Lakewatch

THE ALBERTA LAKE MANAGEMENT SOCIETY
VOLUNTEER LAKE MONITORING PROGRAM

2014 Chip Lake Report

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Beaver River Watershed Alliance

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LICA Lakeland Industry & Community Association

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LakeWatch has several important objectives, one of which is to collect and interpret water quality data on Alberta Lakes. Equally important is educating lake users about their aquatic environment, encouraging public involvement in lake management, and facilitating cooperation and partnerships between government, industry, the scientific community and lake users. LakeWatch Reports are designed to summarize basic lake data in understandable terms for a lay audience and are not meant to be a complete synopsis of information about specific lakes. Additional information is available for many lakes that have been included in LakeWatch and readers requiring more information are encouraged to seek those sources.

ALMS would like to thank all who express interest in Alberta's aquatic environments and particularly those who have participated in the LakeWatch program. These people prove that ecological apathy can be overcome and give us hope that our water resources will not be the limiting factor in the health of our environment.

Acknowledgements

The LakeWatch program is made possible through the dedication of its volunteers. We would like to thank Tina Pultz and Brent Evans for their assistance with sampling Chip Lake in 2014. We would also like to thank Jackson Woren, Brittany Kereliuk, and Kara MacAulay who were summer technicians with ALMS in 2014. Program Coordinator Bradley Peter was instrumental in planning and organizing the field program. Mike Bilyk was involved in the training aspects of the program. Lisa Reinbolt was responsible for data management. This report was prepared by Jackson Woren and Bradley Peter. Alberta Environment, the Beaver River Watershed Alliance (BRWA), the Lakeland Industry and Community Association (LICA), and Environment Canada, were major sponsors of the program.

CHIP LAKE:

Figure 1 - Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) on Chip Lake. Photo by Jackson Woren, 2014.

Chip Lake is a large (73 km^2), shallow, (max depth: ~2.0 m) lake located ~120 km west of Edmonton on Highway 16, just west of the town of Wildwood. It lies within the Athabasca River Basin and in the Central Mixedwood natural subregion.[1]

Historically the lake was known as Buffalo Dung Lake, which referred to the local's use of chips of buffalo dung as a source of fuel when wood was in short supply. Later, the name became Buffalo Chip Lake, and today, the lake is simply known as Chip Lake[2].

Chip Lake has two primary inflows: Poison Creek and the Lobstick River. Before entering Chip Lake from the northwest corner, Poison Creek drains both Beta and Sunset Lakes. The Lobstick, a tributary of the Pembina River, enters Chip Lake from the southwest and exits from the south east, eventually flowing into the Athabasca River via Lobstick and Pembina Rivers.

Chip Lake is known for its shallow depth and accompanying aquatic plants - this makes power boating difficult from midsummer to the end of fall. Chip Lake supports recreational activities such as ice fishing, canoeing, and bird-watching. The lake is scattered with islands, including Big, Spruce, Spud, Hat, Poplar, Archie's, and Gravel Island which were named for the original surveyors of the area. On the east side of the lake lies Chip Lake Park, a campground which hosts 22 un-serviced sites, a day use area, a playground, and a boat launch.

[1] Nat. Regions Committee, 2006. Nat. Regions and Subregions of AB. Compiled by D.J. Downing and WW Pettapiece. GoA Pub. No. T/852

[2] Aubrey, M. K. 2006. Concise place names of Alberta. Retrieved from http://www.albertasource.ca/placenames/resources/searchcontent.php?book=1

WATER QUANTITY:

There are many factors influencing water quantity. Some of these factors include the size of the lakes drainage basin, precipitation, evaporation, water consumption, ground water influences, and the efficiency of the outlet channel structure at removing water from the lake. Requests for water quantity monitoring should go through Environment and Sustainable Resource Developments Monitoring and Science division.

Currently no long term water quantity data exists for Chip Lake.

WATER CLARITY AND SECCHI DEPTH:

Water clarity is influenced by suspended materials, both living and dead, as well as dissolved colored compounds in the water column. During the melting of snow and ice in spring, lake water can become turbid (cloudy) from silt transported into the lake. Lake water usually clears in late spring but then becomes more turbid with increased algal growth as the summer progresses. The easiest and most widely used measure of lake water clarity is the Secchi disk depth.

