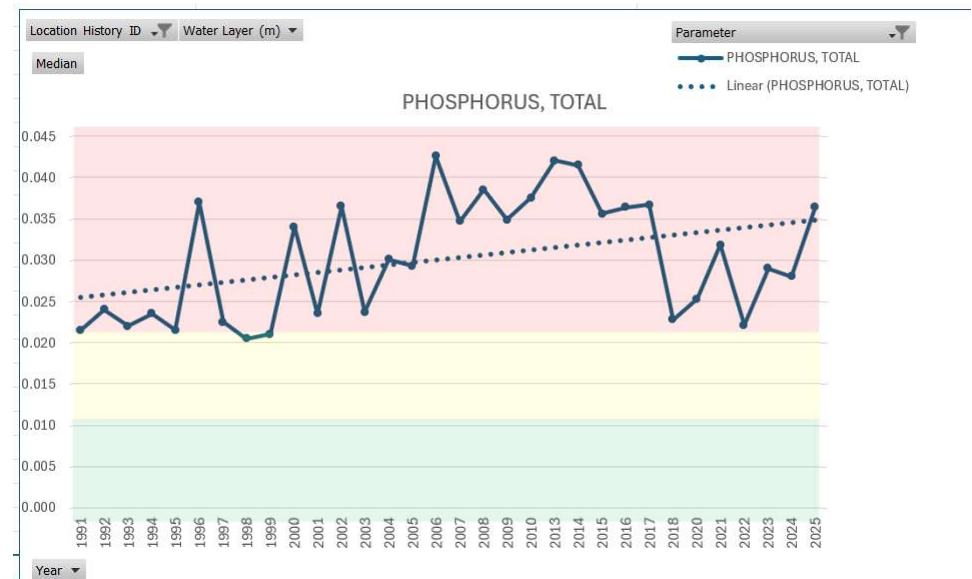
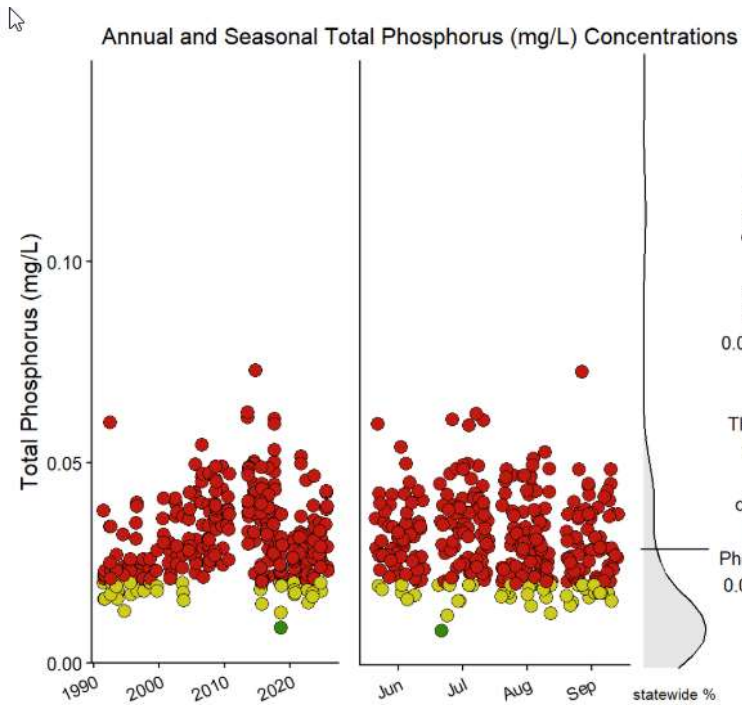


35 Year Trend – Total Phosphorus

CSLAP Report

	A	B
1	Parameter	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL
2	Water Layer (m)	epilimnion
3	Location History ID	(Multiple Items)
4		
5	Row Labels	Median
6	1991	0.022
7	1992	0.024
8	1993	0.020

