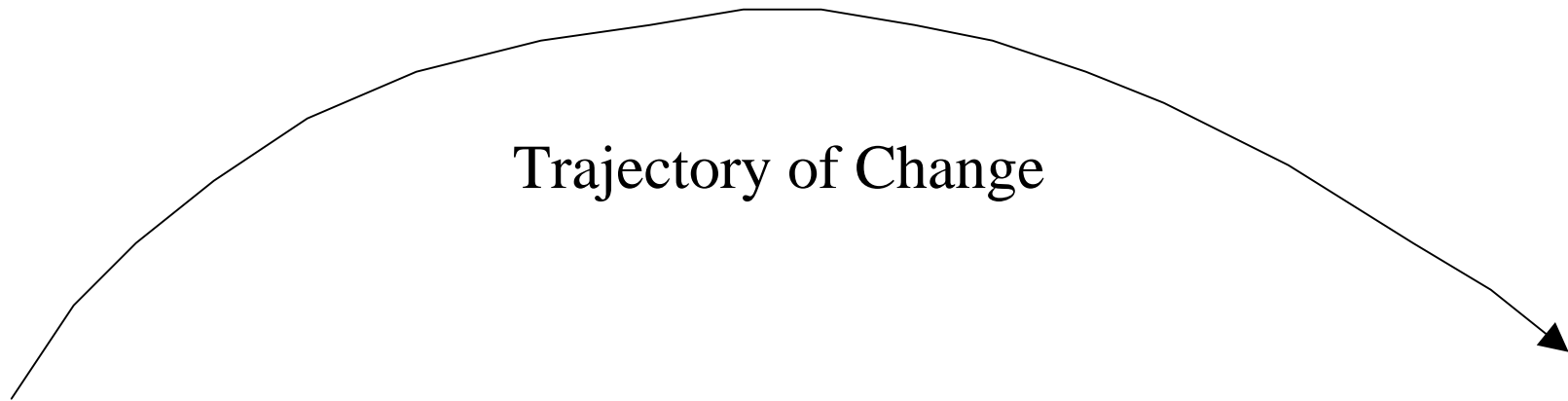


Fresh Water Ecosystem Dynamics

- Purely Natural Ecosystems are Self-Maintained by Natural Processes
- Modified (Impacted) Ecosystems Management
 - = Self-Maintenance by Natural Processes
 - + Human (Technical) Management

Natural Ecosystem

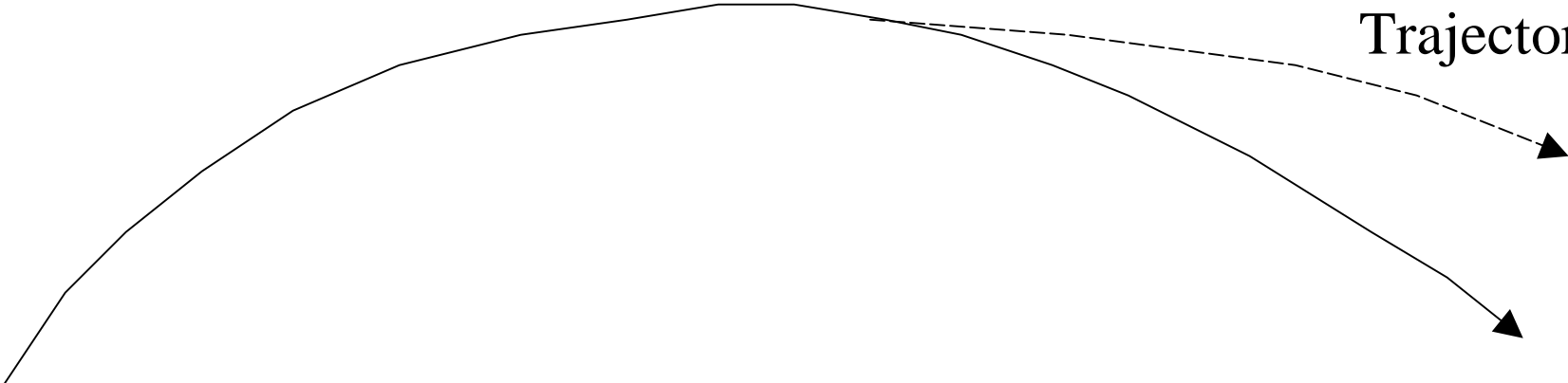
Forces of Natural & Self-Maintenance Processes