Chip Lake has low water clarity. In 2014, average Secchi disk depth measured 0.8 m (Table 2). Secchi disk depth changed little throughout the summer at Chip Lake, measuring a minimum of 0.50 m on August 7th and a maximum of 1.0 m on June 27th and September 11th. Though chlorophyll-*a* concentrations are high in Chip Lake, they did not seem to greatly influence Secchi disk depth measurements, suggesting that suspended sediments, not algae/cyanobacteria, may be the primary factor impeding water clarity. In a large, shallow lake like Chip Lake, it is normal for sediments to become suspended due to wave action. Measurements from 2012 showed that Chip Lake has a high concentration (24 mg/L) of suspended sediments.

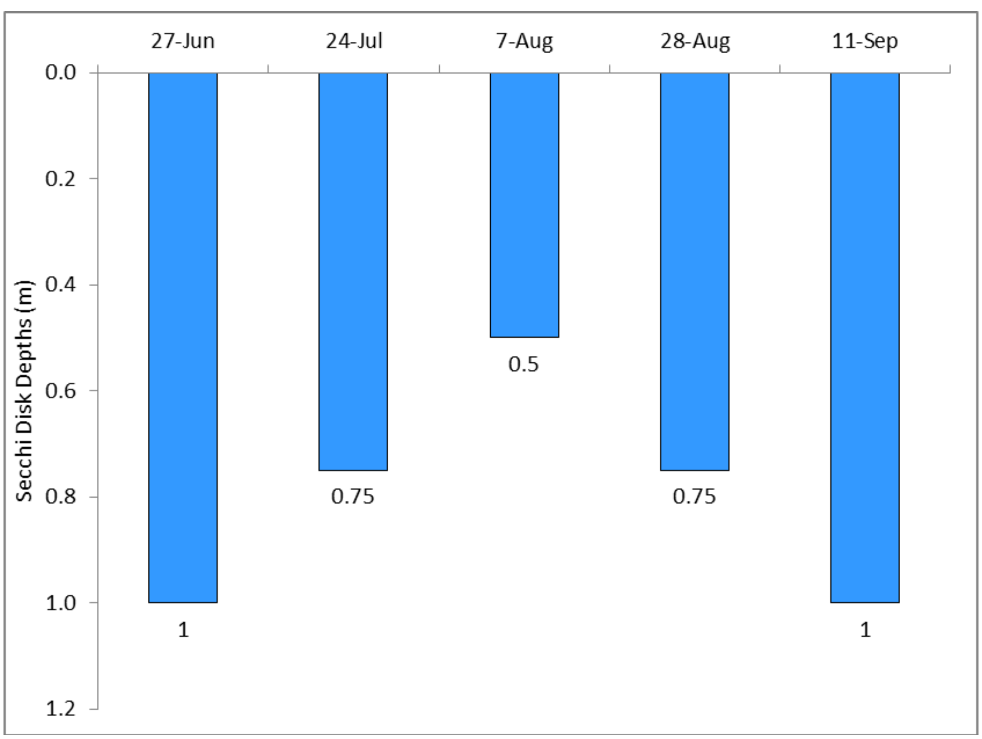


Figure 2 – Secchi disk depths from Chip Lake recorded at the profile spot, 2014.

WATER TEMPERATURE AND DISSOLVED OXYGEN:

Water temperature and dissolved oxygen profiles in the water column can provide information on water quality and fish habitat. The depth of the thermocline is important in determining the depth to which dissolved oxygen from the surface can be mixed. Please refer to the end of this report for descriptions of technical terms.

Surface water temperature at Chip Lake ranged from a minimum of 17.59 °C on August 28th to a maximum of 20.56 °C on July 24th. Due to its shallow depth, no thermal stratification was observed at Chip Lake in 2012 or 2013. Probe malfunctions prevented the collection of profile data on 3 of the 5 trips to Chip Lake.

