THE ALBERTA LAKE MANAGEMENT SOCIETY
VOLUNTEER LAKE MONITORING PROGRAM

2014 Floatingstone Lake Report

LAKEWATCH IS MADE POSSIBLE WITH SUPPORT FROM:

Beaver River Watershed Alliance

Alberta Government

LICA Lakeland Industry & Community Association

Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :
This project was undertaken with the financial support of:

Environnement Canada Environment Canada

Alberta Lake Management Society's LakeWatch Program

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 volunteers Matt Skoreyko and Frederic Bergeron for assisting with sampling 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.

FLOATINGSTONE LAKE (60-11-W4):

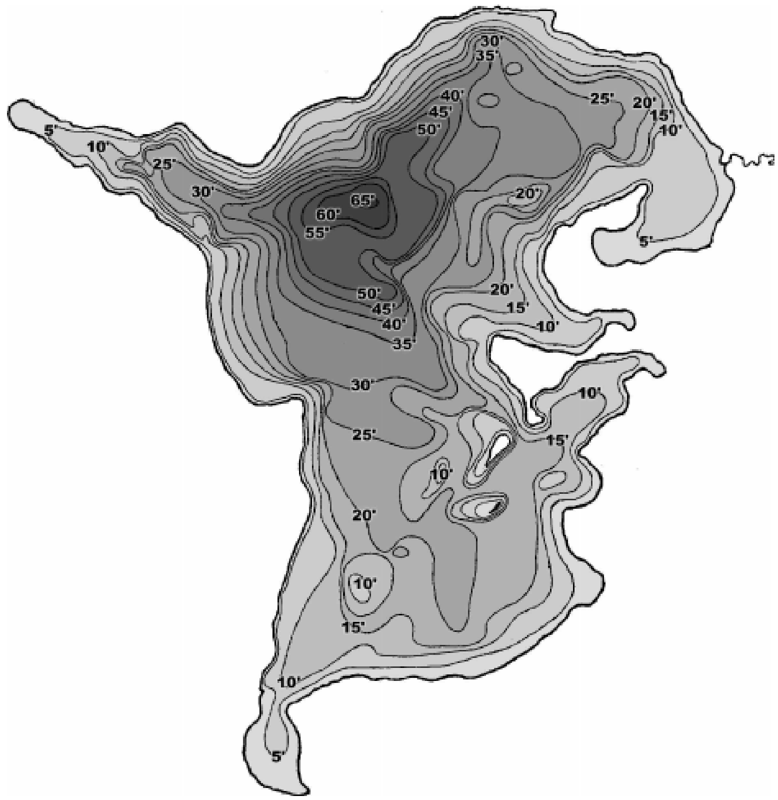

Figure 1 – Bathymetric map of Floatingstone Lake based on a survey conducted in 1964. Map obtained from www.anglersatlas.com

Floatingstone Lake is a small (area: 5.9 km², shoreline length: 20.3 km), shallow (average depth: 5.9 m, historical maximum depth: 19.8 m; Figure 1) lake located in the Beaver River Watershed.[1] Northeast (~187 km) of Edmonton, Floatingstone Lake lies within the County of St. Paul and is surrounded by the communities of Ashmont, Elk Point, Spedden, and Vilna. Floatingstone Lake (formerly Boyne Lake) gets its name from a large stone located on the west side of the lake - historically, when the lake had higher water levels, the stone appeared to float.[2]

Floatingstone Lake is surrounded by ~300 residential lots and a campground. The Floatingstone Campground on the south shore offers a family friendly beach, 51 campsites, and a boat launch.[3] Historically, Floatingstone Lake was a popular destination for fishing of Lake Whitefish, Burbot, Yellow Perch, Northern Pike, and Walleye. However, today, due to collapsed populations, Northern Pike and Walleye have a zero catch limit. In a report by the Alberta Conservation Association in 2010, Floatingstone Lake received low angling pressure and catch rates[4]. There has been no commercial fishery at Floatingstone Lake since 1970.[1]