Impacted Ecosystem

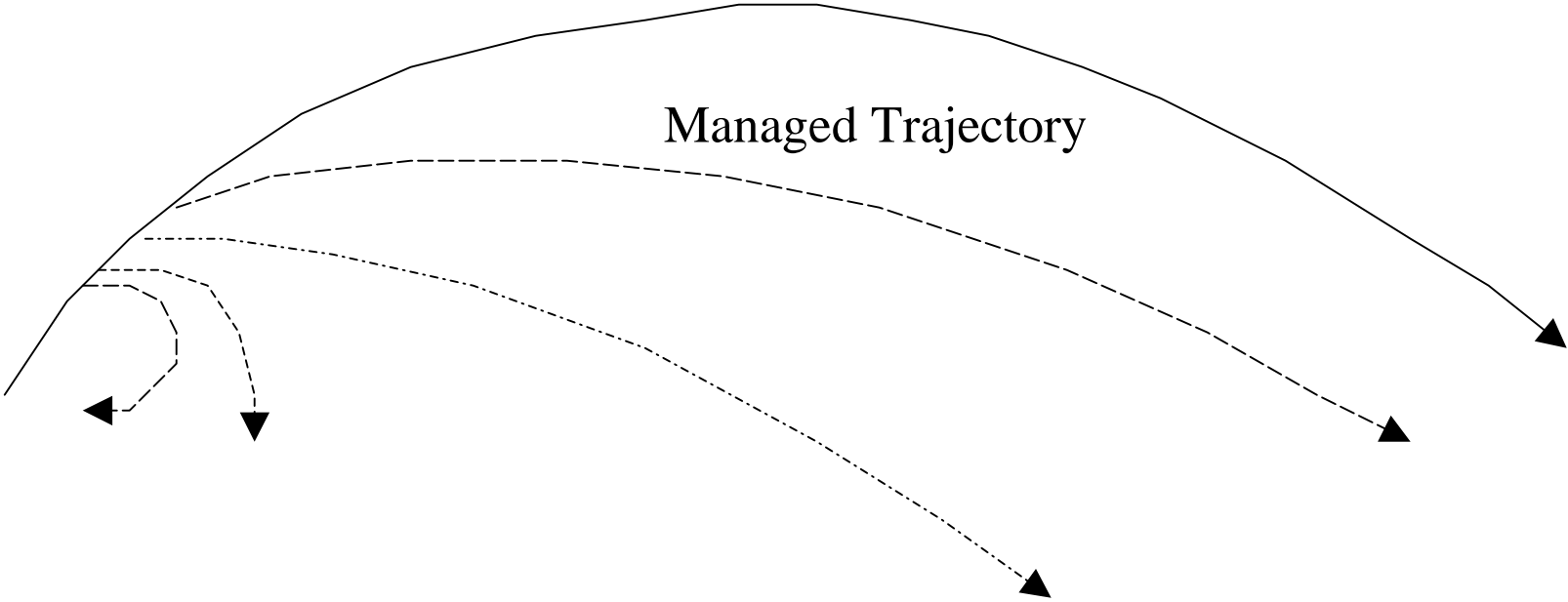
Forces of Impact

New
Trajectory

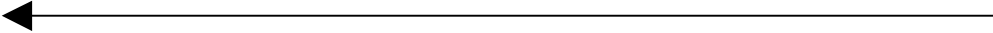


Managed Ecosystem

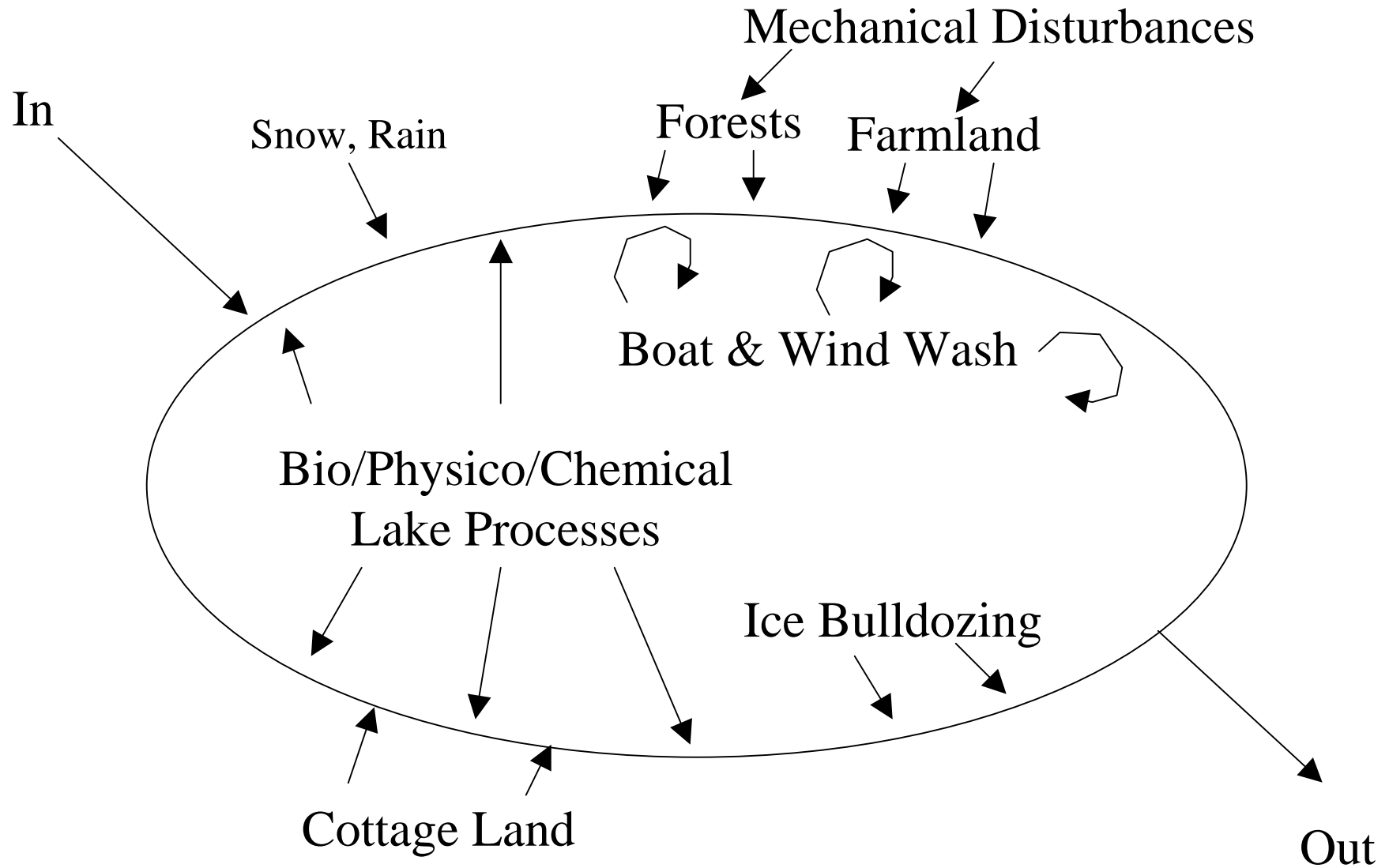
Combined Forces of Technical and Natural Self-Maintenance