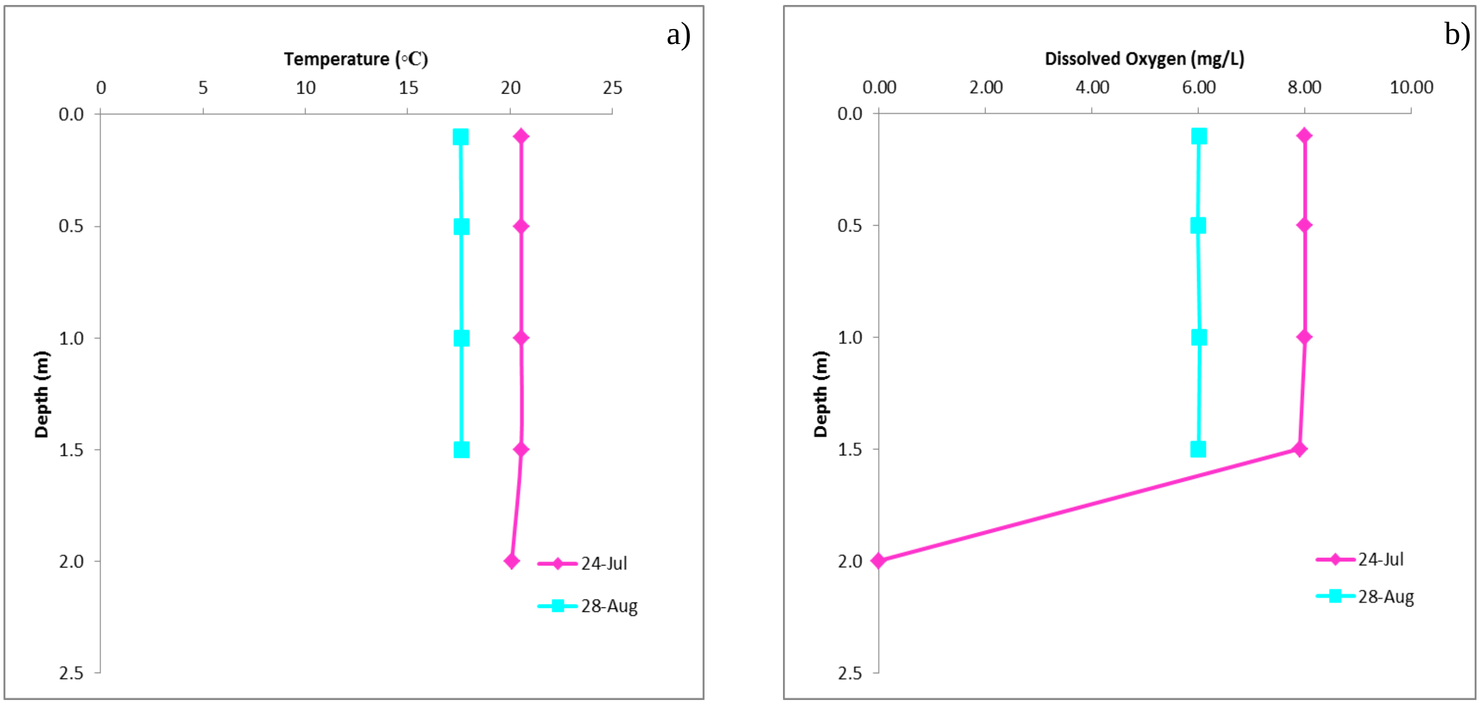


Figure 2 - a) Surface water temperature (°C) and b) dissolved oxygen concentrations (mg/L) measured twice over the course of the summer at Chip Lake in 2014.

For the two recorded profiles, dissolved oxygen concentrations did not change appreciably with depth. On July 24th the surface dissolved oxygen concentration remained above the Canadian Council for Ministers of the Environment (CCME) guidelines of 6.5 mg/L for the Protection of Aquatic Life. On August 26th, profile data indicated that the entire water column fell below the CCME guidelines for dissolved oxygen. As Chip Lake is highly productive, the decomposition of organic matter at the lake-sediment interface likely serves to drive down oxygen concentrations. Low levels of dissolved oxygen at the lakebed may contribute to the release of phosphorus from the sediments.