High levels of nutrients in Floatingstone Lake lead to green waters during the summer season. In recent years, Alberta Health Services has conducted beach monitoring for cyanobacterial blooms at the municipal campground - as of 2014, no water quality advisories have been posted.[5]

[1] Floatingstone Lake Fall Walleye Index Netting Survey 2007. Dwayne Latty. October 9, 2008.
[2] Pantelmann, A. www.floatingstonelake.com. Retrieved January 6, 2014.
[3] County of St. Paul No.19 (2013). www.county.stpaul.ab.ca. Retrieved January 6, 2014.
[4] Lentic Sportfishing Surveys: Floatingstone, Garner, Snipe, and Winagami Lakes, Alberta (2010). http://www.ab-conservation.com/go/default/index.cfm/programs/program-reports/2010-2011/fish1/lentic-sport-fishery-surveys-floatingstone-garner-snipe-and-winagami-lakes-alberta/ . Retrieved March 9th, 2015.
[5] The Swim Guide. https://www.theswimguide.org/beach/392. Retrieved January 6, 2014.

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.

Floatingstone Lake is fed and drained by Bunder Creek which flows in from Upper and Lower Mann Lakes and out to Bunder Lake.[6] Due to persistent drought conditions in the St. Paul area, Floatingstone Lake's tributaries rarely produce flow.[7] Floatingstone Lake has experienced declining water levels since observations began in 1968. Since a historical maximum of 603.000 meters above sea level (m asl) in 1974, water levels have dropped 2.702 m to a historical minimum of 600.298 m asl in 2012. Though Floatingstone Lake experienced a short reprieve in 1996/1997 when heavy precipitation caused a sharp rise in water level, the general trend has been towards a decline.

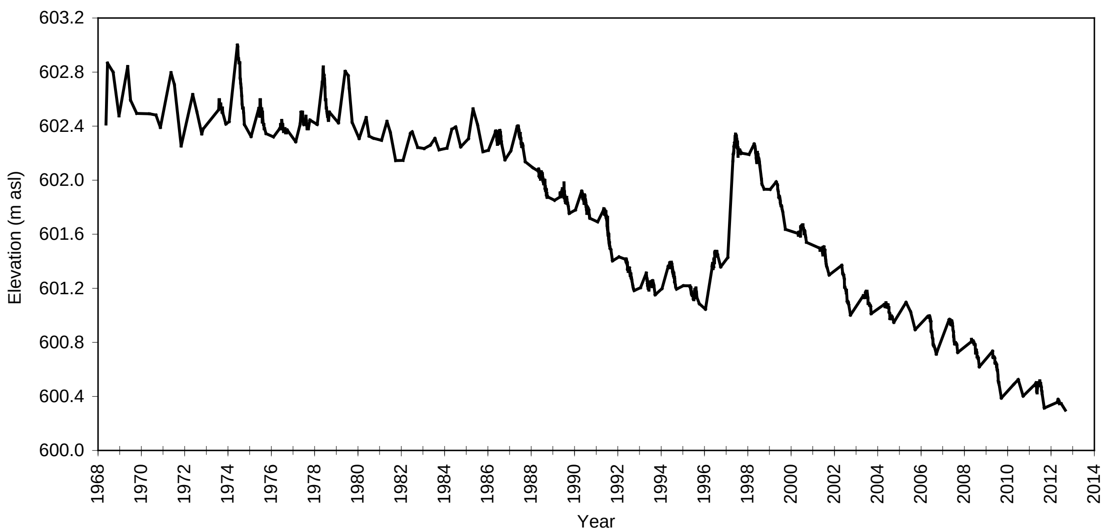

Figure 2 – Water levels measured in meters above sea levels (m asl) from 1968 to 2012. Data obtained from Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development.

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

---

[6] Ganton, B. and S. Wood. 2011. Camera-based sport fishery surveys at Ethel, Floatingstone, Garner, and Hilda lakes, Alberta, 2009 - 2010. Data Report, D-2011-008, produced by Alberta Conservation Association, Sherwood Park, Alberta, Canada. 18 pp + App.