Increased Cost of Technical Management

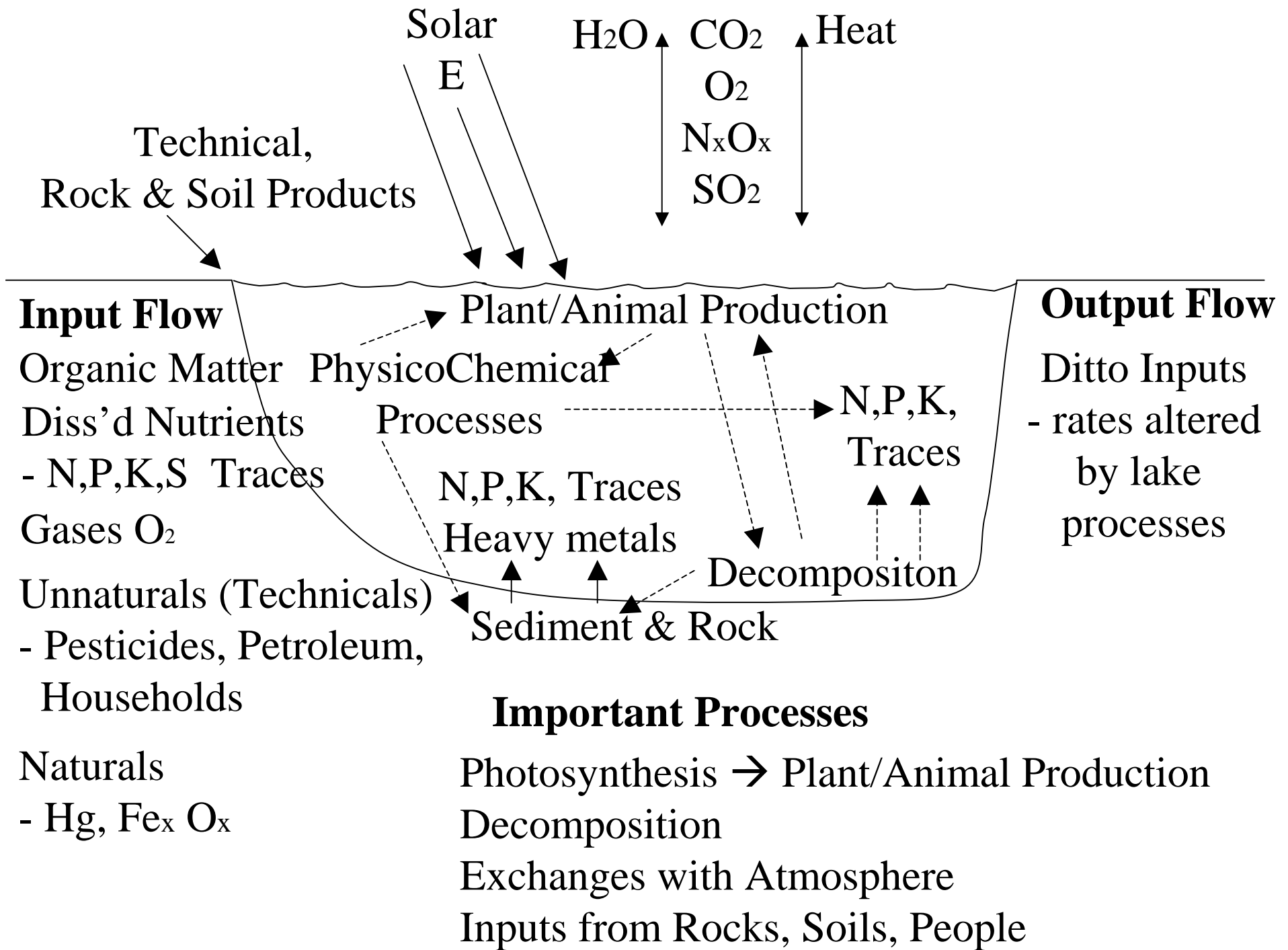


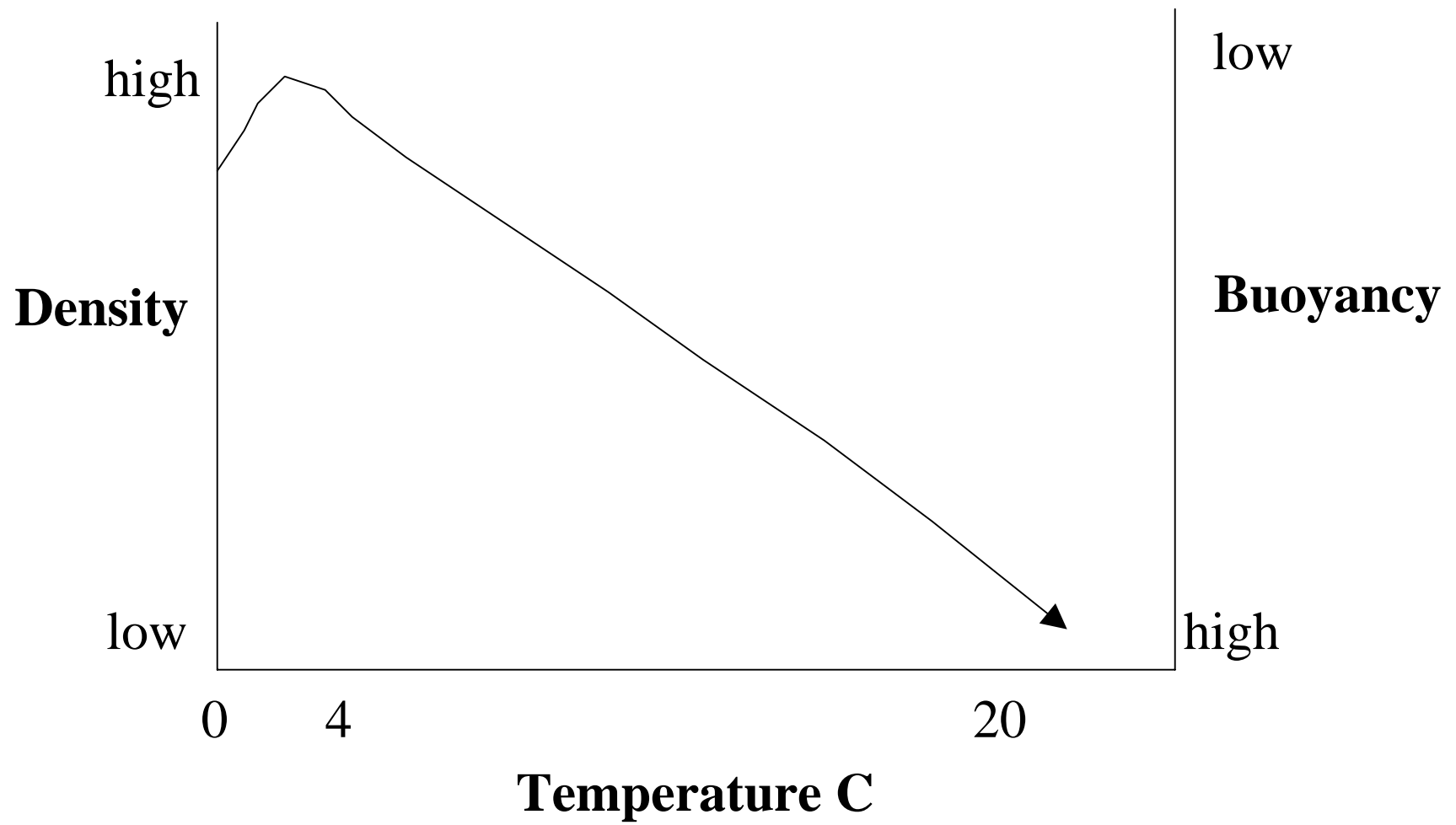
Kennebec (Cross) Lake



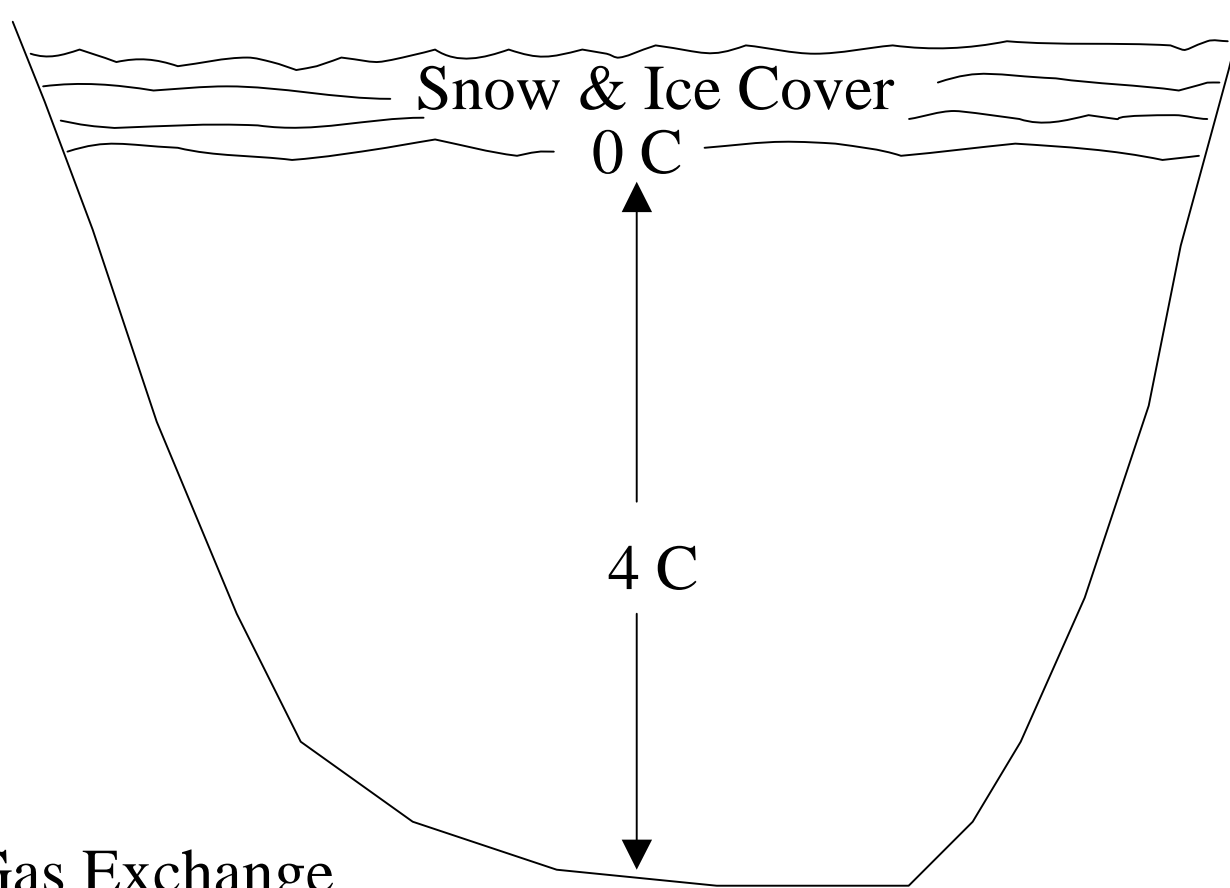
August conditions

- 1352 Acres
- 35,341 acre feet
- 100 ft max
- 26 ft mean
- 15-30 feet thermocline
- 72 F (22 C) surface
- 42 F (6 C) at 50 ft
- O₂ 7 ppm surface
- O₂ 2.5 ppm
- Dissolved Solids 65 ppm
- Secchi Diss'd 7.5 ft