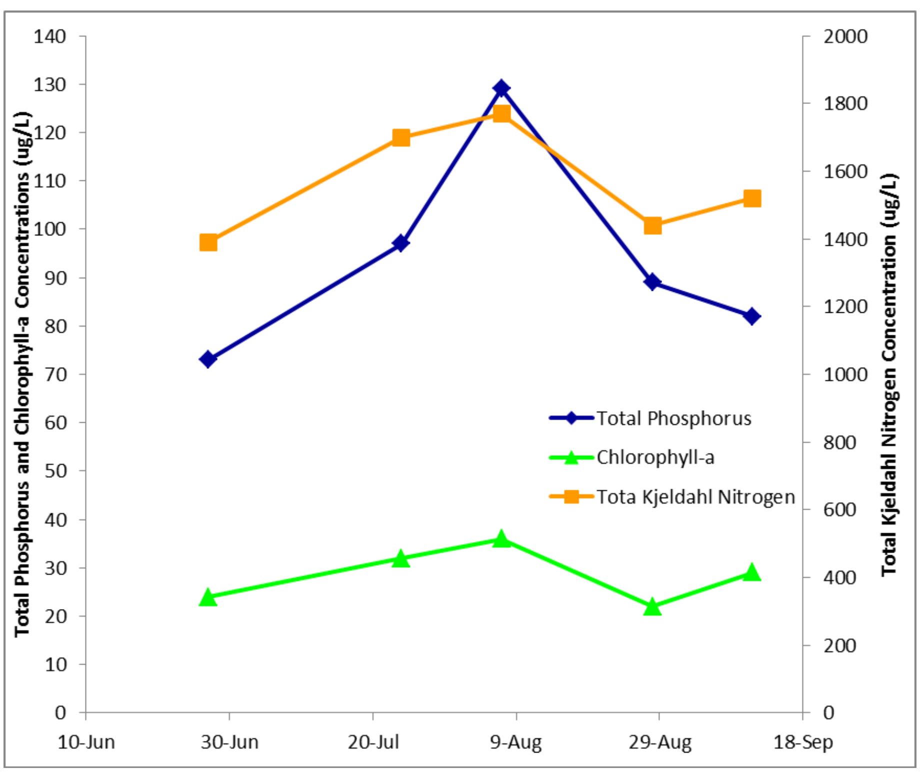
WATER CHEMISTRY:

ALMS measures a suite of water chemistry parameters. Phosphorus, nitrogen, and chlorophyll-a are important because they are indicators of eutrophication, or excess nutrients, which can lead to harmful algal/cyanobacteria blooms. One direct measure of harmful cyanobacteria blooms are Microcystins, a common group of toxins produced by cyanobacteria. See Table 2 for a complete list of parameters.

Average Total Phosphorus (TP) measured 94 µg/L in 2014 (Table 2). Unlike the hypereutrophic, 2012 average (159 µg/L), the 2014 average falls into the eutrophic, or high productivity, classification. Throughout the summer, TP concentration ranged from a minimum of 73 µg/L on June 27th to a maximum of 129 µg/L on August 7th.

Average chlorophyll-*a* concentration measured 28.6 µg/L in 2014 – this value falls into the hypereutrophic classification (Table 2). Consistent with decreases in TP measured between 2012 and 2014, chlorophyll-*a* concentration in 2014 measured lower than the 2012 (159 µg/L) and 2013 (38.9 µg/L) average. Throughout the summer, chlorophyll-*a* concentration ranged from a minimum of 22 µg/L on August 28th, to a maximum of 36 µg/L on August 7th (Figure 3).

Finally, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) measured an average of 1564 µg/L in the summer of 2014 (Table 2). Again, this value falls into the hypereutrophic classification. TKN concentration fluctuated between a minimum of 1390 µg/L on June 27th to a maximum of 1770 µg/L on August 7th (Figure 3).



Average pH measured 7.788 in 2014 – this value is above neutral. Chip Lake has moderately high alkalinity (126.8 mg/L $CaCO_3$) and bicarbonate (155 mg/L HCO_3) concentrations which help to buffer against changes to pH (Table 2). Conductivity in Chip Lake is low (268.4 µS/cm) with calcium (28.63 mg/L) and sodium (15.03 mg/L) as dominant ions.

Metals were sampled for twice throughout the summer and both aluminum and iron concentrations fell above their recommended guidelines; however, because the lake is so shallow, sediments in the water column likely contaminated the results (Table 3). All other values fell below the recommended guidelines.

MICROCYSTIN:

Microcystins are toxins produced by cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) which, when ingested, can cause severe liver damage. Microcystins are produced by many species of cyanobacteria which are common to Alberta's lakes, and are thought to be the one of the most common cyanobacteria toxins. In Alberta, recreational guidelines for microcystin are set at 20 µg/L.