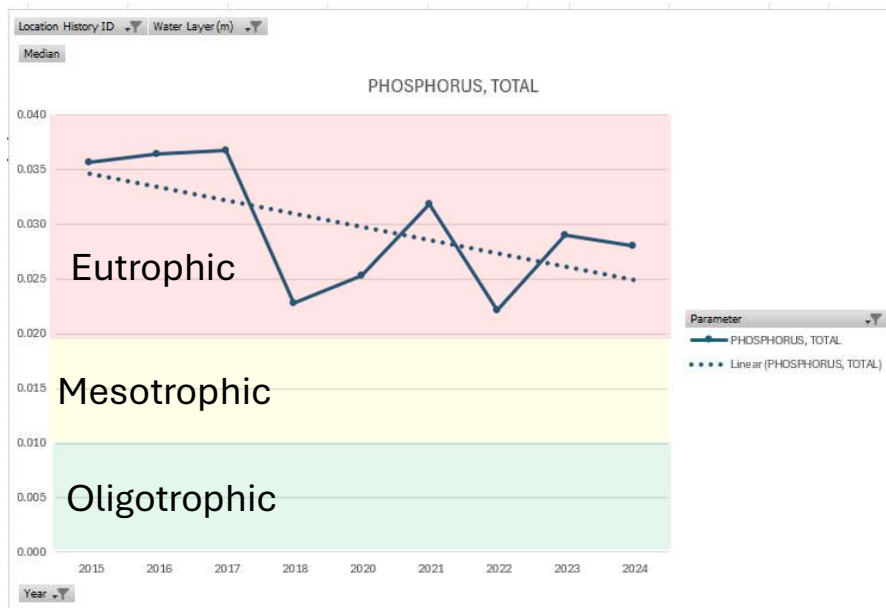
Long Term Trend Up



Compare 10-year Phosphorus Trends

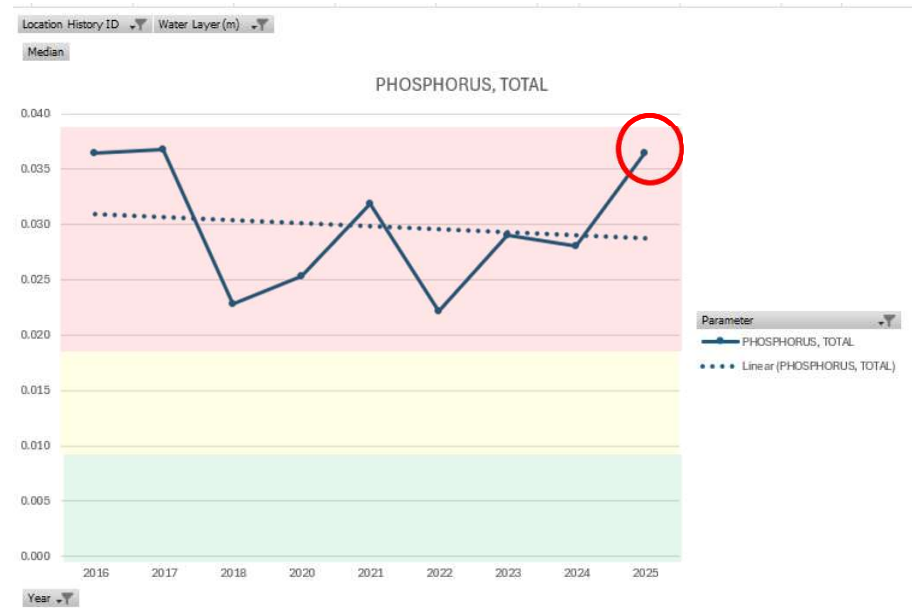
2024 Report

2015-2024 – Declining Trend



2025 Report – highest TP in a decade

2016-2025 Level Trend

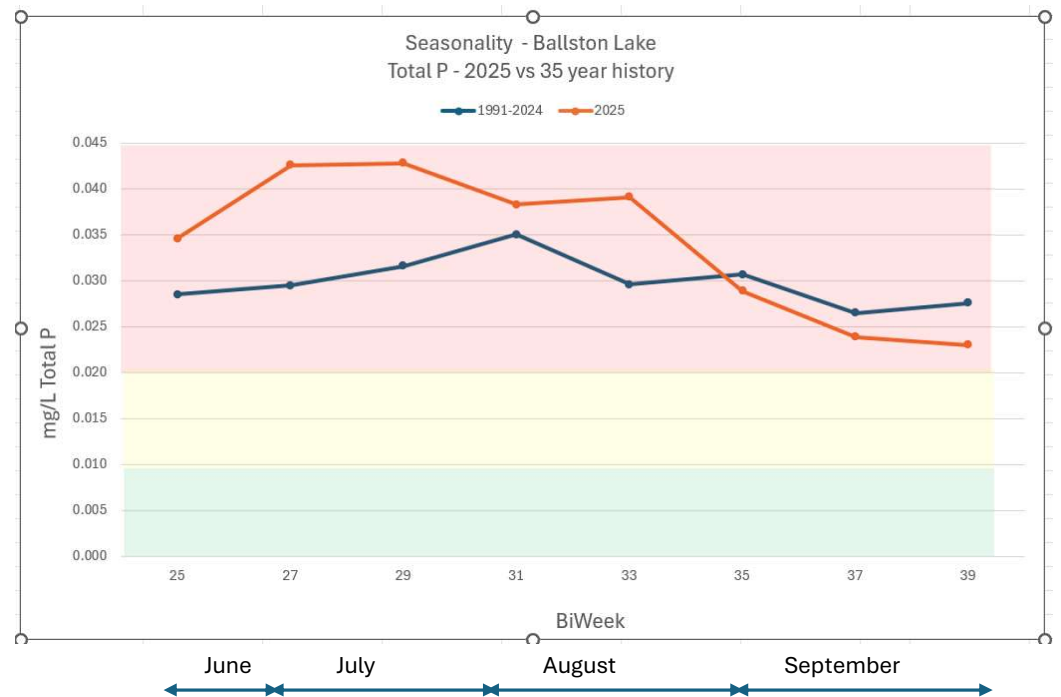


Compare 2025 TP Seasonality with prior years