Winter Lake



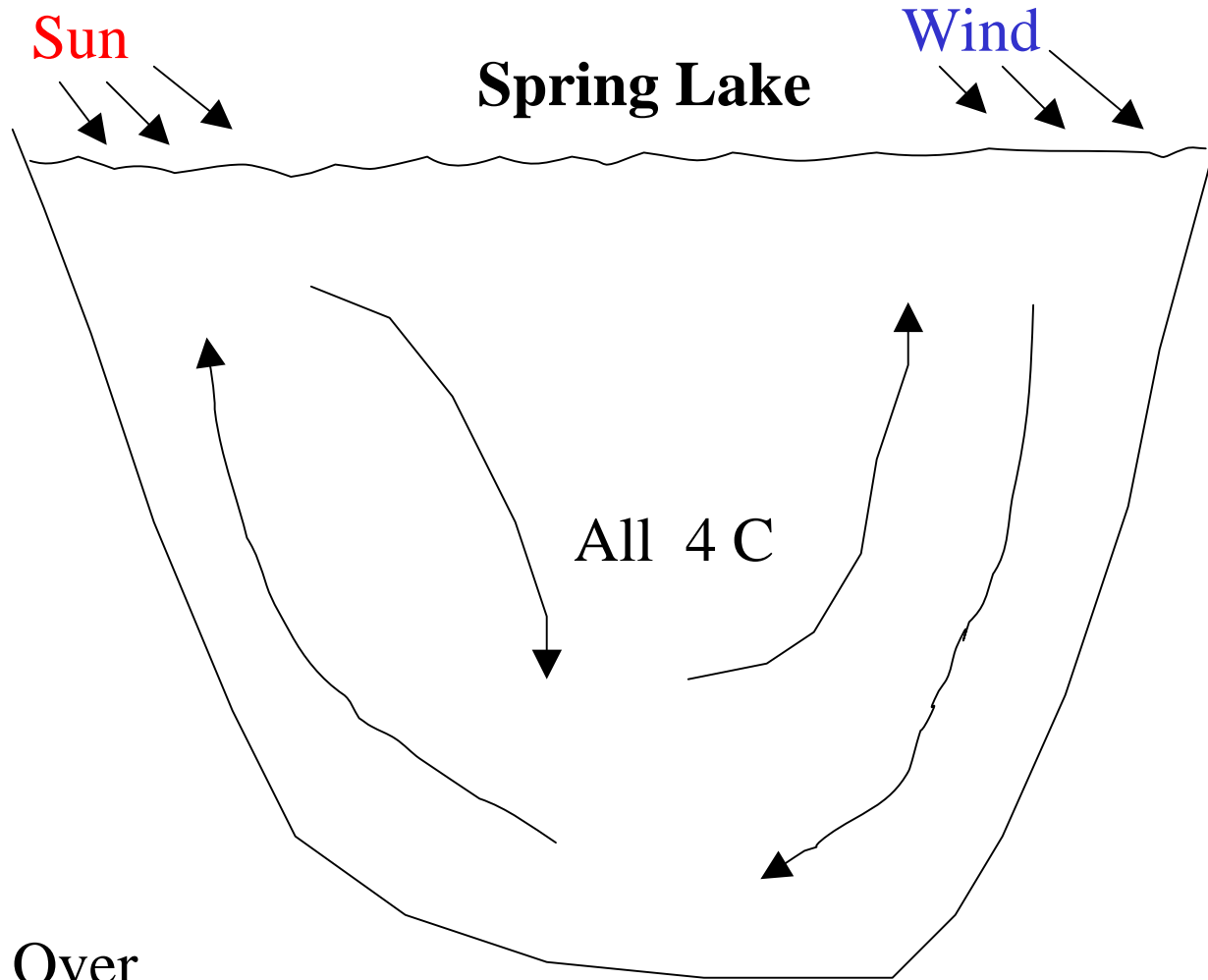
No Gas Exchange

- bottom may be low O₂ especially near sediment

Snow blocks lights

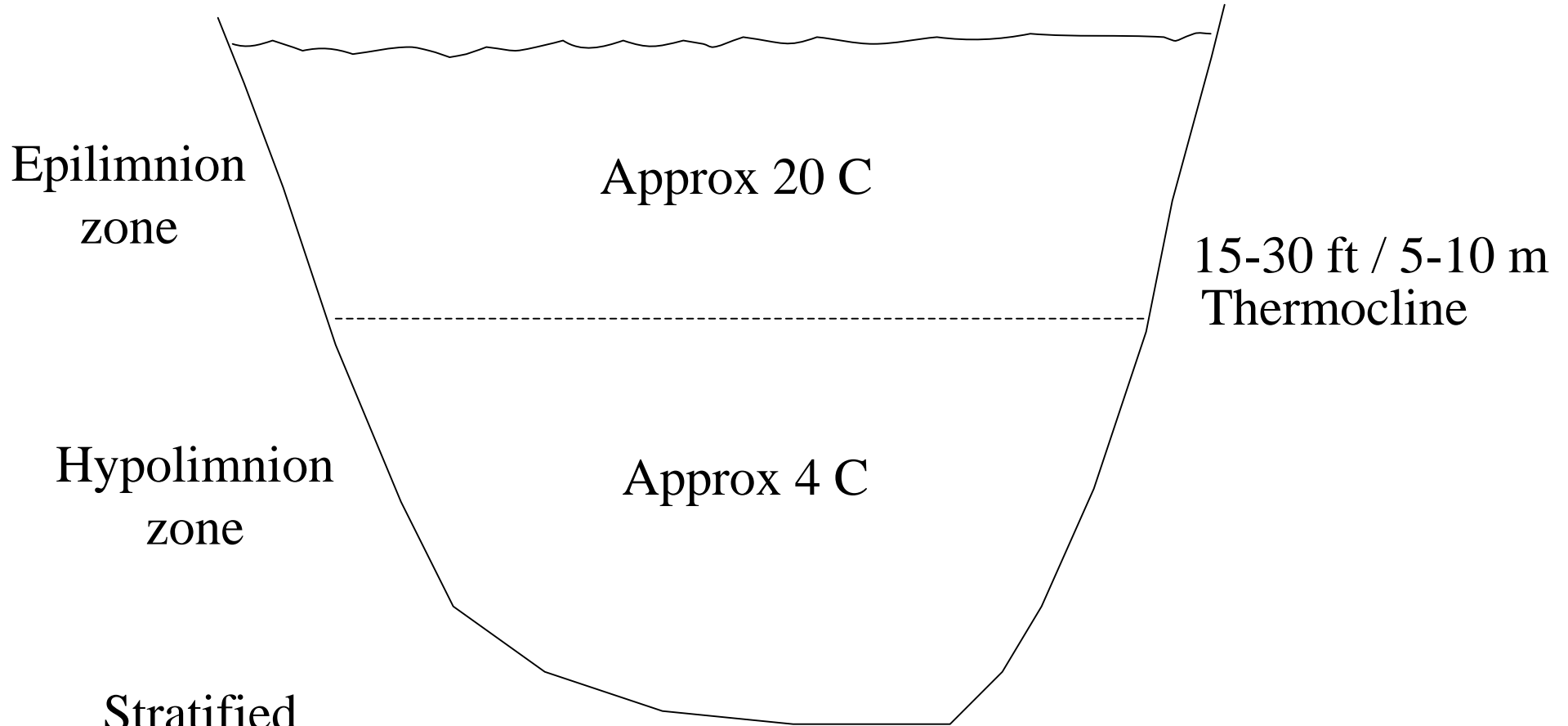
Low temperature slows chemical reactions