Throughout the summer, the maximum observed concentration of microcystin was 3.74 µg/L. On average, the microcystin concentration for 2014 was 3.74 µg/L. Caution should be taken when recreating around cyanobacteria blooms.

Table 1 – Microcystin concentrations (µg/L) measured at Chip Lake during the summer of 2014. Values represent samples taken as whole-lake composites.

Date	Microcystin (µg/L)
27-Jun	1.40
24-Jul	6.00
7-Aug	5.17
28-Aug	4.21
11-Sep	1.91

INVASIVE SPECIES:

Quagga and zebra mussels are invasive species which, if introduced to our lakes, will have significant negative ecological, economical, and recreational impacts. ALMS collects water samples which are analyzed for mussel veligers (juveniles) and monitors substrates for adult mussels. In order to prevent the spread of invasive mussels, always clean, drain, and dry your boat between lakes. To report mussel sightings or mussel-fouled boats, call the confidential Alberta hotline at 1-855-336-BOAT.

In 2014, no zebra or quagga mussels were detected in Chip Lake.

Table 2 – Average Secchi disk depth and water chemistry values for Chip Lake. Previous years averages are provided for comparison.

Parameter	2012	2013	2014
TP (μg/L)	159	101	94
TDP (μg/L)	28.8	33.5	22.4
Chlorophyll-*a* (μg/L)	87.5	38.9	28.6
Secchi depth (m)	0.44	0.62	0.8
TKN (μg/L)	2467.5	1750	1564
NO_2 and NO_3 (μg/L)	8.25	6.6	30
NH_3 (μg/L)	35	24.6	100.8
DOC (mg/L)	23.17	23.77	20.6
Ca (mg/L)	31.5	31.2	28.63
Mg (mg/L)	8.85	8.45	8.01
Na (mg/L)	13.23	14.47	15.03
K (mg/L)	3.4	3.6	3.86
SO_4^{2-} (mg/L)	8.67	8	7.87
Cl^- (mg/L)	4.03	3.67	3.97
CO_3 (mg/L)	2.13	10.7	0.1
HCO_3 (mg/L)	157	132.8	155
pH	8.14	8.81	7.79
Conductivity (μS/cm)	271.5	262.2	268.4
Hardness (mg/L)	115	112.7	104.67
TDS (mg/L)	149.7	146.3	158.33
Microcystin (μg/L)	2.23	1.16	3.74
Total Alkalinity (mg/L $CaCO_3$)	132	126.8	126.8

Note: TP = total phosphorus, TDP = total dissolved phosphorus, Chl-*a* = chlorophyll-*a*, TKN = total Kjeldahl nitrogen. NO_{2+3} = nitrate+nitrite, NH_3 = ammonia, DOC = dissolved organic carbon, Ca = calcium, Mg = magnesium, Na = sodium, K = potassium, SO_4 = sulphate, Cl = chloride, CO_3 = carbonate, HCO_3 = bicarbonate, TDS = total dissolved solids. A forward slash (/) indicates an absence of data.

Table 3 - Concentrations of metals measured in Chip Lake on August 7th and September 11th 2014. Values shown for 2014 are an average of those dates. The CCME heavy metal Guidelines for the Protection of Freshwater Aquatic Life (unless otherwise indicated) are presented for reference.

Metals (Total Recoverable)	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**Guidelines**
Aluminum µg/L	298	215.5	247	100[a]
Antimony µg/L	0.07935	0.06695	0.061	6[e]
Arsenic µg/L	1.705	1.66	1.2615	5
Barium µg/L	66.05	64.2	69.65	1000[e]
Beryllium µg/L	0.02835	0.01015	0.017	100[d,f]
Bismuth µg/L	0.0005	0.0062	0.00225	/
Boron µg/L	44.9	28	27.7	5000[ef]
Cadmium µg/L	0.00785	0.00715	0.007	0.085[b]
Chromium µg/L	0.4965	0.565	0.375	/
Cobalt µg/L	0.197	0.187	0.1465	1000[f]
Copper µg/L	1.035	0.9775	1.12	4[c]
Iron µg/L	465.5	339.5	441.5	300
Lead µg/L	0.242	0.1755	0.212	7[c]
Lithium µg/L	7.16	7.185	5.835	2500[g]
Manganese µg/L	56.95	63	57.05	200[g]
Molybdenum µg/L	0.7245	0.663	0.646	73[d]
Nickel µg/L	0.712	1.1275	0.7285	150[c]
Selenium µg/L	0.158	0.166	0.16	1
Silver µg/L	0.00325	0.0345	0.001	0.1
Strontium µg/L	182.5	211.5	206	/
Thallium µg/L	0.0049	0.0026	0.003225	0.8
Thorium µg/L	0.03585	0.03555	0.0497	/
Tin µg/L	0.04415	0.0517	0.017	/
Titanium µg/L	5.34	4.29	5.685	/
Uranium µg/L	0.346	0.3335	0.292	100[e]
Vanadium µg/L	1.475	1.235	1.17	100[f,g]
Zinc µg/L	1.7	1.307	1.35	30