2025 – Copy Pivot Table Data to a spreadsheet

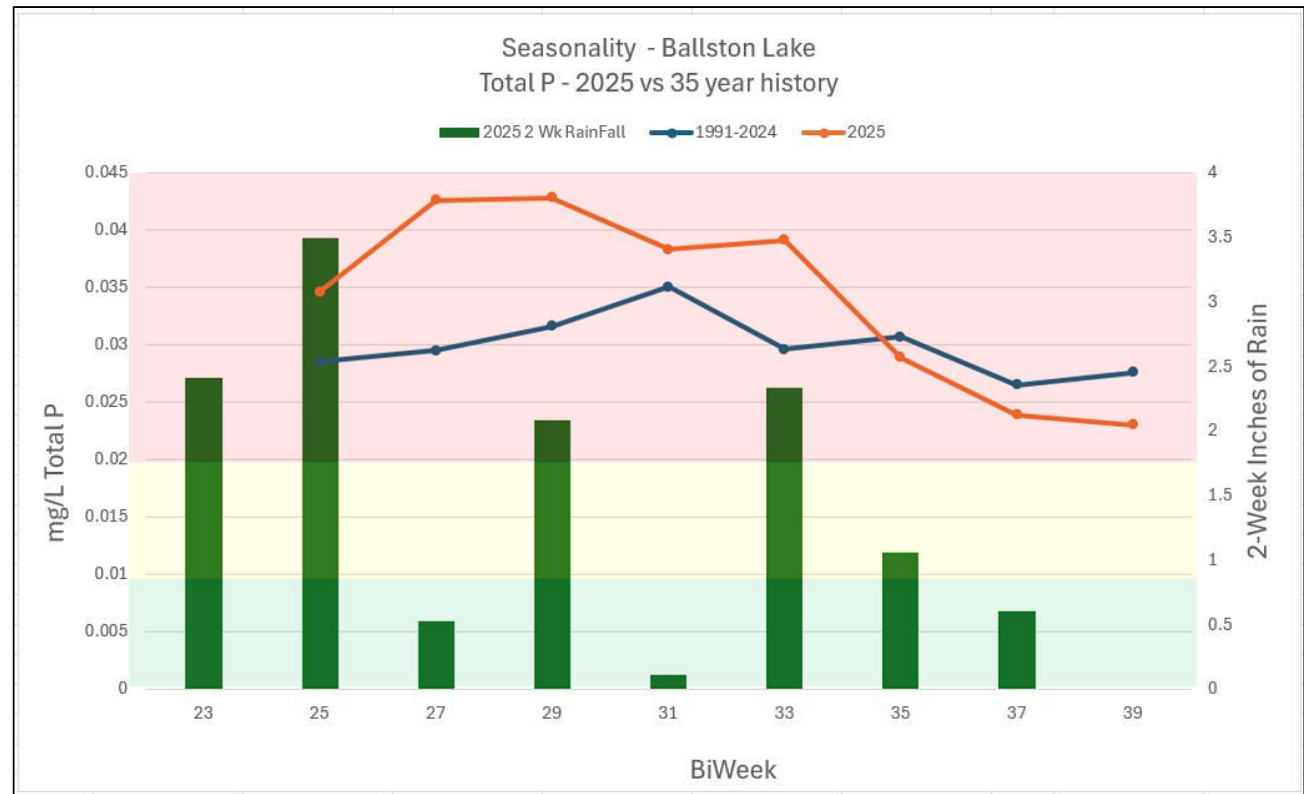
	A	B
1	Location History ID	(Multiple Item)
2	Water Layer (m)	(Multiple Item)
3	Year	2025
4		
5	Sum of Results	Column Label
6	Row Labels	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL
7	25	0.0346
8	27	0.0426
9	29	0.0428
10	31	0.0383
11	33	0.0391
12	35	0.0289
13	37	0.0239
14	39	0.023