Nutrients & Organic Matter settles out



Turn Over
Gases In & Out
Nutrients up from Bottom
Light / Heat Increasing
Algae "Bloom"

Late Summer Lake

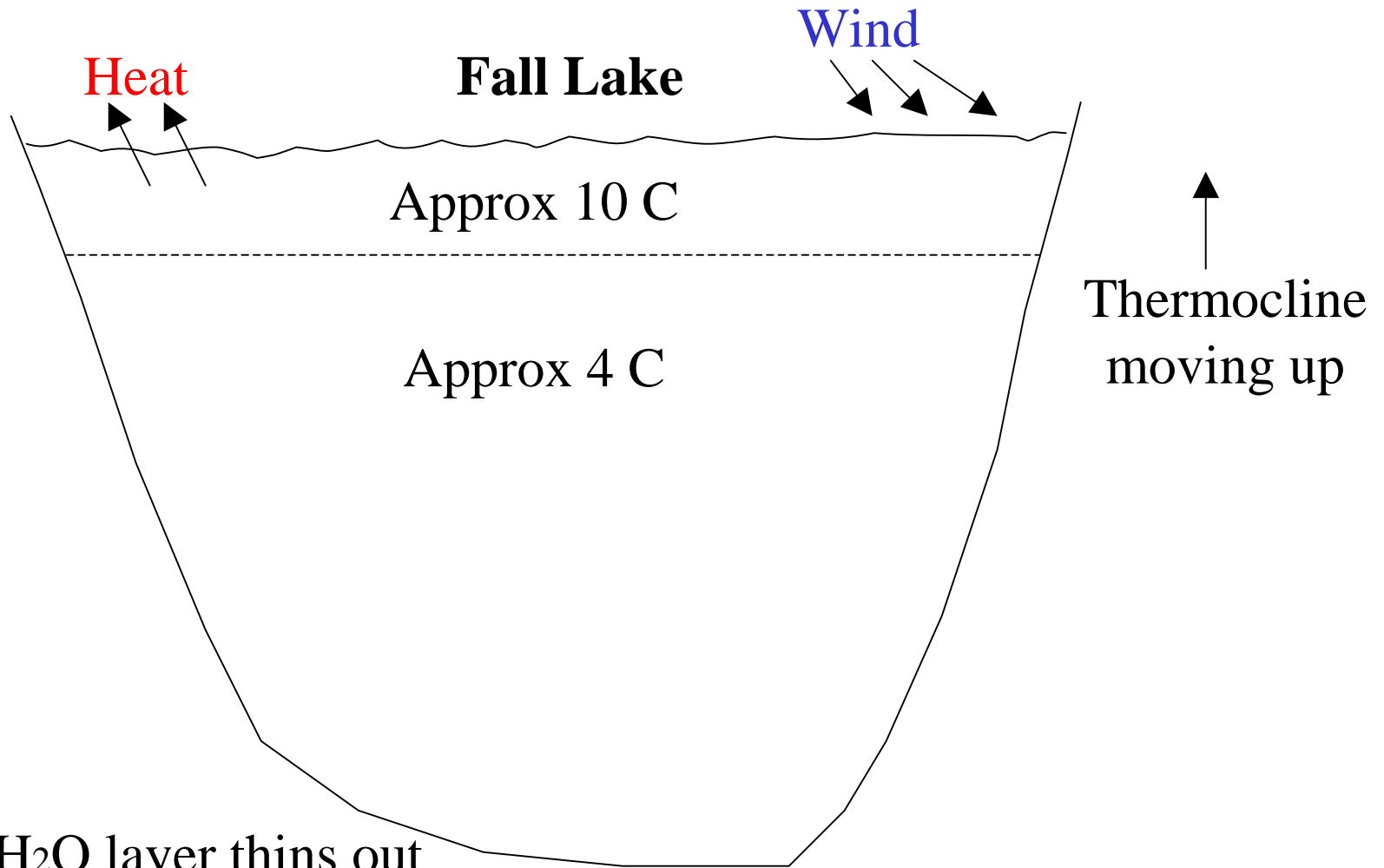


Stratified

No Mixing between top H₂O and bottom H₂O

Bottom H₂O low in O₂

Top Water losing Nutrients & Organic Matter by Settling Out

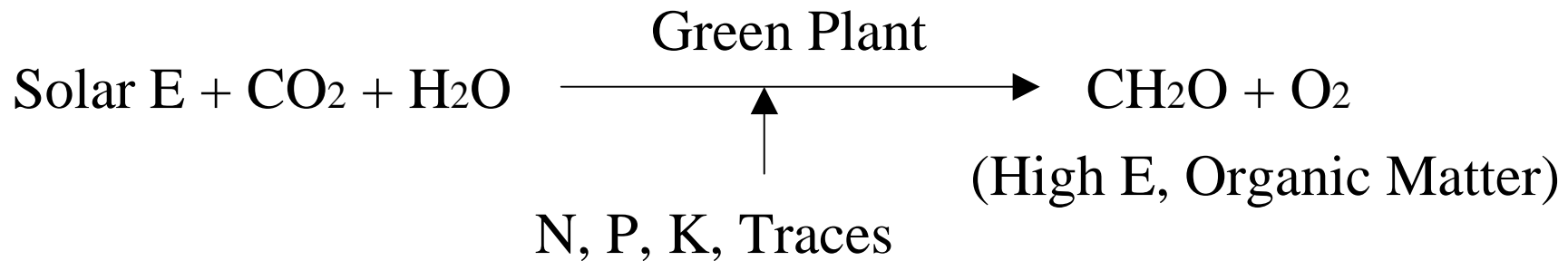


Top H₂O layer thins out
Wind breaks it up
Mixing = Fall Turn Over

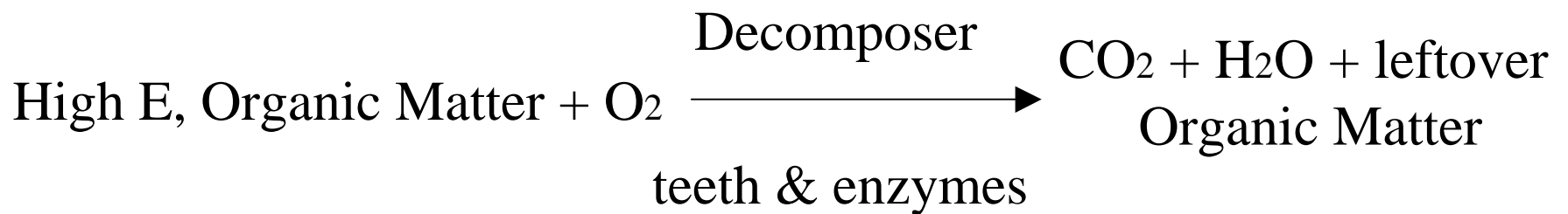
May cause **another Algal Bloom** if top H₂O low in nutrients

Bio Processes

- Photosynthesis & Primary “Production”