[7] Brown, D. and K. Wilcox. (2004). Floatingstone Lake Fall Walleye Index Netting (FWIN) Survey, 2003. Fisheries Management Division Technical Report. Alberta Sustainable Resource Development.

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. Two times the Secchi disk depth equals the euphotic depth – the depth to which there is enough light for photosynthesis.

Throughout the sampling season, Secchi disk depth changed dramatically at Floatingstone Lake (Figure 3). On June 13th, Secchi disk depth measured a seasonal maximum of 6.10 m, while on August 29th, Secchi disk depth measured a seasonal minimum of 0.60 m. This decrease in water clarity correlated closely with increases in chlorophyll-*a* concentration, suggesting phytoplankton is the primary factor impeding water clarity at Floatingstone Lake. Secchi disk depth values obtained from the Fisheries Management Information System (FMIS) show historically low water clarity values in July and August at Floatingstone Lake, suggesting dense phytoplankton blooms are not uncommon in mid-summer. On average, Secchi disk depth measured 2.2 m in 2014.

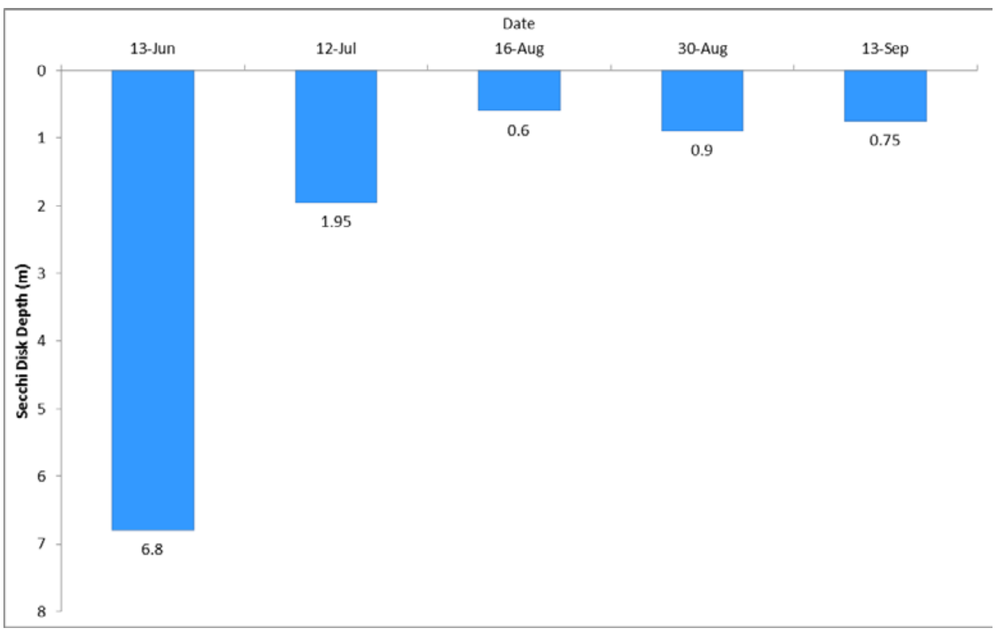

Figure 3 – Secchi disk depths obtained from the profile site on Floatingstone Lake in 2014.

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 temperatures ranged from a minimum of 13.15 °C on September 13th to a maximum of 24.50 °C on August 16th (Figure 4a). Thermal stratification was observed on each sampling trip at Floatingstone Lake, beginning as early as 5.00 m on August 16th. On September 13th, thermal stratification was weak, suggesting thermal stratification likely breaks down in the fall resulting in a turn-over event. The presence/absence of thermal stratification has important implications for nutrient cycling and dissolved oxygen concentrations in Floatingstone Lake.