Compare 2025 vs prior 34 years

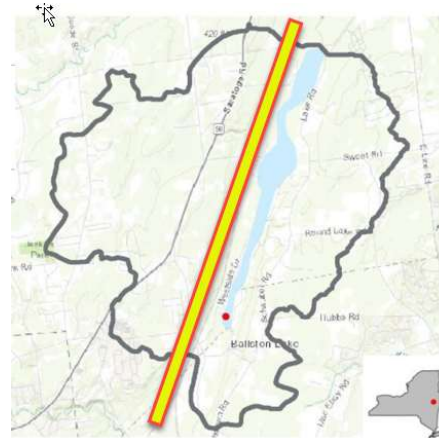


Compare 2025 Rainfall & TP vs 33 yrs of Seasonal History

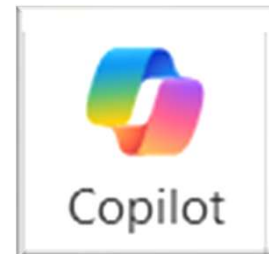
BiWeek	total P		2025 2 Wk RainFall
	1991-2024	2025	
23			2.41
25	0.029	0.035	3.49
27	0.030	0.043	0.53
29	0.032	0.043	2.08
31	0.035	0.038	0.11
33	0.030	0.039	2.33
35	0.031	0.029	1.06
37	0.027	0.024	0.6
39	0.028	0.023	0



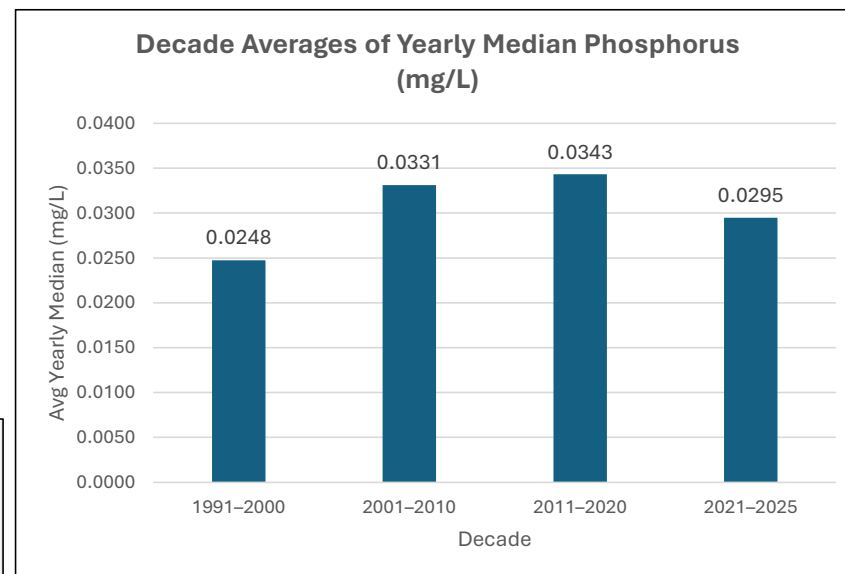
Weeks 20–32 bring heavy rains, saturated soil, flash flooding, and mud from the Champlain Hudson Power Express Project



What does A.I. say about trends?



- Create a separate workbook of Total P samples (weeks and years)
- Click on Copilot logo
- Comments on data
 - Year-to-year swings are large (e.g., 1996 spike 0.184 mg/L dominates the max).
 - Within each year, mid-summer weeks (27–32) carry most data; fall weeks (40–42) are sparse.
 - Gaps in 2011, 2012, 2019 weaken trend certainty; R^2 will reflect this.



Bottom line

Phosphorus rose ~23–40% from the early-1990s era to the 2006–2015 peak, then partially recovered in 2021–2025. The trend is statistically upward but noisy ($R^2 \approx 0.14$), so individual year swings matter as much as the long-term slope.

Link to this presentation:
<https://ballstonlake.org/nysfola2026/>