- Decomposition



Ecosystem Processes

food chain

High E
level

High E
organic
matter

High E
organic
matter

High E
organic
matter

Solar
E
→
→

energy for
plant
processes

energy for
herbivore
work

etc

CO₂

CO₂

CO₂

CO₂

H₂O

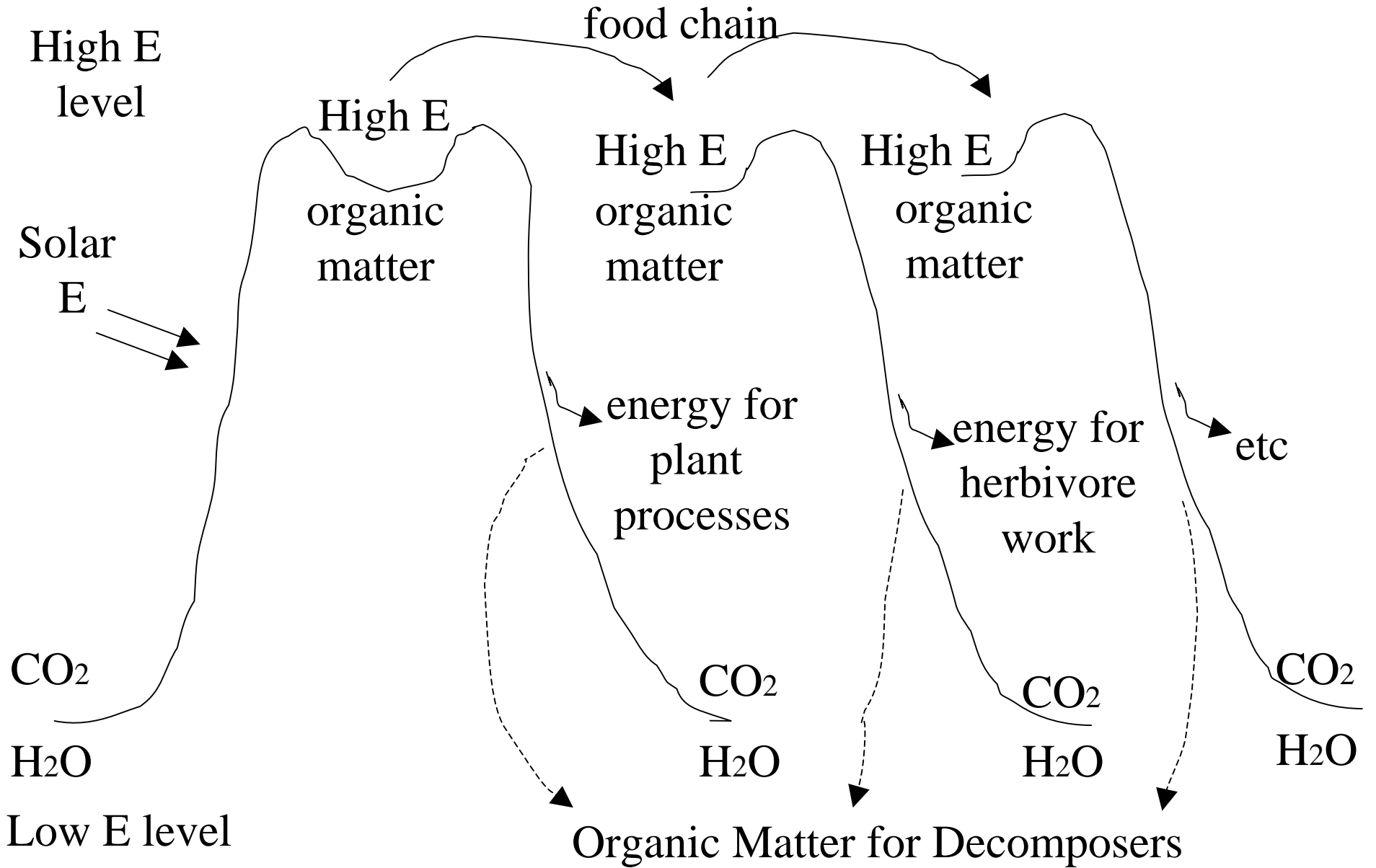
H₂O

H₂O

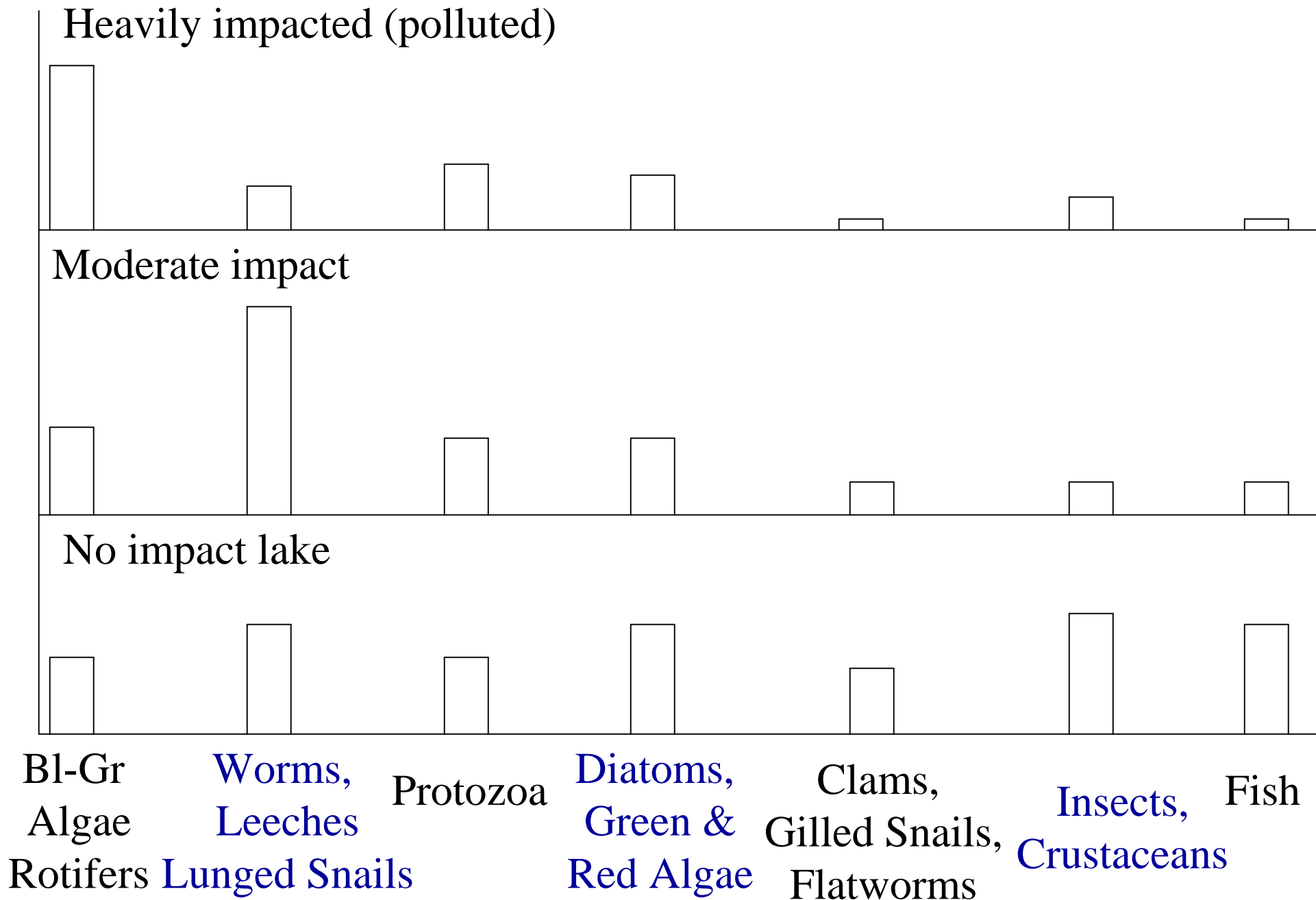
H₂O

Low E level

Organic Matter for Decomposers



Ruth Patrick Indicators



Ageing (= Overfeeding = Eutrophication)

- Water Flows unchanged
- Lake volume and shape unchanged
- Nutrient Input Increased
 - Sewage Leachate and Grey Water
(P&N = 1000 x P&N in 'Wild' Lake)
(x P/Person/Year approx 1.6 kg (3.5lb)
(N “ “ approx 4.5 kg (9.9lb)

Ageing (cont'd)

- Nutrient Input Increased
 - Raw Mineral Soil Wash (Runoff)
 - Cleared shoreline & lawns
 - Road building / Maintenance
 - Log skidding
 - Farm cultivation
 - Livestock grazing shoreline
 - Abandoned or Destroyed Beaver Ponds
 - Can release 'slug' of nutrient rich water
- Nutrient increase increases primary production
 - Shifts production heavily to Algae

Ageing (cont'd)

- $\uparrow P = \uparrow$ Organic Matter Particles
 - Not eaten by herbivores
 - Algae die, particles settle out
 - Extreme: Organic Matter uses up O₂ at Night when no O₂ produced by algae & fish suffocate
 - Algae + Organic Matter particles increase turbidity drastically (secchi disappears sooner)
- ‘Ageing’ shifts production to Algae & away from other Aquatic Plants
 - Causes shift in flora and fauna

Indicators & Indexing

- E.Coli (coliform bacteria) are not indicators of ecological condition of lake
 - Gut bacteria (not just humans)
 - Anaerobes – do not like O₂ – do not breed in lake with O₂