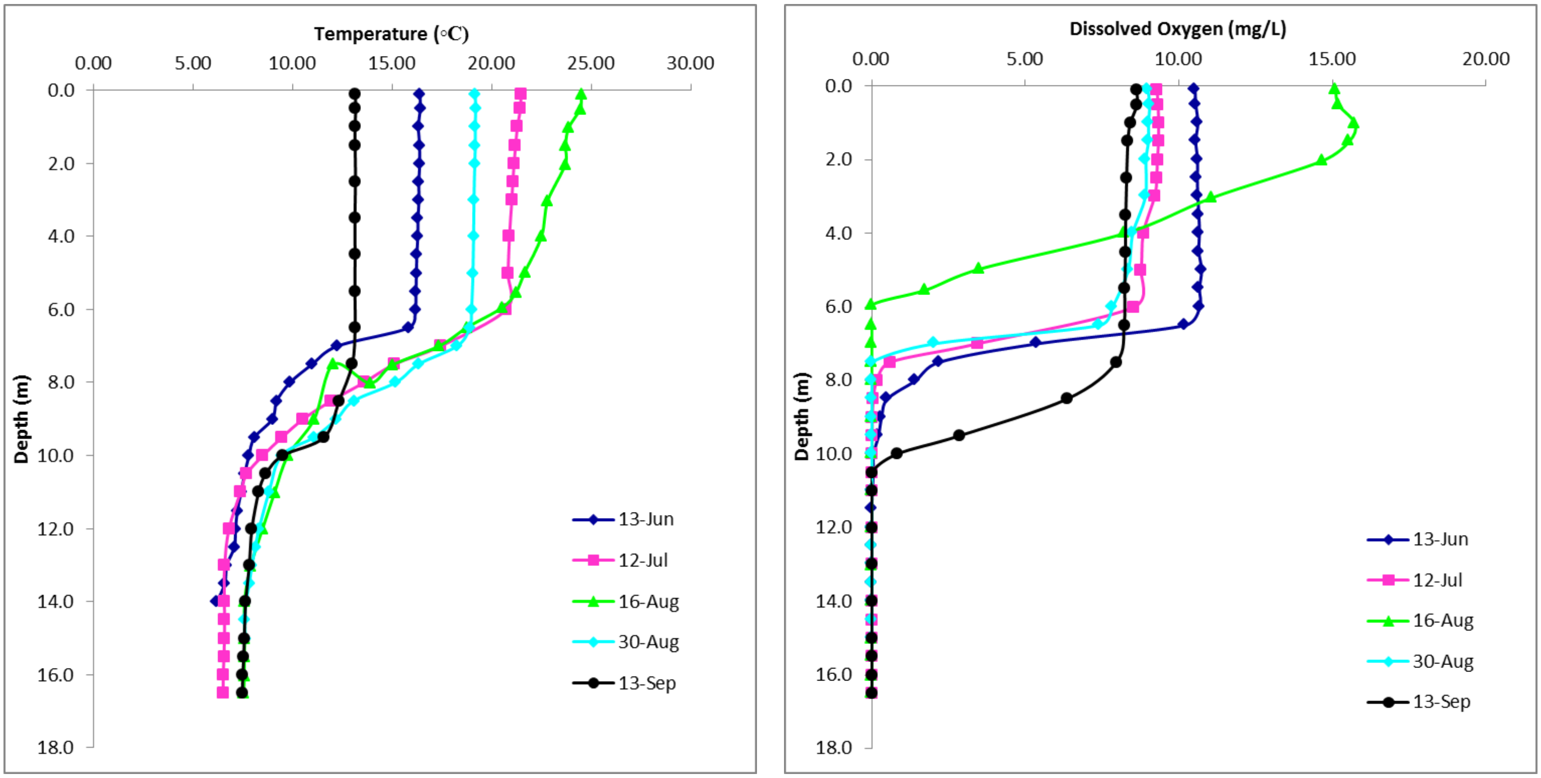

Figure 4 – a) Temperature (°C) and b) dissolved oxygen (mg/L) profiles from Floatingstone Lake, 2014.