Values represent means of total recoverable metal concentrations.
Values highlighted in red exceed the recommended guidelines.

[a] Based on pH ≥ 6.5; calcium ion concentrations [Ca^{+2}] ≥ 4 mg/L; and dissolved organic carbon concentration [DOC] ≥ 2 mg/L.

[b] Based on water Hardness of 300 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)

[c] Based on water hardness > 180mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)

[d] CCME interim value.

[e] Based on Canadian Drinking Water Quality guideline values.

[f] Based on CCME Guidelines for Agricultural use (Livestock Watering).

[g] Based on CCME Guidelines for Agricultural Use (Irrigation).

A forward slash (/) indicates an absence of data or guidelines

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO LIMNOLOGY

INDICATORS OF WATER QUALITY:

Water samples are collected in LakeWatch to determine the chemical characteristics that characterize general water quality. Though not all encompassing, the variables collected in LakeWatch are sensitive to human activities in watersheds that can cause degraded water quality. For example, nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen are important determinants of lake productivity. The concentrations of these nutrients in a lake are impacted (typically elevated) by land use changes such as increased crop production or livestock grazing. Elevated nutrient concentrations can cause increases in undesirable algae blooms resulting in low dissolved oxygen concentrations, degraded habitat for fish and noxious smells. A large increase in nutrients over time may also indicate sewage inputs which in turn may result in other human health concerns associated with bacteria or the protozoan *Cryptosporidium*.

TEMPERATURE AND MIXING:

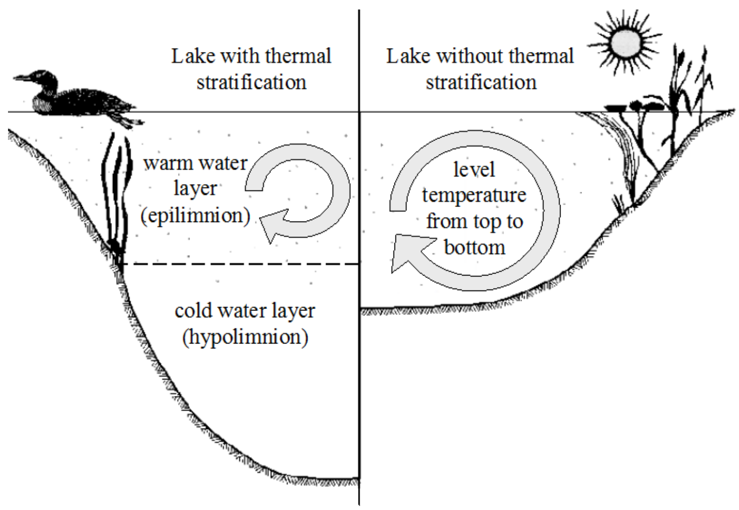


Figure A: Difference in the circulation of the water column depending on thermal stratification.

Water temperature in a lake dictates the behavior of many chemical parameters responsible for water quality. Heat is transferred to a lake at its surface and slowly moves downward depending on water circulation in the lake. Lakes with a large surface area or a small volume tend to have greater mixing due to wind. In deeper lakes, circulation is not strong enough to move warm water to depths typically greater than 4 or 5 m and as a result cooler denser water remains at the bottom of the lake. As the difference in temperature between warm surface and cold deeper water increases, two distinct layers are formed. Limnologists call these layers of water the **epilimnion** at the surface and the **hypolimnion** at the bottom. The layers are separated by a transition layer known as the **metalimnion** which contains the effective wall separating top and bottom waters called a **thermocline**. A thermocline typically occurs when water temperature changes by more than one degree within one meter depth. The hypolimnion and epilimnion do not mix, nor do elements such as oxygen supplied at the surface move downward into the hypolimnion. In the fall, surface waters begin to cool and eventually reach the same temperature as hypolimnetic water. At this point the water mixes from top to bottom in what is often called a **turnover** event. Surface water cools further as ice forms and again a thermocline develops this time with 4° C water at the bottom and near 0° C water on the top.