- E.Coli indicate recently released gut contents (sewage or septic leachate from poor system or wash from barnyard, cows, pigeons etc.)
- E.Coli serves to warn of probability of other pathogens from gut e.g. hepatitis virus
- As indicator of lake conditions, only shows probable mass input of P&N

Indicators & Indexing

- Alternative: Nitrite (NO_2) common only in Septic Outfall
 - Highly unstable in O_2 , turns to Nitrate (NO_3)
 - Therefore If find Nitrite (NO_2) you are close to Septic Input
 - Dye in toilet is cheap, easy, direct and isolates the problem.

Indicators & Tests for Predicting Lake Decline

- Nutrient Levels (P or N)
 - Rising P or N indicates aging soon
 - Predicts so can Prevent (remove the causes not the effects)
- Rising Turbidity (Shallower Secchi Readings)
 - Caused by either: Sediment Wash (Soil / Organic Matter) *OR* Algae & Dead Algae
 - If increased Algae (Not seasonal blooms), one step too late to predict decline
 - Secchi study of many lakes over long time useful for provincial trends
 - For Kennebec, need long time (5-10 years) & many locations & if decreasing depth, still one step too late

Predicting Lake Decline (cont'd)

- E.Coli or Nitrite or Dye Flushes
 - To locate bad septic systems
 - Health concerns
 - Nutrient sources
 - If not fixed, no gain
- Indirect Action vs Responding to Indicators
 - Always act as far back from the lake as possible as long as still draining into it e.g. revegetate shore but also ridges & hills
 - Prevent soil wash in uplands as well as lakeside
 - Prevent beaver pond 'slugs', keep it in the pond

Remember

Lake Changes

Result Mainly

from

People Activities,

Focus on those Areas