Surface dissolved oxygen concentrations varied greatly at Floatingstone Lake during 2014 (Figure 4b). On all sampling dates, oxygen concentrations above the thermocline remained well above the Canadian Council for Ministers of the Environments (CCME) Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life (PAL) of 6.5 mg/L. On August 16th, however, dissolved oxygen concentrations were supersaturated at the surface (15.74 mg/L) due to a large phytoplankton bloom. However, oxygen concentrations dropped dramatically with depth, falling below the CCME PAL guidelines by 5.00 m. Low dissolved oxygen concentrations coupled with warm water temperatures can create a stressful environment for fish. On each sampling trip, dissolved oxygen concentrations proceeded towards anoxia below the thermocline. This is common in thermally stratified lakes, as the thermocline creates a density gradient which prevents the mixing of atmospheric oxygen with deeper waters. In addition, decomposition occurring on the lakebed is an oxygen-consuming process which further depletes oxygen concentrations.

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 1 for a more complete list of parameters.

Average Total Phosphorus (TP) measured 122.8 μg/L in 2014 (Table 1). This value falls into the hypereutrophic, or very nutrient rich, classification. Throughout the summer, TP ranged from a seasonal minimum of 42 μg/L on June 13th to a seasonal maximum of 263 μg/L on September 13th (Figure 5).

Chlorophyll-*a* concentration measured an average of 32 μg/L in 2014 (Table 1). This value falls well into the hypereutrophic, or extremely productive, classification. Throughout the summer, chlorophyll-*a* concentration ranged from a minimum of 1 μg/L on June 13th to a maximum of 58 μg/L on September 13th (Figure 5). More data is required to better understand the relationship between nutrients and chlorophyll-*a* concentration at Floatingstone Lake.

Finally, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) measured an average of 1882 μg/L in 2014 (Table 1). Similar to chlorophyll-*a*, average TKN falls into the hypereutrophic classification. Throughout the summer, TKN ranged from a minimum of 1330 μg/L on August 16th to a maximum of 2630 μg/L on September 13th.

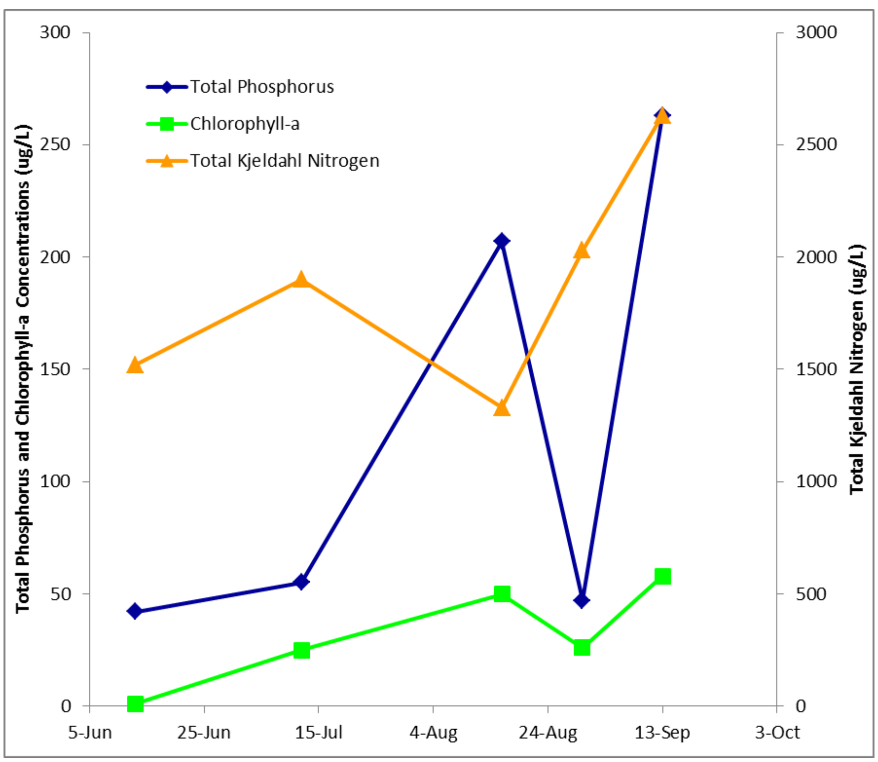

Figure 5 – Total phosphorus (μg/L), chlorophyll-*a* (μg/L), and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (μg/L) concentrations measured five times over the course of the summer of 2014.