In spring another turnover event occurs when surface waters warm to 4° C. Lakes with this mixing pattern of two stratification periods and two turnover events are called **dimictic** lakes. In shallower lakes, the water column may mix from top to bottom most of the ice-free season with occasional stratification during periods of calm warm conditions. Lakes that mix frequently are termed **polymictic** lakes. In our cold climate, many shallow lakes are **cold monomictic** meaning a thermocline develops every winter, there is one turnover event in spring but the remainder of the ice free season the lake is polymictic.

DISSOLVED OXYGEN:

Oxygen enters a lake at the lake surface and throughout the water column when produced by photosynthesizing plants, including algae, in the lake. Oxygen is consumed within the lake by respiration of living organisms and decomposition of organic material in the lake sediments. In lakes that stratify (see temperature above), oxygen that dissolves into the lake at the surface cannot mix downward into the hypolimnion. At the same time oxygen is depleted in the hypolimnion by decomposition. The result is that the hypolimnion of a lake can become **anoxic**, meaning it contains little or no dissolved oxygen. When a lake is frozen, the entire water column can become anoxic because the surface is sealed off from the atmosphere. Winter anoxic conditions can result in a fish-kill which is particularly common during harsh winters with extended ice-cover. Alberta Surface Water Quality Guidelines suggest dissolved oxygen concentrations (in the epilimnion) must not decline below 5 $mg \bullet L^{-1}$ and should not average less than 6.5 $mg \bullet L^{-1}$ over a seven-day period. However, the guidelines also require that dissolved oxygen concentrations remain above 9.5 $mg \bullet L^{-1}$ in areas where early life stages of aquatic biota, particularly fish, are present.

GENERAL WATER CHEMISTRY:

Water in lakes always contains substances that have been transported by rain and snow or have entered the lake in groundwater and inflow streams. These substances may be dissolved in the water or suspended as particles. Some of these substances are familiar minerals, such as sodium and chloride, which when combined form table salt, but when dissolved in water separate into the two electrically charged components called **ions**. Most dissolved substances in water are in ionic forms and are held in solution due to the polar nature of the water molecule. **Hydrophobic** (water-fearing) compounds such as oils contain little or no ionic character, are non-polar and for this reason do not readily dissolve in water. Although hydrophobic compounds do not readily dissolve, they can still be transported to lakes by flowing water. Within individual lakes, ion concentrations vary from year to year depending on the amount and mineral content of the water entering the lake. This mineral content can be influenced by the amount of precipitation and other climate variables as well as human activities such as fertilizer and road salt application.

PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN:

Phosphorus and nitrogen are important nutrients limiting the growth of algae in Alberta lakes. While nitrogen usually limits agricultural plants, phosphorus is usually in shortest supply in lakes. Even a slight increase of phosphorus in a lake can, given the right conditions, promote algal blooms causing the water to turn green in the summer and impair recreational uses. When pollution originating from livestock manure and human sewage enters lakes not only are the concentrations of phosphorus and nitrogen increased but nitrogen can become a limiting nutrient which is thought to cause blooms of toxic algae belonging to the cyanobacteria. Not all cyanobacteria are toxic, however, the blooms can form decomposing mats that smell and impair dissolved oxygen concentrations in the lake.

CHLOROPHYLL-*A*:

Chlorophyll *a* is a photosynthetic pigment that green plants, including algae, possess enabling them to convert the sun's energy to living material. Chlorophyll *a* can be easily extracted from algae in the laboratory. Consequently, chlorophyll *a* is a good estimate of the amount of algae in the water. Some highly productive lakes are dominated by larger aquatic plants rather than suspended algae. In these lakes, chlorophyll *a* and nutrient values taken from water samples do not include productivity from large aquatic plants. The result, in lakes like Chestermere which are dominated by larger plants known as macrophytes, can be a lower trophic state than if macrophyte biomass was included. Unfortunately, the productivity and nutrient cycling contributions of macrophytes are difficult to sample accurately and are therefore not typically included in trophic state indices.