Average pH measured 8.852 in 2014 – this value is well above neutral. Floatingstone Lake has high alkalinity (261.6 mg/L $CaCO_3$) and bicarbonate (319.2 mg/L HCO_3) concentration which will help to buffer the lake against changes to pH (Table 2). Sulphate (92.33 mg/L), sodium (56.76 mg/L), and magnesium (47.3 mg/L) are the dominant ions in Floatingstone Lake, contributing to a conductivity of 676 µS/cm. Compared to 1983, ion concentrations have become more concentrated as water levels declined over the past 50 years (Table 1).

Metals were collected once at Floatingstone Lake and all concentrations fell within their respective guidelines (Table 2).

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.

In 2014, concentrations of microcystin reached an observed maximum of 1.97 µg/L on August 16th (Table 1). The average concentration of microcystin for 2014 was 0.628 µg/L. In 2013, Floatingstone Lake experienced high concentrations of microcystin toxins during a cyanobacteria bloom on August 29th - caution should always be taken when recreating in waters experiencing cyanobacteria blooms.

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 Floatingstone Lake.

Table 1 – Average Secchi disk depth and water chemistry values for Floatingstone Lake. Limited data from previous years is provided for comparison.

Parameter	1968	1982	1983[c]	1997	2013	2014
TP (μg/L)	/	/	71.5	/	62	122.8
TDP (μg/L)	/	/	23.8	/	34.3	17.2
Chlorophyll-*a* (μg/L)	/	/	65	/	34.8	32
Secchi depth (m)	0.86[a]	1[b]	0.8	0.25[d]	2.93	2.2
TKN (μg/L)	/	/	2160	/	2026.7	1882
NO_2 and NO_3 (μg/L)	/	/	8	/	4.33	28
NH_3 (μg/L)	/	/	38	/	27	38.6
DOC (mg/L)	/	/	/	/	20.25	38.77
Ca (mg/L)	/	/	19	/	25.45	22.4
Mg (mg/L)	/	/	25	/	46.7	43.7
Na (mg/L)	/	/	28	/	52.85	56.77
K (mg/L)	/	/	17	/	30.25	21.47
SO_4^{2-} (mg/L)	/	/	40	/	71	92.33
Cl^- (mg/L)	/	/	4	/	7.7	8.73
CO_3 (mg/L)	/	/	23	/	19.17	31.68
HCO_3 (mg/L)	/	/	188	/	289.3	319.2
pH	/	/	9.1	/	8.84	8.85
Conductivity (μS/cm)	/	/	433	/	702	676
Hardness (mg/L)	/	/	150	/	256	235.67
TDS (mg/L)	/	/	248	/	395	423.67
Microcystin (μg/L)	/	/	/	/	3.95	0.628
Total Alkalinity (mg/L $CaCO_3$)	/	/	192	/	269	261.6

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.

[a]Average value from July 24th, July 25th, and July 27th, 1968 – FMIS.

[b]August 6th, 1982 - FMIS

[c]August 16th, 1983 - FMIS

[d]August 13th, 1997 - FMIS

Table 2 - Concentrations of metals measured in Floatingstone Lake on August 16th and September 13th, 2014. The CCME heavy metal Guidelines for the Protection of Freshwater Aquatic Life (unless otherwise indicated) are presented for reference.

Metals (Total Recoverable)	**2013**	**2014**	**Guidelines**
Aluminum µg/L	11.5	19.85	100[a]
Antimony µg/L	0.0216	0.0445	6[e]
Arsenic µg/L	1.72	1.35	5
Barium µg/L	46	50.2	1000[e]
Beryllium µg/L	0.0015	0.004	100[d,f]
Bismuth µg/L	0.0005	0.00275	/
Boron µg/L	104	101.05	5000[ef]
Cadmium µg/L	0.0028	0.003	0.085[b]
Chromium µg/L	0.513	0.13	/
Cobalt µg/L	0.0365	0.016	1000[f]
Copper µg/L	0.511	0.485	4[c]
Iron µg/L	19.6	9.4	300
Lead µg/L	0.0156	0.0655	7[c]
Lithium µg/L	64	41.7	2500[g]
Manganese µg/L	17.7	28.85	200[g]
Molybdenum µg/L	0.193	0.085	73[d]
Nickel µg/L	0.147	0.004	150[c]
Selenium µg/L	0.05	0.065	1
Silver µg/L	0.0223	0.002	0.1
Strontium µg/L	252	219	/
Thallium µg/L	0.00015	0.00045	0.8
Thorium µg/L	0.00015	0.0143	/
Tin µg/L	0.015	0.0115	/
Titanium µg/L	0.82	0.785	/
Uranium µg/L	0.309	0.1945	100[e]
Vanadium µg/L	0.349	0.275	100[f,g]
Zinc µg/L	0.899	1.35	30

Values represent means of total recoverable metal concentrations.
[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:

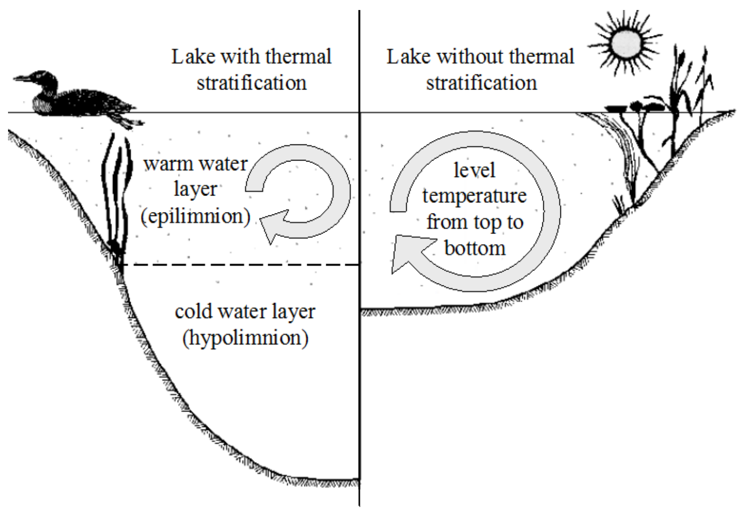

Figure A: Difference in the circulation of the water column depending on thermal stratification.

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.

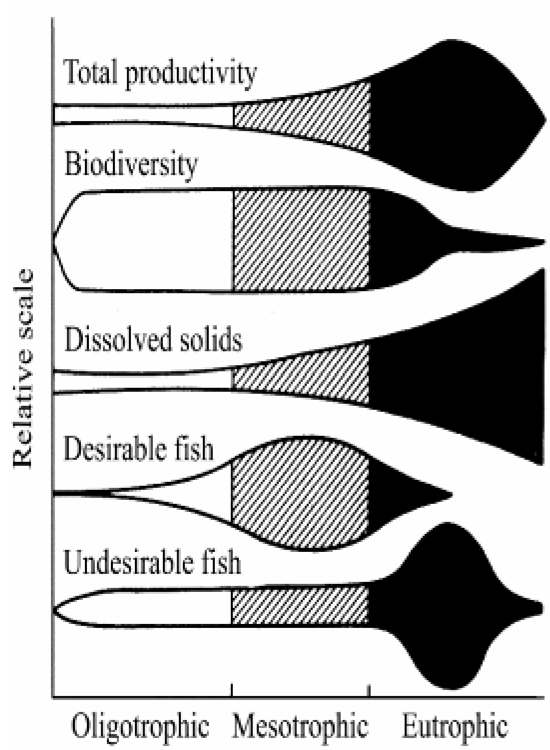

Figure B: Suggested changes in various lake characteristics with eutrophication. From “Ecological Effects of Wastewater”, 1980.

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