SECCHI DISK TRANSPARENCY:

Lakes that are clear are more attractive for recreation, whereas those that are turbid or murky are considered by lake users to have poor water quality. A measure of the transparency or clarity of the water is performed with a Secchi disk with an alternating black and white pattern. To measure the clarity of the water, the Secchi disk is lowered down into the water column and the depth where the disk disappears is recorded. The Secchi depth in lakes with a lot of algal growth will be small while the Secchi depth in lakes with little algal growth can be very deep. However, low Secchi depths are not caused by algal growth alone. High concentrations of suspended sediments, particularly fine clays or glacial till, are common in plains or mountain reservoirs of Alberta. Mountain reservoirs may have exceedingly low Secchi depths despite low algal growth and nutrient concentrations.

The euphotic zone or the maximum depth that light can penetrate into the water column for actively growing plants is calculated as twice the Secchi depth. Murky waters, with shallow Secchi depths, can prevent aquatic plants from growing on the lake bottom. Conversely, aquatic plants can ensure lakes have clear water by reducing shoreline erosion and stabilizing lake bottom sediments. In Alberta, many lakes are shallow and bottom sediments contain high concentrations of nutrients. Without aquatic plants, water quality may decline in these lakes due to murky, sediment laden water and excessive algal blooms. Maintaining aquatic plants in certain areas of a lake is often essential for ensuring good water clarity and a healthy lake as many organisms, like aquatic invertebrates and insects, depend on aquatic plants for food and shelter.

TROPHIC STATE:

Trophic state is classification of lakes into four categories of fertility and is a useful index for rating and comparing lakes. From low to high nutrient and algal biomass (as chlorophyll) concentrations, the trophic states are; **oligotrophic**, **mesotrophic**, **eutrophic** and **hypereutrophic (Table 2)**.

A majority of lakes in Alberta contain naturally high levels of chlorophyll *a* (8 to 25 µg/L) due to our deep fertile soils. These lakes are usually considered fertile and are termed eutrophic. The nutrient and algal biomass concentrations that define these categories are shown in the following table, a figure of Alberta lakes compared by trophic state can be found on the ALMS website.

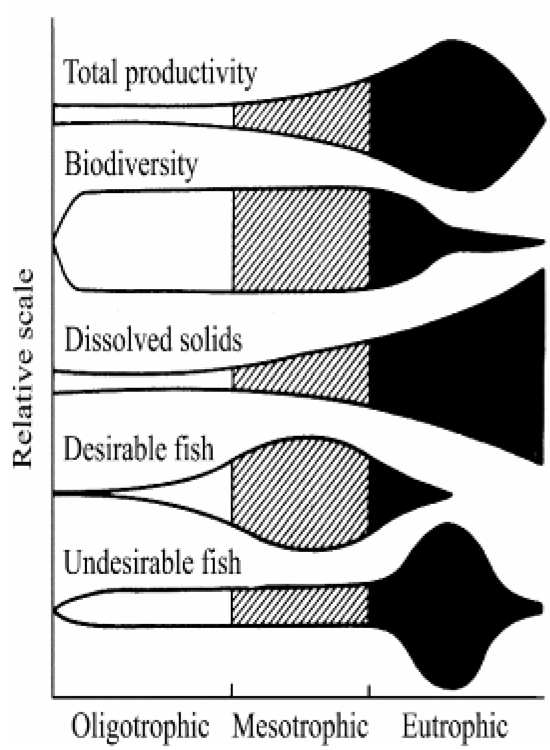


Figure B: Suggested changes in various lake characteristics with eutrophication. From “Ecological Effects of Wastewater”, 1980.

Table A - Trophic status classification based on lake water characteristics.

Trophic state	Total Phosphorus (µg•L^{-1})	Total Nitrogen (µg•L^{-1})	Chlorophyll *a* (µg•L^{-1})	Secchi Depth (m)
Oligotrophic	< 10	< 350	< 3.5	> 4
Mesotrophic	10 – 30	350 - 650	3.5 - 9	4 - 2
Eutrophic	30 – 100	650 - 1200	9 - 25	2 - 1
Hypereutrophic	> 100	> 1200	> 25	< 1